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Americans celebrate holiday

(AP) — With colorful hats and bunny ears, solemn protests and joyous hymns, Americans on Easter Sunday celebrated Christianity's holiest day.

People in newly bought finery packed into churches to give thanks for Christ's return from the dead. Others, harking back to pagan symbols of springtime and rebirth, hunted for decorated eggs and nibbled on chocolate rabbits.

New Yorkers by the hundreds promenaded down Fifth Avenue in an annual display of tropical hues and pastels. In Los Angeles, thousands gathered in early-morning darkness for celebrity scripture readings at the 67th Easter sunrise service at the Hollywood Bowl.

While a human-sized Easter Bunny handed out bonnets of carrots and alfalfa sprouts to the two elephants at Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo, four people were arrested at Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota for trespassing.

About 60 people had gathered for sunrise Easter services and to place lilies at the front gate of the base. The four arrested had crossed a white line at the entrance, a base spokesman said.

Things were a bit different in Cape Canaveral, Fla., where dozens of the shallows met in the 23rd Easter Surfing Festival. The festivities included a bikini contest and stunts involving dynamite blasts.

At the Lincoln Park Zoo, a year-old orangutan named Batu, aided by zookeeper Pat Sass, hid jelly beans and about six dozen hard-boiled eggs for residents of the chimpanzee habitat. Batu helped dye the eggs last week.

Soloists, choirs and a symphony performed sacred music in the Hollywood Bowl as dawn lighted the sky over the Hollywood Hills. Actress Shirley Jones sang while Robert Stack and Rhonda Fleming gave readings.

Part of New York's Fifth Avenue closed to traffic and became a sea of white gloves, frilly dresses, sailor suits and hats, from plastic flower-embellished bicycle helmets to several-pound egg-and-bunny creations.



Photo by Susan McDonald

Bunny Hug

Jeremy Allen, 7, receives a warm hello from the Easter Bunny at the annual Easter Egg Hunt, sponsored by the College Station Police Department, at Central Park Saturday. Gretchen Beasley, the police department secretary for special services, played the part of the bunny, greeting the children and passing out candy.

Rebels in Argentina surrender to leader

President takes soldiers from military camp

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — President Raul Alfonsín announced Sunday he had obtained the surrender of dozens of armed rebel soldiers after meeting with their leader at the military base where they had been holed up for three days.

The mutineers and their leader, cashiered Lt. Col. Aldo Rico, were taken into custody from the infantry school at suburban Campo de Mayo, which they had occupied since Thursday, said Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena.

Alfonsín, following his dramatic decision to meet with the rebels, said the mutineers would be "detained and processed" according to law.

The mutineers, who had been holding about 2,000 loyal government troops at bay at Campo de Mayo, were demanding an amnesty for officers accused of human rights violations under previous military governments. The infantry school is one of about a dozen different training facilities at the sprawling army base.

It was not immediately known how many rebels were involved. Sen. Adolfo Gass on Saturday placed their number at 57, but the rebels claimed they totaled about 150. They had two tanks near the main school at the infantry training compound and positioned machine guns along approaches to the building.

The rebels were taken to the Military Institutes Command unit within the huge Campo de Mayo and placed under the charge of Gen. Augusto Vidal, the defense minister said.

Alfonsín said the mutinous troops would be "detained and processed" but he recognized some of them were "heroes" of the 74-day Falkland Islands War and had "reiterated their intention not to provoke a coup."

Argentine troops occupied the Falkland Islands, a British colony off Argentina, in 1982 and were defeated by a British task force.

Alfonsín flew by helicopter to the army base and said he met with Rico

at a neutral site within the wooded compound.

Rico, 41, was cashiered Friday after taking over the base's infantry school.

Alfonsín, speaking to some 200,000 people from the balcony of Government House, had announced earlier Sunday he would go to the Campo de Mayo and meet with the rebels.

The revolt — the second military rebellion in four days — produced a deluge of popular support for Alfonsín's government, which was elected in 1983 to restore democracy after seven years of harsh military rule.

But there also had been signs of resistance among Alfonsín's own troops at Campo de Mayo.

Earlier Sunday, Gass, a member of Alfonsín's Radical Civic Union party, said, "There are problems with mid-level commanders of the army in charge of carrying out the operation" against the mutineers. "I don't understand why the loyal

forces have not attacked the mutineers," he said.

The rebel officers were seeking an end to prosecution of officers accused of human rights abuses under military governments from 1976-83. The rebellion, which began Thursday, followed another one in Cordoba that ended without bloodshed.

Meanwhile, government sources said embattled Army Chief of Staff Gen. Hector Rios Erenu, criticized for his failure to promptly end the insurrection, agreed to retire. The sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said he would be temporarily replaced by Jaunarena.

