



English firemen patrol a street in the East End of London yesterday after Saturday night's riots, in which 97 policemen were injured and 70 people were arrested. Shops and homes were looted and a school was set on fire during the disturbance.

UMW tells industry: 'give in'

By The Associated Press
United Mine Workers officials said yesterday the coal industry must give in to the union's contract demands or coal miners will stay on strike.

Negotiators for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association and the UMW have agreed to resume talks tomorrow in Washington.

"I'm not too optimistic" about an early end to the 18-day-old strike, said Ed Bell, president of UMW District 6 in Ohio and northern West Virginia.

'The miners want the right working situation. They're not going to settle for the stuff that came back last time.'

—Bill Compton, president of Local 2264 in Pike County, Ky.

A similar opinion was expressed Saturday by B.R. Brown, head negotiator for the BCOA.

The renewal of talks is the first progress since the UMW members defeated by a 2-1 margin a proposed contract backed by UMW president Sam Church and endorsed by the union's Bargaining Council. The union's 160,000 active

members want on strike March 27 when the old contract expired.

Scattered picketing continued yesterday, but the coalfields were quiet following earlier reports of violence in Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia.

UMW officials said the industry must make three key changes in its proposal before the Bargaining Council accepts another contract to send to the rank and file for ratification.

Jack Perry, president of Charleston, W.Va.-based District 17, said the \$1.9 a ton royalty on non-union coal processed by UMW companies must be reinstated, the language dealing with leasing and subsiding of mines needs strengthening to spell out UMW jurisdiction and a 45-day probationary period for new employees will have to be dropped. The royalty money goes into the union's health and retirement fund.

"Unless he (Brown) makes those changes, it will be an exercise in futility," Perry said. "Meeting and negotiating are two different things. There might be exchange, but whether it's fruitful or not would be another matter. The proposal sent down was rejected in a fashion that indicates changes need to be made."

Bill Compton, president of Local 2264 in Pike County, Ky., agreed: "The miners want the right working situation. They're not going to settle for the stuff that came back last time."

Burdette Crowe, president of District 31 at Fairmont, W.Va., said that if the BCOA remains firm during the talks, that strike will drag on. But, he added, "I'm hopeful, of course, that it isn't something long and drawn out. President Church is hopeful."

Brown said he agreed to resume talks after Church told him that he had several new items to discuss. "He's got a long string of issues," Brown said, declining to elaborate.

men of the 6,800-ton submarine USS George Washington "failed to show seamanship" after the sub collided with the freighter Nissho Maru last Thursday.

The Nissho Maru survivors said the submarine surfaced soon after the collision, but submerged again and vanished.

A U.S. propeller-driven plane circled the two twice overhead but also failed to respond to their distress signals, they said.

The collision in heavily traveled shipping lanes 110 miles off the southern tip of Japan split the hull of the 2,350-ton freighter, which sank within 15 minutes, survivors said. The ship's captain and chief engineer apparently drowned after the accident, and 13 crewmen were rescued by a Japanese destroyer after 90 miles south of Okinawa.

U.S. Navy spokesmen said the submarine reported the collision and surfaced, but did not see the ship or survivors because of fog and rain.

U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield presented a formal apology Saturday at the Foreign Ministry and assured the Japanese government there was no 'cause for concern' about possible radioactive leakage from the submarine, which is equipped to carry nuclear-tipped Polaris missiles.

Mainichi newspaper said yesterday that Japan was "caught in the midst of the severe struggles between the naval forces of the two giant nuclear powers (the United States and the Soviet Union) in the Pacific Ocean."

Last August a mysterious fire disabled a Soviet nuclear submarine off of Okinawa, killing nine crewmen.

A defense agency spokesman reported Sunday that five Soviet naval ships were seen cruising northward about 90 miles south of Okinawa.

The ships, including a nuclear submarine, were believed heading for the Soviet port of Vladivostok or Vietnam, the agency spokesman said.

In Moscow, the official Soviet news agency Tass said "a wave of indignation in Japan has been aroused by the piratical actions of the U.S. submarine."

was near death over the weekend. The young Hess accused the Americans, British, French and Russians who run the Spanan war crimes prison of concealing the gravity of his father's illness.

He said he did not trust Allied reports of his father's condition, and would try to get into Berlin's British military hospital today to see him.

Hess, the last remaining inmate of Spandau, is allowed only one visitor a month, usually his wife Lisa.

Hess, who will be 87 on April 26, was taken to the hospital April 11 from Spandau, where he is serving a life term.

"I have received reliable information that my father's condition deteriorated so much that on Saturday it was feared he would not survive the day," the son said in telegrams sent yesterday to the British hospital, the prison and to Berlin's American commander.

