

The Battalion

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U.S.-African policy discussed

By DARRELL LANFORD

To be effective, United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young has to "retain the goodwill" of Rhodesia and South Africa, political science professor William Snyder said at a Black Awareness Committee presentation last night.

The presentation featured Dr. Snyder and Dr. Huey L. Perry. Both are political science professors at Texas A&M University who spoke on "American Foreign Policy in Black Africa."

Explaining the development of Black Africa, Perry noted that France, Belgium and Great Britain were the major colonizers of central Africa at the close of the 19th century.

No independent states were formed until 1957, when Ghana became the first independent black state. By 1966, more

than 30 independent states existed. Colonialism was eliminated, except in the southern third of Africa.

Perry drew parallels between Black Africa and Black America.

He said the push for civil rights in America helped bring about pressure for black rights in Black Africa.

He said black Africans who spearheaded revolutions now have political power much as black Americans who were civil rights activists during the 1960s, now govern as city council members, judges, mayors and other officials.

In discussing more recent developments, Perry said the appointment of Andrew Young was designed to make black Americans and black Africans more at ease.

Snyder said since the end of World War II, the United States has assumed a "cor-

rect" relationship with independent countries. He defined "correct" as being where formal relationships are held but little is accomplished.

Eighteen months ago, then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger broke these relationships and set forth policy designed to keep Soviets out of Black Africa and move Rhodesia and South Africa to majority rule, Snyder said.

Snyder said he believes President Carter has the same objectives for Africa, but believes the president wants quicker results. He said Carter is more sympathetic to lesser-developed Black Africa countries.

Snyder said four events have increased the importance of Black Africa.

Black Africa, composed of underdeveloped nations, supplies natural resources to developed countries. He said

Black Africa wants to stabilize the highly variable prices received for resources to provide for its own economic growth.

The United States, in pressing for human rights, has made Rhodesia and South Africa centers of attention.

The Soviet Union, he said also, has caused concern among many nations in financing the Marxist takeover of Angola.

Snyder said that of growing importance is Black Africa's political constituency in America. Asked by a student from Nigeria why the United States and the Soviet Union felt intervention was necessary in African matters, Snyder said undeveloped countries needed and asked for aid.

The student said African countries differed from other countries, saying that if a Marxist regime overthrew the government, the country would revert back to its previous economic system.

Caution — No wading Catfish Crossing

Don't be surprised if you feel something nibble your toes if you stop to cool off your feet in the Rudder Center Fountain. It's only catfish. Three catfish were put in the fountain after two Puryear dorm students caught them at Lake Somerville. The students said they wish to remain anonymous.

The fish, which are between 14 and 16 inches long, were put in the fountain because one of the students wanted to take them to his grandfather's pond later this week.

The students said they plan to keep the fish, named Oscar, Herman and Tank in the pond for a few more days.

UT history professor says

Past relations key to future

By SUSIE WILLIAMS

Analyzing past diplomatic relations between the United States and Latin American countries may be of some help in looking toward future relations, says Dr. Stanley Ross.

Ross, a University of Texas history professor, spoke to about 20 Texas A&M University students last night on "The Future of U.S.-Latin America Relations." The speech, one of the activities of the annual Latin American Observance, was sponsored by the Texas A&M Latin American Student Association.

"I have been impressed as much by the changes in policy with changes in time and circumstances as by the persistence and continuity of policy despite changes," Ross said.

He said the United States and Latin American countries have reversed their economic and political positions since the last decades of the 19th century. Back then, Ross said the United States was concerned primarily with the economic matters of imports and exports while the Latin Americans put political matters first.

Ross discussed in-depth an historical analysis of four Latin American policies of the United States that have led to the United States-Latin America position reversal.

"Foreign policies, like old soldiers, never die; but unlike them, they do not slowly fade away," Ross said. "They influence our thought and our conduct relative to Latin America," he said. "They have also caused serious problems in our relations with the neighboring countries."

"The goals of these policies were na-

tional security, economic advantage, moral principles and the desire for power."

