

Texas A&M The Battalion

Vol. 83 No. 30 USPS 045360 10 pages

College Station, Texas

Friday, October 10, 1986



Photo by John Makely

Bowling For Smiles

David Bakar, 11, gets encouragement from Jennifer Murillo as he bowls in a tournament Wednesday afternoon. Murillo, a junior special education major, is a member of Aggie Partners for Special Olympics, a group involved in planning and running Special Olympics. The group sponsored the bowling tournament, which drew more than 20 handicapped people and more than 40 volunteers.

New student-teaching rules bring flood of applications

By Bob Grube
Staff Writer

Student-teacher hopefuls are stamping the Texas A&M Department of Education with applications because new state guidelines are scheduled to take effect next September increasing the number of years required for teacher certification.

To avoid being affected by the new guidelines students must complete their student-teaching before Sept. 1, 1987.

Contrary to rumors flying around the department, Dr. Tim Blair, coordinator of field experiences in the Educational Department of Curriculum and Instruction, said he expects most, if not all, applicants to be assigned to student-teaching in the spring semester.

Blair held a meeting last week for prospective student teachers to describe the problems the student-teaching program is facing.

"I told them that we have more applicants . . . than we have ever

had," Blair said. "This semester we have about 185 students teaching; we have about 300 applications for next semester."

Blair said A&M recommended more students to the Texas Education Association for certification than any other school in the state, and because of the size of the program, it is hard to find spots for all applicants.

Blair said the new legislation, coupled with the rural areas surrounding A&M, has led to the shortage in student-teaching space.

"The rural area presents a problem because the schools just don't need that many student teachers," Blair said. "If A&M was in Houston or San Antonio, we could fill 1,000 spots."

Dr. David David, assistant dean of the College of Education, said the A&M student-teaching program currently provides teachers to the Bryan, College Station, Navasota, Hearne, Caldwell and Brenham independent school districts. A&M also provides a few teachers to the

Spring, Spring Branch, Katy and Houston school districts.

Because of the large difference between applicants and spots available, many students are worrying that they will not get assigned and their graduation will be postponed.

Blair said they really don't have anything to worry about.

"I have been here for four years, and we have always placed everyone who applied," Blair said. "As long as a student applied on time, they have nothing to worry about."

Blair said he doesn't completely control who goes where because the schools tell him how many student teachers they need. He also said the only special consideration for assignment is given to married students and students who have children.

Blair said, "Probably everyone will get assigned somewhere," Blair said. "They just may not get their first choice."

Blair added that if students don't get assigned this semester, their graduation dates will be postponed for one semester.

Classical Greek class making comeback among A&M students

By Mary Ann Fisher
Reporter

Texas A&M is going Greek these days.

First, the University acknowledged fraternities and sororities, and now it's teaching the classical Greek language for the first time since 1879.

The classical Greek course is taught this semester by Dr. Craig Kallendorf, assistant professor in both the modern languages and English departments. Kallendorf said the class limit was raised twice, but students still were turned away.

Dr. Luis Costa, the modern languages department head, said he knew there were students interested in Greek, but didn't realize how many.

Costa said the department expects to open a second section of classical Greek next semester.

The University hired Dr. Timothy Moore as its first full-time classicist and may have him teach the second section. Moore now is teaching two Latin courses.

The Greek class was a project that both Kallendorf and Costa were eager to get off the ground.

"It's something I've wanted to do ever since I've been here," Kallendorf said.

He said four semesters of Greek will be taught at A&M.

The first two semesters are geared toward grammar and the Greek culture, he said.

The third semester, Kallendorf will teach the New Testament in Greek and the fourth semester he will teach an anthology of classical Greek literature — non-religious Greek writings.

The humanities department offers a New Testament course, but Kallendorf said there is a big difference between the two courses.

The humanities class teaches the Bible from a literary view stressing motifs and themes, whereas the Greek class teaches the classical Greek view of Christianity.

Kallendorf said students take the Greek class for several reasons. Some want to read the Bible in its original Greek text, he said.

"Some of my students are planning to go into the seminary and want to start learning Greek now," Kallendorf said. "Others want to

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Captured U.S. pilot says he flew Contra supply missions

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — An American captured after a Contra weapons supply plane was shot down over Nicaragua said Thursday that he worked with CIA employees and took part in 10 such flights from Honduras and El Salvador.

Foreign Ministry officials, meanwhile, turned over to the U.S. Embassy two coffins containing the bodies of Americans killed when the plane was shot down Sunday.

A third victim has not been identified.

