

THE HIGH-SPEED TRAIN
France vs. Germany

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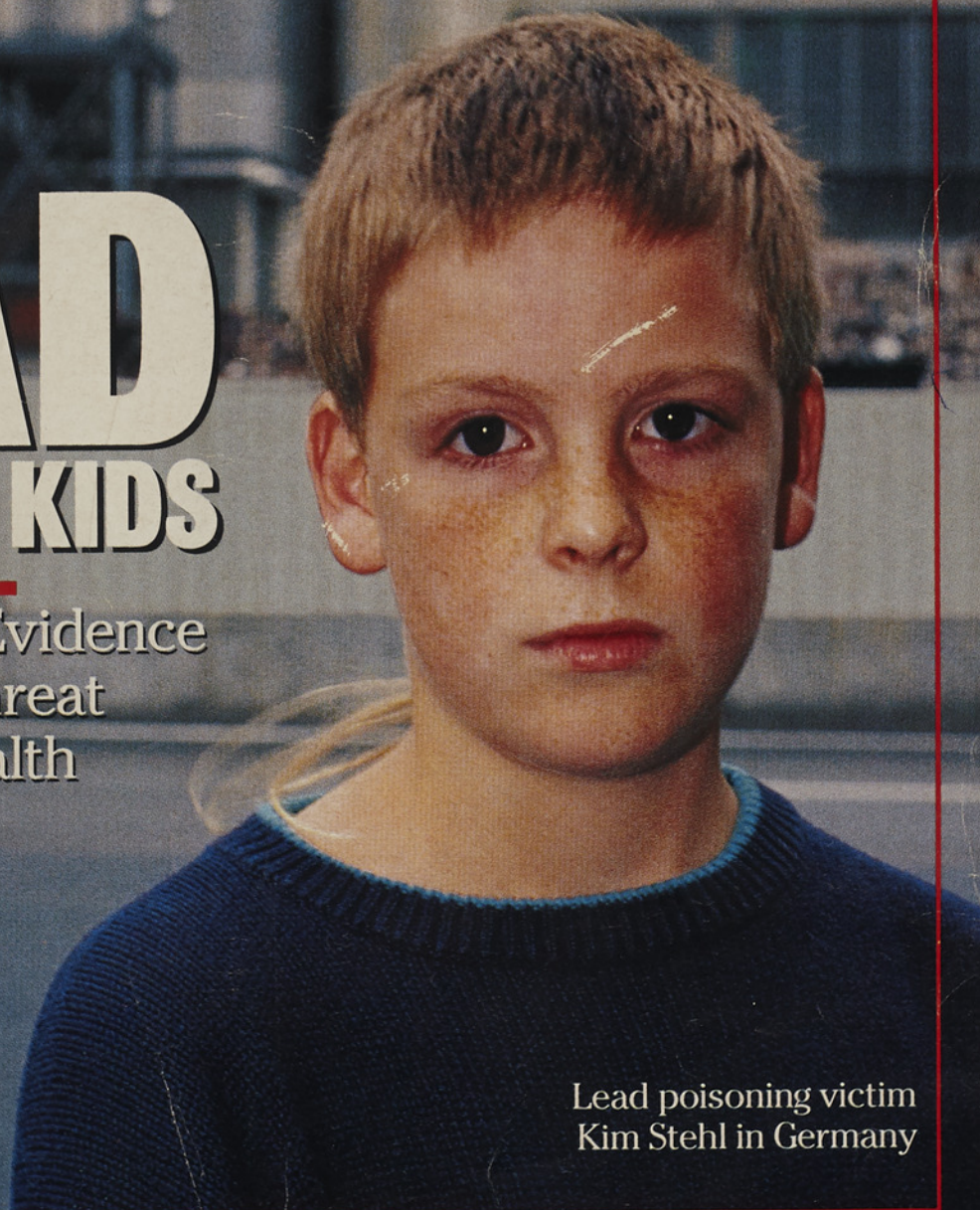
Newsweek