When Hess was taken to the hospital April 7, the four powers said it was for "routine medical checks." Three days later he admitted he had had the flu, which developed into pneumonia in the right lung. They said then there was no crisis and Hess was responding to treatment.

BERLIN (UPI) — Former Nazi leader Rudolph Hess, the one-time deputy and private secretary to Adolf Hitler, is seriously ill with pneumonia but the Allied powers refuse to reveal his true condition, his son said yesterday.

Wolf Ruediger Hess, a Munich architect, said the condition of his 86-year-old father had so deteriorated that he

Riots continue in London

By ED BLANCHÉ
Associated Press Writer
LONDON (AP) — Violent clashes between blacks and police erupted yesterday for the second straight night in the East End of London.

Police said nearly every street and neighborhood in central London was looted and angry youths jeered touring Home Secretary William Whitelaw.

A police spokesman said the rioters were attacking police "with anything they can get their hands on" and described the clashes as "very violent."

The rioting broke out after more than 1,000 police officers cordoned off much of the working-class district following Saturday's violence, among the worst racial violence to erupt in Britain since World War II.

Scotland Yard said at least 194 people, 165 of them police, were injured by rocks, gasoline bombs and bottles hurled in running street battles and attacks on police, medical and firemen.

Angry young blacks screamed "Sieg Heil" and gave clenched-fist salutes as Whitelaw toured the smoldering and rubble-strewn streets ringed by a posse of police officers earlier in the day.

A grim-faced Whitelaw voiced "extreme distress and horror" at the six hours of fierce rioting that ripped through the rundown ghetto Saturday night.

Leaders in the community, largely populated by West Indians, had predicted the heavy police presence would provoke new violence.

Police officers, including units from the crack Special Patrol Group fast-reaction force, sealed off a six-block zone where the worst of the violence occurred, halting all traffic into the area.

A West Indian community leader Rene Webb, a West Indian who is a former chairman of Lambeth Community Relations Council, said, "This has set the cause of race relations in south London back 20 years. These kids are furious with the police and will carry on until the cops go home."

London Police Commissioner Sir David McNee claimed that "troublemakers from elsewhere" provoked the worst of the violence.

But non-white community leaders said the unrest was caused by "heavy-handed tactics" by police. "Brixton has been walking the knife-edge for a time," said Courtney Laws of the Brixton Neighborhood Community Association.

Laws added, "I saw no evidence of outside political extremists, but I wouldn't be so naive as to say that none of these young people were not politically motivated."

Community relations officials said the rioting in Brixton was among the worst since large-scale non-white immigration

began in 1948. The last major racially related rioting in Britain occurred in the southwestern port city of Bristol in April 1980.

But there has been trouble in a dozen British cities in recent months as racial tension worsened with growing unemployment. Blacks leaders charge there has been an upsurge of police harassment and assaults on blacks.

Community leaders have predicted for months that violence would erupt in Brixton, a rundown ghetto area where half the young blacks are unemployed, housing is poor and street crime is rising sharply.

"Over the last few years things have been boiling up until it just boiled over," declared Laws, one of Brixton's most respected black leaders. "What happened was the culmination of issues of frustration, unemployment, homelessness, alienation and confrontation with the police."

There are 1.9 million non-whites in Britain, about 3.2 percent of the 56 million population.

Tension was already high in Brixton after police clashed with 100 young blacks there Friday when patrolmen picked up a West Indian who had been stabbed.

Police responded by moving in reinforcements, including units of the Special Patrol Group, a mobile 1,000-man force used to quell riots and sweep ghetto areas.

Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth Borough Council which controls Brixton, warned last January that relations between blacks and police were at "breaking point" because of "police intimidation and police assaults."

by SUSAN LINNÉE
Associated Press Writer
MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — Master Sgt. Samuel K. Doe, Africa's youngest head of state, marked the first anniversary yesterday of his successful coup by authorizing the creation of a new constitution and the release of 19 political prisoners.

In an anniversary speech, Doe also said he was sending out the "special thanks" for what he termed "unprecedented" assistance to his young government.

The United States more than doubled its overall assistance to this West African nation in 1980 to almost \$24 million, and had allocated almost \$33 million in aid for 1981.

Doe, 29, named Liberia University Professor Amos Sawyer to head a 25-member commission to draft a constitution to replace the one he said favored the former ruling descendants of freed American slaves who founded Liberia in 1822.

Doe extended an invitation to all "well-intentioned" Liberians to return home, an apparent reference to the estimated 6,000 American-Liberians who reportedly fled the country after the coup.