Two dozen Nicaraguans wearing blue denim work clothes hoisted the gray wooden coffins out of a truck and carried them half a block to the front gate of the embassy. Nicaragua says pilot William J. Cooper and copilot Wallace Blaine Sawyer Jr. were killed in the crash.

The coffins remained on the ground outside the closed gates for about five minutes. The gates then were opened and the workmen carried the coffins inside.

Eugene Hasenfus, 45, the captured American from Marinette, Wis., said in a nationally broadcast news conference that four of the 10 flights were made from Aguacate air base in Honduras and six from Ilopango air base in El Salvador.

"We would be flying into Honduras . . . and we would be loading up on small arms and ammunition and this would be flown to Nicaragua," he said. "These we would drop to the Contras."

Hasenfus said 24 to 26 "company people" assisted the program in El Salvador, including flight crews, maintenance crews and "two Cuban

State Dept. says Hasenfus speaking 'under duress'

WASHINGTON (AP) — A top State Department official maintained Thursday an American captured in Nicaragua was acting under duress when he implicated the CIA in an operation to resupply Contra rebels.

Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, in a telephone interview, said no one should believe anything said by the detained American, Eugene Hasenfus, until Hasenfus can speak freely. Abrams said Hasenfus likely was subjected to threats and intimidation.

Abrams called The Associated Press hours after Hasenfus told a nationally televised news conference in Managua that he had worked with CIA employees in his efforts to keep the Contras

nationalized Americans that worked for the CIA." Hasenfus identified the Cuban-Americans as Max Gomez and Ramon Medina.

Hasenfus said he was offered the job in June by Cooper. Nicaraguan officials have claimed that the supply operation was part of a CIA effort to help the Contras, who have been fighting for 4½ years to overthrow the leftist Sandinista government. Under restrictions imposed by Con-

gress, the CIA may not aid the Contras.

CIA spokeswoman Kathy Pherson said the agency could only respond to Hasenfus' remarks by repeating its earlier denials of involvement.

President Reagan and other U.S. officials also have denied that the plane or its crew had ties to the U.S. government.

Hasenfus said he was told he would be paid \$3,000 per month plus housing, transportation and ex-

equipment.

Before his cargo plane was shot down over southern Nicaragua on Sunday, Hasenfus said, he had taken part in 10 such flights from Honduras and El Salvador. He said 24 to 26 CIA personnel had taken part in the operation in El Salvador.

The State Department official renewed the Reagan administration's denial of CIA involvement.

Abrams said the Sandinistas have denied U.S. officials consular access to Hasenfus, in direct violation of the Vienna Convention.

"There is only one reason to keep a man from our consul, and that is to keep the pressure on," Abrams said.

penses for working with the air crews.

He said he was employed by Corporate Air Services, which has the same Miami address as Southern Air Transport, formerly owned by the CIA.

Hasenfus said the CIA employees' jobs were "to oversee housing for the crews, transportation projects, refueling and some flight plans."

"I was told we would be flying DHC Caribous and C-123 K-models," he said.

Hasenfus said he left the Marines in 1965 and then "took an employment with a company called Air America. This company worked in Southeast Asia."

Air America was one of the CIA airlines during the Vietnam War.

He said he stopped working for Air America in 1973 and returned to the United States.

Hasenfus said Cooper was a former pilot with Air America. Nicaraguan officials have said they found a Southern Air Transport identification card on Cooper.

The father of Wallace Blaine Sawyer Sr., identified as the co-pilot killed in the crash, said his son once worked for Southern Air Transport.

At the news conference, Capt. Ricardo Wheelock, chief of intelligence of the Nicaraguan army, was asked if Hasenfus had been treated well since his capture Monday.

"Mr. Hasenfus is being treated under the best possible conditions . . . for a prisoner of war," Wheelock said.

Colleagues 'shocked' at scientist's defection

HOUSTON (AP) — Arnold Lockshin, who defected to the Soviet Union with his family, was a successful cancer researcher until he underwent a dramatic change in behavior that cost him his job, a former supervisor said Thursday.

Colleagues at the Stehlin Foundation for Cancer Research were puzzled at the change, saddened at his firing in August, and stunned at Lockshin's emigration, said Dr. Jane Taylor, scientific administrator of the lab.

"We were all shocked and just couldn't believe it," Taylor said. "We don't know what to think."

In Richmond, Calif., Lockshin's father said, "He must be mentally disturbed, that's all."

Leo Lockshin, 78, said his family fled the Soviet Union three generations ago to escape the persecution of Jews.

Taylor said Lockshin spent six years at the research center trying to find a system that could more rapidly test anti-cancer agents.

Taylor said the work progressed well until last December when Lockshin suddenly seemed to lose interest.