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSMAGAZINE

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LEAD AND YOUR KIDS

Disturbing New Evidence
About the Threat
to Their Health



Lead poisoning victim
Kim Stehl in Germany



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Austria	36 Sch	Finland	13.00 Mk	Iceland	170 IKr	Netherlands	5.50 Fl	Sweden	18.00 SKr
Belgium	100 BF	France	18.00 F	Ireland (inc tax)	1.50 IE	Norway	18.00 Kr	Switzerland	4.50 SF
Bulgaria	15.00 Leva	Germany	4.60 DM	Israel	6.50 NIS	Poland	21.00 Zl	Turkey (incl. tax) ..	8000 TL
Cyprus	1.30 C£	Gibraltar	1.40 £	Italy	3500 L	Portugal	375 Es	United Kingdom ...	1.40 £
Czechoslovakia ..	Kcs 35-00	Greece	480 Drs	Luxembourg	97.00 LF	Romania	Lei 59.50	U.S. Forces	2.50 \$
Denmark	18.00 Kr	Hungary	Ft 140	Maha80 c	Spain	325 Pts		

OLYMPICS

What's Hot in Albertville

The Olympic trend-o-meter is already registering at nightspots in and around Albertville, France, where many expense-account records are surely being set. The early leaders:

Hot dish: Fondue Savoyard, thanks to the Alpine region's wonderful cheeses. Dip bread and accompany with ham and white wine.

Hot restaurant: Unless you feel like driving two hours to Lyon, Million (pronounced "MEE-yon") is the place to be. The Michelin two-star eatery excels at tiny escargot canneloni and *ris de veau* (sweetbreads).

Hot drink: The grolle, a bizarre wine/coffee combination. They are brewed together, mixed with sugar, fruit and liqueur and drunk communally from a wooden bowl.

Hot pastime: Snowboarding, a sport which has only recently caught on outside the United States—even if it isn't yet an Olympic event.

IRAN

A Threat to the Neighborhood?

Despite Iranian president Hashemi Rafsanjani's recent efforts to improve relations with the West, U.S. officials worry that Tehran's rearmament program could make it a serious threat to its gulf neighbors by the mid-1990s. Iran has allocated \$10 billion to rebuild its armed forces over the next five years. It is now taking delivery of a squadron of MiG-29s purchased from the



Rebuilding the forces: MiG-29

former Soviet Union in September 1990. Tehran's main objective, the officials say, is to redress the military balance with Iraq, whose armored tanks still outnumber Iran's by three to one. "There is also cause for concern that Iran is conspiring to build a strategic strike force," says an American analyst. It could include nuclear weapons, long-range delivery systems and missiles.



Looking to each other for help: The ANC leader with Kaddafi

SOUTH AFRICA

Mandela's Plea for Libya

Nelson Mandela's Libyan connection is growing stronger. Since his release from prison two years ago, Mandela has visited Libyan leader Muammar Kaddafi four times—most recently in mid-January. On that occasion Mandela received a fat check for the African National Congress. Libya has become one of the ANC's biggest benefactors, says a Western diplomat in South Africa, donating about \$10 million over the past two years. Facing a U.N. call for the extradition of two Libyan agents implicated in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, "Kaddafi

is looking for any help he can get," says a U.S. official. And Mandela seems ready to help. Immediately after leaving Tripoli, Mandela tried to phone George Bush to protest Western attempts to extradite the Libyan agents. Bush wasn't available, but Mandela did speak to State Department officials, telling them that the U.S. and its allies were trying to "humiliate" Kaddafi. The call was not well received. Says a U.S. source: "In relation to the United States, it was the most serious blunder the ANC has made in two years."

