

e must find the courage to "

The Star Tuesday September 2 1986 1

change attitudes

r arrival in Britain, there were more
this time they were directed at the
ordinate amount of luggage we had.

We booked into a small hotel near Gatwick, where
we had been before on an excursion from Norway,
and indicated we would be there for only one night.
Now where to go from here? As I lay there that eve-
ning I was worried.

The next morning we searched out the nearest
Catholic church, where we might say a prayer, if
nothing else. After a'cup of tea, the priest asked what
was the problem and we related our whole saga.

I suggested we wanted to go to Liverpool, one con-
nection being the Liverpool Football Club. He warned
that unemployment there was high, but agreed to
give me a letter of introduction.

BOUGHT A MEAL

Later he handed us two envelopes, drove us to Eus-
ton station and bought us a meal, remaining with us
until the train pulled out. On the train I took out the
envelopes he had given me â\200\224 the letter was most
encouraging in that it stressed my determination. In
the other envelope was Â£50. We will be eternal-
ly grateful to that priest. ! ;

He had recommended the Feathers Hotel in Liver-
pool and when we arrived there, we found the good
man had phoned and explained our situation. }

Next morning we started the search for accommo- |
dation and, after putting our precarious position to |
â\200\234Improved Housingâ\200\235, they offered us a flat. It was a |
bit grubby, but we had had worse. We stayed there, at |
233 Edge Lane, until our eventual departure from
Britain. â\200\230

The next priority was a school for Raymond. St
Sebastianâ\200\231s was just down the road and I filled in the
necessary forms. Raymond was admitted to start

. _school at the beginning of the new academic year.

Now for a job. Believing the personal approach is |

best, I set off determinedly, but by the end of the day

. there i '
S Was nothing to be had and was: exhaust-

The second day
the third day

hence could not be considered

As I rushed to the hospital administrator. He
if I belonged to a trade union. When replied: (like: ergr; %

tively, he advised me to join one straight away. I took
g * i . \$

his advice and soon my case was in the hands of the
trade union bigwig in Manchester.

The local union lawyer told me to go to the Press

straight away. I told the Liverpool Echo my story and
the story broke with banner headlines. When I arrived
home a horde of media men were on the doorstep and I
tried to paint the picture coherently for them. : :

At the hospital I was a celebrity. Petitions flew
around like confetti and Edge Lane was the scene of
a crusade. The local Anglican bishop wrote to the
Home Office and the local MP contacted me. The
media men, seemingly scraping the barrel for news,
kept coming back for four weeks. It was hell.

There were some adverse comments â\200\224 here was a

foreigner occupying a job which could well have gone

to a Liverpool lad . . . ,
Eventually the MP phoned from London to tell me
we had been given permission to remain in â\200\230s Britain.

The Press took up the story with headings such as

â\200\234Refugees of love to remainâ\200\235 and â\200\234Change of heart at
Home Officeâ\200\235. : Âf ' :

The unions started to muscle in when we were
transferred to new working premises. They demanded
this and that, lightning strikes occurred at the
drop of a hat, and all this was reflected on my pay
slip, which wasnâ\200\231t great anyway. PN

â\200\230kitchen. I was warned that

I dragged myself along to meetings and in
â\202 it t
:vu% (tehsei)r,n ha;d no:ptl.nglto do with union grievance
smt;?:(:
y ply politi e

As â\200\231b%r Pt p - @ra(Ã@\xeq on behgâ\200\231f{f,&;hg J,a:

Trouble started when I refused to x' i G &
Â» ible star oin Âç p
pages and strikes and went to help out z{t i-\202lefl11;s;ti(zgl
| A I would lose my job i 5
'volunteered again to help out during a strike.y &

