

U.S. PRODS CHILE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

OCT 13 1975

Attendance at a Santiago

Parley Made Conditional

NYTimes

By DAVID BINDER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—

The Ford Administration has told Chile that the United States will attend a proposed assembly of the Organization of American States in Santiago next year only if the Chileans cooperate with an international investigation of human rights.

The setting of this condition was approved last week by Secretary of State Kissinger, Administration officials said.

The Chilean military Government sent invitations last month to 24 members of the O.A.S. proposing that its next annual general assembly take place in Santiago.

The initial reaction of a number of Latin American and Caribbean countries to the invitation was extremely cold, especially because of their conviction that Chile tricked them out of an international investigation of human rights last spring, the officials said.

Mexico is understood to have told the Chileans she would not send her foreign minister to Santiago for an O.A.S. meeting. Jamaica and other Caribbean countries said they would vote against acceptance.

Investigation Sought

The United States position is aimed at reviving an investigation of human rights violations in Chile, which was barred by the Santiago authorities last July.

Since it seized power in September, 1973, the junta headed by President Augusto Pinochet has been charged with having killed hundreds and tortured thousands, as well as with having held as many as 10,000 people in prison on political charges. General Pinochet overthrew the elected government of Salvador Allende Gossens, who was killed in the coup.

It is estimated that 5,000 Chileans are now in prison on political charges; reports of police beatings and torture continue to filter out of the country.

Last May the O.A.S. prepared to discuss the Chilean human rights situation at its assembly in Washington.

Chilean representatives asked that the item be removed from the regular agenda on the ground that the six-nation United Nations Commission on Human Rights had been invited to carry out an investigation in Chile.

Discussion Postponed

Upon being persuaded that Chile had formally and officially given permission for the United Nation's group to visit Chile in the course of its investigation, a majority of the O.A.S. delegates—including the United States—decided to postpone discussion of the human rights issue.

Members of the United Nations panel from Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Belgium, Rumania, Ecuador and Austria had already begun assembling in Lima, Peru, when General Pinochet declared on July 4 that they would be denied entry into Chile.

The United States, among others, sharply rebuked the Santiago Government for this reversal.

Since then, United States officials said, the Administration has been seeking with other hemisphere governments to persuade the Chileans to cooperate with an investigation.

They added that what the Administration wanted now was for Chile to cooperate with an investigation by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, an agency of the O.A.S. The commission made an on-the-spot study in the summer of 1974 and later reported large-scale police brutality, torture and other abuses of basic human rights.