



President Nixon resigns

Ford to keep most top aides

WASHINGTON (AP) — As President, Gerald R. Ford will leave the current Cabinet intact and ask most top White House aides to stay on for at least the next few months, close associates of Ford said Thursday.

Ford, in a brief appearance outside his home after Nixon's public resignation, said the President "made one of the greatest personal sacrifices for the country in his decision to resign."

He praised the President's foreign policy, and officially announced that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would remain in his current capacity.

Although at least a dozen names are under consideration for vice president, a final choice is unlikely for several days, the associates said.

One longtime friend of Ford's said the emphasis over the next few days would be placed completely upon a smooth transition of power within the White House.

Among potential vice presidents on the list drawn up by Ford's staff are former Atty. Gen. Elliot P. Richardson; former Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird; former New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller; Sens. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Mark Hatfield of Oregon, Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, Robert Stafford of Vermont; Charles Percy of Illinois; Bill Brock of Tennessee; Gov. Ronald Reagan of California; former New York Sen. Charles Goodell; and Reps.

Albert H. Quie of Minnesota and John B. Anderson of Illinois.

The Ford associate said only a few among those on the staff list were under serious consideration by Ford and he predicted extensive investigations would be made into the smaller list over the next few days.

The source said although a number of persons close to Ford have strongly urged that Rockefeller be the choice, Ford is unlikely to select the veteran millionaire politician.

The associate said plans for the transition began Monday. Although the release of three new presidential transcripts had their impact, the call by Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R-Mich., for Nixon to resign was the tip-off to Ford that the end of the Nixon presidency was near, the associate said.

Griffin is a close friend of Ford and had been a staunch supporter of the President.

Ford has specifically decided to ask White House Chief of Staff Alexander M. Haig Jr. to stay on.

Presidential Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler "will go fairly fast," the Ford associate said.

In a reversal of the Nixon approach to government, the associate predicted Ford would return to use of the Cabinet as the real decision makers of the new administration.



Richard M. Nixon

New chief takes top office today

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon resigned Thursday night.

Nixon announced his resignation effective at noon today. He said to quit was "abhorrent to every instinct in my body," but that his resignation was in the national interest.

"America needs a full time president and a full time Congress," Nixon said. He said the Watergate scandals prevent him from fulfilling that role, and divert Congress from other vital business.

The announcement came after Nixon informed Vice President Gerald R. Ford at midday of the decision.

A spokesman for Ford said Chief Justice Warren Burger was flying back from Europe to administer the presidential oath.

A White House spokesman said the 61-year-old outgoing president and his family would leave the executive mansion today and fly to their San Clemente, Calif., home.

The spokesman said the family would use a plane from the government's VIP fleet at Andrews Air Force Base, rather than Air Force One, the presidential jet Nixon used for the past six years.

Congressional sources said Ford would make a 15-minute talk to the nation tonight and would address a joint session of Congress on Monday or Tuesday.

Nixon and Ford talked for an hour and 18 minutes in the Oval Office late Thursday morning. Later, a Ford aide said the vice president told his staff there would be a "smooth and orderly transition."

Nixon summoned congressional leaders to the White House for a meeting prior to his nationally broadcast address. Nixon was to disclose his decision to an expectant nation six years to the day after he received the Republican nomination for President at the GOP National Convention in Miami Beach, Fla., on Aug. 8, 1968.

In the 198-year history of the Republic, eight presidents died in office, but none resigned.

His presidency mortally wounded by the repeated blows of the Watergate disclosures, Nixon made his decision the same week he delivered the most devastating blow, the announcement Monday that he had withheld damaging evidence from the prosecutors, Congress and his own lawyers.

A White House source said Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was instrumental in persuading Nixon that the nation would be best served by his resignation.

Kissinger and Nixon talked until nearly midnight Wednesday in the White House family quarters.

As Secretary of State, Kissinger is the government official who would receive a formal letter of resignation.

Another source said White House staff chief Alexander M. Haig Jr. also had urged Nixon to step down.

Ford was sworn in as vice president last Dec. 6, succeeding Spiro T. Agnew, who had resigned Oct. 10, after pleading no contest to income tax evasion. Ford was the first vice president chosen under the 25th Amendment which provides for a president to fill a vacancy in the nation's second highest office. Ford would be eligible to seek election to the presidency only once.

Nixon's 2,026 days as President were marked, as was his long political career, by extraordinary highs and deep lows.

When the Watergate break-in occurred Nixon was at his Key Biscayne, Fla., home resting after a triumphant trip to the Soviet Union.

At first the break-in was described as a bizarre adventure undertaken by low-level officials in the Committee for the Re-election of the President, the organization set up to run Nixon's 1972 campaign.

But the scandal grew into the most pervasive in American history.

Twenty administration and re-election committee officials were charged with Watergate-related crimes and nine former White House aides were sentenced to jail.

A special Watergate prosecutor was appointed and took office in May 1973.

Ten days ago, the House Judiciary Committee sent to the House its recommendation that Nixon be impeached for obstruction of justice, abusing the powers of his office and for refusing to turn over evidence demanded for the impeachment inquiry.

Impeachment by the full House appeared likely but the President was given a strong chance to muster the 34 votes needed to block conviction in a Senate trial where a two-thirds majority is required to remove a President from office.

But that outlook changed radically Monday when Nixon released transcripts of conversations indicating that he had tried to get the CIA to blunt the FBI's investigation of the Watergate break-in.

Immunity for Nixon proposed

WASHINGTON (AP) — With a call for President Nixon to make a public confession of guilt, Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R-Mass., organized a movement Thursday to spare Nixon from prosecution.

To be successful such a move would need bipartisan support in Congress and some Democratic leaders said they opposed it.

Brooke introduced a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Nixon should be immune from federal or state prosecution if he resigns.

But Brooke told reporters he would vote against the resolution himself if

Nixon left office proclaiming his innocence and blaming the press and his political enemies for hounding him out of the presidency.

House Speaker Carl Albert said he would not encourage a move to put Congress on record against criminal prosecution of Nixon if he resigns.

Special Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski said Thursday night his office neither made nor sought any "agreement or understanding" with President Nixon in connection with Nixon's resignation.

The House seemed prepared to stop its

impeachment proceedings in the event of a resignation unless Nixon should claim he was being driven from office unjustly.

But in any event the Judiciary Committee will go ahead with the completion of its report detailing the evidence in support of the articles of impeachment it has approved.

Legal experts in the Congress have said no law can be passed to immunize Nixon because such a step would be unconstitutional.

But several senators said they do not believe the American people want to see

a former president jailed and that the loss of the presidency would be punishment enough.

