

Officials: Military rebellion ends in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — About 250 soldiers peacefully ended a six-hour mutiny Tuesday in the northern city of Salta after hundreds of civilians gathered outside the base to protest the uprising, officials reported.

Gov. Roberto Romero of Salta province said Tuesday evening: "The military conflict initiated by engineers' company C5 is totally over."

Col. Ricardo Rodriguez Coronel said the rebel leader, Maj. Jorge Duran, turned himself in. He did not say whether Duran was arrested.

It was the third army revolt in a week. The restive soldiers oppose the army's leadership and demand amnesty for officers accused of torture and killing during the "dirty war" against leftists conducted by military governments in the late 1970s.

The government said Tuesday that 19 top officers had quit or been fired since revolts at two other army camps, but President Raul Alfonsin denied the purge was part of a deal with the rebels.

Romero told the Rivadavia radio network earlier in the day the 250 officers and men of engineer company C5 revolted over the amnesty issue and the civilian president's choice of Gen. Jose Dante Caridi as new army commander.

He said about 600 people were outside the base gates, but no incidents had been reported. Romero said rebel officers remained in their quarters and, "I'm confident this will all be solved without repercussions."

The soldiers at Salta were in sympathy with an infantry brigade in Tucuman, where another uprising

had been reported Tuesday, he said.

Gov. Fernando Riera of Tucuman province denied there was an uprising and said the infantry unit was "absolutely normal."

Col. Nestor Cassina of the Fifth Infantry Brigade in Tucuman requested retirement Tuesday and his application was accepted, the government news agency Telam reported.

Salta is 1,000 miles northwest of Buenos Aires and Tucuman is 800 miles north of the capital.

Soldiers who mutinied last week demanded the dismissal of Gen. Hector Rios Erenu, then army commander, and amnesty for officers accused of human rights violations.

Rios Erenu left his post Monday. The government said he "voluntarily resigned."

The private Argentine news agency Diarios y Noticias said earlier Tuesday the Regiment 19 camp at Tucuman was "in a virtual state of rebellion."

When asked about the report, government sources would say only that "there are some difficulties."

Alfonsin had told military leaders Tuesday, including Caridi, the new army commander: "Let's finally clarify there was no negotiation."

Grenade kills 1, injures 64 at South African academy

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — A hand grenade thrown over the wall at a police academy in Soweto killed an unarmed black cadet and wounded 64 others in one of the worst attacks ever on South African security forces.

The assailants, speeding by the school in a white Toyota truck, lobbed the grenade over a fence onto a parade ground Tuesday morning, said Pieter de Beer, commandant of the Tladi Municipal Police Training Center.

An anonymous telephone

caller told the Sowetan newspaper that the Azanian People's Liberation Army, an underground black group, claimed responsibility for the attack at the sprawling black township outside Johannesburg.

Deon van Loggerenberg of the government's Bureau for Information said 64 unarmed cadets were wounded in the 8:40 a.m. blast. Forty-two of them were admitted to Baragwanath Hospital, six in serious condition, said a hospital spokesman. The others were treated and released.

Reform

(Continued from page 1)

endant would be liable for.

If one of the defendants is insolvent, the other defendant is liable to pay his share as well.

Montford's package would change the system by freeing defendants with less than 25-percent liability from having to make up the difference in a settlement in the event of the other defendant's insolvency.

Caperton prefers the current system.

As Grubbs put it: "The first obligation of society is to make (the victim) whole. And if that's a little bit unfair to one of the other guilty defendants, that's their problem."

Montford's proposal for punitive damages would limit awards of such damages to three times the amount of actual damages awarded, or \$100,000 — whichever amount is greater.

Grubbs said Caperton originally opposed any limits on punitive damages. But in an effort to compromise, he now seeks to raise the limits included in Montford's package, perhaps to five times the amount of actual damages, or \$200,000.

"Our feeling is that it's arbitrary to set that kind of ratio," Grubbs said. "Obviously, we're making a lot of concessions. But

we're also trying to balance that by making sure that it's fair to victims."

Caperton's objection to an across-the-board statute of limitations in personal-injury cases stems from fear that such a statute would be unfair to minors, Grubbs said.

The current statute of limitations is two years, but it doesn't take effect for minors until they're 18, since personal-injury suits for minors must be filed by their parents.

Grubbs argued that under Montford's proposal, minors falling victim to medical malpractice would be out of luck if their parents never filed a lawsuit on their behalf within the specified eight-year period. However, he said, the current system allows such victims the option of filing suit once they reach legal age.

Montford and Caperton also disagree on the question of pre-judgment interest. Montford would like to do away with the awarding of such interest except in contract actions. Caperton prefers the current system.

Pre-judgment interest is the interest that accrues from the time a person is injured until his case is settled in court. The court computes the interest based on the amount of the settlement.

