

Rain chance

Increasing cloudiness today with highs in the 40s and a chance of rain tonight. Warmer tomorrow.

Dance club burns

The man accused of setting fire to the Happy Land social club was arraigned Monday on 87 counts of murder. He told police "the devil got into me." See Nation/World, page 9.

Out on strike

Preseason baseball began Monday with Cactus and Grapefruit League games, but major league baseball's umpires refused to call their strike. See Nation/World, page 9.

Arts ..... 12
Classified ..... 12-13
Daily Break ..... 12
Metro ..... 2-3
Nation/World ..... 6-9
Sports ..... 10-14
Viewpoints ..... 4

The Daily Iowan

TUESDAY

March 27, 1990
Volume 122 No. 171

Price 10 cents

Iowa City's Morning Newspaper

South African police violently end protest

Reports conflict on number of deaths

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Police on Monday clashed with demonstrators protesting living and working conditions in two black townships, and at least two blacks were killed, witnesses said.

There were conflicting reports on the number of deaths in Sharpeville and Sebokeng, townships just south of Johannesburg. Independent 702 radio station quoted local residents as saying up to 12 people were missing and feared dead.

However, government-run South African Broadcasting Corp. said there were five deaths, and independent South African Press Association said two to eight were killed. Those stations did not cite their sources, and police said a more detailed statement wouldn't be issued until this morning.

Also Monday, officials blamed guerrillas of the African National Congress for attacks the night before on town offices in Soweto and a power station in Johannesburg. The attacks came less than three weeks before the anti-apartheid ANC is scheduled to begin negotiations with the white-minority government.

Police said they used birdshot, rubber bullets and tear gas to disperse several thousand demonstrators in Sharpeville and Sebokeng, townships about six miles apart.

In Sebokeng, the protesters stoned a police station and set fire to the municipal buildings, police said.

"Police (are) coming on constant attack, mainly by stone-throwing mobs," said a statement from police headquarters in Pretoria.

At least two blacks were killed and hundreds wounded during the clash in Sebokeng, according to a nurse at the Sebokeng Hospital who declined to give her name.

Other witnesses gave similar accounts, and some said more than 300 were injured, but it was not immediately clear how the two blacks were killed.

Police said there was an undetermined number of injuries, but they had no information on deaths.

No casualties were reported in Sharpeville.

The demonstrators were protesting rents, housing conditions and working conditions in the townships, witnesses said.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok met with local police officials and promised to increase staffing and patrols in the troubled region.

Also, police accused African National Congress guerrillas of firing two rocket-propelled grenades Sunday night at town council offices in Soweto, another township outside Johannesburg. The two Soviet-made RPG-7 grenades caused damage but no injuries, police said.

An hour later, three mines were detonated at the Langlaagte power station in Johannesburg, badly damaging three transformers, police said.



A crowd of protesters flee a South African police battalion firing tear gas canisters Monday in Sharpeville, South Africa. The battalion was sent to disperse residents who stoned the police station after police blocked a trade union march.

Soviets raid Lithuanian hospital

VILNIUS, U.S.S.R. (AP) — Soviet paratroopers stormed a psychiatric hospital before dawn this morning and captured about two dozen Lithuanians who had sought refuge there after deserting the Soviet army upon Lithuania's declaration of independence.

Some of the young men were beaten bloody, witnesses said, and a trail of blood led down the steps and out the front door of the hospital.

It was the first report of violence in the confrontation between Lithuania and the Kremlin that began March 11 with Lithuania's attempt to secede from the union.

A nurse said 10 to 15 of the approximately 38 men who had been staying at the hospital escaped.

"They beat them with their fists," a duty nurse said of the Soviet soldiers who broke into the hospital about 3 a.m. She refused to give her name. "I was afraid they would shoot me too."

On Monday, Soviet troops occupied another Communist Party building in Lithuania and an army helicopter dropped leaflets in the republic's capital calling for an anti-secession demonstration.

Lithuanian leaders meanwhile began talks with the Soviet army about their standoff with Moscow since declaring independence two weeks ago.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., said in Moscow that President Mikhail Gorbachev reiterated his pledge not to use force except to save lives in the breakaway Baltic republic.

Lithuanian Deputy Premier Romualdas Ozolas, one of two officials who met two Soviet military officers Monday, told reporters: "After coming out of this meeting, I can say the mood has changed."

"It is evident the conflict will not be escalated," he said.

But Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis was more skeptical. He said he had not received clear assurances that no more buildings would be occupied and that the talks would mainly function "to avoid conflict between the military and citizens."

Moreover, in a separate interview with the U.S. National Public See Lithuania, Page 5



Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev meets with Sen. Edward Kennedy at the Kremlin Monday. Gorbachev assured Kennedy that he would attempt to avoid using force in Lithuania.

