

National

Black Groups, Angered, Call for Protests Over Killing of Hani

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Blacks angered by the assassination of popular black leader Chris Hani threw stones and shot at police and journalists in a Johannesburg township this week, but the country generally was calm.

Leaders of black groups urged their followers to refrain from violence. They called for widespread demonstrations and a one-day strike in Johannesburg this week to protest Hani's killing.

In New York, The U.N. Security Council condemned the assassination and said it underscored the urgent need for negotiations on a nonracial South Africa.

Council President Jamsheed K.A. Marker, the ambassador of Pakistan, said in a statement read aloud in a public meeting: "Negotiations leading to nonracial democracy must not be held hostage by the perpetrators of violence."

Police, meanwhile, said they found a suspected "hit list" of politicians and several guns in the home of the white man suspected in Saturday's killing. A white extremist group confirmed the suspect was a member, but there was no claim of responsibility for the killing.

Violence erupted in the Katlehong black township outside Johannesburg after a protest rally by about 1,500 people. Small groups of youths broke off and burned a house and several vehicles, then threw stones at police and journalists. Shots also were fired, but no injuries were reported.

A man fired a pistol at three news vehicles approaching a burning truck. One bullet hit a car, and all sped to safety.

Police Warrant Officer Andy Piekie said officers fired rubber bullets to disperse a mob at one point. Most of the shooting, including bursts of automatic gunfire, appeared to be in the air.

Protests occurred in a few

other areas, but most parts of South Africa had little reaction to the killing of Hani, the Communist Party leader whose militant opposition to white minority rule won him wide respect from blacks.

Hani, 50, also an ANC official, was perhaps the most popular ANC leader after its president, Nelson Mandela. His killing triggered fears of an angry backlash that could threaten talks between black and white leaders on ending apartheid, but government and ANC leaders said they were determined to press ahead with talks.

The African National Congress, the white-led government and other groups appealed for protesters to remain peaceful.

Two whites were burned to death Sunday in a black township near Cape Town and another white injured in the attack died in a hospital Monday. Police said those killings appeared related to control of area bars.

An ANC statement on Monday condemned revenge violence against whites and called for residents of black townships to allow journalists to work freely.

The ANC and its allies outlined plans for demonstrations Tuesday, urged blacks to stay away from work in Johannesburg on Wednesday and set protest marches Saturday in the Johannesburg area. Memorial services also were scheduled for Wednesday in cities and towns throughout the country.

"We will not allow the assassination of Hani to become just another statistic," the allied groups said, calling for an independent investigation by a special commission and the international community.

Police Brig. Frans Malherbe said Hani was shot with a pistol stolen by right-wing white extremists from a military installation in 1990.

Police arrested Januzu Jakub Wallus, 40, an immigrant from



Nelson Mandela

Poland, shortly after Hani's killing. The alleged murder weapon was found in his car, police said.

Wallus was to be formally charged Tuesday.

