

## Army commander to head Lebanese government

BEIRUT, Lebanon — Lebanon's army commander will be the prime minister of a six-man military government, President Amin Gemayel said in a decree issued in the last minutes of his presidency Thursday.

Gemayel's stunning choice of a military Cabinet, led by army commander Gen. Michel Aoun, came after civilian Moslem figures refused to take part in an interim Cabinet headed by a Maronite Catholic premier.

Gemayel, 45, had to name a transition government because the deeply divided Parliament failed to choose a new president Thursday. The constitution bars Gemayel from seeking another presidential term.

Earlier Gemayel was trying to form a civilian government under business tycoon Pierre Helou, 60, a Maronite Catholic who is a Parliament deputy.

The shift to a military Cabinet appeared aimed at heading off the

formation of two governments, one Christian and one Moslem, that would have further cemented the sectarian cantons that have formed during a 13-year civil war that has left more than 150,000 dead.

The decrees appointing the Cabinet members, who represent the six main sects in Lebanon, came five minutes before Gemayel's presidency expired at midnight (5 p.m. EDT).

Also Thursday, Moslems and

Christians clashed around the dividing Green Line, and three top commanders of Amal, the main Shiite Moslem militia, were assassinated.

Aoun, the Maronite army commander, and his five ministers will continue serving as the army's Supreme Defense Council, which controls Lebanon's military. The decrees, effective immediately, also named Aoun as defense and information minister. He remains the army commander.

"I leave the presidency today worried and filled with anxiety," Gemayel told the nation in a five-minute farewell address televised nationwide before issuing the decrees.

"Today should have been a festival in which we rejoice over the election of a new president that would take the helm and the oath of office as I and my predecessors did," Gemayel said. "But the people of war were stronger than peace."

## Wright denies information classified

WASHINGTON — House Speaker Jim Wright denied Thursday that he revealed anything classified when he criticized a covert CIA operation in Nicaragua, while Republicans pressed for formal ethics and intelligence investigations of the speaker's remarks.

Wright, who has become a lightning rod for Democrats on Central America policy, found himself again embroiled in controversy for his revelation two days earlier that the Central Intelligence Agency had instigated demonstrations aimed at provoking the leftist Managua government and sabotaging peace talks with the Contra rebels.

The speaker repeated that assertion to reporters, but contended such CIA activity was already well known through news reports.

"I didn't say anything that was revealed to me as classified information," said Wright, D-Texas.

While he denied breaking rules against disclosing secrets, Wright did not specify how he had learned of the covert operation in Nicaragua. He and other Democrats sought to focus attention on the administration's ac-

tion rather than the propriety of Wright's disclosure.

"In late August of last year I became aware that elements of the U.S. government were seeking to disturb the domestic tranquility in Central America, to foment disturbances with a view to seeing if they could provoke" the Sandinistas into a crackdown that would derail peace talks, Wright said.

"That seems to me just intolerably two-faced," he said. Wright added that he had been given "indirect assurance" that the practice has now been halted.

House Republican Leader Robert Michel of Illinois and Rep. Dick Cheney, R-Wyo., chairman of the House Republican Conference, formally requested investigations in both the Intelligence Committee and the ethics committee, which has responsibility for enforcing non-disclosure rules.

The ethics panel, formally known as the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, already is investigating Wright on unrelated allegations.

And a primary sponsor of legisla-

tion to tighten Congress' control over covert CIA activities, Sen. William Cohen, R-Maine, said the speaker's comments had apparently violated non-disclosure rules and jeopardized the bill.

Cohen, the vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said the disclosure also could doom opposition members who are jailed for anti-government protests to longer prison terms or "a harsher fate," and would give the Sandinistas an enormous propaganda boost.

House Majority Leader Thomas Foley, D-Wash., said the legislation to require notice to Congress of covert actions within 48 hours, which had been due to come before the House next week, might be put off until the following week because of the press of other legislation.

The controversy over Wright's statements began Tuesday when he said he had received "clear testimony" from the CIA that the agency had fomented opposition demonstrations in Nicaragua. He told a reporter later that CIA officials had made the admission under congressional questioning.

## House passes drug bill

WASHINGTON — The House on Thursday passed election year anti-drug legislation that would severely punish recreational users and murderers alike, but it could face constitutional tests if enacted into law.

The 375-30 vote is not the final word on Congress' latest effort to respond to Americans' fears over drug abuse. The Senate still must consider its own anti-drug legislation, and a conference will likely be needed to reconcile competing versions.

Despite constitutional concerns, even by sponsors, the tug of election-year politics was so strong that House members appeared willing to enact the toughest possible bill and let the courts decide the legal questions later.

The bill received support from 207 Democrats and 168 Republicans, while all 30 votes against the legislation came from Democrats, virtually all of them liberals.

The legislation pursues many

avenues of combatting illegal drugs, and would authorize the addition of more than \$2 billion in spending to the nation's current \$3.9 billion anti-drug effort. The amount could be a factor if overall spending levels force across-the-board, automatic budget cuts.

Drug users would be subject to \$10,000 civil penalties per violation for mere possession; would be ineligible for student loans, public housing and other federal benefits; and would face loss of their right to drive, if states enforce license suspension programs to obtain more federal highway money.

For those who kill during a drug-related crime, the legislation contains legal procedures designed to permit use of the federal death penalty.

But the legislation does not ignore education, treatment, and rehabilitation for drug abusers, authorizing more money to the states for such programs. Federal and local law enforcement agencies would receive more money.

## Airlines told to equip planes with wind shear detectors

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration on Thursday ordered airlines to equip all their aircraft with devices that will help pilots detect and escape from deadly wind shears.

