



Nature's main street

The unseasonably cold weather sent a chill through encampment participants at Stone Valley yesterday, making the overnight sleeping quarters above seem more uninviting. Encampment, an informal series of discussion workshops and informal gatherings for student leaders and University staff continues this morning.

Photo by Edward Pals Jr.

British troops beat, tortured IRA suspects

LONDON (AP) — British troops and police tortured and mistreated suspected Irish Republican Army members in Northern Ireland during the last five months of 1971, the European Commission of Human Rights said yesterday.

The British government did not deny the charges, but said its forces no longer used such tactics.

The commission's 600-page report cleared Britain of charges of otherwise violating human rights with tough anti-terrorist legislation and noted that those who had been mistreated were paid substantial compensation.

The 13-member commission, based in Strasbourg, France, also ruled that British forces did not discriminate between feuding Protestants and Roman Catholics in its policy of holding suspects without trial.

The report is the result of a five-year investigation launched after the Irish government charged in December 1971 that Britain had tortured prisoners and violated human rights in Northern Ireland. It was released simultaneously in London, Dublin and Strasbourg.

"We do not challenge the report," a British government official said. "We do not deny that unpleasant things happened. But it's a thing of the past. We no longer use the interrogation techniques described in the report."

The IRA's Provisional wing has been waging a guerrilla campaign in the six counties of Northern Ireland for seven years to end British rule and unite the province with the Irish Republic. A backlash by Protestant paramilitary groups turned the situation into a virtual civil war and Britain took over direct rule after suspending the provincial parliament.

The commission's findings and the Irish government's determination to

press its charges have strained relations between Dublin and London at a time both are fighting terrorism.

Merlyn Rees, Britain's secretary for Northern Ireland, angrily accused Dublin of "raking up" the past. "I can see no justification for the Irish government's persistence in pressing it. The only people who can derive any satisfaction from all this are the terrorists."

Irish Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald said, "The links between our two governments are so strong that any strain that might be put on them is not a serious one."

The report came less than 24 hours after the Irish parliament declared a state of emergency as the first step in an attempt to end actions by the IRA and Protestant extremists in the republic.

The commission said it found British interrogators had used five torture techniques designed to deprive victims of their senses of sight, touch and hearing and restrict their movement in 11 of 16 "illustrative cases" presented by the Irish government.

The techniques described were:
— Hooding detainees with thick black cloths except when interrogating them.
— Subjecting them for long periods to "white noise" — continuous high-pitched hissing "calculated to isolate them from communication."

— Depriving detainees of sleep.
— Depriving them of food and water "other than one round of bread and one pint of water at six-hourly intervals."

— Forcing them to stand spread-eagled against a wall, supported by their outstretched fingers, for long periods.

The report said the torture was used during August, September and October of 1971. Those allegedly tortured were among nearly 350 men rounded up in pre-dawn sweeps Aug. 9, 1971.

South African race riots continue

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Residents of a segregated mixed race suburb near Cape Town demonstrated yesterday against racial segregation and more disturbances broke out in the black township of Soweto, near Johannesburg. One person was killed in Cape Town and another in Soweto police said.

In Cape Town bystanders ran screaming and choking from tear gas in the first major racial violence in a white area of the city.

Ships closed down and traffic in the area came to a halt. The violence involving some 3,000 demonstrators grew out of a protest march against South Africa's policy of strict racial segregation.

In Hanover, the mixed race suburb near Cape Town, police opened fire with shotguns after mobs stoned cars, set municipal rent offices afire and shattered windows. In addition to the man killed, another was injured, police said.

Police also fired tear gas to disperse a crowd of black students at the railway station in the black township of Langa.

Johannesburg police reported a black man was killed near the township of Soweto when his car was stoned. The death brought to 294 the number of persons killed since racial rioting first erupted June 16 in Soweto, home to more than a million blacks outside Johannesburg.

In the eastern coastal city of Durban, 500 black bus drivers returned to work being told their strike, which had crippled the city, was illegal. The 500 drivers were demanding higher pay.

By late afternoon quiet was restored, but some homebound workers held handkerchiefs to their eyes to counteract lingering traces of gas. Police stood guard at road junctions in the city center, and asked people not to linger in the central area after leaving work.

In a rapid reaction, Police and Justice Minister James Kruger reintroduced a ban on outdoor gatherings until Oct. 31. Previous restrictions expired Tuesday.

The violence came on the eve of Prime Minister John Vorster's departure for Zurich, Switzerland, for a meeting on the mounting racial crisis in southern Africa

with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Kissinger has promised to press Vorster to introduce "equality of op-

portunity and basic human rights" in South Africa. But the South African leader has made it clear external pressure will not alter South Africa's policies.

Black leader wants superiority

LONDON (UPI) — Black South African student leader Tsietse Mashinini said in an interview broadcast Thursday that blacks in his country will no longer be satisfied with equal rights — they want to dominate the whites.

"The black people are no longer interested in having equal rights with the white people in South Africa," Mashinini said. "They want the tables to be turned so that the white man can get a taste of his own medicine, and feel what it is like to be oppressed."

