

Europe's Common Market Poses Non-military Challenge To U.S.

PARIS (AP)—The nine nations of Europe's enlarged Common Market pledged Thursday to unify their money, trade and foreign policies—facing Americans with

their greatest nonmilitary challenge from abroad of the century. Though pledging to pool their resources in competition with U.S. business, the market nations also

asserted they want to retain their economic, political and military ties with the United States.

Heads of government also agreed to fight inflation, which some fear could disrupt their social and political systems. The process of concerting action will start this month with an immediate 15 per cent cutback in industrial tariffs as a possible first move.

The summit conference also produced a decision to launch a \$1.4 billion cooperation fund next

April 1. It aims to ease currency settlements among central banks of the community.

The meeting is bringing Britain, Denmark and Ireland into the 14-year-old trade bloc that already unites France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.

Together they will form a community of more than 250 million people with talents, experience and capital that could, if mobilized, enable Western Europe to find a top spot in world markets

and profoundly influence world councils.

The plans they had before them ranged from developing a community-wide wage policy to the imposing concept of a United States of Europe.

There was a realistic recognition it would take years, even decades, to fulfill their dreams and that, furthermore, each member would be importing into the community its national headaches.

For the first time since World War II, the Stars and Stripes

was not included among the flags of Europe's major non-Communist leaders.

The absent American flag meant that Europe was setting forth on its own political and economic way in most things except defense.

President George Pompidou of France was quick to emphasize there is no hostility hidden in Europe's challenge to the New World.

"Western Europe, liberated from Nazi armies thanks to the essential contribution of American soldiers, reconstructed with American aid, having looked for

its security in the American alliance, having hitherto accepted American currency as the main element of its monetary reserves, must not and cannot sever its links with the United States," he insisted.

Then Pompidou listed some goals the enlarged community should strive for—goals which President Nixon thus far has made clear he does not share. They include a higher price for gold and a restoration of the American dollar's convertibility.

On the future community relations with the Americans, Pompidou stressed Europe must "affirm its individual personality."

Nixon Tries To Hold Line On Congressional Spending

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Nixon is considering a combination of vetoes and impounding of appropriated funds to hold fiscal 1973 spending to \$250 billion in an effort to avoid a tax increase, a top White House aide said Thursday.

John D. Ehrlichman, the President's chief domestic adviser, told newsmen that it is a "reasonable tentative conclusion" to say that Nixon may be forced to impound some of the appropriated money in order to hold the line on spending.

In response to questions, Ehrlichman said he thinks a tax increase can still be avoided next year. But he said it will be difficult because Congress rejected the President's proposed \$250 billion lid on spending.

Nixon is determined to hold the federal budget for the current fiscal year to \$250 billion, he said. An impoundment, or withholding, of funds is one of the two methods under consideration.

"I would think that it would not be possible to achieve the President's goal by veto alone," he said, adding that impoundment

appears to be the only other alternative.

No decision has been made, Ehrlichman said, and none probably will be until after Nixon has met with his economic advisers to consider the alternatives. He said recommendations may be forthcoming next week.

Earlier in the day, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz said the President may decide to impound funds to try to avoid a tax increase. Ehrlichman said Shultz was expressing his recommendation.

The White House aide said impoundment of funds by the President is "an open legal question." Although Shultz believes the President has an inherent right to withhold funds, Ehrlichman said there are strong legal arguments on the other side.

Ehrlichman said the major failure of Congress was to do something about the increase in federal spending. He said he would rate the performance of Congress "in the poor category" considering the legislation that has been sent to the White House in the past two years.

Dr. Handin Receives \$90,000 NSF Grant To Study Mechanics Of Rock Folding

A two-year \$90,000 National Science Foundation grant has been awarded Dr. John W. Handin through the Texas A&M Research Foundation for studies into the mechanics of rock folding.

Effective Nov. 1, the grant funds a project including theoretical, experimental and field studies of rock folding, Dr. Handin said.