Studies

(Continued from page 1)

\$40 incentive was the main reason she volunteered for a study.

"It was in *The Batt*, and a lot of girls down the hall had done it before," Dominguez says. "It's a good thing for college students, because of the money."

G&S advertises only in *The Battalion*. Goswick says the good response from the students makes an *Eagle* ad unnecessary.

"We don't need that much business," he says. "We've had our times of just literally being swamped here. But it's especially hard to turn students down. You know they need the money."

Kim Chaddick, a junior education major, is one student who couldn't volunteer because the study was already full.

"One time when I was sick, I called them up," she says, "but there was a waiting list. So I never got around to it. I figured my cold would be gone by then."

Where are the funds coming from? That \$40 — sometimes more — for each student can quickly add up.

Various pharmaceutical companies in need of an array of information usually fund the studies. Questions need to be answered about drugs not yet on the market and which existing brand customers prefer. Also, the companies may need to submit the information to the Food and Drug Administration or gather it for commercials.

"This is a situation where everyone wins," Goswick says. "The com-

panies need information to supply to the FDA. They're willing to pay us to get this information. We pay students who volunteer their time, their effort and so forth."

G&S mainly conducts studies with brands already being sold in the United States. Paull says his firm does a lot of investigational studies for safety and efficacy.

Safety studies are conducted to see if the drug produces side effects, and efficacy studies determine if the drug works — if it cures what it's supposed to cure. Marketing studies compare one brand to another or find out consumer preferences.

Some drugs are already being sold in other countries but must go through safety and efficacy studies to be approved in the United States, where the FDA's requirements are stringent.

"We did one with a drug that's not on the market here," Goswick says. "It is on the market in Europe, and apparently quite a good seller, but it's not licensed by the FDA. We did this study to help get it licensed here."

Although the students volunteer eagerly for the studies, some are a bit nervous about unfamiliar medication and procedures.

"I went with a friend," Dominguez says. "We were kind of scared before we got there, because we didn't know what we were going to do."

"But they were really nice. It wasn't like, OK, they're going to give me this pill and watch to see if I die." She laughs. "It wasn't like that at

all," she says. "It was either aspirin or sugar. Either way, it was something I had taken before."

Both companies use the "double-blind" method for many of their studies. This means that the patient, at random, gets either the medication or a placebo, a sugar pill. Neither the patient or the observing doctor knows which is which.

Paull says his firm gives the medication in a pre-determined order.

"Each medication bottle will have a patient number on it," Paull says. "When you enter into the study, you're dispensed the next number available. It's all sealed up and the code is kept in a safe at the pharmaceutical company."

Paull and his associates often don't know the results until months or years later, after the entire study is complete.

"Every drug that's on the market has been through this kind of research, every one," he says. "They have to have them tried out on the general population, and they'll do this in maybe one site or they'll do it in 20 sites all across America."

Paull Research has just finished an asthma study. The office is now doing a marketing study for Advil.

Sometimes the conditions specified by pharmaceutical companies for studies are hard to follow. One such study G&S conducted dealt with anti-inflammatory drugs for ankle injuries. The injury had to be within a certain amount of time before the study, usually 24-72 hours.

The specified conditions can also be difficult for the volunteers. Sandy

Caballero, a junior community health major, says the G&S sore throat study she volunteered for turned out to be more work than she expected.

"I didn't think it would be that big of a deal," she says. "But it turned out I had to take these zinc tablets. First of all, they tasted so gross, and second, I had to let them dissolve in my mouth every two hours. By the time one dissolved, it was already an hour."

"And every night when I went to bed, at the same time every night, I had to take my temperature. And I had to record everything — how many tablets I took each day, what my temperature was, how many times a day I took it, and so on."

For some, like Dominguez, the money was well worth the time spent.