Things became unbearable at work
superiors I couldnâ\200\231t put up with

â\200\234 {

: itold m
with the union nonsense ang

The scrapping of certain discriminator isi
of the lrâ\200\230râ\200\230lm.oralit y Act has focused attel{tiz;ozlrflg?xf
glergus mixed couplesâ\200\235 in South Africa. Ian and

herin Whiteley of Pietersburg have a moving story
to tell. In todayâ\200\231s fourth and final instalment Ian
recounts how difficult things were for them in Brit-
ain and l_low they returned to South Africa. Janâ\200\231s
story, wnt?en by educationist and freelance writer
Peter Cassidy, has been summarised by Dirk Nel of
The Star's Northern Transvaal Bureau, â\200\230

5 SR U AN AT

longer. They understood my position and said v
were sorry to see me go. I got a job at the univergilte)y
where.the wage was low and the hours miserable.
â\200\230Durmg_ this time we were approached by all shades
of South African exiles wanting us to join their move-
ments, to address meetings and generally to
castigate the South African Government. ;

PLAY RUGBY !

I started to play rugby for the Nomads team at the

B Liverpool Rugby Club and introduced Raymond to

the game. I played scrumhalf for th ior si
â\202¬ senior side and |
soon Raymond was playing in the Â¢ iti l
| hisS ltleam in the mini-leagu g T ey â\200\230for l
erin got involved as chief cook and bottle-wash
and was awarded honorary membership of the club.er
. pemploymgnt was high in Liverpool and aliens
; ' (;)t (;nf wn jobs were resentefiq If things g%t tight
. panyy-these were the first people to~ e laid |
Mainly from the West Indies and the Ori '
f e Orient, th
unfortunates banded themselves into a laager ::g
lost no opportunity to abuse people of pinkish hue.
| Some families were bombed out of their homes and
ilusinesses. A couple of temples were demolished.

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Looting, mugging, racism and vandalism were the order of the day. ;
One incident hurt us severely. Sherin was taking

the kids to school when she was insulted by some

youths. â\200\234Go home Paki, we donâ\200\231t want you hereâ\200\235, they . shouted. When she explained she was South African, * the tirade increased and they spat on her. :

I found her sobbing at home and was filled with rage. Such humiliation never befell her in South Africa. She had to come to Britain, the home of democracy, to be spat upon. We had to get home.

I had written to Mr P W Botha, but had received a negative reply. However, the reply was couched in language which had given us hope for the future.

After the spitting incident I wrote another plea to ~ Mr Botha. We received a reply saying the matter was receiving attention. I visited the South African Embassy and explained that we had again written to the " Prime Minister. Our passports were soon to expire

and this almost coincided with the expiration of our . residence permit. '

When I emerged from the embassy, I was approached by a scribe from the Argus company. X lieve you want to go home,â\200\235 he said. â\200\234Yes, thatâ\200\231s right,â\200\235 I replied. He asked if I wanted to talk about it and I agreed. : :

Once the story appeared in South Africa, the British media were in like vultures. The story was taken up by The Sunday Times in South Africa and a "member of the Ahimsa movement here organised a 'p%i on on our behalf. He offered to organise me a job in South Africa.

~ On a second visit to the embassy, we had a long discussion on the ramifications of our possible return to the country. We were treated with the utmost _courtesy by the embassy staff. Finally, the precious epistle arrived â\200\224 a letter from Mr P W Botha, giving

us permission to return to South Africa. ; &

But we had no finance to travel to South Africa. What happened behind the scenes in Pieter-
sbury and other parts of South Africa, I don't know, but we received a message saying we were to pick up our tickets at the British Airways desk at Heathrow. We were on our way ... [3 R]

As we banked over the mine dumps of Johannesburg, a lump rushed to my throat. We floated into Jan Smuts in streaming sunshine. We were met by Raymond

Subhan, his brother Naas and Peter Cassidy.

