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Soviet Party Urged to End Its Focus on Proletariat

Opening Crucial Talks, Gorbachev Outlines a Future Without Marx

By David B. Ottaway
Moscow (UPI) — Communist hard-liners and progressives faced off in a potentially divisive meeting Thursday, with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev urging the party to broaden its appeal by abandoning its Marxist focus on the working class.

A stake in the closed-door session of the Politburo Central Committee in the new year (after the party, whose power monopoly) was to be shared with the people until Mr. Gorbachev came to power in 1985 and pressed for democratic change.

Law, the official press agency, said that the Tuesday meeting could begin the process of splitting the party into smaller factions. Despite predictions of violent debate as the premier, Mr. Gorbachev's proposal for Communists to renounce their totalitarian past and to advance democracy and a mixed economy met with moderate — but not sharp — criticism.

In an opening address, Mr. Gorbachev strongly criticized representatives of "Communist fundamentalism" and said the party should no longer represent solely the working class. That repeated.

He also described one of the fundamental tenets of Marxism, class struggle, as a concept that had become outdated.

Mr. Gorbachev said 42 million people had quit the party in the last 18 months to two years, the press service Interfax reported. The party claims 13 million members.

In a concession to the hard-liners, Mr. Gorbachev criticized the doctrine of the Russian Republic president, Boris Y. Yeltsin, last week to quit the Communist Party, and other workers to seek office and other workplaces by Aug. 8.

Party officials agreed to write a resolution addressing Mr. Yeltsin's order, which the party's Central Committee has called an "unconstitutional and anti-democratic" act.

According to Interfax, Mr. Gorbachev said at the meeting that he wanted a full Congress of the party in October or November to adopt a new program, as the party platform is called here.

He was expected to present the meeting with a new draft program drawing much of the Marxist-Leninist dogma that has dominated since 1902, and setting the party on a largely social democratic course.

It would replace the 1961 program adopted last year, which predicted the "victory of communism" within 20 years.

Yuri A. Piskunov, the Moscow party chief, said participants that Mr. Gorbachev's platform was too shallow and did not address the party's "tasks and prospects," Interfax said. A more radical party chief, Pavel Bonch, said. See PARV, Page 5.



CITIZEN KANE Aged 50: Still Going Strong

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG — Foreign Minister R. F. Botha disclosed Thursday that South Africa had provided "considerably more" than \$35 million in secret funds to support seven parties opposing the South West Africa People's Organization in the 1989 independence elections in Namibia.

Mr. Botha met Wednesday in Pretoria with the diplomatic corps to convey that message and reassure foreign countries that the negotiating process has not been derailed by recent press disclosures of the government's secret funding of the relatively moderate Inkatha Freedom Party of Chief Mangosuthu Buthe.

Mr. Botha also revealed that South Africa had allocated about \$28 million over the last five years to a secret fund to persuade foreign governments to lift sanctions against Pretoria.

Mr. Botha was speaking before an audience of national and international correspondents in what appeared to be the start of a major campaign by President Frederick W. de Klerk's government to try to convince the world that it has not been responsible for any of the political violence wracking the country.

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The foreign minister said the government had never asserted that it was not acting "in collusion" with Inkatha to induce South African groups opposed to the world-wide sanctions imposed on South Africa.

We said we were not in collusion or covering up the violence, in instigating the violence," he said.

He admitted that "a number of extremely unfortunate, if not reprehensible, incidents" involving the assassination of anti-apartheid activists and more recently train massacres and township clashes between Inkatha and ANC supporters had led to the perception that the police was partly responsible for the violence.

On Namibia, he said, "Yes, the South African government provided for its labor union as part of a strategy similar to that used in Namibia to prevent the South West Africa People's Organization from gaining an overwhelming majority in the November 1989 Namibian elections.

It is the worst scandal here since Mr. de Klerk came into office in September 1989 and has raised serious questions both at home and abroad about his sincerity and honesty in the negotiations for the end of apartheid.

Mr. Botha conceded that Mr. de Klerk's image had been "damaged" by the scandal and said his government took the fallout so seriously that he had been called out of office for a one-day cabinet session to discuss the scandal.

Mr. Botha said he had provided Inkatha with at least \$80,000 to hold two rallies in 1989 and 1990 and with \$220,000 for its labor union as part of a strategy similar to that used in Namibia to prevent the South West Africa People's Organization from gaining an overwhelming majority in the November 1989 Namibian elections.

U.S. Says Iraq Missed Nuclear Deadline and Sets New Requirement

Future Actions Are Linked to Inspectors' Visit

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The White House accused Iraq on Thursday of having failed to fully disclose its nuclear materials by the July 23 deadline set by the United Nations and suggested that the treatment it accorded a new inspection team this weekend would determine the next U.S. move.

The agency's director, Hans Blix, said at a press conference that the organization's new mission to Iraq, which left for Baghdad on Thursday, would focus on the country's centrifuge enrichment program. Centrifuges are the most economical method of enriching uranium, a process necessary in the production of nuclear weapons.

