

Reagan, Gorbachev wrap up summit

By MICHAEL PUTZEL
AP White House Correspondent

GENEVA — President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev concluded their extraordinarily personal summit yesterday, claiming "broad areas of agreement" but providing no details on whether the superpowers had resolved any major issues.

"The news is so good that we're going to hold it for tomorrow," Reagan teased reporters after the formal talks had ended. A joint farewell ceremony was hastily scheduled for this morning.

A U.S. source indicated that there would be a joint statement to provide impetus on arms control but that the leaders would issue no specific guidelines to help negotiators break the current impasse.

Gorbachev said only, "I hope there will be," when asked if any joint agreements would be signed.

A State Department negotiator, Raymond Benson, said the two sides had approved cultural exchange provisions that call for exchange of students, performing arts groups, exhibitions and sports teams. The official who spoke on condition of anonymity said the agreement would be signed today.

Reagan's chief adviser on arms control, Paul Nitze, was among experts who continued discussions following the end of yesterday's formal negotiations. It was an indication that the summit's most contentious issue remained unresolved as the leaders adjourned for dinner.

The U.S. source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, predicted at least one surprise at today's farewell

and said plans for a follow-up summit might await a post-summit decision.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes declined to comment on whether any significant agreements were forged, adhering to the news blackout established during Tuesday's first summit session.

Speakes promised a briefing following the ceremony set for 10 a.m. Geneva time (4 a.m. EST) and said it would be clear to observers then whether the summit could be considered as success.

Speakes refused to say whether a joint statement or communique would be issued or whether the leaders would sign specific agreements. He said neither Reagan nor Gorbachev would take questions, but the Soviets indicated Gorbachev would hold a news conference after the ceremony had ended.

Last night's dinner was to have been a social affair, but like the formal negotiating sessions, the agenda didn't hold.

"The atmosphere at the dinner was a good atmosphere," Speakes said.

He added: "The president's frame of mind is very good. He will sleep well tonight."

At a reception before dinner, Gorbachev confirmed he had been invited to visit the United States, but did not say whether he had accepted. Reagan, Gorbachev and both their wives all have indicated that a visit by the Soviet leader to the United States within the next year or so has been discussed here, and there are indications that a reciprocal visit by Reagan to the Soviet Union the following year was likely.



Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev chats with President Ronald Reagan as both stand outside the villa Fleur D'Eau at Versoix, near Geneva, Tuesday morning.

Gorbachev also said "I hope there will be" agreements to announce at the summit's end.

In assessing the summit, Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin was more cautious than Speakes, emphasizing to reporters, "Believe me,

in such a limited space of time the enormous amount of difficult issues that have accumulated cannot possibly be solved."

He added, "Of course there are disagreements. This doesn't mean the sides are not trying to come to

terms on joint problems."

Speakes said both sides agreed on the content of his "good progress" report that said, "There are broad areas of agreement and other areas on which further discussions must take place."

Ordinance on noise discussed

By MELANIE MALINOWSKI
Collegian Staff Writer

The low number of official noise ordinance complaints since July 1 indicates the ordinance has been effective in reducing State College's noise problem, State College Municipal Councilman John Dombroski said.

However, many fraternity members believe ordinance enforcement has been unfair to Greeks living off campus.

Alan Hubbell, president of Delta Tau Delta fraternity, said, "We never had any problem in the past. This year we have lots of problems. The rule goes a little bit far. (The police) have to give a little bit."

Under the new noise ordinance approved last May, there have been 14 complaints since July 1: one complaint was unfounded, six complaints resulted in arrests and seven warnings were issued, said Cpl. James Stuller of the State College Bureau of Police Services.

When asked if he thought the noise ordinance was working, Dombroski said "Absolutely. (There is) a lot less tension and less concern mentioned by people."

However Douglas Schmitt, president of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, said there is tension in the community as a result of the ordinance and its enforcement.

"The officers can be too subjective if they want," Schmitt said. "They can come by and get you at will."

"The last thing we want to do is disturb the neighbors," Schmitt said. "We encourage the neighbors to call the house, not the police." He said he believes the noise ordinance is causing a rift between the off-campus students and permanent residents.

Dombroski admitted that when the ordinance was first enacted in May, there was a lot of tension in the community, but now, this has abated. "People are aware of regulations and are making accommodations within them," Dombroski said.

The total number of noise and loud party disorders recorded from Aug. 23 to Oct. 7 was 374, which includes the 14 noise ordinance complaints. Recent figures are unavailable.

"The noise ordinance (is) a form of disorderly conduct," Dombroski said, adding that there was a previous noise ordinance, but it was rewritten to lower the decibel level.

The results of a survey mailed to 1,000 borough residents in October showed that one of the top six concerns of students was property noise, said Chris Capozzi, president of the Organization of Town Independent Students.

"There is without a doubt a need to control noise as is evidenced by the borough survey," Capozzi said. "But the legislation enacted to control noise places an unfair burden on students rather than on the community as a whole."