REFLECT OBJECTIVELY

After driving straight to Pietersburg we slumped in the lounge of Raymond's home in the new township, Nirvana. During our exile many families had moved from Joubert Street and New Pietersburg to the new suburb. Everyone came to greet us. Oomachie was still his old self, but we were a little concerned at Tanie Daisy's condition. i

We arrived here in 1981 and now, several years later, we can reflect objectively on the past. In my fairly extensive travels, I could not help noticing a latent fear among people that one of their offspring might become romantically involved with another of different ethnicity. : 47 :

In human relations, I know of no other consideration which supersedes this one. It seems to be the same all over the world. Most of us are reluctant to

refer to fellow human beings just as people. We are conditioned to using the acronym denoting ethnicity. ; ;

Where is the mind and courage to change this attitude? The task is not impossible. We are elated at the abolition of certain provisions of the Immorality Act and hope that this will save other couples like us from going through the hell we experienced. g7

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WS

THE DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1986

Buthelezi warns
industry of danger
in appeasing ANC

JOHANNESBURG: Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned financiers and industrialists last night of the dangers of beginning to think of how to survive under an ANC government.

He told a marketing dinner organised in Johannesburg by the Kwazulu Finance and Investment Corporation there was evidence that some of these people were losing faith in the process of political reconciliation.

They were arguing that a little socialisation and a little nationalisation

would not destroy the economy.

"I make the point that free enterprise must be truly free if we are ever to stand a snowball's hope in hell of working effectively towards the elimination of the huge backlogs we have in all things essential to the lives of blacks," he said. :

He knew of the temptation for industrialists to appease those workers who

had fallen under the influence of Cosatu, the UDF and the ANC mission in exile, but appeasement could only deepen industrialists' problems.

These organisations were committed to destroying the economy and sabotaging factories. They preached that apartheid was synonymous with capitalism and that one could not be destroyed without the other.

There would be a movement away from violent solutions if the Government unshackled black democracy by freeing political prisoners and allowing blacks to determine what organisations would lead them in their day-to-day affairs.

Most blacks had no faith in the

armed struggle and did not want to

place an apartheid oppressor with a
cialist oppressor.â\200\224Sapa

Develop Tugela Basin: chie

JOHANNESBURG: Chief
Buthelezi last night
urged massive develop-
ment of Kwa-
Zulu/Natalâ\200\231s Tugela
Basin as it was the one
region capable of reach-
ing self-sustained growth
to rival the Witwa-
tersrand in a short space
of time. B

The basin had enough
water to support six
cities the size of Johan-
nesburg plus six the size
of Cape Town, four the
size of Durban and four
the size of Pretoria, leav-

ing still enough flow at -

the Tugela Mouth to sup-
ply the equivalent of
greater London, he told
industrialists in Johan-
nesburg.

Speaking at an indus-
trial marketing dinner
organised by the Kwa-
Zulu Finance and Invest-
ment Corporation, he dis-
closed that he had asked
the KFC to embark on a

joint venture with the

Natal Provincial Admin-
istration to market the

Tugela Basinâ\200\231s industrial
potential.

The development of
the region was being ad-
vocated not only because
of the necessity to im-
prove the quality of life
for large numbers but
because it was the one
area geographically and
economically positioned

to accommodate future
industrial development
in South Africa on a
major scale.

The growth potential

of existing metropolitan areas was too limited to meet the requirements of the future, and the sooner a start was made in developing the Tugela Basin, the better off the country would be.â\200\224Sapa

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Non-aligned nations begin their pow-wow

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By John Dâ\200\231oliveira, ;
Editor of The Starâ\200\231s Africa News Service

- HARARE â\200\224 It is a gathering the likes of which Southern
- Africa will not see again for many years â\200\224 if ever. -
Presidents, prime ministers, deputy presidents, cabinet ministers

and top officials representing the two thirds of the worldâ\200\231s popula-
tion which live in the so-called Third World came together this
week in Zimbabweâ\200\231s sparkling new conference centre.

