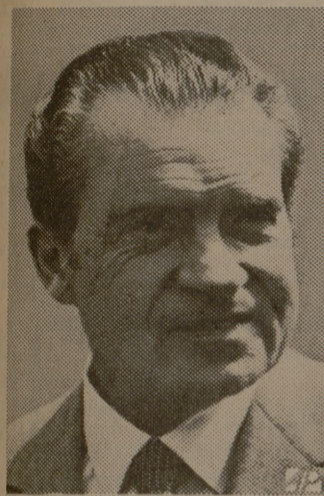


Nixon Will Not Resign Due To Watergate



Richard Nixon

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon declared Tuesday he will not resign because of the Watergate scandal. He acknowledged the existence of a wide-ranging coverup by his subordinates, but warned that present investigations threatened to damage national security.

"I will not abandon my responsibilities," he declared. "I will continue to do the job I was elected to do."

In two statements issued at the White House, Nixon specifically denied he knew of the Watergate wiretapping in advance,

that he offered executive clemency to defendants in the case or that he knew until recently that his personal lawyer, Herbert W. Kalmbach, was providing the defendants with funds.

He also denied he attempted to implicate the Central Intelligence Agency in the scandal, that he knew before April of the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist or that he authorized or encouraged subordinates to engage in illegal or improper campaign tactics.

But he said it now seems "there were apparently wide-ranging ef-

orts to limit the investigation or to conceal the possible involvement of members of the administration and the campaign committee."

Acting White House counsel Leonard Garment told newsmen one purpose for the President's statement was to bar disclosure of classified documents removed from the White House and turned over to court officials by fired presidential counsel John W. Dean III.

Nixon said the Dean documents contain a plan, never put into effect, to use breaking and enter-

ing to gain national security information.

The President said these documents are "extremely sensitive. They include — and are based upon — assessments of certain foreign intelligence capabilities and procedures, which of course must remain secret."

This plan was drawn up in 1970, amidst a wave of bomb threats, bombings and campus demonstrations, the President said. It was intended to replace "certain types of undercover FBI operations" that had been suspended in 1966 after many years.

Nixon said these included breaking-and-entering operations "on specified categories of targets in specified situations related to national security."

Nixon said the plan was formulated by the heads of the FBI, the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency.

He said the plan was approved tentatively July 23, 1970, but that approval was withdrawn five days later because FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover strongly objected to it.

Copies of the Dean documents have been made available to Senate investigators and the Watergate prosecutors.

Nixon noted newspapers Tuesday headlined portions of the plan that were made public by Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., acting chairman of the Senate

Armed Services Committee. Symington has promised to make a censored version of the plan public sometime soon.

Nixon cited the scuttled intelligence-gathering plan as one example of how national security matters had become entangled in the Watergate case.

He said some sensitive documents already had been made public, and others were threatened with disclosure.

Nixon said he wants to separate national security matters from the Watergate case.

In one section of his most extensive statement, Nixon sought directly to counter any suggestion that he sought, through the FBI, to hamper its Watergate inquiries by suggesting they might compromise CIA operations.

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Astronauts To Fix Damaged Skylab; Liftoff Tentatively Set For Friday

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP) — Faced with a tight schedule to meet a Friday launch date, Skylab astronauts and engineers today worked on procedures for erecting a gold and white sun shade that might save the damaged space station.

A tentative flight plan calls for an astronaut on the first day in space to lean out the hatch of the Apollo ferry ship and attempt to dislodge at least one of two power-producer solar panels that might be jammed.

On the second day, after docking with the orbiting laboratory, the three astronauts would try to deploy a giant shade to cool down the sunbaked craft and protect it from solar heat.

The favored method is to push an umbrella-type device through an opening from inside the workshop. If this is not possible, a space walk deployment of a separate shield will be attempted.

If the shade can be erected, the space agency believes there is a good chance astronauts Charles Conrad Jr., Dr. Joseph P. Kerwin and Paul J. Weitz can carry out a full 28-day mission. But medical, scientific and earth resources experiments will have to be curtailed.

Activity today, now that most work on the sun shades is completed, triggers four days of fast-

moving events aimed at launching the astronauts at 9 a.m. EDT Friday on man's first salvage operation.

"The schedule is awfully tight," one official said. "There's a lot to do and there's a possibility we might have to postpone another five days. But we're hoping for Friday."

Conrad, Kerwin and Weitz are to fly to Cape Kennedy Tuesday night and two sun shields and associated hardware are to be delivered here Wednesday. After evaluation, a decision will be made Thursday on whether to proceed with the launching or to again delay it.