Police Lt. Jack S. Orndorf, commander of field services division, State College police, said police issue noise citations to fraternities, apart-

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Prof: Nittany Valley a poor candidate for LLRW site

Editor's note: This is the fourth in a five-part series dealing with Pennsylvania's low level radioactive waste problem. Today's segment details the technical problems surrounding LLRW disposal.

By KATHI DODSON
Collegian Science Writer

As experts and legislators across the state search for a low level radioactive waste site, one University geology professor said Nittany Valley should not be a storage site.

Robert Schmalz said the site is unacceptable to house low level radioactive waste because it rests on a limestone bedding.

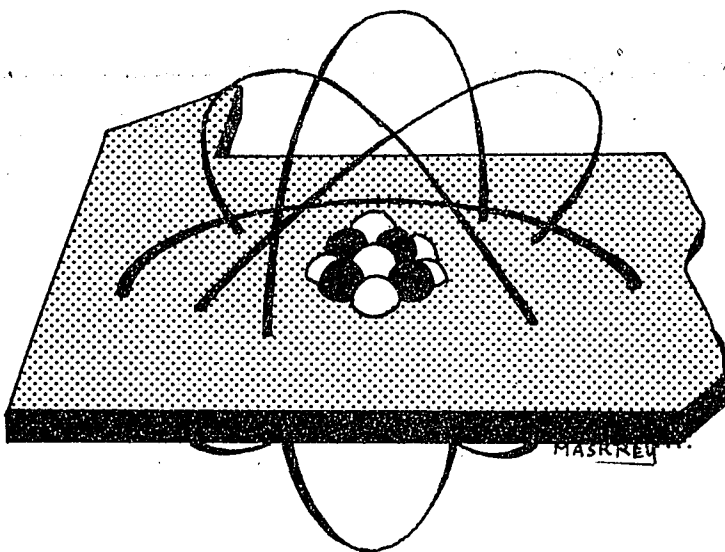
A LLRW site should not be in an area underlined by limestone, Schmalz said because caves and passages form in limestone making water difficult to contain.

Schmalz said limestone and other geological formations must be considered when choosing the location for a low level radioactive waste disposal site in Pennsylvania.

He said geological features determine the way groundwater in the area flows making it a major factor when selecting a site.

"The big problem in radioactive waste management is water," Schmalz said.

Water can dissolve contaminants and carry them into drinking water



supplies, he said, adding that water can also erode surface soil and expose the waste material allowing burrowing animals to carry the waste away.

Federal law mandates that all states must have their own LLRW site by the end of the year or be a part of a compact with other states. If Pennsylvania does not comply to the law by 1987, all low level radioactive waste would have to be stored within its borders.

Richard J. Bord, University professor of sociology who directed a public survey on LLRW, defined LLRW as

contaminated material that will become non-radioactive within 300 years.

Bord said the public is primarily concerned that LLRW will escape into the environment — particularly into the water.

Schmalz said the minimum requirements for a LLRW disposal site are: a water table between 60 and 100 feet below the surface, flat bedrock, dry climate and impermeable soil.

These conditions will ensure that water contacting the waste will not migrate and end up in a lake, spring or well, he said.

Also, the site should not be placed where base rocks are severely broken, he said.

Sedimentary rock found throughout Pennsylvania is also an unfavorable base rock because it can trap water between layers or carry away water quickly, Schmalz said.

Conditions for a favorable site include low soil acidity, high organic content, and a clay base to prevent leaching — leakage into nearby water tables.

The site should cover 500 to 600 acres and will be state or federally owned during operation and after closure, Schmalz said.

"I think we'd be very generous if we set off one square mile," Schmalz said. "We're looking for a very small piece of Pennsylvania, really."

John Vincenti, director of the University's Public Involvement and Education on Radiation Program, said the LLRW hazard is determined by a number of factors including the waste's chemical and physical form, the interactions of the material with plants and animals and the material's half-life.

"Radiation . . . is a health hazard and that's the bottom line," Vincenti said.

"We have to pick the site in such a way that we are quite confident that the radioactivity will be contained safely for 300 years, even if we just

dig a hole and dump it in. That's the worst possible (type of waste disposal)," Schmalz said.

Vincenti, however, said there is no such thing as a perfect site. Once a site is chosen, a specific type of disposal facility will be matched to the area conditions.

Bord said the PIER survey indicates the public favors some kind of underground facility with man-made barriers.

People believe this type of facility provides two barriers separating them from the waste, the soil and the man-made wall, he said.

In the past, LLRW has been disposed of in concrete-lined trenches, Schmalz said.

"(This method) seems to be among the safest way of enhanced burial," Schmalz said.

An underground concrete vault — a variation of land burial — is more expensive, but is the type of facility the governor wants, Schmalz said.

Earth-mounded bunkers are another successful option now used in the Soviet Union and France, Schmalz said.

Sweden buries its waste in deep mines under the Baltic Sea, he said. Germany puts its waste in deep salt mines.