"His activities were suddenly not like they were before," she said. "He started coming late to work and would call in (sick) a lot."

Workers attempted to talk to Lockshin with little luck, she said.

"We tried to get him back on track and urged him to take on new approaches," she said. "But we found it more and more difficult to talk to him."

For more than five years, Taylor said, she and Lockshin would talk each morning before the work began. At lunch time, other workers would gather around his desk for the usual office talk.

The discussions became less and less frequent and finally stopped.

Lockshin, she said, became increasingly withdrawn. His work continued to deteriorate, she said, and last August he was fired.

Taylor said she doubts the family had any financial problems. Lockshin earned between \$50,000 and \$70,000 a year, she said, and Lockshin's wife had a thriving business as a market researcher.

The family had a nice home and two cars, she said.

But the house and the cars were found abandoned Wednesday after Lockshin appeared on Moscow television to announce that he, his wife and their three children were defecting to escape

"underground psychological warfare" conducted by the FBI. Lockshin claimed that his phone was tapped, his mail was opened and his family was followed.

Lockshin worked at the University of Southern California as a cancer researcher from 1977 to 1980, according to Debbie Savanish, personnel director for the USC School of Medicine.

Lockshin's father told the *San Francisco Chronicle* that when Arnold opposed the Vietnam War at Harvard in the 1960s, the federal government cut off cancer research funds to his unit.

Margery Heffron, a spokeswo-

man for Harvard, said there was no record of an Arnold Lockshin in the medical school's appointment records dating back to 1910.

Leo Lockshin said his son is brilliant, "mildly liberal" politically.

"He never told me a single thing about this," said Lockshin. "I was in the Soviet Union for three weeks last year. I speak fluent Russian and I couldn't adapt to the life there."

"He'll find out he didn't go to California. Moscow is a very, very different place. That's for sure."

Lockshin's case similar to other defections

MOSCOW (AP) — The case of an American cancer researcher who defected to the Soviet Union with his family is not unique — other Americans have come to this communist nation in the past 70 years in hopes of finding a better life.

But despite Soviet restrictions on emigration, the tide of defections has flowed overwhelmingly from East to West.

Arnold Lockshin said he arrived in Moscow on Wednesday with his wife and three children because of U.S. harassment prompted by his opposition to Reagan administration policies.

His decision to seek political asylum received wide coverage Thursday in the Soviet press.

Like other defectors before him, Lockshin appeared on Soviet television to thank the Soviet government for granting him asylum.

The publicity was similar to that given American defectors in the 1960s who said they opposed U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.

Lockshin's move, just days before the superpower summit in Iceland, gives the Kremlin a propaganda boost at a time when Soviets who have been denied permission to emigrate or join spouses in the West are trying to draw world attention.

The United States does not restrict emigration. U.S. officials, while denying Lockshin's claims of harassment, said he was free to live where he chose.

That is not the case in the Soviet Union, which closely restricts the movement of its citizens.

Nonetheless, hundreds of Soviet officials, athletes, entertainers, soldiers and sailors have taken advantage of visits to the United States and other Western nations to seek asylum. In addition, hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews have emigrated to Israel and the West since the late 1960s.

The heaviest West-to-East flow probably occurred during the Great Depression of the 1930s. High unemployment prompted scores of people, many of Russian descent, to come to the Soviet Union because jobs and a minimum standard of living appeared guaranteed.

During the Vietnam War, some American servicemen defected to the Soviet Union and declared their disillusionment with U.S. foreign and domestic policies.

In the past two years there has been a stream of double-defectors: Soviets who sought political asylum in the West, then returned home claiming they were unhappy in capitalist societies.

One of the most prominent was Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter, who defected to the West in 1967, then returned to the Soviet Union in 1984. However, she returned to the United States this year, saying her life in the Soviet Union did not work out the way she hoped.

Teacher test being sold, paper says

TYLER (AP) — Copies of competency test questions given Texas teachers earlier this year are being sold to teachers who have not passed the test for as much as \$5 per page, the Tyler Morning Telegraph reported.

In a copyright story Wednesday, the newspaper said that an unknown number of test booklets from tests given in March and June had gotten into the hands of several East Texas teachers.

Dr. Nolan Wood, director of teacher assessment for the Texas Education Agency, said in Austin Thursday that the TEA was investigating. He said that if any test questions are found missing, those booklets will not be used in any future Texas Examination of Current Administrators and Teachers, given every four months.

"We have evidence that we did not get back all our tests on March 10," Wood said.

Teachers are supposed to return both the booklet of questions and the answer sheet after taking the test, he said.

The teachers, along with a rep-

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