

Vance seeks S. African aid in negotiations

PRETORIA, South Africa (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and his British counterpart sought the support of white-ruled South Africa Sunday in bringing the new biracial government of Rhodesia to the peace tables with black guerrillas.

But Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a black member of Rhodesia's ruling council, underlined the difficulty of the British-American mission, saying in the Rhodesian capital of Salisbury his government would be "stubborn, firm and uncompromising" if attempts were made to change the constitutional plan it is now following.

Vance and Foreign Secretary David Owen of Britain flew here to meet with South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha after their weekend conference in Tanzania with Rhodesian guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

South Africa can provide important leverage in the peace process because it is the chief trading partner and only outlet to the sea for Rhodesia, burdened by international economic sanctions during the past 13 years of white rule and by its landlocked location.

The United States and Britain, the recognized colonial power in Rhodesia even after that country broke away in 1965, are sponsoring a plan for majority rule that features a British administrator and U.N. peace-keeping troops during the transition to black control in Rhodesia, a nation of 6.4 million blacks and 263,000 whites.

In the Tanzania talks, the guerrilla chiefs demanded a dominant role in any transition government. But they agreed to meet with the current Rhodesian governing council.

The council, three black moderate leaders and white Prime Minister Ian Smith, has indicated it opposes such a conference.

Marcos gets more than vote results

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — The first elections in five-and-a-half years of martial law gave Pres. Ferdinand Marcos the subservient national assembly he expected. But the elections also confirmed a significant dissident movement that had not surfaced before.

"We're conducting a survey...to determine why votes were cast against the administration," Marcos said at a news conference last week. "I intend to find out if the voting requires any changes in politics."

One change ordered by Marcos

is an end to the impunity enjoyed during the 45-day campaign by candidates who attacked him, his politically powerful wife and martial law in their speeches.

It is still uncertain how many Filipinos voted against the government in the April 7 balloting for a transitional National Assembly. Marcos says the body is designed to prepare for an end to military rule, but under it he will retain the right to rule by decree.

Votes are still being tabulated. In Manila, a few more than half the ballots cast had been certified by

this weekend.

But Marcos declared a ticket led by his wife, Imelda, winner of the 21 assembly seats in the capital and said: "Considering the records results we have, there is no...possibility" that the opposition would edge into a seat as counting progresses.

Unofficial government tallies across the country indicate a near sweep of all 165 assembly seats up for election, except in one 13-seat central Philippine area. Marcos is to appoint 35 more legislators before calling the assembly, probably next month.

The government itself estimated it won roughly 60 percent of the nationwide vote, which is expected to total 25 million, and this indicates the martial law regime has lost popularity since December. At that time, Marcos claimed 90 percent approval in the most recent of five referendums on military rule.

The partial returns from the election commission as of Saturday showed Mrs. Marcos and Foreign Secretary Carlos Romulo as the leading Manila vote-getters, each with slightly more than 1 million votes.

World at a glance

From Associated Press reports

Botulism linked to club

CLOVIS, N.M. One of the largest outbreaks of botulism in the United States this century — 29 cases — has been traced to a posh country club here, and authorities said Sunday they have made emergency preparations in the event more people were stricken.

Dr. Jonathan Mann, the state's chief medical officer, said a third of the sick were in serious condition and placed on respirators. No deaths were reported.

"What we fear is that the source of the poisoning is possibly a commercially sold food product, which could mean others in other parts of the country will get hold of it also," Mann said.

U.S. student's trial postponed

TEL AVIV, Israel — An Israeli court postponed indefinitely Sunday the trial of Sami Esmail, an American college student accused of belonging to a Palestinian guerrilla organization, because his lawyer's mother suffered a stroke.

Prosecutor Sara Sirota said if defense attorney Felicia Langer did not return soon the delay could be a long one because Judge Dov Levin, who presides over the three-judge panel, will be out of the country for the month of June.

Quakes cause heart attacks

PALERMO, Sicily — Three strong tremors rocked earthquake-prone southern Italy early Sunday, collapsing old houses and causing five deaths, four of them from heart attacks.

Police said scores of other people were injured, most with cuts and bruises and none seriously.

Indian 'lost land' efforts stymied

WASHINGTON (AP) — Recent court decisions and proposed settlements are dealing blows to American Indian efforts to reclaim lost lands and achieve tribal sovereignty.

Although many disputes have not yet been resolved, the initial results indicate Indians are not getting everything they seek — and in some cases nothing at all.

Perhaps the most significant disputes in which courts have recently ruled involve the Wampanoag Indians in Massachusetts and a tribe in Washington seeking the right to prosecute non-Indians on reservation land.

The Wampanoags claimed title to about \$30 million worth of prime Cape Cod land around Mashpee, arguing the land was unlawfully taken from their ancestors by the state because it failed to get approval from Congress, as federal law required at that time.

However, a federal judge ruled the Wampanoags, who greeted the Pilgrims when they stepped ashore, did not constitute a legal tribe and therefore could not claim

the land. Tribal attorneys say they will appeal.

In another case, the Supreme Court forbade tribes from prosecuting non-Indians who violate tribal laws on reservation lands. The decision, involving the Suquamish tribe in Washington, was viewed by observers as a major setback for Indians seeking complete self-determination.

The nation's most celebrated case involves a claim by the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes to 2.5 million acres of land in Maine, an area representing two-thirds of the state.

The tribes have voted overwhelmingly to accept a White House-negotiated settlement that would give the Indians \$25 million in federal money: all them to buy 300,000 acres of prime timberland at \$5 an acre, most of which is now owned by 14 large landowners; annual state payments of \$1.7 million for 15 years; and the option to purchase 20,000 additional acres at the fair market value of about \$112 an acre.



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