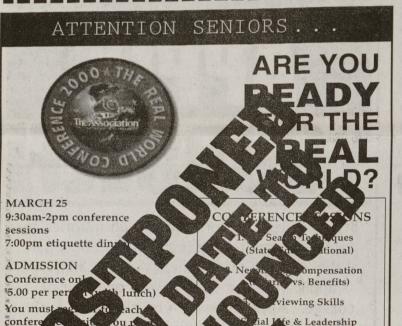


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Microsoft division not im

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department appears to be retreating from demands in secret negotiations to break up the Microsoft Corp., a concession that would dramatically improve chances for settling the landmark antitrust case.

Microsoft has indicated it will not accept any settlement that divides the

company, and U.S. Assistant Attorney General Joel I. Klein believes such a punishment may not be necessary to adequately restrain what the trial judge character a breakup while anticipating a

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strongly favorable ruling from U.S. District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson in the coming weeks. It also puts Justice's stance at odds with some state attorneys general, who believe that only the harshest punishment is appropriate.

GATES

New York's attorney general, Eliot Spitzer, on Thursday praised Klein's handling of the antitrust trial but acknowledged that past cooperation between states and Justice "doesn't mean we're going to agree on every piece, every remedy.

Spitzer, who declined to comment on settlement talks, described a "healthy dynamic" among the 19 states and Justice debating punishments.

Antitrust experts offered several explanations why Justice now may be inclined to accept lesser punishment than a breakup as part of a settlement, even though the trial judge strongly has hinted he will rule that Microsoft violated antitrust laws

Punishment worked out under settlement could apply immediately to Microsoft - even before the next election — without the uncertainty over the outcome of lengthy appeals. Government lawyers also could negotiate a punishment broadly enough they would apply to controversial practices that were not part of the current trial, such as Microsoft's dominance in In-

market for word processors and spreadsheets.

"What Justice has to balance is the benefits in the short run of having a settlement that might apply arguably to some things more long term that haven't been litigated, against the more certain relief of a structural divestiture that Microsoft would oppose," said Glenn B. Manishin, an antitrust lawyer who advocates breaking up Microsoft.

The Justice Department also faces an apparent dearth of support among the public and the technology industry to break up Microsoft, as well as active debate among some attorneys general on their best course

Jackson bluntly told government lawyers in November that he would 'not like to have to deal with divergent points of view" on proposed punishments. Ohio's Betty Montgomery, for example, said earlier that lawyers should seek prohibitions on Microsoft's conduct, not a breakup.

Microsoft has indicated it would never agree to any settlement that internet "server" software and in the cluded a breakup; the company's chief

executive, Steve Ballmer, call proposals "reckless and irrespo The first surprise suggestic

Friday, March 24

ay, March 24,

settlement might be possible car er this month after prominent analysts met privately with Min new financial officer. Walter Winnitzki of Chase

brecht & Quist said afterwardth lieved "there was a near-term or ty to have this settled, some l being given that they wouldn'that change in culture or structure." But there also remain signs

tinued acrimony. Sounding far from cated, Klein told a Senate subcor this week that any remedy "ough commensurate" with Microsoft gressive business practices.

Also, Microsoft e-mailed a new ter to thousands of subscribers We day harshly critical of the goven described as "unseemly at best" Ju efforts to persuade industry lead support a breakup. It also de breakup plans as "an extreme and less resolution to the government's titrust suit.

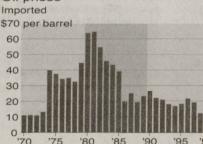
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BY BLA

Rising gas prices?

Costly fuel

The latest surge in prices of gas and oil has greatly affected consumers. but prices are still lower than they were during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Here is a look at the average prices for oil and gas in 1999 dollars. Oil prices







'75 '80 '85 '90 '95 '99

Source: Energy Information Administration AP

'70

unities

NASA spacecraft damage o e1 during routine testing

know there are structural

two years.

satellite that are still

working."

PASADENA, Calif. (AP) - A \$75 million NASA spacecraft designed to study solar flares was heavily damaged when engineers mistakenly shook it 10 times harder than intended during a preflight test.

The shaking cracked at least two of four solar panels on the High Energy Solar Spectroscopic Imager, and tests were planned to find internal damage. Launch, which had been scheduled for July, will be pushed back ter, which is managing the mission. at least to January

It's the latest embarrassment for the space agency and Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which last year lost two high-profile missions to Mars. The cause of the and other elements of the mishap was still under investigation, JPL spokeswoman Mary Beth Murrill said Thursday.

JPL engineers were performing tests on a shake table Tuesday to ensure the probe could .

withstand twice the force of gravity, which it would experience during launch. Instead, it was subjected to 20 times the force of gravity for about 200 milliseconds

'The folks who were involved in the test are mystified at this point," said Larry Dumas, JPL's deputy director. "There's no obvious reason that's presented itself (for the unexpected shaking)."

The 850-pound HESSI probe is designed to ap the basic physics of particle acceleration and thean release of solar flares from an orbit of 360 milesion Earth. It's not clear whether any of the scientificing ments were damaged. HESSI's engineers were an dent that the spacecraft can be saved, said Mark He spokesperson for NASA's Goddard Space Flight

> und and lost ty yesterday The Aggies v the University of the satellite that are ma State Un working.

> NASA will appoint and 8-1 and 6-3 v view board to investigate mishap — just as it did twi last year after the Mars Clecke said he was against mate Orbiter and Mars Po Vhat a great di Lander losses.

Investigators later thoma State really

units were not translated into metric. Polar Lander's ret board is expected to make its findings public next wa HESSI's mishap disappointed dozens of scie who have been working on the project for mo The satellite was being tested at JPL because lab's proximity to Gilbert, Ariz.-based Spectrum where it was built, and the University of California

12 year-old boy holds classroom hostage

"It continued to function even through the test. We

The 60th-rank is team (6-7, ilty finding the or example. from their 9 **University** o ting the enti

n of Oklah "It continued to fund even through the test," said. "We know there a structural and other elemand

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- Mark Hess NASA spokesperson Climate Orbiter missio because critical navi

