

## Pilot's trial opens

By **FILADELFO ALEMAN**  
Associated Press Writer

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — A government prosecutor yesterday opened the case against U.S. mercenary Eugene Hasenfus by presenting documents found after Sandinista troops shot down his Contra supply plane.

The prosecutor, Ivan Villavicencio, handed evidence one piece at a time to the court secretary, including a card Nicaraguan authorities say gave Hasenfus access to restricted areas of the Ilopango military airport in El Salvador.

### TV evidence

Villavicencio also asked that the court view the videocassette of an interview Hasenfus gave to Mike Wallace on the CBS program *60 Minutes*. The program, translated into Spanish, was shown on Nicaraguan television.

Hasenfus said in the interview that he believed he was working for the U.S. government when he made the supply runs.

A book of names, addresses and telephone numbers of former crew members of Air America, which Hasenfus said in the interview was a CIA airline that he worked for in Southeast Asia, was also entered as evidence in the court.

### Written response

Neither Hasenfus nor his Nicaraguan lawyer, Enrique Sotelo Borgen, was in court. Presentation of evidence by the prosecution and defense to the special political tribunal trying the first American captured in Nicaragua's 4½-year war was to last eight to 12 days.

Hasenfus' lawyer told The Associated Press in a telephone interview that once the prosecution presents its case, the tribunal has to notify him in writing so he can respond in writing. It was not clear whether he would be allowed to present defense arguments in person.

Hasenfus, a 45-year-old former Marine from Marinette, Wis., is charged with terrorism, conspiracy and violating public security. If convicted by the three-member tribunal, he could face up to 30 years in prison.

### 50 advisers

Griffin Bell, a former U.S. attorney general who is acting as an adviser to the Nicaraguan lawyer, left yesterday to prepare the defense after Sandinista authorities barred him from seeing Hasenfus. Bell said he would return Sunday.

Reynaldo Monterrey, the tribunal's president, said on the government Voice of Nicaragua radio that Hasenfus' lawyer could have 50 advisers if he wished, but only Sotelo Borgen could see evidence presented in the case.

The card that purportedly gave the captured mercenary access to restricted areas of Ilopango was numbered 4422, was made out to Hasenfus and bore the Salvadoran air force emblem.

Hasenfus has said that he participated in 10 arms drops to the U.S.-backed rebels.



### Fall frolics

Catching the fall before it leaves and the icy maw of winter takes over Happy Valley, a youngster named Ray from the toddler's group at Cedar Day Care takes time out from his busy schedule to play in the leaves piled on the Mall. Such signs of autumn are becoming more and more common as temperatures drop and the trees, whose branches are becoming barer with each passing day, await the first visitation of snowflakes.

Collegian Photo / Stacey Mink

## SHARE sparks campus debate

By **CAROLYN SORISIO**  
Collegian Staff Writer

Although SHARE, the University's response to apartheid, was created last spring, its success is still being debated by student leaders and administrators.

The program, which was initiated by the University Board of Trustees after its decision not to divest the University's holdings in South Africa last January, is a five-point plan that focuses on:

- Scholarships for black South Africans.
- Academic exchanges and assistance for black educators in South Africa.
- Review of equity holdings in South Africa.
- Educational efforts designed to increase the University community's awareness about apartheid in South Africa.

Recently, a group of black alumni criticized the SHARE scholarships as bringing "token students" to the University and said the administration was using the program as a "publicity stunt" to avoid divesting from South Africa.

However, University President Bryce Jordan said: "There has been too much talk of SHARE being connected with divestiture. . . . It is in no means tokenism."

Jordan said he met with the students from the SHARE program earlier this month at his request to discuss some of their concerns.

He told them he thought a mistake had been made in confusing the divestment issue and the University's

### BSCAR, BAAD to work together for University divestment.

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purpose in bringing the students to Penn State, adding that they should take advantage of a Penn State education.

However, Todd May, a Committee For Justice in South Africa member, said, "I would be surprised if the students were aware of the history of the SHARE program when they were invited to the this University."

"If it was a response to apartheid, why was it done when all the pressure was on about divestment?" he added.

CJSA President Stephanie Cooper said the divestment issue cannot be separated from the SHARE program. She said the administration is using SHARE as an excuse to say the University is doing something about apartheid.

Although the program is a good one, she said it "is not nearly enough. . . . It basically means nothing without divestment."

Victor Mashabela, a member of the African National Congress in New York City, said the first task of any university should be to help "destroy apartheid so that eventually our people in South Africa can be able to study in South Africa."

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## Candidates don't see drugs as key

By **KIRSTEN LEE SWARTZ**  
Collegian Staff Writer

Although state lawmakers have spent significant parts of their campaigns this year giving voters detailed plans to solve the nation's drug problems, most candidates do not believe the issue will turn any votes.

Terry Michael, a press secretary for the Democratic National Committee, said the Democrats and Republicans are taking a bipartisan approach to the drug problem.

"Individual candidates may position themselves as more aggressive than their opponents," Michael said. "(But) it is not a voting issue because no one is for drug abuse."

