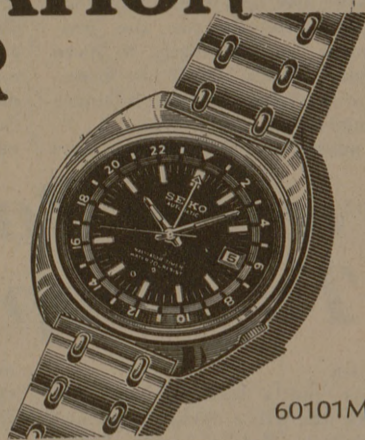




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'Texas Clipper' Makes Satellite History

GALVESTON — Satellite history was made last week when A&M's maritime training ship, the "Texas Clipper," became the first ocean vessel to transmit voice communications and photographs during a solar eclipse.

The training ship, on station some 510 miles west north-west of Dakar and 35 miles north of Santo Antao in the Cape Verde Islands, served as a floating observation platform for scientists studying the longest duration eclipse of the sun for the next 177 years.

"We are in total darkness now," Dr. William H. Clayton, Dean of TAMU's Moody College of Marine Sciences and Maritime Resources, radioed during the eclipse. "We can see the stars and have a perfectly open view of the eclipse."

Overcast skies had threatened the scientific expedition on board the "Clipper," but a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) NOAA II weather satellite provided information to the crew to enable the "Clipper" to find a "window" in the cloud cover. Total eclipse was marked by the "Clipper" at 10:22

GMT (5:22 a.m. CDT).

Tim Robertson, a graduate student in oceanography at A&M from Bryan, served as communications technician aboard the "Clipper," operating the communications equipment on loan from NASA used in the study.

"It's getting kind of dark here," he radioed to the Mitchell Campus of TAMU at Galveston during the eclipse. "The eclipse is in totality now, and it's the most fantastic thing I've ever seen."

Students and crew members aboard the "Clipper" were provided with exposed X-ray film to view the eclipse, according to Adm. John W. Smith, superintendent of the Texas Maritime Academy, a division of TAMU.

Capt. Alfred Philbrick, assistant superintendent of TMA and captain of the "Clipper," said the ship reached its station in the Atlantic about 4 a.m. GMT Saturday morning.

"We made extensive use of the NOAA II weather satellite in locating a clear area," he said. "We also utilized the ATS (Applications Technology Satellite) III communications satellite to trans-

mit our information back to Galveston."

The "Clipper's" radio signals were bounced off the ATS III satellite then received at Rosman, N. C. receiving station. The signal was then patched into telephone lines and relayed to Galveston.

A scientific expedition from Scripps Institution of Oceanography, headed by Dr. Elizabeth Kampa, reported successful completion of its studies of color and temperature of the sea and small sea animal migration during the eclipse.

James Alan Teeter, a graduate from Houston's Lamar High and participant in A&M's "Summer School at Sea" program, and Stephen Douglas Devoy, an August TMA graduate from Galveston, described a phenomenon associated with total eclipses—"Bailey's Beads."

"When the eclipse began to fade," Devoy said, "we saw a diamond effect around the sun called 'Bailey's Beads.' It was really spectacular." For almost seven minutes the "Clipper" was in total darkness.

Teeter said an eclipse of this

magnitude won't occur again until 2150. "I am glad I got to see this one," he said, "since I doubt that I'll be around for the next one."

The "Clipper" was one of three vessels bearing American scientists studying the eclipse. One of them, the "Canberra," contained scientists from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute and MIT. Unable to communicate with the weather satellite, the "Canberra" relied on radio reports from the "Clipper" to find clear skies.

The "Clipper" and other American ships joined by a Soviet research vessel, according to Dr. William H. Clayton.

"The Russians were firing meteorological rockets," Dean Clay-

ton reported, "and all other had to stay from 60 to 70 away from their ship."

"We are anxious to share wealth of information we've gained from this expedition," Clayton radioed after the eclipse had passed. "The cooperation between A&M, NASA, NOAA, the Navy helped make unique cooperative effort possible."

