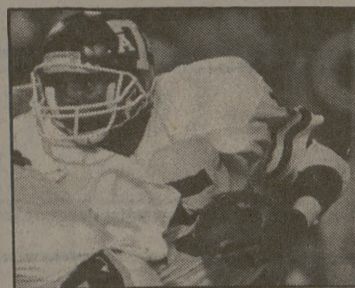


College Bowl needs teams for 'trivial' competition at A&M

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Aggies' backfield 'mailman' delivers offense, touchdowns

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Rescuers continue to find quake survivors

Associated Press
MEXICO CITY — Rescuers pulled a baby boy and a woman alive from the ruins of a hospital Wednesday, and U.S. officials said the two other earthquakes that hit Mexico last week were much stronger than first measurements indicated.

"He was hurt a little bad but I think he's going to live," Capt. Fredric Pierre of a French rescue team said of the baby, who was taken from the rubble of the earthquake-devastated General Hospital. Pierre said the woman was freed from the hospital's ruins after an 11-hour rescue effort. One of her legs was amputated during the rescue, he said.

No other details on the two survivors were immediately available. Police said the death toll in Mexico City from the quakes last Thursday and Friday was up to 4,596. Mayor Ramon Aguirre's office stuck with its estimate of the death toll at 3,500.

There was no explanation of the discrepancy between the two figures. National government officials have said that about 100 people were killed outside the capital. About 1,500 people were believed trapped in the wreckage, some perhaps still alive. Aguirre's office said 11,700 people were injured, of whom 1,700 remained hospitalized.

U.S. Ambassador John Gavin said his initial estimate of 10,000 deaths, based on an aerial survey, was "probably relatively correct." The embassy knows of five American fatalities, and there are "28 Americans we have not accounted for that we believe would have been in hotels that collapsed," Gavin said. Equipment was being brought from the United States to relieve international communications problems caused by the quakes.

The National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colo., said in a news release that the official magnitude for the first tremor on the Richter scale of earthquake intensity had been revised up to 8.1. Officials earlier had said earlier that last Thursday's quake measured 7.8. The center said the magnitude of the second quake, on Friday night, had been revised to 7.5, up from 7.3. The new magnitudes were computed using data from several stations around the world, and were more accurate than magnitudes from a single station, the center said. Every increase of one number on the scale means that ground motion is 10 times greater. A magnitude of 8 indicates a great earthquake capable of causing tremendous damage.

President Miguel De la Madrid began a review of building codes at a meeting with city officials Wednesday. It will include land use, building heights, allowable population density and construction standards. The president made his eighth walking tour of the city Tuesday afternoon. About demolition he said: "I recognize that we have to work with caution so as not to put the volunteer groups at risk, and so that the rescue work might not provoke internal cave-ins that could lose the lives of those who probably still might be found alive."