Powerful shears called microbursts have been called the No. 1 killer of airline passengers and have been responsible for at least five fatal airline crashes and 500 deaths in the last decade, according to aviation safety experts.

The FAA regulation was announced by the Transportation Department, which said the devices, to be phased into operation in all aircraft of 30 or more seats over the next four years, will cost \$40,000 to \$50,000 per airplane.

About 3,600 commercial jet transport planes also will be required to have the devices, department officials said.

A microburst is a powerful downburst of air caused by a sudden change in wind direction. Such a downburst struck a Delta Air Lines L-1011 as it was attempting to land at

Dallas-Fort Worth in 1985 and literally forced the plane into the ground, killing 134 people.

The accident focused increased attention on developing and installing sophisticated ground radar that would provide advanced warning of shears along departure and approach lanes, but the radar is not expected to be available until the early 1990s.

At the same time, the FAA and industry began taking a closer look at devices for the cockpit that would provide pilots with a clear indication when their plane is facing wind shear conditions.

Piedmont Airlines two years ago began installing the equipment being required by the FAA and today has devices in 112 of its 191 aircraft, according to Piedmont spokesman Mike Clark.

Under the FAA regulation the airlines will be allowed to phase in installation of the equipment over about four years. Half of an airline's fleet must have the devices within 27 months, three-fourths of the fleet within 39 months and the rest of the fleet within 51 months.

## Fear still keeps some AIDS kids from education

It's been three years since Ryan White's highly publicized battle to go to school in Indiana, and three years since another child with AIDS quietly entered schools in Massachusetts.

For children infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, the same uncertainty remains. Some started classes with little or no fuss this year, while a boy in Illinois who has already fled one town braced more protests in his new home.

"AIDS Kills," said one sign carried by protesters in Illinois. "Help Keep AIDS Out of Our Schools," said another.

"We don't want to be in the spotlight. I don't want to be a civil rights activist," says Tamara Robertson, whose 8-year-old son Jason hopes to enter school in South Roxana, Ill.

In Lakewood, Colo., and St. Albans, W.Va., 5-year-olds with AIDS entered kindergarten classes with no fuss.

However, there were some protests in another Colorado school when parents learned that an 8-year-old who had tested positive for the AIDS antibody, an indicator of exposure, was attending classes.

The Centers for Disease Control issued guidelines three years ago saying there was apparently no risk within a classroom of contracting AIDS, which is transmitted by sexual contact, sharing infected hypodermic needles or receiving a transfusion of contaminated blood.

Of the more than 72,000 AIDS cases confirmed since June 1981, the CDC says not one was transmitted within a school.

President Reagan's commission on AIDS, headed by Aids-



this year that "there is no need to treat those infected with HIV in a manner different from those not infected in such settings as the workplace, housing and the schools."

"We've won all the cases. The case law is pretty clear, that there is no reason to exclude HIV children," says William Rubenstein, staff counsel for the AIDS and Civil Liberties Project of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Winning the case, however, isn't always enough. Ryan White won his legal right to attend school in Evansville, Ind., but gave up in the face of protests. Jason Robertson won a court order last school year to join classes in Granite City, Ill., but his family also decided to move.

John McCarthy, superintendent of schools in Swansea, Mass., presided over the peaceful admission of an AIDS victim in 1985.

"The fear the parents have is that the child who is attending school with AIDS could contract

disease on to their children," McCarthy said. "That's impossible. So what you do is talk about how infection with AIDS occurs, and that the people who should answer questions like that are medical people."

In West Virginia this year, Kanawha County school officials carefully laid the ground: 5,000 AIDS information pamphlets were distributed around St. Albans, county health officials conducted AIDS workshops for school employees and a county health department nurse held workshops at each school.

Kanawha County School Superintendent Richard D. Trubia thanked local media for providing information about AIDS which was "accurate and to the point, but not sensational."

Charles Conner, superintendent of schools in South Roxana, said the objections to Jason's attendance come mainly from "a minority group of parents... it's need of

## Daily Nebraskan

Editor	Curt Wagner 472-1766	Photo Chief	Eric Gregory
Managing Editor	Diana Johnson	Asst. Photo Chief	David Fahleson
Assoc. News Editors	Jane Hirt Lee Rood	Night News Editor	Amy Edwards
Editorial	Mike Reilly	Asst. Night News	Anna Mohr
Page Editor	Bob Nelson	Editor/Librarian	John Bruce
Wire Editor	Chuck Green	Art Directors	Andy Manhart
Copy Desk Editor	Steve Sipple	General Manager	Dan Shattil
Sports Editor	Micki Haller	Production Manager	Katharine Pollocky
Arts & Entertainment	Joeth Zucco	Advertising Manager	Robert Bates
Editor	Darryl Mattox	Sales Manager	David Thiemann
Divisions Editor		Circulation Manager	Eric Shanks
Graphics Editor		Publications Board	Torn Macy
		Chairman	

The Daily Nebraskan (USPS 144-080) is published by the UNL Publications Board, Nebraska Union 34, 1400 R St., Lincoln, NE, Monday through Friday in the fall and spring semesters and weekly in the summer sessions, except during vacations. Readers are encouraged to submit story ideas and comments to the Daily Nebraskan by phoning 472-1763 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. The public also has access to the Publications Board. For information, contact Tom Macy, 475-9868. Subscription price is \$45 for one year. Postmaster: Send address changes to the Daily Nebraskan, Nebraska Union 34, 1400 R St., Lincoln, NE 68588-0448. Second-class postage paid at Lincoln, NE. ALL MATERIAL COPYRIGHT 1988 DAILY NEBRASKAN