According to the sources, Rios Erenu's retirement was negotiated in secret talks Saturday and Sunday between the government and the rebels. The rebels sought Rios Erenu's ouster because he insisted that the military answer court orders in the human rights cases.

Tens of thousands of Argentines

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Palestinian rebels kill two soldiers in northern Israel

MENARA, Israel (AP) — Palestinian guerrillas on a hostage-taking mission sneaked into northern Israel and killed two soldiers Sunday before being slain in the bloodiest infiltration in seven years, the army said.

The firefight in an apple orchard followed a week of violence in northern Israel. The army said the strife was linked to a scheduled meeting in Algeria today of Palestinian leaders to map out a new political and military strategy against Israel.

During a 14-hour battle Saturday in southern Lebanon, Israeli troops killed 18 Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim fighters in the most violent clash since Israel withdrew the bulk of its troops from Lebanon in June 1985.

And in the occupied Gaza Strip, about 5,000 Palestinians demonstrated at Islamic University on Sunday. Nine students were hospitalized after Israeli soldiers beat them with clubs, Palestinian sources said.

The army identified the infiltrators as members of Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fatah wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has stepped up military activity recently in an apparent effort to regain the support of hardliners.

The guerrillas penetrated in pre-dawn darkness near the isolated Menara kibbutz, or communal farm, where several hundred people live on the Israeli-Lebanese border, the army command said.

The Palestinians crossed electronic fences and security ditches in a light rain to reach the orchards between Menara and the neighboring Yiftah kibbutz, military sources said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Israeli soldiers spotted the guerrillas' tracks and found them hiding nearby, the army said. All the Palestinians were killed in the ensuing firefight, it said.

The army declined to say how many guerrillas entered Israel, but Israeli radio and Lebanese reporters said three men crossed the border.

The army said the guerrillas planned to take hostages at either Menara or Yiftah, apparently to negotiate for the release of Palestinian prisoners.

The attack was the most serious infiltration since April 7, 1980, when guerrillas entered the border kibbutz of Misgav Am and killed three Israelis, including a 2½-year-old boy. An army anti-terrorist unit stormed a nursery where hostages were being held and killed all five guerrillas.

News of Sunday's border penetration was blocked by the military censor for nine hours to allow the army time to notify families of the slain soldiers. The two were later identified as Sgt. Yosef Allon, 21, of Arad, and Lt. Yoav Sharon, 22, of Haifa.

Soldiers searching the guerrillas' bodies found knives, grenades and missiles, the army said. The guerrillas also were carrying water, food and pamphlets calling for the release of Palestinian prisoners jailed in Israel.

Sunday's infiltration followed a fierce battle Saturday in which up to 60 guerrillas attacked a military post in Israel's so-called security zone in south Lebanon. Israel established the strip after ending its 3-year invasion of Lebanon, carried out to halt terrorist attacks on northern Israel.

Hospital official says 'Yuppie' image of designer drugs lures college users

By Suna Purser
Reporter

X. Fantasia. Basement chemistry. These are among the many "street names" associated with designer drugs.

The term designer drug refers to substances found in the illegal drug market. Designer drugs are chemical analogues or variations of another psychoactive (mind-altering) drug, says Linda Hosea, outpatient treatment coordinator at Greenleaf Psychiatric Hospital.

Underground chemists slightly redesign the parent chemical's formula to produce different drugs, Hosea says. The parent chemical is methamphetamine, or MDA.

"These drugs fit in with the Yuppie generation," Hosea says. "The

drugs are designed by chemists who want to make a fast and easy buck."

Currently, the most popular designer drug is Ecstasy, Hosea says. It is a synthetic, psychoactive drug with hallucinogenic and amphetamine-like effects.

"Ecstasy produces a warm, glowing feeling," Hosea says. "It will make a shy person loosen up and feel relaxed to talk."

"There is an altered perception of reality. Users have a euphoric feeling that can last up to five or six hours. Of course, this euphoria is a chemically-induced feeling and the user begins to lose touch with the hard, cold facts of life."

Ecstasy costs about \$15 per tablet and usually is "eaten," she says. However, some people inhale (snort) it or use it intravenously.

Designer drugs are most common among junior-high, high-school and college students, she says.

"In our society today, there is great cultural pressure to be an achiever, to be ambitious and to be all that you can be," Hosea says. "Some young people don't always handle the pressure effectively and those are usually the ones who turn to designer drugs as a way to help them deal with it."

However, like all drugs, designer drugs are addictive, perhaps not physiologically, but psychologically, she says.

Abuse of these drugs leads to serious psychological problems, such as confusion, depression, severe anxiety and paranoia, she says.

Physical problems, such as muscle tension, nausea, blurred vision,

faintness and chills or sweating also are connected with these drugs, Hosea says.

