

Tuesday, February 13, 1990

*'I have committed myself to the promotion of peace...'*

## Mandela says talks may begin soon

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Nelson Mandela said Monday he seeks a South Africa that is fair to both whites and blacks, and he insisted that violence against apartheid is justified.

The 71-year-old black leader, enjoying his first full day of freedom after 27 years in prison, defended the policies of his African National Congress but said talks with the government could be held soon.

In the tribal homeland of Ciskei, 10 blacks celebrating Mandela's release Sunday night were shot and killed by police, and 20 were injured, according to the Daily Dispatch newspaper in nearby East London. Homeland authorities refused to comment, and civil rights groups demanded a judicial inquiry.

In Mandela's hometown of Soweto, schools were deserted as thousands of students marched and danced in the streets, anticipating his return home. Believing Mandela was due back for an afternoon rally, tens of thousands of Sowetans crammed into a soccer stadium, and dozens were injured in the crush.

Hundreds of youths heading home from the stadium surrounded a police van and freed 13 prisoners inside, according to Gen. Herman Stadler, a police spokesman. He said the officers in the vehicle decided not to use their firearms, and no injuries were reported.

The activists making arrangements for Mandela decided he should not re-enter Soweto until Tuesday, when a massive welcoming rally was planned. They refused to disclose where he would spend the night, although television networks deployed helicopters to pursue him.

"I am absolutely excited to be out," Mandela told reporters in Cape Town before taking an evening flight to Johannesburg. He was released unconditionally on Sunday.

Mandela said negotiations between the ANC and the government could begin "very soon" if President F.W. de Klerk continues his peace initiative and makes further reforms.

"The state of emergency has to be lifted in its entirety and political prisoners have to be re-

leased," Mandela told more than 200 journalists assembled on the lawn outside the official residence of Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu in Cape Town.

At a news conference in Washington on Monday, President Bush expressed optimism that Mandela's release was a sign the Pretoria government was "at last" on the way to ending apartheid, but Bush showed no inclination to move quickly to lift U.S. economic sanctions.

He noted that he had invited both Mandela and de Klerk to the White House — separately, with no times yet fixed — and wanted to discuss sanction provisions with them.

Andries Treurnicht, leader of the pro-apartheid Conservative Party, accused the government of falling victim to "Mandela hysteria" and

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**— Nelson Mandela, South African activist**

moving toward white surrender. Eugene TerreBlanche, leader of the neo-Nazi Afrikaner Resistance Movement, said de Klerk is now powerless to control Mandela, and he warned that his movement "will protect itself and its property when the government can no longer do so."

Mandela said whites should not fear the prospect of an ANC-led government.

"Whites are fellow South Africans," he said at his news conference. "We want them to feel safe. The ANC ... will find a solution that will suit both blacks and whites."

The ANC seeks a one-person, one-vote system, which would be dominated by South Africa's 28 million blacks. De Klerk seeks to negotiate a new constitution that would establish some po-

litical rights for blacks, but provide the 5 million whites with some sort of veto over major decisions.

Police have reported about 40 deaths due to the unrest around the country that started Sunday at daybreak. In one instance, a clash between police and looters in Cape Town left one black dead and more than 100 people injured.

Tutu, in an unusual move, issued a statement deploring the looting and urging people to refrain from criticizing the police. Other activists appealed to blacks to welcome Mandela in a dignified, non-violent manner.

At midday Monday, a white security guard in Johannesburg killed a man who was among a group of blacks that chased and cornered him, carrying bricks and clubs, police said. The group had been chanting slogans welcoming Mandela's release, the police said.

In Cape Town, a bomb blast damaged a ticket office at a stadium where an English cricket team is due to play this week in defiance of an international sports boycott. Mandela said the white government's intention when it jailed him and other ANC leaders "was that we should be forgotten."

He denied there was conflict between his commitment to peaceful solutions and his endorsement of the ANC's guerrilla campaign.

"I have committed myself to the promotion of peace in the country," Mandela said. "But I have done so as part and parcel of the decisions and campaign that have been taken by the ANC ... the armed struggle is a defensive act against apartheid."