Brooke said he believes federal, state and local authorities would respect a House-Senate resolution, were it to be passed, even though it is not legally binding.

Brooke was one of the first Republican senators to seek Nixon's resignation. He urged the President to resign during a meeting with him last Nov. 3, Thursday he urged Nixon to make a "public confession of his involvement" in the Watergate scandals.

News from Washington...

By WILLIAM D. KERNS
News Editor
and
SHELLY CAMPBELL
UD Reporter

Last night's resignation by President Richard M. Nixon was one which has generated a bevy of reactions from citizens and politicians.

Congressman George Mahon told the University Daily Thursday afternoon that, though no resignation had been announced at that time, "speculation here (in Washington, D.C.) is that he will announce that he will step down tonight." But Mahon insisted that there are differences of opinion, concerning this resignation.

"If the House had decided to impeach him, and if he had been tried in the Senate — then convicted or not convicted, history would record a conclusion to this most unhappy affair. But if the President resigns, the situation will be inconclusive forevermore."

MAHON THEN ADDED, however, that a long Senate impeachment trial would be "torture" for the country. "I would say, in view of what's transpired, it (the resignation) is best for the country."

Asked to comment on Gerald Ford, who will be sworn in as president of the United States, Mahon mentioned that he (Ford) is well respected and had Mahon's support when he was nominated to take over Spiro Agnew's duties as vice president. He also thought it paradoxical that "People say 'anyone can grow up to be elected president' and Mr. Ford is going to become president without ever being elected president or vice president."

But Congressman Mahon also pointed out that, though Ford is "well respected" and "has the good wishes of all 535 members of the House and Senate," he nevertheless "is no miracle worker."

"I predict that he will do well," Mahon continued, "but that problems of inflation will not go away. People should not expect too much of him. Our problems will not step down when Nixon steps down."

TECH LEGAL COUNSEL Jim Farr's comments were more concise but comparable in certain ways to those of Mahon. "I definitely think he should be out. But I think he should have gone through impeachment proceedings and had his day in court so that the American people could see that you had to pay the price no matter who you are."

"Under the circumstances now, resigning is a practical solution, considering the state of the economy and world image," he concluded.

Bill Allen, president of Tech's Student Association, said Thursday afternoon "I think he will resign, but I wish he wouldn't. I'd like to have all the facts come up, and all the tapes be heard. And I don't want a criminal getting \$60,000 a year pension the rest of his life... which is what he'll get if he resigns."

"I think it's about time," said Richard B. Amandes, dean of Tech's School of Law. "At times I've questioned his common sense. With the little dribs and drabs he's been letting out, it seems like he's been trying to remain in office until August 8, 1974."

"TOO MUCH HAS been going on to satisfy any reasonable person that this is the way the government should be run."

Gary Riley, county chairman for the Republican party, reacted to Nixon's decision with "Of course, we're sorrowful for the outcome."

He went on to say, "We thought he would be vindicated sooner or later. We're all prepared to go with Mr. Ford and glad to put Watergate behind us. We hope he'll (Nixon) get immunity for his alleged wrongdoings."

"Chances for GOP candidates in the fall are looking up. The Republican party will be out of the news in a bad context for the first time in a long time," Riley concluded.

Dr. Glenn Barnett, executive vice president of Tech, responded to the UD's request to comment on Nixon's "proposed resignation" with "Well, I don't know that it's really even been proposed, so I suppose I shouldn't say anything." Given a hypothetical situation in which Nixon did resign, Barnett still chose not to comment.

Dr. Robert Ewalt, vice president of Student Affairs, also answered the question with "No, I don't think I would like to make a reaction at this point."

TECH STUDENTS WERE not without their reactions, though. Julie Hickmott, a sophomore business major, said "Nixon's doing what is best for himself; he doesn't give a hoot about what happens to the country. He'll get out with his \$60,000

pension without even being indicted. Congress will do the same thing with him as they did Agnew and say he's suffered enough."

Steve Grissom, a junior majoring in business administration, commented, "If he resigns, I venture to guess that it will be for the betterment of the country. Nixon's just sitting there like a lame duck now. Gerald Ford can't do any worse. Perhaps with his resigning, all this Watergate crap will get out of the way. And maybe we can get back to running the country the way it should be run."

Grissom added, "I doubt that he would have been impeached had the issue gone clear to the senate, since it would take a two-thirds vote to oust him... and that's a hell of a lot of senators who would have to put their futures on the line."

Tech graduate Sandy Martin said "I think it's a wise move, and long overdue. He'll be able to keep his pension and still won't go down in history as a proven criminal."

RANDY MILLER, a junior majoring in business management, commented that he "didn't think Nixon should resign. I mean, he gets \$60,000 a year if he resigns and nothing if he's kicked out." Miller added that "what with all the television coverage (of the judiciary committee hearings), it seems pretty definite that the Senate would have impeached him."

However, Miller maintained that Nixon "is no more guilty than past presidents. The main thing he did that was more wrong was simply to get caught."

Melissa Compton, a senior majoring in art education, agreed with the majority that Nixon's resignation is "probably the best thing for the country," but added "I don't know why he waited so long to give up the last two tapes. He would have gotten off otherwise, but you know he would have been impeached now... But I'm glad he's resigning, because it's enough of a scandal as it is."

Commenting on Nixon being able to keep his pension, Compton went on to say that "I think, personally, that he's been punished one heck of a lot already. He'll probably be disbarred. And it should be remembered that he HAS done a lot for the country internationally."

But perhaps the most concise reaction to the president's resignation came from junior journalism student Tom Shea, who responded simply with an emphatic "Hot Damn!"

...meets with approval

Editorial

Say goodnight, Dick

"You won't have Nixon to kick around anymore because, gentlemen, this is my last press conference."

—Richard M. Nixon, 1962

"I no longer have a strong base to continue... I have never been a quitter, but I must put the best interests of America..."

—President Richard M. Nixon, 1974

In all probability, we will never see another presidential resignation again. We may also never see another president so doggedly and so stubbornly refuse to leave his office in light of overwhelming incriminating evidence to which he admitted his guilt.

President Richard M. Nixon will go down as history's epitome of a political mystery. Many years from now, when we look back on Thursday, August 8, 1974 as one of America's most monumental tragedies, people will still shake their heads and ask, "Why? Why did a man of his political caliber ever resort to belittling, useless crimes?"

Even in his last minutes, as he gravely read his resignation speech, Nixon still eluded the accusations of the Watergate, and didn't address himself to the impeachable offenses which inevitably would have forced him to step down.

In his usual traditional manner, he did nothing more than pat himself on the back one last time for his achievements. Regardless of his assets to the country, Nixon now knows full well that he has terminated an otherwise sparkling political career by crashing and burning in a roar of flames for an asinine issue which he could've easily avoided.

