

Chernenko begins role as new Soviet leader

By ROXINNE ERVASTI and
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Associated Press Writers

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union buried Yuri V. Andropov at the Kremlin wall yesterday in a ritual Red Square state funeral. The Communist Party's new leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, delivered the eulogy and then conducted his first meetings with world leaders.

Vice President George Bush met with Chernenko yesterday and said the new Soviet leader agreed on the need to resume talks on serious U.S.-Soviet disputes. But Bush said "it's way too early" for a summit meeting.

Chernenko spent 30 minutes with Bush, who represented President Reagan at the funeral. Bush said Chernenko agreed there was a need for the two superpowers to "place our relationship upon a more constructive path."

The 72-year-old Chernenko, who has not had extensive foreign policy experience, also met with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and other leaders who gathered in Moscow for Andropov's funeral.

Chernenko hailed Andropov as "an ardent champion of peace" in a eulogy delivered from the reviewing stand atop the mausoleum of V.I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet state.

Andropov was buried at the foot of

the Kremlin wall among other heroes of the Soviet Union with a ringing salute of gunfire. His widow sobbed at the graveside. Factory whistles sounded throughout the Soviet Union to mark his burial.

The ceremony took place on historic Red Square in bright sunlight and 19-degree temperatures that made the mourners' breath steam in the air.

Chernenko led the funeral ceremony, which included a 45-minute tribute of music and speeches. Andropov's red-and-black crepe-draped coffin was carried to his hero's grave by a military honor guard and the 12 members of the ruling Politburo.

He was buried behind Lenin's mausoleum, between Felix E. Dzerzhinsky, the founder of the Soviet secret police, and Mikhail I. Kalinin, second president of the Soviet Union.

Andropov headed the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, for 15 years before becoming Communist Party leader in November 1982 after the death of Leonid I. Brezhnev. He later assumed the presidency, a post Brezhnev also held. Ten other Soviet luminaries, including Josef Stalin and Brezhnev, rest near Andropov.

Andropov died Thursday at age 69 after just 15 months as Soviet leader. Chernenko was named Communist Party leader, the paramount position in the Soviet Union, on Monday.

Speaking to reporters after his meeting with Chernenko, Bush said the tone of the discussion was "excellent," but did not give him ground to make any predictions about a possible resumption of the Geneva nuclear arms talks.

The meeting between the two men comes at a time when U.S.-Soviet talks have halted in virtually all areas, and Bush said the two men "were quite frank" about the problems that have brought U.S.-Soviet relations to rock bottom.

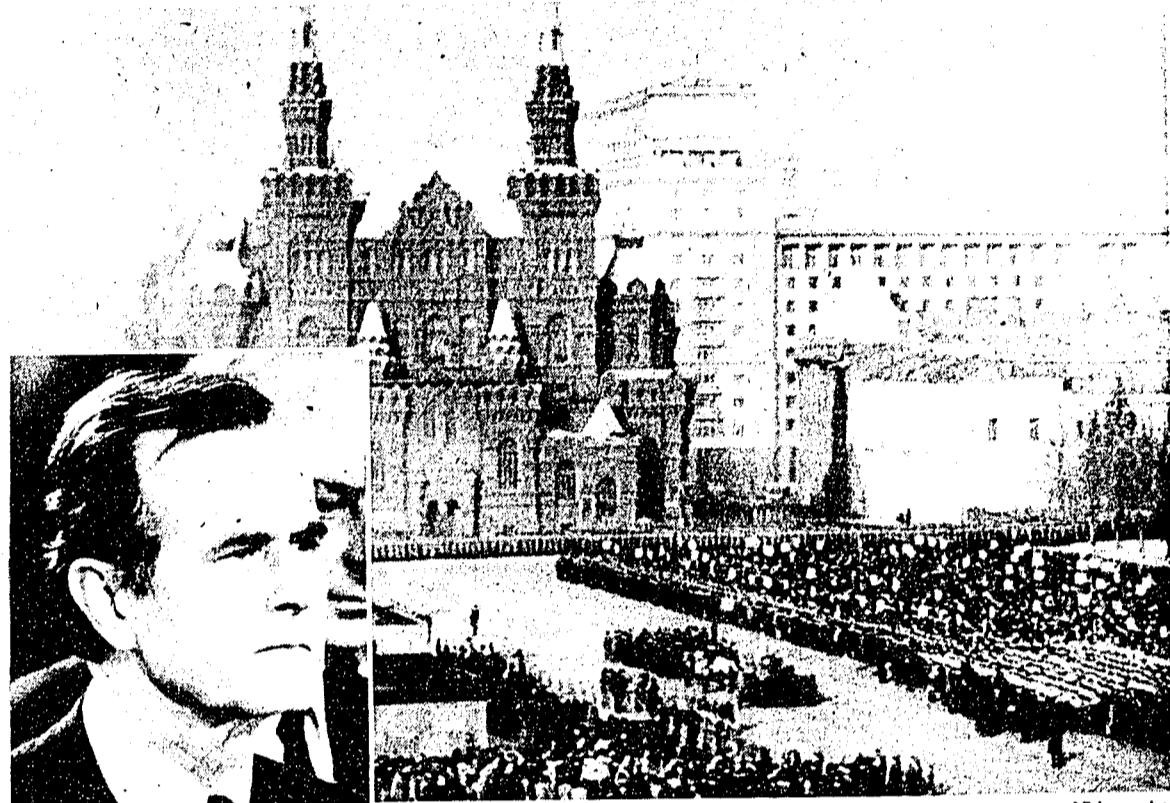
Bush said he presented Chernenko with "a substantive" letter from Reagan that "conveyed the president's determination to move forward in all areas of our relationship with the Soviets, and our readiness for concrete, productive discussions in every one of them."

