

EXILES IN CHILE GIVEN PROTECTION

Regime Permits Havens for Political Refugees

By Marvine Howe

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SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 4 — Chile's military rulers issued a decree today guaranteeing the protection of foreign political refugees here, but with certain conditions.

Some 10,000 political exiles, mostly from Brazil, Bolivia and Uruguay, are expected to take advantage of the protection. The decree provides that refugees may be registered and be given protection in safe havens under the auspices of the United Nations, operated by Roman Catholic and Protestant churches and other voluntary organizations.

Chilean authorities may not enter the sanctuaries, the decree states, unless they have the permission of the Minister of the Interior or top provincial officials. But it also provides that if a person in a haven is found to have "committed some offense, that person ceases to be protected by the United Nations."

Aid to Chileans Sought

These arrangements were announced as the result of an agreement between the governing junta and the National Committee for Aid to Refugees, an organization made official under the decree.

Catholic and Protestant church leaders, meanwhile, are setting up a Human Rights Commission whose aim will be to defend the rights of Chileans as well as foreigners. The commission, which hopes to have the cooperation of the authorities, would primarily provide adequate legal defense for prisoners and seek safe-conduct passes for people desiring to leave the country.

The military, meanwhile, appears to have hardened its attitude toward the supporters of former President Salvador Allende Gossens. Raids and arrests were reported continuing throughout the country, and hundreds were said to have been seized in the south.

Today a legendary left-wing hero, Jose Gregorio Leindo, was put to death by order of the war tribunal in the southern city of Valdivia known as "Comandante Pepe," he was a Robin Hood figure to the landless peasants of the south. He was condemned to death for taking part in an armed attack on a police post on Sept. 12, the day after the military take-over.

This was the 20th execution officially announced. Many more persons have been reported shot on the spot for allegedly resisting arrest or trying to escape.

The Legal Medical Institute announced today that a total of 476 persons had died from bullet wounds since the military coup, including 14 military men and policemen.

Unofficial estimates range from 2,000 to 20,000 dead in the sporadic resistance and wave of repression that have followed the take-over.

Slain in Capital

Alarm rose in the capital today with the news that the curfew, which has been set to begin at 10 P.M. would go back to 8 P.M. as it was when the police and military raids were at their height.

The death of an American university student, Frank Teruggi, reported yesterday, was confirmed by his friends. Mr. Teruggi's body was brought into the Santiago morgue on Sept. 22, with a bullet hole in the right cheek and a wound in the neck, a friend said.

Mr. Teruggi, from 'des Plaines, a Chicago suburb, had been studying economics at the University of Chile for a year and a half. He was arrested on Sept. 20 with his friend David Hathaway, a student from Seattle, in the apartment there were sharing. Mr. Hathaway was released one week later after intervention, by the American Embassy, but Mr. Teruggi had disappeared from the cell on Sept. 21 and was not seen alive again.

One United States citizen still known to be missing and unaccounted for in the turmoil that has followed the coup is Charles Edmund Horman, a film-maker from New York City. Neighbors say that he was picked up during a raid on his house on Sept. 17, and taken to the stadium where prisoners were being held. United States consular officials have since found no record of Mr. Horman in any of the places of detention.

A West German parliamentary delegation that came here to look into the condition of 35 close aides of the Allende regime interned on Dawson Island in the Strait of Magellan has been barred from contacting the prisoners. However, a Red Cross delegation was authorized to go to Dawson Island last week.

The wives of the prisoners on Dawson Island have been reportedly been put under house arrest. Informed sources said that they were accused of making propaganda unfavorable to the military authorities.

Even before the junta announced its decree on protecting refugees, 1,200 foreign exiles had registered in the designated centers and 320 of them had received sanctuary at a monastery in the village of Padre Hurtado on the outskirts of Santiago.