During the weekend, mission control purged the 85-ton laboratory of its nitrogen-oxygen atmosphere, believed to have been polluted with potentially deadly gases discharged by hot foam plastic insulation in the cabin.

In case some pockets of toxic gas remain, the astronauts will carry gas masks and "sniffing" devices like those used by miners. If gas is detected, additional purges will be necessary.

Average temperatures inside the overheated workshop, the main section of the station, climbed from 105 to 115 degrees Sunday.

After working today in simulators at Johnson Space Center, Houston, the astronauts fly to

Alabama's Marshall Center to rehearse the two space walk deployments in a giant water tank which contains full-scale models of the Skylab and the Apollo ferry ship.

By "swimming through" the exercises, the astronauts will experience sensations similar to working in space weightlessness.

Doctorate Proposed For Engineering

A unique course of study leading to a doctor of engineering degree has been proposed by Dean Fred J. Benson, A&M College of Engineering.

The program will provide an opportunity for graduates of the junior college system, liberal arts and science graduates of senior colleges and engineering students at TAMU to pursue a high quality professional level program in engineering.

The objective of the program, according to Dean Benson, is to educate men and women to function at the highest levels in the engineering profession, emphasizing not only technical competence but also an awareness of their

roles in, and responsibilities to, society.

"The technological complexities of modern society call for a new educational program in professional engineering," Dean Benson explained. "Graduates of this program would receive doctor of engineering degrees which would maintain the current practice of specialization but would include at least one semester of internship in practice."

Most graduate students in engineering now receive either master of science or Ph.D. degrees earned through a combination of classroom work, research and preparation of a thesis or a dissertation. Students normally complete a four-year undergraduate program before being allowed to enroll for graduate studies.

Backup Skylab astronauts have worked for several days in the tank.

Skylab's problems occurred 63 seconds after launching last Monday when a protective heat shield ripped away for a still unknown reason. The mishap exposed the workshop to the searing rays of

the sun and also prevented two of six solar panels from extending, cutting the craft's power in half.

The space station developed an overheating problem after a heat shield burned away during the May 14 launch of the \$294 million orbiting laboratory from Cape Kennedy.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration plans to launch astronauts Charles Conrad Jr., Paul J. Weitz and Dr. Joseph P. Kerwin in an Apollo spacecraft next Friday to do in-space repairs.

Mattingly made a deep space excursion to retrieve some film cans during the Apollo 16 moon flight in 1972.



THOSE LAZY SUMMER DAYS—If you're looking for a place to get out of the hot weather, A&M's Wofford Cain swimming pool is open to all A&M students with ID cards. Pre-summer school hours are from 3-6 p. m. on weekdays and from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. on weekdays. Faculty and staff must pay \$1 to get in however. (Photo by Peter Leabo)

Larry Burleson Retires; Black Becomes Officer

Larry L. Burleson, personnel department officer for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service since 1968 and a longtime Extension employee, will retire May 31.

In making the announcement, Extension Director Dr. John E. Hutchison said Dr. Delbert O. Black, presently resource development specialist, will become personnel officer June 1.

"We are appreciative of the outstanding work conducted by

Burleson in recruiting professional staff, training and orientation of new employees and other assignments related to personnel management and program development," Hutchison emphasized. Burleson has been especially effective in interesting large numbers of potential college graduates in seeking Extension careers, Hutchison added.

Continuing, Director Hutchison said: "We are pleased to locate someone with Dr. Black's professional experience and unique background in developing resources to fill the position."

Burleson's first Extension assignment was that of assistant county agent in Brazoria and Harris Counties in 1946 through 1948. He then served as county agent in Matagorda and Wharton Counties and was a professor at Wharton Junior College for two years before becoming Extension organization specialist in 1959. He assumed his present position in 1968.

A native of Mart, Burleson holds two degrees from Texas A&M University. He received the Texas Superior Service Award in 1968 and served as state president of the Alpha Zeta Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national Extension honor fraternity, 1968-70. He served on the Board of Delegates to the Adult Education Association for three years. He served in the Pacific theatre in World War II in the Corps of Engineers and was released from active duty in 1946 as a major.

Black holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in poultry science and the Ed.D. degree in educational administration from Oklahoma State University. He served as an

Extension poultryman and was employed by a major poultry sales corporation in Oklahoma before coming to Texas as a resource development specialist with the Extension Service in 1971.

