

Zulu leader agrees to participate in election

PRETORIA, South Africa—Zulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi agreed Tuesday to end his boycott of South Africa's first all-race election and bring the Inkatha Freedom Party into next week's vote.

Buthelezi's announcement that his group would enter the election "at this late stage" could reduce violence in the run-up to the vote, especially in troubled Natal province, which includes his black Zulu homeland of KwaZulu. De Klerk declared a state of emergency there on April 1.

More than 200 people have died the past month in fighting between pro- and anti-election forces, many in eastern Natal. There have been fears

of worse bloodshed as the April 26-28 vote nears.

"It is my deepest hope that this agreement will bring to an end the violence in our country," President F.W. de Klerk said.

"This agreement is a leap forward for peace, reconciliation, nation-building and an inclusive election process," said Mandela, the longtime political prisoner expected to become South Africa's first black president.

But as the talks took place, Inkatha and ANC supporters fought gun battles in the Tokoza black township southeast of Johannesburg. Journalists saw at least two bodies from the shooting between residents of an

Inkatha-dominated workers dormitory and ANC supporters living nearby.

On Monday, the fighting in Tokoza killed more than a dozen people, including award-winning photographer Ken Oosterbroek of the Star newspaper. Two other photographers were injured.

Buthelezi said his party would join the election only eight days before the vote to prevent "a great deal more bloodshed and carnage."

The ANC is favored to win the election and lead the first post-apartheid government. Buthelezi's opposition to the vote stemmed from his repeated contention that the ANC would be able to exercise unchecked

power under a new constitution to take effect after the election.

He has demanded autonomy for Zulus and having the monarchy of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini recognized in the constitution.

Buthelezi said Tuesday that the agreement secured the "kingdom of KwaZulu and the role of his majesty the king" of the Zulus.

"The whole country including the overwhelming number of Zulus ... want to participate in this election because this election is what we have been fighting for," Mandela said.

Inkatha has the support of 5 to 10 percent of the nation's 20 million voters. Five percent is the threshold

required to get representatives into parliament.

International mediation of Inkatha's demands for strong regional powers will be conducted after the elections, de Klerk said. The existing all-white parliament will be reconvened one last time before the voting, probably Monday, to amend the electoral act to permit Inkatha's entry.

It is too late to reprint the 80 million ballot papers, but officials said stamps or stickers could be used to add Inkatha to the list of 19 parties in the contest. Inkatha has had no chance to campaign, but its positions are well known because of its persistent opposition to the electoral process so far.

Rabin orders arrests of 400 Arab terrorists

JERUSALEM—Secret service agents and soldiers arrested more than 400 Arabs and seized automatic weapons in a predawn sweep Tuesday against an Islamic fundamentalist group that terrified the nation with suicide bomb attacks on commuter buses.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who ordered the crackdown, hinted there could be further moves if the attacks persisted, and officials said Hamas political leaders could be targeted next.

"We will fight those who continue terror with all the means that are available to us. The only limitation is the limitations of the law," he said on Israel TV.

Rabin balanced his crackdown with gestures to Yasser Arafat's PLO. He confirmed Israel would allow the return of 20,000 to 30,000 Palestinians, most relatives of the PLO police force, once agreement with the PLO was reached.

Israel also allowed the return Tuesday of six fugitives from Arafat's Fatah faction, who crossed from Egypt into the Gaza Strip.

"Their return is a sign that the peace process is continuing despite the obstacles," Sufian Abu Zayde, a PLO spokesman, said.

PLO officials said the roundup of Islamic activists, the largest since Israel deported nearly 400 Palestinians to Lebanon in December 1992, was particularly ill-timed because it came while PLO negotiators were seeking the release of prisoners of all factions. About 3,500 Hamas activists are among the 10,500 inmates Palestinians say are held by Israel.

Palestine Liberation Organization officials said the sweep was unlikely to force a suspension in Israel-PLO talks but would undercut support for the peace process.

"These arrests are certainly not going to contribute in any positive way. On the contrary, they feed the skepticism and the convictions people have that this peace process is merely a reorganization of the occupation and won't lead to real peace," Hanan Ashrawi, a PLO spokeswoman, said.

She added that the arrests set



AP/Carl Fox

back PLO efforts to persuade Islamic activists to participate in self-rule elections and the process of reconstruction.

The focus of the raids, carried out in a dozen fundamentalist strongholds in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, were young activists and a few key preachers of Hamas and the smaller Islamic Jihad faction. Hamas sources say key leaders had fled earlier to Egypt.

"The aim was to strike a severe blow at the operational structure of Hamas to disrupt their operations," said Col. Renaan Gissin, an army spokesman, adding Israel was sending a "clear message to Hamas that we will not let go of them and won't tolerate such activities."

Gissin said the weapons seized included aging Karl Gustav rifles and modern Israeli-made Uzi submachine guns and U.S. M-16 automatic rifles.

Armed cells of Hamas called the Izzedine Al-Qassam Brigades carried out recent attacks on commuter buses that have shaken Israelis and led to outcries about the lack of public security. Hamas is blamed for most of the attacks that killed 40 Israelis since the Israel-PLO accord was signed Sept. 13.

Jury awards \$3.8 million to King

LOS ANGELES—A jury sent a \$3.8 million bill to the city Tuesday for the 1991 police beating of Rodney King that reverberated across the nation and sparked three days of racially charged riots.

The tax-free award was significantly below the \$15 million sought from the city of Los Angeles by King's lawyers but well above the \$800,000 that city attorneys said was a fair sum.

