

400 against apartheid demonstrate at Old Main



On Old Main steps yesterday, students protested apartheid in South Africa and also USG President David Rosenblatt's decision to veto a resolution calling for the University's divestiture of its South African business interests.

By DAMON CHAPPIE
Collegian Staff Writer

Inside Old Main yesterday, from a second story window, Undergraduate Student Government President David Rosenblatt stared at roughly 400 chanting demonstrators below him on the steps. Unified chants of "Divest Now!" and "Impeach Rosenblatt" echoed around him in the lobby.

An hour later, about 200 protesters silently marched into Old Main to the second floor office of University President Bryce Jordan. They waited there for about 10 minutes as pads were passed around for the names and addresses of those wishing to make an appointment with Jordan.

It was the second protest rally in a week against the University's \$4.4 million invested in companies doing business in South Africa. Yesterday's rally differed from last week's in three ways: it was bigger, the protest moved inside Old Main, and slogans calling for the impeachment of Rosenblatt, who last Friday vetoed a USG Senate bill calling for University divestiture, were chanted out and written on signs.

"What they're doing out there is an excellent example of democracy," Rosenblatt said. "But what I want to do is to make sure the majority of students at Penn State are behind this. I want to go into the Board of Trustees meeting and be able to back myself up with solid evidence to show that the majority of students want divestiture," he said.

Rosenblatt also said he wants to conduct a poll Fall Semester asking students for their opinions on divestiture. If the poll shows a majority of students support the University's divestment then "I'll be behind this 3,000 percent," he said.

"We can make this a lot stronger," he said, pointing to the crowd below him.

Behind a six by 10-foot banner reading "Morality Deserves Divestment," the demonstrators listened to speakers and chanted slogans such as "Trustees —

You know — South African stock has got to go!" for about 90 minutes. Sporadically, chants of "Let's go in" broke out as Matt Baker, president of the College Democrats and one of the rally organizers, cautioned the crowd that he was not supporting or encouraging the students to walk inside Old Main.

He said the protesters could go inside at the end of the rally if they kept silent and behaved in an orderly fashion. The demonstrators could all make appointments with Jordan, Baker said.

They filed in and converged outside the lobby of Jordan's office as seven campus security officers stood in front of the doors leading to the rest of Old Main.

Craig Millar, assistant vice president for student services, said Jordan, who was in Harrisburg, would try to get back to any of the demonstrators who gave their names and addresses to Jordan's secretary. About 128 students made appointments with Jordan. After about 10 minutes the protesters went back outside.

Dave Stormer, director of University Safety, said the demonstrators had every right to be inside Old Main as long as normal activity was not disrupted.

The speakers — including the USG senators who supported the bill Rosenblatt vetoed; Larry Patrick, president of Black Caucus and Harry Goldman, president of Students Against Apathy — advocated the divestment of University funds from South African-related companies.

"PSU demands divestment," Goldman said. "We're not only putting our money at risk, but our morals are at risk too," he added.

Baker said, "We're going to be working on this through the summer. Every day we put it off more Blacks in South Africa are dying."

Jeremy Karpatkan, national coordinator for the Anti-Apartheid College Movement and a student at New York City University, said "these protests do make a difference."

Nicaraguan trade likely to suffer, widespread shortages predicted

By JUAN MALTES
Associated Press Writer

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Government officials and private businessmen said yesterday that President Reagan's trade embargo will do enormous damage to an economy already shattered by civil war and growing isolation.

Crippling shortages likely to result from the embargo, the Nicaraguans say, will cover the range of equipment for industry, vital components for the communications and electrical systems, fertilizer to bolster poor harvests, seeds and tallow for cooking oil and soap, and spare parts for cars and buses.

Many of those necessities can be bought elsewhere, but the dollars earned from exports to the United States will not be there to pay for them.

The leftist political leadership remained defiant. Bayardo Arce, a member of the ruling Sandinista directorate, said: "They want us to yield to hunger; and put us on our knees ... but they will never succeed in it."

Vice President Sergio Ramirez said Nicaragua will look for new markets to sell goods that normally would have gone to the United States and will study other measures to help confront "this new emergency situation."

He also said Nicaragua will file formal protests with the United Nations, the Organization of American States and the World Court.

In Washington, U.S. officials suggested privately that the embargo may not have a major impact. U.S. corporations with foreign-based subsidiaries will not be affected by the embargo, and there was no indication that other countries were prepared to follow the U.S. lead.

Reagan ordered a total embargo on trade with Nicaragua on Wednesday, and denial of U.S. access to its national airline and commercial shipping.

"The president authorized these steps in response to

the emergency situation created by the Nicaraguan government's aggressive action in Central America," presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said in Bonn, West Germany, where Reagan will attend a Western economic summit.

The Reagan administration claims Nicaragua's military buildup, with Soviet and Cuban aid, represents a security threat to Central America. There was no immediate official reaction to Reagan's move from other governments in the region, since offices were closed for the May Day holiday.