Low on economic and military power, but high on ideals, ideolo-
gy, pride and dignity, the delegates to the eighth Non-Aligned
Movement (NAM) summit are determined that they will not be
pawns in the struggle between the Western and the communist
worlds, that they will eliminate the last vestiges of racism, coloni-
alism and imperialism, and that they will bring about a new inter-
national economic order which will see a more even distribution of
world wealth.

But many are deeply conscious of the fact that they have little
more than words with which to attack their enemies and that,
ironically, it is their First World enemies to which they must turn
in large measure for the financial aid they need.

Different radicalism

IMTGRSATO LS S S O SRR

This consciousness is reflected in the expressed dete. mination of
â\200\230men like Zimbabweâ\200\231s Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and
- others that the 1986 summit should go beyond rhetoric in dealing,
at least, with the Southern African situation.

. Some of the delegates are also conscious of the fact that NAM is
-a movement of contradictions; that while its main thrust purports
to be socialist and democratic, its members include capitalists,
communists, socialists (of different hues and different degrees of
radicalism), democrats, feudalists, dictators, hereditary monarchs
~and military rulers, and that many of its own members do not
~ implement all the movementâ\200\231s principles.

For instance, two NAM member states -- Iran and Iraq, their
representatives tactfully seated apart at the conference â\200\224 are
involved in the bloodiest war to mar the second half of the 20th
century. Â t

And how non-aligned is Afghanistan, with its army of Russian

~ troops fighting alleged â\200\234freedom fightersâ\200\235? Or Angola, with its
complement Q{ between 30 000 and 35000 Cuban troops? Or even .

Cuba itself?

Sacred Er'incigles

Of course, Public Enemy No 1 at the conference is the â\200\234racist,

criminalâ\200\235 South African Government, whose very existence is seen as deliberate defiance of NAM'â\200\231s sacred principles. :

At the opening session yesterday; at the inauguration of Mr Mugabe as chairman; at the ceremony to commemorate the 25th anniversary of NAM, hardly any speakers did not attack the South African Government and apartheid. - :

- Public Enemy No 2 is Israel (with Zionism equated with apartheid), followed by the United States, which is seen as backing both apartheid and Zionism.. %

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on economy -

â\200\234olonel Muammar Gaddafi
of Libya at the Non-Aligned
Movement conference.

Listening intently to Mr Mugabe delivering the keynote address were Third World stalwarts like Cubaâ\200\231s Dr Fidel Castro.

Bearded, charismatic, impressive, Dr Castro was given a loud cheer when he arrived yesterday morning â\200\224 angi another cheer when he completed his first speech of the session later in the aft:st:JooSfesent were Southern African leaders like Botswanaâ\200\231s President Quett Masire, Angolaâ\200\231s President Eduargio Dos San_tos, Mozambiqueâ\200\231s President Samora Machel (who was given a particu-

larly warm welcome on his arrival), Zambiaâ\200\231s President Kenneth Kaunda, and Lesothoâ\200\231s King Moshoeshoe II.

Clearly one of the most respected men here this week is handsome, softlx-spoken Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the 41-year-old leader of Indiaâ\200\231s 800 million people.

Apart from the respect he generates as a person, Mr Gandhiâ\200\231s country has the military, economic and technological resources that could give substance to the NAM delegatesâ\200\231 rhetoric.

Thus, India could yet
play a major role in the
fight against the South
African Government. -

â\200\230Swapo and the Pales-
tine Liberation Organisa-
tion are full members of
NAM, and both Swapoâ\200\231s
Mr Sam Nujoma and the
PLOâ\200\231s Mr Yasser Arafat,
addressed delegates yes-
terday.

â\200\230The African National
Congress and the Pan
Africanist Congress, nei-
ther of which has won the
accolade of â\200\234sole and au-
thenticâ\200\235 representatives
of the South African peo-
ple, are mere observers.

Libyaâ\200\231s Colonel Muam-
mar Gaddafi arrived at
the conference yesterday.

il

Constitution is main cause

of the unrest

By Lesley Cowling

Africa right now was the tricameral constitution, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said last night. ;

He criticised the South African Government, calling it one of the primary participants in the unrest. He also attacked the ANC, the UDF and Cosatu who, he said, shared a joint interest in making South Africa ungovernable.

