

PSU gets \$5.6 million bequest

By KIM BOWER
 Collegian Staff Writer

The University said it will receive a gift of \$5.6 million from Homer F. Braddock, Class of 1906, who died on March 21. The gift is the largest single bequest in Penn State history.

James Rhodes, director of planned giving, said, "We've known for quite some time that Mr. Braddock was planning to leave something to the University. Exactly what was not clear to us, but we knew that there would be a sizable gift to the University."

He said the Office of Development had an idea the donation would be for at least \$1 million but they did not know how much more.

"It came in larger than we thought it might," Rhodes said.

According to the terms of Braddock's request, most of the money will be used for scholarships in the College of Science, although Braddock graduated in engineering.

Rhodes said the money is now in two places. Part is in two trust funds established at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh and the other part is in a trust in a bank in Denver, where Braddock had his home. His estate also will go into the trust in Denver, he said.

The monies received from Pittsburgh will be used for scholarships in chemistry, physics and biology, and the monies from Denver will be used for pre-medicine scholarships, Rhodes said. He added that scholarships have been interpreted to include grants-in-aid and graduate fellowships.

Braddock "felt that chemistry and physics, in particular, were very important to his success," Rhodes said.

The University has already received \$55,000, the unrestricted portion of the gift, and has an established procedure for determining how unrestricted funds are to be used. Rhodes said he is unsure if any decision has been made.

Thomas Wartik, dean of the College of Science, said the gift gives the college an "enormous advantage" to offer endowed scholarships for excellent students because he knows of few universities that have endowments of that size.

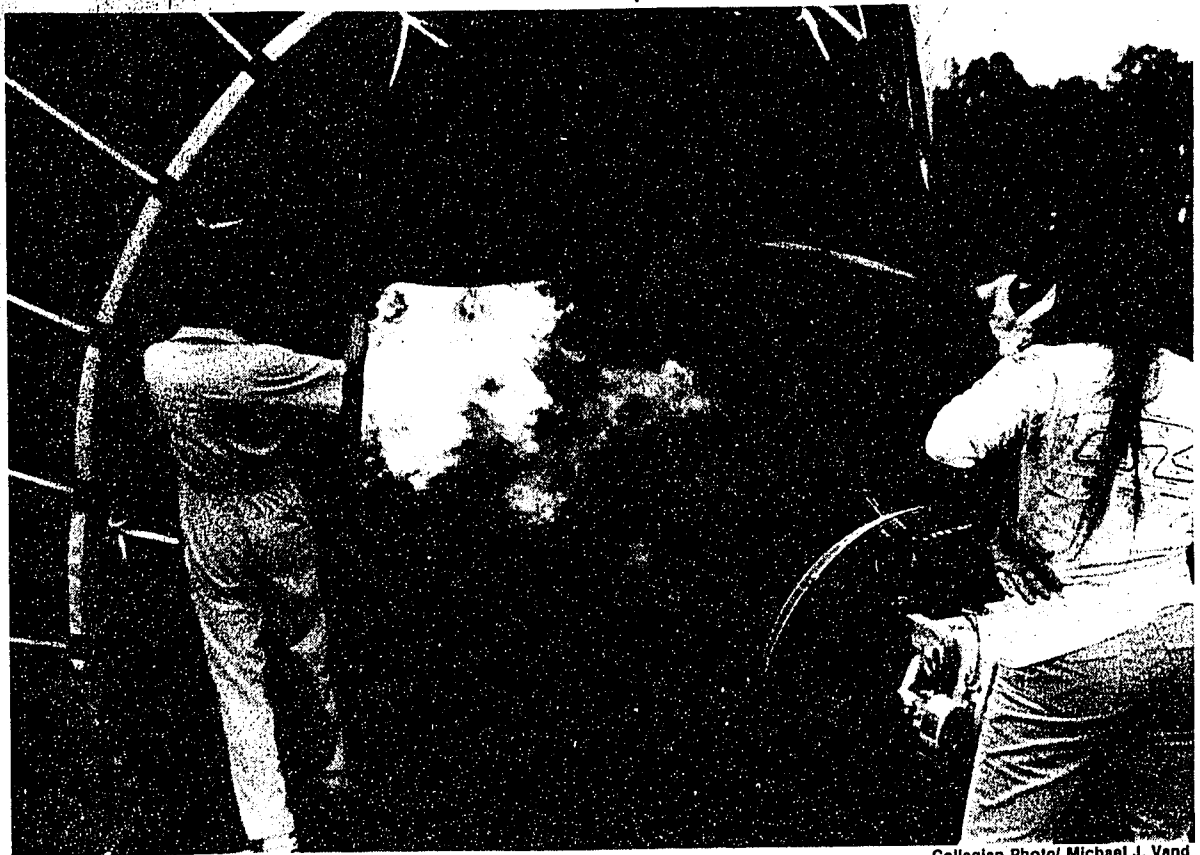
"To say we're elated is putting it mildly," he added. The college is beginning to receive parts of the money and some will not be available until later this year, Wartik said. The estate must be sold and the money added to the trust fund, which is a complicated process, he said.