The 19-year-old Mashinini, president of the Students Representative Council in the segregated township of Soweto outside Johannesburg, led a June 16 demonstration in Soweto against the use

of Afrikaans as a teaching language in black schools. Police fired on the protesters and the ensuing riot marked the start of the worst racial violence in South African history.

Mashinini, who said police had offered \$435 for his capture, has since left South Africa, the company said.

The student said in the interview that he was aware that blacks' demands could result in a "lot of people being killed."

"I don't really like it," he said. "I wish some solution could come in where South Africa could be a peaceful country."

But asked if there were any alternatives, Mashinini said "I don't see it happening."

Students give Demos top spot in county

By KATHY O'TOOLE
Collegian Staff Writer

The Democratic party is the new majority party in Centre County due to this week's post card registration in the Intramural Building, according to Paul Stevenson, Undergraduate Student Government director for political affairs.

"We've done for Centre County today what we did for State College three or four years ago," Stevenson said. "We've changed the party alignment."

Stevenson said he was pleased with the progress USG was making, but added that much work remained. He said registration workers had to go through all the postcards and contact those who filled out their cards incorrectly.

Stevenson said the implications of the student vote in State College are tremendous. "I'd like to see this explode into a peaceful political revolution," he said. "If students feel

strongly about voting, it could ultimately affect the University."

Student transiency is a problem, according to Stevenson.

"The student turnover is so high that the student body has no sense of history," he said. "Students should know what we went through to get the vote and should appreciate it."

Stevenson also said he would like to see more students in elected offices. Student interests should be better represented, especially in areas such as rent control and housing and building codes, he said.

"There's a good environment in this town but often it's selective, too exclusive," he said. "After all, students are the lifeblood of State College."

Stevenson said the voter registration drive will continue until the October 4 deadline. Post cards will be available in the USG office Monday through Friday.



Executives acquitted in Va. Kepone trial

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (UPI) — Two Allied Chemical Corp. executives were acquitted of conspiring to thwart federal environmental laws yesterday in Virginia's Kepone contamination disaster.

Frank L. Piguet and Gerald P. Williams were found innocent of conspiring to falsify discharge permits for Allied's Kepone-making plant in Hopewell, Va.

Industrial waste from the plant, laced with the pesticide Kepone, flowed through the city's sewer system in violation of federal law and contaminated the James River and its marine life. Kepone also was found this summer in Spring Creek, northeast of State College.

The chemical was produced 13 years ago by the Nease Chemical Co. plant on Route 26. State officials are investigating.

The James has been closed to commercial fishermen but the contamination has spread to the

Chesapeake Bay, a major East Coast seafood producer. Virginia authorities are weighing an extension of the fishing ban to the bay.

U.S. District Court Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr., hearing the case without a jury, acquitted the men at the start of the trial's third day because "this is not a pollution case. This is a case of whether these two men have violated the law and I am not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt."

Three other present and former Allied executives — James G. Sawyer, Joseph A. Smith and Virgil A. Hundtofte — have pleaded guilty to related Kepone charges and were among 10 persons to testify against their former colleagues.

The three gave conflicting testimony on whether there had been an agreement at the Allied plant to conceal the fact of the discharges from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Army Corps of Engineers.

3 officials named in conspiracy

Grand jury indicts oil company

TULSA, Okla. (AP) — A federal grand jury indicted Phillips Petroleum Co., its board chairman and two former chairmen yesterday on federal tax charges alleging a global conspiracy to conceal \$3 million in Swiss bank accounts and a secret cache at company headquarters.

The indictment, climaxing a months-long investigation, named the company, board chairman William F. Martin and two former chairmen and presidents, W.W. Keeler and Stanley F. Learned.

The company and the three men were charged with conspiring to defraud the United States by impeding the Internal Revenue Service in assessing and collecting corporate income taxes from 1963-1971.

Martin, in a statement from his office, said, "I have been appraised of the charges in the indictment and I want to state

that such charges are unfounded. The case will be vigorously defended and I am confident there will be complete vindication."

The other two men were not immediately available for comment.

The government's most recent investigation apparently grew out of a separate lawsuit filed by the Justice Department in February 1975 which charged that in 1963-64 the firm accumulated a total of \$42.85 million in accounts of Swiss corporate entities controlled by Phillips.

During the eight-year period, the suit alleged, \$585,000 was contributed to candidates for state and federal offices, including a \$100,000 donation toward the re-election of President Nixon.

In December 1975, Phillips and Keeler pleaded guilty to charges of violating federal election laws prohibiting corporate campaign contributions. Both paid fines and the \$100,000 donated to the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President was returned to Phillips.

The indictment yesterday charged the conspiracy was carried out on a worldwide scale — from Bartlesville, Okla., Phillips' headquarters, to Washington to Geneva to London to Panama City.



Photo by Barry Wyshinski

Deliverance

Creek water, destined for the Shingletown Gap Reservoir near Boalsburg, cascades over boulders.

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Weather

Despite today's chilly start, the late summer sun will warm the temperature up to a pleasant 72 by afternoon. Tonight's clear skies will allow the mercury to drop to a cool 50. The start of the Labor Day weekend will bring partly cloudy skies with a chance of a few showers by Saturday afternoon. The high tomorrow will be 78.