VITAL STATISTICS

Fat Cities

A new international survey of 12 occupations—blue-collar and white—shows which city's workers earn the most per hour:

Average Earnings in:
HOURLY WAGES IN U.S. DOLLARS

Zurich	\$16
Geneva	\$14.5
Luxembourg	\$11.4
Tokyo	\$10.9
Helinski	\$10.7
New York	\$10.5
Los Angeles	\$10.4
Oslo	\$10.2
Copenhagen	\$10.1

SOURCE: UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

NEW PRODUCTS

A Satellite Fix

Remember when it was cool to use a compass? The old hiker's aid is still useful, but it's a little low tech in the age of electronics. Now those who get lost on land or at sea can pull out something more sophisticated: a handheld global positioning system (GPS) that uses satellites to tell trekkers precisely where they are. Sony Corp., Trimble Navigation of Sunnyvale, California, and Magellan Systems Corp. of San Dimas, California, all make handheld GPS units that range in price from \$900 to \$3,000. (U.S. soldiers in the gulf war used such receivers to plot their location in the Saudi desert.)

The Magellan 5000 is a multi-channel receiver that uses four navigation satellites to give users a three-dimensional fix on their location—longitude, latitude and altitude. The satellites are part of a group of 16 navigation satellites used by the U.S. Defense Department. The unit displays the user's location on a liquid-crystal screen and can update on a second-by-second basis. A spokesman for Magellan says the unit is accurate to within 100 meters. To track their course, sailors and other adventurers can store their starting position in the product's memory along with up to 100 other way points. When the user is ready to head home, the unit will display a compass direction to point the way. In addition, the GPS system tells users how fast they are going, how far off course they are and how long it will take to reach their destination. The Magellan 5000 weighs under a kilogram and operates for 10 hours on six AA batteries. Suggested retail price: \$1,950.

Never lost

RICHARD ERNSBERGER JR.
and NED ZEMAN

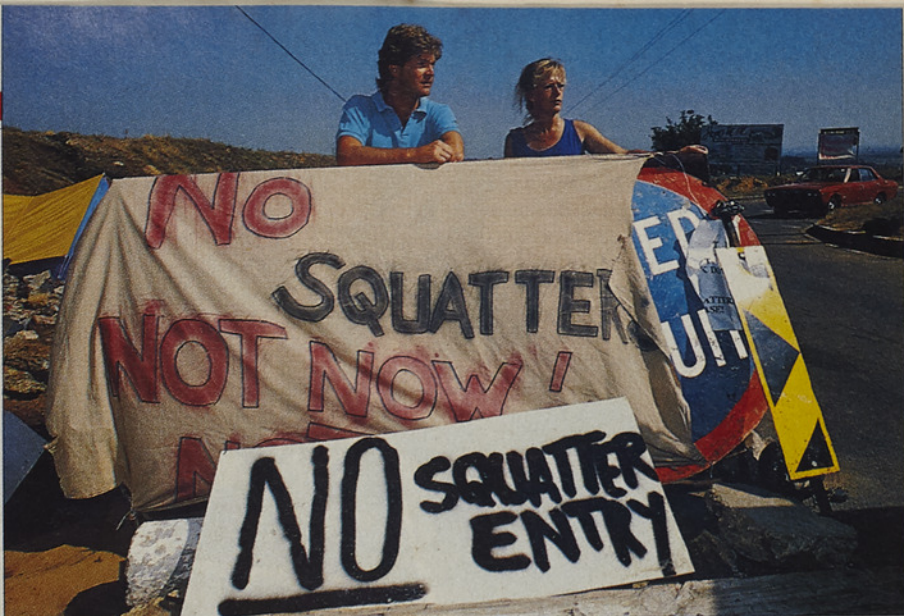
'We'll Move Them Out'

South Africa's white suburban militants

It is the new South Africa's equivalent of Checkpoint Charlie. On roads entering Bloubostrand, a white middle-class suburb of Johannesburg, residents stand at makeshift roadblocks of oil drums and fencing. Some are armed with clubs and baseball bats. Signs in Afrikaans declare *GESLUIT* (closed). Volunteers keep round-the-clock vigils, intent on preventing any homeless blacks from moving into the neighborhood. Two weeks ago local and provincial officials granted homeless blacks permission to occupy a vacant tract of land 150 yards outside Bloubostrand. But woe be to any of the estimated 5,000 souls who might try to benefit from the offer. "We'll move them out, we'll bulldoze them," vows Kim Gibbard, 30, a mother of two children. "We're not going to let them erect one little shack."

