

Nations pledge aid to Indonesia

Foreign governments set to send peacekeeping troops to East Timor

DILI, Indonesia (AP) — Closing ranks against war, countries from France to Thailand promised yesterday to send soldiers to rescue thousands of starving East Timorese from further slaughter.

The United States is offering planes and pilots to get peacekeepers into the province and also help with logistics, communications and intelligence.

In just weeks, the obscure conflict became a top priority for the U.N. Security Council, which early yesterday approved a peacekeeping force authorized to use "all necessary measures" against violent militias.

East Timor's capital, Dili, was quiet yesterday, with only a few homes burning and sporadic gunfire. Tens of thousands of refugees waited in nearby hills for desperately needed food drops from low-flying Australian military airplanes.

Dili is empty now. There are only ghosts of massacres, East Timorese rebel leader Jose Alexandre "Xanana" Gusmao said from Jakarta, where he is staying until it is safe for him to return.

It seemed increasingly likely Australian-led peacekeepers could find Dili free of pro-

Indonesian militias when they land and secure the city, expected as early as this weekend.

The militias, which rampaged across East Timor shooting people to death and butchering them with machetes, were slipping out of the capital, said Indonesian military officers who spoke to the Associated Press on condition of anonymity.

"We have had to learn independence is not cheap. We have had to pay."

— Sebastiao Guterres
U.N. volunteer

East Timor plunged into a murderous nightmare after U.N. officials announced Sept. 4 that voters had overwhelmingly approved independence in a referendum last month. Hundreds and possibly thousands of people have been killed in less than two weeks.

"We have had to learn, independence is not

cheap," Sebastiao Guterres, a 26-year-old U.N. volunteer who was among those airlifted to a refugee camp in Darwin, Australia, said. "We have had to pay."

For those left behind, food and shelter were the highest priorities.

The United Nations was readying huge transport planes to drop food packets to the impoverished refugees as early as today.

The conflict has raged for nearly 25 years, since Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony in 1974. An estimated 200,000 people have died in the fighting.

In less than two weeks, an estimated 300,000 or more people have been driven from their homes by the militias and their allies in the Indonesian military.

Foreign governments, in a show of solidarity, have been rushing forward with promises of troops.

Australia will send 4,500 soldiers. France pledged 500 soldiers yesterday, while Thailand offered 700 troops. Malaysia, South Korea and other countries also promised to send units. A contingent of Gurkhas, elite fighters who come mostly from Nepal, also will head to East Timor.

Netanyahu questioned about finances

JERUSALEM (AP) — Police questioned former Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and his wife for more than seven hours yesterday, a day after news reports that they were under investigation for alleged financial irregularities.

The daily *Hadot Ahronot* said during Netanyahu's three years as prime minister, a private contractor provided free services at the couple's private residence, then submitted a bill for

\$110,000 to the prime minister's office after Netanyahu lost the May 17 elections.

Israel television reported police cautioned the Netanyahus they may face charges.

The contractor was arrested on suspicion of fraud, police spokesperson Linda Menuhin said.

She refused comment when asked whether the Netanyahus' arrival at the fraud squad headquarters in the Tel Aviv suburb of Bat Yam was related to the case, saying an announcement would be made later in the day.

Crowds of Netanyahu supporters massed outside the police station

and cried out "He's innocent!" They said the allegations were part of a media conspiracy to prevent Netanyahu's return to politics.

Yediot said officials at the prime minister's office were shocked by the contractor's bill, saying it was grossly inflated. None of the expenditure had been authorized by the office in advance, the paper said.

The bill was for cleaning, repair and hauling services provided to the Netanyahus at their official and private residences, Shimon Stein, legal adviser to the prime minister's office, said.

Yediot said the contractor also polished the floors of the Ne-

anyahu's private apartment four times in a single month. Netanyahu rented the apartment after he became prime minister, but the family never lived in it, the paper said.

Netanyahu, in a reaction sent to Israeli radio stations, denied improper conduct and said he, too, regarded the contractor's bill as inflated. Netanyahu said his wife, Sarah, had pointed out inaccuracies in the bill during meetings with officials of the prime minister's office.

The contractor's lawyer, Tsahi Eitan, said the charges against his client are groundless.



NETANYAHU

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LA's hottest record producers; everyone in my Music Theory study group.

Midterm on 18th century composers, 10:00 am; upcoming raves.

Ideas for term paper on Vinyl vs. Digital; "Rap's Roots" article downloaded from Web.

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The following information appears in compliance with the 1987 State of Texas Hazing Law:

Texas Hazing Law Texas A&M University

On August 31, 1987, a new law went into effect in the State of Texas regarding HAZING. Below is an abbreviated summary, in question and answer form, of the contents of that law and the applicability and implications for students, faculty and staff at Texas A&M University. THIS IS ONLY A SUMMARY. Certain points in the law have been omitted in this summary for editorial purposes. For the full text of the law, please see Appendix VI of the 1997-98 Student Rules.