Speaking at an industrial marketing dinner in Johannesburg organised by the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, Giï Buthelezi said:

The Government can deny us the vote, but it cannot force us as blacks to accept constitutional developments which whites-only politicians author for South Africa.

He said South Africa must be made governable by negotiation between black and white.

Because we in Natal and KwaZulu

are moving towards some real prospect of political reconciliation, at least at the first and second levels of government, Inkatha is vehemently opposed by the ANC mission in exile, the UDF and Cosatu, he said. i

He said these organisations did not

The prime cause of unrest in South -

want stability, but had a joint interest in making South Africa ungovernable.

He warned financiers and industrialists not to start thinking of how to survive under an ANC government.

- There were some who were arguing

that a little bit of socialism and a little bit of nationalisation would not destroy the economy, he said.

â\200\234I make the point that free enter-
prise must be truly free if we are ever
to stand a snowballâ\200\231s hope in hell of
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nation of the huge backlogs we have in-

all things essential to the hves of

~blacks,â\200\235 he said..

The ANC, the UDF and Cosatu were
committed to the destruction of the
economy. They argued that apartheid
was synononymous Wwith capitalism,
and that one could not be destroyed
without the other, he said.

There would be a movement away
from violent solutions if the Govern-
ment unshackled black democracy by
freeing p0lltlcal prisoners and allowing
blacks to determine what organisations
would lead them in their day-to-day
affairs, the chief said.

The vast majority of blacks had no
faith in the armed struggle and did not

want to change an apartheid oppressor -

utheleziï¬\201* %Yf\

The Tugela basin could

supply water to six cities
the size of Johannesburg,
six the size of Cape Town,
four the size of Durban

and four the size of Pre-

toria â\200\224 and still have
enough to support the
egivalent of Greater Lon-
don, Chief Mangosuthu
Buthelezi said last night.

He was speaking at an
industrial marketing din-
ner in Johannesburg, or-
ganised by the kwaZulu
Finance and Investment
Corporation to encourage
industrial development in
the region.

Chief Buthelezi said
the Tugela Basin was ca-

pable of reaching self-

sustained growth on a
scale that could soon
rival the Witwatersrand.

The growth potential
of existing metropolitan
areas was too limited to

meet the requirements of the future, and the sooner a start was made in developing the Tugela Basin, the better off the country would be, he said. ,

In terms of industrialisation, the Tugela Basin had the important asset of water, he said. The river was also eminently suitable for hydro-electric development.

Chief Buthelezi questioned

Tugela Basin has all water

SA needs

tioned the present pumping of water from the Tugela into the Vaal Catchment to cater for the PWV area.

He said he understood that the PWV area was now the major motor for

the national economy but |

suggested that it was unwise to stimulate industrial growth artificially by importing water.

He said the Tugela Basin was ideally positioned midway on the PWV-Durban axis to take advantage of the huge ports of Durban and Richards Bay.

It could also supply

human resources, he said.

I should like to emphasise that we are not

committed to promoting

development only in the

kwaZulu component of our region. What is good for kwaZulu is good for

Natal and thus for South

Afrlca b

for a socialist oppressor, he added

56 per cent of urban white South Africans would support the inclusion and entrenchment of a Bill of Rights in the South African constitution.

This is the finding of an Omnichek poll involving face-to-face interviews by Research Surveys among 800 women and 500 men in the last six weeks.

The poll result was announced soon after a call by the South African Law Commission for reasoned suggestions in writing from the feasibility of enacting a Bill of Rights.