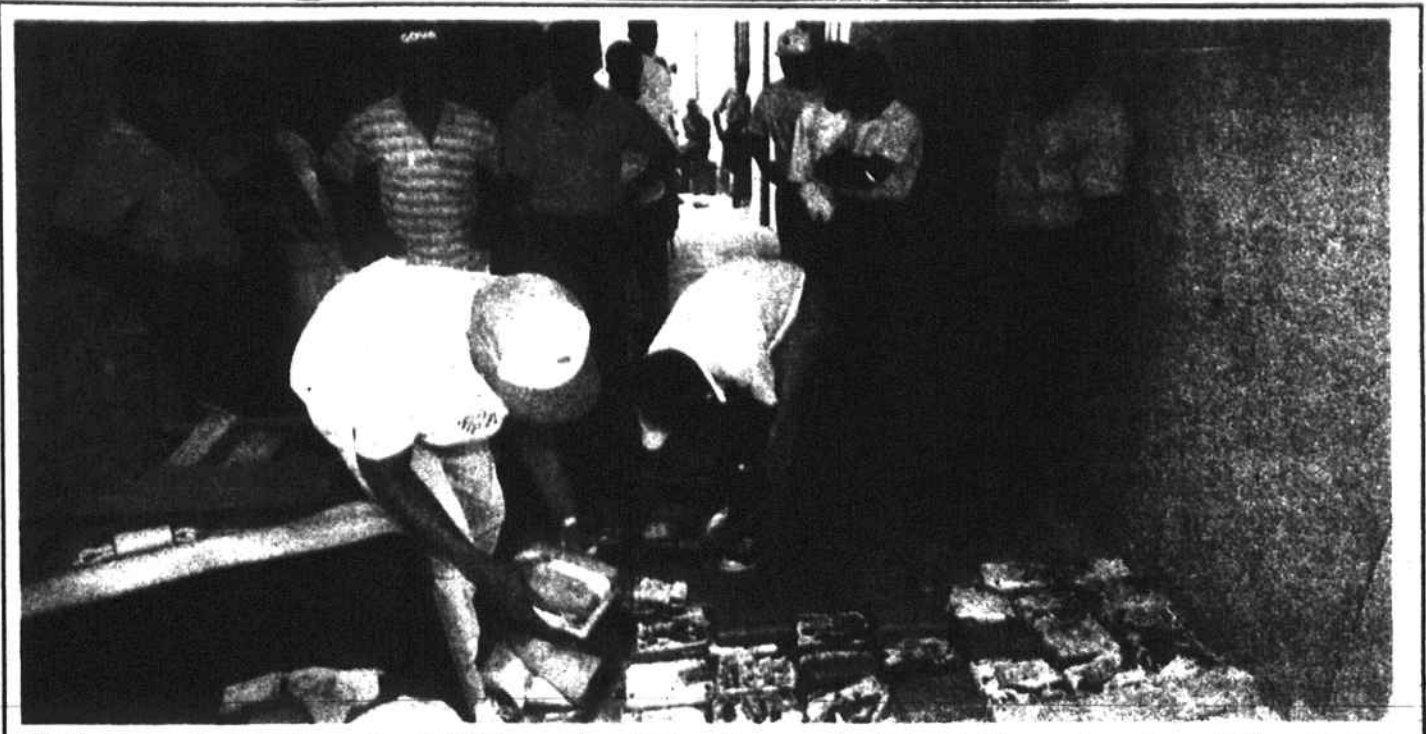
Police said a list of politicians and other people, and addresses was found in Wallus' apartment, but refused to give any of the names. People on the list were warned and offered police protection, officials said. Several weapons also were found, police said.

The Afrikaner Resistance Movement, a small right-wing white group, confirmed Wallus had been a member since 1986, the South African Broadcasting Corp. reported.

Eugene TerreBlanche, the group's leader, was quoted as saying Hani was not killed because of his skin color, but because of his role in the Communist Party. The report did not say TerreBlanche claimed his group was involved, and earlier in the day he condemned the killing.

Wallus was a fanatical anti-communist who left Poland before the fall of that country's Communist regime, according to reports. He was described as a loner.

Small white extremist groups have vowed to fight black rule, but they have rarely carried out any attacks despite repeated threats.



Haitian narcotic agents confiscated 227 pounds of Colombian cocaine intended for an American Airlines flight to New York. The drugs, displayed in Port-au-Prince, were in a passenger's luggage. Four persons were arrested.

Rep. Ford Reflects on Future After Acquittal in Bank Fraud Trial

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Rep. Harold Ford, D-Tenn., spent his first day in six years free from the worry of going to prison.

"I'm just trying to put it behind me and move forward," Ford said. "I'm just asking God to give me that strength."

Ford, an 18-year congressman from Memphis, was acquitted last week of charges he took political payoffs from two former bankers, longtime political allies Jake and C.H. Butcher Jr. He was indicted in 1987.

Ford spent a quiet day at home while preparing to return to Washington, D.C.

"I'm just trying to do some reflecting and thinking about getting back to work," he said by telephone.

Flamboyant and outspoken, Ford often raises strong emotions among supporters and detractors alike. He runs one of the city's most active political organizations and has been re-elected three times while under indictment.

Tennessee's first and only black member of Congress, Ford was acquitted by a jury of 11 whites and one black bused to town from a rural, predominantly white area to Memphis, which is 55 percent black.

The acquittal lessened racial tensions raised by the trial, which began March 1.

U.S. District Judge Jerome Turner said the trial showed that

justice does not have to be a victim to racism.

"Black people and white people can judge each other fairly, if they are just given a chance," Turner said.

He criticized Memphis residents who rushed to judge Ford without hearing the evidence against him.

"Many people in this community were willing to assume innocence and to find guilt without having any factual basis whatsoever to come to those conclusions," Turner said.

Jerre Moore, a white member of Ford's jury, said the government failed to prove allegations that the congressman took hundreds of thousands of dollars in bogus loans from the Butchers with no intention of repaying them.

"Everything they presented, we went through one piece at a time," Moore said. "There just wasn't enough evidence."

