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## Rail strike ends; Reagan signs new legislation

By H. JOSEPH HEBERT  
Associated Press Writer

**WASHINGTON** — President Reagan signed emergency legislation late yesterday that ends the nationwide rail strike, saying the action was "imperative ... to protect the jobs" of a million Americans.

The union representing striking locomotive engineers within hours issued orders for its 26,000 members to return to work and a spokesman said some were to report for their jobs at the midnight shift.

By administration estimates, the four-day walkout already had put nearly a half million people out of work. And Reagan declared that if the strike were to continue, it could cost the economy "close to \$1 billion a day."

The president's signature came hours after the House, by a 333-17 vote, passed a bill imposing a settlement on the union and rail industry. The Senate had approved it by a voice vote Tuesday night.

Reagan said he would prefer for government to stay out but the mandated settlement was necessary to "protect the jobs of our people and keep both factories and farms at work."

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whose members struck early Sunday, all along had said it would abide by a government decree. Union spokesman Richard Cook said last night "it's a matter of hours now."

Amtrak, whose trains in the West and South were halted by the strike, said it would dispatch the Desert Wind passenger train from Ogden, Utah on its run to Los Angeles at 11:59 p.m., Ogden time.

John Jacobsen, an Amtrak spokesman, said the majority of its trains would resume service today although full operations would not resume for another 24 hours.

Reagan, in his brief statement, said that "within 10 days, steel plants and additional auto factories would begin to close," if the strike were to continue. "By far the most important consideration for me is jobs. If this strike were prolonged, nearly a million Americans would face a threat of unemployment."

"We cannot afford such losses," he declared.

"It's imperative that we act and act quickly," Reagan said. "It shows once again that when we face difficult times, difficult issues, that we Americans can unite for the common good."

Reagan said "there are many

elected officials in Washington, and I'm one of them, who prefer to keep the government out of the collective bargaining process."

But "we're also committed to protecting vital national interests," he said. "We just protect the jobs of our people and keep both factories and farms at work. Our economy must stay on the track of recovery. If the strike were to continue, it could cost the American economy close to \$1 billion a day."

Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis declared that "The Congress has acted promptly, wisely and decisively."

In the House, both Republican and Democratic leaders said the intervention was necessary.

"The health of the national economy is at issue," Republican Leader Robert H. Michel of Illinois said.

Democrat Jim Wright of Texas, the majority leader, agreed, saying that "while the government must exhibit restraint, it must not exhibit paralysis."

The strike halted most freight traffic around the country and interrupted Amtrak passenger lines as well as service for 150,000 commuters in San Francisco, Chicago and Boston.

The joint congressional resolution, proposed by the Reagan administration, orders the union to agree to a settlement recommended by a special presidential commission and already endorsed by the rail industry and 12 other unions.

The agreement recommended by the commission calls for a 2.8 percent wage increase over 39 months retroactive to April, 1981. The engineers earn an average of \$36,000, according to the Transportation Department.

The recommended settlement calls for further negotiations, however, on the issue of wage differentials between the engineers and other members of train crews. But it would prohibit the union from striking again on that issue.

The disputed differential, and whether the union should retain the right to strike over it, resulted in an impasse between the industry and the engineers. An attempt to revive their talks collapsed on Monday.

During floor debate, several members of Congress expressed concern that the government was dictating a settlement.

Rep. James Florio, D-N.J., proposed a 140-day cooling-off period as an alternative. But his amendment was rejected 361-37. After that defeat, Florio expressed concern to government would intervene in future labor disputes as well.

## Israel shaken after massacre

By The Associated Press

Top Israeli officials resigned, Arab protesters battled police inside Israel and Menachem Begin's government narrowly headed off a challenge to its power yesterday as the repercussions of the Beirut massacre shook Israel.

U.S. Marines and French paratroopers were sailing back to the Lebanese capital, meanwhile, to try to prevent more bloodshed.

Crews bulldozing through the ruins of the Sabra and Chatilla Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut recovered more bodies yesterday, bringing to 293 the total confirmed killed in last week's slaughter of civilians by Lebanese Christian militiamen.

"That doesn't include those who were thrown into holes made by explosives," Red Cross spokesman Jean-Jacques Kurtz said. "There are certainly many more."

Estimates of the final toll in the predominantly Moslem camps range from 300, by the U.S. government, to 1,400, by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Israel's invasion army had the two west Beirut camps surrounded while the massacre was under way late last week. Arab governments and others hold Israel responsible

for the bloodletting, and many Israelis have called for an immediate independent investigation of the circumstances, a call rejected by Prime Minister Begin.

After a stormy session of the Israeli Parliament yesterday, Begin's Likud coalition defeated by a 48-42 vote a motion calling for such an inquiry.

"Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Defense Minister, whose stupid idea was it to send the Phalangists (Christian militiamen) into the camps?" Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party, asked in an impassioned speech. He called for the ministers responsible to resign.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon told Parliament the Israeli army did help plan and support the Christian militia raid on the camps to drive out PLO guerrilla believed hiding there.

But the Israelis "in our blackest dreams" did not imagine that hundreds would be killed, Sharon said.

Although Begin rejected the opposition demand for an independent inquiry, Justice Minister Moshe Nissim told legislators the government would

"in the very near future take the appropriate decision" on what kind of investigation to conduct.

The debate was interrupted by shouting matches among deputies, and at one point placard-waving demonstrators were evicted from the galleries.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Berman, a member of Begin's conservative coalition, announced his resignation yesterday in protest of the prime minister's refusal to order an immediate probe. Berman later voted in favor of the motion for an inquiry.

## Begin defeats inquiry motion

By LARRY THORSON  
Associated Press Writer

JERUSALEM — Charging the opposition with "exploiting a disaster" for political gains, Prime Minister Menachem Begin rallied his divided coalition yesterday and defeated a motion for an official inquiry into the Beirut massacre.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon faced angry

legislators to give Israel's first detailed account of the killings last week. He said the army helped plan and support a Christian Phalangist militia raid to drive out Palestinian guerrillas believed hiding in the Chatilla refugee camp. But Sharon said his aides never expected "in our darkest dreams" that hundreds of civilian men, women and children would be massacred.

## Spotlight hits PSU football

By LAURIE JONES  
Collegian Staff Writer

The parking lots near the stadium will be opened at 9 a.m., the usual time, but one-way traffic patterns will begin at 11 a.m. rather than 10 a.m. The pattern will remain in effect for about two hours after the game.

Stadium gates will open at 2 p.m., Harmon said. Usually, student gates open at 11:45 a.m. and public gates at noon.

Although the game starts two hours later than usual, Harmon said, fans may start tailgating at the same time they usually do.

"If the weather is nice, people come early to tailgate," he said. "There are two extra hours people may spend drinking."

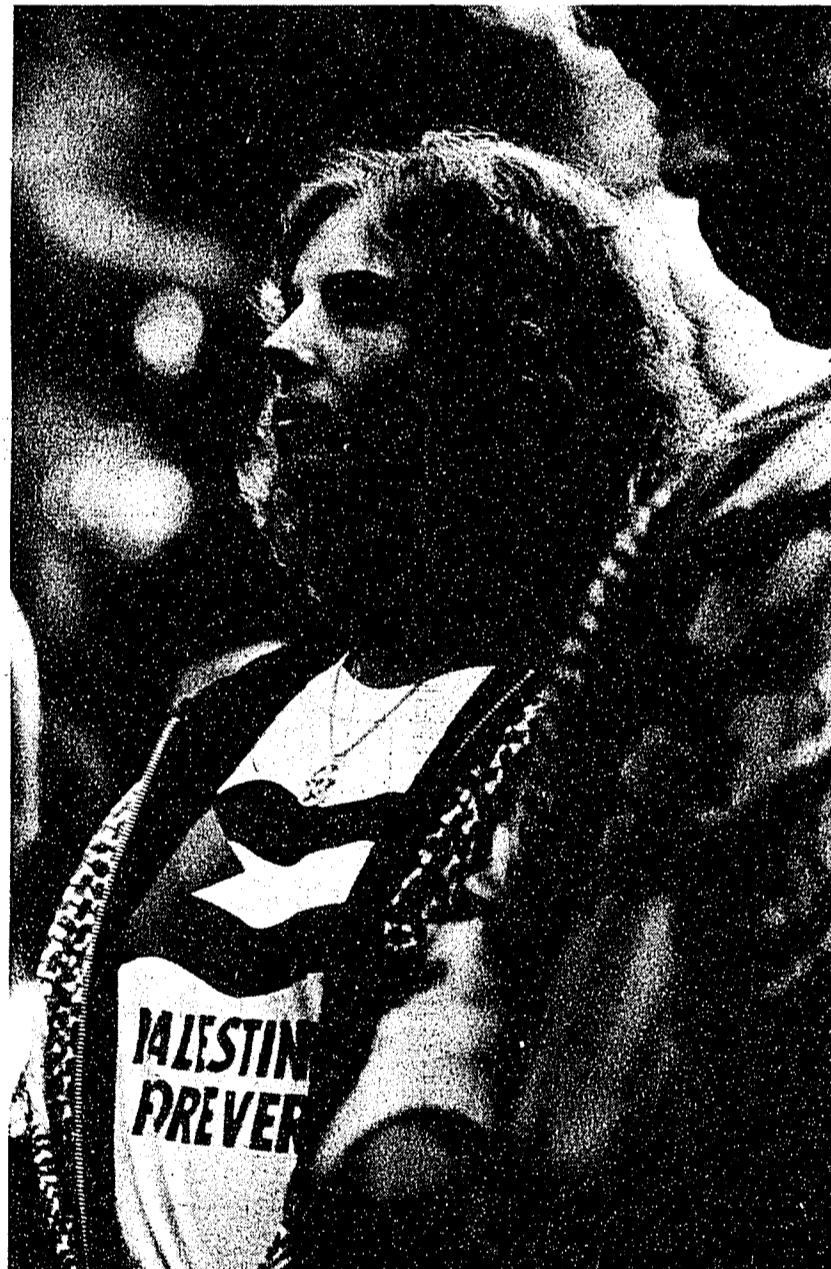
Dave Stormer, director of University safety, said he expects very little change in behavior because of drinking, but "the time change will increase the duration of tailgating before the game and decrease the duration after the game."