According to a news-release, Braddock was born Nov. 11, 1883, in Mount Pleasant. He was the University's oldest living alumnus at the age of 100 and was the last surviving member of his class.

After receiving a bachelor's degree in mining engineering, Braddock worked for a number of companies, including Consolidated Coal, Jamison Coal Co., Arthur D. Little and the Bureau of Mines.

He and a friend developed new techniques for producing TNT in 1914 and organized the National Chemical Corp., which was dissolved after World War I. He moved to Denver in 1926.

Braddock was a charter member of the Mount Nittany Society, which recognizes the highest levels of individual giving to the University, and was a member of Sigma Nu Fraternity.



Collegian Photo: Michael J. Vand

Up, up and away

Kelly Clements of Bethel Park holds open the neck of a hot air balloon as 100-degree Celsius gas inflates the envelope. Anne Noble (senior-horticulture) looks on. Today's Free Lance page is about the joys of hot air ballooning. Please see page 5.

White House to issue report of Soviet arms violations

By BARRY SCHWEID
 AP Diplomatic Writer

WASHINGTON — The White House plans to issue a report within a week accusing the Soviet Union of repeated violations of nearly a quarter-century of arms control agreements with the United States, congressional and administration sources said yesterday.

The report, prepared by a presidential advisory committee, is likely to contribute to the campaign debate over President Reagan's methods of dealing with the Soviets and the lengthening suspension of negotiations between the two sides.

Reagan, stressing the difficulty of verifying Soviet compliance, has taken a skeptical stance toward dealing with Moscow. The Democratic challenger, Walter F. Mondale, has urged a new effort to work out agreements aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race.

The report was submitted to Reagan last November by his General Advisory Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament (GAC) and kept secret.

Conservative Republican members of Congress have urged its release to bolster their claims that the Soviets are threatening U.S. security interests.

"The release of the GAC report is in fact a vital necessity to rebut the 1984 Democratic platform on arms control," Sens. John P. East, R-N.C., and Steven D. Symms, R-Idaho, wrote to Reagan Saturday.

Otherwise, they said, "the Carter-Mondale coverup of Soviet violations of SALT I and II remains in effect and has not yet been fully revealed."

Reagan informed Congress in January of seven claimed or probable violations of six agreements, including the 1972 and 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties (SALT). The report adds 11 others, beginning with violations in 1961 of a U.S.-Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, said a congressional source.

Other agreements the advisory committee found to have been breached over the years, according to the sources, include a Soviet commitment in 1962 not to send offensive nuclear weapons to Cuba; bans on chemical and biological weapons; the 1975 Helsinki agreement, and a pledge by the late Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev in 1982 not to add to the Soviets' array of SS-20 intermediate-range missiles trained on western Europe. All the sources spoke on condition they not be identified.

The principal findings will be made public, probably next Monday, when all members of Congress are provided with the full report. According to the sources, the State Department was opposed to disclosure because of the potential effect on already poor relations with the Soviet Union, but Robert C. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, argued for release and prevailed.

Additionally, later this month, Reagan will submit another report to Congress elaborating on his January message, the congressional source said.

Mondale proposes \$85 billion tax hike

By DAVID ESPO
 Associated Press Writer

PHILADELPHIA — In a major campaign gamble, Walter F. Mondale proposed \$85 billion in higher taxes yesterday as part of a \$177 billion deficit-reduction plan, and challenged President Reagan

to "stop avoiding the deficit issue." "You can't hide your red ink with any more blue smoke and mirrors," the Democratic presidential candidate said as he unveiled a plan that also proclaimed a "pay as you go" policy for new spending or future programs.

The deficit would fall from a

projected \$263 billion to \$86 billion by the end of the 1989 fiscal year under the plan.

He said his blueprint would have an "excellent chance of gaining support of the Congress."

"Mr. Reagan, all my cards are on the table — face up. Americans are now calling your hand," Mondale said at a news conference that the campaign made available to television and radio stations around the country via satellite.

Reagan, asked for his reaction during a photo session, said the Mondale plan was "nothing new."

Asked if he would present his own deficit-control plan, Reagan said, "I think I've said it more specifically than most other administrations in all the things we've been trying to do since 1981."

