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# Texas A&M The Battalion

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## Ford Albritton dedicates tower

### Regent Bright accepts gift for everyone at University

By KATHERINE HURT  
Staff Writer

Ford D. Albritton Jr. asked former, present and future Aggies to accept the Albritton Tower and its 49-bell carillon at its dedication ceremony Saturday.

Responding, H.R. "Bum" Bright, chairman of the Texas A&M Board of Regents, said, "We accept with pleasure this magnificent gift for everyone who arrives on this campus to enjoy."

A&M President Frank E. Vandiver presided over the dedication ceremony and read a telegram from President Reagan congratulating A&M for the completion of the Albritton Tower. Keith Goode, chaplain of the Corps of Cadets, gave the invocation.

David Alders, Student Government president, spoke on behalf of the tower's "37,000 beneficiaries" — students enrolled at A&M.

"The Albritton Tower serves to inspire present and future Aggies not only to strive for success for themselves, but to share the benefits of that success," Alders said.

Albritton, Class of '43, said he donated the 138-foot tower and a permanently endowed fund for its maintenance "to add an important dimension of dignity and integrity to Texas A&M while serving as a constant reminder that the University is continuing to strive for an ever-increasing degree of academic excellence."

"The tower has been a dream of mine for many years," said Albritton, recipient of the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1977. "That dream dates to 15 years ago when I was president of the Association of Former Students," he added.

The 14-story Albritton Tower, the third tallest building at A&M, dominates the west entrance to the campus. It stands on a landscaped circle, 70 feet in diameter, at the intersection of Old Main Drive, Jones and Lamar streets.

The Albritton Carillon, within the tower, is made up of 49 bronze bells varying in weight from 28 pounds to 6,550 pounds. It is the heaviest carillon in the Southwest and one of the largest on any university campus in the United States.

The carillon can be programmed automatically from an electric console and computer located in an environmentally controlled room within the tower. However, actual control and activation of the peal can be done from a remote location on campus.

Response to the Albritton Tower was overwhelmingly positive Saturday. President Vandiver said the ceremony was "just wonderful — a beautiful dedication. Ford Albritton's depth of affection for the place (A&M) really came through."

Joe C. Richardson Jr., a regent from Amarillo said, "Ford Albritton has done more for A&M than any one individual ... and this is a proud moment for all of us."

Dave Cummings, a senior architecture/building construction major from Corpus Christi, said the tower is "a real fine example of what A&M stands for, as far as dedication — not only while you're here, but after you graduate."

Mrs. Albritton said Saturday's dedication was "such a happy day — the culmination of a dream we've both had."



Ford D. Albritton, Jr. presents to A&M The Albritton Tower.

Photo by DEAN SAITO

## Candidates argue taxes, budget issue

United Press International

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — President Reagan and Democratic challenger Walter Mondale clashed sharply over taxes, abortion, religion, budget deficits and leadership in a free-swinging televised debate Sunday night.

Battling on domestic issues for more than 90 minutes before an estimated audience of more than 100 million, the two opponents showed they differed dramatically on an entire range of domestic affairs raised by a panel of three reporters.

Mondale, far behind in all national polls in the final month before the election, sharply attacked the incumbent, charging he had no real plan to lower the budget deficit, would appoint Supreme Court justices suggested by the religious right and lacked the leadership ability to avoid incidents like the bombing of the American embassy in Beirut.

Reagan, countering in the strongest language he has used in the campaign, said Mondale leads a Democratic Party no longer concerned about the needs of mainstream America and favors a heavy tax increase that would wreck the economic recovery his administration has accomplished.

Even before the debate ended, presidential spokesman Larry Speakes declared Reagan the winner, saying he was "clearly in command of the facts, clearly in command of the debate."

Mondale's campaign manager,

James Johnson, said Mondale "scored very strongly" on his closing statement, and also did well on "the issue of fairness, where he said he was going to stand up for the average family."

Johnson said Reagan "gave a very, very unsatisfactory answer on Social Security."

The two contenders stood behind podiums on the stark stage of the Kentucky Center for the Arts with the panel of questioners off to one side.

"I'm running on the record," Reagan said. "I think sometimes Mr. Mondale is running away from his."

"Their leadership isn't taking us where Americans want to go," the president said of the Democrats. "I think this is something the American people see."

Mondale slammed back, saying: "There is a difference between being a quarterback and a cheerleader."

Saying there was no excuse for Americans being blown up in Beirut three times by the same terrorist method, the Democratic nominee said, "A president must command the White House and those who work for him."

Mondale hit Reagan particularly hard on proposals he made early in his administration to cut Social Security and Medicare.

"The fact of the matter is that the President's budget wanted to cut Social Security by 25 percent,"

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## Archaeologists search for Columbus' two ships

By LYNN RAE POVEC  
Staff Writer

Today, as America celebrates the 492nd anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of the New World, archaeologists and students from Texas A&M and the Institute of Jamaica are closer than ever to finding the remains of two ships in the Caribbean Sea which Columbus sailed on his last voyage.

In 1502, Columbus set out on his fourth and final voyage to the West Indies in search of a navigable strait to the Orient.

