

Crowds Cheer Mrs.

From News Dispatches

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16 — With tears streaming down her face, Hortensia Bussi de Allende, widow of the ousted President of Chile, arrived in Mexico today to accept political asylum. She appealed to the United Nations to "prevent reprisals" against followers of her late husband. Mrs. Allende received a warm welcome from a crowd of some 3,000 Mexican officials, peasants and workers. President Luis Echeverria and

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Allende at Mexico Airport

his wife were among the first to meet Mrs. Allende, whose husband reportedly committed suicide during Tuesday's military coup.

In a brief session with newsmen at the airport, Mrs. Allende gave this account of what happened Tuesday:

"Salvador told me the navy had risen in arms. Then he learned that besides the navy, we couldn't count on the army and we didn't have any arms.

"About 11 o'clock, more or less, they started asking him to surrender. The bombings continued at La Moneda and Tomas Moro, the presidential residence. All the offices of the president were destroyed.

"Salvador asked me to leave, said that it was useless to waste blood and that he was going to stay. When one person who was with him asked what he would do, he said, 'I'm going to stay. Go away. Leave your arms here.'"

Earlier, in a telephone interview with a Mexican television station from Santiago, Mrs. Allende said she believed that her husband had committed suicide with a submachine gun presented to him by Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba.

"He told me before that he would never leave the palace as president and preferred to kill himself," she said.

"He fell fighting for what he considered just," Mrs. Allende told newsmen today. "They were able to record his last words. He said he had been betrayed and would not leave the La Moneda palace alive because that would be a betrayal of the people. Then he shouted, 'Long live the workers! Long live Chile!'"

Echeverria sent the Mexican airliner to Chile following the coup that toppled Allende's Marxist-led governments.

The Mexican president's press office said that 66 others were aboard the plane with Mrs. Allende. These included the Mexican ambassador to Chile who was recalled following the coup. Many of the others were believed to be Chilean political exiles.

Bomb Causes Damage To ITT Zurich Office

Reuter

ZURICH, Sept. 16 — A bomb early today wrecked part of a building here containing branch offices of the

International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

Police said the attack was probably a protest against the military coup in Chile, since the U.S.-based company had been accused of trying to prevent the coming to power of President Allende, whose government was overthrown in last week's coup.

ITT property has also been attacked in Venezuela and Spain since the coup, during which Allende died.

Buenos Aires police said Argentine guerrillas set fire to a suburban branch of the American-owned First National City Bank to protest alleged U.S. involvement in the Chilean coup, police said.

The guerrillas, from the Marxist Peoples' Revolutionary Army, sprayed the bank with bullets before setting fire to it, causing serious damage but no injuries, the police said.

In Madrid, the newspaper Ya reported that a group of youths protesting the coup had clashed with police in downtown Madrid Saturday soon after a bomb exploded in the offices of Chilean airlines.

There were no reports of injuries.

In London, four persons were arrested as more than 3,000 demonstrators carrying black-edged portraits of Allende, marched on the Chilean embassy.

In West Germany, three youths were arrested Saturday while painting on the wall of the U. S. officers club at Tempelhof Air Base: "U. S. Murderers of the Chilean..."

Several governments and prominent individuals expressed concern today over Allende's death and the fate of his supporters in the aftermath of the coup.

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny sent a message of condolences to Allende's widow, calling the deposed president a "courageous fighter for the cause of the Chilean revolution, democracy and peace," and "an outstanding figure in the national liberation movement."

The Italian government issued a strongly worded statement saying it had received from various sources "grave news of acts of violence and repression" in Chile.