Sawyer, a former candidate for mayor of Monrovia, had previously challenged a clause in the old constitution that made property ownership a requirement for voter eligibility. The clause automatically excluded the majority tribal Africans in favor of the American-Liberians, who represent about 5 percent of Liberia's 1.8 million population.

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Maxim Shostakovsk, 42, son of the late Soviet composer Dimitri Shostakovsk, has defected to the West and asked for political asylum, police in Fuerth, West Germany, said.

Army official asks for poison gas use

FORT MCLELLAN, Ala. (AP) — The head of the Army's Chemical School at Fort McClellan has asked for permission to use real poison gas in training soldiers to protect themselves against chemical warfare.

Brig. Gen. Gerald G. Watson said in an interview published yesterday in the Birmingham News that since the school was re-established in 1979, about 3,000 soldiers have been trained to protect themselves from poison gas by using smoke or other agents, such as tear gas.

But Watson says the training is not realistic enough and that soldiers will not have confidence in their own skills and equipment on the battlefield if they don't prove them on the training ground.

He said soldiers used to train with real gas and chemicals.

He is proposing a training center, at an estimated cost of \$5 million, that would include a double-walled building designed to keep the gases from escaping.

Lt. Col. Roland R. Holcomb, assistant commander of the Chemical School, said that even if all of the facility's chemicals escaped, no one off the base would face serious danger because of the small quantities involved.

"If everything turned loose, the only person who would be killed would be the one in the building with it," Holcomb said.

Inmates take over South Bend, Ind. jail

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (UPI) — About 40 inmates seized control of the St. Joseph County Jail yesterday, held a jail guard and a mailman hostage for three hours and raped two women prisoners. Police stormed the jail late last night.

The two women prisoners were hospitalized. No other injuries were reported. Cell block of the jail at about 7 a.m. yesterday, police said. A maron on the floor, Marty Lynch, and a guard, Robert Crosby, were taken hostage.

The inmates demanded better food and conditions, improved visitation rights and longer phone calls.

St. Joseph County police and South Bend police SWAT teams stormed the jail with police dogs at about 10:15 a.m., securing the building.

County Prosecutor Michael Barnes said criminal charges may be filed against the prisoners involved in the uprising.

A horse, my kingdom for a horse

By TODD LIGHTY
Daily Collegian Staff Writer
Arms raised high in the air, the warrior moves in for the final kill.

Crash! He knocks his opponent to the ground with one massive blow of his sword. The warrior's prey lies motionless on the ground.

But in just a few seconds the warrior's opponent is back on his feet and ready to start another round of intense combat. This is only one of the many strange sights beheld on the HUB Lawn on warm Sunday afternoons.

The Society for Creative Anachronism, which sponsors the Sunday battles, is an educational organization that combines its members' talents and fantasies to recreate the Middle Ages and the European, Asian and African renaissances.

Members of the organization try to create pre-1650 persons in an attempt to present themselves as fictitious medieval characters. They act, feel and dress as medieval people.

One of the group's most popular events is warrior combat. The warriors, dressed in medieval garb and wearing protective armor, are equipped with makeshift swords and wooden axes or maces.

"The warriors' attire is designed to imitate the country he or she represents. The costumes can weigh up to 40 pounds and can cost anywhere from \$20-\$2,000.

Before each battle, the marshal, who officiates the fight, reads the rules to the combatants.

"Honor your opponent. Honor the crowd," the marshal says. "To the love of the shire and to the glory of the crown, commence fighting."

Immediately, the two warriors approach each other, dancing and yelling, as they jockey for position to make a kill; a blow that is hard, crisp and to one of the vital areas of a warrior.

The warriors swing, poke, jab and slice frantically at one another. When one of the warriors is dealt a severe blow, which is determined by the marshal, he or she must lie on the ground in defeat and the suspense-filled battle is over.

Ruth E. Mallette (graduate-geology), who is known by the society as Sheila Kincaid, said occasionally one of the members gets hurt when fighting. But she said it's never worse than a broken finger or cracked rib.

"As the guys say, it's less dangerous than football," Mallette said. "However, sometimes the warriors get mad at each other. Part of the thing we stress is chivalry and not getting mad at your opponent."

Beth A. Mallette (5th-theater and costume design) and ally Anna Elzevir, said the battles are confrontations to teach the members skills.

"At times it's a comic routine," Beth Mallette said. "It's just a lot of fun."

The society is divided into six kingdoms throughout the United States and Canada, with membership totaling 3,000 or 4,000 people, she said. And the membership continues to grow rapidly.

Bess Meyer, a radio sales manager from Williamsport, said she's fighting in battle exists on an honor system.

