

## Senate endorsement given to military aid

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate completed its two-step revival of the foreign aid program Thursday by passing a \$1.5 billion military aid measure.

Before voting 65 to 24 to approve the bill, the Senate reversed \$318 million to it in response to a warning that reductions might jeopardize U. S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

Together with the \$1.1 billion economic aid bill passed Wednesday night, the military bill provides a \$2.6 billion package in place of the \$2.9 billion measure rejected just 13 days ago.

The bill now goes to the House

which earlier this year voted \$3.4 billion for the aid program, just \$100 million below the Nixon administration's request.

The immediate parliamentary path for the aid program still appears clouded—and funds may run out temporarily next Monday. But the Senate action appears to assure the program will continue for now, though at a reduced level.

The administration won a major victory when the Senate voted 46 to 42 for an amendment by Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, to restore \$318 mil-

lion cut by the Foreign Relations Committee.

It rejected 46 to 43 a move to lower the bill's \$341 million spending ceiling on U.S. operations in Cambodia.

But the bill, as passed, contains Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield's amendment calling for total U.S. withdrawal from Indochina within six months as well as a series of restrictions on the aid program opposed by the administration.

Mansfield charged that, by approving \$400 million more for arms aid than economic assistance the Senate had put the

emphasis of the aid program on "the weapons of destruction, on military might."

Chairman J. W. Fulbright, D-Ark., of the Foreign Relations Committee, who failed in a move to cut the arms aid program earlier Thursday, said "I had hoped we would take a different approach and give emphasis to another place."

A telephone call from Secretary of State William P. Rogers to Scott, promising that the administration would promptly spend \$85 million in supporting assistance for Israel, appeared to have helped carry the Stennis amendment.

### On, off campus

## Oceanography growing quickly

LARRY MARSHALL Staff Writer

Pollution problems in the Gulf of Mexico and studies of fishery productivity in the Antarctic are but two of the research problems undertaken by the Department of Oceanography.

The department conducts research on a world-wide scale while teaching the many-faceted science of oceanography to its students.

"We have a faculty of 26 and employ 110 other support personnel such as scientists and technicians," said Dr. R. A. Geyer, department head. The present facilities are spread out over the campus in four buildings, Bizzell Hall, Goodwin Hall, Olin E. Rogge Research Center, and the library.

In the new Oceanography and Meteorology Building due to be completed next fall, we will have most of the basement and seven floors. This will let us expand our staff and give us many more classrooms and lecture areas," explained Geyer.

"When we get into the new building we will be able to offer several new courses. Some of these will be in cooperation with the College of Engineering which is formulating a new curriculum called Ocean Engineering. This will be the study of water and engineering factors that apply to

the design and construction of structures in the water," said Geyer.

The oceanography curriculum is a graduate-study program. "There is not a specific, set undergraduate degree in oceanography, because it is not a basic science. We draw on all sciences to do our work," Geyer said.

There are six sub-disciplines in the curriculum: biological, chemical, geological, geophysical, meteorological, and physical. The student chooses the one best suited to his interests and his qualifications. Most of the students come into the program with an undergraduate degree in science and no previous oceanographic training.

The department is taking an active part in the Sea Grant Program recently awarded to A&M. "Our part is mainly doing research on specific oceanic problems for the program. It is administered by the Center of Marine Resources," said Geyer.

"One of the problems we are working on now concerns the natural oil seeps in the Gulf of Mexico. We are trying to 'fingerprint' the key chemical characteristics of this oil so when oil and tar deposits are found on the beaches, we can tell their origins. This way we can tell if the pollution is man-made or a natural occurrence," explained Geyer. Eight oil companies are also

helping with this project.

"We are doing research in the Wedel Sea in the Antarctic Ocean to study the productivity of fisheries. We can then apply much of this information to fish production in the Gulf," commented Geyer.