It's easy for us to say what if he would've done such and such and what if he would've done... It's easy to say those things. And it WOULD'VE been reasonably simple to have avoided a scar which he will never erase.

The first time his cronies Haldeman and Ehrlichman came into his office and uttered the first words of Watergate, then and there he should've made his most logical political move. He should've gone before national audiences at that time and told us that he was dismissing his staff because of wrongdoings in Watergate and because "it was in the best interests of the country."

Sure, the press would've gotten on his case, but it certainly would not have come this far. There would've been maybe a week or two of criticism, but he could've absolved himself from the monstrosity. Most likely, he might well have been declared some kind of hero if...if...if...

But, there are no ifs and now there is no longer any President Nixon.

Many called him the mastermind of the political world. And this, quite candidly, I will agree to. However conservative and however

hateful and sinister Nixon may have appeared to us he will still go down as one of politics' best. The only catch is that he will also be noted as its worst.

Somehow the mandated election of 1972 affected King Richard like no other individual had ever been affected before — a belief that he, as a President of these states, could actually, single handedly, manipulate the American public. He must have really believed he could talk the country into doing whatever his twisted mind desired.

And quite frankly, it worked... at least for approximately two years. It took those two years to convince the American citizenship that they had indeed been conned by this little man with his band of crooks and his surplus of tape recorders.

One lesson which strikes me particularly is that the press is not a force to be reckoned with. Heavily criticized and blamed for creating an impossible situation for Nixon to be tried fairly, the press only pressed harder whenever the President continued to lie and distort the truth. The press did not serve as Nixon's judge and jury... it served as the public's tool of doubt. Nixon was his judge and jury and last night's resignation proved it.

With every piece of incriminating evidence uncovered the public doubt for Nixon's integrity increased. Could Nixon answer to those uncoverings honestly? Of course not. It took him two years, just like the country, to realize he had no more rabbits to pull from the hat.

And you know, his past was so successful and his achievements were so sound, that many of us actually waited patiently and confidently for him to pull that last trick. It never came off.

He continued his ego trip, without consideration for justice. He continued to tell lie upon lie upon lie, and in the process forgot that in order to tell so many lies his memory would have to be sharp as hell. This never came off either.

Why did he do those things? We may never know. I'm only going to await the book he surely will write. But, even then I wonder if he'll be the Nixon of the last two years.

Like so many, many others, I'm glad it's over. It has been a trying affair for this country, but it has most certainly reinforced the democratic system for all of us.

It's over. He's washed up and wasted. Even as I heard his trying words on television, even as I fully understood that it was truly a sad occasion for America, even as I tried to comprehend the motives, the reasons, the tactics, the chicanery of this episode of his life, I could only say with disgust and remorse: Goodnight, Dick.

—Robert Montemayor



'I DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED!'



WASHINGTON merry-go-round

by Jack Anderson

Anderson box scores Watergate events

WASHINGTON — Some occasional scorekeeping may help the public keep up with the games that are played in Washington.

For two years, the American people have been bombarded with charges and denials. Now President Nixon has confessed that he lied even to his own aides about his role in the Watergate cover-up.

Loyal White House aides were stunned, say our sources, when they heard excerpts from the 64 suppressed tapes. One White House source told us grimly that no man should have his most intimate manipulations exposed in such excruciating detail as the tapes reveal the President.

It's no secret, of course, that we have been in the forefront of those who have accused President Nixon of condoning lawlessness while he preached law and order.

For our pains, we have been hounded by government gumshoes. The notorious "plumbers" posted my name on the wall of their White House hangout as their chief target in the spring of 1972. They arranged with the Justice Department's Internal Security Division to stake out my house and tail me wherever I went.

At least four people had their phones tapped because they were suspected of giving us information. Others were interrogated while strapped to lie detectors. One suspected source was browbeaten until he broke down and wept.

My associate Les Whitten was arrested and handcuffed by FBI agents on phony charges that were quickly rejected by a grand jury. One of the "plumbers," G. Gordon Liddy, even started off to gun me down until he was stopped by a horrified Jeb Magruder.

Throughout it all, the White House assailed us with denials and denunciations. In light of the President's latest confession, now may be a good time to publish the box score:

—We reported "categorically" on April 26, 1973, that "President Nixon had no advance knowledge of the Watergate break-in and bugging." But we repeatedly charged, beginning as early as March 29, 1973, that he had approved the overall espionage-sabotage operation and the later cover-up. All of this is now confirmed in the White House tapes.

—As early as Jan. 11 and 15, 1973, we revealed for the first time that E. Howard Hunt had access to mysterious cash and that he had offered to buy the silence of fellow Watergate conspirators. We later learned the money had come from a \$350,000 cash fund which, we reported on April 19, 1973, had been stashed in the apartment of White House aide Fred LaRue. This has now developed into one of the most serious charges against President Nixon.

—We revealed on Aug. 6, 1971, that billionaire Howard Hughes had sent a \$100,000 cash gift to President Nixon. The money was delivered to his friend Bebe Rebozo who collected cash from "other fatcats," we wrote on Jan. 23, 1973, including the founders of the Winn-Dixie supermarket chain.

These facts have now been established beyond dispute.

—We tipped off Senate investigators that Rebozo had distributed the Hughes cash, in part, to the President's secretary, Rose Mary Woods, and his two brothers, Donald and Edward. The investigators got confirmation under oath from the President's former attorney, Herbert Kalmbach. To cover up this misuse of the Hughes money, the investigators believe, the White House took steps which led to the original Watergate break-in. Their theory that the whole Watergate fiasco grew out of an attempt to conceal the Hughes-Nixon connection has been spelled out now in a Senate Watergate Committee staff report.

—We revealed on Sept. 23, 1972, while Former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell was still riding high, that he had received copies of the Watergate wiretap reports. This was the first public charge that he was linked to the Watergate operation. The code name for the wiretap reports, we later disclosed, was "Gemstone." Mitchell denied his involvement under oath. "The first time I ever heard of Gemstone," he swore, "was in Jack Anderson's column." But a grand jury has now indicted him for conspiracy and perjury.

—Beginning on Oct. 3, 1972, we told in a series of columns how President Nixon had squandered the taxpayers' money on his San Clemente and Key Biscayne estates. A confidential Sept. 28, 1972, memo describes how the General Services Administration tried to hide the facts from us. The details were spread on the record, completely confirming our reports, during the House impeachment debate.

—We also wrote a series of columns, beginning Oct. 16, 1973, detailing how the President had escaped paying his fair share of taxes. Refuting his claim that the tax irregularities had been the work of subordinates, we reported on March 8, 1974, that he had checked over the controversial returns "page by page" before signing them. All of this has been confirmed in sworn testimony before the Joint Congressional Taxation Committee and the House Judiciary Committee.

