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Photo by Eric Fetacs
615-POUND GOSPEL SINGER, Gloria C. Spencer Gray, last night sang a series of gospel tunes for an audience in Schwab Auditorium. See story on page 11.

Body and soul

State corruption examined

HARRISBURG (AP) — Atty. Gen. Robert Kane was questioned about an entry in the 1974 campaign finance records of Gov. Milton Shapp.
Did a \$100,000-plus advance from a Philadelphia public relations firm violate a state law forbidding companies to loan money to political candidates?
"That wasn't a loan, that was an extension of credit," replied Kane.
As head of the state Justice Department, Kane is in a position to make such legal distinctions. He's the top legal adviser and law enforcement officer in the state, the man who has the last say as to what should and shouldn't be looked into by the Justice Department. It was Shapp who named him to the post. Kane was his campaign manager in 1974.

The naming of campaign managers as attorneys general has been a fairly common practice in both state and federal governments. Eisenhower, Kennedy and Nixon did it, as did former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton.

The practice appears to come under scrutiny—a Pennsylvania House committee recently held hearings on whether the office should be elective—when charges of government corruption are made.

Since Gov. Shapp took office in 1971, 23 state employees, including a cabinet member and the state Democratic party treasurer, have been convicted of crimes ranging from extortion to perjury. Twenty-nine others have been indicted. Most were at low-level jobs.

"There is always the possibility of a problem in an administration of 100,000 people but when wrongdoing has occurred, we have not overlooked it, we have gone after it and rooted it out," says Shapp. "There is a distinction to be made between widespread wrongdoing and coverups and empty allegations and innuendo."

The federal government currently is engaged in a half dozen investigations in

Pennsylvania that are targeted at alleged corruption in state government. Included are grand jury investigations of:

—Gov Shapp's 1970 campaign finances.

—Allegations that state Revenue Secretary George Mowod received money from businessmen for favorable treatment on sales tax audits.

—A pattern of political contributions and their bearing on the awarding of state building contracts. Democratic State Chairman Dennis "Harvey" Thiernann has been among the witnesses to appear.

The U.S. attorneys handling the cases are Republicans.

The probe now being given top priority by the state Justice Department is possible local corruption in Delaware County, traditionally a Republican stronghold bordering Philadelphia, according to Andrew J. Smyser, the deputy attorney general who oversees Justice's investigative teams.

"Delaware County was given top priority by the attorney general and that's the way we're handling it," says Smyser.

The state Justice Department is not looking into Shapp's campaign finances, the allegations against Revenue Secretary Mowod, nor whether political contributions influenced the awarding of state building contracts. The state Justice Department is fighting a federal subpoena seeking Revenue Department audits in the Mowod case.

Why is the federal government and not the state looking into the above-mentioned allegations of corruption in Pennsylvania government?

Explains Smyser: "The Justice Department has no prosecutorial powers. Most of our cases are turned over to the district attorney in the county where the alleged infraction occurred, or if a state agency is involved, to the agency head for possible disciplinary

action.
"When you talk about white collar government corruption, those are crimes that the small county DA is not familiar with and is not able to handle."

"It would be a waste of our resources and a senseless duplication of effort for us to use our investigative techniques in those areas where federal grand juries are investigating. The federal grand juries have subpoena and immunity oath powers that we don't have."

One state employee recently convicted was Frank Hilton, Shapp's 1970 campaign manager whom the governor later named to his cabinet as secretary of Property and Supplies.

It was a Republican staff aide to a House insurance subcommittee who, in a report in the spring of 1974, raised the question of whether the state's in-

surance-buying practices under Hilton might be illegal.

The report was sent to a deputy attorney general who went even further: He advised then Atty. Gen. Israel Packel, appointed by Shapp in 1973, that it was against the law to place state insurance through private brokers—as Hilton had been doing.

After a meeting with Hilton, Packel disputed his deputy. "There is no evidence of impropriety by Secretary Hilton or his department," said Packel, at one time Shapp's personal attorney.

As the result of a lot more evidence being unearthed, Hilton eventually was convicted by the federal government of extortion and perjury.

The state did bring charges in a second extortion case, but bowed out to let federal authorities handle the prosecution.

Ford to discuss aid to Egypt with Sadat

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ford will discuss military aid to Egypt only "in general terms" when he meets President Anwar Sadat here this month, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said yesterday.

