

Reagan wants embassy leveled, rebuilt by U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan recommended Thursday that the U.S. Embassy in Moscow be razed and rebuilt from the ground up because it is riddled with listening devices that cannot be removed.

Reagan told reporters the United States has no choice in the matter because there's no way to rid it of the many listening devices that were built into it.

"We're going to start and have an American-built one," Reagan said of the embassy.

Meanwhile, a State Department source disclosed late Thursday that the United States has filed claims against the Soviet Union for \$29 million in connection with defects and delays in the construction of the embassy.

In April 1987, administration officials said the United States had filed such a claim, but the preliminary total at that time was only about \$10 million.

The claims are to be negotiated by an arbitration panel in Stockholm, Sweden.

The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, noted that the \$29 million does not include possible reparations by the Soviets for the installation of eavesdropping devices in the building or the eventual costs to replace the building.

At the State Department, spokesman Charles Redman said Reagan will urge Congress to permit the virtually completed embassy to be demolished and reconstructed with American-made components to be shipped from the United States and stored in Moscow warehouses under the tightest possible security.

He said the building will be assembled by U.S. workers taken to Moscow for that purpose.

The Soviets will not be permitted to move into their newly built embassy in Washington until the United States can occupy its facilities in Moscow, Redman said.

He said that tearing down the existing structure and building a new one under high security conditions will involve a very elaborate and costly process.

"Obviously we're talking years," Redman said.

But he said the final cost cannot now be estimated because entirely new engi-

neering and architectural plans will have to be drawn up.

He said Reagan's proposed demolition and reconstruction plan was recommended by Secretary of State George P. Shultz following several reviews of the project by U.S. experts.

"This option offers the best overall solution to the problem," Redman said.

He said the rebuilt eight-story embassy will occupy the same site but will be different than the one recommended for demolition.

The new structure will incorporate features to take into account what we have learned about Soviet eavesdropping capabilities, he said.

"Every precaution will be taken to assure the security of the process," Redman said.

But he repeatedly declined to say exactly what devices the United States had discovered in the new structure or how they had been installed because "it's never in anyone's interest to let the other guy know what you know."

Redman said that although the cost will be high, it will be worth it to assure a secure and safe working place for U.S. diplomats in Moscow, one that will be

expected to serve for at least the next half century.

Meanwhile, he said the United States will continue to renovate the turn-of-the-century embassy building it has used since the 1930's to make it safer and more secure until a new building can be occupied.

The first eavesdropping bugs, in structural elements built by Soviet workers and transported to the site, were discovered by U.S. inspectors in the spring of 1987.

The United States and the Soviet Union agreed in 1972 to build new, larger embassies in each other's capital.

One member of Congress who toured the facility, Rep. Olympia Snowe, R-Maine, said in September that \$38 million remained in previously approved embassy-construction appropriations to dismantle the unoccupied embassy.

But Rep. Snowe said that BDM Corp., which inspected the facility for the State Department, said dismantling it could cost \$160 million.

Construction of the bug-ridden embassy and studies about its future have cost nearly \$60 million to date.



They're He-e-e-re!

Senior journalism major Melanie Heldt passes out copies of the 1988 AggieLand. Students may pick up AggieLands outside of the English Annex from 8:30 a.m.-4:30

p.m. through next week, after which they will be available inside the Annex.

Photo by Phelan M. Ebenhack

U.S. hostage celebrates birthday during fourth year of captivity

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Thursday was Terry Anderson's 41st birthday, his fourth in captivity, and his captors released an old photograph of the American journalist to support a statement denying links to a woman arrested in Italy.

A statement delivered with it to a Western news agency said a photo of Anderson found in the possession of Aline Ibrahim Rizkallah, arrested in Milan last week, was a reverse print of one originally released Aug. 2, 1987.

Islamic Jihad, which means Islamic

Holy War, claims responsibility for kidnapping Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press.

The Beirut staff observed the birthday in his office, which they call "Terry's room." No changes have been made in it since his abduction in west Beirut on March 16, 1985, other than displaying the 13 photographs of him released by the kidnappers.

Staff members sang "Happy Birthday, Dear Terry" and blew out the candles on a chocolate cake.

Lebanese state television said it would show a tape later Thursday of Anderson's 3-year-old daughter, Sulome, who was born after he was kidnapped. His other daughter, Gabrielle, was 10 at the time.

He has been held longest of 14 foreigners still missing in Lebanon. Most or all the captives, who include nine Americans, are believed to be in the hands of radical Shiite Moslems loyal to Iran.

Italian police have said the photographs found in the woman's luggage were reproductions. They were of Anderson, American hostage Alann Steen and a man who was not identified.

In Thursday's 22-line statement, typewritten in Arabic, Islamic Jihad said: "A negative of the picture was taken. A photograph was printed in a reverse manner."

