



Speaking at a news conference in the White House, President Reagan tells reporters about the campaign to combat illicit drug abuse. Reagan said he wants private groups to help the government "pressure the user at school and in the workplace to straighten up, to get clean."

Thatcher approves limited sanctions

By MAUREEN JOHNSON
Associated Press Writer

LONDON — Six Commonwealth countries agreed to impose 11 harsh new sanctions against South Africa yesterday, but Britain would go no further than to introduce a limited package.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, addressing reporters at a news conference shortly after midnight today, said she had compromised in the interests of Commonwealth unity despite her belief that sanctions will not end apartheid.

"It has not been an easy conference," Thatcher said. "I don't believe that further sanctions will bring about internal change in South Africa... but the others were bent on further action."

"We certainly have done things which are a compromise and take our membership of the Commonwealth into account," she said.

But Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe said: "We cannot avoid the conclusion that in effect Britain has chosen the path of supporting apartheid."

The list of sanctions agreed upon by the six countries added three to a package of eight Commonwealth countries, excluding Britain, agreed to at a meeting last October in the Bahamas. That summit gave Pretoria until mid-1986 to dismantle the apartheid system of racial separation and negotiate with black leaders.

The six countries agreed to cut air links with South Africa, withdraw all consular facilities except those for their own citizens; end agreements preventing double taxation and end government assistance for trade; and ban agricultural imports, new bank loans and imports of uranium, coal iron and steel.

Thatcher pledged an immediate "voluntary" ban against British investment in South Africa and promotion of tourism to that country, a British official said.

She said the actions must be voluntary by Britons because the government had no exchange controls or powers to order publications to stop, for example, printing South African tourism advertisements.

She also promised to accept a ban on iron, steel and coal imports if it is agreed next month by the European Community.

In a statement issued at midnight by Sir Lynden Pindling, the conference chairman, the six Commonwealth nations expressed "concern and regret" that Britain had refused to join their accord.

Mugabe told a news conference:

"Britain has let down the people of South Africa. Britain has let Africa down." He said Zimbabwe would have to examine "our own way of dealing with those who support apartheid."

Zimbabwe and Zambia, the two African nations at the meeting had supported tough sanctions despite being major trading partners with South Africa and heavily dependent on its economy. Cutting air links could cripple their national airlines.

The conference, which also included Australia, Canada, India and the Bahamas, was scheduled to last three days, but broke up at the end of the second day yesterday.

In contrast to the angry threats of withdrawal or of sanctions against Britain by African and Asian nations before the conference, the Commonwealth nations in their statement reaffirmed their belief in their unique association despite ending in open disagreement.

"We take the opportunity to renew our own firm commitment to the future of the Commonwealth and to the aims and objectives which have guided it over the years," they said.

Thatcher said the summit's final disagreement was "recognition that each of us has different positions and different perspectives."

Cutting air links, for example, would have no effect on India or Canada, which have no flights to South Africa and would involve Australia in stopping just one weekly South African Airways flight.

It would cost state-owned British Airways, a major foreign carrier into South Africa, \$1.5 million a week. About 158 million pounds (\$171 million) of Britain's 1 billion pound annual trade with South Africa consists of agricultural produce.

First news of the deadlock broke at lunchtime when British officials announced the limited measures offered by Thatcher which were rejected.

The Bahamian summit concluded with a package of eight sanctions including bans on air links, new investment, tourism promotion, agricultural imports, government purchases from South Africa and government contracts with South African companies, and called for an end to agreements that prevent double taxation of companies or individuals in other countries.

The three other sanctions agreed to yesterday include the ban on new bank loans, the ban on imports of uranium, coal, iron and steel, and the withdrawal of consular facilities.

South Africa, a former British colony, quit the Commonwealth in 1961 because of constant criticism of its racial policies.

Anti-drug campaign unveiled

By MERRILL HARTSON
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON, D.C. — President Reagan, saying rampant drug abuse is reaping "sorrow and heartbreak" across America, launched a campaign yesterday to purge schools and workplaces of illicit drugs.

Reagan unveiled a six-point program to coax people off drugs and embraced a combination of mandatory and voluntary tests of both government and private employees to get the job done.

In a nationally broadcast appearance, Reagan credited his wife, Nancy, with working hard to get kids to say no to drugs, and said that "starting today, Nancy's crusade to deprive the drug peddlers and suppliers of their customers becomes America's crusade."

During a brief question-and-answer session, Reagan acknowledged that he had only recently taken a high-profile role in the administration's quest to combat drug abuse.

In the United States, an estimated 3 million to 5 million regularly use of cocaine; also, 18 million

to 20 million regularly use marijuana and 10 million people are alcoholics.

Reagan outlined six broad goals encompassing his plan to attack a growing problem that he said costs business \$100 million a year.

Among them, he said, is a plan to create a drug-free workplace for all Americans, getting drugs out of schools, improving efforts to inform people of the dangers of drugs and stepping up law enforcement drug interdiction efforts and attempts to get other nations to cooperate.

But Reagan would not say how much the new initiative will cost, nor reveal what plans, if any, the administration has for asking Congress to improve new spending plans or supplement programs already in effect. He did say, "the solution does not lie simply within the realm of government."

"It is time to go beyond government," Reagan said. "All the confiscation and law enforcement in the world will not cure this plague as long as it is kept alive by public acquiescence. So, we must go beyond efforts aimed only at affecting the

supply of drugs. We must affect not only supply, but demand."

