

Yugoslavian President Tito dies at age 87

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (UPI) — President Josip Broz Tito, the last great hero of World War II who founded Communist Yugoslavia but kept it out of the Soviet bloc, died yesterday, succumbing to a four-month-long illness three days before his 88th birthday.

Tito's doctors said he was in a coma when he passed away at 10:05 EDT in the Ljubljana Medical Center, where he had been hospitalized since undergoing the amputation of his left leg Jan. 20.

Doctors listed the cause of death as heart failure and "post-operative complications" from that operation.

But his death, expected for weeks as his condition slipped from grave to critical, was not announced until several hours after the fact, when the official news agency Tanjug flashed the news to the nation with four somber words: "Comrade Tito is dead."

Moments later, the collective leadership running the country since the early days of Tito's illness confirmed his death in an announcement carried by Tanjug and read over television by a black-clad announcer who choked over his words.

"To the working class, to the working people and citizens, to the peoples and nationalities of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Comrade Tito is dead."

"On May 4, 1980, at 1505 hours in Ljubljana, the great heart of the president of our Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ceased to beat," it said.

Tito, who was born a peasant but grew to become a wartime hero, the father of modern Yugoslavia and a founder of the non-aligned movement, was the only leader Yugoslavia has known for more than 35 years.

Hospitalized for the past 113 days, he would have been 88 on May 7.

Although his death had been expected following weeks of somber daily medical bulletins chronicling his struggle to stay alive, the anticipation did not buffet his 22 million countrymen from the shock.

People stopped and wept openly in the streets. The announcer on the state television network joined them, stumbling over the words of the statement placed before him:

"Heavy pain and grief shakes the working class ... each of us, worker, soldier and wartime comrade."

"Tito cannot die, Tito cannot die," cried an elderly man, when a reporter stopped him on a Belgrade street. "Tito is all of us. Tito is Yugoslavia."

In Washington, President Carter called Tito a "towering figure on the world stage" and, alluding to the uncertainties of the post-Tito era, affirmed that "America will continue its long-standing policy of support for Yugoslavia, and do what it must to provide that support."

There was no immediate explanation for the delay in the announcement of Tito's death, which according to the official bulletin actually occurred about two hours before his doctors released a medical bulletin saying that his condition had slipped from "very grave" to "critical."

Another long, detailed medical bulletin listing his cause of death — heart, kidney and liver failure complicated by pneumonia, jaundice, a high fever and

other ailments — also disclosed for the first time that Tito had been suffering from diabetes.

Although Tito was rumored to have been a diabetic, the fact was never confirmed until now.

The two presidiums of the party and state, which jointly make up the collective leadership government, met in Belgrade to prepare the death announcement and organize the funeral arrangements, Tanjug said.

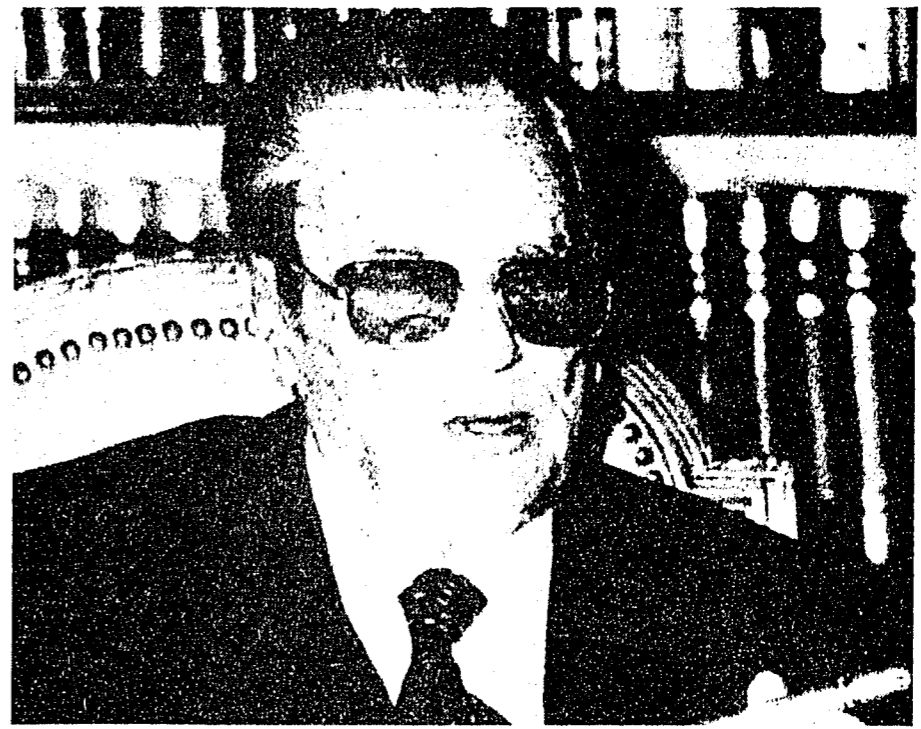
Officials said Tito's body will be brought from Ljubljana in northwestern Yugoslavia to Belgrade by special train today.

The funeral will take place Thursday after Tito's body lies in state for two days at the green-domed parliament building in downtown Belgrade. He will be buried in the park of his residence at 15 Uzicka street. There will be seven-days of mourning, the officials announced.

Condolences poured in from around the world — from the Communist bloc, from the non-aligned nations whose movement he helped to found and from western democracies who, like his own people, admired Tito's courage in standing up to the Kremlin and steering Yugoslavia clear of the Soviet bloc.

Tito's "passing is an event which will be marked with great sorrow not only in Yugoslavia but in the United States and in other countries of the world," said a State Department spokesman in Washington.

Born May 7, 1892, Tito was one of 15 children of a peasant couple in the Croatian hamlet of Kumrovec, in what was then the Austro-Hungarian Empire.



