

Chileans Ponder the Effect, If Any, of Kissinger Visit

By JUAN de ONIS

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 10—

Up to the hour of his airport departure for Mexico today, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had seen large, patient crowds waiting outside his hotel and lining the streets as he drove to and from the general assembly of the Organization of American States.

Mr. Kissinger was moved according to his aides, by the faces of these people, who often wore shabby cloth coats or just a sweater in the cold drizzle. Sometimes they waved or clapped; more often they looked at him in silence, as Mr. Kissinger noted, "their eyes meet yours."

In a strong statement before the American foreign ministers here, Mr. Kissinger said that human rights violations had "raised obstacles" to close United States-Chilean relations. He asked for more funds and a stronger mandate for the O.A.S. Human Rights Commission, which has condemned "arbitrary arrest, torture and persecutions" by the Chilean Government.

An Air of Suspicion

But as Mr. Kissinger departed, people in the crowd outside the hotel did not seem sure whether anything had changed. Some opponents of the military junta, were sure that the regime felt stronger.

A man with a homemade wool scarf over a worn leather jacket replied to a question about Mr. Kissinger's visit only after seeing an O.A.S. identification card showing the questioner to be a foreigner.

"I hope to God that Kissinger has brought us a little freedom," the man said. "Here now there is freedom only for the minority that support the military.

"There is no freedom for the worker who makes 13 pesos [\$1] a day. If he complains, he disappears and his family does not know where he has been taken."

The man, who said he had voted in 1970 for Salvador Allende Gossenda, the left-wing President overthrown by the military, glanced around with suspicion. "I have to go," he said, and walked away.

Restrictions on Labor

In the economic anarchy of inflation and labor violence inherited from the Allende regime, the military Government of President Augusto Pinochet imposed severe restrictions on union activities. Many labor leaders and thousands of factory and farm workers have been detained for days or months.

A former member of Congress, which was closed by the armed forces in 1973, when they took over said the "blessing" given by Mr. Kissinger to the regime by his presence here was "well worth a few criticisms on human rights."

"The right-wing reactionaries who are around Pinochet are not going to change because the human rights issue is raised publicly," he said. "They are interested in financial support and the United States is making this easier by Kissinger's visit."

El Mercurio, Chile's leading pro-junta newspaper, published in full the report of the O.A.S. Human Rights Commission criticizing Chile and the reply of the Chilean Government. The report raised subjects, such as the disappearances of at least 188 people after they have been

arrested, that had been taboo here.

Some supporters of the military junta said they were happy that publication of the commission's report had brought things out in the open.

"I never did believe these charges when they were being broadcast by Radio Moscow, but if they are true there should be more control," an elderly landowner said.

The Chilean authorities have announced that a constitutional amendment will provide strong judicial control over security agencies, but the report of the O.A.S. Human Rights Commission said that earlier decrees aimed at protecting prisoners and regulating arrests had not been effective or were intend-

ed to "tranquelize or confuse" world opinion.

Mr. Kissinger left here without obtaining any firm commitment from General Pinochet on strengthening of the O.A.S. Human Rights Commission, according to State Department sources. The subject is under negotiations now at lower delegation levels as the general assembly continues its work. Many ministers are now leaving, well before the assembly ends June 18.

Chile does not want to be singled out for future investigation by the commission, and has insisted that the O.A.S. direct its attention to conditions in Cuba and other countries.

"Why just pick on us?" a Chilean official asked.