—We were the first to confront ex-Vice President Spiro Agnew in 1971, according to his former press secretary Vic Gold, with charges that Agnew had been taking bribes from Maryland contractors. Agnew categorically denied the charges, and our sources refused to step into the open. So the story went unpublished for two years until government prosecutors nailed the former Vice President.

—We reported on April 10, 1974, that former Treasury Secretary John Connally was under investigation for alleged bribery, a "dramatic development," we wrote, "that could finish Connally as a presidential contender." Some newspapers, in picking up our story, quoted government investigators as saying the charges were "iffy." Now a grand jury has indicted Connally without any ifs.

—During our expose of ITT in March 1972, we accused both Atty. Gen. Richard Kleindienst and California's Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke of lying about their testimony in the case. Kleindienst has now pleaded guilty to making a "false statement" and Reinecke has been convicted of perjury.

We cite the box scores not to boast but to encourage public officials to tell the truth.

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- Include the name, address and telephone number of the writer(s)
- Be signed by the writer(s)
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ASTROS

200 courses offered

Enrollment begins Aug. 14 for fall evening classes

Tech is offering more than 200 opportunities this fall for students of all ages to attend school at night, studying subjects which range from marriage counseling to price and income theory.

Special registration for the night courses begins Aug. 14. The Department of Art is offering the greatest number of courses, 21, with subjects varying from an introduction to drawing to graduate level work in painting and sculpture.

Five of the university's six colleges offer night study, and the College of Engineering will continue its Flying Professors Program which allows off-campus students in the region to work toward the master's degree. On-Campus opportunities are available through the colleges of Agricultural Sciences, Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, Education and Home Economics.

A sampling illustrates the variety of course offerings - landscape architecture, experimental sculpture, botany, zoology, bacteriology, Latin

American literature, economics, creative writing, geology, German, linguistics, physiology of exercises, and European, Asian, British, Latin American, ancient and U.S. constitutional history.

Students may also study mathematics for teachers, music in contemporary society, physics, American government, advanced child psychology, criminology, theater activities, accounting, computers in business, personnel administration, school housing, educational psychology or home management for the physically handicapped.

Scores of other courses are on the complete list available through the Office of Academic Affairs, or the Division of Continuing Education.

Students may work toward a degree or take courses only because they want to advance their skills or enjoy learning.

Night students get a registration break in being able to register early, from 8 to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, or from 8 a.m. to 12 noon Saturday, beginning Aug. 14. Registration for the night courses will take

place in Building X-15, a temporary structure across the street from the Municipal Auditorium parking lot. Building X-15 will be closed during regular registration, Aug. 28-31 but will reopen for late registration Sept. 3-5. Part-time students working toward degrees or qualifying for certificates in education are encouraged to register Sept. 2-4, when special advisement services are available, according to Dr. Sam. E. Curl, associate vice president for Academic Affairs.

Individuals who already have made application for enrollment during the fall semester, he said, should follow the regular registration process. Students who have not previously enrolled in Tech will be asked to fill out standard admission forms at the time of the special registration. High school or college transcripts are not required for adults who take undergraduate courses for academic credit but not for a particular degree program. Those who take graduate courses for non-degree credit must have a transcript from the last college or university attended unless the information is on file at Tech.

"Any who want to enroll for degree credit should counsel with personnel in the Office of Admissions and the appropriate academic department prior to registration," Curl said.

Classes usually meet once a week for three hours or twice a week for one and a half hours per evening. Classes start at 6, 6:30 and 7 p.m. and none last past 10 p.m. Some courses require laboratory work in addition to lecture sessions. There is some cost saving in taking more than one three-hour course. The basic fees include \$78.25 plus a \$7 refundable property deposit for a three-hour course. For four hours' credit, the cost is \$86 plus the \$7 deposit, and for six hours' credit, the cost is \$101.50 plus the \$7 deposit. Laboratory fees are extra for some courses and students supply their own textbooks and supplies.

Henley given 594-year sentence

By JOHN LUMPKIN Associated Press Writer SAN ANTONIO (AP) — A state district court judge sentenced convicted Houston mass murderer Elmer Wayne Henley to 594 years in prison Thursday.

"Five-hundred and 94 years looks good in the newspapers and on TV but it really didn't mean much," Henley's lawyer said.

Henley was convicted in July of six of the 27 mass murders of youths. The jury assessed Henley's punishment at six 99-year terms and it was up to the Judge to formally sentence him.

Judge Preston Dial had the authority to order Henley's terms to run concurrently or consecutively.

As Dial read each of the sentences, the slender, pimply-faced youth stood before the bench with his hands clasped behind him. After each sen-

tence, appointed defense lawyer Will Gray gave formal notice of appeal to the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals.

Henley now goes to the Texas Department of Corrections in Huntsville to begin serving his sentences.

Officials of both the state board of pardons and paroles and the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) were asked what practical effect, if any, a judge's use of his discretion to make such sentences concurrent.

They said:

-A prisoner such as Henley is eligible for parole once he has credit for 20 years time in prison, regardless of the combination of sentences or whether they were consecutive or concurrent.

-All prisoners enter the TDC as "Class 1 good time" inmates. This means they receive 20 days

extra credit for each 30 days of good time served. Henley would be classified as such.

-Henley would be eligible to become a trusty, regardless of his sentences. If he became a trusty, he would receive 100 days credit for each 50 days of good time served.

With other minor credits, Henley could be eligible for parole in under nine years under optimum conditions. "But that doesn't mean he will get out then," said Gray, in the event Henley's convictions are upheld.

Figures show about half of Texas inmates serve their full terms, compared to about one-fourth in other states.

Dial's decision to make the sentences consecutive might affect an individual parole board member's decision about Henley, a spokeswoman for the parole board said in Austin. If so

that apparently would be the only practical effect on the consecutive 99-year terms.

"I hope he serves the rest of his natural born life in the Texas Department of Corrections," said Don Lambright, who prosecuted the case along with Harris County Houston District Atty. Carol Vance.

District attorneys can submit opinions to the state parole board when an inmate becomes eligible for parole consideration.

The formal sentencing is viewed by Gray as the conclusion of only the first stage of the case. If he fails at the state appellate level, he said, he plans to take the case to federal court.

The first stage included the week-long trial testimony of grisly details of a Houston area homosexual torture ring and ruthless killings of young boys, once their captors had finished

with them. Mary Pauline Henley, Henley's mother, remained confident Wednesday the case would be reversed.