White militancy is nothing new in South Africa, but in Bloubostrand it could be the preview of racial trouble with an odd new twist. The problem arises from the fact that some 7 million South Africans, most of them black and unemployed, live in what is officially termed "informal housing"—crudely built shanties that lack the most basic of public services. The question is where to house them instead. In the 1970s and 1980s, South African blacks seethed with rage and despair over the policy of "forced removal"—the uprooting of blacks from their homes and farms for resettlement in areas that had been designated nonwhite. Now, with the dismantling of apartheid under President F. W. de Klerk, whites like those in Bloubostrand are up in arms over what they see as an injustice: an emerging policy of "forced insertion" of black squatters into formerly all-white suburbs.

Bloubostrand, a bedroom community built primarily for young families and professional people, is the first to serve as an unwilling guinea pig for the housing of black squatters. Last fall the owner of a large nearby farm called Zevenfontein sold his property and bulldozed shacks that housed some 3,000 black squatters. When the squatters moved to an adjacent proper-



PHOTOS BY MARK PETERS FOR NEWSWEEK

Racial trouble with an odd new twist: A roadblock in Bloubostrand, shanties for homeless blacks

ty, white neighbors pressured the owner of that farm to evict them and threatened to call in the far-right Afrikaner Resistance Movement if he did not. Provincial and municipal authorities intervened and proposed Bloubostrand as a site for permanent settlement of the squatters. Late last month—without consulting the suburb's residents—authorities announced they had set aside 44 hectares just outside Bloubostrand as the site of new homes for 1,000 black families expelled from the farm.

'Introducing squalor': The residents of Bloubostrand were outraged, particularly because they felt the decision had been made behind their backs. "We're going through a painful process, and people perceive to have been done a raw deal," concedes André Jacobs, a town councilman in Randburg, a Johannesburg suburb of which Bloubostrand is a part. "[But] we are probably the first of many situations that will arise in the very near future." The families of Bloubostrand claim they oppose having squatters nearby not because they are black, but because property values will collapse and crime will soar. "It's like introducing squalor into a residential area," argues Leigh Hancock, a 31-year-old entrepreneur. "Everyone in this area

stands to lose everything, [and] it's inevitable that [crime] is going to happen because those [squatters] are jobless and penniless, and [our] houses are defenseless."

There are already signs that some of those fears are not entirely exaggerated. Several Johannesburg bankers confirm that they have suspended loans on properties in Bloubostrand and its vicinity, and real-estate agents estimate that values of homes in the suburb have fallen as much as 50 percent since the controversy erupted in late January. Residents have countered by refusing to pay municipal property taxes. They also are seeking a court injunction preventing squatters from moving into the area.

The black squatters themselves would be only too glad to trade their old shanties for something better on the fringes of Bloubostrand. Like most South African squatter camps, the one at Zevenfontein is a dusty sprawl of cardboard and metal shacks and canvas tents without electricity or sewage facilities. Water has to be brought in by truck every three or four days. Some squatters there complain of harassment by whites living in the area.

The outcome of the white rebellion in Bloubostrand remains somewhat uncertain. Officials have put off trying to move squatters into the neighborhood until after representatives of all sides in the dispute meet later this week. But Bloubostrand residents hope to resolve the issue soon—before a joint transitional government that includes the African National Congress comes into power. "In 12 or 18 months' time there will be an interim administration in place that won't be sympathetic to people like me," says Paul Burrows, spokesman for a newly formed group of Bloubostrand residents. "They are going to say, 'There are bigger issues, you're just going to have to accept this.'" That is a vision shared by many other whites as they contemplate where they will fit into the South Africa of the future.

JOSEPH CONTRERAS in Johannesburg