Mondale's plan calls for \$85 billion in higher taxes, much of it collected from wealthy individuals and corporations, but the money would be set aside in a special fund to reduce the deficit, "not (for) increased spending or new programs."

The plan includes a net of \$24 billion in spending cuts — \$54 billion in cuts partially offset by \$30 billion in restoration of some of Reagan's budget reductions.

The cuts include \$25 billion from Reagan's defense buildup; \$12 billion from a plan to hold down health care increases; and \$4 billion from farm programs.

The \$30 billion in add-ons would go for programs such as education, the environment and school lunches.

The balance of the deficit plan envisions savings of \$51 billion in lower interest costs on the national debt, the result of a presumed

decrease in interest rates, and another \$17 billion resulting from a healthier economy.

Interest rates are projected to fall from 10 percent on the 91-day treasury bill to 8.9 percent in 1989.

In all, Mondale's plan would trim \$177 billion from what the Congressional Budget Office estimates would otherwise be a deficit of \$263 billion.

The Reagan administration says the actual deficit would be much lower, and Reagan himself gave his answer to Mondale's call for higher taxes even before the details of the plan were unveiled.

"Raising taxes is an old answer," the president said at a campaign appearance on Sunday in Doylestown, Pa., about 25 miles north of where Mondale spoke.

But Mondale said Reagan was trying to "save all the bad news until after the election."

"Mr. Reagan hopes to get by this election by trying to tell the public something they know is not true," he said.

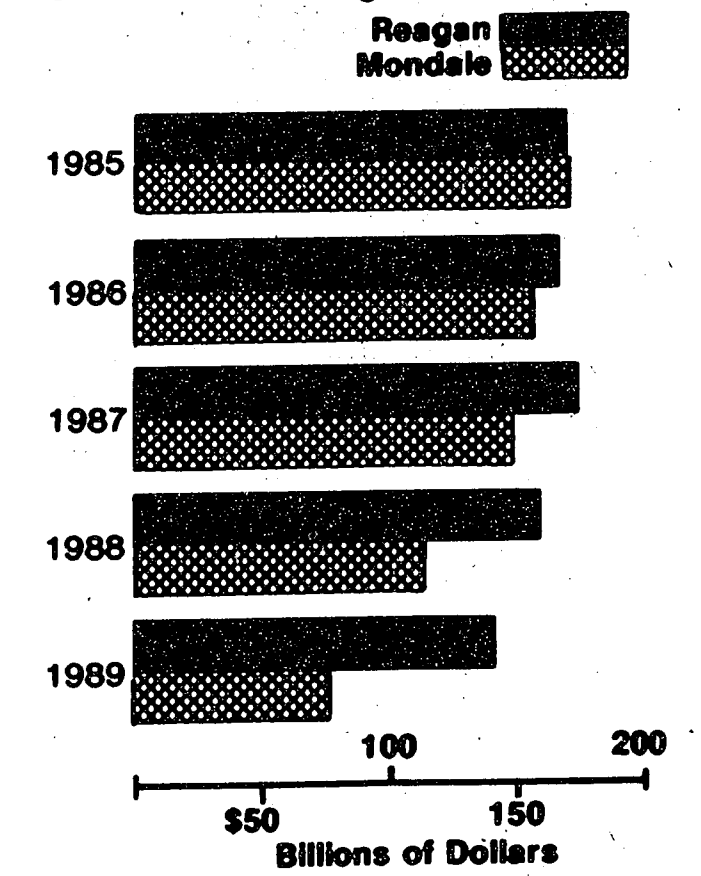
"And that is he doesn't intend to raise taxes. Well, if he doesn't intend to raise taxes, what's he going to cut?"

"Is he going to eliminate Social Security and Medicare? Is he going to eliminate urban programs? Is he going to dump all environmental programs? Is he going to drop student loans and educational assistance?"

Mondale said his budget plan was "the most detailed and specific plan any candidate for president has ever advanced."

As such, it represented a major gamble for a candidate already trailing in the polls.

Comparison of the Budget Deficit-Reduction Packages



Hurricane Diana makes its way northeast

By ELLIOTT MINOR
 Associated Press Writer

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Generating 95 mph winds and gaining strength, Hurricane Diana crept threateningly northeastward along the Atlantic Coast yesterday as officials evacuated low-lying areas

and complained that some people refused to leave.

School was canceled in South Carolina and Georgia, beaches were closed from Florida to North Carolina, rescue boats were towed inland and military planes were flown to safer fields. Banks in Savannah closed at 2 p.m.

yesterday and sent employees home.

