

Makers of Tylenol announce the end of capsule production

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. (AP) — The maker of Tylenol announced Monday it will no longer produce over-the-counter medication in capsules, nine days after cyanide-contaminated capsules killed a woman and more than three years after they killed seven people in Illinois.

"We feel the company can no longer guarantee the safety of these capsules," said James E. Burke, chairman of Johnson & Johnson.

The announcement came as a team of investigators went to Pennsylvania to trace the path of the Tylenol capsules taken by a woman who died in suburban New York City Feb. 8.

Burke urged people to switch to coated oval-shaped tablets known as caplets, and said Johnson & Johnson would replace free any capsules consumers or stores now have. The decision was made to "protect the public," he said. The replacement program will cost the company an estimated \$150 million, he said, adding that does not compare with the suffering of the family of 23-year-old Diane Elsroth, who had taken cyanide-laced Extra-Strength

Tylenol capsules.

The future of capsule medications was called into question after Elsroth died and a second bottle containing tainted Tylenol capsules was found in a store less than two blocks from the store in which the fatal dose was purchased in Bronxville, just north of New York City.

Caplets, introduced after the 1982 poisonings, were designed as a capsule substitute, Burke said. They are solid, and company officials say they cannot be tampered with because cyanide would break down the medicine.

Since Elsroth's death, at least 14 states, the District of Columbia and Italy have banned sales of Tylenol capsules.

William Grigg, spokesman for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, said the government considered the tampering a "local incident."

Grigg said the potassium cyanide that killed Elsroth and that found in the second bottle was not the same kind responsible for the seven deaths in Illinois.

France supports Chad fight against Libyan-backed rebels

PARIS (AP) — France sent troops and planes to Chad on Monday to support President Hissene Habre's government against Libyan-backed rebels after an air strike on the airport at N'Djamena, capital of the African country.

Defense Minister Paul Quiles announced the deployment soon after he reported that one Soviet-built Libyan Tupolev-22 jet bombed the N'Djamena airport runway about 7 a.m. Monday. On Sunday, French planes bombed an airfield at a Libyan-built rebel base in the north of the former French colony.

The Libyan news agency JANA said in Tripoli that the N'Djamena raid was carried out by the "air force" of rebel forces in Chad trying to overthrow Habre and was in response to the French raid.

The rebels are not known to have their own air force, but the Libyans have Tupolev jets in

their arsenal of 535 warplanes. Quiles said damage at N'Djamena airport was "minimal" and no one was hurt. JANA claimed the strike "rendered it unusable."

A dispatch from Paris by the Soviet news agency Tass said Monday that "an explosive situation has developed in the center of Africa as a result of France's growing armed intervention in Chad."

Libya accused the United States Monday of being behind French President Francois Mitterrand's decision to intervene in Chad.

A high-ranking Libyan official, who insisted on anonymity, told reporters in Tripoli that "Mitterrand is a pawn in the hands of (President) Reagan."

U.S.-Libyan relations plunged after Washington accused Libya of backing terrorists who raided airports in Rome and Vienna Dec. 27. Five Americans were among 20 people killed. Libya denied involvement.

Quiles said three French warplanes, two Mirage F-1s and a Jaguar, landed at N'Djamena Monday.