Designer drugs destroy serotonin-producing neurons, she says, which help the body in regulating aggression, moods, sexual activity and sensitivity to pain.

"We've been brought up to believe we should never feel pain," she says. "We live in a chemically-oriented society that advertises a product for every ache. Designer drugs fit into this scheme."

Until June 1985, these MDA analogues were just as legal as aspirin or cough syrup, she says. At that time, the Drug Enforcement Agency banned Ecstasy and other drugs chemically related to it.

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Proposed law would protect apartment security deposits

By Frank Smith
Senior Staff Writer

Apartment tenants will have their security deposits placed in escrow accounts separate from landlords' general revenues if state Sen. Kent Caperton and a Texas A&M student group get their way during the current legislative session.

Currently, the security deposits tenants post when they sign leases can be mixed with landlords' other revenues.

But those seeking reform have found a sponsor for the escrow idea in Caperton, D-Bryan.

"In the current law there are provisions that deposits have to be returned within 30 days, but there is not any protection that those funds are separate funds that belong to the tenant," says Jerry Threet, legislative aide to Caperton. "Those are thought of as the funds of the landlord until such time as he is obligated to return them."

"And with that sort of situation, if a landlord is in debt to someone or to a number of people, those funds can be attached by those creditors and can be seized by them in a court proceeding."

"What the bill does is make clear that those funds will be the property of the tenant, and the landlord will hold them

only as a fiduciary for those tenants. That will protect those funds from any attachment or distribution in bankruptcy (proceedings)."

Proponents of the legislation include the Legislative Study Group, a branch of A&M's Student Government that researches issues and lobbies the Legislature. LSG has been researching the issue since the end of the 1985 legislative session.

Caperton's bill has been referred to the Jurisprudence Committee, which he chairs. The committee heard testimony on the bill Tuesday, but couldn't vote on it for lack of a quorum. It likely will be voted on at the next committee hearing early this week. No one testified against the bill Tuesday.

Similar legislation in the House of Representatives is being sponsored by Albert J. Price, D-Beaumont, and has been referred to that chamber's Business and Commerce Committee.

LSG spokesman Carolyn Foster and Mark Browning say the group first became interested in security deposit legislation after Sycon Construction Corp. declared bankruptcy in October 1985, jeopardizing tenants' deposits for some 700 local rental units.

The idea of separating security deposits

"Your deposit is to guarantee your good faith to uphold the terms of the lease. So until you violate the lease, it's still your money."

—LSG spokesman
Carolyn Foster

from landlords' general revenues isn't anything veteran lawmakers haven't heard before. At least two other bills seeking similar action have been defeated in past sessions, including one sponsored by Price in 1985.

Price's 1985 bill contained a provision saying that when a tenant moves from a rented unit, "the security deposit and any accrued interest remain the property of the tenant unless the deposit and accrued interest are forfeited by the tenant."

But the current bills would allow the landlord to keep the accrued interest from security deposits.

Threet says that provision allows landlords to cover any administrative costs incurred by having to separate funds.

Browning says opponents of past security deposit bills have cited the accounting burdens that would arise from turning over the interest to tenants.

"When you earn interest like that, it's earned income," Browning says, "and, like a bank, you'd have to send out a W-2 form to every one of your tenants showing how much income they earned off their security deposit. And that would create a nightmare around the first of the year when the W-2s have to go out."

Shirley O'Brien, president of the Bryan-College Station Apartment Association, says her group originally had some reservations about the bill, but that problems were hashed out last week in a meeting with Caperton.

"Unless they make some major changes and alterations in the committee, and if the hearing goes the same way we discussed, then we don't have any problems with the way it reads now," she says.

O'Brien says the meeting with Caperton helped resolve several problems, including the interest question and the matter of how security deposit accounts would be set up.

She says landlords were concerned that each deposit would have to be kept in an individual account. However, it was clar-

ified that all of an owner's deposits could be kept in one "master account," she says.

The current bill also differs from past proposals in that it would subject landlords to civil penalties for failure to comply, a provision Foster says was included partially to help passage. Past proposals would have subjected those not complying to criminal penalties.

Browning says LSG thinks the law should target large-corporation owners and absentee owners, "especially silent owners who live out of state and turn it over to a manager."

"It's those people who don't take an active interest in their property that we want to see affected by this law," Browning says.

He says he didn't think regulation under the proposal would be excessive.

Foster says she thinks the legislation is reasonable.

"It's not a ridiculous demand to require that these security deposits, which are legally still the tenants' money, (be escrowed)," she says. "Your deposit is to guarantee your good faith to uphold the terms of the lease. So until you violate the lease, it's still your money."

"When they commingle it with their own operating revenue, they're jeopardizing your property."