

U. S. action angers Cuban delegation

Cuba accused the United States Wednesday of "arbitrary and discriminatory action" in prohibiting a Cuban delegation from participating in an international sugar conference in Louisiana.

The Fidel Castro regime declared that the 19 Cuban sugar technicians now in New Orleans after flying there uninvited Tuesday were willing "to assume any risks" while insisting on their "legitimate rights."

Although ordered by U.S. officials to return to Cuba, the technicians have refused to do so.

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department said Cuba had agreed to permit two American planes to land in Havana and fly out the 236 passengers of a 747 jumbo jet hijacked Monday.

The Cuban government indicated the airliner and its 15-man crew would be allowed to leave the Cuban capital sometime Wednesday,

said State Department press officer Charles W. Bray.

He said Cuba indicated the condition of the runways made it unsafe for the loaded 747 to take off from the Havana airport.

The developments came as Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin continued his visit to Cuba.

Kosygin flew into Jose Marti International Airport Tuesday while the American Airlines plane sat on the runway. Its crew and passengers, which included three sky marshals and an off-duty FBI agent, were lodged in a Havana hotel.

Havana radio monitored in Miami said that for the United States to deny the Cuban technicians visas to enter the country to attend the sugar meeting was "another instance of the

arbitrary and imperialistic policy of the Yankee government, abusing its condition as host country to injure our fatherland."

It declared the Cuban people strongly supported the "valiant and appropriate attitude of the Cuban technicians" in their refusal to leave the country.

Their arrival in a red, white and blue Russian-built plane surprised U.S. officials who ordered them to return to Cuba because they lacked visas.

The State Department said Cuban officials were advised Sept. 24 that visas would not be approved. It said this was in line with a practice of not issuing visas to Cubans unless they are members of official delegations to the United Nations or other international organizations of which Cuba is a member.

There had been speculation that Castro was attempting to bargain the fate of the jumbo jet for visas for the sugar delegation, but the later announcement that the 747's passengers would be flown out and the aircraft allowed to leave appeared to dispel such fears.

There was no further Cuban announcements either on the activities of the Soviet premier, who was said to be on a "visit of friendship," his first to the island since late 1967.

Liberal Arts College given S&H grant

Dean W. David Maxwell of the College of Liberal Arts was presented a \$2,000 Sperry and Hutchinson Foundation grant.

The grant will be used to fund a series of speakers at the university. The free public lectures include such speakers as U.S. Sen. William Proxmire and Dr. Robert R. Gilruth of NASA. A&M's Political Forum and Great Issues Committees are cooperating on the lecture series entitled "Science, Technology and Public Policy."

A&M receives Kodak grant

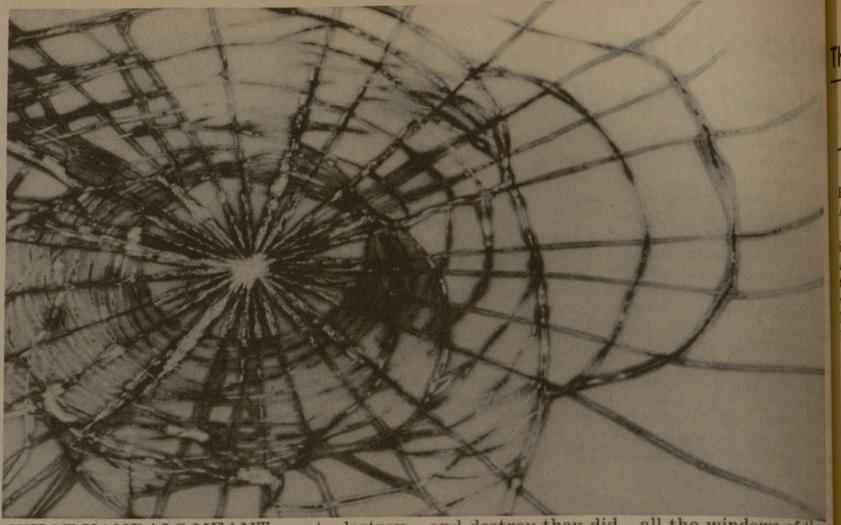
A&M has received a \$2,750 unrestricted grant from Eastman Kodak Co. under a program that benefits institutions graduating Kodak employees.

The grant is based on the number of graduates from A&M joining Kodak within five years after graduation and presently completing their fifth year of company employment.