"We don't know whether in fact he (Sadat) will have a specific shopping list or will ask for it in general," Kissinger said in a nationally televised interview on NBC-TV's Meet The Press.

Kissinger was asked what the administration would say if Sadat, who has said he will ask for American military help, does so when he comes to Washington for talks with Ford Oct. 26.

"I don't think we will be prepared at this moment to make any specific commitments of military aid, but we will be prepared to discuss the problem with him in general terms," Kissinger said. "We are prepared to discuss it with him but at this time not in terms of specific shopping lists."

Kissinger was asked if American concessions and \$2.6 billion in aid to Israel, related to the Egypt-Israel Sinai agreement, would toughen Israel's stance in future Middle East peace negotiations.

"When you are dealing with a country which has only one steady ally, assurances are of a very great con-

sequence," he replied.

"The relationship with Israel should not be conceived in terms of a pressure operation in which we must be able to pressure Israel before every negotiation," Kissinger said, adding, however, that the nature of the American-Israeli relationship "gives us sufficient opportunity to have our views heard sympathetically."

He said consultations are underway to broaden efforts to attain peace in the Middle East by finding "some larger frameworks which combine several of the issues and several of the parties and maybe all of the issues and all of the parties."

In other matters, Kissinger said negotiators are close to making a grain deal with the Soviet Union "very favorable to the United States" and also are discussing oil in talks "not directly linked, but in a parallel framework."

He said a second agreement with the Soviets on strategic arms limitations could occur within months.
Kissinger said he does not expect his October 19-23 visit to Peking, before Ford's visit there next month, to result in an establishment of diplomatic relations but "we intend to continue the process of normalization to its ultimate conclusion."

Candidates back Route R funding

By JIM MAGILL
Collegian Staff Writer
The Route R bus should be funded by the Centre Area Transportation Authority, Associated Student Activities (ASA) and Borough Council, said a candidate for Council last night.

Speaking with two other Democratic candidates before an ad hoc Undergraduate Student Government Senate committee, Gary Potter called ASA's refusal to fund the night bus "incredibly dangerous" and "environmentally stupid."

Cindy J. Ahmann, a part-time human development student and co-founder of the Rape Crisis Center, said she would like to see the University take a more active role in the development of a regional transportation system.

She said that the University was invited by Council to participate in talks to develop such a system, but the University opted instead for the Loop Buses which only serve the campus.

The Route R bus is necessary for students that live off campus who must

return at night, Ahmann said, since "being a student is more than a 9 to 5 job."

Councilman Allan Patterson, running for re-election, said that part of the opposition to Council funding a non-profit making bus service would come from the "conservative community," which would demand a free-enterprise service that would make a profit.

Patterson said the last free-enterprise transportation system in Pennsylvania recently went bankrupt.

Ahmann said that part of the transportation problem was the lack of adequate on-campus parking.

"The University should provide more student parking," she said. "And not way out in Timbuktu."

"Penn State is in the Borough of State College," Potter said. "And it is affected by the same judicial and legislative decisions."

He said that the Council's Public Safety Committee had the authority to investigate the actions of the University Department of Safety. He referred to the

campus police efforts to enforce its drinking policy and the alleged use of telescopes to catch drug users.

Patterson disagreed that the Borough could interfere in campus police business except in the case of "hot pursuit" where a police officer from one municipality can chase an offender over the boundary into another municipality.

The candidates expressed their views on the proposed Human Relations Ordinance, which came before Council last spring. At that time Council members delayed a decision on the ordinance for a year in order to have time to study the issue.

Mayor Jo Hays was appointed to receive complaints from people who felt that they had been discriminated against by landlords. These complaints will be examined at the end of a year to determine whether housing discrimination exists in State College.

Patterson, who suggested the mayor's study, said that the delay would give the proponents of the ordinance time to educate the community to the need of the

ordinance. He said that if it was passed too soon the people of the community wouldn't accept it.

Potter said the mayor's study would prove inadequate since people who had been discriminated against because of sexual preference or marital status would not be likely to talk to a public official about it.

Potter said that he favored a scientific survey of State College housing to determine if there is discrimination. He said that one or two cases of discrimination would prove to him the need of the ordinance.

Weather

Sunny skies and pleasant temperatures return to State College today. High 69. Clear and chilly tonight. Low 43. Partly sunny and mild tomorrow. High 75.

Phila. oil refinery fire rages out of control

PHILADELPHIA (AP)— A nine-alarm fire raged out of control last night at the ARCO oil refinery along the Schuylkill River.

Mayor Frank Rizzo, 54, was taken to a city hospital with a broken right thigh below the hip, according to city officials. His brother, Fire Commissioner Joseph Rizzo, said a fireman ran into the 6-foot-2, 250-pound mayor as the two were rushing away from the blast.

The mayor, who is running for reelection, was scheduled to undergo surgery this morning.

Al Gaudiosi, Rizzo's campaign manager, said the mayor would be hospitalized for 10 days and on crutches for about two months.

A fireman was treated and released with a minor knee injury.

Fire boats fought the blaze from the

river as ARCO trucks carried fuel out of the area, and firemen wetted down storage tanks near the square block area where the fire is burning.

The refinery is slightly up river from the Gulf Oil Co. plant in south Philadelphia where eight firemen died fighting a blaze August 17. The ARCO refinery stretches for several miles and refines a variety of products.

Fire authorities said the fire was centered at the Belmont Terminal, an area used to fuel tanker trucks. They said it did not involve large storage tanks, but the network of lines connecting them.

ARCO workmen were trying to shut the valves so that the fuel in the lines would dry up. There were no immediate indications as to the cause of the blaze. Commissioner Rizzo said the flames,

which shot nine stories into the air, were burning in 20 and 30 pipelines up to 12 inches wide within the giant refinery complex. He said other lines were rupturing as the fire burned.

The fire was midway between the Schuylkill River and the Schuylkill Expressway.

Rizzo said some of the units normally used to fight a fire like this were destroyed at the Gulf blaze. He said the fire was not as bad as that fire, which reached 11 alarms.

City Managing Director Hillel Levinson said the mayor was hit by a fireman running at right angles. "The mayor tried to get up, but he was obviously in pain," Levinson said.

The Schuylkill Expressway, which runs next to the refinery, was closed to traffic, as were 26th street and

Passayunk Avenue, main arteries out of the city to the south.

The fire broke out at 6:39 p.m., police said, and five alarms were struck within minutes.

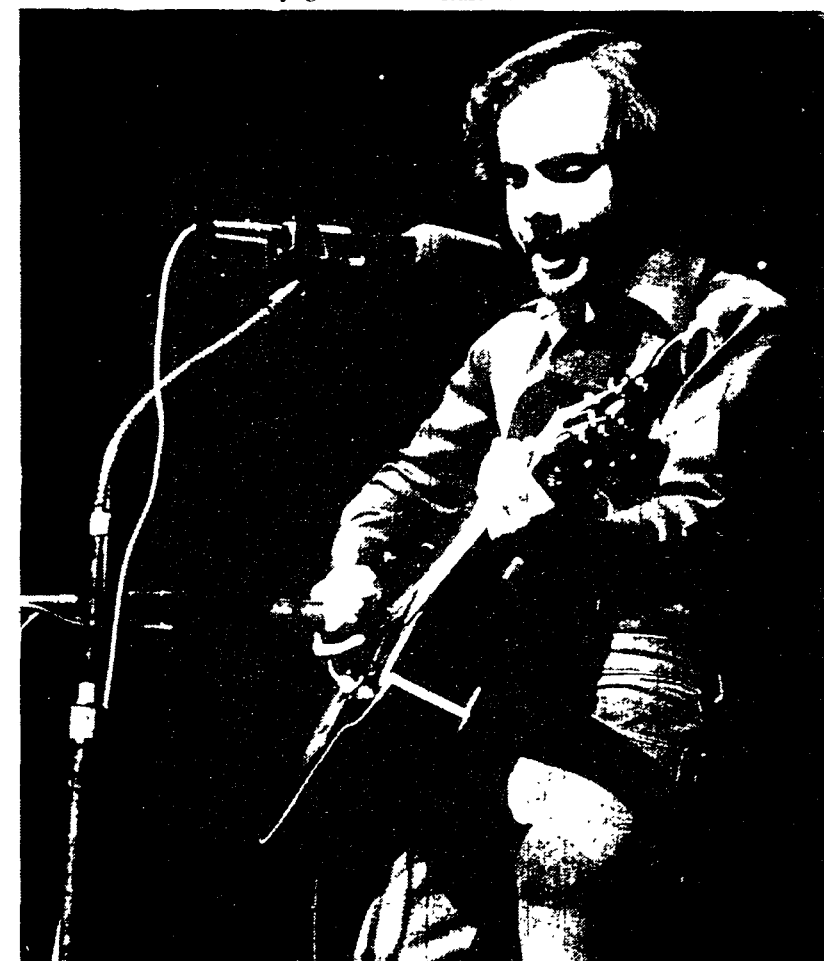
Midway into the night, an explosion of unknown origin shook up the area and lit up the sky for miles around.