Earlier this week, President Reagan signed the drug bill passed by Congress last week. In signing, Reagan authorized \$1.7 billion to be spent in anti-drug enforcement and education programs over the next three fiscal years.

Of that total, \$200 million will be spent annually to support drug-abuse education and prevention programs through fiscal year 1989, said a staff member on the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse Control.

Three versions of the bill passed between the House and Senate before finally getting overall approval. Twice the House voted to include the death penalty and twice the Senate removed that provision from the bill and sent it back to the House.

Representatives in the House then passed two bills, one including the death penalty and one without it. The Senate chose to send the version without the death penalty to the president to sign.

Because the Democrats dominate in the House, as the Republicans do in the Senate, it would seem that the two parties have contrasting views on the provisions in the bill.

Rae Nelson, a spokesman at the Drug Abuse Policy Office in Washington, D.C., said: "Any action is good action. The discussion now is on what direction the action will take."

Anti-drug fervor is also shared along bipartisan lines for local and state politicians, whose runs for re-election or attempts at unseating incumbents will end Tuesday.

Nelson added, "The deaths of Len Bias and Don Rogers gave people who had been feeling the effects of drug problems a lightning rod and got media attention."

"It is an issue for everyone — not as a campaign issue, just as a national issue everyone wants to address," said Jim Clarke, campaign manager for U.S. Rep. William F. Clinger. Clinger is the incumbent Republican congressman, running for re-election in the 23rd District.

"The most important parts are the educational aspects," Clarke said, "even as far down to the elementary schools."

Please see DRUGS, Page 16.

## States important to education, experts say

Editor's Note: This is the second of three articles on education by writers who attended an education symposium last week at the Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

By **CHRISTINE METZGER**  
Collegian Staff Writer

Education is in the midst of a reform, often referred to as a "move toward excellence" by experts who deem it necessary for the United States to grow economically and socially.

In debates held last week at the Indiana University of Pennsylvania during a symposium titled "American Dreams: The National Debate About the Future of Education," educators, government officials and a vocal audience argued about government's role in education and in reform.

"Three principal sets of actors involved (in the reform) include the federal and state governments and most importantly, the business community," said Denis Doyle, director of Education Policy Studies at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, D.C.

"The business community recognizes that America's competitive position is a function of

the quality of education we deliver to our young people at all levels," Doyle said.

The call by business leaders fell on the ears of state legislators across the country, and has brought education issues to the forefront in numerous election campaigns this fall.

"Many of the governor races hinge on the education issue," said Chester Finn, assistant secretary in the Educational Research and Improvement division of the U.S. Department of Education.

In Pennsylvania's gubernatorial race, Republican candidate William Scranton III and Democratic candidate Robert P. Casey give education a top seat in their election platforms.

Casey's platform proposes an individual education account to help parents save for education expenses. He also hopes to bring better prospects to the teaching profession in Pennsylvania.

Scranton's Basic Education Plan will increase access and participation by Pennsylvanians in higher education to promote a more stable economy, according to the Scranton platform. He also wants to provide more financial support to education in general.

Doyle said that on the federal level the government plays a prominent role in education, but leaves much responsibility to the states.

Shirley Chisholm, the first black woman elected to Congress and a professor of political science at Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Mass., agreed.

"During the Reagan administration, control and responsibility for education has been thrust toward the states," she said.

Doyle said, "Washington's role in education is modest and remains so because President Reagan and Congress have decided to run up the biggest deficit in history."

The deficit is so big "that it is impossible for any realist to expect between now and the end of the century any significant initiatives coming out of Washington which cost money," he said.

To help diminish the \$220 billion deficit, the Gramm-Rudman balanced-budget law was passed, but experts at the symposium did not overlook the fact that it decreased the amount of federal student aid.

"There is an erosion in the commitment of

the federal government to financial aid programs," Chisholm said.

Chisholm noted that the government under President Lyndon Johnson's administration in 1963-68 brought access to education for millions of Americans.

"To maintain access and equity for all students, we must now make a concentrated effort to keep education at the forefront of government concerns," said Chisholm, who at the 1972 national convention became the first black as well as the first woman to run for president.

Education is slated a priority issue in the race for Congress in the 23rd District between Democrat Bill Wachob and incumbent U.S. Rep. William F. Clinger.

"Wachob strongly believes that education should be a top priority for the federal government," said Eric Reif, press secretary for Wachob. "He plans to oppose any further cutbacks in student aid and will fight to make sure programs keep up with inflation."

Clinger cites his introduction of the Higher Education Protection Act, an act designed to save student aid from being cut despite Gramm-Rudman, as an indication of his support for student concerns.

### thursday

#### inside

• Robin Morgan, an internationally acclaimed writer on women's rights and feminism, is coming to campus tonight to kick off the USG Department of Women's Concerns "Sisterhood is Global" Conference. . . . Page 4

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#### weather

This afternoon, noticeably cooler with sunshine reappearing. High 56. Tonight, clear and cool. Low 34. Tomorrow, mix of sun and clouds with high of 59. . . . . Heidi Sonen.