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## NEWS &amp; VIEWS

**Latin America Reacts****Santiago**

The burnings of U.S. flags and angry street demonstrations ended in Chile by mid-May; the bold accusing headlines carried by the leftist dailies began to taper off by early June; the denunciations passed by every group from the Association of Secondary School Students to the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) were also completed within a month of the landing of the U.S. Marines in Santo Domingo. Yet the nagging issues of intervention and self-determination remain central to Chileans and all literate Latin Americans.

The long-range effects of the unilateral U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic are just beginning to become apparent. Most unfortunately, right after the first steps have been taken to create a common market, Latin America finds itself seriously divided on the issue of the landing of the Marines. The democracies—Chile, Uruguay, Mexico, and Venezuela—have consistently attacked the U.S. action and have strongly denied any need for an OAS multi-lateral peace force (MLF). The opposite camp is headed by South America's giant, Brazil. In what reads like a parody of President Johnson's lofty justification for the need, and right, to intervene against subversion anywhere in Latin America, Brazil's Foreign Minister recently spoke excitedly of the "fact" that there are no boundaries where ideology is concerned.

Brazil, which has more marshals than all the rest of the world combined, has made it clear—in scurrilous newspaper campaigns against the "softness" of Chile and Uruguay in the face of the Red Menace—that she intends to play the watchdog in South America. Her offer in early June to help crush the rebellious tin miners in Bolivia, the stationing of some 12,000 troops near the borders of democratic Uruguay, and the harassment of Chile's chargé d'affaires in the Dominican Republic by Brazilian OAS forces, are the first gestures of this "gorilla" regime in currying favor with its more suave counterparts in the Pentagon and C.I.A.

Within individual countries there are the same disturbing developments. This particularly holds for those semi-democracies, such as Argentina, whose civil governments exist largely at the sufferance of the military. There has been great pressure on President Arturo Illia to send some of the hundreds of idle army units the country is saddled with to Santo Domingo. In other countries, which are not democracies in even the loose definition often used when speaking of anti-Communist regimes (Paraguay and Bolivia come to mind), the heavy hand of the generals has been strengthened as a result of the official U.S. position which sees a military response as the only feasible one in the face of "subversion" in Latin America.

The decade which began with the great hope of the *Alianza*, the Peace Corps, and U.S. encouragement of internal reform has taken a nasty turn. It seems that those few countries which have attempted to promote agricultural reform and strengthen representative government in line with the calls for change enunciated by President Kennedy are the very ones which will be opposed to the establishment of a permanent MLF under the OAS when it is proposed at the meeting of Foreign Ministers toward the end of the year. The fact that two notorious "gorilla" states—El Salvador and Brazil—are the colleagues of the U.S. in the negotiations in the Dominican Republic and that the proposed team of Latin American liberals, José Figueres, Romulo Betancourt, and Luis Muñoz Marin was quietly dropped the end of May has also caused anxiety in Chile and elsewhere. As it is, every party in Chile except the Conservative (7% of the vote last March) has come out against the MLF idea. In Argentina the President is under army pressure to ignore the opposition of almost all of the political parties to participation in the MLF in Santo Domingo. The recent U.S. sale of 50 Skyhawks to the Argentine Air Force has not served to strengthen Illia's hand.

Just as the "peace keeping" operations in Santo Domingo have aided reactionary military juntas, so too have they worked as a catalyst for the extreme left which has long been studying "Che" Guevara's how-to-do-it pamphlet on carrying out successful revolution. Paraguay is (finally) seeing its first Castro-type activ-