Black's Texas assignments have included development of educational programs that strengthen group effectiveness and the coordination of community resource development activities.

He is an Oklahoma native, and after completing a training program developed by the National Project in Agricultural Communications, assisted with communication training workshops for Oklahoma Extension employees and other professional staffs.

Burleson and his wife, Marjorie, plan to continue to reside in the Bryan-College Station community. They have a son and a daughter.

Dr. and Mrs. Black, who reside on Barron Road south of College Station, also have a son and a daughter.

Offices Move From Trigon

School of Military Science offices have been relocated for the summer at A&M while the Trigon gets an overhaul.

Commandant Col. Thomas R. Parsons and his staff are in Kiest Hall, site of Cadet Corps headquarters during the school year. They will use the same phone number, 845-2811, during the summer months.

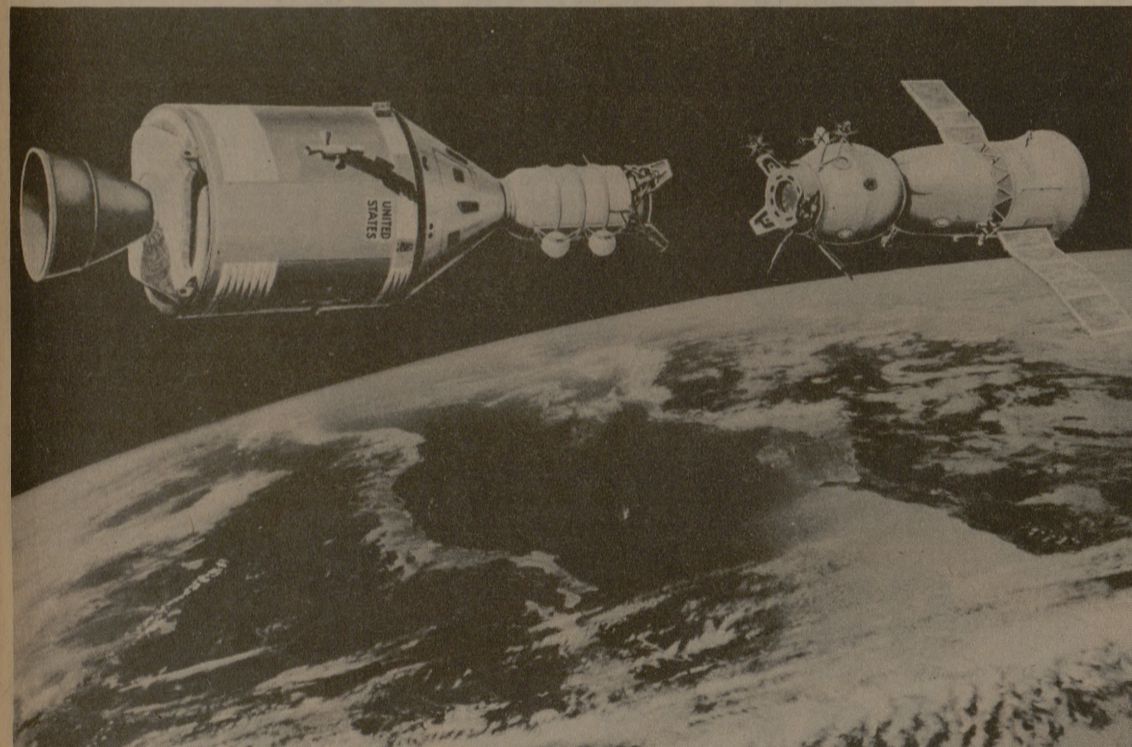
Administrative offices of the Army, Air Force and Naval ROTC programs are using classrooms of the Military Science Building Annex. The staff of Col. Robert Crossland, professor of aerospace studies, is on the second floor. NROTC personnel under Col. C. E. Hogan are on the first floor. Army ROTC temporary quarters are on the third floor. Phone numbers will remain the same.

Weather

WEDNESDAY — Partly cloudy & continued warm. Chances of showers & thundershowers. High 82, low 65.

THURSDAY — Partly cloudy & warm. High of 85.

University National Bank "On the side of Texas A&M." Adv.



ASTRONAUTS TO FIX IT—The Skylab 1 crew of Dr. Joseph P. Kerwin, Pete Conrad and Paul Weitz will leave Friday to erect a gold and white sun shade hoping to save this damaged space station. NASA believes that the scheduled 28-day mission can still be fulfilled. This revised spacewalk has been termed the most ambitious in history.

