

Took own life to escape surrender

Allende found dead

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — Salvador Allende, the first freely elected Marxist in the Western Hemisphere, was ousted in a violent coup by the Chilean military yesterday, and police said Allende took his own life rather than surrender to attacking rebels.

Allende's slumped body, with a bullet through his mouth, reportedly was found in the presidential palace after a 20-minute attack by the military which included bomb-dropping planes and heavy artillery.

A four-man military junta took control of the government and declared a state of siege. Censorship and a curfew were imposed.

In a radiocast monitored after the coup, the junta said it would soon name new ministers, including some civilians, but that Congress would remain in recess "until further order."

The new government said it would maintain diplomatic relations with all nations except for Cuba and a few others. It said Chileans "can be sure that your economic and social accomplishments will not suffer fundamental modifications."

In several monitored radiocasts, the military junta made no mention of Allende. It said its aim was to "avoid violence and lead the Chilean people along the road to peace."

The coup capped weeks of violent unrest in Chile, in which the armed forces finally joined growing groups of workers and professionals who had been demanding Allende's resignation. But Allende, 65, held true to his firm commitment not to resign his attempts to bring socialism to Chile.

In his last public statement, made by radio as two air force jets screamed over the downtown government house, Allende said, "I will not resign. I will not do it. I am ready to resist with whatever

means, even at the cost of my life in that this serves as a lesson in the ignominious history of those who have strength but not reason."

The chief photographer for the Santiago daily El Mercurio said he saw Allende lying dead on a blood-soaked sofa in the anteroom of the palace dining hall. He said the president shot himself once in the mouth.

Police Prefect Rene Carrasco confirmed the suicide. He said Augusto Olivares, a close Allende adviser, also killed himself.

A list of 68 prominent Socialist and Communist leaders was broadcast and they were ordered to appear at the Defense Ministry or face arrest. More than 100 Communist and Socialist party members were reported arrested in Santiago and Valparaiso, a port city where naval units began the coup early yesterday.

Yesterday morning the chiefs of the army, navy, air force and national police sided with the anti-Marxist opposition and issued a noon ultimatum for Allende to resign.

Moments after the deadline passed, two air force jets dropped bombs and fired rockets, severely damaging the fortress-like presidential palace. The president's official residence, about a mile away, was bombed after guards there "resisted the armed forces and police," the junta said.

Allende, midway through his six-year term as president, refused the demand for his resignation and held out for about three hours in the palace with his personal bodyguards and presidential police. The palace defenses crumbled in a final 20-minute assault by tank-supported soldiers and national police.

No casualty figures were immediately available. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said no Americans were wounded.

Allende had insisted he would lead Chile to socialism within a democratic framework, but growing opposition from Chile's large middle class made that impossible. His nearly three years in power were marked by political and labor turmoil, economic crisis and raging inflation.

The coup was the first time in 46 years that the traditionally nonpolitical Chilean military had overturned a civilian government. Chile now becomes another on a growing list of South American countries to fall under military rule. Uruguay came under armed forces domination last May.

Right-wing extremists killed the Chilean army chief, Gen. Rene Schneider, Oct. 22, 1970 in an unsuccessful plot against the government. Last June 29 about 100 soldiers attacked the palace in a coup attempt crushed by loyal army units.

But yesterday the coup succeeded.

Long-distance telephone and telegraph services in Santiago, a city of three million, was shut down while the siege and attacks occurred, and were not reopened until nightfall.

Sporadic firing continued through the day between army patrols and small bands of Allende's leftist supporters who sniped from office buildings.

The heavy action centered at noon around the presidential palace, a fortress-like building that once was a mint and covers a block in the heart of the city.

Bombs and rockets smashed into the graceful, interior patios and Allende's office reportedly was badly damaged. Several tanks opened fire at the front of the building when Allende's guards refused to surrender.

Allende and the presidential palace in May

These photos taken earlier this year show the presidential palace and the late president of Chile, Salvador Allende. Allende committed suicide yesterday after a military coup took control of the government.



Committee to decide procedure

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Watergate committee, under pressure from a number of Republicans to lower its profile, meets today to decide how to proceed with its investigation.

The closed session will be the first meeting in more than a month for the seven senators who used the summer recess to check on back-home reaction to the committee's often sensational public hearings.

Chief counsel Samuel Dash, whose staff has continued its investigation of 1972 campaign practices during the vacation break, is to give the committee a report on the staff's recent findings and a recommendation that the hearings continue. He has a prospective witness list ready for consideration.

Current plans call for the panel to complete its probe of the Watergate break-in and cover-up with testimony

from former special presidential counsel Charles W. Colson, Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt and three lawyers who were connected with the Watergate case.

Hunt, one of the so-called White House plumbers, who directed the Ellsberg burglary, is to be questioned about that incident, as is former plumber David Young.

Dash said Colson and Hunt would be transitional witnesses called to testify both about Watergate and their knowledge of other incidents of political espionage and sabotage which the committee is to probe in the second phase of its inquiry.

President Nixon has won some Republican support for his appeal to play down the committee's probe and leave the scandal to the courts.

Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, former

GOP national chairman, introduced a resolution that would have forced the committee to continue its investigation in secret, then altered the measure to leave the hearings open but ban the live television coverage that put the committee in the national spotlight for three months.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., announced his support for secret sessions and "a halt to the daily television spectacle that, by its very nature, holds the United States government up to criticism and ridicule."

Another proposal, originally put forward by Sen. Herman E. Talmadge, D-Ga., a member of the Watergate committee, would divide the panel into two subcommittees, one to probe political sabotage and the other to look into campaign financing.