Another major research program the department is engaged in is the establishment of guidelines on pollution. "We are checking the concentrations of key pollutants in the ocean to set a baseline for future reference. Much of this is affected by the Mississippi River which carries pollutants into the Gulf. Then currents smear them all up and down the coast," said Geyer.

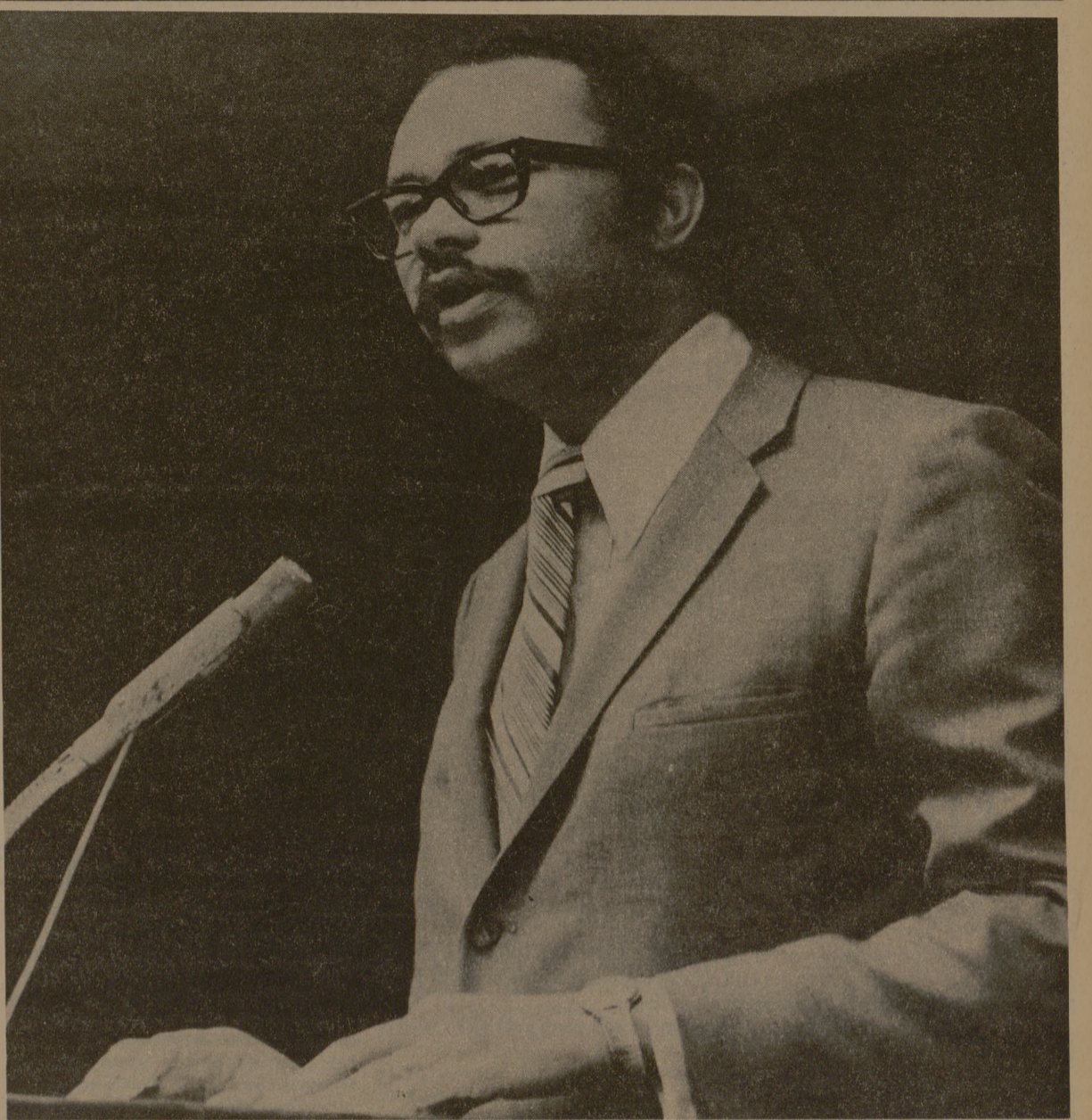
The present curriculum integrates students' textbook learning with research being done by the department. "The students work on their dissertations using information they have obtained from cruises on our research ships," Geyer said. This provides the student with valuable experience.

