

## News in a Minute



### Ecuador's vice president resigns

QUITO, Ecuador (AP) — Days after surviving an impeachment attempt on corruption charges, the vice president of Ecuador resigned Wednesday when a judge ordered his detention.

Vice-President Albert Dahika, the 42-year-old economist considered the chief architect of the government's free-market reforms announced his resignation in a handwritten letter delivered to Congress.

Dahika has denied the corruption allegations. His whereabouts Wednesday night were unknown.

In an order announced earlier Wednesday, Supreme Court President Carlos Solorzano ordered authorities to put Dahika under protective custody in a Quito jail after finding "indications of guilt" against him.

### McDonald's opens first kosher branch

JERUSALEM (AP) — Two all-beef patties, special sauce, lettuce and, what's this, no cheese?

McDonald's opened its first kosher restaurant Wednesday, giving observant Jews the chance to savor what has so long been taboo.

"The only difference is we are not serving some of the menu items like cheeseburgers, ice cream and milkshakes," said Omri Padan, owner of the Israeli franchise.

About 30 percent of Israelis eat only kosher food, in which meat is never mixed with dairy products.

The restaurant, in the Jerusalem suburb of Mevasseret Zion, will be closed Saturday, the Jewish day of rest.

McDonald's has several non-kosher restaurants in Israel, including one in Jerusalem whose opening in May prompted protests by observant Jews.

### Nobels awarded for ozone work

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Two Americans and a Dutch scientist won the Nobel Prize in chemistry Wednesday for their controversial work warning that gases once used in spray cans and other items are eating away Earth's ozone layer.

Two other Americans received a physics Nobel for discovering subatomic particles.

The chemistry prize went to Mario Molina of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sherwood Rowland of the University of California at Irvine, and Paul Crutzen, a Dutch citizen working at the Max Planck Institute for Chemistry in Germany.

Work by Molina and Rowland predicting an ozone "hole" laid the groundwork for its discovery in 1985 over the South Pole.

The Nobel in physics went to Martin L. Perl of Stanford University and Frederick Reines of the University of California at Irvine.

## Bosnia truce takes effect

*Fighting should let up as orders reach fields*

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (AP) — What the world hopes will become a permanent cease-fire for Bosnia finally took effect early Thursday despite frantic last-minute battles for territory.

The U.S.-brokered truce went in force Thursday at one minute after midnight (7:01 p.m. EDT Wednesday), U.N. officials said.

They said it probably would take hours for orders to reach field commanders, making it likely that fighting would taper off overnight rather than end suddenly.

Sarajevans greeted the cease-fire with volleys of gunfire. This time, soldiers and civilians were firing into the air in celebration.

The 60-day truce, part of a U.S.-led effort to bring peace to the Balkans, was delayed for 48 hours

while engineers tried to restore utilities to Sarajevo and armies battled for the final bits of territory.

The Muslim-led government and its Croat allies seized two Serb-held towns in northwest Bosnia before setting a firm time for the truce to begin.

Hours before the truce, the government was reportedly still advancing toward a third town, Prijedor, in northwest Bosnia. And Serbs were rushing to expel up to 20,000 non-Serbs remaining in northern Bosnia.

Bosnian Foreign Minister Muhamed Sacirbey, speaking in Brussels, Belgium, said the truce could be endangered if the expulsions continued.

"The cease-fire and the peace process are in jeopardy if the ethnic cleansing is not confronted," he said. The U.S. State Department said it was "exceedingly concerned" about the reports.

While Sarajevo, still ringed by hostile Serb forces, remained cut off from the outside world, the cease-fire agreement appeared to have secured it limited supplies of gas and electric-

ity. But water was still short because of electrical pumping problems.

Another condition of the cease-fire — stable routes to the government enclave of Gorazde — had not yet been met. It could take days for the United Nations to clear mines.

But, in contrast to dozens of cease-fires that have failed since 1992, all sides appeared serious about making this one work. The truce is to lead to negotiations in the United States at the end of the month and a later peace conference in Paris.

"All conditions have been met, and we have the security that tonight we will have a cease-fire," said Antonio Pedauye, the United Nations' chief civilian official for Bosnia.

If the cease-fire does take hold, Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev said the war could be settled in weeks.

"It's quite realistic to speak of achieving a political settlement in a matter of probably one month," Kozyrev said in Helsinki, Finland.

## GOP rivals focus on Clinton more than Dole in TV forum

MANCHESTER, N.H. (AP) — Agreeing with one another more often than not, the Republican presidential candidates used their first televised forum Wednesday to preach the virtues of lower taxes and less government and the dangers of giving President Clinton a second term.

If the goal of Bob Dole's rivals coming into the forum was to knock the GOP front-runner off stride, none appeared to succeed. Dole delivered a crisp account of why he believed he was the best candidate in the field and offered a detailed defense of his conservative credentials.

At every turn, Dole said Clinton was defending the status quo against a new Republican Congress trying to balance the budget, cut taxes and

shift power from Washington to the states.

"We must elect someone who knows how to make that change," Dole said. "I will not permit the slow decline of America — a country that I love."