Reagan stopped short of announcing a program of drug screening for federal employees — a drug-fighting option that has been heavily publicized in recent days. But he said he has suggested that members of the Cabinet take tests, if that would set an example.

"I think we're pretty much agreed that mandatory testing is justified where the employees have the health of others, the safety of others, in their hands," Reagan said, referring to law enforcement authorities, air traffic controllers and the like in the federal workforce.

House Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas, hailed Reagan's speech, saying, "We are encouraged by the fact he is awakened to the reality of the problem, apparently he appreciates the dimensions of the problem."

Wright, however, said the government's current annual expenditure of \$3 million for drug education is like "trying to fight a bear with a fly swatter."

Superpowers to begin planning in September for 1986 summit

By BARRY SCHWEID
AP Diplomatic Writer

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The United States and the Soviet Union, in a step toward a 1986 summit, announced yesterday that agenda planning talks will be held here in September between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister.

No date has been set for the long-delayed summit itself, Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said in announcing the talks Sept. 19-20 between Shultz and Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

However, another U.S. official, who spoke

only on condition of not being identified by name, said "in the sense that we're going to take these steps I am more optimistic" of a summit by year's end.

The official said Shevardnadze probably would meet with President Reagan, as well. But at the White House, a spokesman, Dan Howard, said "there are no such plans at the present time."

Summit preparations were slowed by a slump in U.S.-Soviet relations after Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev held their "fireside" summit last November in Geneva.

But in a recent exchange of letters, Reagan

and Gorbachev asserted their determination to reduce sharply U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons — notwithstanding an apparent conflict in their approaches.

U.S. and Soviet delegations also have held meetings in Geneva on nuclear weapons tests and on the two strategic arms limitation treaties that Reagan intends to scrap. Separate talks to slow the spread of nuclear technology to other nations were held in Moscow.

Reagan and Gorbachev had agreed on a 1986 summit in Washington and a 1987 summit in Moscow. In fact, the Soviet leader had been expected here in late June or July.

But the U.S. bombing of Libya in April, in what was described as retaliation for terrorism, prompted the Soviets to cancel a Shevardnadze visit in May. Subsequently, Reagan announced he no longer would observe the unratified 1979 SALT II treaty, which imposed ceilings on various U.S. and Soviet long-range nuclear weapons.

Last week, a U.S. delegation in Geneva informed the Soviets that the 1972 SALT I treaty, which set interim constraints, also would be abandoned.

Reagan and Gorbachev have asserted, however, that nuclear weapons on both sides must be curbed. Negotiations are due to

resume in the Swiss city in September, dealing also with the U.S. anti-missile research program, known commonly as "Star Wars."

Redman said Shultz and Shevardnadze are expected to "review progress achieved in areas addressed by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev in their November 1985 meeting and discuss what additional preparations may be needed for a summit meeting between the two leaders later this year."

The earliest practical date for a summit meeting is late November since Reagan has ruled out a Gorbachev visit during the U.S. congressional election campaign.

tuesday

inside

Anyone who's ever heard "Seen Your Video" knows why the Replacements aren't being hyped by Martha Quinn. But if Paul Westerberg has his way, you'll never see his band live on *Late Night*, either. "I don't really like David Letterman, and so there," Westerberg says. "I wouldn't like to talk to him for one, and you pretty much have to do that... It'd probably be bad for our career. I could see Bob (Stinson) taking a leak on his shoe or something." Page 12

weather

This afternoon, lots of sunshine and we'll have pleasant conditions with a high of 80. Tonight, it will be partly cloudy and comfortably cool. Low 58. Tomorrow, becoming a bit more humid and there is a chance of a late-day thunderstorm. High 81.
.....Héidi Sonen

State College appoints new borough manager

By JILL A. BEDFORD
Collegian Staff Writer

After a two-month search, State College Municipal Council has chosen a new borough manager, Council President John Dombroski announced last night at a news conference.

Peter S. Marshall, of Newark, Del., accepted the position Friday and plans to assume his post in mid-September. His appointment was unanimously approved by the council in its August meeting last night.

Marshall now serves as borough manager of Newark — home of the University of Delaware — where he has worked since 1973. "I'm looking forward to this experience, and I'm looking forward to a real challenge," he said. "My immediate goals are just to find out the lay of the land."

Marshall listed improving productivity of the State College community as a top priority once he has taken the office. He added that cost-cutting and streamlining are areas that can always use improvement.

Dombroski said Marshall was selected from a field of 100 candidates nationwide because of his background, particularly his experience in a University setting.

"We settled on Peter because of his fine

experience in developing unique programs in Newark," Dombroski said in a prepared statement. Several of Marshall's qualifications matched the borough's profiles or needs, he said.

Marshall will be filling the \$58,500 salary post vacated by Carl Fairbanks. Fairbanks resigned from his post after 17 years in January to accept a job in New Jersey.

Marshall, originally from Pittsburgh, has a master's degree in governmental administration from the University of Pennsylvania. He was employed as an assistant professor at the University of Delaware from 1977 to 1985 and he worked as an instructor at the Shenango Valley Commonwealth Campus of Penn State in 1973.

He and his wife, Betty, have been married for 26 years. They have three daughters: Heather, 22, a senior at the University of Delaware; Heidi, 20, a junior at Clemson University; and Anne, 14.

He will continue to work in Newark until September.

Dombroski said Ron Davis, who has been acting as the borough manager since Fairbanks' departure in June, has "done a super job" and will continue on until Marshall assumes the job.



Peter S. Marshall

Collegian Photo / Anne-Marie Rooks