He stressed that the society researches and practices music, poetry, calligraphy, cooking, dancing and brewing.

Meyer, who calls himself Muhammad Osman al-Khoreish, said the members tease each other to recreate and to establish the dissimilarities between the people of the Middle Ages. He said this is an attempt to show the members of different countries that they are not at all alike.

"To want to join the society, you have to be slightly schizoid and a little romantic. The whole point of the society is to give you a chance to live out your fantasies."

"Some people may think we are weird," Meyer said. "But could you imagine if just only one of us would do this? They'd get hurt when fighting. But she said it's never worse than a broken finger or cracked rib."

Snow Shoe resident Charles S. Dixon, administrator of the local chapter of the society, said the area organization is becoming a major power in the East Kingdom, with boundaries from Maine to Northern Maryland.

Dixon, who is referred to as Kormaker Ul-Fshofuth in the society, said he became interested in the society partly because he watched too many medieval movies.



Terry Crain (left-martinet), right, stalks his opponent Charlie Dixon in a simulated broadsword battle on the HUB lawn.

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Keppford: Met Ed lied about TMI

Utility made 'amazing' assumptions during accident

Continued from Page 1
It was very difficult for anyone to get any information because of the continuing string of lies put out by Metropolitan Edison Company in order to protect its overburdened public relations image.

This policy of (lying) is really supported by the NRC. We are still involved in the TMI I resist hearings. One of the issues we tried to raise was that there is no mechanism in the plans to insure that the public gets honest, factual and timely information. The NRC would not allow us to litigate that issue. They did not want that issue examined publicly.

In the evaluation plans for the five counties adjoining TMI that might be threatened by an accident, there were some amazing assumptions. For Harrisburg there was the assumption that there would be a 60 hour warning period prior to the need for evacuation so people could get ready.

We asked for someone to take the stand and be able to defend that kind of assumption. The licensing board refused to allow us to question those assumptions.

There was, if there had ever been, or if there ever will be a fully open hearing with full access to information and fair judges, no nuclear power plant would ever be licensed.

COLLEGIAN: Why do you say that?

KEPPFORD: The NRC, and this is one thing that really bothers me about the NRC, since the TMI accident they have moved a long way towards simply cutting the public off from information about the nuclear program.

We have gotten proposed changes in the rules of practice which would seal the NRC off from not only providing information but also providing witnesses who can give relevant testimony.

"At times it's a comic routine," Beth Mallette said. "It's just a lot of fun."

The situation has been aptly described some years ago by David Brower from Friends of the Earth as a policy of "Strength through exhaustion." I don't know how better to describe it.

The various bodies that studied the accident at TMI all found that there were serious attitude problems within the NRC staff, that the agency should be

to the extent that it's not monopolized, to the extent that it is small, decentralized use of solar power, non-large scale. The economics of public utilities is such that with very few exceptions, it's in the economic interest of the utilities to supply the most expensive, capital intensive generating facilities they can.

COLLEGIAN: What impact does the Reagan administration have on energy issues?

KEPPFORD: If one had to pick a set of strategies that would have the most devastating effect on the country, you would come pretty close to what the Reagan administration is proposing. They have cut funds for solar energy and conservation is a dirty word because there is no profit in conservation except for people.

The ideal uses of solar energy are small scale. I would hope that these never become monopolized. I would hope they really are allowed to become truly democratic.

COLLEGIAN: Do you think Reagan's talk about energy and he hasn't talked about conservation. Do you not really think energy problems are still on the minds of Americans?

KEPPFORD: In a lot of ways yes. In a lot of ways no. As fuel bills skyrocket, which they will, as electricity prices skyrocket, which they will when the high cost nuclear plants come on line, people will be forced to conserve more, but there is no assurance that their rates won't be raised even more to pay for these outrageously expensive plants that were never needed in the first place.

But the other side, there is still a push in a lot of states to get rid of the 55 miles-per-hour speed limit. It's really the antithesis of conservation to roar across Texas at 80 miles-per-hour. If we had an infinite supply of petroleum and gasoline, there may be some justification for that, but of course there isn't.

COLLEGIAN: In your speeches during Eco-Action's Nuclear Awareness Week, you talked about exponential growth and exponential uses of fossil fuel. Where do

you see that all leading? KEPPFORD: If they're not in check, I think they lead to a societal collapse or a nuclear war. I am absolutely flabbergasted that these supposedly responsible professors at this University have such a non-existent notion of what the consequences of exponential growth are.

'The NRC, and this is one thing that really bothers me about the NRC, since the TMI accident they have moved a long way towards simply cutting the public off from information about the nuclear program.'

—Chauncy Keppford

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