Wiping back tears, Mrs. Henley said, "I knew it was coming today. It was just hard hearing him (the judge) standing up there saying it. That's what hurts."

Mrs. Henley said, "I am going back home, going back to work, going to get my kids in school and save up enough money to get me through the next trial." She was referring to any retrial of Henley, should the case be reversed.

Lambright was asked if all the questions about the mass murders had been answered. "The thing is really too broad, covers all kinds of people. I don't know that all the questions will ever be answered," he said.

Carrasco's widow suspected of aiding spouse's escape try

HUNTSVILLE (AP) — Authorities continued a search Thursday for the widow of slain convict Fred Gomez Carrasco and for two men accused of providing the weapons Carrasco used trying to break out of prison.

Rosa Carrasco, 26, is sought on a charge of providing an implement for Carrasco's escape attempt. Carrasco, another rebel convict, and two women hostages were killed Saturday at the "Walls" unit of the Texas prisons system. A third armed convict, Ignacio Cuevas, survived and is charged with capital murder.

Carrasco and two compatriots and three pistols in their escape attempt and an all-out effort is now underway to find out how the pistols got into the prison.

Four men have been charged with capital murder in Walker County for allegedly supplying the gun from the outside.

Don Michael Kolsten and William Henry Kolsen, brothers, are both in the Walker County jail under \$500,000 bond each.

Still sought are Jimmy Dan Brown and George S. Cisneros. Charges against all four were filed Tuesday and Wednesday before justice of the peace in Walker County.

Walker County Dist. Atty. Jerry Sandel said Thursday that so far Mrs. Carrasco is only charged with "providing an implement of escape."

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Historians find little similarity in ordeals of Nixon and Andrew Johnson

By SHELLY CAMPBELL
UD Reporter

By his resignation, Richard M. Nixon escaped the ordeal of impeachment to which Andrew Johnson was subjected in 1868.

Although the cases involve the only attempts in U.S. history to oust incumbent presidents from office, political observers and historians on the Tech faculty were unable to find many parallels between Nixon's and Johnson's predicaments.

"The impeachment trials of Andrew Johnson in 1868 and Richard Nixon in 1974 could have been similar only in that they both involve impeachment," said Dr. Ruth Wright, associate professor of government.

"THE IMPEACHMENT OF Johnson was political, he just plain got whipsawed," said Ralph Gray Jones, professor of government. "It's different with Nixon, it's obstruction of justice."

Nixon's impeachment goes deeper "than a bunch of sour old men up there (in Congress) trying to get him out of office," Jones said.

"There is not any doubt Nixon would have been convicted if he went to trial," said Dr. Paul Woods, professor of history. "In Johnson's case there was doubt. There is also more reason why Nixon should have had it easier."

In Nixon's case, Congress is really investigating presidential wrong - doing, said Wright. In Johnson's case, Congress was demonstrating their power under the Constitution to remove a president and replace him with a man of their own choice.

"Congress has leaned over backward for Nixon. In Johnson's trial they were much more out for blood.

"NIXON'S RESIGNATION will allow him to keep his secretary, pension and other benefits. He may have made a deal to resign if they promise scout's honor not to indict him," Woods said.

"The Joint Committee on Reconstruction was the impetus for Johnson's impeachment. The House voted for impeachment then worked up the articles. They weren't worried about legal niceties," Wright said.

The 11 articles against Johnson included eight violations of the tenure of office, a violation of the Army Appropriations Act of 1868, a general abusing of the power of the presidency and being an embarrassment to the people, Congress and courts.

The Violation of Tenure Act limited the power of the president to remove officials from office.

"JOHNSON'S CABINET was entirely Republican. The House used the technical charge of dismissing of a cabinet member (Secretary of War Edwin Stanton) against him," Woods said.

"Stanton had no loyalty to him and he was playing footsie with Congress. Johnson claimed the Act of Tenure was unconstitutional and he violated it. Fifty-seven years later the act was declared unconstitutional by the Court," Woods said.

Some think Johnson was right all along, but few think Nixon has been right all along, Woods said.

In the Army Appropriations Act of 1868, Congress had taken away the president's power as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

In the charge that Johnson had been an embarrassment to the people, Congress and courts, the committee said he had made speeches in a loud voice, Wright said.

JOHNSON WAS ACCUSED of interfering with Congress, said Woods. They also alleged that he maintained a harem in the White House and was a habitual drunk.

"This was ridiculous. Johnson was completely monogamous and one wife was enough trouble for him," Woods said.

"Biographers of Johnson say that he was a teetotaler. He was ill at the time when he was to take his vice presidential oath of office and he asked to stay in Tennessee and take the oath in his home. Lincoln implored him to come for the symbolism of the ceremony.

Johnson became ill right before the ceremony and some friends gave him some brandy to brace him up. He got to feeling better so he had some more and was drunk at the time the oath was administered and weaving quite a bit. From that time on he was known as "Andy the Sot," Wright said.

JOHNSON FACED a trial in a much more partisan Senate than Nixon would have had to cope with.

Johnson was technically a Democrat, elected on the Union ticket with Lincoln as a war Democrat. He was also the only southern senator who had not left the Senate at the beginning of the Civil War, Woods said.

"Of approximately 48 senators, nine were Democrats. This was still an emotional time. Being a member of the Democratic Party was equivalent to being a member of the party of treason," Woods said.

Johnson needed seven Republican votes to save him from impeachment. Nixon wouldn't have needed any Democrat votes if he could have had the backing of the Republicans, but he wouldn't have gotten them if he had gone to trial, Woods said.

"THERE WAS NO REAL necessity to get Johnson out of office," Wright said. "1868 was an election year and the Radical Republicans had power to veto override and the control of the executive."

Johnson aggravated Congress by vetoing the Freedman's Bureau Bill. Congress lacked one vote to override his veto.

"Representative Thaddeus Stevens was willing to do anything to achieve his means," Wright said. "He wanted to see the Congress evolve into a parliamentary body. All branches of government are to be equal but Congress is more equal than the others as to the powers it has."

Stevens created a veto-proof Congress by picking out three Democrats and having them expelled through a House vote. The Senate, following Stevens example, expelled Sen. Stockton of New Jersey to

insure a two-thirds majority in both houses.

"FOR A WHILE THE law making was a five-step process of the House passing a bill, the Senate passing it, the president vetoing it, the House overriding it and the Senate overriding it," Wright said. "They had totally nullified the President's veto."

Johnson was in an impossible position. Lincoln would have had his problems if he had been alive, Wright said.

"Winston Churchill once said some men are fortunate at the hour of death. I don't believe in shooting presidents but Lincoln was fortunate in the hour of his death. He stood at the pinnacle. He may be couldn't have handled the reconstruction," Jones said.