YS suspects FBI check

By GLENDA GEPHART
Collegian Staff Writer

Young Socialist Jim Cory said at a meeting Monday night that people identifying themselves as FBI agents have been checking into the personal life of himself and a friend, and the activities of their local organization.

In August these individuals contacted landlords and associates seeking information, Cory said. He added one also was heard to say, "Left wing groups on campus had better cease their activities peacefully."

"We're not going to stop our political activity on campus for five minutes. We're going to lighten them," Cory told The Daily Collegian.

The local FBI office refused to comment when asked about such an investigation.

The spokesman said groups investigated by the FBI office are those which seem to be a threat to the security of the United States.

An acquaintance of Cory's contacted

by one of the men in question would make no solid statement about the validity of the person's identification. He said he could not say if the person was really in the FBI's employ or if he was just someone impersonating an FBI officer.

Another point brought up at the meeting concerned Summer Term incidents between YS and Safety patrolmen. On four occasions in Pollock Halls, YS members were forced to stop selling copies of the Workers League newspaper, "The Bulletin," and that of YS, "The Young Socialist."

Cory said the patrolmen called the selling solicitation and told students they were trespassing. One member said he was given 15 minutes to get off campus.

"We have contacted an attorney and are prepared to press charges next time it happens on the grounds the actions are both illegal and a clear case of government incited repression," Cory said.

David Stormer, director of the Department of University Safety, said the incident was an accident because he

did not know such selling was legal. "When questioned about it, I looked it up and circumstances were rectified," Stormer said.

Any registered student organization can solicit, sell and pass out information at four or five designated places on campus according to a University ordinance, he added.

The meeting's political report said a national and international crisis is moving in. "The spectre of the 30's is arriving," Cory said, attributing the situation to inflation, Watergate, weakening international trade relations and decreasing living standards.

Capitalism is creating these conditions, according to Cory. He said recent events and the present economic and political state are setting the stage for World War III, fascism and a socialist revolution. To support a revolution, students must turn to a labor party responsive to the working class, Cory said.

During the YS meeting new members were accepted and group officers were elected.

Officials refuse to renew Fullington contract

Campus bus service abandoned

By NANCY LOWRY
Collegian Staff Writer

Students waiting to be bused from far corners of the campus may be late for class or may never get there at all.

University officials have decided to abandon the experimental campus bus service begun last September.

Robert A. Patterson, vice president for University finance, said the University's contract with the Fullington Auto Bus Co. expired at the end of Spring Term and was not renewed.

"Our experience (with Fullington) was

not satisfactory, both in equipment and in services," he said. Fullington also had suggested raising rates, Patterson added.

"We did not think it in the best interests of the students or the University to continue," he said.

According to Patterson, the Fullington buses were experimental and never intended to continue indefinitely.

He said the University began considering its own bus system consisting of a two-loop route identical to last year's, but now is "caught in the middle" between the Public Utilities

Commission and Fullington.

Patterson said that in Pennsylvania, utilities' operational rights are controlled by the PUC. After informally approaching PUC representatives, the University learned Fullington still appears to have these rights.

For the University to obtain the authority to run buses over the same routes, it would need a certificate of convenience of necessity showing a genuine need existed. This could be obtained through hearings involving PUC, the University and Fullington.

Fullington, dissatisfied with the



Presidency endangered Nixon's attorney argues

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon's lawyer, Charles Alan Wright, yesterday told a federal appeals court it would cause grave damage to the presidency to yield confidential tape recordings to the Watergate grand jury.

But special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox said learning the truth of vital parts of the investigation depends on access to the nine tapes.

In two hours of argument, the two specialists on constitutional law carried to the appeals court the historic confrontation that is certain to reach the Supreme Court.

Wright argued for the appeals court to nullify an order by U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica, who commanded the President to deliver the tapes for his private inspection. Sirica wants to decide what portions, if any, of the tapes can be turned over to the grand jury.

Two of the nine-member panel's more conservative judges, Roger Robb and Edward A. Tamm, were absent from the hearing. Tamm's secretary said he was at a judicial conference.

No spokesman for Robb was immediately available for comment.

As more than 250 persons listened in the Cerebral Courtroom of the federal courthouse, Wright agreed with Cox that examination of the tapes by Sirica alone would be "the smallest possible infringement" on the confidentiality of the President's conversations.

But he argued, "even that would be more than the presidential office safely ought to be made to withstand."

Using an argument similar to one which failed to persuade Sirica, Wright said a decision requiring the tapes to be produced would set a precedent for every other federal judge to demand presidential documents, whenever a party to a lawsuit requested it.

Cox disagreed and said that he and his staff made a very careful selection of the nine tape recordings they seek because the tapes are the most pertinent to the investigation of the Watergate break-in, the subsequent cover-up and related wrongdoing.

He said the tapes are particularly important in determining the truth of former presidential counsel John W. Dean III's testimony before the Senate Watergate committee. Dean implicated Nixon and the President's two former top aides, John D. Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman in the cover-up.

In other Watergate-related matters:

— The Senate Watergate committee prepared to meet Wednesday morning to decide the course of its investigation. The committee is under pressure from some Republicans to lower its profile.

Current plans called for the panel to conclude its investigation of the Watergate break-in and cover-up with testimony from Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt and former special presidential counsel Charles W. Colson. The committee then is expected to probe other incidents of political espionage and sabotage and the financing of the 1972 election campaign.

Ehrlichman yesterday began an expected two or three days of testimony before a federal grand jury probing the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist and the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. antitrust case.

Ehrlichman was indicted in Los Angeles last week on state charges in connection with the burglary. He pleaded innocent. Published reports said the grand jury may return indictments in the Ellsberg case within the next 10 days or so.