But he declined to describe in detail the exchange with Chernenko or to say what specific proposals, if any, were made by either side.

Bush, asked for his personal impressions of the 72-year-old Chernenko, said "He ran the meeting with full authority. He looked very well and was very gracious."

Chernenko was "clearly self-assured in his dealings with us" and was "in full control," Bush said. But "beyond that, it's hard to draw conclusions in a very short period of time."

The Soviet Union walked out of the



The funeral procession bearing the body of Soviet leader Yuri Andropov passes Lenin's tomb in Moscow's Red Square. Vice President Bush (seen above) represented the U.S. at yesterday's services.

Geneva talks on reducing medium-range and strategic nuclear weapons last November after the start of NATO's deployment of nuclear rockets in western Europe. The Kremlin has said repeatedly that Washington must roll back the

deployment before talks can start again, and the Tass account of the Bush-Chernenko meeting suggested that the Soviet leader repeated that stand to Bush.

Bush also met with Kohl, Pakistani leader Mohammed Zia ul-

Haq, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and President Sandro Pertini of Italy.

Dignitaries from more than 100 countries came to Moscow to pay their respects and meet the new Soviet leader.



Photo by Daniel Rogers

That's all folks

Cartoon held its last State College performance last night in the HUB Ballroom. Band member John Rounds is shown above.

the cost of education

Student loans can pose hazards

By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON — A Reagan administration official cautioned educators yesterday against seeking higher student loan limits and lengthy repayment periods, warning that might make it hard for today's students to send their own kids to college.

Undersecretary of Education Gary L. Jones told 150 graduate school financial aid officers that the current limits on Guaranteed Student Loans — \$12,500 for undergraduates and \$25,000 for graduate and professional students — are not "unbearable."

But if the government allowed students to go deeper into debt, or permitted them to repay loans over 20 years, "at some juncture they will still be paying off the loans for their education when their kids are going to college," he said.

"We're delaying the inevitable to a certain degree if you extend that loan period," Jones told the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Council.

But council leaders hope to convince Congress to revive a program that offered graduate and professional students the opportunity to consolidate their loans and pay them back over a longer period than the usual 10 years.

The council, composed primarily of financial aid officers, sets policy for the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service, which is administered by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J. It released a study that concluded students can manage much bigger debts if they can pay them off over 15 years in gradually increasing installments.

The study by Dwight H. Horch, director of ETS' college and university programs, concluded that under the current practice of requiring equal monthly payments over 10 years, even the existing GSL loan limits may be too high.

But if students could repay their loans over 15 years at graduated rates, medical students could safely borrow as much as \$80,000 to \$100,000, it said.

Horch's study assumed borrowers could use from 5.75 percent to 9 percent of their projected after-tax income to pay

off educational loans. It said that in constant 1983 dollars, a monthly payment of \$68.58 would be manageable for someone with \$14,304 in after-tax income; \$128.33 for those with after-tax

income of \$21,290, and \$224.75 for people at \$29,833.