"Johnson wasn't prepared for the problems either and Americans tend to turn on presidents they don't choose.

"JERRY FORD ONCE got a bee in his bonnet and wanted to impeach Justice Douglas. He said an impeachable offense was what the House considered impeachable. He doesn't like to talk about that much now," Jones said.

"There was no vice president under Johnson. Only in recent years has a president been able to select a vice president in case the office was vacated. The Speaker of the House, Schuyler Colfax, would have become president had Johnson been impeached.

"Colfax was quite modest about it and withdrew to his home to await the outcome. Gerald Ford is quite visible. I guess all vice presidents do is to wait to get the president's job," Wright said.

"Johnson brought a lot of troubles on himself. He was utterly without tact and diplomacy. Reminds me of our present character (Nixon)," Woods said.

Impeachment proceedings for Johnson began at the first of the summer of 1868 and by mid-July they had given up. At that time Johnson only lacked seven months to complete his term.

IF JOHNSON HAD BEEN impeached, it wouldn't have affected the country. We had a congressional government from 1865 until McKinley's administration, Wright said.

"Lincoln exercised more signaled-handed power than any president in our history because of the grave national crisis of the Civil War. Franklin Roosevelt and Theodore Roosevelt exerted a great influence over the country but they worked with Congress. But as far as raring back and doing things on their own Lincoln did the most then Nixon," Wright said.

"Nixon's problem is that there's not a great national crisis going on to take people's minds off him," Wright said.

"The last 40 years the power of the president has increased and Congress has allowed this to happen. From the depression on, the president has been given a more and more decisive voice. Nixon could do anything he wanted to," Wright said.

IN NOVEMBER AND December of 1972, Congress

passed a water pollution bill and the President vetoed it. Congress then passed it over his veto right before they went home for Christmas. Nixon then impounded the funds. This said that it didn't matter what Congress writes into law.

In January 1974, John Ehrlichman was asked if it was a little high handed to impound funds passed by Congress and he said no, the President should be the one who decides these things and the United States had a one-man government, Wright said.

"Congress has gotten to be such a comfortable place," Wright said. "Nixon had the power to authorize anything to achieve what he wanted and Congress has been dodging its responsibility."

"There has never been anyone who has had power who has not misused it somewhat," Jones said. "My father abused his power on me."

"AMERICANS ARE AN understanding people and they will put up with a little misuse of power. Every president except George Washington, he was a saint of course, has misused power. But Nixon's cold-blooded abuse of power, we don't see that very often," Jones said.

Nixon's impeachment is totally different from Johnson's, Wright said. "It's the first serious investigation and I believe they have gone at it quite seriously and thoroughly.

"Congress is going much slower now. Every state in the union supported Nixon in the election except Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. He had a lot more popular backing than Johnson did. The 39th Congress had great support from its constituents and they had no sense of outrage," Wright said.

"I get tickled over members of Congress saying it would have been a traumatic experience for the country if Nixon had been impeached. We're not traumatized. I can't wait until the next episode. It's traumatic for the congressmen who would have had to vote," Wright said.

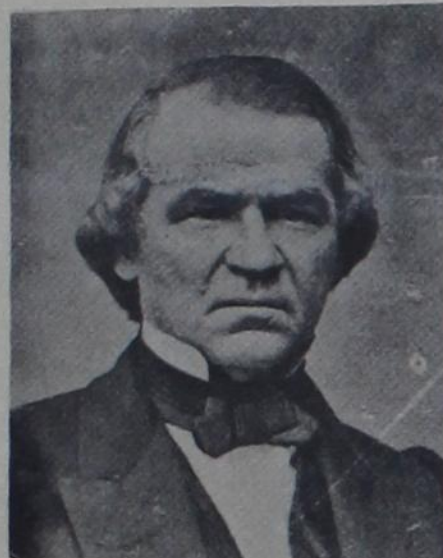
"IT WOULD HAVE BEEN a greater trauma for the country if Nixon had stayed in office," Woods said.

"It would be more advantageous for the Republicans to get Nixon out," Wright said. "Jerry Ford was the Republican floor leader and is a tremendously amiable man and likable individual, though Lyndon Johnson often said that Jerry Ford had played football without a helmet too long."

"In all fairness we must say that Nixon has accomplished considerable achievements in the field of foreign relations," Woods said.

"I was alive when Edward VIII abdicated but it wasn't as big as this," Jones said. "Just like the Civil War was one thing and reconstruction was another. To chuck Nixon out is one thing but the big thing will be to get the country on the right road and going again.

"Maybe this experience has opened our eyes and we'll be more careful with the responsibilities that lie with us," Jones said.



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History of accusations

Nixon political career leaves question of capabilities

By FRANK CORMIER
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) — Once hailed as a political miracle worker, Richard M. Nixon has seen his election triumphs reduced to ashes, leaving many Americans wondering if he really did have that sure touch for politics.

How could a smart politician permit the Watergate burglary, which seemed safely consigned as a footnote to history in early 1973, to mushroom into the most shattering disaster ever to overtake an American president?

Some observers questioned Nixon's credentials as a master politician even before Watergate.

Take the big "Nixon miracle" of 1968 when the onetime vice president captured the highest office just six years after seemingly renouncing all political ambition with the emotional declaration, "You won't have Nixon to kick around any more because, gentlemen, this is my last press conference."

He had, of course, just lost a race for governor of California and, in anger and frustration, pronounced his own political obituary or so it seemed at the time.

The 1968 Nixon comeback indeed had its dramatic elements. But his campaign that year, against a Democratic opponent hobbled by close association with an unpopular Lyndon B. Johnson, hardly offered proof that winner Nixon was a politician with a sure touch.

In late September, with the campaign well under way, the Gallup Poll gave Nixon a 15-point edge over Democrat Hubert H. Humphrey. A landslide appeared in the making.

Nixon held a news conference at which he outlined a careful strategy to court the votes of key states and insure that his campaign "peaked" — a word

Nixon has used often — precisely on election day.

It didn't happen that way. A cautious Nixon frittered away his enormous advantage as the campaign progressed. Election day found him the winner by less than 500,000 votes — an advantage measured as a fraction of one per cent of the 73 million ballots cast.

Many Humphrey partisans contended their man would have won had the campaign continued for another week with Nixon sticking to his play-it-safe strategy.

Similarly, Nixon appeared to toss away an excellent opportunity to win the presidency over John F. Kennedy in 1960. As the incumbent Republican vice president for eight years, Nixon came closer to being a household name and, at the start of the campaign, enjoyed a 53-47 Gallup Poll edge over Kennedy.

