

JUN 2 1 1964

Econ 3-03 Cuba / Lat Amer.

Chq / OAS

POL 2-01 Mexico / Chile / Cuba

POL 2-01 Chile / Mexico / Cuba

POL 2-01 Cuba / Chile / Mexico

Cuba

Noose for Cuba: American States Likely to Vote Trade Embargo

By Barnard L. Collier
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

Collective sanctions punishing Cuba for her "subversive aggression" against Venezuela are virtually certain to be adopted by an American foreign ministers' conference next month, informed sources here said yesterday.

The only mandatory sanction, however, will be a total embargo on trade with Premier Castro's Communist regime. But the hemispheric conference will "recommend" that all Latin American nations break relations with Cuba and that all air travel between Cuba and the rest of Latin America stop.

Only Mexico and Chile now are steadfastly opposed to any obligatory sanctions against Cuba, but under the Rio treaty for inter-American defense a two-thirds vote by

members of the Organization of American States is enough to impose a collective decision in issues of aggression.

Sources here expect Mexico and Chile will go along with a resolution to embargo Cuba-bound goods, if the other points in the resolution are recommended and not mandatory.

Cuban trade with Latin America has dwindled in the last three years. Estimates of last year's total trade are below \$4.9 million as compared to the 1961 total of \$19.4 million.

"That makes it very easy to get a trade embargo," said one Latin American diplomat. "The other recommendations can be decided upon country by country and Chile and Mexico will probably choose to ignore them."

U. S. sources admitted that the resolution will not provide the tiff retaliatory blow

some Latin nations wished, but added that the decision to take action on the Venezuelan charge marks a precedent-setting definition for the term "aggression" under the Rio pact.

One U. S. diplomat said: "Now aggression is no longer just the crossing of borders with armed troops. Subversion also is recognized under the definition and that is what Fidel Castro does best."

A date for the foreign ministers' meeting was to be decided at a session of the OAS today. However, diplomatic sources predicted the session might be postponed "several days" for further consultation on the proposals. A tentative July 8 date is considered likely.

Latin American diplomats agree the foreign ministers' resolution will be a difficult compromise for Venezuela and other Caribbean nations close to Cuba which are the main targets for Cuban subversion. But after nearly four months of tedious consultation it appears to be the toughest action that can be wrung out of Latin nations which traditionally adhere to the principle of non-intervention.

Mexico will be hardest put

to accept the resolution since it maintains diplomatic relations with Cuba and has regular air service to the island. Chile's government, in the midst of a bitter national election campaign, is holding to a moderate position so as not to provide Leftist politicians with anti-government ammunition.

U. S. diplomatic officials said yesterday that every other OAS is expected to abide by the foreign ministers' decisions. This includes Bolivia, which is not a member of the OAS Council. While Bolivia can not vote in regular OAS Council sessions it is expected to be represented at the foreign ministers' conference where it can cast a vote.

Venezuela's charges of Cuban aggression are based mainly on the discovery last November of a Cuban cache of arms on a northern Venezuelan beach. A committee of the OAS verified that the arms came from Cuba and were meant for anti-government terrorists and guerrillas.