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# The Battalion

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## No candidacy for Sen. Bentsen

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, often mentioned as a possible Democratic vice presidential candidate, said Wednesday he believes Walter Mondale will pick somebody like Gary Hart instead of him.

"I don't expect to be asked and I'm not seeking the job," Bentsen told Texas reporters. "I'm happy with what I'm doing."

"My guess is he'll ask somebody like Gary Hart and my wife will be very much relieved," he said. "I think that would be a very strong ticket."

Hart has said it would be "premature" to discuss the vice presidential spot as he still expects to head the Democratic presidential ticket.

Bentsen, who heads the Senate Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said Wednesday he believes Mondale will be the nominee.

He said the two have spoken recently but not discussed the vice presidential spot despite speculation the former vice president may turn to Bentsen to balance the ticket and win Texas and the Southwest. Bentsen termed "very slim" the chance that he might be asked.

"I have carefully avoided talking about it and I assume he has too," said Bentsen.

"I think the nominee first has a very strong obligation to get someone who is qualified to be president if something should happen to the president and second, to look at the political considerations," he said.

The vice presidential question has been a popular one at Bentsen's monthly news briefings and sur-

rounded again Wednesday amid reports Mondale may reveal his running mate preference during a tribute dinner to Bentsen in Houston Thursday night.

When asked if he had completely ruled out consideration of the vice presidential spot, Bentsen emphasized he would not be interested "without understanding more what the role would be and the responsibilities."

"I'm certainly not interested unless the responsibilities and the role are such where they would have some impact," he said. "I don't want to leave my job here where I have seniority and where I have been put on the most important committees in the Senate if there will be no impact. I'm not interested in that."

On other matters, Bentsen said: • He believes Texas Sen. Lloyd Doggett of Austin will run a "good race" for the Senate seat being vacated by the retiring John Tower, faces a tough campaign against Rep. Phil Gramm, R-Texas, but "I think the demographics favor Lloyd Doggett and I think he'll win."

• The Reagan administration's failure to push disarmament talks with the Russians will be an important campaign issue in Texas and the nation.

• The administration's "ineffective and expensive" farm program also will hurt Reagan's re-election effort.

• He does not believe Reagan would be "so transparent" to veto any immigration reform bill passed by Congress and he believes most Mexican-Americans favor employer sanctions against hiring illegal aliens.

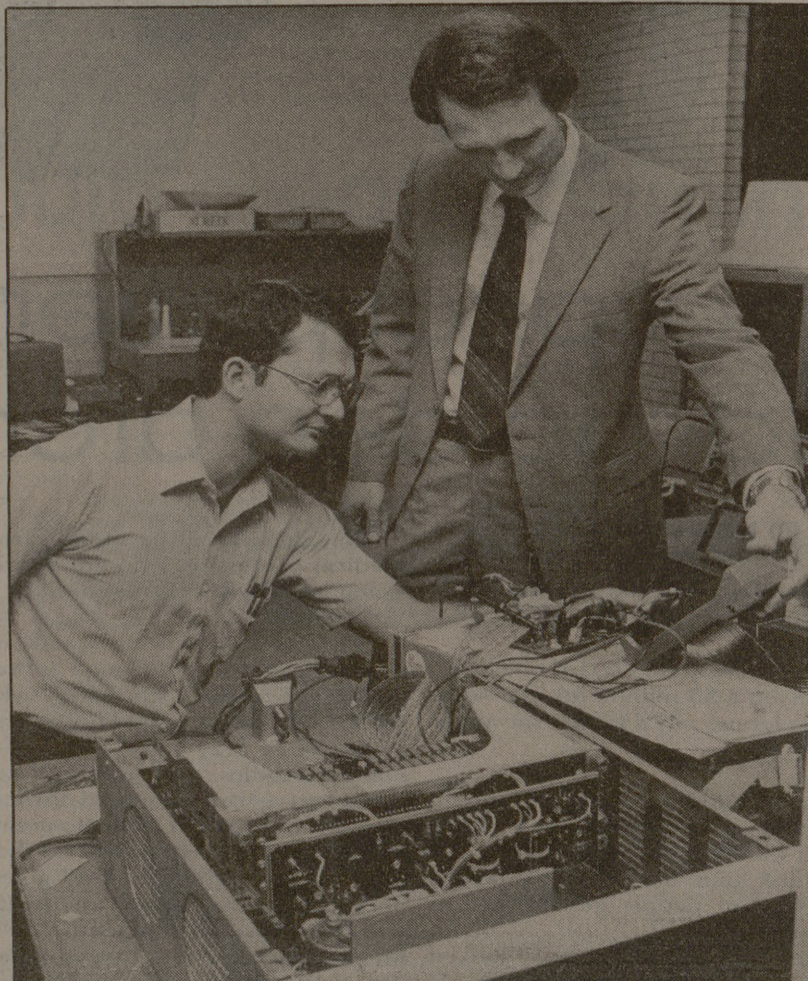


Photo by Dean Saito

### Microwave test facilities

Dr. Randall Jean (seated), assistant professor of electrical engineering and Dr. Richard Newton, associate professor, check a breadboard used in microwave testing facilities.