Perhaps due in large measure to a cocky but unwise decision to join the lesser-known Kennedy in a series of broadcast debates watched by an estimated 85 million Americans, Nixon saw his safe advantage erode until his challenger emerged the winner in the closest presidential election in 76 years.

Even as President, and quite apart from Watergate horrors, Nixon's political acumen was not above challenge despite his easy 1972 re-election by a historic margin.

Try as Nixon did, he never was able to generate public fervor for a broad package of domestic initiatives he variously labeled The New Federalism and The Second American Revolution.

While voters greeted most of his domestic legislation with a ho-hum attitude, aides said in Nixon's defense that such innovative concepts have no impact on individual voters until they are put in place.

Nixon had better luck in staking out positions on emotional issues that appealed to segments of his core constituency — opposition to busing to achieve racial integration and support for federal aid to parochial schools.

In the foreign affairs area, Nixon influenced voters in a way he couldn't manage in domestic policy. He showed finesse, and perhaps a good sense of timing, in working with Henry A. Kissinger to promote

A Navy veteran returned from the South Pacific, lawyer Nixon entered politics in 1946 by invitation.

Republican neighbors in Whittier, Calif., were seeking a candidate to challenge Jerry Voorhis, a 10-year House veteran. Nixon's name was suggested and he got the assignment.

The campaign transformed Nixon into a controversial political figure — and a winner.

'How could a smart politician permit the Watergate burglary to mushroom into such a shattering disaster?'

rapprochement with mainland China and détente with the Soviet Union — moves that would have aroused intense opposition a few years earlier.

Nixon brought to the White House a long-established reputation as a hard-nosed infighter from past campaigns. However, except for a brief and ineffectual fling in the 1970 off-year elections, he largely eschewed the harsh rhetoric of the past.

Tough campaign tactics — some critics called them dirty tricks — marked the early Nixon on the stump. He played so rough that the late Harry S. Truman threatened in the 1950s to punch him on sight.

Controversy was the hallmark of campaigns that brought a youthful Nixon to successive seats in the House and Senate.

He won by a surprising 65,860 votes to 49,994.

How he won is a question still debated. The Nixon campaign focused on a claim, denied by Voorhis, that the Democrat was the appointed choice of the CIO-Congress of Industrial Organizations-Political Action Committee and, more important, that the PAC was a tool of communism. Voorhis was forced to fight a defensive battle all the way.

Voorhis, known to be anti-Communist, later described

Nixon as "quite a ruthless opponent." The Republican challenger argued that "our campaign was a very honest debate on the issues."

Elevated to national prominence by his successful pursuit of Alger Hiss, former State Department official who denied having links to a Communist spy ring but ultimately was convicted of perjury, Nixon decided to try for the Senate in 1950.

His opponent was a liberal Democrat, Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas. Nixon linked her with then-Rep. Vio Marcantonio of New York, well known for slavishly following the Communist party line. Nixon won with better than 59 per cent of the vote, again accused of unfair campaign tactics.

The young Californian had served only 18 months in the Senate when a political amateur, Dwight D. Eisenhower, chose him as his GOP running mate in the 1952 campaign.

The ticket seemed unbeatable but was rudely jolted when it was disclosed that a group of California businessmen had contributed over \$18,000 to a fund to help Nixon meet the expenses of his Senate office. Some Republican leaders urged that Nixon be dumped from the ticket at once. Eisenhower hesitated.

The crisis reached a climax when Nixon, deciding to make a fight of it, went on national television to defend himself with his famous "Checkers speech," so-called because of a reference

he made to the family's cocker spaniel.

"Not one penny of the \$18,000 or any money of that type went for my personal use," he declared.

It was an emotional, carefully staged performance, and it worked.

"You're my boy," said a relieved Eisenhower and, at 39, Nixon became the youngest vice president in 96 years.

Vice President Nixon held some public attention during Eisenhower's two terms by globe-trotting on the President's behalf and unlimbering his oratory on behalf of GOP candidates in off-year elections.

He remained a figure of controversy. Harold Stassen mounted a "dump Nixon" drive in 1956.

For a time Eisenhower seemed uncertain whether to line up with Stassen or support his vice president. In the end

Nixon was renominated and kept his office for four more years.

Defeated for the presidency by Kennedy in 1960 by one-tenth of one per cent of the popular vote, Nixon returned to California to practice law and ponder his political future.

Deciding to sit out the 1964 campaign on the assumption that Kennedy would again be the Democratic nominee, Nixon opted to run for governor of California in 1962. The governorship would be a vehicle for keeping him out of presidential politics in '64 and open the way for a fresh presidential bid in 1968.

Polls convinced Nixon he had a good chance to oust the state's

incumbent Democratic governor, Edmund G. "Pat" Brown Sr. But the election returns proved otherwise and prompted an embittered Nixon to hold what came to be known as his morning-after "last press conference."

Nixon's renunciation of politics seemed complete. He gave up his home base in California and moved to New York to become a Wall Street lawyer.

But Nixon could not resist the pull of the campaign scene. He kept busy stumping for Republican candidates every other autumn and, in the process, stored up political due bills that he collected to make his 1968 comeback.

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White House crisis touches off jitters throughout world

The White House crisis has touched off jitters in the world's trouble spots.

In the Middle East and in Vietnam the march of events in Washington is viewed with foreboding.

A government official in Saigon said Thursday the last act in the Watergate drama is giving North Vietnam and the Viet Cong just the right opportunity for an all-out offensive.

"The disturbances in the United States, its political problems, would tie the hands of America even if it wanted to help us," said the official who declined identification.

He said the fall of President Nixon could mean that the next few months would be the most dangerous for South Vietnam.

The assessment was made at a time when the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong have stepped up attacks in the central and northern parts of the country and the U.S. House of Representatives has voted to cut further military aid to South Vietnam.

Reports from Washington say that North Vietnam has put some of six home-based divisions on the alert.

In both Israel and the Arab countries, alarm over the U.S. predicament has surfaced.

Most Arab countries, particularly Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia, were gambling heavily that an over-all settlement with Israel would be reached during Nixon's term.

Egypt was reported Thursday to be re-examining its heavy reliance on the United States to guarantee Israel's further withdrawal from Arab lands captured during the 1967 war.

In Jerusalem, the newspaper Maariv has expressed fear that a change in the White House could threaten the disengagement agreements negotiated by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Israeli military leaders have warned of a big military buildup in Syria. Premier Yitzhak Rabin said Syria, Iraq and perhaps even Jordan might surpass Egypt in an "unparalleled arms race."