The founder of modern Yugoslavia, President Josip Broz Tito, 87, died yesterday of heart failure and post-operative complications after a four-month illness. His body will lie in state for two days at the Belgrade parliament building before being buried on Thursday.

the daily Collegian

15¢

Monday, May 5, 1980
Vol. 80, No. 166 14 pages University Park, Pa. 16802
Published by Students of The Pennsylvania State University



Those are the breaks

The window of Crabtree Jewellers, 132 S. Allen St., was broken early Friday morning. The display at the time of the attempted break in was expensive jewelry, owner Allen Crabtree said. Crabtree said he put the vandalism signs in the window after the attempt because "we thought it was a good idea." The pipe used to break the window is now on display in the window, waiting to be claimed by its owner.

Contract rejected due to conflict over side letters

By CINDY COX

Daily Collegian Staff Writer
The Centre Area Transportation Authority did not sign a contract Friday with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Local 1203-B because of a disagreement over side letters, Local President Christine Catalano said yesterday.

During contract negotiation, Catalano said, the union negotiated for several side letters, which are negotiated separately from the contract. The side letters included a provision that guaranteed freedom of sexual preference, she said.

"When I arrived to sign the contract, CATA General Manager Vernon Lyght handed me copies of his version of the side letters," Catalano said. "There was nothing in there about sexual preference."

Lyght could not be reached for comment.

The local had negotiated that sexual

preference be covered in the discrimination clause of the contract, she said. That clause states that a person can not be discriminated against on the basis of race, creed, color or marital status, she said.

"I told Vernon that I would not sign the side letters because it was not what I had agreed to," Catalano said. "I couldn't agree to the way the side letters were worded. He told me that if I would not sign the side letters, he would not sign the contract."

"You can't hold up a contract signing for side letters," she said. "That's illegal as I understand it."

Catalano said she contacted Lyght later on Friday and he said he would sign the contract today. The side letters will be worked out at a later date, she said.

"I don't know if we're going to sign on Monday," she said. "Vern said if we didn't sign on Monday, he would take

'appropriate action.' I don't think there's any action he can take."

Catalano, Jim Meyers, Council 83 director, and Lee Cogan, Council 83 representative, have all signed the contract, she said. They are waiting for the CATA Board and Lyght to sign, she said.

The unfair labor practice charge brought against CATA by the local for failing to execute a collective bargaining agreement is still in effect, Catalano said.

"I couldn't be sure we'll sign on Monday, but we're very close," she said.

Bus driver John Strand is out of a job...see page 14.

Unofficial summer

Today will be mostly sunny with a high of 83. A cold front will arrive tonight and may bring a shower or thunderstorm. Tonight's low will be 52.

Former CIA director talks on U.S. policies

Editors Note: Daily Collegian reporters Linda Boyer and Stacey Fleckenstein interviewed former CIA director William E. Colby concerning his foreign policy views during his visit to the University last month. The following is edited for length and clarity.

COLLEGIAN: Since leaving the CIA in 1976, you have written a book, "Honorable Men — My Life in the CIA." Did you write it in response to the criticisms waged against the CIA during your term as director?

COLBY: The CIA was under a lot of attack, of course, and I thought it would be useful to set down a factual account of my experience in the organization.

At that time there were some very exaggerated and sensational impressions of what the CIA was all about and I thought it would be useful to put in the record on the public stands a factual account of what it really did and some of the good things it did, and describe the problems of how you run a secret agency in a democracy such as ours.

Interview

COLLEGIAN: In President Carter's State of the Union Address, he asked for a loosening of restrictions on the CIA. Do you think this will happen?

COLBY: I'm sure it will. The issue today really is how to approach this. You see, Americans started intelligence thinking it was the spy business, totally secret, nothing for anybody but the president to be concerned about.

That began to break down because we've changed the nature of intelligence, made some rather major changes. We began to change within the agency and then some leaks occurred. We had about a year of great sensational headlines and great uproar. The pendulum swung from that earlier belief in total secrecy to an experiment in almost total exposure.

And then out of the good sense of the

American people, the feeling grew that we hurt ourselves in this process too much; we became too open and we weakened our country in the face of the real world. The mood in the country began to change — we didn't want to go back to the old days, but we didn't want to just tear our intelligence system apart.

That's the mood that we're in now. The way I want to see it is the adoption of a whole new charter which sets up the proper procedure for the management of our intelligence under our Constitutional laws. This would set limits for what the agency will do, provide for accountability and say that there are procedures that must be followed.

I think that would be a better solution than just unhooking a few of the extra limits put on to the CIA.

COLLEGIAN: What effect do books like Philip Agee's "CIA Diary" have on the Agency's activities and the agents themselves?

COLBY: It has a definite effect on the individuals who are named in it. We knew that Mr. Agee's book was coming out ahead of time, but we didn't know what it was going to say. We knew where he had worked and we had to move a lot of people around in Latin America where he had worked in order to protect them.

He's now engaged in a campaign to try to expose CIA people all over the world. This exposes them to danger and exposes their families to troubles. He is a defector in the actual sense of the word. He changed his allegiance from our country. He's trying to destroy our intelligence service.

COLLEGIAN: Is there any legislation to protect the CIA from agents who chose to leak information?

COLBY: Not at the moment, that's one of the weaknesses of the present system. If a CIA officer goes over and hands some secret material to a Russian, he can be punished under the laws. But, if he hands it to a newspaper reporter, in effect he can't be. This is absurd.

Continued on Page 5.



Hot Coles

Tailback Joel Coles sprints through the Blue defense on his way to a 65-yard rushing performance in the Blue-White game Saturday in Beaver Stadium. See related stories on Page 8.

Photo by Betsy Overly