In advance, it appeared that Texas Sen. Phil Gramm was ready to aggressively go after Dole, using a pre-forum rally to suggest that Dole was a politician all too ready to break his promises.

"How are we different from Bill Clinton if we don't keep our promises?" Gramm asked at his rally.

But the Texas senator made no such comparison during the forum. His toughest criticism of the Senate majority leader came when Gramm pledged not to "cut deals with Democrats in Washington because

you know cutting deals with Democrats in Washington is not going to bring back the American dream."

Several others also took issue with Dole, at least indirectly.

"We do not need to replace their set of professional politicians with our set of professional politicians," said commentator Pat Buchanan.

"I think it will take a candidate from outside Washington, D.C., to beat Bill Clinton," said former Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander.

Given the format, which allowed for no interaction among the candidates, the rival camps said direct attacks made little sense.

"If you were talking about someone else you were wasting your time," said Tom Rath, a senior Alexander adviser. "So they all competed for the Mr. Congeniality award."

## Peace Corps takes commitment

By Kasey Kerber

Staff Reporter

The 1990s could be the best decade ever for the Peace Corps, a spokesman said.

"When we started back in the '60s, public support was strong. This dropped off in the '80s or 'me' generation," said Jeff Martin, Denver regional Peace Corps public affairs director.

"Now support is at an all-time high, and we have a record number of volunteers with 7,000."

The Peace Corps, which celebrates its 35th anniversary this year, was organized to help people in developing countries, he said. The organization serves 95 countries and has more workers in natural resource projects than any other international development organization.

Martin will meet with students interested in the Peace Corps today in Nebraska Union from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Steven Most, a University of Nebraska-Lincoln graduate, served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Zaire for two years.

"I went to Zaire in 1991, completed a 10-week training course and then worked as a management consultant for a hospital and 35 health centers," Most said.

Throughout the two years, Most stayed in a village of 10,000, in which he was one of only 10 foreigners. The building he slept in received three hours of electricity a night, which was cut to two and a half during the Persian War.

While the majority of his stay was uneventful, Most's departure from Zaire was prompted by a violent political uprising.

"I was fortunate," Most said. "Violence didn't break out in the village I was in. I was evacuated to Rwanda. Friends in one region were evacuated by Belgium paratroopers that came under fire."

While such an incident did occur, Most said it was rare and that Peace Corps volunteers rarely had to experience such an event.

Scott Madsen, a Nebraska Wesleyan University graduate, served as a volunteer in Microensia, an iso-

lated island chain in the Pacific, from 1989 to 1991.

"It was a commitment," Madsen said. "They would put us on an island that might only be a mile long and three-fourths of a mile wide. There was no electricity or about any modern convenience you could think of."

One of Madsen's motives was to become acquainted with the new culture in which he had been placed.

"I feel like I went out there to meet people that really weren't that different from me," Madsen said.

"Actually, I'm now married to a woman from Microensia. I heard there were some students at Concordia College in Seward and I looked them up. One of them would later become my wife."

Both Madsen and Most stressed the importance of commitment from those interested in becoming Peace Corps volunteers.

"I don't think this is an experience for someone who just wants to try it out," Madsen said. "You've really got to think it through and be committed."

## Iraq misled U.N. monitors on weapons, report says

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Iraq tested toxins on animals and misled U.N. monitors on the wide scope of its weapons programs, the chief U.N. weapons inspector said in a report Wednesday.

"Iraq's efforts to conceal its biological weapons program, its chemical missile warhead flight tests and work on the development of a missile for the delivery of a nuclear device led it to provide incorrect information concerning certain of its missile activities," Rolf Ekeus said.

The United Nations imposed economic sanctions after Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait. Security Council members have repeatedly said they will not consider easing the sanctions until Baghdad fully cooperates with the weapons monitors.

"The report makes clear the vast deception effort that Iraq promulgated and shows how difficult it will be to establish compliance on Security Council resolutions on weapons of mass destruction," said James P. Rubin, a spokesman for the U.S. mission.

"Clearly, Iraq has a long, long, long way to go," he said.

Iraq tested its biological toxins on animals, including sheep, don-

keys, monkeys and dogs, the report said.

In 1988 and 1989, Iraq tested bombs and rocket shells loaded with botulism, the carcinogen aflatoxin and subtilis, which was used to simulate anthrax.

Following Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait, Iraq intensified its production of botulism and anthrax and tested a spray tank that could be hooked up to aircraft and used to spray 500 gallons of anthrax over a target, the report said.

The "authority to launch biological and chemical warheads was predelegated in the event that Baghdad was hit by nuclear weapons during the Gulf War," it said.

Iraq flight-tested chemical warheads and had designs for a missile that could reach targets as far as 2,000 miles away, the report said.

Ekeus said Iraq inflated the number of missiles and missile parts it destroyed as part of the monitoring program in order to hide its research and missile testing.

He also said an Iraqi report to the monitors on Baghdad's biological weapons program, which Iraq earlier said was limited to defensive research, was "essentially false."

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