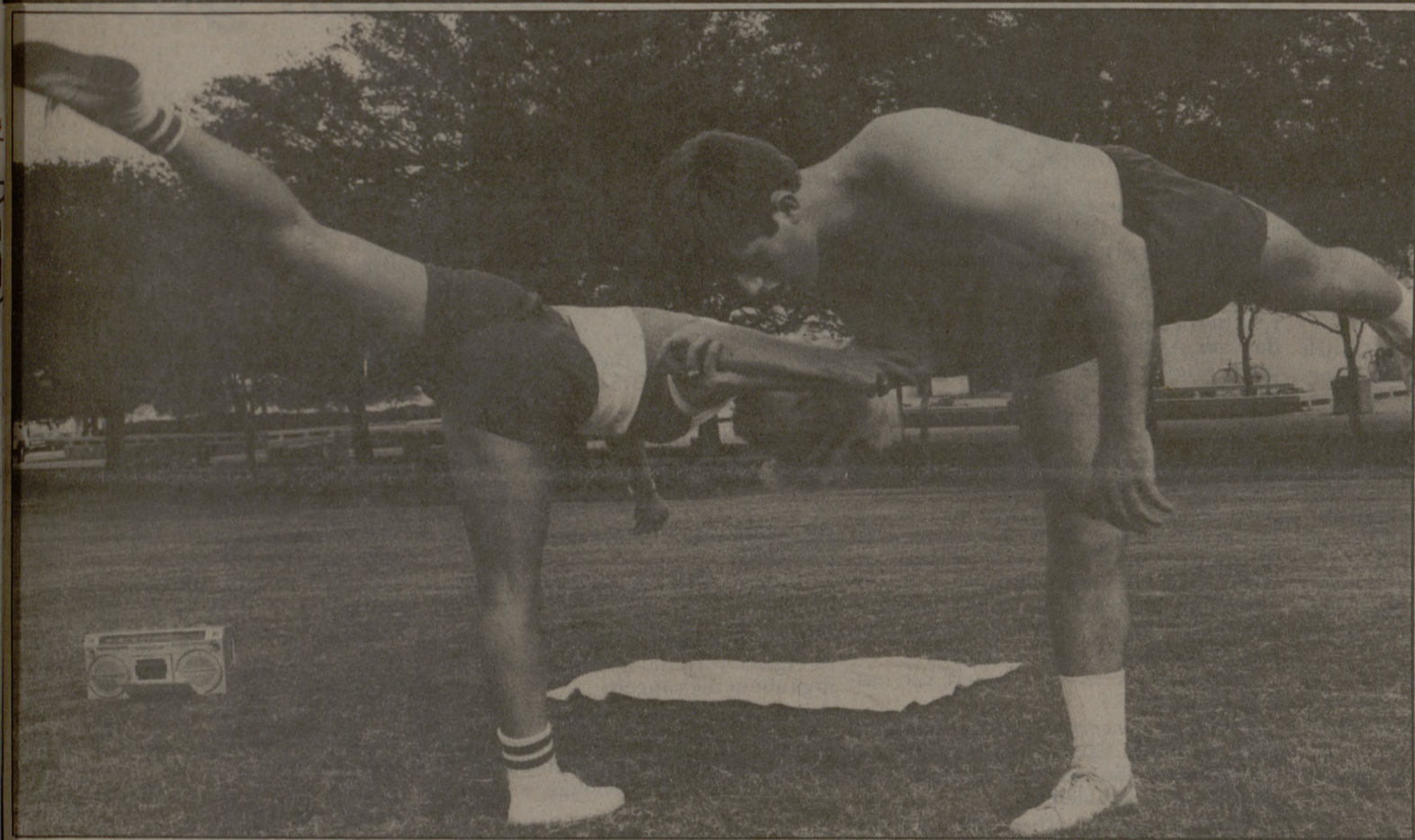


Photo by JODI FELTON

Aggie Helicopter

Anna Glasscock, a senior economics and finance major, and Scott Summers, a senior electrical engineering major, participate in "Hoppy Hour," a free aerobics class that meets behind the System Administration Building.

Glasscock instructs the class on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 5 to 6 p.m. Beginning Oct. 1, the class will be held in the Pavilion.

Safety precautions taken to prevent post-game injuries

By BRIAN PEARSON
Staff Writer

Representatives of four Texas A&M administrative offices met Wednesday morning and decided to further alter a tradition for the sake of safety.

The meeting was held to discuss safety measures to help prevent accidents on Kyle Field such as the one involving a 12-year-old girl who suffered a broken leg Saturday night after the Aggie football game.

Traditionally, after an Aggie victory, the yell leaders run in all directions on the playing field to avoid capture by freshmen in the Corps of Cadets.

At Saturday's football game, the yell leaders were instructed by Dr. Malon Southerland, assistant vice president for student services, to stay on the end zone side of the 40-yard lines and not run out of the stadium through the tunnels.

Head Yell Leader Thomas Buford said at the meeting that the injury occurred because of crowds running straight across the field from each side and running head-on into each other.

Buford was representing the Corps of Cadets. Representatives of the University Police, Athletic Department and Division of Student Services were also at the meeting. Buford said at future A&M home

football games, the yell leaders will be instructed to run toward the Aggie football team at the center of the field. He said this would prevent potentially dangerous cross traffic.

Buford advises that members of the crowd who are not in the Corps to remain in the stands until the post-game confusion dies down.

"I would advise if they're going to go onto the field to celebrate the victory or whatever, that they wait maybe a minute after the time expires and then go out there," Buford said. "Once the yell leaders are captured the problem is resolved because you don't have anybody running around."

The injured girl, Stacy Gilleland, a resident of Bryan, was part of this crowd and on the field near the horseshoe when she was hit by an unidentified person, Buford said.

Gilleland was released Sunday from St. Joseph Hospital.

Bob Wiatt, director of security and traffic, said at the meeting, "It's difficult, once they (the crowd) are down there, to exercise a certain amount of control."

Wiatt said children can get onto the field as easily as an adult.

"They like to get on the field and fantasize that they're football players rolling around on the astro turf," he said. "They like the opportunity to get close to one of the players to say 'you sure look big.'"

Space

Two Aggies preparing for upcoming shuttle missions

By MARYBETH ROHSNER
Staff Writer

If Air Force Undersecretary Edward C. "Pete" Aldridge Jr. could have his way, space shuttle Discovery would be launched next March with one conspicuous change — the orbiter would be painted maroon and white.

Aldridge, who graduated with a degree in aerospace engineering from Texas A&M in 1960, will be the highest-ranking Air Force official and the second Aggie to venture into space.

The first son of A&M to make a shuttle flight will be Maj. William Pailles, who received his bachelor's



Edward C. "Pete" Aldridge Jr. degree from the Air Force Academy and then earned his master's degree in computer science from A&M in

1981. Pailles is scheduled to ride aboard the new shuttle Atlantis Oct. 3.

Both men will act as payload specialists for the Air Force on top-secret military flights. Because of the classified nature of the Atlantis flight, Pailles was unavailable for comment. Aldridge, however, said he was "absolutely thrilled" about his flight.

