

The Battalion

Vol. 92 No. 38 (8 pages)

"Serving Texas A&M Since 1893"

Wednesday, October 21, 1992

Bosnian leader to let country divide

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GENEVA — Bosnia-Herzegovina's president on Tuesday agreed to permit his battle-torn country to be divided into autonomous areas and said he would resign by the end of the year.

Separately, the presidents of Serb-dominated Yugoslavia and rival Croatia took steps toward normalizing relations.

The three leaders were meeting in Geneva to end the bloodshed in Bosnia and seek a political resolution for the former Yugoslav federation, which broke up in civil war that has killed at least 24,000 people and left more than 1 million homeless.

Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic, who long opposed any de-

centralization of his republic, said a proposal by international mediators to create eight to 10 autonomous regions is "fully acceptable."

"We don't want to form three religious states. We want a European country."

—Alija Izetbegovic, Bosnian president

But Izetbegovic again rejected Serb demands for their own state. Bosnian Croats, who control most of the rest of Bosnia, are nominal allies of the Muslim-led government but also independence-minded.

"We don't want to form three religious states. We want a European country," Izetbegovic said in an interview.

The war began in April, when Serbs took up arms after refusing to accept a referendum for an independent Bosnia. Since then, the Muslims, who make up about 43 percent of the republic's 4 million people, have lost control over almost all of Bosnia.

The plan discussed by Izetbegovic would create regions divided along geographic lines, keeping major farming and industrial regions intact and Sarajevo as the administrative capital.

In an unexpected move possibly aimed at strengthening ties with Bosnian Croats, Izetbegovic also said he will give up his presidency by December as foreseen under a 1990 constitution.

Serb supporters justify aggressive actions

By MARK EVANS

Staff Writer of THE BATTALION

While the world paints the Serbians as the aggressors in the former Yugoslavia, local Serbian supporters maintain that Serbia is only trying to reclaim lands traditionally belonging to its people, lands which Muslims want to take away.

"The Serbs in Bosnia now are presented as occupiers. The fact is they have lived on those lands for hundreds of years," said Dr. Marko Jaric, a Texas A&M physics professor whose family is from Bosnia.

Jaric blames the current Bosnian conflict on Muslims trying to take control of Serbian lands. Throughout history, Serbs and Croats lived in rural areas as peasants while Muslims made their homes in the cities, Jaric said. Muslims want that to change.

"Muslims would like to have their own state, but they would like the Serbs and Croats to pay for it

because they don't have enough territory of their own to form their own state," he said.

Muslims do not want to take land away from Muslims, Jaric said. They (Muslims) want lands where Serbs are in the majority.

Serbian enclaves were scattered throughout the former Yugoslavia. Besides Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia also holds a large population of Serbs.

When Yugoslavia broke up, the individual republics refused to allow the Serbian groups to join the Serbian state. Then, the Serbian-dominated Yugoslavian army tried to take back the Serb lands, consolidating them under the Serbian government, Jaric said.

"All of these statements that Serbs are invading and taking the territory of Muslims is not true," he said. "Serbia does not want to intervene in states without Serbian populations."

However, these feelings toward the Serbs are not new.

See Serbia/Page 2



Vivian Gutierrez, a freshman food science major from Nicaragua, shows Lorena Prieto, a sophomore animal science major from Bolivia, a handcrafted earring from Mexico. Vivian helps sell the handcrafted Mexican jewelry in the MSC.

Vietnam photos could give clues to fate of MIAs

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials on a weekend trip to Vietnam gained access to a cache of secret information, including thousands of photographs, that could shed light on the fate of Americans missing in action in the Vietnam War, government sources said Tuesday.

"There's a good chance we'll get a lot of cases solved — dozens, hundreds maybe," said one Defense Department official, like others speaking only on the condition of anonymity.

One source said the photographs are all of dead servicemen.

Another official said intelligence personnel are "working night and day" to glean clues to what became of U.S. servicemen believed captured or killed.

If positive identifications are made, families of the missing men will be notified first, the officials said. President Bush is to be briefed on the results Thursday;

then there will be a public announcement.

At the Pentagon, spokesman Bob Hall refused to comment on the situation except to promise that, if new information is developed, "we will talk fairly quickly with the families to alert them to the issue."

Another official said the information "may be a whole new vein" of evidence about those listed as prisoners of war or missing in action during that war. It could be especially useful in pursuing the scores of so-called "discrepancy cases," in which servicemen were last seen or heard from alive, but in imminent danger of capture.

"We know it's good, but we won't know how good until we can check it against what we already know," said the official.

A Senate source said between 4,000 and 5,000 photos are in the newly uncovered archives, but many are duplicates, or different shots of the same individuals. And, he said, "They all deal with dead people."

Study shows low-fat, high-fiber diet does not protect against breast cancer

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHICAGO — A major U.S. study suggests that eating less fat and more fiber offers no protection against breast cancer, contrary to previous findings.

But a lean diet is still very important to avert other diseases, such as colon cancer and heart disease, the researchers hastened to say.