Mandela reaffirmed his support for continued economic sanctions until the government dismantles the institutionalized racism of apartheid. He also endorsed the ANC's commitment to nationalization of South Africa's mines.

Mandela described de Klerk, who on Feb. 2 lifted a 30-year ban on the ANC, as "flexible" and "a man of integrity."

"If Mr. de Klerk is able to carry the National Party with him in the new line he has taken ... then I think very soon we will be able to begin negotiations," he said.

## Crude oil fouls beach near refuge

HUNTINGTON BEACH, Calif. (AP) — A massive two-inch-thick blanket of crude oil spilled by the tanker American Trader moved ashore today, invading a two-mile stretch of beach near an environmentally sensitive wildlife refuge.

A 200-member cleanup crew was dispatched to the fouled beach before dawn in an effort to mop up the black goo in what authorities called the most serious beach pollution since the 400,000-gallon spill last Wednesday.

"We got hit with more oil overnight than we have in this whole process," said Tony Kozlowski, spokesman for the cleanup coordinators British Petroleum, which chartered the tanker. "We got the biggest hit at Bolsa Chica State Beach."

The wildlife refuge, a wetlands area used by thousands of migratory birds and by fish, lies behind the state beach. There are not many migrating birds there this time of year, but officials fear an invasion of oily water could foul the area for months.

In addition to the 30-foot-wide, 2-inch-thick slick on Bolsa Chica, the Coast Guard said smaller ribbons of oil 4-feet-wide were reported near the Huntington Beach Pier.

Cleanup activities at Bolsa Chica were suspended briefly when workers began complaining of headaches and nausea from the oily fumes. The workers were back on the beach by dawn.

Meanwhile, there was still no decision on when the 811-foot American Trader would be moved from its mooring two miles offshore to Long Beach Harbor for cargo unloading and repairs.

Scuba divers applied temporary patches to two holes in the punctured hull Sunday and authorities said the vessel passed "watertight integrity" tests, said Coast Guard Petty Officer 3rd Class Kristine Johnson.

However, the vessel cannot be moved until it passes inspection for cleanliness and other pollution standards, she said.

Plans called for moving the vessel into an Arco dock to deliver the remainder of the cargo and to make permanent repairs, Coast Guard Capt. Jim Card said Sunday.

Cleanup crews reported that the oil slick that coated 14 miles of shore with goey muck was shrinking. One-third of the Alaskan crude still menaced the coast, staining sand as far north as Long Beach.

Before today's oily onslaught, Coast Guard Chief Warrant Officer Rick Meidt described the cleanup as "impressive," but cautioned, "It's too soon to declare a victory — there's 131,000 gallons of oil in the water."

## Bush: Arms talk with Soviets made progress toward control

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bush said today that the United States and the Soviet Union made "solid progress" toward arms control agreements last week in Moscow.

He said his goal for the June summit was to sign an agreement on reduction of troops in Central Europe, and said he believed there would be progress as well toward accords limiting chemical weapons and long range nuclear weapons.

Bush also ruled out a partial lifting of sanctions against South Africa, saying he was barred from taking that step despite the release of Nelson Mandela over the weekend.

He said he believed Mandela's support for continued violence against the apartheid rule of law in South Africa was essentially "defensive." Asked about Mandela as a communist, he said he saw communism "sliding downhill" throughout the world, with democracy on the ascent.

Bush, who called last week for deep troop cuts in Europe that would leave the United States with a 30,000 troop advantage, rejected Gorbachev's counter-proposal for leaving both sides with equal number of troops. Gorbachev wanted the United States to cut back its forces in countries — Great Britain and Turkey among them — not covered under the original negotiations.

The president said the disagreement didn't amount to an impasse in the negotiations, saying, "This is the way it works."

The president also said that if East Germany was to join West Germany in a unified nation, the new Germany should be a member of NATO. He said there was flexibility on where Western troops could be positioned within the new country.

Bush hailed Gorbachev's declaration that Germans should decide their own fate, and said the time was not yet right for a meeting of the four nations that hold occupation rights as a result of World War II — the Soviet Union, the United States, France and England.