The deaths at the Gulf fire were caused when oil ignited after spreading under some fire-fighting foam.

Two priests stood outside the gates of the refinery, One, Father James Moore of St. Joseph's College, said, "We hope we're not necessary. We're here as a precautionary measure."

All the firemen who died in the Gulf blaze were Catholic.

Billy Carango, 15, who lives near the refinery, said he was playing nearby when the fire broke out. "You could hear pieces of metal ripping," he said.



Good Man

STEVE GOODMAN, in concert last night at the University Auditorium, treats his audience to a fine display of singing and guitar-picking. See story page 12.

Boston conference of student leaders fights racism

By JOHN CHILD
Collegian Staff Writer
BOSTON— Nearly 1600 student leaders, including representatives of Penn State's Black Caucus, University Coalition and the Young Socialist Alliance, converged on Boston over the weekend to plan strategy to fight tuition hikes, budget cuts and racism in American universities.

The National Student Coalition Against Racism sponsored the workshops which brought independent, church and leftist groups from all over the nation.

NSCAR's conference was the second held since the outbreak of violence after the Boston school system started its busing program last year.

NSCAR's position is that the government should guarantee black people's right to acquire an education by suppressing the racist, anti-busing mobs in Boston and Louisville, just as the federal troops protected blacks from racist attacks several years ago in the south.

University tuition hikes also are a fundamental part of racist sentiment, NSCAR maintains.

The first students to be affected by tuition increases usually are the poor—who are mostly "people of color," said Chris Robinson of Brown University.

Robinson, who last spring was one of the leaders of a general, week-long strike to hold back Brown's increasing tuition and open its books to the public, said these increasing costs create a vicious cycle that can only be corrected by mass demonstrations and student strikes.

Students who are affected by the increases cannot afford to attend a university to protest more increases, Robinson said.

He said that in 1969 the black students of Brown University protested unproportional black enrollment and insufficient ethnic study programs by walking off the campus. In the years following the walkout, all of their demands were met.

Yet three years ago, Robinson said, as the recession dug deeper into the university's pocketbooks, Brown gradually cut back several of the minority programs.

During months of negotiating and pleading, the students were organized and a coalition of campus organizations was formed. Last year's budget, which contained both a tuition

hike and several budget cutbacks, was approved by the board of trustees without revision, in spite of all the talk.

Robinson said it was at this point a general strike was called. About 85 per cent of Brown's student body participated in the strike without approval or assistance from the elected student body government. Their demands were met after one group of students occupied an administration building for one day.

Brooklyn College, due to its lack of funds, cut the ethnic studies programs and black counselors from the budget, according to another delegate. He said that library hours were so severely reduced that students attending night classes were hampered considerably.

The students took out a full page advertisement in the school newspaper calling for a mass demonstration by both faculty and students. They "studied in" at their library past its restrictive closing time until the old hours were reinstated, the delegate said.

A student leader from Cornell University described his university as a secluded little spot "far away from the

pressures of the media." The Cornell University "bureaucrats" he said, can declare a tuition increase at a moment's notice and not hear a word of protest from the student population.

Those students who have only a year or two before they finish school, he explained, feel it would be futile to fight the tuition increase.

The rest who can afford the increase and also are concerned have been duped, he said. These students believe that tuition increases and budget cuts are the only answer to the university's economic recession.

Nothing could be further from the truth, said one student from Hunter College, in New York. He said that President Ford can veto a \$7.9 billion education bill and at the same time authorize a \$112 billion defense bill.

"We know the funds are there," said another leader from Hunter College. "There are alternatives, but the average student isn't aware of them. The responsibility of the education of all Americans rests squarely on the shoulders of the federal government."