One critic said the study was flawed, and a government researcher said it may present only part of the picture.

Subjects were 89,494 women in the continuing Nurses' Health Study. Their diets and development of breast cancer were tracked for eight years beginning in 1980, when the women ranged from age 34 to 59.

Their fat consumption ranged from less than 29 percent of total daily calories to more

than 49 percent. Fiber consumption ranged from less than 11 grams per day to more than 22 grams per day. The government recommends 20 to 30 grams a day, about the amount in five servings of fruits and/or vegetables.

A total of 1,439 women developed breast cancer during the eight years, said the study led by Dr. Walter C. Willett and published in Wednesday's Journal of the American Medical Association.

"We found no evidence that risk of breast cancer was greater among women with higher fat intakes," said co-author David J. Hunter, an associate epidemiologist at Harvard-affiliated Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

"Also, we found no relation between dietary fiber intake and the incidence of breast cancer."

It is the largest and longest-running of five similarly conducted investigations about the possible link between breast cancer and dietary fat, according to a researcher who did not participate in the work.

One of the five found no link and three found a significant link, wrote Geoffrey R. Howe of the National Cancer Institute of Canada Epidemiology Unit in an editorial accompanying the study.

"The results of the Nurses' Health Study provide the strongest evidence to date from any single study against the ... association," he wrote.

Hunter said that even if cutting dietary fat may not prevent breast cancer — which will afflict one in nine American women today — it is still a good way to reduce the risk for heart disease and colon cancer.

Second typhoon puts power out on Guam

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AGANA, Guam — The second typhoon in less than two months swept over Guam early Wednesday, knocking out power and water to parts of the island of 135,000 people.

The eye of Typhoon Brian was passing over the southern tip of the island, the Joint Typhoon Warning Center on Guam reported at noon Wednesday (10 p.m. EDT Tuesday). The storm had maximum sustained wind of 115 mph and gusts to 145 mph, and it was moving west-northwest at 7 mph, the center said.

Forecasters at the warning center said the powerful winds of the eye wall were expected to bash the island for about three hours.

Before the storm hit, residents had lined up at stores to buy batteries, propane and flashlights. "Everyone is prepared," said Kevin Kerrigan, a reporter for KGUM radio.

Guam is west of the international date line, 3,800 miles west of Hawaii and 1,500 miles south of Japan.

Campaign spending on record-setting pace

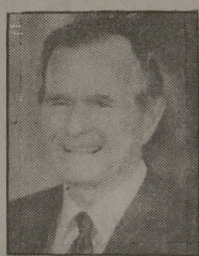
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — The presidential rivals are waging what shapes up as the costliest political advertising blitz in the history of the airwaves, spending more than \$40 million on network television this fall.

From pro football games to prime-time sitcoms, presidential ads are everywhere and will be until election eve, when the rivals are expected to air 20- to 30-minute final appeals at a rate of almost \$1 million an hour.

Beyond that, President Bush and Gov. Bill Clinton are pouring millions more into a barrage of radio ads and local TV spots in key battleground states.

"If the opposition is doing it, you're



Bush

afraid not to do it, that's what drives the spending up," said Professor Herbert Alexander of the University of Southern California, an authority on campaign spending.

What are viewers seeing?

Bush's latest ad shows a Time magazine cover with Clinton's face and the headline: "Why voters don't trust Clinton." Perot has been running half-hour spots laying out the country's economic problems and his proposed solutions. Clinton's first network ad aired Thursday night. It shows Bush telling voters in 1988



Clinton

post-convention ad money, compared with \$19 million so far this year from Bush, Clinton and Perot.

Perot's presence in the race is one reason for the higher spending levels.

Another is Bush's underdog status in most states, which has forced him to

they would be better off with him as president. "How are you doing?" it asks.

Spending on network ads this year has easily outpaced four years ago. At this time in 1988, for example, ABC had taken in a total of \$5.9 million from Bush and Democrat Michael Dukakis in



Perot

spread his message far and wide. He's taking to the networks with ads that in happier times might have been more economically targeted to key states.

"With Perot in the race, it has to be the most spending ever, no doubt about it," said Washington political consultant Vic

Kamber.

"Obviously, we've taken in a lot more this year," said ABC spokesman Stephen Battaglio. The network so far has gotten \$7.9 million from Bush, \$10.4 million from Perot and \$680,000 from Clinton.

CBS was still calculating its totals at

midday Tuesday, but network officials did not quarrel with figures of \$4.3 million from Bush, \$3.3 million from Perot and \$2.5 million from Clinton that were reported in Advertising Age.

NBC reported \$5.5 million thus far from Bush, \$3.7 million from Perot and \$1.2 million from Clinton.

All told, Bush has thus far spent \$17.7 million on network buys to \$17.3 million from Perot and \$5.5 million from Clinton.

And ABC is scheduled to air three 20-minute ads on election eve, one from each of the campaigns, from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. EST, at a total cost for the hour of \$975,000. NBC is offering each of the presidential rivals a 30-minute slot for a final pitch to the voters.

See related stories/Page 3