"It hasn't really all sunk in yet — I'm slowly beginning to get used to the idea," Aldridge said Friday.

Aldridge probably will be the victim of good-natured ribbing from his fellow crew members while in space. University of Texas graduate Bob Crippen will pilot the shuttle.

"I'm sure there will be lots of Ag-

gie jokes while we're up there," Aldridge said.

Aldridge is the third politician or political appointee to ride on a space shuttle. Unlike Senator Jake Garn, R-Utah, and Rep. Bill Nelson, D-Fla., Aldridge will not be a passive observer for the flight. He will work with Maj. John Watterson as a payload specialist.

Air Force spokesman Capt. Marty Houser said the shuttle carrying Aldridge will be launched into a polar orbit from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. All previous flights have been launched into an equatorial orbit from Cape Canaveral in Florida. Florida lift-offs were used for west-to-east orbits, those frequently used for satellites, because it is easier to reach a geosynchronous orbit from Florida. However, Houser described launching into a polar orbit from Florida as "trying to go up a 'down' escalator."

Houser added that the Vandenberg launch would be safer than a Florida launch in this circumstance because the shuttle will fly over relatively sparsely-populated areas instead of the East Coast.

Because the shuttle will be able to view the entire earth as the planet rotates instead of just the equatorial regions, Houser said the 90-minute revolutions offer information about tropic movement, polar weather patterns and oil reserves under the polar caps.

NASA spokesman John Lawrence said because Aldridge, 47, is not an

Schultz, Soviet Foreign Minister meet at U.N.

Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS — George P. Schultz and Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, met for more than four hours Wednesday, but the secretary of state said they did not reach agreement on any of the issues discussed.

Both had indicated they were optimistic before the meeting.

The two leaders met for four hours and 20 minutes at the Soviet U.N. Mission. It was the first of several sessions regarded as crucial to a successful summit Nov. 19-20 in Geneva, Switzerland, between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Schultz said the Soviets did not reveal any new proposal that could break the impasse in the arms control talks now under way in Geneva. He said the discussion focused on "security issues, most particularly those being discussed by our negotiators in Geneva."

"We agreed we were looking for points of contact in our positions and areas of common understanding. We did not reach an agreement on any of these items. But we certainly did discuss each other's positions with great care," Schultz told reporters.

He said the talks had been "most worthwhile" and had been con-

ducted in an "easy and frank atmosphere."

"There were no particular new proposals put on the table," he said. Shevardnadze spoke to reporters after Schultz and said he agreed with the secretary's assessment of the talks. "It was an interesting, frank and useful meeting," he said.

The Soviet foreign minister noted that he will meet Reagan in Washington on Friday. He is expected to see Schultz again on Saturday.

"There are quite a lot of things to do" before the November summit, Shevardnadze said. He declined to take any questions from reporters.

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Study: U.S. faces more energy crises in future

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The world appears to have enough oil to last until the mid-21st century, the U.S. Geological Survey said Wednesday.

But, it said, because most of the known and undiscovered reserves are found principally in the Middle East, Americans can expect to face several repetitions of the energy crises of the 1970s.

In a 25-page report, "World Petroleum Resources," the government geologists said their survey of potential oil-bearing formations around the globe indicates there are none equivalent to those in the Middle East. "The most important conclusion of our study is that the Middle East increasingly will monopolize world petroleum supplies," said Charles Masters, the chief author of the report.

The study said discoveries of new oil appear to be on a permanent decline from a high of some 35 billion barrels per year in the 1950s to between 10 billion and 15 billion barrels annually in recent years.

Given this trend, it said, "we can project the potential for substantial oil discovery and production to the middle of the 21st century."

The report dismissed what it called "the commonly held assumption" that discoveries have dropped because of a decline in exploration caused by a current

surplus in world oil supplies.

The researchers noted that annual production and consumption of oil has continued along at about 20 billion barrels per year and is outpacing new discoveries by almost two to one.

"Were it not for a world recession, we most surely would have even a greater disparity between discovery and production," they suggested.

World oil reserves now total 723 billion barrels, about a 36-year supply, the report said. It estimated undiscovered resources at 550 billion barrels, about half the amount already found or drilled.

"We have but a few decades to enjoy the convenience of crude oil as our major energy fuel," the report said. "And while it is found in great supply today, there is every indication that it will become ever more difficult to obtain in years to come."

Because about 360 billion barrels of the known reserves and at least 120 billion barrels of the undiscovered oil are in the Middle East, "we can anticipate many irregularities in its availability during those last decades of oil prominence," the researchers said.

The report noted that an increase in U.S. coal production over the past 10 years — from 600 million to 875 million tons annually — already has displaced about 1 billion barrels of oil imports.

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