

Judge tells Reagan to surrender diary entries to court

WASHINGTON - A federal judge Tuesday ordered former President Reagan to provide excerpts of his personal diaries to John Poindexter for the former national security adviser's upcoming Iran-Contra trial.

U.S. District Court Judge Harold Greene said a 1985 entry includes a "somewhat ambiguous comment" indicating that Reagan knew of Poindexter's work for the Nicaraguan Contras.

Greene said Reagan must surrender the material by Monday, a move that could trigger a claim of executive privilege by the former president and might delay the Feb. 20 starting date of the Poindexter trial.

Reagan submitted more than 100 diary entries to the judge last Thurs-

day. Greene said entries covering more than 29 different dates in 1985 and 1986 contain "information of significance."

Theodore Olson, one of Reagan's lawyers, declined to comment.

If Reagan balks at turning over the material, Greene said he would provide the former president and the Justice Department with a secret document Poindexter submitted to the court outlining why he needs the diaries.

After court filings by all sides, including Iran-Contra prosecutors, the court will "make a final decision with respect to enforcement of the subpoena" for the diaries, Greene said.

Reagan was ordered to give Poindexter a diary entry relating to a "successful" trip Poindexter took in December 1985 to Central America.

"The entry includes a somewhat ambiguous comment arguably indicating that the former president knew" of Poindexter's "activities on behalf of the Contras," Greene said.

The judge said Poindexter is entitled to diary entries in which Reagan describes an effort to persuade the government of Honduras to release a seized arms shipment that had been destined for the Contras.

Greene also said Poindexter must receive diary entries focusing on U.S. military-type assistance to an unidentified Central American country that may have been used in support of the

Contras.

The entries "may show what types of aid President Reagan thought could legally be provided for the military or paramilitary operations of the Contras," Greene said.

Poindexter also is entitled to Reagan's diary entries concerning meetings with Poindexter and others in December 1985 "to discuss the sales of arms to Iran," Green said, adding that one entry "addresses briefly the issue of the proceeds from these sales."

Greene said that none of the diary entries shed "any light on the question of what President Reagan may have known about the diversion" of proceeds to the Contras from the administration's secret sale of arms

to Iran.

Reagan has denied knowing about the diversion, and Poindexter testified before Congress that he didn't tell the president.

Poindexter is charged with conspiracy, two counts of obstructing Congress and two counts of making false statements in connection with aide Oliver North's assistance to the Contras and a November 1985 shipment of Hawk missiles to Iran.

Poindexter contends that Reagan knew of and approved activities undertaken in the Iran and Contra initiatives and that therefore Poindexter had no reason to conceal these activities from Congress, as charged in the indictment.

South African unrest builds as Parliament session nears

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa - Police used batons, rubber bullets and tear gas Tuesday to prevent 1,000 blacks from marching on a stadium to protest a boycott-busting English cricket team's match against a South African university team.

The cricket team's tour has caused confrontations every place the visiting cricketers have appeared, including their hotels, where black employees refuse to serve them. The team is defying an international ban on sports contact with South Africa.

There also were demonstrations by black squatters in rising political

are bound to get hurt" when action is taken to stop planned protest marches to police headquarters and Parliament.

The march organizers refuse to seek official permission, and police Capt. Gys Boonzaaier said, "The police are obliged to act if the gathering is illegal. We are going to take action and disperse them. . . . We would like to urge the public to stay away . . . as people are bound to get hurt."

Since de Klerk became president, the government has allowed several massive marches to take place without the organizers seeking permission. De Klerk was quoted as telling police commanders two weeks ago that they are no longer "required to prevent people from gathering to gain support for their views."

But police officials say as long as there are regulations against "illegal gatherings" -- those without magisterial permission -- police must act to stop them.

The stage is set for a major confrontation Friday, when black activists hope to have 10,000 people marching toward Parliament as de Klerk makes his speech outlining his plans for reforms leading to negotiations with the black majority on a new constitution.

"There are firm indications that . . . de Klerk will announce some easing of the state of emergency in his opening address to Parliament on Friday," said The Citizen, which has good government sources. "The first of the emergency regulations expected to be lifted are those which were imposed on the media."

The paper said Mandela's release is not expected until mid-February at the earliest. Reporters earlier in the week said Mandela might not be freed until March.

The emergency restrictions prohibit journalists from being at the scene of political unrest, and from reporting anything about it, or describing any police activity without permission. Journalists are also banned from reporting a wide range of statements that the government considers subversive, including calls for boycotts, economic sanctions, and criticisms of the military.

Also Tuesday, the Johannesburg city council declared the city's business districts open to tradesmen of all races but expressed regret it could not do the same for residential areas.

"We are moving toward a discrimination-free city," said Marietta Marx, a Johannesburg council member from the National Party, which controls the national government and established the policy of apartheid.

"But we still have the contorted logic, which is a black can work anywhere but not live there," said Ian Davidson, a council member of the anti-apartheid Democratic Party.

City councils have no power to desegregate residential areas, schools or hospitals, which are controlled by the national government.

E. German communists seek votes, endorse eventual reunified Germany

EAST BERLIN - East German Communists on Tuesday, angling to boost their popularity before parliamentary elections, endorsed eventual reunification with West Germany.