Bush administration opposes Soviet occupation of Lithuania

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bush administration on Monday opposed Soviet military occupation of three buildings in the capital of Lithuania but said Moscow's actions so far don't threaten June's U.S.-Soviet summit.

The occupation of Communist Party buildings in Vilnius is "a kind of force and we're opposed to any kind of use of force," said

presidential spokesman Marlin Fitzwater.

He said that tensions in the secessionist republic "seem to have escalated on a daily basis ... building occupation is a significant event in this sense."

Nonetheless, Fitzwater said, "The Soviets themselves have publicly and privately assured us that they have no intentions of using mili-

tary force to resolve the issue."

Addressing the summit planned in June between President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, Fitzwater said:

"We're prepared to have the summit at (that) time. We're still hopeful this can be resolved."

On the subject of recent Soviet no-force assurances, Fitzwater said See Summit, Page 5

Flier charges ASAP with wasting funds

Students First claims ASAP misspent fees

Brian Dick
The Daily Iowan

Allegations of repeated financial mismanagement within UI student government surfaced again Monday when Students First lashed out against "out of control" spending practices of the current Allied Student Advocacy Party.

A campaign flier distributed by Students First charged that ASAP had used mandatory student fees "to throw a flamboyant party."

According to the flier, ASAP sponsored a retreat in Little Amana, Iowa, on March 7, 1989, for UI student senators in which "a number of hotel rooms were rented, meals and large amounts of alcohol were purchased." The total cost of the retreat, according to the flier, was \$1,300.

But Phillip Jones, UI dean of Academic Affairs, said a complaint regarding the retreat was presented to the UI Business Office months ago and was refuted.

"The charges associated with that retreat were all verified in an investigation at the time," Jones said. "What I see is that student government is engaged in an election, and if there are allegations of wrongdoing and they are investigated and found to be true, we obviously will take action."

Jones said none of the other charges made by Students First in the flier would be investigated unless a formal complaint was lodged.

Independent presidential candidate Mark Havlicek — endorsed by Students First — said student senate retreats usually cost around \$50 and are held in the Union.

"(The Little Amana retreat was) a wild party at the students' expense," Havlicek said.

But Havlicek said ASAP members could get away with running up a \$1,300 bill because they've become entrenched in the UI's political system.

"The administration doesn't seem to be watching them very closely," Havlicek said.

According to Havlicek, ASAP executives also mismanaged funds when eight people — some student senators and some not — used mandatory student fees to finance a trip to an Aug. 3, 1989, conference in Berkeley, California.

The total cost of the California trip — conducted so the UI could resign its membership in the United States Student Association — was \$6,000, according to the Students First flier.

"(This) could have been handled by phone — all they did was drop out of the association," Havlicek said.

The distribution of Monday's fliers came just three days before the final day of voting in the mail-in student government elections.

"The purpose of the flier is to get things started on a clean slate next year," Havlicek said. "I feel it's my duty as a student senator and See ASAP, Page 5

Handicapped parking legislation discussed at forum

Jessica Davidson
The Daily Iowan

New amendments to the Iowa House and Senate's 1989 handicapped parking legislation were the topic of discussion at a public forum in Iowa City Monday.

The Johnson County Citizen's Committee for the Handicapped met to discuss the amendments which stemmed from a controversial clause in the 1989 legislation.

The initial bill required two handicapped parking places per linear block of on-street parking in business districts.

The new law requires that not less than two percent of all parking spaces, on- or off-street in business districts established by the city, must be set aside for handicapped parking.

The original clause "raised an uproar in the all the cities," according to John TenPas, a consultant with the Iowa Commission of Persons with Disabilities who spearheaded the development of the new legislation.

TenPas said the clause was overlooked in the rest of the handicapped parking legislation "at the end of a tiring day in session."

Before 1989, the law required only six-tenths of one percent of all parking spaces had to be handicapped designated.

One additional regulation was added to the new bill, making it illegal to block a curb ramp (curb cut) for any length of time. TenPas said that people parking in front of the ramps presented a hazard for the handicapped because they had to stay on the street until they found another ramp. Blocking a ramp is a \$10 fine.

Other recent amendments include the optional establishment of

handicapped parking review committees, which can increase or decrease the number of handicapped parking spaces and change their location, as well as investigate violations.

The method of ticketing violators was changed from a uniform citation, where only designated police officers can ticket, to a simple notice of fine, where any enforcement official can issue a fine.

Two changes in previous laws, adopted January 1, 1990, require new identification devices in the vehicles of handicapped persons

and new signs marking handicapped parking spaces.

Laws that remain in effect include a \$25 fine for parking in a handicapped space and a \$100 fine for unauthorized use of a handicapped parking permit.

The definition of handicapped established in the original legislation also remains in effect. A handicapped person means a person who, because of a disability or impairment, is either unable to reasonably walk in excess of two hundred feet unassisted or cannot walk without causing serious injury to the person's health.