The Distinguished Professor of

geology and geophysics is director of the Center for Tectonophysics at TAMU.

"Folds in rocks are of great economic importance, as they are the sites of most accumulation of oil and gas and of many mineral deposits," he indicated.

Handin believes the project will lead to improved understanding of how folds form, what their shapes and distribution in space and time are likely to be and

where oil, gas and hydrothermal minerals are expected to occur in the folds.

"Exploration for these natural resources often involves extrapolation into the deep subsurface crust of the earth, based on scanty data gathered at or near the surface," he added. "Our ability to predict the configuration of deep structures can be much improved by better knowledge of geomechanics."

Laird Creates New Military Position To Avoid Unauthorized Bombings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird announced Thursday he is creating new military inspectors general to detect promptly and report to him any violations such as last winter's unauthorized bombings of North Vietnam.

However, Laird stopped short of ordering any fundamental changes in the system for exercising civilian control of the military, saying "there is no evidence of a breakdown in or a threat to civilian control."

At the same time, Laird rejected demands by some members of the Senate Armed Services Committee for a further Pentagon inquiry into the unauthorized bombings, which led the Nixon administration to relieve and retire Gen. John Lavelle, then commander of the U.S. 7th Air Force in Southeast Asia.

The defense chief disclosed his action, designed to strengthen civilian control, in a letter to Chairman John Stennis, D-Miss., of the Senate Armed Services Committee, which investigated the Lavelle affair. Laird made his letter public at an informal news conference.

Laird acknowledged that falsified reports on the unauthorized bombings had been filed within the military chain of command and said that "the principal deficiency revealed by the Pentagon's investigation and analysis involves the inspector general system."

He said he is ordering creation of inspector generals in the major unified commands with responsibility to look into subordinate Air Force, Army and Navy operations

"particularly as they involve command control."

These inspector generals, Laird said, will report to him through the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Such major commands include the Pacific Command, headquartered in Hawaii, which has supervised much of the air war against North Vietnam.

In rejecting demands for a special court of inquiry into the Lavelle case, Laird said "the internal machinery now available to me . . . is completely adequate."

Ledbetter Gets Huber Award

A&M's Dr. W. B. Ledbetter received the Walter L. Huber Civil Engineering Award along with four other persons at the American Society of Civil Engineers session in Houston this week.

The awards were presented at the ASCE Annual and National Environmental Engineering Meeting. The Huber research prize goes to members of the society in any grade for notable achievements in research related to civil engineering. Mrs. Albert Reed Huber endowed the prize in honor of her husband, past president of the ASCE.

Dr. Ledbetter received the Huber award for research and development work on use and classification of synthetic aggregates for highway construction.

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SENIORS AND GRADUATES

Picture Schedule for 1973 Aggieland

Oct. 9-13	A-G
Oct. 16-20	H-M
Oct. 23-27	N-S
Oct. 30-Nov. 3	T-Z

Pictures Will Be Taken from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

At UNIVERSITY STUDIO 115 N. Main North Gate 846-8019 (Bring Fee Slips)

Barefoot Sanders is running a campaign of personal attacks against Senator John Tower. This is designed to cover up Sanders' own record. He attacks the Senator's attendance record, yet, during a four-year period when Sanders was serving in the Legislature, he missed 266 votes in 224 legislative days, as reported by The Dallas Morning News. Sanders voted three times against ethics and reform measures, including a critical vote against an ethics amendment that required legislators to disclose their sources of income. If the disclosure proposal had

been passed, instead of being killed with the aid of Barefoot Sanders, the Sharpstown bank fraud and scandal probably never would have happened.

When the Sharpstown case broke open last year, according to the federal court docket of January 22, 1971, Sanders was the attorney of record for the former Speaker of the House with whom he served in the Legislature.

John Tower is a man of proven ability and integrity. Let's keep him working for Texas in the U.S. Senate.

POL. ADV. PD. FOR BY TEXANS FOR TOWER EDWARD CLARK, CHAIRMAN