Later this week, the jurors will begin deciding whether 14 officers should pay punitive damages for the beating.

"We think that this is a satisfactory result," City Attorney James Hahn said.

One of his attorneys, John Burris, left the court smiling and said, "We're pleased."

In the current trial, a new set of jurors was asked to decide how much money should be awarded to King to compensate for his medical bills, pain, suffering and loss of employment potential.

King offered to settle with the city for \$9.6 million; he rejected a \$1.25 million counter-offer.

Though the city admitted liability as the trial began, its lawyers sought to minimize King's injuries. Much of the three-week compensatory dam-

age trial was a battle of medical experts who disagreed on questions of permanent disability and brain damage.

In the years since he was first glimpsed by TV viewers on a grainy videotape, King, 29, had told the story of his beating only in bits and pieces. At the civil trial, he gave his most graphic account.

"I felt like I had been raped," he told jurors. "I felt like I had lost half of my face. ... I could hear my bones crunching every time the baton hit me. It sounded like throwing an egg and hearing the shell crack."

Of when officers hogtied and dragged him to the side of the road, he said, "I felt like a cow that was waiting to be slaughtered, like a piece of meat. ... I was just so scared. I felt like I was going to die."

He also recalled his assailants yelling racial epithets.

The local chapter of the National

Association for the Advancement of Colored People praised the verdict.

"It is a measure of the depth of pain and suffering and the understanding that there is permanent injury to him," chapter president Joe Duff said.

Former Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates, who was in Knoxville, Tenn., to give a speech on crime, condemned the verdict.

"I don't think Rodney King's injuries are worth \$3.8 million," he said. King's lawyers portrayed him as a victim of racism, a man who was "beaten like a dog" because he was black.

Their experts said he had permanent brain damage causing mental confusion, blurry vision, headaches and an inability to concentrate. With his notoriety, they said, has come paranoia, transforming King into a fearful man who wears a bulletproof vest, hides behind shuttered windows and hesitates to go out in public.

Nixon mostly paralyzed on right side

NEW YORK—Former President Nixon took a turn for the worse and was returned to intensive care Tuesday, a day after a stroke left him paralyzed on most of his right side and unable to speak, his doctor said.

Nixon, 81, was suffering from swelling of the brain as a result of the stroke he suffered Monday. Dr. Fred Plum said.

"His prognosis is guarded," he said. "The next 72 hours are a critical period."

Nixon's internist, Dr. Michael Giordano, said the former president would be moved out of intensive care and back to a private room later Tuesday.

The doctor said Nixon was out of grave danger and described him as "awake, alert, in good spirits and able to understand."

He said Nixon suffered "partial paralysis on his right side."

"It is hoped, but uncertain, that he will have improvement in his neurologic condition," the doctor said. "No dramatic changes are anticipated in

his condition over the next several days."

Earlier Tuesday, Nixon aide Elizabeth Johnston said the former president had rested comfortably through the night while calls of concern poured into his office in Woodcliff Lake, N.J., about a mile from his home in Park Ridge.

Johnston said Nixon was paralyzed on the right side except for his right foot.

"He just has a little movement in his foot, on the right side," she said.

Strokes are the nation's third-leading cause of death. They strike about 500,000 people annually, killing one-third of them.

Nixon's daughters, Tricia Cox and Julie Eisenhower, went to his bedside Monday night, and again Tuesday.

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and evangelist Billy Graham, who preached last year at the funeral of Nixon's wife, Pat, were among the first to pay respects at the hospital. Henry Kissinger, Nixon's secretary of state, called the office from California.

"There were hundreds of messages all night long. I've lost count," Kim Taylor, another aide, said.

Dozens of the callers were political figures and long-time friends, but most were ordinary people, some of whom had survived strokes and wanted to pass along encouragement, Johnston said.

Nixon was stricken as he walked into his home from the porch at dinner time, Johnston said.

The former president did not collapse, but communicated that he was in distress to his housekeeper, Heidi Retter. Retter helped Nixon sit down and then summoned help, Johnston said.

Nixon was the nation's 37th president, serving from Jan. 20, 1969, to Aug. 9, 1974, when the Watergate scandal forced him to resign.

He came to the presidency after nearly a quarter-century as a Republican officeholder — congressman, senator, and vice president under Dwight Eisenhower.

Study reveals breast-saving surgery effective

CHICAGO—Doctors who treat breast cancer can save a woman's life and still spare her breast, according to a study rushed into publication to offer reassurance after disclosures of fraud in earlier research.

The study, which involved the records of more than 5,800 patients, found that women who underwent breast-saving surgery combined with radiation were at least as likely to survive five years as women who had a mastectomy, or complete removal of the cancerous breast.

The effectiveness of the lumpectomy surgery has been accepted by many doctors. A cloud arose

after it was disclosed last month that a researcher falsified data in a landmark study that was the basis for widespread use of the procedure.

The latest study backs the conclusion of the earlier research that removing only the malignant lump rather than the entire breast is a life-saving procedure.

The findings were being published in Wednesday's Journal of the American Medical Association. The study was led by Anna Lee-Feldstein, an assistant professor of biostatistics at the University of California, Irvine, College of Medicine.

"In spite of what came out ... we should not have a knee-jerk response and go back to mastectomy," said Dr. Gerard Aranha, director of the Breast Care Center at Loyola University Medical Center in Maywood.

"Conservation is here to stay, but it has to be done under strict guidelines."

Aranha, who was not involved in the study, estimated that half of women with breast cancer are candidates for breast-conserving surgery. Breast cancer is expected to strike 183,000 Americans this year and cause 46,300 deaths.

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