Canada, in addition to using under-

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Man held on drug charges

A State College man was arrested Tuesday morning after about \$22,000 worth of cocaine, hashish, marijuana and Valium were seized from his apartment, State College Bureau of Police Services reported yesterday.

Timothy C. Foley, 29, of 331-D Hamilton Ave. was charged with four counts of possessing controlled substances and four counts of possession with intent to deliver, State College police said.

A large amount of cash and drug paraphernalia were also confiscated, but police would not provide further details.

Foley was arraigned before District Magistrate Clifford Yorks and was taken to the Centre County Prison where he was released on \$50,000 bail. A preliminary hearing is set for Nov. 27.

—by Tom Schaffner

thursday

weather

Today, morning sunshine with increasing high clouds. High approaching 50.....Heldi Sonen

First ladies meet to discuss the issues

By EDITH M. LEDERER
Associated Press Writer

GENEVA — Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev agreed yesterday that their summit teas focused on important issues and the American first lady criticized reports of a superpower fashion war as being "a little silly."

Prior to sitting down to a formal Russian tea featuring cabbage pie and caviar, the wives of President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev insisted that their meetings were not frivolous.

"We don't have much time and we have things of substance to discuss," Raisa Gorbachev shouted at photographers clamoring for pictures at the beginning of their second afternoon tea in as many days.

Inside the Soviet mission, the two first ladies sat side-by-side on a gold sofa in a drawing room, looking very relaxed.

Raisa Gorbachev was asked whether she and Nancy Reagan could do anything together, apart

from their husbands, to promote world peace.

"All we can do, we shall do," the Soviet first lady replied.

Their portrayal of the teas as serious affairs came amid a furor over comments by White House chief of staff Donald Regan, who said women don't understand such weighty issues as arms control and would prefer to read about such things as the first ladies.

Nancy Reagan told reporters she hadn't seen Regan's statement. But answering a general question on whether women concerned themselves with substantive issues, she replied: "I'm sure they do."

The tea lasted 50 minutes — five minutes longer than scheduled, according to Elaine Crispin, Nancy Reagan press secretary.

She said the topics discussed included the two women's busy lives, their husbands and children.

Earlier in the day, the 53-year-old Soviet first lady delivered a brief speech at the cornerstone-laying ceremony for a new Red Cross Museum.

Federal ruling could reduce aid

By ALAN J. CRAVER
Collegian Staff Writer

The proposed \$800 million cut from the federal Guaranteed Student Loan program may reduce the amount of financial assistance available for University students during the next three years, a spokesman for the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency said.

Jay Evans, deputy for loans and legislative affairs, said the House version of the reconciliation bill would cut \$820 million from the GSL program while the Senate's bill would cut about \$865 million.

Congress was ordered in August to trim \$800 million from the program over the next three years to comply with the current federal budget.

The reconciliation process occurs when federal funding for programs is reduced to comply with the budget.

William D. Boyd, acting director of the University's Office of Student Aid, said the House and Senate proposals will probably be changed once the chambers meet to form a final bill.

"There are a lot of things that get talked about but don't survive," Boyd said.

The Senate completed its bill last week and the House passed its bill several weeks ago.

Larry Zaglaniczny, assistant direc-

tor for congressional liaisons with the American Council on Education, said current methods of administering and collecting GSLs were changed to save money.

Evans said the House's plan would reduce by 3 percent the amount of each loan, in order to cover the costs of distributing the loans. He said PHEAA opposes the plan because it would excessively reduce the amount of loan money students receive.

Evans, who monitors state and federal student aid matters for PHEAA, said the House plan also would divide the amount of a student loan once given for one semester over two semesters. For example, if a student receives a \$2,500 loan, \$1,250 would be given out for each semester, Evans said.

Students who attend institutions with high tuitions may be hurt by this measure because they would not receive money they might need for one semester.

Zaglaniczny said the Senate's plan is similar to the House plan except that it includes a new loan consolidation plan.

The consolidation plan would enable borrowers with more than \$5,000 in several loans to combine their payments into one holding at a 10 percent interest rate over 15 years, he said.

The House and Senate plans also propose several changes in administrative duties and collection practices of loans that would indirectly affect students, Zaglaniczny said.

The House plan extends the amount of time state agencies must wait before they become eligible for insurance claims on defaulted loans, he said. Agencies such as PHEAA now must wait four months before filing a claim. But with the new plan, these agencies will have to wait seven months.

Evans said this would give students more time to repay their loans before PHEAA and other state agencies consider the loan defaulted.

The Senate plan also would reduce the profits lenders receive for processing loans from 3.5 to 2.5 percent, Zaglaniczny said.

PHEAA is concerned the measure would make lenders less willing to provide student loans since there would be less profit for them, Evans said.

"Since lenders may have less enthusiasm to give loans," Evans said, "this may affect the availability of funds."

When programs such as this year's \$3.8 billion GSL program grow large and expensive, Congress looks to cut GSL programs to balance the budget, Zaglaniczny said.

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