How Much Steak Is Made From A 1,000 Pound Steer?

That next steak you eat may be "rarer" than you think.

"Regardless of the way you like your steak cooked, you're getting a 'rare' commodity," emphasizes Dr. Ed Uvacek, livestock marketing specialist for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service.

Why is steak, or all beef for that matter, so rare?

"It's a simple matter of time," points out the A&M specialist. "It takes about two and a half years to produce a steak."

Uvacek explains it this way. A cow produces only one calf in 12 months. The calf is weaned at six months of age and turned to pasture for another four to six months. Then it goes to a feedlot for six months to be fattened on a high grain ration. Finally, at about 1,000 pounds of weight, the animal is sold to a packer for slaughter.

Well, at least that's a thousand pounds of beef, you say?

"Not by a long shot," Uvacek hastens to point out. "A lot of weight from the animal is lost in slaughtering and processing. A 1,000-pound animal produces only about 48 pounds of sirloin steaks."

A 1,000-pound steer that grades "choice" will produce about 600 pounds of carcass. Take away the fat, bone and waste and only about 444 pounds of edible beef remains.

The specialist is concerned that consumers today are not aware of the time and costs involved in beef production. "Increased production has made beef available to more consumers now than ever before. Back when only the wealthy could afford expensive cuts of beef, there was little concern over prices."

Hewes Collects Veterinary Stamps

What do the countries of Chad, Upper Volta, Senegal, Yugoslavia and France have in common?

For one thing, they are among only 21 countries in the world that have issued postage stamps in honor of veterinarians and vet medicine.

Cecil Hewes III, a research associate in A&M's Chemical Engineering Department, discovered the facts about vets on stamps the hard way.

Hewes married the daughter of Dr. L. C. Grumbles, a professor at TAMU's College of Veterinary Medicine. His father-in-law, aware of the hobby his daughter's husband enjoyed, asked if any stamps had been is-

sued commemorating vets.

"I had never thought about it," Hewes said, "but the idea sounded interesting. I took the three-volume Scott's Postage Stamp Catalogue and went through it a page at a time."

He was talking about some 2,500 pages of fine print. The task took three months, but when he turned the last page of the last volume, Hewes had compiled a list of 35 stamps from 21 countries.

"I decided to put together a topical collection," he explained. "The stamps weren't expensive, but some of them were hard to locate. The current market price on the complete collection is about

\$15, but that doesn't say anything for the time I put into finding the stamps and putting the album together."

Hewes explained that topical collections are enjoyed by many "philatelists" or stamp collectors. They are collections that deal with topics such as flowers, scouts on stamps, space or other subjects rather than individual countries.

"I enjoy this type of collection because I can put together a complete collection at a minimal cost," he said. "Since there were so few of the vet stamps issued, I was able to put a complete collection of them together at a reasonable price."

Hewes delights in showing his collection to anyone interested in either stamps or vets. He takes pride in telling some of the facts he learned about vets and their work while he was assembling his collection.

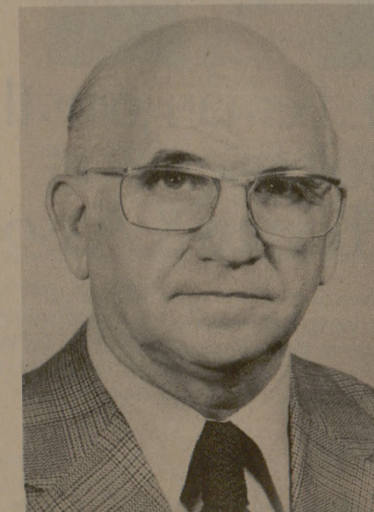
He discovered, for instance, that France issued the first vet stamp back in 1951. It was printed in honor of the Lyons Veterinary School, the first such institution in the world. The Lyons school was founded in the 1700's.

He also likes to show the 1962 Hungarian issue commemorating Dr. Ferenc Hutyrá, known in that country as "The Father of

Hungarian Veterinary Medicine." Hewes learned from his father-in-law that Hutyrá was the author of a text book used at one time at TAMU's Vet School.

Hewes, who is a charter member of the year-old Brazos Valley Stamp Club, has a particular stamp he is proud of, and he doesn't mind letting his loyalty show when he displays the item.

Issued by Austria in 1968, the stamp bears the symbol of veterinary medicine used in Austria, a cup and serpent. But the colors used on the stamp are the source of pride for Hewes. They are, perhaps appropriately, maroon and white.



Larry Burleson