Combat with ill-tempered weather and Central American natives, the four-caravel expedition was reduced to two ships, which were on the verge of sinking, and Columbus opted to sail for Hispaniola early in the summer of 1503.

But again the weather forced a change in plans, and Columbus headed *Santiago* and *Capitana* toward Santa Gloria, a bay on the northern coast of Jamaica which he had discovered a decade before on his second voyage.

There on June 24, 1503 — 13 months after leaving Spain — Columbus and his crew grounded the two caravels in shallow water, and 116 Spaniards prepared to live on the ships for the next 12 months.

Taking a realistic look at their situation — they lacked ship-building tools, and prospects were dim that another ship would come to their rescue — the marooned crew sent Diego Mendez to Hispaniola by canoe to get help.

Columbus, meanwhile, faced a temporary food shortage and attack by a discontented half of his

crew before Mendez returned with the ship by which the Spaniards left Jamaica, abandoning *Santiago* and *Capitana* to the elements.

U.S.-Jamaican efforts to locate the remains of the two oldest recorded shipwrecks in the Western Hemisphere began in 1982 as the countries began planning to participate in the upcoming 500th anniversary celebration of the discovery of the New World.

"Already, several countries around the world have created commissions (to organize participation in the celebration) like they did ... for the 400th anniversary in 1892," Roger Smith, an archaeologist on the project, said.

The Institute of Nautical Archaeology, a non-profit educational organization based at A&M, and the Institute of Jamaica are co-sponsoring the search for the caravels in cooperation with the Jamaican government.

The government of Jamaica is interested in turning an old plantation on the island into a national historical park with a museum, and it wanted archaeological assistance in bringing Jamaica's early Spanish heritage to light, Smith said.

Smith, project director for the A&M institute and a candidate for a doctorate degree in the Department of History here, got involved in the study "because I was interested in finding some ships of discovery ... in an environment where they would be very well-preserved."

He said more is known about ancient Egyptian ships than about the ships Columbus sailed on his

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### More radar observation time

## NASA delays spacewalk

United Press International

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — Ace commander Robert Crippen salvaged Challenger's radar explorations Sunday and NASA officials delayed a planned spacewalk until Thursday to give the shuttle astronauts additional radar observation time.

"So now all the experiments that we're carrying on board are up and operating doing exactly what they were being flown to do," said flight director John Cox during a news briefing. "The trick with pointing the KU-band antenna worked. We're very happy with the way that's working."

Crippen saved the important radar experiment by maneuvering the shuttle to point a jammed antenna toward a distant satellite, so hours of unmatched radar pictures of scientific targets around the globe could be transmitted back to Earth.

It was like a searchlight seeking out a high-flying airplane. The shuttle had to be jockeyed about until the radio beam from the 3-foot dish antenna hit the relay satellite 22,000 miles higher. The satellite in turn transmitted the radar results to scientists on Earth.

It means scientists will be able to receive many extra hours of imaging data produced by radar waves bouncing off deserts, rain forests, oceans, mountains and ice packs despite the radar problem.

The spacewalk was delayed from Tuesday to Thursday so the 35-foot-long radar antenna could make additional observations. The delay was necessary because flight controllers want David Leestma and Kathryn Sullivan to tie down the balky dish antenna to make sure it does not cause any damage during Challenger's return to Earth.

Officials said there was no con-

cern about danger to the spacewalkers.

But before the dish antenna can be secured, the radar antenna must be folded up, and that will end the radar's use. Thus the spacewalk was delayed two days.

Crippen told David Hilmers in mission control that the tie-down operation might not be as simple as it sounded, but he was assured that George Nelson, who walked in space on Crippen's April satellite repair flight, had checked out the procedures.

Controllers in Houston planned to operate the radar on and off while the astronauts slept Sunday night. One target was the Lake Turkana region of northern Kenya where anthropologists are looking for clues to settlements by early man.

The astronauts transmitted three

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## 140 East German refugees stuffed in closed embassy

United Press International

BONN, West Germany — About 50 East Germans have slipped into the West German Embassy in Prague since it was closed three days ago, bringing to 140 the number of refugees holed up in the mission seeking to emigrate to the West, news reports said Sunday.

The refugees, including 30 children, share crowded facilities with the embassy's 10 West German diplomats, the West German newspaper Bild am Sonntag reported.

The incident is a major embar-

assament for East Berlin, whose communist leadership this weekend is celebrating the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the East German state with the motto "The German Democratic Republic is My Home."

West Germany closed the embassy in the baroque Lobkowitz Palace Thursday night after more than 80 East Germans had entered and refused to leave unless they were allowed to emigrate to the West.

Another eight East Germans scrambled over an 8-foot iron fence

around a garden at the back of the embassy Friday morning.

The Bild am Sonntag Sunday said another 50 East Germans have slipped into the embassy since it closed and reported a total of 140 refugees were inside.

Czech police patrolled the rear of the embassy for the first time Saturday. Witnesses outside the embassy said no refugees had entered since the eight Friday arrivals.



Archaeologist Roger Smith searches for the remains of two of Columbus' ships on the beach of St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica.