

Conspiracy cases lost

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Gainesville Eight trial was the latest in a series of prosecutions of antiwar activists on conspiracy charges. The government has yet to gain a conviction in a major case.

As in most of the other cases, the bulk of the government's case against the eight Vietnam Veterans Against the War found innocent Friday was based on testimony from informers.

Following is a capsule view of some major conspiracy trials:

Chicago Seven: Eight antiwar activists were charged with conspiracy to cross state lines to incite riots during the 1968 Democratic National Convention. In February 1970 a jury acquitted them of conspiracy, but convicted them of crossing state lines to incite rioting. In 1972, the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed the convictions and ordered the case remanded to Chicago. The Justice Department declined to renew charges against the seven. All defendants and two lawyers will be retried in October on contempt charges levied against them by Judge Julius J. Hoffman. All informers who testified had been employed by local police agencies.

Harrisburg Seven: The Rev. Philip Berrigan and six other defendants were accused of plotting to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, blow up heating tunnels in Washington and vandalize draft boards across the country. The jury deadlocked on the charges and the judge decided not to retry the defendants. The alleged plot was supposed to have been hatched while Berrigan was an inmate at Lewisburg, Pa., during spring and summer 1970. A major witness at the 1972 trial was a prison mate of Berrigan's who served as an FBI informer.

Camden Seventeen: Seventeen war protesters charged with conspiracy stemming from an Aug. 1971 raid on the draft board in Camden. The 17, including four priests, were found innocent in May 1973. An FBI informer testified the raid would not have taken place "without the FBI and me." The participation in the raid's planning by the informer caused the judge to rule the jury could find the defendants innocent because of "over-reaching participation by government agents or informers."

Spock-Coffin: Four persons, including Dr. Benjamin Spock and Yale Chaplain William Sloane Coffin, were convicted in Boston in 1968 of conspiring to counsel, aid and abet young men to refuse military service. One person, Marcus Raskin, was acquitted. On July 11, 1969, the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals set aside the convictions of Spock and Michael Ferber. It ordered new trials for Coffin and Mitchell Goodwin. The government dropped the cases.

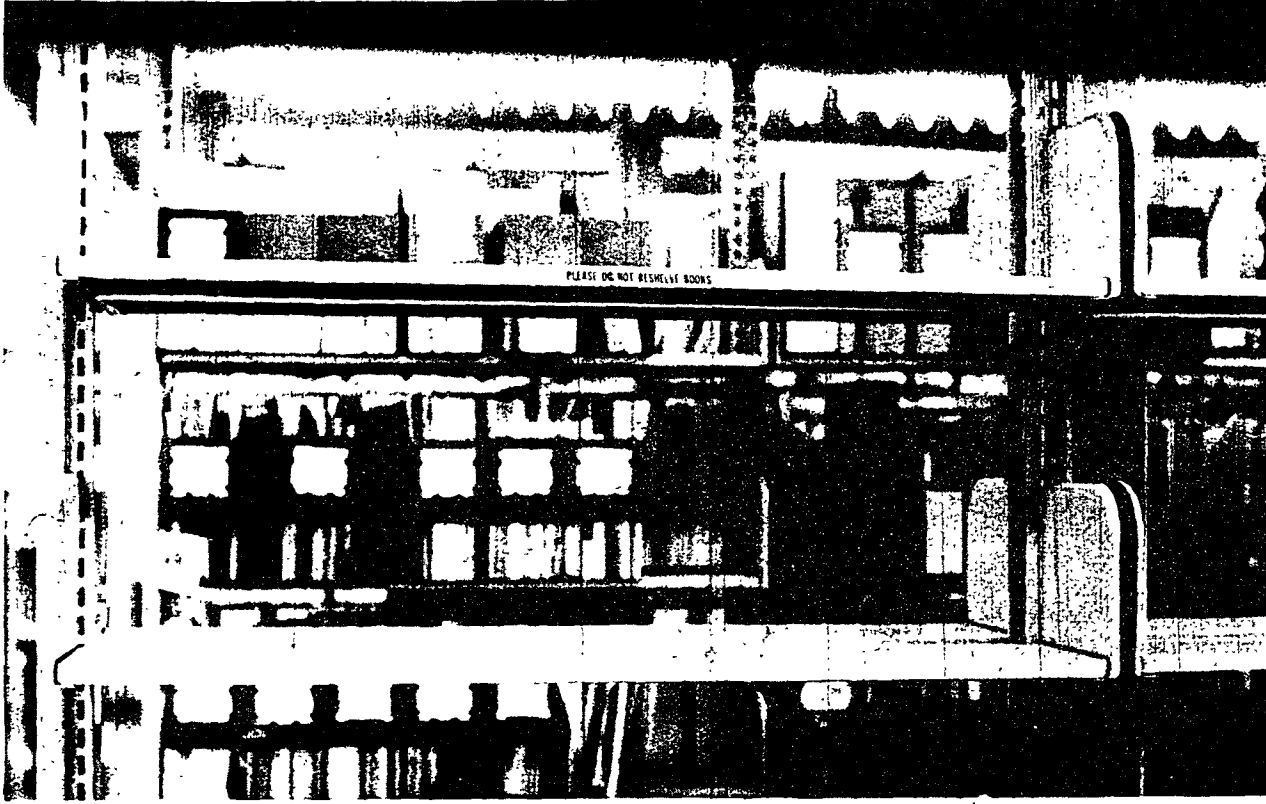
Seattle Seven: The defendants, members of the Seattle