Ross explained that the first policy came in the form of the Monroe Doctrine, a statement advising Europe that the United States opposed expansion of European colonization or efforts to extend European political systems to this hemisphere, while indicating respect for existing colonies.

The second policy, that of inter-American cooperation, came about when it was beneficial for the United States to re-evaluate its security policy in the hemisphere, Ross said.

He said the United States was seeking to create an association of hemisphere states to establish its control in the region. However, Ross said, while the United States was trying to create this inter-

American system, it was frightening and irritating its proposed associates.

"In reality, many Latin American states considered the U.S. as a more serious threat to their sovereignty than the European powers against whom the U.S. claimed to be protecting them," Ross said.

The third policy, the Good Neighbor Policy, came along about this time, Ross said. Its central concept was the commitment of the United States to the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries of the hemisphere.

Ross said that by 1936, the commitment was complete and there began an era of good feelings between the United States and Latin America unequalled before or since.

The Good Neighbor Policy ran into difficulties, and even though its slogans were still used, the United States was not

cooperating in what the Latin Americans considered most important—economic development, Ross said.

The fourth policy was created during the Kennedy administration. Called the Alliance for Progress, Ross said it put aside resistance to discuss the economic demands of Latin America; insistence on classical economic policies and the recommendation that the Latin American countries ought to depend on private capital.

The Alliance did not achieve as much progress as anticipated, Ross said. He said the Latin Americans did not lose their distrust of the United States and they did not commit themselves totally to social reform and political freedom.

He said the new administration in Washington is facing a Latin America that

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Embryo transfer could result in foal's having two mothers

By DEBBIE LIGHTFOOT

A foal with two mothers may soon be born at the Texas A&M University Horse Center as the result of an embryo transfer experiment.

Stephen Vogelsang, a graduate student working toward a master's degree in physiology of reproduction, is attempting to show that embryo transfer in horses is not only possible but also practical on a

large scale for commercial breeding purposes.

Embryo transfer is the removal of a fertilized egg from a donor mare and its transfer to the uterus of a recipient mare for completion of the pregnancy.

Vogelsang has performed two embryo transfers, one of which has caused the recipient mare to become pregnant.

Although encouraged by the success of

the project so far, Vogelsang cautioned that there is still much work to be done.

"We've only gotten one pregnancy, so we can't tell a whole lot yet," Vogelsang said. "We may transfer another 100 and never get another pregnancy. We have to do a lot more work to prove it's practical."

The main advantage of embryo transfer is the ability to get more than one foal per year from an exceptionally valuable mare, Vogelsang said.

The procedure also makes it possible to get foals from 2-year-old fillies that are normally too young to be bred, mares that are being raced or shown, crippled mares and chronic aborters that can't carry a foal to term, and bad mothers that won't accept their foals or don't give enough milk, he added.

Embryo transfer was first done in 1890, using rabbits, and is now available for commercial breeding in cattle. But the first successful embryo transfer in horses was not reported until 1972, when workers in Cambridge, England, transferred embryos between horses and donkeys.

There are no published reports of horse embryo transfers being done in the United States, and Vogelsang and his colleagues are probably among the first researchers in this country to perform the procedure.

The project is being supervised by Dr. Duane C. Kraemer of the veterinary physiology and pharmacology department, and Dr. A.M. Sorensen, professor of animal science.

Kraemer said that although it may soon be technically feasible to do embryo transfers in horses on a large commercial scale, it may not be practical if the breed associations refuse to register foals produced by embryo transfer.

"It's going to depend a great deal on the breed associations' willingness to register the horses," he said. "And they are not enthusiastic even about artificial insemination."

The Thoroughbred Association has already voted not to register foals produced by embryo transfer, but the American Quarter Horse Association has not yet ruled on the question.