Traffic after the game could also be affected by the time change.

Stormer expects many people who would remain for dinner in the parking lots to leave right after the game, which would increase the volume of traffic — and slow it down.

"Traffic will probably be tied up for an extra hour — at least in outlying areas of the community," he said.

After the game, some of the portable lights used during the game will be turned around to face the lots, Tarman said.



Candlelight vigil

Christine March (4th-classics) attends a prayer vigil held last night in front of Old Main in memory of the Palestinians killed in last weekend's massacre in the Sabra and Chatilla refugee camps.

Please see CANDLELIGHT, Page 3.

## 'We are Penn State'

### Trustees vote to keep it that way with patent

By RON CROW  
Collegian Staff Writer

In the future, not everyone may be able to put the name "Penn State" on a sweatshirt or make a Nittany Lion frank and sell it for extra profit.

The University Board of Trustees last week decided to register the University's name and identifying marks with the U.S. Patent and Trademark office and establish a formal licensing program to control the use of its symbols.

The trustees made the decision mainly for protection, said George Lovette, associate senior vice president for finance and operations.

"If people use the name of the University for a while, they can eventually get the rights to it," he said. "This will also allow us to control the quality of any equipment that has our name on it."

Without this protection, the University's name could be used on such items as firearms, athletic equipment, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, or to advertise services

offering assistance in writing papers or theses, said Richard E. Grubb, senior vice president for administration.

The action was also taken as the result of a dramatic increase in the number of requests to use the Penn State name and symbols for commercial goods and services, Grubb said.

Lovette said his office was getting two or three requests a week to use the University's name for all types of things.

"It's unbelievable the number of people that are trying to get into this act," he said.

The University was a little behind some other major universities in registering its name, Lovette said.

"We were getting so many requests for licenses from people because the other universities require them and they figured we did too," he said.

In the future, any requests to use the University's name and symbols will be reviewed and if the proposed use is satisfactory to the University, a license agreement will be worked out that will impose the necessary controls and restrictions, Grubb said.

Last January, the University surveyed major educational institutions in the country and found that 28 schools, including the University of Pittsburgh, have active, formal licensing programs.

In February, Anne Bragg, director of educational relations, told the Daily Collegian that the University does not register its name and trademarks because the cost of enforcing their use would be too high.

However, Lovette said the different manufacturers would police each other because they would not want unfair competition.

Many universities register their names and trademarks so they can profit from them and control their use. Those universities charge a royalty to any manufacturer who puts the school's name on anything from a sweatshirt to a beer mug.

Newsweek magazine said the University of Southern California now earns more than \$100,000 annually in royalties, and UCLA sells its blue and gold as far away as Tokyo.

Penn State is not yet planning to charge

royalties, though. Lovette said that is an administrative decision to be made in the future by the President's Administrative Policy Council.

If the University does decide to charge royalties, Lovette said it would do so by way of the manufacturer.

Al Todd, marketing manager for Champion Products Inc., said that even though the manufacturer is charged a royalty, he does not pay but charges the fee to the retailer. The retailer in turn passes the cost on to the customer.

Ray Agostinelli, owner of McLanahan Drug Store, said if royalties exist, prices will have to go up because the manufacturers just pass on the increased cost to the retailer.

"The NFL has that kind of thing (royalties), and it puts a higher price tag on everything," he said. "We're against it from that standpoint; it's going to drive prices out of sight."

"You raise prices sometimes and you discourage consumers from buying."

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## weather

Cloudy this morning with clearing later today and a high of 64 degrees. Fair and cool tonight with a low of 45. Mostly sunny tomorrow with a high near 68.

—by Craig Wagner

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