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Any student wishing to withhold any or all of this information should fill out, in person, the appropriate form, available to all students at the Registrar's Office, no later than 5 p.m. Friday, September 20, 1985.

R. A. Lacey
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WORLD AND NATION

SHOE

by Jeff MacNelly



Salvadoran leader's daughter, university student still missing

Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador — Security forces recovered a stolen red van used to kidnap President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter and another woman, an official said Wednesday.

But, despite a massive search, there were no clues about the victims' whereabouts or fate. Julio Adolfo Rey Prednes, the president's closest adviser, said Wednesday that a second woman was kidnapped along with Mrs. Duarte Duran. He identified her as Ana Cecilia Velleda, 23, a university student and a secretary at the radio station run by the president's daughter.

Officials said that Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, 35, was kidnapped when she drove up to the New San Salvador University, where she attends classes. Six armed men in civilian clothes surrounded her car, shot and killed the driver and wounded one of her bodyguards.

Witnesses, who asked not to be identified for reasons of safety, said

the men dragged Duarte Duran out of the Toyota and took her away at gunpoint in the waiting van.

Rey Prednes said police recovered a red van which the kidnapers used to get away from the university. He said the van was found by police late Tuesday at La Rabida, a lower middle-class neighborhood in the south-eastern part of the capital.

A presidential source said the van was one of four vehicles that gunmen, who claimed they were guerrillas, stole at gunpoint a few hours before the kidnapping.

Security officials described the kidnapping as one of the boldest urban actions since the June 19 machine-gun attack on two sidewalk cafes that killed 13 people, including four U.S. Marine guards.

One presidential security officer said "it was certainly the guerrillas" who kidnapped Duarte Duran, but none of the five groups that make up the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front rebel coalition claimed responsibility.

Neither did rightist death-squads

operating in the country declare their involvement.

Members of Duarte's Christian Democratic administration contacted Roman Catholic Church leaders, asking for help in locating Duarte Duran.

President Reagan sent a message to the Duarte family, offering to provide whatever help was needed in tracking down the kidnappers. White House spokesman Larry Speakes said in Washington.

The witnesses said Duarte Duran was apparently unharmed when she was carried away. Duarte Duran, the oldest of the president's six children, is the mother of three children and studies public relations and advertising at the university. She is divorced.

She also directed Radio Libertad, a private broadcasting station in San Salvador, and managed Duarte's successful presidential election campaign last year.

Julio Adolfo Rey Prednes, Duarte's closest aide, described the president as "very shaken but very firm."

Fugitive

Nazi P.O.W. turns himself in to U.S. immigration officials

Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — World War II ended Wednesday for Sgt. Georg Gaertner of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps, who surrendered in tears 40 years after fleeing a prisoner-of-war camp in New Mexico.

Gaertner, 64, who lives near Denver under the name Dennis Whiles, has written a book, "Hitler's Last Soldier in America," published Wednesday to coincide with his surrender to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

His book, published by Stein & Day, was written with Arnold Kramer, a history professor at Texas A&M University, author of "Nazi Prisoners of War in America."

He was the last of 2,000 escaped German prisoners of war to be recaptured in the United States. He has been married to a U.S. citizen for 21 years.

INS Western Regional Director Harold Ezell, who joined Gaertner and his attorneys at a San Pedro news conference, said he would probably remain in the United States but that deportation proceedings would begin anyway.

"We feel that someday he will be able to become a citizen of the United States," Ezell said.

Gaertner said: "I consider my presence here today to be my most precious act of my freedom."

He wept as he described his 1945 escape from Fort Deming in New Mexico, and the "horrors" of 40 years as a fugitive.

"You envision close calls all the time," he said. "You watch everybody."

It was only two years ago that he confided his past to his wife.

Yet, Gaertner said, "during my freedom, I have lived my own version of the American dream."

He said he escaped because he knew Soviet troops had taken his hometown of Schweidnitz, and feared he would be placed in a slave labor camp if sent back. He crept under a fence on Sept. 21, 1945, and hopped a westbound freight train that took him to San Pedro.

Ezell said the FBI and INS had forgotten about Gaertner, whose file was closed in 1976, until his attorneys, Ronald T. Oldenburg of Hawaii and Michael-John Biber of Los Angeles, contacted them and arranged the surrender.

Gaertner was "the FBI's longest outstanding fugitive," Biber said.

The former POW said he revealed his past to his wife, Jean, only after she threatened to leave him in 1983. He said marital problems arose when he balked at taking jobs in Hawaii as a construction estimator and architectural consultant on military installations and overseas, which would have required a passport.

"Her bags were packed, and the taxi was waiting," Gaertner said. "Faced with that, I told the truth to her. She didn't spurn me."

"I'm so relieved," his wife said of his surrender. "I would not have urged him to do this if I was not confident he would remain free."

Satellite survives encounter with comet

Associated Press

GREENBELT, Md. — A hardy little satellite glided unscathed through the tail of a comet and temperatures of one-half million degrees Wednesday, in the first on-the-spot sampling of a comet in human history.

"From the human perspective, from the project point of view, from the scientific perspective, mankind's first encounter with a comet has to be ranked an unqualified success," NASA scientist Edward J. Smith said.

The satellite, called the International Cometary Explorer, met Giacobini-Zinner 44 million miles above Earth and spent 20 minutes traveling through a tail 14,000 miles wide.

Its mission was to sample space plasma, the electrically charged matter that occupies most of the limitless void.

Fears that dust might cloud the spacecraft's electricity-producing solar cells and reduce its ability to transmit data proved groundless. So did worries that even a gravel-sized

particle could change the direction of the satellite's antenna away from Earth.

"It looks like very little happened to it," flight director Robert Farquhar, who had given the satellite only a 50-50 chance, said at the Goddard Space Center.

The preliminary results showed that the comet was preceded by some sort of shockwave, much like that of a boat plowing through water. But scientists who had predicted there would be such a bowshock were puzzled.

"We see some kind of phenomena which looks like it's associated with shock and yet we're having difficulty identifying the shock," Smith said.

"In this shock-like region, conditions were very turbulent and you really couldn't get a very good handle on exactly what the situation was because things changed so rapidly," he said. "But after a while things settled down and we saw a hot electron plasma at temperatures up to about half a million degrees for a while."

He said then there was a rapid

drop in the temperature. Coming out of the electrically charged tail of the comet there was a stable distribution of electrons for a while and then things got more disturbed.

Some scientists had thought that the comet, making a turn around the sun every 6½ years, would have little influence on its space surroundings. But the first-hand encounter showed, one scientist said, that "there is a particle accelerator in the sky." Particle accelerators, also called atom smashers, speed particles along, then smash them to expose what they are made of.

The five-foot-tall satellite was launched in 1978 to study the solar wind — charged particles that stream from the sun. After completing that task, it was diverted to the "geotail" of Earth — measuring the wake of the solar wind after it curved around the planet.

When it appeared early in the decade that the United States would be the only major space power not to send a probe to Halley's comet next March,