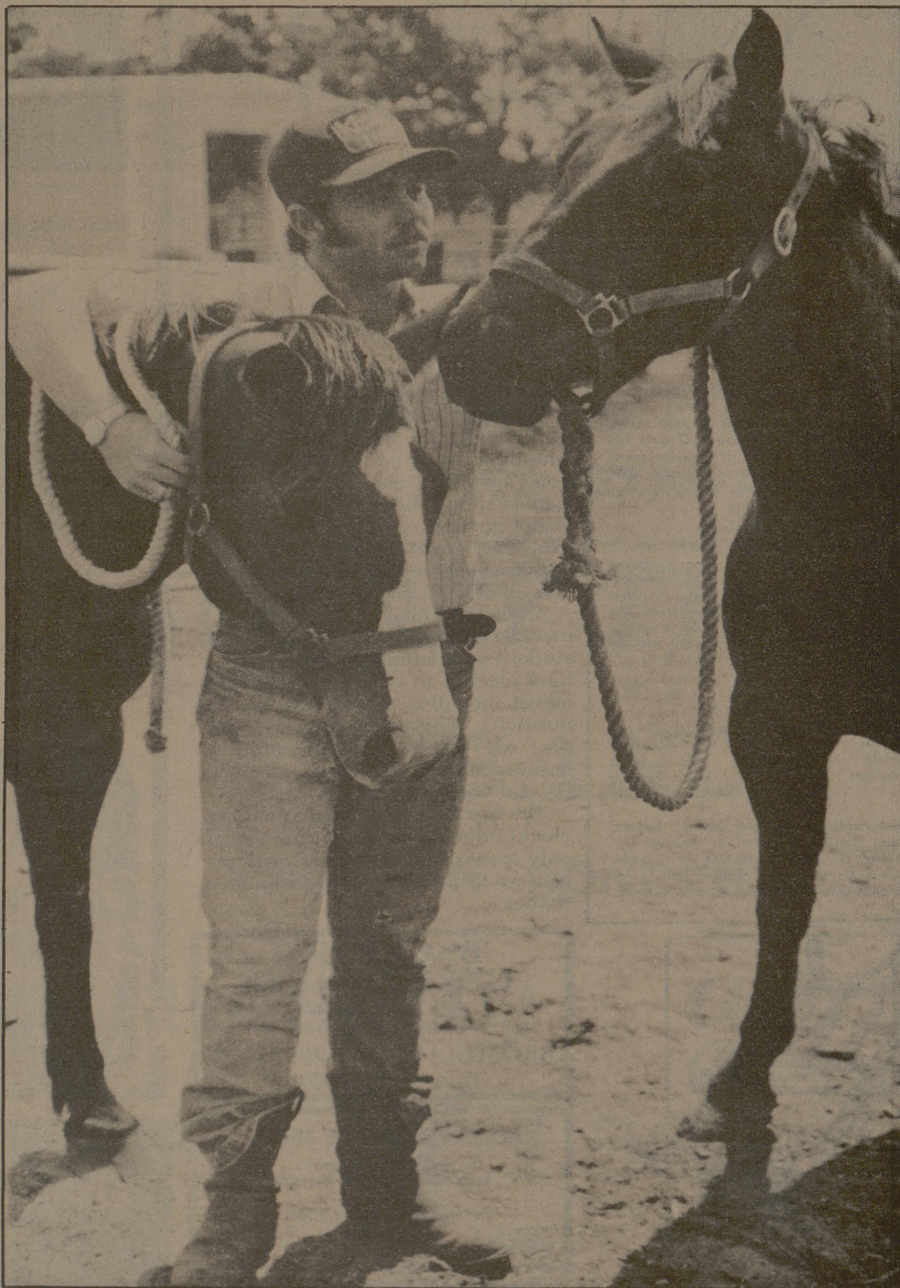
The possibility of misregistering foals produced by embryo transfer seems to be the main reason for the breed associations' opposition to the procedure.

"But there are possibilities of misregistration even under natural breeding conditions," Kraemer said.

The horses used in Vogelsang's project are quarter horses. In fact, the sire of the successfully transferred embryo is Eyes of Texas, an AQHA Champion, and the donor mother, Reyetta, is the daughter of Rey Jay, also an AQHA Champion.

The recipient mother is an unnamed veterinary school mare, No. 654. The veterinary medicine and surgery department is providing recipient mares for the project under the supervision of Dr. Stuart Burns, assistant professor.

The donor mares and breeding facilities are being supplied by the animal science department under the supervision of Dr. Gary Potter, associate professor.