What is the definition of Hazing?
"Hazing" means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act, occurring on or off campus of Texas A&M University, by one person alone or acting with others, directed against a student, that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student for the purpose of pledging, being initiated into, affiliation with, holding office in, or maintaining membership in any organization whose memberships are or include students at Texas A&M University. The term included but is not limited to:
(a) Any type of physical brutality, such as whipping, beating, striking, branding, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on the body, or similar activity.
(b) Any type of physical activity, such as sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small place, calisthenics, or other activities that subjects the student to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the student.
(c) Any activity involving consumption of a food, liquid, alcoholic beverage, liquor, drug, or other substance which subjects the student to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the student.
(d) Any activity that intimidates or threatens the student with ostracism, that subjects the student extreme mental stress, shame, or humiliation, or adversely affects the mental health or dignity of the student or discourages the student from entering or remaining registered in an educational institution, or that may reasonably be expected to cause a student to leave the organization or the institution rather than submit to acts described in the subsection.
(e) Any activity that induces, causes, or requires the student to perform a duty or task which involves a violation of the penal code.

In addition, Texas A&M University has also defined hazing to include:
(a) Misuse of authority by virtue of your class rank or leadership position.
(b) Any form of physical bondage.
(c) Any form of "Quadding."

How do I commit a hazing offense?
A person commits an offense if the person:
(a) Engages in hazing.
(b) Solicits, encourages, directs, aids or attempts to aid another in engaging in hazing.
(c) Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly permits hazing to occur.
(d) Has firsthand knowledge of the planning of a specific hazing incident involving a student of Texas A&M University, or firsthand knowledge that a specific hazing incident has occurred, and knowingly fails to report said knowledge in writing to the appropriate University official.

Does it matter if I did not intend to hurt anyone?
No. Texas A&M's policies state that if one of the above occurs, it is HAZING, regardless of the intent.

Does it matter if the person being hazed agrees to the activity?
No. The new law and Texas A&M's policies state that if one of the above occurs, it is HAZING, regardless of the consent or cooperation of the recipient.

What is the penalty if I am found guilty of hazing?
(a) Failing to report hazing:
Fine up to \$1,000 and/or up to 180 days in jail.
(b) Hazing resulting in no serious bodily injury:
Fine of \$500 to \$1,000 and/or 90-180 days in jail.
(c) Hazing resulting in serious bodily injury:
Fine of \$1,000 - \$5,000 and/or 180 days to 1 year in jail.
(d) Hazing resulting in death:
Fine of \$5,000 - \$10,000 and/or 1-2 years in jail.
(e) Except where the hazing results in death, the student may be required to perform community service in lieu of confinement in jail.
(f) The student may also be subject to University disciplinary action, up to and including removal from the University, in addition to or regardless of any penalty imposed by the state.

Can an organization be found guilty of hazing?
Yes. An organization commits an offense if the organization condones or encourages hazing or if an officer or any combination of members, pledges, or alumni of the organization commits or assists in the commission of hazing.

Can I get into trouble for reporting hazing?
No. Any person who reports a specific hazing incident involving a student to an appropriate University official is protected from civil or criminal liability. However, a person who reports in bad faith or with malice is not protected by this section.

Where do I report hazing?
Office of the Commandant (845-2811) if the hazing was committed by members of the Corps of Cadets.
Department of Student Activities (845-1133) if the hazing was committed by members of a Greek organization or other student organization.
Student Judicial Affairs Office (845-5252) all other incidents of hazing.

The following information appears in compliance with the 1987 state of Texas Hazing Law shown above:

Student Organization Hazing Violations:

Organization name: Squadron 1, Corps of Cadets
Date of Incident: Fall 1998
Description of Incident: Upperclass cadets of the unit periodically mistreated freshman and sophomore cadets by initiating improper physical contact and requiring excessive physical training in unauthorized locations.
Action Taken: University hearings were held for all involved and individual sanctions were assigned to the perpetrators. Also, the unit (Squadron 1) was deactivated.

Organization name: Phi Delta Theta Fraternity
Date of Incident: Fall 1998 and Spring 1999 semesters
Description of Incident: New members forced to consume alcohol during new member activity and physical and verbal harassment of new members.
Action Taken: Fraternity was put on probation through Spring 2000, required to coordinate and attend two (2) educational seminars sponsored by the fraternity, and attend monthly meetings with Greek Life Advising Staff.

Organization name: Walton Hall
Date of Incident: November 22, 1998
Description of Incident: Members were involved in forcing new members (crew chiefs) to hug trees, sing, and run. Additionally, there were instances of verbal and physical harassment. Alcohol may also have been involved in this incident.
Action Taken: Walton Hall is prohibited from participating in Bonfire 1999, the members of the hall council shall put together an educational program on hazing to be presented to all residence halls, and the hall council constitution must be revised in order to allow for 1) authority over hall assigned Bonfire representatives and 2) approval by the council of Bonfire-related events.