The "Clipper" transmitted aerial photos via the ATS III satellite, including a photo of President Jack K. Williams, as Governor Dolph Briscoe, other state and university officials. A rendition of the "War Hymn," also was transmitted during a lull in conversations.

Veterinarians Finish Workshop

More than 30 Texas veterinarians and veterinary technicians have completed a clinical bacteriology and mycology workshop held by the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Instructed by Dr. Russell B. Simpson, assistant professor of veterinary microbiology, the course was offered for practicing veterinarians and technicians through the Continuing Education Council in TAMU's veterinary school.

Subjects covered in the course included rapid identification of common bacterial and mycotic pathogens, performance and inter-

pretation of antibiotic susceptibility tests and improvement techniques used by the participating veterinarians and technicians.

A booklet for all procedures and culture techniques, a set of specially prepared slides showing colony characteristics were included in course materials given to each participant.

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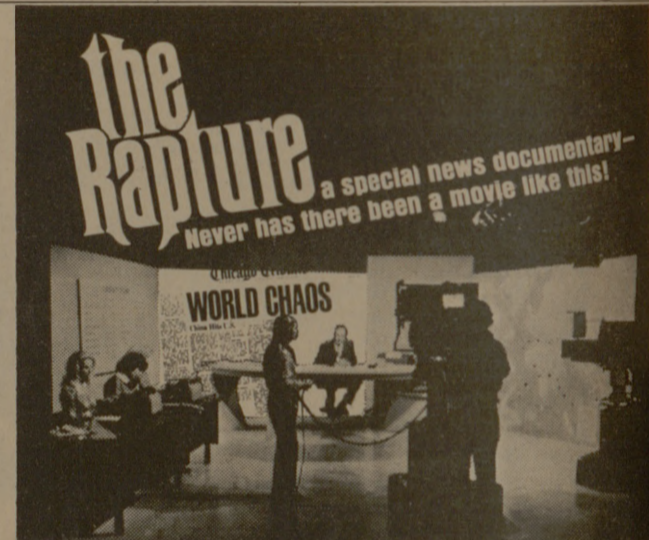
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"WHAT MUST I DO TO BE SAVED"

The above question, in substance, is asked by inquiring sinners three times in the book of Acts. As strange as it may seem at first sight, the same question received three different answers.

On Pentecost Peter replied to this question by saying: "Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost . . . Then they that gladly received his word were baptized" (Acts 2:37,38,31). When Saul asked the Lord this question on the road to Damascus, he was told to go into the city where he would be told what he must do (Acts 22:10; 9:6). Jesus sent Ananias, who commanded Saul: "Arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord" (Acts 22:16). "And he received sight forthwith, and arose, and was baptized" (Acts 9:18). When the Philippian jailor asked Paul and Silas what to do to be saved: "they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house. And they spoke unto him the word of the Lord, and to all that were in his house. And he took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes; and was baptized, he and all his, straightway" (Acts 16:29-34).

Do the three answers indicate three different ways of salvation? Obviously not. All those who asked the question did the same things. They believed, repented, and were baptized. Why then were they not given identical initial answers? Because they were in three different spiritual conditions. The Pentecostians were not told to believe because they obviously did believe what was preached, or they would not have asked the question. Saul was not told to believe and repent because his words and actions at the Lord's appearance and during the three days following demonstrated that he already had. Like those on Pentecost, he was told to do only that which he lacked to have his sins forgiven. The jailor was not initially commanded to repent and be baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus, because he knew little or nothing of Jesus at this point. He was told to believe, and then instructed that he might do so. In the course of speaking "the word of the Lord unto him" he was likewise taught the necessity of repentance and baptism, which his actions taught the necessity of repentance.

It is illogical, unscriptural, and untrue to set one of these answers apart from or against the others, as though all three are not applicable and compatible. No one believing that "all Scripture . . . is profitable for doctrine" will choose one and ignore the others. One who is true to Scriptural teaching will give the same answer to the same question when it is posed by one in the same condition.

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