Fielding questions in the White House briefing room, Bush was asked about Mandela's declaration that armed struggle against the white minority in South Africa should continue. He said he would discourage violence, and said the South African leader had said such actions should be "defensive."

"We've always advocated non-violence and I think the United States ought not to move away from that," he said.

He noted "solid progress" by Secretary of State James Baker III in his talks in Moscow. He said the talks had covered conventional arms control, long range nuclear weapons, nuclear testing and chemical weapons, as well as issues such as Central America and Afghanistan.

He said the talks had accomplished much of what he and Gorbachev had hoped for when they set up

## Senator urges Soviets to guard nuclear weapons

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, concerned over whose finger stays on the button of the Soviet Union's 30,000 nuclear weapons in a time of internal tumult, is proposing that the Kremlin mount a "fail-safe" review of controls on its nuclear arsenals.

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., also wants the United States to conduct such an independent review of its own safeguards against the unauthorized or accidental launch of nuclear weapons and says his committee will do the job if the Pentagon fails to act.

With ethnic and political tensions straining Soviet unity, many American military experts and key congressional figures are fretting about the possibility that a nuclear missile could be unleashed on the world without the knowledge or approval of the Kremlin.

"My worst-case fear for the last several months is that we would wake up one morning and discover that an ethnic liberation front had obtained control of 100 nuclear weapons," said a military expert on the staff of the House Armed Services Committee.

"Nuclear weapons are in every Soviet republic that is potentially rebellious," said the source, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

"It's a legitimate problem to worry about," he said. "I'm not having nightmares about it. Stealing a nuclear weapon is not a simple thing to do. We know you can't just walk into a Soviet missile silo and fire them."

But he added the equation might change if an ethnic faction seized control of an entire province.

Bruce G. Blair of the Brookings Institution notes that the Soviets may have 100 or so nuclear weapons stored near Baku, in Soviet Azerbaijan, site of recent violent clashes between Moslem Azerbaijanis and Christian Armenians.

Until Soviet troops entered Baku to restore order, widespread reports had gunmen seizing conventional arms and ammunition from Soviet depots.

"It's a concern people are paying attention to, trying to monitor," Blair said. "I think the Sovi-

et negotiations at their Malta summit last December.

"I am confident that if we continue this kind of momentum ... the June summit will be a major success," he said.

At the same time, Bush said "I'm

ets themselves are so concerned about this problem that they're handling it just fine."

Ethic violence flared again Monday, this time in the predominantly Moslem Asian republic of Tadjikistan. Soviet authorities reported rioting in the capital city of Dushanbe, with mobs angry over rumors that Armenian refugees were getting preferential treatment. There were deaths and dozens of injuries and reports of looting before authorities declared a state of emergency and imposed a curfew.

The issue of control over nuclear weapons may soon be explored in extraordinary public

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**— Sam Nunn, U.S. senator**

fashion, at a time the superpowers apparently are nearing agreement on several arms control accords.

Yevgeni Velikhov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet's defense subcommittee, proposes an unprecedented joint hearing with the House Armed Services Committee to explore ways of reducing the danger of unauthorized or accidental launches of nuclear weapons.

Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., chairman of the House panel, says he is open to the idea of a joint meeting, leaving the topic of such a session to be settled later.

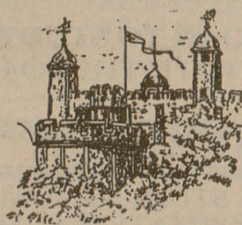
Nunn said in an interview: "I think you have to worry about thousands of nuclear weapons in a nation that has a lot of turmoil."

Nunn wants the Kremlin to review the effectiveness of "fail-safe" procedures to insulate their nuclear weapons from the country's political troubles. "I hope we can persuade them to do it," he said.

The two superpowers should cooperate more closely on the issue because "this is one area of technology that it would pay both sides to share," he said.

He said the goal was to get the agreement signed on reduction of conventional forces in Europe.

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Tuesday, March 27 - Rudder Tower 601 - 12:00 to 1:30 pm "Internationalizing Higher Education"

A Presentation By: Dr. William H. Mobley, President Texas A&M University

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