The department offers two undergraduate courses. These are 205, which is a one hour course designed to familiarize the student with the field, and 401, which is a course to broaden the scientific knowledge of other science majors.

Two ships are operated by the oceanography department for research purposes. One operates in deep-water and is named the Alaminos. The other is a shallow-water craft and is named the Orea. The U.S. Navy is building a new ship for the department's use. It will be ready in about 18 months. A new \$200,000 staging area and maintenance facility is being built on Pelican Island to handle these ships.

"The field of oceanography is

expanding rapidly and the opportunities are excellent," stressed Geyer. Major areas of future development include underwater habitation facilities, design of offshore loading and unloading facilities for ships with drafts too deep to come into conventional ports, and the development of new species of fish for food uses. The ocean is an untapped natural resource of the future, said Geyer.



A black's view of the state government was presented Thursday afternoon by Rep. Curtis Graves of Houston. Please see accompanying story. (Photo by Joe Matthews)

## Black representative Graves raps state government

By SUE DAVIS News Editor

The Texas Constitution has so restricted state legislators, it is almost impossible for them to do their job, Curtis Graves, black state representative from Houston, said Thursday.

Speaking to an enthusiastic standing-room-only audience at a Political Forum presentation, Graves railed against the Texas government which he claims is in the hands of large corporations.

"I may have been a little ahead of my time," Graves said, when he fought for minimum wages for Mexican-Americans and for black history printed in the history books.

"I may have been a little ahead of my time when I said we needed a two-party system in this state," he added. Graves is a Democrat, but he said he would have no qualms about voting for a Republican. He believes people should vote for the man and not for the party.

Graves continued that he may have been ahead of his time when he ran for mayor of Houston.

He said he may have been ahead of his time when he said Gov. Preston Smith would make Texas a national laughing-stock or when he demanded earlier this year that Gus Mutscher, Tommy Shannon and Bill Healy resign from their positions of authority because of the stock fraud scandal.

"I may be a little ahead of my time today when I say that the money-manipulated government of Texas is going to fall," Graves said. "It's time for us to get the government out of the hands of the big corporations and into

the hands of the people."

Graves accused Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes of killing the redistricting bill in the Senate, forcing the job on a redistricting board. The new districts could then be drawn up the way Barnes, whom Graves referred to as "his eminence," wanted them to be, he continued.

The new districts were the "best example of gerrymandering ever seen in the deep South," Graves said.

Referring to Barnes, Graves commented, "All of us should do everything we can to see that that kind of politician is not returned to office."

"I think we will see a sweeping out" of the state government,

Graves said, after the stock scandal. He added that perhaps Texas should have more scandals periodically to clean out the government.

Graves commented that he saw nothing wrong with a college professor holding a public office.

"I think it's high time we got some intelligent people in office," he said.

Graves believes the regulatory agencies appointed by the governor should be reformed. They should contain a certain amount of lay people, rather than members of the industry they are supposed to regulate, and that their terms should coincide with that of the governor, he said.



GENE LOCKE, a graduate student at Texas Southern University and program director of a radio show in Houston, spoke on which way to black liberation Thursday night. The program was sponsored by the Black Awareness Committee. (Photo by Joe Matthews)

## Flea market benefit planned for Mental Health Center

White elephant booths, pony rides, and cake sales will highlight the Flea Market benefit being held November 20 in front of the Mental Health Center (Old St. Joseph Hospital) in Bryan.

