



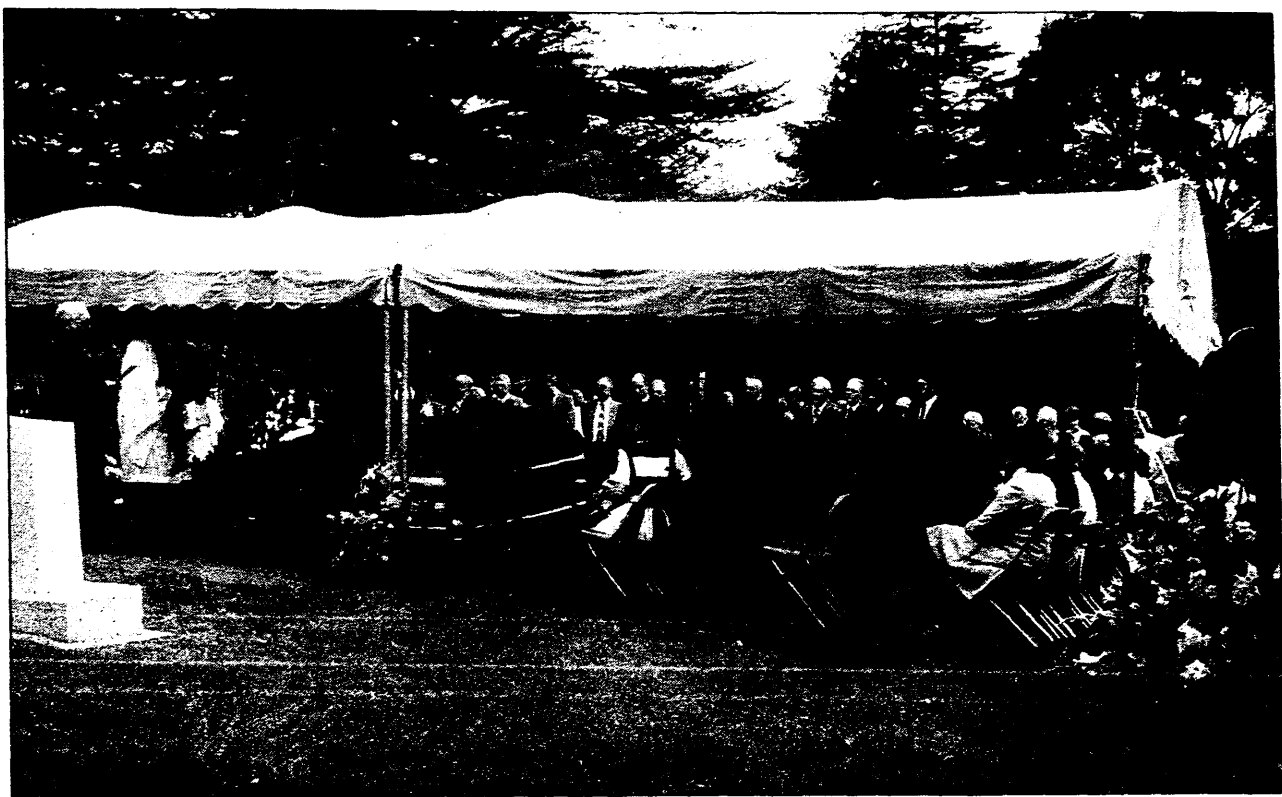
Greensboro News & Record

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Winston-Salem Journal

Mourners gathered at a graveside service for Hattie, Bob and Florence Newsom on May 23, 1985

Alibis and interrogations

By JERRY BLEDSOE
Staff Writer

Bad news brought stunned friends and neighbors to Bob and Florence Newsom's house late Sunday night, May 19, 1985.

They came in disbelief, and in hope that the disbelief might prove true.

But the call that drew them together offered little hope.

Something had happened at Nana's house near Winston-Salem. Nana was Hattie Newsom, Bob's mother. She probably was dead. Also Florence. Their bodies had been seen through a window. Bob as yet was unaccounted for.

Rob Newsom, son of Bob and Florence, and his wife and three children lived with his parents in Greensboro. He left for his grandmother's house in Old Town soon after getting the call. Everybody was waiting anxiously to hear from him.

Nobody had yet broken the news to Susie, Rob's sister. Early calls to her apartment in Guilford College a few miles away went unanswered.

About midnight, Dr. John Chandler, a dentist, neighbor and close friend of the Newsoms, called again. This time Susie answered. She had just gotten home from a trip.

Dr. Chandler told her that an accident had happened at Nana's. They had no details yet. Rob had gone over.