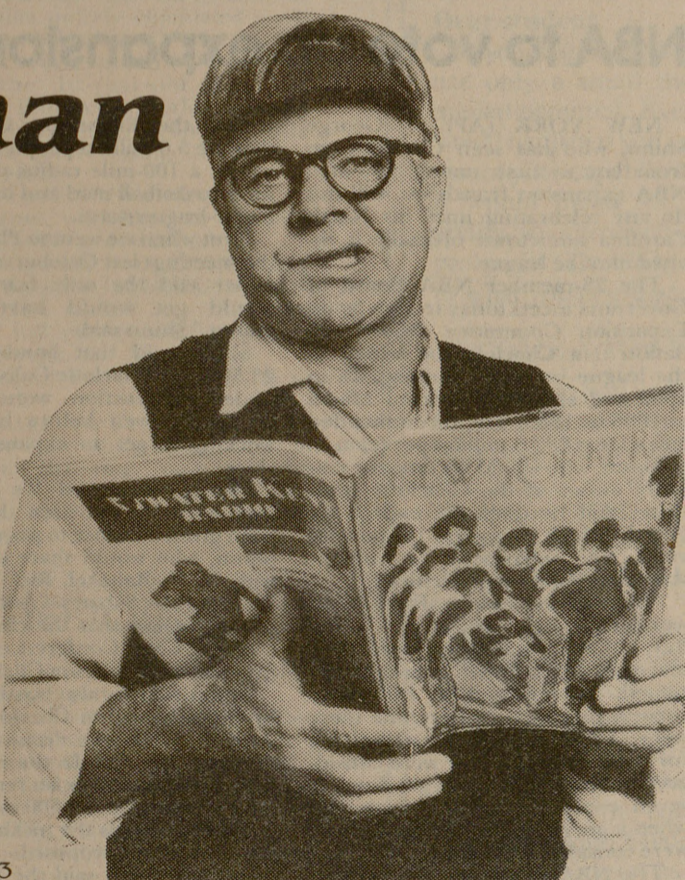
"It was really easy," she says. "We just sat there and studied our books, because it was the week before finals. It was kind of boring, just sitting there, but it was worth it. Four hours for \$40 — that's \$10 an hour!"

Goswick says students fit the profile of the ideal volunteer for the company's research.

"The whole thing is sort of student-oriented," he says, "because you're looking for intelligence in a volunteer, and ability to understand and follow the instructions. Because if they don't — if they vary from it — the case gets thrown out."

"It's a young, generally healthy group. That's what these people are looking for, so students fit the bill perfectly."

William Windom as "Thurber I", the one-man play.



For 15 years, William Windom has delighted audiences with his one-man showcase of James Thurber, *New Yorker* magazine's most famous writer and sketch artist.

MSC Town Hall Broadway presents William Windom in "Thurber I" Thursday, April 23 in Rudder Auditorium at 8 p.m.

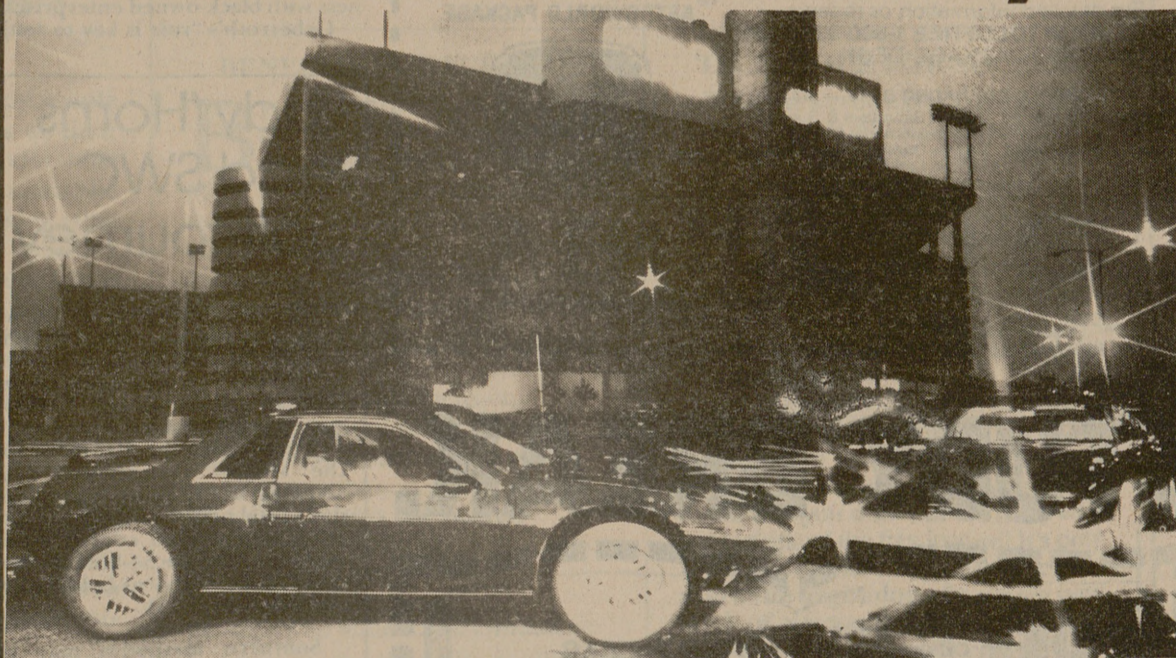
Windom is one of America's best loved stage and television actors. He is best known for his Emmy Award winning role in NBC-TV's 1969-70 series, "My World and Welcome to It", based on the work of James Thurber. Most recently, he has played Doc Seth Hazlitt in CBS-TV's "Murder, She Wrote".

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