Kodak contributes \$250 for each year of academic work completed by the employee at the undergraduate or graduate level.

A&M graduates honored in the 1971 grant, all Texas Eastman Co. employees, are Robert C. Beasley, attended A&M three years and received a B.B.A. degree in 1963 and M.B.A. in 1964, \$750; James F. Crouch, two years with B.S. degree in 1966, \$500; Charles R. Risinger, two years with B.S. in 1966, \$500, and Thomas A. Smith, four years with B.S. in 1966, \$1,000.

A&M is one of 116 publicly supported colleges and universities to receive direct grants from the company's 1971 Educational Aid Program.



WHAT VANDALS MEANT was to destroy—and destroy they did—all the windows of the soon to be junked Texas Zephyr train. Apparently they did not intend for it to turn out this way. This accidental art resulted when a rock was thrown against an opaque window, creating a brilliant galaxy and the shock waves. (AP Wirephoto)

Agnew criticizes U. N.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President Spiro T. Agnew said Wednesday the United Nations has become a paper tiger and a "propaganda sound board for the left." But he added U.S. membership is worthwhile because "it is good to be in the other guy's huddle."

The vice president said the United States should reassess its financial contributions to the United Nations, the diplomatic importance it assigns the world organization, and its system for distributing foreign aid.

He said the General Assembly made a bad decision Monday night when it voted to oust Nationalist China and seat Peking, "but I've never felt, honestly, that the United Nations has served the interests of the United States diplomatically in any important sense."

"The U.N. has increasingly become a sounding board for the left," Agnew said in an interview with The Associated Press, "and this indicates to me that its going to continue this way . . ."

"My judgment is that we will move away from assigning a position of predominant importance to that body until such time as there is a more even balance and fairness exhibited by the member nations."

Amid conservative clamor in Congress for a cut in U.S. contributions to the United Nations, Agnew said he favors a reassessment of the American payments, but not because of the vote that spurned the administration's two-China seating policy.

"I've always taken the position that it should have been

reappraised many years ago," he said. "I don't see any reason why we should pay such a predominant amount of the tab . . ."

Agnew said the United States should reappraise the way it distributes foreign assistance.

"... Our aid structures are so complicated sometimes that the recipients of our assistance don't even realize who's helping them," he said.

"That's why I think we'd be better off instead of using the U.N. framework through these international groupings, if we'd do more on our own and selectively for our own interests."

Forty-four of the 76 nations that cast U.N. votes to oust Nationalist China are among recipients of U.S. assistance under a \$3.2 billion foreign-aid bill now before the Senate.

Brezhnev accuses U.S. of 'backstage' intrigue

PARIS (AP) — Leonid I. Brezhnev accused the United States at a formal dinner Wednesday night of intriguing with Red China to settle the Vietnam war "behind the backs of the Vietnamese people."

Repeating a theme that has appeared frequently in the Moscow press, the Soviet Communist party chief said "backstage intrigues" or attempts to impose a solution would fail.

It seemed surprising that Brezhnev would use a dinner for President Georges Pompidou, his official host, as a forum to attack both Washington and Peking.

Brezhnev did not mention China by name, but the formula was a familiar one. After saying "American aggression" in Indochina was an obstacle to peace, Brezhnev added: "There is only one way to a solution of the In-

dochina conflict and that is an end to the foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the people of that region of the world.

"No solution can be found to this problem by attempts to impose a foreign will on Vietnam by force, or by intrigues carried on backstage behind the backs of the Vietnamese people."

Brezhnev's allusion to the possibility of a Chinese-American agreement on Vietnam was an indication of the persistent Soviet uneasiness about President Nixon's decision to visit Peking.

Brezhnev also spoke of the "energetic actions of our two countries favoring the convocation" of a European security conference. He said the conference for which Moscow has been pushing would take place next year.

His reference to preparations followed reports from diplomatic

sources earlier Wednesday that Brezhnev and Pompidou had reached agreement in principle on a procedural formula clearing the way for a conference by the end of next year.

Sources said the formula involved a link between the completion of the Big Four protocol on Berlin and the ratification by West Germany of its treaties with Soviet Union and Poland.

Pompidou and Brezhnev reportedly agreed to a target date of autumn 1972 for the opening of the conference.

Aside from a few devoted French Communists who applauded him in his rare public appearances, Frenchmen seem to have greeted the Kremlin leader with indifference. Jewish groups have been protesting the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union and some have shouted hostile slogans at him.

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