Steve Vogelsang, a graduate student working toward a master's degree in physiology of reproduction, stands with the two horses used in his embryo transplant experiment. The mare on the right is the donor and the mare on the left is the recipient.

Battalion photo by Mary McMillian

Holes in Prairie Film to disappear; repair set for next week if rain ceases

By PHYLLIS LEE

The holes in the Prairie Film sidewalks campus will begin disappearing as soon as the weather permits.

Workers from the grounds maintenance department are patching the broken areas of the rock and epoxy sidewalks near the Academic Building and Bolton Hall.

Mike Goldwater, assistant director of grounds maintenance, said the repair work will be completed by the end of next week, provided it does not rain.

"Right now we are just patching some of the holes that have developed in the sidewalks," Goldwater said yesterday. He said

other broken areas in the Prairie Film sidewalks will be repaired in the future.

A lab report from the Prairie Company of Urbana, Ill. suggested thicker sections of the Prairie Film could prevent the deterioration of the sidewalks. The report said the sections should be two and three-fourths inches thick and the base material should be different.

Goldwater said the broken areas will be repaired with the same sized rock mixture as that of the surrounding Prairie Film sidewalks. Instead of the gravel base, the repaired areas will have a crushed limestone base which is more stable.

"We have excavated the broken areas to

approximately six inches in depth and filled them with four to four and one-half inches of the crushed limestone base," said B. C. Hurt, landscape construction supervisor of grounds maintenance.

Hurt explained that the entire area has to be perfectly dry before the Prairie Film can be laid. He explained that the graded, cleaned rock mixture has to be dry before it is put into the cement mixer and the epoxy will be poured into the holes in the sidewalks and smoothed with a trowel.

Last Friday grounds maintenance workers repaired the broken area beside the Military Sciences building, he said.

Teacher pay raise killed

House members debate school finance bill

AUSTIN — Texas House members, promised to cut out expensive frills and stick to basics in education, have decided \$12.2 million from a complex \$708 million school finance bill during two days of debate, and defeated every attempt to increase spending to the proposal.

The most costly of the spending proposals, an \$865 million teacher pay raise, was killed on a parliamentary ruling that it was not pertinent to the emergency school finance issue.

House members easily defeated an attempt to divert \$52 million from the bill for later use in financing teacher salary increases.

They approved an amendment by Rep. Dewitt Hale, D-Corpus Christi, reducing by \$7 million the additional funding proposed for driver education programs in public schools and permitting the schools to charge student fees for the classes.

Rep. Bill Hollowell, D-Grand Saline, who warned the state is spending more money than it has available, said the driver education program should be abolished.

"What we'd better do is start teaching the kids to read and write and speak the English language and teaching them something about mathematics and get off these programs like driver education and distributive education," Hollowell said.

"We're wasting too much of the kids' time with frills; we need to teach them something they can use the rest of their lives. Their parents can teach them to drive an automobile."

Hale, who had backed the \$865 million plan to raise teacher salaries 25 per cent in

the next two years, warned House members there may be no money left for any teacher pay raise by the end of the session. He said he would back a series of amendments attempting to cut about \$200 million from the school finance bill to help pay for teachers salaries.

The first of those amendments was his attempt to trim \$52 million from the proposed increase in state aid to local school districts for maintenance and operations.

"My concern is that we meet our obligation to our professional personnel," Hale said. "You can build beautiful buildings and have beautiful campuses, but the teacher is what educates your children."

Rep. Jim Kaster, D-El Paso, argued against Hale's amendment, saying schools need the additional maintenance and operation aid to help meet rising construction and utility costs.

"No matter how qualified, a teacher is going to have a hard time teaching in a cold, dark classroom if the school can't pay the utility bills," Kaster said.

A separate \$263 million teacher pay raise bill has been approved by the House Education Committee and is awaiting debate by the House.

Weather

Mostly cloudy and mild today. Winds south southeasterly 10-17 miles per hour. Today's high 76. Low tomorrow morning 63. High tomorrow 77. Forty per cent chance of rain today and tomorrow.