An East Berlin court rejected the Communist-dominated government's request to keep its ousted leader, Erich Honecker, behind bars until his treason trial in March. Honecker was freed because of his ailing health, and the official news agency ADN said he was taken to a nursing home.

Honecker's successors in the once-mighty Communist Party launched their uphill campaign Tuesday for the March 18 elections by acknowledging a national fever for reunification, and party

leader Gregor Gysi conceded that the movement is unstoppable.

The nation is also in the throes of an anti-corruption backlash that has jailed nearly two dozen senior officials from the discredited Honecker regime.

Honecker's release was ordered after an East Berlin court refused to issue a detention order, heeding the advice of doctors that Honecker remained too weak to withstand jailing even in a prison hospital.

Honecker underwent surgery on Jan. 8 to remove a malignant kidney tumor. He was jailed Monday following his release from Charite hospital. Doctors at the hospital had argued against his imprisonment on humanitarian grounds.

The 77-year-old was ousted from the leadership on Oct. 18 after massive pro-democracy demonstrations. He was expelled from the Communist Party in December, and chief prosecutor Hans-Juergen Joseph announced the treason charge against him during a parliamentary address Monday.

Joseph's initial request for a detention warrant was denied by East Berlin magistrates on Monday afternoon, and his appeal to a higher East Berlin court Tuesday was also denied.

Dieter Plath, Joseph's spokesman, told The Associated Press that the second rejection exhausted the prosecution's means of keeping Honecker in jail pending trial.

Uranium operation to begin mining after correcting state law violations

OMAHA - A company developing Nebraska's first commercial uranium mine has corrected violations of state law and can resume business in the state, Deputy State Attorney General Eugene Crump said.

Ferret Exploration of Nebraska was ordered to stop operating in the state last September because foreigners owned a majority of Ferret's capital stock and formed a majority on the board of directors.

Ferret has submitted information showing it complies with Nebraska law requiring a majority of the stock be owned by U.S. citizens and that they form a majority on the board, Crump said Monday.

Ferret Vice President Steve Collings said the decision by the Attorney General's Office means Ferret can begin mining uranium commercially near Crawford as soon as it receives a permit from the Nebraska Department of Environmental Control.

A department spokesman said a decision on issuing a permit would be made within 45 days.

The decision was criticized by Jeff Tracy, a spokesman for the Western Nebraska Resources Council. The council last year provided the information that led the Attorney General's Office to order Ferret to stop operating.

Tracy said the Attorney General's Office gave Ferret special treatment by meeting several times with Ferret officials over four months and allowing them to revise plans to come into compliance without paying any fine.

Tracy said the Attorney General's Office last year told the council to investigate ownership and file a complaint. The council did, and the Attorney General's Office agreed with its findings "but did absolutely nothing about it," he said.

Then, Tracy said, the Attorney

General's Office denied the Resources Council access to the information it used to rule Ferret was owned by U.S. citizens.

"It is completely demoralizing for citizens to participate in the government process, to do exactly what they were to do and then be treated this way," Tracy said.

"I hold Gene Crump and (Attorney General) Bob Spire responsible in this instance for not treating a citizens' organization in the same framework as they treat a large corporation," Tracy said.

Crump said Tracy's accusations are not true.

"We don't have the ability to fine them," Crump said.

He said Ferret had the choice of dissolving or complying and chose to comply. He said he understands Ferret expanded its board of directors to include more U.S. citizens and redistributed stock so Americans hold a majority.

Crump said he will provide the council whatever information he can.

When Ferret proposed the mine several years ago, the state allowed the Denver-based company to operate a pilot mining operation southeast of Crawford without investigating Ferret's ownership.

Last year, the Resources Council said its research showed a majority of Ferret was owned by West German, Canadian and Korean interests. Ferret denied the charges.

In September, the Attorney General's Office said Ferret was foreign-controlled and ordered it to stop operating and forfeit leases on 210,000 acres in several western Nebraska counties. Ferret officials said they would fight the ruling.

Monday, Collings said from Denver that Ferret still maintains it complied with state law originally, but changing the board and stock makeup was easier to do than trying to prove its case.

Collings said construction of the commercial mine would begin as soon as the Department of Environmental Control grants a permit.

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The Citizen
Pro-government newspaper

unrest only three days before President F.W. de Klerk is to open Parliament. He is expected to discuss reforms in South Africa and ease the emergency regulations in force since 1986 to quell anti-apartheid activity.

A pro-government newspaper, The Citizen, predicted that de Klerk would end news media restrictions but probably not ease other regulations. It also said the release from prison of black nationalist Nelson Mandela could be delayed because of the unrest.

The stadium clash between police and blacks was at Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State.

One policeman punched a black teen-ager in the chest with a baton, another pressed his truncheon around a black youth's neck to bring him down as some demonstrators threw stones at police vehicles and erected burning tire barricades in the streets of Mangaung township.

Obed Nkosi, an organizer for the anti-apartheid National Sports Council, said 30 people were hurt.

Police said 45 people were arrested and one white businessman was slightly injured when his vehicle was stoned by protesters.

An approved protest by about 500 people outside the stadium was allowed to take place.

Police also fired tear gas at 150 black squatters protesting their eviction from Kraaifontein, a neighborhood designated for whites outside Cape Town. The Rev. Allan Boesak, a prominent anti-apartheid activist, was among those affected by the tear gas.

Police in Cape Town urged the public to stay out of the city center today and Friday "because people

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