Ford said he has been investigated by federal authorities for 10 years and his family has been under tremendous pressure.

"Over the next days, I'll decide whether I'm going to stay in the Congress, decide whether I'm going to go in the private sector, decide whether I'm going to run for governor or the U.S. Senate," he said. The trial, Ford's second on the same charges, so inflamed some residents

that Mayor W.W. Herenton, the city's first elected black mayor, issued a call for community calm.

"I would certainly hope that all citizens of Memphis can look back and then consider this to be a learning experience," Herenton said.

City police had prepared for the possibility of civil unrest following the trial.

"We were prepared for the worst, if the worst came, but we really didn't expect it," Police Director Melvin Burgess said.

D'Army Bailey, a state court judge and former president of the National Civil Rights Museum in Memphis, said apprehension surrounding the trial "should be a wake-up call" to the city.

"There is a lot of work to do on race relations if anything positive comes from this beyond the verdict and the vindication of the judicial system," Bailey said.

Ford was on trial with two co-defendants, former Butcher lawyers Karl Schledwitz and Douglas Beaty, both of whom are white. They, too, were acquitted.

Ford's first trial, in 1990, ended when his Memphis jury of eight blacks and four whites failed to reach a verdict. Ford was charged with one count of conspiracy, three counts of bank fraud and 14 of mail fraud. Schledwitz and Beaty each faced one count of conspiracy and four of mail fraud.

Clergy Wants Violence Avoided If Officers Cleared in King Trial

ST. LOUIS (AP) — The police chief and area clergy members are bracing for the possibility of trouble if the four Los Angeles police officers accused of beating Rodney King are acquitted.

Chief Clarence Harmon called an "emergency meeting" with clergy this week to discuss ways to keep the peace if the officers are found innocent in their federal trial in Los Angeles.

Riots that caused more than 50 deaths erupted in Los Angeles a year ago after the officers were acquitted on state assault charges.

St. Louis encountered a few minor incidents in the aftermath of the verdict, but no serious injuries were reported.

Among the strategies discussed this week were emergency curfews, which could include closing taverns and liquor stores; the use of television cameras to discourage violent acts; and cleaning up poten-



Rodney King

tial "hot spots" where angry crowds might form.

"If there are no bricks or bottles around, then none can be thrown," Lt. Eugene Reese said.

Officials said jury will likely a verdict by this weekend.

"It's very wise of the chief to call for this," said the Rev. Samuel

Bradford, pastor of the Tri-Union African Methodist Episcopal Church. "He understands the power of the clergy in the African-American community. . . . This is a good beginning."

The Rev. Ronald Packnett, pastor of Central Baptist Church, agreed.

"There's too much violence in the streets and not enough moral leadership," he said. "It's imperative that the religious provide direction and hope for the children."

Harmon said some young people could look at an innocent verdict in the second trial in Los Angeles as an excuse for violence.

Longtime civil-rights leader Dick Gregory said he did not anticipate problems.

"The element of surprise is not there this time," he said. "Before, the acquittal stunned everyone. Now, people are aware that the officers might get off."

Anderson, a Superstar of Classical Music, Dies

NEW YORK (AP) — Her rich contralto mesmerized the music world. But it was her quiet dignity and grace that shamed a nation of bigots and swept them into her thrall.

Marian Anderson, who died Thursday at age 96, was a rare and wonderful lesson for all of humanity.

Anderson was tall in stature, taller in talent, big of heart and mighty in spirit. But there was a quiet reserve and elegant humility that grabbed you the minute she extended her hand and smiled.

Hers was a voice that was as smooth and filling as melted chocolate, as deep and shimmering as the lowest spot in the Atlantic. It was a

voice that liberated the soul and set it in joyful flight, whether she was singing German lieder, operatic arias, spirituals or sacred music.

A superstar in the classical music world by 1939, Anderson brought her gift to Washington at the urging of impresario Sol Hurok. She had performed at the White House in 1936, the first African-American ever to do so.

But Hurok wanted the Easter Sunday concert in 1939 to be held at Constitution Hall.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, owners of the building, refused to allow Anderson to sing

there. Why? Because she was black.

The rebuke shocked the world — Marian Anderson already had been decorated by European kings. In the United States, where the Ku Klux Klan continued to roam free and unarmed, blacks still were lynched and the nation's capital remained racially segregated.

The concert was switched to the Lincoln Memorial where 75,000 heard her sing instead of the mere 4,000 Constitution Hall held. Said Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes: "In this great auditorium under the sky, all of us are free. . . . Genius draws no color line."

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