

## REFUGEES IN CHILE HARBORED BY U.N.

Monastery Near Capital Is  
Sanctuary for Foreigners

By MARVINE HOWE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 1.—A large rambling monastery used for spiritual retreats has become a haven for political refugees caught up in the turmoil since the military takeover here nearly three weeks ago.

The sanctuary was set up by the National Committee for Aid to Refugees under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The committee was formed by all churches in Chile and other voluntary organizations and has the support of the international Red Cross.

"We're better here than on the streets but we don't have any guarantees for our safety," a Brazilian refugee said, adding that he had tried to get asylum in an embassy but that they were all full.

The monastery—in the village of Padre Hurtado, about 15 miles south of downtown Santiago—was opened to refugees Friday night and by Sunday night was harboring 180, mostly Brazilians, Uruguayans and Bolivians. More were arriving all the time.

### More Sanctuaries Planned

Other sanctuaries are to be set up in the next few days, according to United Nations officials.

The military junta has given oral assurances that they will be respected and is to issue a decree on the subject, according to Margaret Anstee, resident representative of the United Nations Development Program, who has been negotiating guarantees for the refugees.

The refugees said they were being well cared for but all expressed fear that the military or the carabineros, the paramilitary police, might invade the monastery.

"What we would like is a Uni Nations guard," a spokesman for the Brazilian refugees said. He and others spoke of their panic when troops came to the monastery Sunday at 1 A.M., saying they were looking for Cubans.

"Fortunately there was a courageous priest who refused to let them in but they could force their way in at any time," the Brazilian said.

### 'Foreign Extremists' Denounced

A Uruguayan refugee urged that the Uni Nations obtain guarantees of inviolability for the monastery, or the same status as that of a foreign embassy. "We are in danger just because we're foreigners," he declared.

There are more than 13,000 foreigners here, mostly leftist exiles from Latin-American countries who sought asylum under the Government of the late President Salvador Allende Gossens.

The new military junta has outlawed Marxist parties, arrested many leaders of the former regime and begun a witch-hunt against "foreign extremists."

Radio broadcasts and leaflets dropped by helicopter have called on Chileans to denounce "foreign extremists who have come to kill Chileans."

### Only for Foreigners

The National Committee for Aid to Refugees has reached an agreement with the Government to establish 15 reception centers in Santiago and 11 in the provinces where refugees will be helped in putting their identification papers in order or in leaving the country. Those who are homeless or whose lives are in danger are to be transferred to the sanctuaries.

"One problem is that we don't know the dimensions of our task," Miss Anstee acknowledged. She said that the United Nations Development Program was requesting food for 3,000 people for three months initially.

United Nations officials emphasized that they could protect only foreigners and not Chileans, who under international law are not considered refugees until they leave the country.

Large numbers of Chileans who actively supported the Allende regime have sought political asylum in foreign embassies or are in hiding and hope to leave the country. However, the military authorities refuse to grant safe-conduct passes to those on wanted lists.