Accompanying the statement were a copy of the Anderson photograph and a reverse reproduction of it that appeared identical to the one found in Rizkallah's possession.

Also in the envelope were photocopies of the original picture as printed in the leftist Beirut daily *As-Safir* the day after its first release last year, and of the reproduction carried by Rizkallah, as published by Beirut newspapers.

In the original, Anderson was looking directly into the camera with his head inclined slightly to the right. In the repro-

duction, his head tilts to the left.

The Islamic Jihad statement said: "The Italian government is held responsible for publishing all the details about this case. It is also accused of complicity with the so-called Aline Rizkallah in coordination with the Israeli and American intelligence services until proven otherwise."

"We renew our threat to all local and foreign (news) agencies against manipulating and trading in the photographs and documents which we attach to our statements and which we hope they will be published in full in line with journalistic honesty."

The statement made no reference to Anderson's birthday.

The spiritual head of Lebanon's Sunni Moslem community, Grand Mufti Sheikh Hassan Khaled, expressed "regret over Mr. Anderson's continued captivity for such a long period."

Foley's chain set to close five stores

HOUSTON (AP) — Houston-based Foley's officials said Thursday they would close five stores in Texas and New Mexico in 1989 and plan to open eight new stores at more profitable sites over the next five years.

The company announced plans to close the company's 23-year-old downtown Dallas store and four others, and said it would invest more than \$200 million opening the new stores and remodeling 15 others.

The Foley's store in College Station is not among those that will be closed.

"For quite some time now, these stores have not been able to achieve the productivity standards we have set for ourselves," Foley's Chairman John B. Utsey said.

"We want to concentrate our efforts on those stores that are most productive and effective . . ."

Foley's will close one store in Albuquerque, N.M., and shut down other Dallas-area stores, including Big Town and Highland Park.

The Plymouth Park store also will close when the nearby Irving Mall store opens in 1989, the company said.

The approximately 340 employees at the five stores will be offered continuing employment, spokesman Linda Knight said.

"We believe that our being able to make these kinds of changes — closing three stores and not having to lay off anybody — is a real positive move for us," she said.

The changes are the latest in a series for Foley's, which merged with the Dallas-based Sanger Harris in January 1987 when both were divisions of Federated Department Stores Inc. of Cincinnati.

After the Canadian group Cameau Corp. acquired Federated in 1987, Cameau sold the Foley's chain and Boston-based Filene's stores to the May Department Stores Co. of St. Louis.

Foley's operates 38 department stores and in 1987 was Texas' top department store group, with sales of more than \$1 billion.

The \$200 million planned for growth and remodeling over the next five years indicates May Department Stores' confidence in the Southwest market, Utsey said.

KAMU-FM to air updated version of alien invasion

By Denise Thompson

Staff Writer

While Oct. 31 is the night most goblins, gnomes and ghosts are known for scaring people, October 30 was the night terror struck the nation in 1938 . . . and it may now strike again, 50 years later.

Fifty years after Orson Welles caused a panic and sent people screaming into the streets with his narration of "The War of the Worlds," the novel by H.G. Wells, KAMU-FM will broadcast a newly updated version with an entirely new cast Sunday at 7 p.m. While the broadcast is a nationwide production, KAMU is broadcasting it for local listeners.

Hysteria over the radio broadcast in 1938 clogged phone lines and roads because people thought Martians were

taken seriously because people at the time were gullible.

"The state of the world is about as chaotic today as it was then, but I believe the awareness of UFOs and science fiction has increased, and I don't see how anyone today could believe Martians were landing on this planet," she said.

Although disclaimers were broadcast before and after the program, people who tuned in the program during the middle, and those who were not paying attention, were led to believe that broadcast was genuine.

Despite the disclaimers, however, one survey reported that up to a million people believed the broadcast was real.

While people involved with the new version of the play believed that disclaimers would not be necessary for the rebroadcast, the CBS network requested 38 script changes inserting factual errors to tip off the audience, the Associated Press said. For example, one change was to refer to the U.S. Weather Bureau as the Meteorological Bureau.

Wederger said she does not foresee any problems with people believing the broadcast this time around.

"Because it's been 50 years since it was broadcast, I think many people are aware of what happened that time," she said. "We've been promoting it a lot on the air, and most of our listeners will be tuning in to compare it to the other one, I would think."

Several well-known people have been chosen for parts in the broadcast. Jason Robards, best known for his role in "All the President's Men," will play astronomer Richard Pierson.

Steve Allen, the comedian and actor, is portraying the character of the network newsman who is broadcasting the horrid events of the night.

Wederger said she believes the quality of the new production will be outstanding.

"I think it will be a wonderful production, mainly because of the person who is producing it — David Ossman," she said. "From a quality standpoint, I think it will be as sound as the one back then."