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4 Organization
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12 Island of the South Seas
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15 Opera
18 Hawkeye state
19 Opera
20 Foamy
22 African antelope
23 The liard, for one
24 Actress — Schneider
25 Opera: — Giovanni
28 Mouth in Cuenavaca
29 Before
30 Small goby
31 Chemical suffix
32 Protective influence
33 Ancient Syria
34 Baseball great; — Speaker
35 A certain joint
36 Defeat decisively (coll.)
38 Venezuelan copper center
39 Opera: Wagner
43 Below the true pitch
44 California wine district
45 Inventor Whitney
46 Associate
47 Hardy novel heroine
48 Stupid person (coll.)

DOWN
1 Pat
2 — pro nobis
3 Opera: Orfeo ed —

4 Reading mastication, as taffy
5 Tree-snake
6 Suffix: state of being
7 Prosperity's counterpart (2 words)
8 Main artery
9 Initial (ab.) A.D.
10 A kind of ranch
11 Enzyme
16 Opera: Puccini
17 Industrious
20 Son of Cuch
21 Musical
22 Opera: — Once — a
23 Opera: — Puccini
24 Opera: The daughter of the —
25 Period from 476 to 1450 A.D.
26 Semiprecious stone
27 City in Alaska
30 Opera: — Lescaut
32 He was (Lat.)
34 Peevish
35 Operatic solos
36 Cubicle
37 Monetary unit of Iran
38 Certain snakes
39 Fine arts degree (ab.)
40 Woman's name
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'74 could be year for Longhorns' SWC streak to end

By MIKE HALLMARK
Sports Editor

1968 was the year that two of history's most momentous streaks began. Just six short years ago Richard M. Nixon began his never to be forgotten term as President of the United States and Darrell Royal's Texas Longhorns began their unprecedented six straight Southwest Conference championships. 1974 looks like it could be the year for both streaks to end.

A betting man has to give Daddy D's chances of maintaining his streak the better odds. Nixon has been forced by the Supreme Court to tip his hand and his situation is easy to judge with most of the facts in at last. Royal, on the other hand, has not tipped his hand and the potential of his Longhorns rests on a factor which nobody can judge: the condition of Roosevelt Leaks' knee.

With Leaks, Texas is able to eke out a small distance between themselves and the rest of the league; without him they drop back and have to start competing again. A controversy has arisen surrounding whether Rosey will play in 1974. Royal and the knee doctor say he won't. Rosey said he would play ten games starting with Tech. He doesn't want to waste time, he has things to do like turn pro and let the World Football League and the National Football League fight over his services. Who to believe? Maybe Judge John J. Sirica should subpoena Rosey's X-rays to settle the controversy.

ROYAL IS KNOWN as a master psychologist disguised behind that "down home country" manner. One wonders what impact the sight of their All-America fullback trotting onto the field in Jones Stadium in September might have on a bunch of Longhorns facing a tough opponent like the Tech Red Raiders. A good guess would say it would have a helluva effect and could be what DKR is aiming at all along.

With or without Leaks, Royal has the horses to win. He has two talented junior quarterbacks fighting it out for the starting role. Marty Akins (6-0, 200) had the job last year as a sophomore but classmate Mike Presley (6-2, 203) played impressively in the Cotton Bowl after Akins lack of passing ability was forcibly shown by the Nebraska Cornhuskers. The two start even in fall drills.

Fullback is a key position in the wishbone and one has to go

on the assumption Leaks won't play. If he doesn't, then the starter should be junior David Bartek (5-10, 205). Bartek does not have Leaks' breakaway potential but he is a solid fullback. Insiders are looking for superback Earl (The Tyler Rose) Campbell to fill the breach. The freshman from Tyler led his team to the AAAA state title last year and established himself as a legend among Texas high school runningbacks. However, it should be midseason before he is ready to step in and play as even Campbell has to have some time to adjust.

THE HALFBACKS ARE two small speedsters who have never lived up to their inflated high school reputations. Joey Aboussie (5-8, 190) is quick and a good blocker but has played ordinarily as a two year starter. Don Burris (5-10, 195) is a quality runner who has spent most of his time on the injured list at Texas. He has never gone through an entire season healthy. If either falters, sophomore Raymond Clayborn (6-1, 185) could be shifted back to halfback from split end. Clayborn is a speed merchant who could add extra burners to the wishbone.

If Clayborn moves back to the backfield then senior Pat Padgett (5-8, 175) will inherit the split end position. Padgett also has a lot of speed but does not have the ability of last year's graduated duo of Jimmy Moore and Pat Kelly. The tight end is solid with junior Tommy Ingram (6-5, 228) firmly entrenched.

Texas lost everybody's All-America Bill Wyman at center but Bob Tresch (6-4, 240) will do a good job although not an All-America by any stretch of the imagination. Bruce Hebert (5-11, 219) is a little pocket rocket of a guard who will be All-Conference easily. His runningmate is a solid veteran in junior Will Willcox (6-3, 238). The tackles show no drop in efficiency. Junior Rick Thurman (6-5, 235) could be All-America before he's through and some say classmate Bob Simmons (6-5, 261) could be even better. The Longhorn offensive front is no worry to Royal as it is probably the best in the league.

Defensively, Royal has another good defensive forward wall. His tackle tandem of senior Fred Curran (6-4, 240) and Doug English (6-4, 247) is the best pair in the conference and English is an All-America candidate. Junior Rick Burleson is firmly in the saddle at one end while huge junior David McLeod (6-2, 254) is on the other flank.

TEXAS' LINEBACKERS ARE quality also. Senior Wade

Johnston (6-1, 226) is All-Conference at inside linebacker while sophomore David Nelson (6-0, 210) should earn that distinction eventually. The outside linebacker is three year starter and big play artist Sherman Lee (6-1, 225) while the rover is talented junior Adrian Ford (5-11, 202).

Texas was burned on long passes last year, most notably by Oklahoma, and Royal thinks he has a secondary which can cut down on those bombs. Senior Terry Melancon (5-11, 190) is at left half while talented soph Paul Jette (5-9, 180) is at right half. The safety is the lightest player in the conference but sophomore Joe Bob Bizzell (5-7, 145) is tough as a boot and is a ball hawk at safety.

In summary, this should be the year the Longhorns don't go

to the Cotton Bowl. I see an early season loss in Lubbock to Tech which will drop the Horns to being co-champions with the Raiders (the Raiders aren't invincible either). Tech hits the Horns early which may be a blessing for a change because if Leaks does play he will still be very, very rusty and if Campbell is in harness he will still be making the adjustment to college football and Tech's defense will be tough to make an adjustment on.

VITAL FACTS: Texas finished with an 8-2 record last season, 7-0 in conference. The Longhorns lost 31 lettermen and return 30. They return six offensive starters and six defensive. Predicted finish — co-champions but unable to go to the Cotton Bowl.

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