" The poll asked:] to mean freedom of speech, religion and and the protection of the interests of public on the

If you understand a Bill of Rights movement, minorities would you support this being entrenched in the constitution of a new South Africa? :

Research Surveys director Mr John Ri despite the time difference in posing question

ce said that

stions there was a striking similarity in responses which bore out the accuracy of the poll as a barometer thinking among whites.

ed consistently throughout the sample, White of political This correlation was reflected

ith English-speaking men and women revealing quite independently that they were less conservative than their

men and women 224 per cent answered Don't know to the question concerning

the negative and noncommittal aspects of the poll were a surprise and could be attributed to the fluid political situation which lacked clear policy direction

Afrikaans-speaking counterparts towards the idea. ; There was a

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Afrikaans-speaking counterparts towards the idea. ; There was a

tion and management.

The big surprise was
spondents in
ing region

the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereenig-
60 percent of the total sample of 1309
to commit themselves: 32 per-

pared with 20 percent who said No and only 49 per-
cent who said Yes. In contrast, there was a 71 per-
cent positive response in both Cape Town and Dur-
ban:
GIVEN THUMBS DOWN

In most major centres country-wide, the question
was supported by 62 percent of the men and 53 per-
cent of the women respondents.
~ The idea was given
(20 percent of the men and 16 percent of the women).

A high 26 percent had no views or declined to
commit themselves. This standpoint was adopted by
18 percent of men and 31 percent of women.

the reluctance among re- .

thumbs down by 18 percent, .

English-speaking respondents,

Yes compared with 23 percent saying

Bill of Right

higher affirmative response among
comprising a sample

of 667 men and women, than in the Afrikaans com-

munity, comprising 642.

Of English-speaking people, 67 percent (men
69 percent and women 66 percent) said Yes to the
question compared with 45 percent of Afrikaans-
Speagmg_ (men 'ercent' and women 40 percent).

" This pattern was repeated in the negative and neu-

~ tral responses, with 23 percent of Afrikaans-speak-

ing women saying No to the question and 37 per-
cent declining to commit themselves :

A Bill of Rights had least attraction for people in
the 18-24 age group, with only 51 percent saying
No and
26 percent Don't know.

Warmest response to the idea came from people
aged 50 or more (64 percent, with 64 percent of men
and 63 percent of women saying Yes).

Similarly, 64 percent of those earning R3 500 or more a month supported the supposition compared with 53 percent in the R2 000 – R3 499 income bracket and 56 percent earning R1 999 or less. â\200\224 Sapa.

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flMBi~\201Imu lior Austin
4 Kweyama's five-year-old
daughter Siphokazi be-

the undeclared war on Ine
katha members whan she
was killed In a hand gre-
fade attack on their Mar-
itzburg home this week.

Bureau for Informa.
tion sald Siphokazi died
when a hand grenade was
huried through the window
of the room where she was
sleeping. Her sister Sindi,
12, who was sleeping in an
adjacant bed, recaived mi-
nor shrapne! injuries,

Last week, controversial
KwaZuly MP Winnington
beioâ\200\231s wife Evelyn was
Killed and their three chil-
dren and a neighbour seri-
ouslyâ\200\231 injured blef reiders
armed with AK47 rifles
and handgrenades,
" The renewed wave of
bloody fighting ~ believed
to be between political or-
anisations - has mounted
ears amang Inkathe mem-
bers for their safety. They
_immediately threw protec-
tion around members of
their families.

In Clermont, Durban In-
katha organissr and public.
ity secretary SB Jamile's
children, are daily guarded
at a local primary school by
armed vigliantes. And they
are escorted hack home
after school,

Similar precautions have
been taken by .other In.
kathe members alleged to
have been involved in vigi-
lante activities,

KwaZulu Chlef Minlstar

1 Game the latest victm of .

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GRIFFIN, JHE.

BUT! IBLez
Challeng od Hurley

MG Buthel zi this week
challenged & party of
Catholic Bithops, led by
SA Catholic Bighops' Con

ference Preiident Denis

said [ikatha mem-
bers were inÂç itably drawn
into township violence, He

said the Bisho > had to know

that it wae i npossible for
him to discip ine svery In.

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