Organization name: Texas Aggie Bonfire
Date of Incident: November 22, 1998
Description of Incident: Members were involved in forcing new members (crew chiefs) to hug trees, sing, and run. Additionally, there were instances of verbal and physical harassment. Alcohol may have also been involved in this incident.
Action Taken: Bonfire leadership shall develop a plan to inform all those who attend cut site events that hazing is prohibited at all Bonfire-related events.

Organization name: Kappa Alpha Order
Date of Incident: October 14, 1998
Description of Incident: Pledges were taken to a remote location late at night and forced to undergo a "lineup" that included forced exercises, such as push ups, calisthenics, and army low crawl in the dark. Pledges were denied any water, were subjected to degrading confrontations by activities and were physically "manhandled" - pushed to the ground or picked up forcefully. One encounter resulted in severe injury, hospitalization and emergency surgery of a pledge.
Action Taken: Fraternity suspended until Fall, 1999 - a joint decision of the University and the fraternity's national headquarters.

Organization name: Company B-2, Corp of Cadets
Date of Incident: Fall Semester, 1996
Description of Incident: At the unit Christmas party, an upperclass member of the company hazed freshmen members by giving them single "licks" with an ax handle. Alcohol was also provided to minors and inappropriate skits which bordered on sexual harassment were performed.
Action Taken: Hearings were held for all involved and individual sanctions were assigned. A number of the members left the Corps and others were dispersed to new companies. The unit was disbanded and is no longer a part of the Corps of Cadets.

Organization name: Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity
Date of Incident: January 8, 1997
Description of Incident: During pre-semester work week activities, pledges were forced to participate in calisthenics, an outdoor line up where they were hosed down, forced to hold push-up positions and participate in other activities that subjected them to potential harm. Pledges were forced to wear demeaning attire and to violate IFC alcohol policies.
Action Taken: After appeal, the fraternity was suspended until Fall semester, 1999. The same sanction was applied by the national fraternity headquarters.

Organization name: Fish Drill Team, Corp of Cadets
Date of Incident: Spring Semester 1997
Description of Incident: Members of the Fish Drill Team were subjected to acts of hazing and physical assault by the nine upperclassmen who served as advisors (instructors) for the team. Specific actions occurred periodically throughout the semester and took place during drill practice as well as during night visits to individual fish (freshman) rooms.
Action Taken: University hearings were held for all involved, including those advisors from previous years who were still enrolled in the University. Sanctions ranged from expulsion to deferred suspension. The Fish Drill Team itself was suspended for an indefinite period.

Organization name: Squadron 16, Corps of Cadets
Date of Incident: Fall and Spring Semesters, 1997-1998
Description of Incident: Upperclass members of the unit periodically hazed and harassed the fish (freshmen) through improper physical contact; requiring training in an inappropriate setting and manner; and requiring some to drink excessive amounts of water to the point of sickness.
Action Taken: University hearings were held for all involved and individual sanctions were assigned. Some members of the unit were suspended from the University while others were placed on deferred suspension. Additionally, several upperclassmen were reassigned to other Corps units.

Organization name: Aggie Men's Club (AMC)
Date of Incident: October 10, 1998
Description of Incident: During a Big Brother/Little Brother Revelation event, Candidates were exposed by Actives to participation in calisthenics, an outdoor line-up where they were hosed down, and a scavenger hunt involving demeaning activities in public places such as a grocery store parking lot and adult book store.
Action Taken: After appeal, the sanction for the organization included the following: organizational probation through Fall 2001 (3 yrs), develop and submit an article for the Battalion, develop a presentation for student organizations, have all members disseminate and sign "no hazing" agreements, and complete a comprehensive review of its new member selection process.

Outcomes of Individual Hazing Cases

September 1, 1996 through August 31, 1997	September 1, 1997 through August 31, 1998	September 1, 1998 through August 31, 1999
Total Cases: 66	Total Cases: 35	Total Cases:
Expulsion 1	Expulsion 1	Expulsion 0
Dismissal 4	Dismissal 0	Dismissal 0
Suspension 7	Suspension 7	Suspension 1
Deferred Suspension 6	Deferred Suspension 5	Deferred Suspension 2
Conduct Probation 9	Conduct Probation 5	Conduct Probation 8
Letter of Reprimand 27	Letter of Reprimand 14	Hall Probation 1
Warning 2	Warning 0	Letters of Reprimand 13
Registration Block 4	Registration Block 0	Warning 1
No Action* 6	No Action* 8	No Action 9

*No Action indicates that the student was not found to be responsible for the charges initiated.