"Because it was a brand-new thing in 1938 and it was so unexpected, it may not have the ability to really grab you because everybody knows the story. However, I think technically it is going to be a fine production."

Testing service unveils plan to screen would-be teachers

NEW YORK (AP) — The Educational Testing Service unveiled plans Thursday for a comprehensive new teacher licensing exam, including computer simulations of classroom situations, to help states weed out incompetents.

"There is a widespread and growing concern about the preparedness and effectiveness of beginning teachers, and we believe that breakthroughs in research and technology make possible a new kind of assessment that will provide greater assistance, fairness and accuracy," ETS President Gregory R. Anrig said.

He expressed hope that the new exam would help put to rest recurring charges by teacher unions and others that existing teacher tests don't accurately assess classroom skills and are unfair to minorities.

Jane Usdan, a spokesman for the American Federation of Teachers, called

the new test a step in the right direction. "We have said we need to test teachers differently, not only on what they know but on what they can do," she said.

The exam is designed as a licensing tool for beginning teachers and is not intended to assess veteran teachers, Anrig stressed.

Prototypes of the exam, as yet unnamed, will be field tested in 1990, and a final version is expected to be ready in 1992, according to the Lawrenceville, N.J.-based testing service.

The test eventually is expected to replace the National Teacher Exam, a paper-and-pencil multiple choice test taken by some 200,000 teaching candidates a year and administered by ETS. That test, which costs from \$35 to \$50 depending on how many parts of it a state requires, was first offered in 1939 and is part of the teacher licensing program in 30 states.

Unlike current teacher exams, the new test is designed to be taken at three stages of a would-be teacher's training.

The first part would use a computer to test reading, math and writing skills during or after the second year of undergraduate study.

The second test would assess grasp of subject matter and teaching principles following completion of teacher training.

Beginning teachers would take a third test to evaluate how well they perform in actual classrooms once they have had some supervised teaching experience. It would include observation of teaching performance and computer simulations of classroom situations.

"The evaluation may extend over a period of time for a prospective teacher, giving states a much better sense of professional development," said Carol Dwyer, creator of the new test.

Professor: Mistakes change history

By Alan Sembera

Senior Staff Writer

The single most important force driving social and cultural change is man's tendency to make mistakes, according to Dr. William H. McNeill, a professor from the University of Chicago.

The most important example of the impact of making mistakes is Christopher Columbus's discovery of the Americas, McNeill told about 175 people at Texas A&M Thursday night.

"More than any other man, he changed the face of the Earth," McNeill said. "An extraordinary accomplishment for a man who was plumb wrong."

McNeill said Columbus not only was wrong for mistaking the Caribbean Sea for the Indian Ocean, but was wrong when he set out to sail around the world in the first place.

Navigators knew the size of the Earth

before Columbus started his voyage, McNeill said, and they were quite aware that it was much easier to sail to the West Indies by going around Africa than to sail the vast distance around the world.

The only reason Columbus got backing for his voyage in the first place, he said, was that the Spanish Court didn't know very much about navigation.

"(It was by) acting on the basis of quite erroneous beliefs that enabled Columbus to make the voyage," McNeill said.

Columbus' error, of course, started Europe's colonization of the New World.

This colonization, in turn, led to the decimation of the complex Indian civilizations that existed in America.

McNeill said there were approximately 25 million inhabitants in Central America and Mexico when the Spanish explorer Cortez arrived.

Subsequent diseases and wars brought by the Spanish eventually brought the population down to about 1.6 million, he said.

This depopulation caused a shortage of labor at the colonies, he said, which was responsible for the Spanish importation of an enormous number of African slaves to the Americas.

These events, which were set into motion by Columbus's discovery, greatly sped up the process of human history, McNeill said.

"It's truly amazing how one man's initiative, one man's bullheaded persistence can change the face of the Earth," he said.

Man's aptitude to be wrong and make mistakes makes us the most changing species on Earth, McNeill said.

And with our enormous capacity to upset the ecological balance of the Earth,

he said, this tendency to make mistakes will be the most important force in the acceleration of history.

McNeill's presentation was sponsored by the University Lecture Series as part of a multidisciplinary conference being held at A&M. The conference is addressing Karl Marx's famous question, "What is the engine of history?"

The conference, which began Wednesday, will continue through Saturday.

It consists of sessions by professors from universities around the United States.

The next session, which is about social and political change, begins at 2 p.m. today. There will be a session about intellectual and cultural change Saturday at 9 a.m.

The sessions are free to the public and will be in 206 MSC.

Centerpole raised today

The bonfire centerpole will be raised today at the end of the Corps run, which begins at 5:30 p.m. A yell practice will follow.

The bonfire site is on Jersey Street between Bizzell and Throckmorton Streets. The bonfire will be lit on Nov. 22, two days before the Texas A&M-University of Texas football game.