The study said the management limits for this year's graduates to pay back loans over 10 years in equal

monthly installments are: for a bachelor's degree, \$5,000; master's \$6,500; master's of business administration \$10,000; law \$9,000; doctorate \$10,000, and medical \$30,500.

Reagan hasn't helped schools

By MIKE KINNEY
Collegian Staff Writer

The three-year history of the Reagan administration has not positively affected education or colleges of education and the future does not look any better, a University dean said yesterday.

Universities have seen a steady decrease in actual dollars available from the federal government, said Henry J. Hermanowicz, dean of Penn State's College of Education.

"We have to competitively bid against other universities for federal funds," he said. "It seems we are competing for fewer funds every year."

The National Education Association (NEA) president said President Reagan's \$15.3 billion education budget request for fiscal year 1985 is not responsive to the recommendations of many education reports issued in recent months — including the ones issued by his own National Commission on Excellence in Education.

"All the pressure on President

Reagan to do something rather than just talk about education has caused him to request more money for education than he's ever requested," Mary Hatwood Futrell, president of the 1.7-million-member NEA, said. "But the amount he's seeking is inadequate. It's some \$7.6 billion shy of the amount needed just to restore education programs to 1980 levels."

The 1985 education budget just shifts money around — mostly away from the poor and minorities, Futrell said.

Federal education funding adjusted for inflation should be at least \$20.7 billion to keep even with 1980 spending levels, she said. The funding of several necessary new programs now pending before Congress — including the American Defense Education Act (ADEA) and a math-science bill — would bring the federal education budget to \$23.1 billion.

The ADEA would give local schools federal dollars to improve programs in science, mathematics, technology, foreign language,

communication skills and counseling, Futrell said.

"The president's cruel budget cuts proposals since he took office in 1981 have shackled the education budget — already critically underfunded," she said.

Futrell also pointed to a report last year by the National Science Board Commission that called for federal initiatives of \$1.5 billion for the first year to improve mathematics, science and technology education.

"It's interesting to note that the president requested only \$50 million in his 1985 budget to improve programs for the crisis in math-science education while one of his agencies calls for \$1.5 billion the first year," Futrell said.

"What's needed is an investment in our children to meet the challenges of economic growth, productivity, and a more competitive high-tech world. I would remind the president that his own education study, 'A Nation At Risk,' states that educational excellence costs."

PHEAA budget requests not met

By ANITA J. KATZ
Collegian Staff Writer

Gov. Dick Thornburgh's proposed 7 percent increase in funding to the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency falls short of the agency's budget requests, a PHEAA spokesman said yesterday.

"We still believe in the requests the PHEAA board made originally (to the appropriations committee)," John Ebersole, public information officer, said. The governor's proposals fell short in two areas: appropriations for state grant programs and for PHEAA administrative costs, Ebersole said.

PHEAA requested \$100 million in state funds for its grant program but the governor proposed an appropriation of \$85.8 million. "The recommended grant

appropriation would have allowed the agency to catch up to, or get ahead of, inflation — instead of falling behind," Ebersole said.

The agency also requested an increase in appropriations for administrative costs from \$250,000 to \$1.5 million. The governor's proposal, however, remained at \$250,000.

Although PHEAA earns some of its operating expenses by selling its loan services to state agencies and private lenders, it still needs state contributions to help cover administrative costs, Ebersole said. The agency also receives a portion of its cost-allowance funding from the federal government.

"PHEAA is not attempting to have the state government pay for all its costs," he said. "We just believe the state government should be more realistically

supportive of the programs we run for the state."

Funding proposals for Institutional Assistance Grants and the Matching Funds Program came close to PHEAA's recommendations, Ebersole said.

Institutional Assistance Grants provide aid to private schools based on the number of state grant recipients enrolled in each institution. The aid is distributed based on a per capita basis.

Through the Matching Funds Program, state universities and community colleges are able to obtain funds from the federal government. Money provided to the institutions by PHEAA is matched by the federal government in various ratios. State-related universities, such as Penn State, do not receive aid through that program because they receive matching funds as part of their state appropriations.

wednesday

inside

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weather

Morning drizzle and fog, then some clearing this afternoon. The high will be 51. Clear tonight with patchy fog developing. The low will be 34. Mostly sunny and mild tomorrow with a high near 57.....by Glenn Rolph