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<957/c>	investigation of corruption charges against former party leaders. Posters said the SED stood for Sauwirtschaft (piggery), Egoismus (selfishness) and Diebstahl (theft).
 <p>Key:  <a href="#">Footprint</a>  <a href="#">ConEn1</a>  <a href="#">Footprint</a>  <a href="#">ConEn2</a>  <a href="#">Footprint</a>  <a href="#">ConEn3</a></p>	<p>The party has lost half a million members since the fall of the old leaders under Mr Erich Honecker in the middle of October, and recent disclosures of corruption and economic mismanagement. Its membership now stands at 1.78 million. It was only after a stirring call for unity from Mr Modrow, the Prime Minister, that the 2,700 delegates rejected proposals for the SED to be dissolved and a new party founded. However, the party will give itself a new name when it resumes the congress next weekend. In a symbolic gesture to underline the grassroots drive for renewal, the delegates handed Dr Gysi an outsize broom with which to continue the purge of those still rooted in old thinking. In a closed session, Mr Modrow appealed to the delegates not to allow the party to disintegrate. He said that during his recent visit to Moscow, President Gorbachev had given a warning that the failure of East Germany's reform process would not only destabilise the GDR but also have 'serious repercussions' for perestroika in the Soviet Union. Mr Modrow also criticised the party's former leader, Mr Egon Krenz, who he said had been far from honest in saying he was a reformer. Mr Krenz, sitting dejected among the delegates in the penultimate row of the sports hall where the congress was held, stepped down as party leader a week ago. The party congress apologised to East Germans, saying that previous SED leaders plunged the country into deep crisis which threatened its existence. It promised to adopt more democratic structures and said it would be an equal partner with other political parties. Dr Gysi pledged that glasnost and democracy would become features of East German society, but added that he did not underestimate the difficulties the party faced in regaining a measure of popular trust. 'First of all, we have to learn how to trust one another again.' Aquino calls for harsh penalties. By Reuter in Manila PRESIDENT Corazon Aquino yesterday called for tough sentences against <b>coup leaders</b> while the military launched a big manhunt to track down those still at large. 'We have to make sure that justice is done, that those who are guilty will be meted out the full penalty,' she told reporters after attending a funeral service for a pilot who died wiping out <b>the rebels'</b> air support in last week's attempt to overthrow her. Her call came after the surrender of <b>the last group of rebels</b> holding out at a military air base at Mactan in the central Philippines. A military spokesman said that</p>
	<b>a batch of 120</b>
	had been put on a ship to return to their units in Cagayan de Oro on the southern island of Mindanao. The maximum penalty for mutiny in the Philippines is a life sentence, but in five previous coup attempts the most severe punishment for leaders was 12 years' hard labour. Urging the country to unite behind her after the trauma of the sixth uprising against her government in less than four years, Ms Aquino said she was determined not to allow 'any aggressor to wrest our freedom and democracy away from us. Two air force helicopters dropped flowers from the sky during the service for air force Major Danilo Atienza, who died after destroying

rebel planes which had attacked Ms Aquino's palace on December 1. The military said it had launched a big manhunt for army coup leaders who escaped when their men surrendered. The armed forces chief-of-staff, General Renato de Villa, told reporters the military was asking President Aquino to offer cash rewards to those who turn in rebel leaders. Around 400 leftwing priests, students and human rights activists staged a demonstration near Ms Aquino's palace yesterday and condemned her for seeking US help to crush the coup attempt. They urged people to join Communist guerrillas to overthrow her government and later marched to the US embassy where they chanted 'out with US bases' and mocked President George Bush for offering military aid to Aquino. An armed forces spokesman, Mr Oscar Florendo, said about 1,800 rebel officers and men had surrendered since the six-day coup attempt was snuffed out in Manila last Thursday. Still at large were several of the top men, including cashiered Colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan, leader of a coup attempt against Ms Aquino in August 1987, and Lieutenant-Colonel Rafael Galvez, who led a siege of Manila's business district. Kashmir set to give in to kidnappers. By Derek Brown in New Delhi FRANTIC attempts were being made last night in the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir to negotiate with the secessionist rebels who kidnapped the daughter of the Indian Home Minister, Mufti Mohammed Sayeed. Ms Rubiya Sayeed, aged 21, has not been seen since Friday night, when she was seized by seven gunmen from a minibus in the state capital, Srinagar. The kidnappers, claiming to belong to the Jammu and Kashmir National Liberation Front (JKNLF), later demanded the release of five imprisoned militants. They said Ms Sayeed would be killed unless the five were freed by 7pm today. But last night, JKNLF leaders in Pakistan, where the movement maintains its headquarters in exile, said they would postpone the execution until it became 'unavoidable'. Mr Amanullah Khan, chairman of the JKNLF, told a press