Over 15 different organizations have planned to sponsor events for the benefit, including the American Legion Auxiliary #159, the Brazos Area Volunteers, St. Paul Methodist Church, the LULAC Councils #229 and #622, the V.F.W. Auxiliary 4692, the El Club Social, the Pythian Sisters, Tau Epsilon Beta Sigma Phi, Upsilon Rho Beta, Omega Phi Alpha, the Mental Health Center employes, V.F.W. Post 4692, V.F.W. Auxiliary Post 4377, and the Bryan Rodeo Co.

The organizations are sponsoring food stands, cake sales, a country store, children's rides and many other competitive games.

Also, many organizations are donating items for sale. Individuals wanting to donate articles such as garage sale items should bring them to the center November 15 or 16 from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m. Persons that would like their items picked up should call 822-1355.

The public is invited and urged to participate in The Flea Mar-

ket benefit. The El Club Social will also sponsor a Mexican dinner at Anson Jones High School on November 21 from 11:30 till 2 p.m. Admission is \$1.50 for adults and \$.75 for children.

## Baylor, A&M will cooperate in grad program

A formal agreement to cooperate in graduate programs has been approved by officials of Baylor College of Medicine and A&M.

The agreement is part of a previously announced overall endeavor for the two institutions to cooperate in fields of mutual interest, including comparative medicine and allied health career development.

"Purpose of this cooperative agreement is to achieve more effective utilization of the graduate resources of A&M and Baylor College of Medicine in meeting the needs of graduate students enrolled in either or both of the two institutions," states the formal agreement.

## Hayden argues treatment of contemporary Indians

By ROD SPEER Staff Writer

Iola Hayden, a Comanche, returned to the former hunting grounds of her people to lecture in Thursday night's Great Issues presentation.

"I've come to see the property that you've kept for me all these years," she said.

Hayden is the executive director of the Americans for Indian Opportunity. She is an ardent supporter of having more Indians in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and has worked to improve economic and educational opportunities for the American Indian.

Hayden's talk dealt with Indians in contemporary society. Her audience was small due to the conflict with Political Forum and the A&M-Tech freshman football game. The sounds of the contest could be heard in the background throughout the lecture.

"It is a mistake to lump all 200 Indian cultures in America into one category," Hayden emphasized. It is because of the great cultural and linguistic differences among Indians, she feels, that the American Indian has not been able to organize like the blacks.

Hayden contends that government legislation is geared to the reservation Indian even though half of the one million American

Indians don't live on reservations.

"A love-hate relationship exists between the Indian and the Bureau of Indian Affairs," she said. "On the one hand Indians hate the BIA because it doesn't do what we want it to do and yet we're dependent on it and couldn't live without it." Hayden would like to see the BIA taken out of the Department of the Interior. She feels that there is a conflict of interests between the conversational aspect of the Department of the Interior and the economic requirements of the Indians.

Hayden admitted that the American Indian has experienced a cultural breakdown. "The whites told the Indian to abandon his religion for Christianity, to quit speaking his language, to cut his hair and to, essentially, quit being an Indian," she said. Hayden attributes Indian women with saving what little is left of their original cultures.

Hayden is critical of the way that textbooks present Indian history. A recent study, she said, has shown that young Indians have actually become ashamed of their race because of the distorted picture the textbooks give. Her organization is now involved in seeking Indian authors to write eight elementary textbooks. "Schools with high Indian ratios badly need books," she added.

"The dropout rate with Indian children is about 70 per cent," Hayden said. She is trying to develop Indian youth councils

within high schools to help reduce the dropout rate.

Hayden criticized the government's attempt to relocate Indians from reservations to urban areas in the 1950's. She called the effort a "total failure." Hayden mentioned that the man who planned the relocation also planned the concentration camps for Japanese-Americans during World War II.

During the question-and-answer period Hayden said that reservations should not be abolished but should be made good places to live. "The Indians, like all other groups, desire a homeland — no matter how bad it is," she said. "It is like the Jews desire to go to Israel," she added.



Iola Hayden