## Aggie projects to go in shuttle

By MICHAEL CANNATA Reporter

Electrical engineering students at Texas A&M will begin work this fall on an experiment to be used on a 1985 space shuttle. The experiment will test the effects of space on microwave circuitry being used in new space communications systems.

The testing project was begun by the 1983-84 class to provide students with a real-world design problem, says Dr. Randall Jean, assistant professor of electrical engineering.

The experiment will be conducted through the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's "Getaway specials" program for private industry. It works like this:

Private firms, or in this case the University, lease a canister to house whatever they want to send into space. The canister is bolted to the wall of the shuttle's cargo bay and NASA has nothing further to do with it. All monitoring is done by the client who leased the canister.

The cost of the canister — about \$10,000 — will be financed mostly by private donations to the University.

"The project was developed to give the classes an opportunity to attack a realistic design problem," he said. "The idea behind this project was, for one thing, to get the students involved in doing something that's related to the space program, but we wanted it to be a real project too, something that we could interest other people in."

The project is part of NASA's program to interest private industry in the space program. NASA hopes

to make space more accessible, said Dr. Richard Newton, another assistant professor who is also working on the experiment. He said that many companies are beginning to take advantage of the new program, despite its cost.

The students in the 1983-84 classes designed a reusable testing device for microwave circuitry and proved it will work. Students in 1984-85 classes will build the experiment that will go up in the shuttle.

Each year, seniors in electrical engineering must take a two-semester design course. Newton and Jean decided to let the classes work together in order to tackle a larger problem. This type of project would be very costly for a private firm Jean said.

Newton says the experiment will measure the effects of radiation on very high frequency integrated circuits in a space environment.

This type of technology is on the leading edge of space commercialization, Jean said, and Texas A&M is moving in the right direction to make progress in the field.

The 38 students were left to solve the problem by themselves, Jean said.

"We (Newton and Jean) acted like the company managers," he said.

The project so far has been successful and running close to schedule, Jean said. If all the experimental parts can be acquired by this fall and the project remains on schedule, the electrical engineering classes of '83-'84 and 1984-85 will see their dream launched into space.

## Local doctors offer skin cancer-prevention tips

By KARI FLUEGEL Staff Writer

Summer often brings visions of tanned bodies and sunburned noses. Summer also often brings the grim reality of skin cancer.

Figures for 1983 compiled by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services show that between 400,000 and 500,000 Americans develop skin cancer every year.

Bryan dermatologist Clyde M. Caperton says more cases are being documented and credits the increase to a larger population, especially in the south.

Skin cancer is caused by the ultraviolet rays of the sun. The closer people are to the equator, the easier it is to get skin cancer, Caperton said.

"Down here we have more clear sunny days," he said.

Skin cancer is also being diagnosed better, Dr. Terry Jones, also of Bryan, said.

"We're trying to make the public more aware," Jones said. Because skin cancer starts as small, painless bumps many people may neglect the cancer until it starts bleeding, he said.

Jones once treated a cancer that was 10 to 15-years-old, he said. As time goes by, the cancer grows bigger and deeper and reoccurrence is greater.

"The longer they stay, the worse they get," Jones said.

Dr. William Dobes of the Emory University School of Medicine said sunburns and suntans people get

during recreational activity are only 20 percent of the problem. The other 80 percent is the major problem — the time spent in the sun in day-to-day activities.

The number of skin cancer cases continues to rise, but many people ignore doctors' warnings and precautions. Part of the problem lies with advertising practices promoting tans, Caperton said.

"I don't think doctors have the impact Madison Avenue does," he said.

Common sense precautions can reduce the risk substantially and early detection usually always results in successful treatment.

Skin cancer is cumulative and irreversible, Youth is not a protection. Jones said he treated four Texas

A&M students for skin cancer last year.

Certain steps can be taken to prevent skin cancer and premature aging of the skin: avoid sunburn and prolonged exposure to the sun between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. when the rays are the strongest, have periodic check-ups, avoid sunlamps, and use a sunscreen regularly. Some of the most effective sunscreens contain para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA), titanium dioxide or benzophenone.

A sun screen with a sunprotection factor of 10 or more is recommended by both Jones and Caperton for fair-skinned people. People with fair skin should use a sunblock whenever out in the sun. Darker skinned people need less protection.

Among whites, 332 new cases of

skin cancer per 100,000 people occur each year. For blacks, it is only 3.4 cases.

"The fairer the skin, the greater the damage," Caperton said.

Symptoms of skin cancer are patches of skin becoming reddened, itchy, scaly, bigger, or raised, bleeding or simply feeling or looking different in some way for a period of two or three months.