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Rosebud Still Missing Plan for Enrichment Was Fairly Advanced

By Brenda Fowler
UPI Staff Writer

VIENNA — Officials from the International Atomic Energy Agency suggested Thursday that Iraq's program to enrich uranium using centrifuges may be much more advanced than previously thought.

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Cultural Events: New Issue of Filmbulletin Hits Market

New York Times Staff Writer

MI AWA, Poland — Her mask soon shrouded her windows shattered and her French porcelain in pieces. Maria Pacala shuffled (stomach) around the scratched wooden floor of her living room, destroyed in a recent remodeling of Gypsy property in this northern Polish city.

"Who knows what will come next?" said Mrs. Pacala, 33.

In late June, a group of 150 drunken bootleggers, mostly young people, were looting the Pacalaw's home and eight other luxurious Gypsy homes, breaking windows and tearing goods, setting six cars on fire and beating two men.

The police used tear gas to disperse a crowd of thousands of cheering onlookers, and the damage to Gypsy property from the all-night violence is estimated at \$100,000.

The riot, the police say, was set off by a mad-Japan accident in which a car driven by an 18-year-old Gypsy man struck three pedestrians at See GIPSY, Page 5.



Gabriel Figueroa Meets Light of Darkness

By Eric Pace
New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — Isaac Ruben Singer, whose depictions of Jewish life in his native Poland and his experiences as an immigrant in America won him the Nobel Prize in Literature, died Wednesday after several strokes. He was 87 and lived in Surfside, Florida.

Mr. Singer's stories and novels, written in Yiddish, often dealt with his upbringing as a rabbi's son in Warsaw and in a small town, or "shtetl," in eastern Poland and were redolent of Jewish folklore, demons, doubts, hope, mysticism, the occult and the grotesque. He also wrote of loneliness in dark New York cafeterias, loneliness in Miami Beach and chance acquaintanceships on the sidewalks of upper Broadway.

His more than 30 books ranged from the novel "Satan in Goyse," in 1935, to another novel, "Scum," which was serialized in the Forward in 1967 and published in book form this year. They include "A Fable of the Short Story" (1972) and other short stories. Many of his stories also appeared in The New Yorker.

Mr. Singer was a modest man with an unassuming and ordinary style of life. He liked to wear plain suits and preferred dairy restaurants to literary bars. But his life was enriched by his passion for metaphysics, his early forays into the occult and his devotion to the dramatic.

He delivered part of his Nobel prize lecture before the Swedish Academy in December 1978 in Yiddish. The prize, he said, "is not an award for my literary work, but for my Jewishness." He also received the Swedish Academy's highest honor, the Riddarhusorden, in 1980.

The novelist of our time, as in any other time, must be an entertainer of the spirit, the full scope of the word, not just a preacher of social and political ideas," he declared.

Orson Welles On Trial in Heaven

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Staff Writer

PARIS — It was announced Thursday that it would resume the export of crude oil from the first time since the year since the Iraqi invasion brought a United Nations embargo over oil exports from both countries.

The embargo is still in force for Iraq, but UN officials and the United States were discussing the possibility of allowing that country to export more oil to raise \$1 billion, money badly needed to buy essential foods.

The resumption of oil exports from Kuwait is starting on a small scale, about 100,000 barrels a day, Kuwait has said it would increase exports to 400,000 barrels a day by the year's end. Kuwait officials say most of the 650,000 barrels set in increasing Iraq troops in February will be extinguished by that time.

If coupled with United Nations approval to allow some Iraqi oil exports, the resumption of large-scale Kuwait exports would eventually bring large quantities of new oil into world markets. This would force prices significantly down from the average of \$25.50 a barrel there they now stand.

Prices have already fallen about a dollar a barrel in the past few days as the anticipation of the United Nations allowing Iraq some limited exports of crude to buy food, said Michel Verzi, director of energy research at Kiewit.

Between securities and oil, Kuwait is a rich country. It would resume the export of crude oil from the first time since the year since the Iraqi invasion brought a United Nations embargo over oil exports from both countries.

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Kiosk

MOSCOW (UPI) — General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Thursday that the United States military was prepared to advise and assist the Soviet Army in converting its arms to civilian use.

Roberto Perpigiani Cut "Fingers"

The general said it was up to the Soviet Union to help itself out back on the huge amounts of cash that flows to the military-industrial complex. "We can assist, we can give advice," he said, "but in the final analysis, they must make the judgment on converting."

"Who knows what will come next?" said Mrs. Pacala, 33. In late June, a group of 150 drunken bootleggers, mostly young people, were looting the Pacalaw's home and eight other luxurious Gypsy homes, breaking windows and tearing goods, setting six cars on fire and beating two men.

The police used tear gas to disperse a crowd of thousands of cheering onlookers, and the damage to Gypsy property from the all-night violence is estimated at \$100,000. The riot, the police say, was set off by a mad-Japan accident in which a car driven by an 18-year-old Gypsy man struck three pedestrians at See GIPSY, Page 5.

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MEL BROOKS

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DOLBY DIGITAL
IN SELECTED THEATRES

Manuscript

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