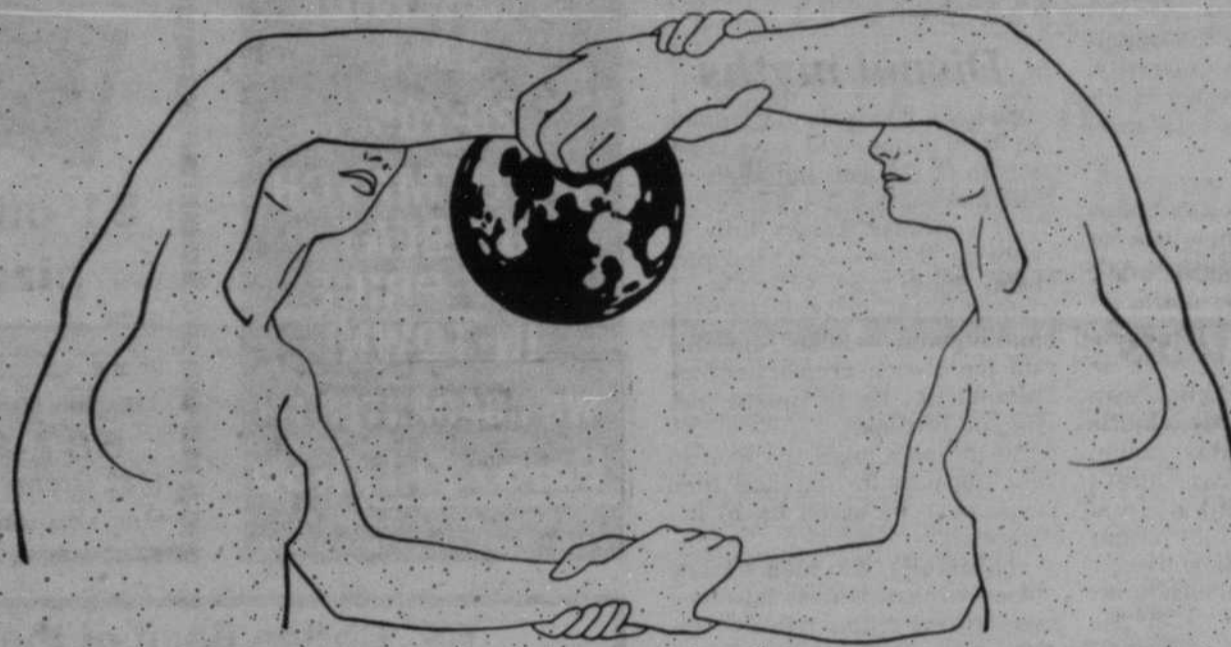
France has kept 1,500 troops in the Central African Republic, poised to return to Chad, since signing a mutual withdrawal agreement with Libyan leader Moammar Khadafi in the fall of 1984. France says Libya never honored the pact.

In August 1983, the French intervened with a 3,000-man force code-named Manfa to halt an advance from the north by a combined force of rebel and Libyan troops.

About 200 French troops were sent to Chad over the weekend, according to the Defense Ministry. They included air force commandos to protect French transports flying supplies and equipment to the Habre government. Other French soldiers man anti-aircraft missile batteries.

France says the Libyans have 4,500 troops in northern Chad and the rebels another 4,000, facing about 5,000 Chadian government troops.

ASUO Women's Task Force presents



IN THE FACE OF VIOLENCE An Acquaintance Rape Awareness Symposium

Tuesday, February 18

7:00 p.m. EMU Forum Room

"Defining Acquaintance Rape"

Helena See and Karen Kane of Rape Crisis Network will discuss both marital and date rape. Representatives from Men Against Rape will also speak.

Wednesday, February 19

7:00 p.m. EMU Forum Room

"Personal Perspectives on Rape"

Three short films - "The Date", "Just One of the Boys", and "End of the Road" will be shown.

The films will be followed by rape survivors speaking out about their experiences.

Thursday, February 20

6:30 p.m. 150 Geology

"Fight Back"

April Norman, Campus Security, and Nadia Telsey, Rape Crisis Network, will speak about rape prevention and self-defense.

8:00 p.m. EMU Courtyard to UO Cemetery

"TAKE BACK THE NIGHT" rally

starts with music, songs, and poetry. Following the rally, Project Safe-run dogs will lead the "Take Back the Night" march.

All events are wheelchair accessible, childcare is provided and hearing impaired are accommodated.

MEN ARE ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND

ASUO Women's Task Force 686-3724 • Men Against Rape 485-5901

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