Susie didn't seem very concerned. She

BITTER BLOOD A Genealogy of Murder

On June 3, Fritz Klenner and his cousin Susie Lynch died when a bomb in his Chevy Blazer exploded north of Greensboro. Her two sons also died after being poisoned and shot. Police wanted to charge Klenner with murdering Susie's mother, father and grandmother near Winston-Salem. Police also suspected he murdered two of her former in-laws in Kentucky. This is their story.

didn't ask any questions. No, she said, she didn't need anybody to come.

Later, when a call came to the Newsom house confirming that Florence, Nana and Bob were dead, all murdered, Rob's wife Alice called Susie again.

"I'd rather your brother be here to tell you this," Alice said, fighting back tears.

Susie showed no shock at the news. She didn't cry.

"Well, there's nothing left, is there?" Susie said after a silence.

Again, she declined an offer for somebody to come get her or stay with her.

"Well, my dog has run off," Susie said. "I've got to go find him. I'll talk to you later."

Susie's once-close friend, Annette Hunt, heard about her neighbors' murders the next

morning. She was sent reeling by the news. Susie would need her, she knew. "I've got to get to Susie," she kept thinking.

She ran across the street to the Newsoms' and learned that Susie wasn't there and hadn't been.

Annette drove to Susie's apartment. She found her sitting alone at the kitchen table. Annette hugged her and told her how sorry she was.

"I just can't believe it," Susie said.

Susie fixed cups of tea. She said she'd talked to Rob earlier. She'd decided to send her sons, John and Jim, to school without telling them.

Fritz Klenner, her cousin and protector, was sleeping in the bedroom. They'd been up most of the night looking for Showie, Susie's big black chow. She didn't want to disturb Fritz.

Annette drove Susie to her house. Susie got on the phone to report that she wouldn't make it to her business classes at UNC-G. Susie was worried about her children, and Annette told her to call the school and make sure that nobody picked them up but herself. While she was on the phone, Susie broke into tears.

Annette fixed iced tea. Susie took three huge orange pills from her purse and began to swallow them.

"What on earth are those?" Annette asked.

"B vitamins," Susie said. "They're stress tablets."

A little later, Annette went with Susie to her parents' house across the street. Family

(Continued on A8)

Ban on march sparks riots in Cape Town

New York Times News Service

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — The police in this coastal city, using shotguns, whips, rubber bullets and tear gas, Wednesday battled thousands of protesters drawn from all of South Africa's racial groups.

The immediate cause of the violence here was an official prohibition on a planned march from Cape Town suburbs to Pollsmoor prison to demand the release of Nelson Mandela, the jailed black nationalist.

The unrest was the most extensive in Cape Town since a state of emergency was declared in several other parts of the country July 21.



Mandela

Police reports said at least four people had been killed in Wednesday's violence. In addition, officials from a clinic near a black township, Guguletu, reported that a fifth person had been slain and 50 people wounded in other incidents.

The new violence erupted as officials in Pretoria, in a separate development, announced that they had decided to outlaw the country's largest organization of black high school students.

The group, the Congress of South African Students, is an affiliate of the United Democratic Front, the country's largest nonparliamentary opposition group.

The government announcement, which called the congress an undesirable organization, followed other indications that it is seen as a major focus of resistance. Many of those detained since the emergency decree was issued are said to be political

activists belonging to the group, and its banning is seen as a further effort to enforce calm on black high schools.

The clashes with police in Cape Town erupted in five separate places, including two university campuses, a teacher's training college, Guguletu township and outside a sports stadium.

Cape Town was not included in the 36 magisterial districts around Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth that were affected by the emergency decree. But since the state of emergency was declared, unrest has spilled beyond those districts, as it did in Durban earlier this month.

The trouble began Wednesday when the police forcibly halted 5,000 people, gathered in different places for the march to the prison holding Mandela.

Most protesters clashed with the police miles away from Pollsmoor prison — on college campuses and in black townships. But seven white marchers made it to within 100 yards of the prison's brown brick walls. They were immediately arrested.

At one point, policemen charged with riot sticks and fired tear gas and rubber bullets at 1,500 protesters led by priests who sat in a road and sang a hymn near the Hewitt Teacher Training College.

Nine journalists, including three Americans — a reporter from Time magazine and a reporter and a photographer from The Dallas Morning News — were arrested in Athlone, the scene of much of Wednesday's unrest. They were detained for three hours, fingerprinted and charged with interfering with the police. All nine were ordered to reappear in court today.

The man who was to have led the

(See South Africa, A12)

Kohl plans dismissal of security official

Chief kept Tiedge despite problems

New York Times News Service

BONN, West Germany — Chancellor Helmut Kohl has decided to dismiss a top West German intelligence official and to replace him with Bonn's present ambassador to NATO.

The move, expected to be officially announced today, comes in the midst of a major espionage scandal involving the reported defection of a high-ranking West German internal security official to East Germany.