The least serious type of skin cancer is basal cell carcinoma. Other types of skin cancer are squamous carcinoma and malignant melanoma.

Basal cell carcinoma is not as deep as the other types of skin cancer. It can be recognized as small pearly bumps that don't go away. It rarely spreads to other organs. The cancer

can usually be removed with a 99 percent cure rate, Caperton said.

Squamous carcinoma tends to be deeper than basal cell and more aggressive. It can spread but still has about a 90 percent cure rate, he said.

The most serious type of skin cancer is malignant melanoma because it is life threatening and may spread quickly throughout the body.

Malignant melanoma is common in middle-age or elderly people who have light skin and have spent much of their lives in the sun. In these cases, most melanomas develop from childhood moles that begin to change size shape or color.

If old moles change or new ones appear, it is wise to see a physician.

## A&M prof runs torch

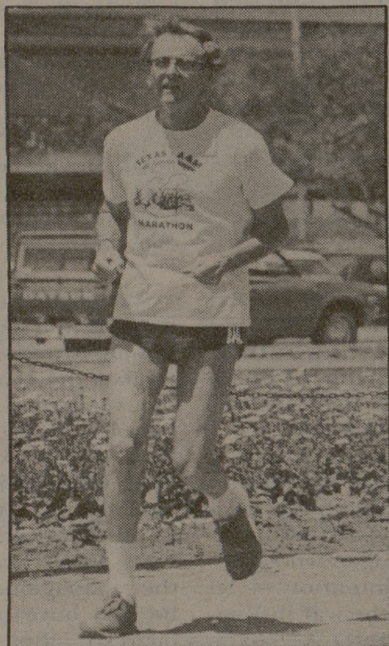
University News Service

Texas A&M Professor Will Worley will take his turn Thursday carrying the Olympic Torch in an across-country relay ending with the start of the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles.

Worley, 62, was selected in February by the Bryan-College Station Athletic Federation to represent the local community in the honorary torch-carrying activity. The honor of carrying the torch one kilometer — slightly more than half a mile — requires a \$3,000 donation, which is being raised locally through contributions by numerous individuals, organizations and businesses.

The Texas A&M electrical engineering professor will go to Dallas Wednesday to participate in Olympic ceremonies then night at City Hall Plaza after the torch arrives from a route that includes Oklahoma City. Former Olympian Rafer Johnson will carry the torch into the plaza, and Mike Reagan, President Reagan's eldest son, will carry it on the first leg to Fort Worth.

Worley, who participates in various swimming and running events



as well as triathlons, will be among the participants in the Dallas-Fort Worth segment on the relay Thursday.

Ramiro A. Galindo, president of the Bryan-College Station Athletic Federation, called Worley "an inspiration to amateur athletes of all ages" in announcing his selection to represent the local area in the Olympic Torch relay.

## Manges ordered to pay \$500,000

United Press International

AUSTIN — The state Supreme Court Wednesday ordered South Texas oil man Clinton Manges to pay additional damages of \$500,000 in a suit involving mineral rights owned by his partners in a disputed 15-year-old land deal.

The high court's ruling, a revision of a June 1983 opinion, also affirmed a lower court ruling that voided a lease that Manges made to himself.

Manges was sued in 1974 by J.C. Guerra and members of the Guerra family because of his failure to properly lease and develop the Guerras' mineral properties.

In its previous order, the tribunal had held that Manges did not have to pay \$500,000 in exemplary damages and upheld the lease.

But in its revised order, the court said the Guerras waived their right to rescind Manges' "executive rights" to the Guerras' mineral ownership in order to collect damages awarded in the lower courts.

For that reason, Chief Justice Jack Pope wrote, the Guerras "will not be

permitted to urge that the executive right should be cancelled."

That will mean Manges will be able to execute a new lease on the 70,000 acres of property in Jim Hogg and Starr counties.

The suit originated in Jim Hogg County in a dispute over the mineral rights of the land that is co-owned by Manges and the Guerras.

The Guerras had sold surface rights on the land to Manges in 1969 while retaining a half ownership in all mineral rights.

In 1974, Guerra sued Manges, claiming that Manges had not lived up to his duty to seek leases and development of the Guerras' mineral properties.

Guerra also said Manges had leased a portion of the jointly owned land back to himself at a favorable price and excluded Guerra from the potential profits.

But Manges argued it was necessary to lease back to himself because legal problems prevented him from dealing with other drilling companies.

## In Today's Battalion

### State

• Several days of closed-door negotiations among House leaders produced a compromise education reform bill. See story page 4.

### National

• Congressional conferees on the budget met for the first time Wednesday but reached a stalemate over the issue of how to reduce the federal deficit. See story page 5.

### World

• An Israeli defendant accused of being a member of an anti-Arab vigilante underground admitted the existence of a Jewish terrorist organization. See story page 7.