Nicaragua's transportation minister, William Ramirez, said closing U.S. airports to the national airline, Aeronica, will take away most of its income. He said it makes most of its money from the six flights a week to Miami, and little from service to other Central American countries.

"Closing the market of spare parts for planes and all other items necessary for this company will prevent it from operating," he said.

Ramirez also said spare parts for most buses and taxis come from the United States.

Trade between the two countries already had declined sharply because of the political hostility that developed after the Sandinistas overthrew rightist President Anastasio Somoza in July 1979.

Nicaragua sold only \$57 million worth of goods to the United States in 1984, or 17 percent of total exports. That compared with \$250 million in exports to the United States under Somoza in 1978, 40 percent of the total.

The United States sold Nicaragua \$111.5 million worth of goods last year, according to U.S. Commerce Department figures.

Rosendo Diaz, a leader of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise, said private business would suffer.

"This is a political problem of government to government and even though we scream, we will not be able to change anything while the political problem continues," he said.



Collegian Photo / Cynthia Linner

Couch Potatoes

Emre Umar (sophomore-DUS), foreground, David Gardner (junior-civil engineering) and Frederick Omega Pye (graduate-art education), background, are found in the HUB Fishbowl gearing up for the impending week of finals.

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weather

Cloudy today with periods of rain. High 61. Rain tapering to showers tonight. Low 44. Partial clearing tomorrow. Dan Zimmerman

Reagan in Europe straps Nicaragua with trade embargo

By TERENCE HUNT
Associated Press Writer

BONN, West Germany — President Reagan, welcomed here with red-carpet pageantry and a 21-gun salute, began his European visit yesterday by clamping a total trade embargo on leftist-ruled Nicaragua to undermine its already shaky economy.

Reagan stopped short of breaking diplomatic relations with the Sandinista government, although White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the president would continue to pressure Congress to approve aid for rebel Contra guerrillas in Nicaragua.

Speakes said the embargo was a unilateral step, in direct response to "the new ties between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union" announced in Moscow earlier this week. He said Reagan would not urge similar action by the leaders of six other industrial nations gathering here for an economic summit.

The president's 10-day trip to West Germany, Spain, France and

Portugal remained clouded by the controversy over his plan to participate in a wreath-laying ceremony Sunday at the German military cemetery at Bitburg, where 49 Nazi SS troops are buried.

On the flight to Bonn aboard Air Force One, the presidential jet, Speakes voiced unhappiness with the 390-26 vote Tuesday in which the House urged Reagan to reconsider the Bitburg visit.

"We did not want it, but the House passed it, and there it is," Speakes said. "The president has made a commitment" to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the spokesman said, and "the president is going to stick by his commitment."

In a chilly light rain, Reagan and his wife Nancy stepped off Air Force One onto a red carpet that snaked 100 feet across the tarmac at the Cologne-Bonn Airport to a waiting U.S. Marine helicopter.

A cannon thundered in salute as Reagan walked past a military honor guard to be greeted by West German Foreign Minister Hans-

Dietrich Genscher and U.S. Ambassador Arthur Burns.

Mrs. Reagan was presented with a bouquet of flowers. The president seemed surprised as four West German F-4 jet fighter planes screeched low overhead in salute.

Reagan gave no speech, but flew immediately by helicopter to Schloss Gymnich, a rose-colored stone castle built in the 17th century which now serves as a government guest house. Situated 18 miles outside Bonn, the small, moated castle is filled with art works and several stag antlers decorate the foyers.

The owner of the castle, Baron Joerg Adolf Sigismund von Holzschuher, told The Associated Press in a telephone interview that his godfather was Adolf Hitler, although the Nazi leader did not attend his christening in 1934 and never visited Gymnich Castle.

Deputy White House press secretary Peter Rousel, asked about the baron's disclosure, said, "It's the first I've heard of it." The Reagans' helicopter touched

down in a pouring rain on a wooden landing strip in the middle of a meadow near the castle. The couple was escorted under umbrellas to a waiting limousine and driven to the guest house.

There were no meetings on the president's schedule yesterday, and the Reagans planned to dine privately at their residence.

Hans-Joachim Franke, chief of German security for Reagan's visit and the two-day summit, said the president's compound was guarded by 150 fatigue-clad troops, most of them armed with machine guns and leading attack dogs.

In the suburb of Bad Godesburg, on the other side of Bonn in the capital's diplomatic quarter, police defused a homemade bomb discovered on the terrace of a building housing the Federal Association of German Air and Space Travel. More than 11,000 policemen are on duty in Bonn for the summit meeting.

Reagan will hold separate talks today with Kohl, French President Francois Mitterrand, Japanese

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher before attending a dinner with summit leaders.

Also attending the summit tomorrow and Saturday are Italian Premier Bettino Craxi and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.



AP Laserphoto

President Reagan and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher walk over the Bonn airport tarmac yesterday. Reagan received the red carpet treatment upon his arrival.