Liberation Front, were charged with conspiracy and violation of the federal anti-riot act in connection with a demonstration at the U.S. Courthouse, Seattle. Government witnesses were FBI undercover agents and paid informers. A mistrial was declared by the judge because of courtroom disruptions. The defendants received six months in jail for contempt, but were released later on bail. The original charges were dismissed in March 1973 after the government failed to push for a new trial.

Pentagon Papers: The government charged Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo with conspiracy, espionage and theft in connection with copying a secret study of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war. All charges were dismissed in the lengthy trial after the judge ruled the government had irreparably damaged the defendants' right to a fair trial. The decision came after it was revealed that Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office was broken into with the knowledge of White House staff members. The government announced later it would not seek to pursue prosecution in the case.

Kansas City Four: Four antiwar activists charged in July 1971 with conspiracy in the bombing of various sites in the Kansas area. The main prosecution witness was an unindicted co-conspirator serving a 10-year prison term for possession of a pipe bomb. His sentence was reduced to five years for his testimony. Three of the four were found guilty and await sentencing. A fourth had his case dismissed for lack of evidence.

Evanston Four: Four defendants were convicted in 1971 of conspiracy to destroy draft records. The four admitted pouring blood over the records. Their conviction was overturned Friday by the U.S. District Court jury which said a portion of the Selective Service Act under which the defendants were charged is unconstitutional because it is vague.



Pattee offers introductory tours

Fall Term instructional services for faculty and students are now available at Pattee.

General tours for graduate students will begin in the Reference Room on the first floor of East Pattee. The tour timetable is as follows:

—9:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. Thursday and Friday;

—11:10 a.m. and 2:20 p.m. Monday and Tuesday;

—9:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. Sept. 12; and

—11:10 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Sept. 13.

Library instruction for upper-division, and graduate level classes on library sources relevant to each class also is offered by the Reference Department. Arrangements for class visits may be made at the Joan Lee Reference Department.

The Undergraduate Library will

conduct general tours of the Pattee Library from today through Friday and next week.

Tours will begin in the main lobby at 9, 10 and 11 a.m. and at 2, 3 and 4 p.m.

Individual tours may be arranged by calling Kimi Hisatsune. Basic instruction in library use for classes also may be arranged by faculty members by Hisatsune.

Faculty members and all students in agricultural and biological sciences may follow the orientation schedule.

Hour-long programs for undergraduates will be held at 10 a.m. each day and for faculty and graduate students at 1:30 p.m. each day at the Agricultural and Biological Sciences Library on the second floor of East Pattee. Special arrangements for more convenient times may be scheduled

through Vladimir Micuda.

The orientation schedule by subject speciality is as follows:

— Sept. 4-7 for general orientation;

— Sept. 10-14 for plant sciences, botany and forestry;

— Sept. 17-21 for animal sciences, zoology and entomology;

— Sept. 24-28 for agricultural engineering and wood science;

— Oct. 1-5 for biophysics, biochemistry, microbiology and related areas;

— Oct. 8-12 for agricultural economics, rural sociology and agricultural education;

— Oct. 15-19 for environmental sciences; and

— Oct. 22-26 for biological health, nursing, nutrition and related areas.

IFC, Panhel plan fall rush procedures

Freshmen, transfers and continuing students may sign up to rush the Greek organizations on campus during registration in Rec Hall.

The Interfraternity Council and the Panhellenic Council staff tables with members from some of the 50 fraternities and 21 sororities, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

IFC also plans to set up tables where men can sign up for rush in the dining halls during the regular dinner hours.

The fraternities will sponsor workshops in South, East and Pollock halls during Orientation week with the theme "Widen Your Friendships." These will include a slide show followed by informal discussions

where rushees will learn rush policy and procedure.

During the first week of classes the IFC will set up tables in the ground floor of the HUB where rushees may also sign up.

Saturday, Sept. 15, IFC will sponsor a street jammy along Fairmount Avenue from Garner St. to Locust Lane. Music and 100 half kegs of beer will be offered from 1

p.m. to 1 a.m. This jammy is open to everyone.