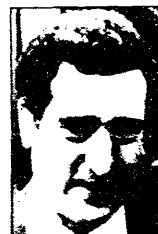
The West German intelligence chief facing dismissal is Heribert Hellenbroich, 48. He is the former head of the Cologne-based internal security agency, known as the Federal Office for the Defense of the Constitution, in which the defector, Hans Joachim Tiedge, was employed.

Since Aug. 1, Hellenbroich has been head of another sensitive agency, the Federal Intelligence Service, which is situated near Munich and is concerned with foreign intelligence.

Hellenbroich told a television journalist Wednesday that he had been informed about his dismissal from his new post by Waldemar Schreckenberger, the chancellor's coordinator for intelligence.

He is to be succeeded by Hans-Georg Wieck, 57, the present envoy at Atlantic alliance headquarters in Brussels. Wieck is a former ambassador to the Soviet Union and to Iran, and was once a deputy chief of the West German Defense Ministry's planning staff.

Hellenbroich, while still head of the internal security agency, kept Tiedge in his post though aware that he had a drinking problem and was heavily in debt, factors that officials believe may have figured in his defection.



Hellenbroich

Hellenbroich told a parliamentary subcommittee Tuesday that he had retained Tiedge because he had embarked on a major counterespionage operation that made it imperative to keep him as departmental chief tracking East German spies.

Despite his apparent failure of judgment, Hellenbroich was respected among his peers in West German and NATO intelligence. "He is a good man," said one American intelligence source. "It is too bad to lose him."

In the interview with the television journalist, Hellenbroich called his own dismissal "a very, very bitter and painful experience," adding: "But I have to accept it."

Meanwhile, there were new arrests in the spy scandal. In Bern, Roland Hauenstein, a spokesman for the Swiss prosecutor's office, said a German couple was seized Sunday in the canton of Lucerne after a tip from the West German internal security agency.

According to accounts here, the couple had been in contact with Margarete Hoke, a secretary in the office of the West German president. The Swiss announcement did not say whether the suspects were West or East Germans, but it appeared likely that they were East Germans traveling on false Western passports.

Hoke was arrested Sunday in Bonn on spying charges. The daily Bild will report in Thursday's edition. (See Germany, A18)

Hopelessness cited in baby's slaying

By ED WILLIAMS
Staff Writer

GREENVILLE — While a severely deformed baby girl fought for breath during her final hours two years ago at Pitt County Memorial Hospital, a nurse and a delivery room technician stood over the swaddled baby's bassinet discussing the emotional and financial trauma the baby would bring.

A moment later, the male neonatal nurse cupped his hand over the child's mouth and nose while the male technician pressed on the child's chest in an effort to stop her heart. Hours later, hospital officials told Steven and Wendy Peszko that their infant daughter — born without a brain and not expected to live long — had died of natural causes.

That's the picture that emerged

Wednesday in Pitt County Superior Court in the trial of Robert Andrew Jonas, a former Pitt Memorial nurse accused of killing 6-hour-old Darlene Clara Peszko. Jonas, currently on leave from Greensboro's Moses Cone Memorial Hospital, is charged with first-degree murder in that July 24, 1983, death.

Jonas' co-defendant, Michael Edward Grant, pleaded guilty last

month to manslaughter and awaits sentencing. It was Grant, a delivery room technician and now a nurse at Pitt Memorial, who compressed the child's chest and stopped her heart.

Pitt District Attorney Tom Haigwood spent only three hours Wednesday on the state's case, relying heavily on the testimony of

(See Trial, A18)

Reagan rejects quota on shoe imports

The Associated Press

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — President Reagan Wednesday refused to impose quotas or raise tariffs to protect America's beleaguered shoe industry against low-priced imports flooding the market.

Instead, Reagan said he would take steps to put pressure on foreign governments to open their markets to more U.S. goods. To accomplish that, Reagan said he would invoke a section of trade law allowing the government itself to file unfair trade complaints against offenders in specific instances.

The U.S. tariff on imported shoes is now 8.8 percent.

Reagan said in a statement that, "while we support the principle of free trade, we must continue to insist of our trading partners that free trade also be fair trade. ...

"Today we increasingly find ourselves confronted with demands for protectionist measures against foreign competition, but protectionism is

both ineffective and extremely expensive," the president said.

"In fact, protectionism often does more harm than good to those it is designed to help. It is a crippling 'cure,' far more dangerous than any economic illness."

Besides, Reagan said, import restrictions "could invite retaliation. ... The result would be an immediate and significant loss of American jobs and a dangerous step down the road to a trade war."

The president's action was immediately attacked by representatives of shoe-producing states.

Sen. William Cohen, R-Maine, said Reagan's action was "grossly insensitive to the needs of the 200,000 shoe workers throughout the country."

"By worshipping blindly at the altar of 'free trade' and refusing to impose quotas on the cheap foreign shoes which are flooding our market, the

(See Shoes, A12)

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Today's Chuckle
Maybe Congress should legislate some child-restraint seats for its members.