At 8 p.m. EDT, the first Atlantic hurricane of the season was about 110 miles southeast of Savannah, drifting at about 5 mph to the northeast, the National Weather Service said. The crew of an Air Force plane reported "a well-defined eye has formed."

"Even though the hurricane is now moving toward the northeast, steering currents are weak and only a slight change in track could bring the hurricane on shore in just a few hours," cautioned forecasters at the National Hurricane Center in Miami.

Forecaster Hal Gerrish of the Hurricane Center said the storm could continue its very slow drifting into today, and cautioned that storms can build strength when they are moving so slowly.

The eye of the storm was located at latitude 31.3 north and longitude 79.2 west.

A hurricane warning was in effect from just north of Brunswick, Ga., to Oregon Inlet, N.C., just south of Kitty Hawk. Gale warnings were posted north

to a point just south of Virginia Beach, Va.

Tides of 1 to 3 feet above normal were forecast along the coast ahead of the storm. If Diana moved inland, waves could crash in up to 8 feet higher than normal, the National Weather Service said.

National Weather Service forecaster Gary Butler, in Savannah, said the strongest winds should remain offshore from the northern Georgia coastline if Diana stayed out at sea. "But if it decides to move to the northwest, all bets are off."

Diana was upgraded to hurricane status yesterday morning after sustained winds passed the 75 mph threshold. Its highest sustained winds were 95 mph, and gales extended outward 150 miles northeast of the center, 75 miles to the southeast and 50 miles elsewhere.

"We're waiting on the probabilities," said Josh Moore, director of South Carolina's Emergency Preparedness Division. "The direction it's going, it would be somewhere in the middle of the night that we could get the strongest portion of it."

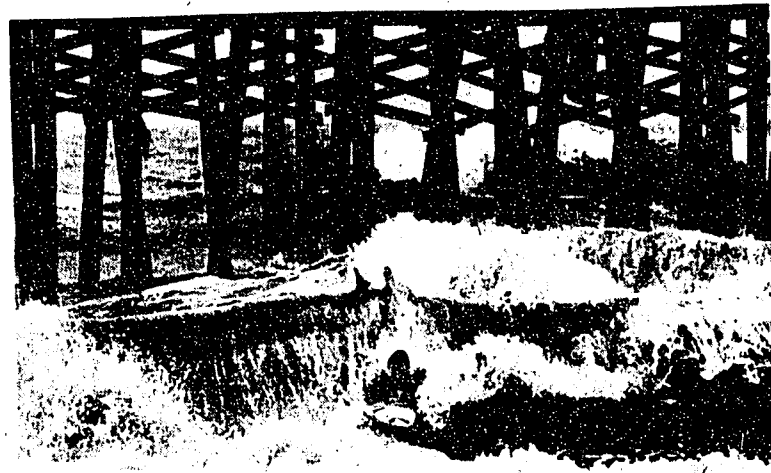
In South Carolina, a state of emergency was declared for coastal areas. "The order does not call for evacuation," said Russ McKinney, spokesman for the governor's office, but "if the situation deteriorates, this authorizes evacuations if needed."

South Carolina emergency officials set up a 24-hour command post and considered evacuating Fripp and Hilton Head islands. A Holiday Inn at Hardeeville, 15 miles inland from Hilton Head, was booked solid by yesterday morning, said clerk Betty Lassiter.

At least 94 members of military families near Beaufort, S.C., were evacuated from mobile homes, said Gunnery Sgt. Jim Kaufmann of the Parris Island Marine Base.

Islands on Georgia's north coast were evacuated, but emergency workers along Georgia's southern coast complained about "apathetic" island residents who refused to leave Sunday night.

Officials estimated that just 30 percent of the people on Jekyll Island, a quiet vacation retreat, and only 10 percent of those on the larger St. Simons Island, just to the north, sought shelter.



AP Laserphoto

Robert Banmeter of Jacksonville, Fla. picks up a wave near the Jacksonville Beach pier. Tropical storm Diana caused heavy seas in the area.

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index

- Comics.....15
- Free Lance.....5
- Opinion.....8
- Sports.....11
- State/nation/world.....6

inside

Students with health concerns will soon be able to turn to a self-help clinic in Ritenour Health Center for easily accessible information.....Page 2
 Landmark Savings Association will open a new branch office at 116 E. College Ave. to provide banking services to the business, consumer and student communities, the vice president of community banking and marketing said yesterday.....Page 3

weather

Cloudy today with the chance of a shower. High of 75. Showers still possible tonight with a low of about 60. Mostly cloudy skies tomorrow with a chance of a shower. High near 70.

.....by Dan Zimmerman