The sororities will run panel discussions on alternate life styles for women during Orientation Week. A referral panel consisting of one dorm resident, one off-campus resident and a moderator will be in the Pollock Union Building 7:30 Wednesday, and Thursday night at Thompson Hall at 7:30.



Welcome Freshmen!

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130 East College Avenue

PENN STATE THESPIANS
announce
Try-outs
for an Original Musical
"The Brother-Hood"
Schwab Auditorium Sept. 9th and 10th
6:30-10:00
Those interested in crew work sign up, also

We'd like you to look into what we've found.

DOUG BIBER
(10th, G. Sc.)

When I entered college one of my foremost thoughts was that I was no longer under my parents' authority.

"I was free, and now I could really enjoy life. For two years I tried to do this, first by drinking and then by using drugs, but both left me unsatisfied.

At this time one of my friends explained to me how I could know God personally. He said that I could simply invite Jesus Christ to come into my life and to give me His life.

A short time later I did that, and as a result, now I know what it is to be free. I'm liberated from pressures because I can afford to give my problems to Jesus knowing that He wants to take care of them.

I found that His words are true: "If therefore the Son shall make you free, you shall be free indeed."

"... now I know what it is to be free."



PAUL DICKASON
4th, SC

LORI SPENCER
4th, ED

We can honestly say that Jesus Christ caused the turning point in our relationship.



Although in high school we attended a weekly Christian fellowship, we had never really experienced God in our day-to-day lives. We had always considered ourselves Christians, but our own self interests determined our attitudes and actions.

Among the resulting strains on our relationship was pride: we were often too proud to admit and apologize for wrongs. We loved each other very much, but our love was based on human qualities and unstable feelings.

Then, after graduation, some friends shared with us their newly

discovered personal relationship with Jesus. They told us that God wants to live within us and that He had made that possible through the sacrifice of His Son for our sins. After seeing the changes in them, we prayed that Jesus would come into our lives.

At first, we did not see any changes and were still experiencing the same problems. We later learned, however, that although Jesus was in us, we needed to surrender our lives fully to Him. Our own egos were still ruling our thoughts and actions. But Jesus wanted to live His life through us and produce in us His qualities promised in the book of Galatians: "love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self control..."

We realized how selfish our human love toward each other really had been and that God's love as described in I Corinthians 13 is far greater.

Only by trusting him could we experience and share His perfect love. As we began to depend on God in our everyday lives, our

"Jesus wanted to live His life through us."

relationship began to change. Small irritations and personality conflicts began to disappear as we followed Him rather than ourselves.

We still mess up, but the more we trust God with control over our lives, the more we change and the deeper our love grows for God and for each other.

DAVE IMBROCK
4th, SC

My life has always had two main characteristics: a sincere desire to know God and an outstanding academic performance. Attempting to gain a place in heaven I lived by my standards of a "Good, moral life." To further gain God's favor I drove myself to be the best student at school.

"I gave up on God thinking He wasn't worth the effort."

As time passed I became increasingly frustrated. Despite spending 70-75 hours per week studying and reaching a peak of third in my class I felt no nearer to God. Finally I gave up on God thinking He wasn't worth the effort.

Then two years ago one of my teachers talked to me about what a relationship with God through Jesus

really meant. He told me that Jesus' death on the cross reconciled man with God as my efforts could never do.

But to receive this gift of knowing God he said I personally needed to accept Christ as Savior and Lord, trusting Him to make me the person He wanted me to be.

I decided to ask Jesus to come into my life and to cause me to live for Him instead of my books. I soon found that my grades no longer dominated me. Since that decision my life has been much less hectic and far more satisfying than I'd ever thought possible.



DEE FICKENSCHER
8th, REC PARKS



I arrived at Penn State ready to conquer the world. I had all the answers but soon learned that the questions were bigger than my answers.

Seeking the glamour that I felt was lacking in my life, I joined a sorority. However, I learned that in order to be an asset to the group I had to accept myself. Soon after I realized this a friend took me to a Christian meeting where they were talking about that very thing. They said that by asking Jesus to forgive my sins I could experience His love and better accept myself.

"... the questions were bigger than my answers."

I told God that I knew I had gone against His will and asked for His forgiveness. I asked Jesus to come into my life, but for many months I battled with Him as to who would be number one. Slowly I've learned to let Him direct my life.

As a result, a gradual love has developed in me, replacing my old introspection and giving me the confidence to help others.

Our five lives represent only a small fraction of those people on the campus who have come to know Jesus. We want to be available to you to share how you can know Him too.

"When someone becomes a Christian he becomes a brand new person inside. He is not the same anymore. A new life has begun!" (II Corinthians 5:17)

If you want to look into what we've found, get together with us, Sunday 7 p.m. and Tuesday 7 p.m. in the HUB Lounge.

Campus Crusade For Christ