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MAY 1-14

# LATIN AMERICAN PROFILE



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LATIN AMERICAN PROFILE is an information bulletin from Mexico which presents the most important current events and problems of Latin America as seen through the eyes of Latin Americans rather than through the commercial press or outside specialists. Its main objective is to promote greater understanding and co-operation by narrowing the information gap that exists between English speaking nations and Latin America.

The bulletin presents Latin American reality in two ways:

### News Synthesis

A chronological summary of the most important events of the different Latin American countries as published in the nine daily newspapers of Mexico City.

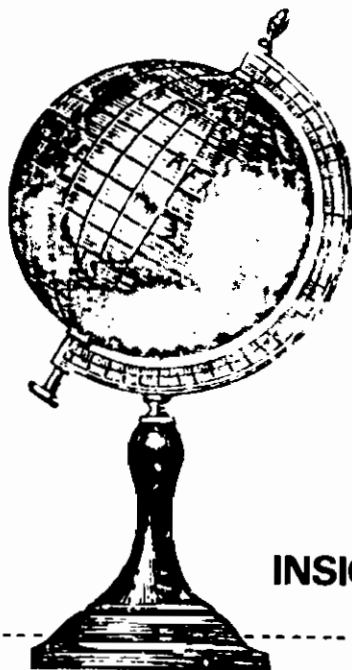
### Special Information Service

A selection of: Research papers and press releases elaborated by the National Center for Social Communication (CENCOS); Bulletins received from CENCOS' correspondents in Central and South America; Documents produced by persons and investigation teams in the region.



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**PERSPECTIVES**



**INSIGHTS**

One of the documents presented in this issue deals with "The End Of The Alliance For Progress" giving an historical background of the different stages in the relations between the United States and Latin America.

The formal declaration of the liquidation of the Alliance For Progress came at the meeting of the OAS in Atlanta, Georgia (April 19 to May 1) after approximately 13 years of existence of this organization. The announcement was no surprise, since it had been expected and the obsolescence of the Alliance For Progress was recognized by Latin

**American Heads of State, Foreign Relations  
Ministers and Ambassadors to the OAS.**

The Alliance for Progress was originally launched by United States President John F. Kennedy as a response to the revolutionary threat of Cuba and to prove that development was possible under the traditional balance of forces in the sub-continent. After the death of Kennedy, the Alliance lost much of its social appeal and original force.

Besides these problems, the Alliance became more and more unpopular in Latin America for the following reasons. Although the Alliance was presented as an effort for the development of Latin American countries, the United States obtained huge profits from it (approximately 5 dollars out of each one invested). Ecuador's denunciation of this fact was first made in 1967 and was seen as an heretical statement. Little by little it became common knowledge.

Another factor for the unpopularity of the Alliance was that although it always tried to appear as an institution for the benefit of the poor masses, a great amount of its money was destined to the "updating" of police and military equipment and personnel. In this way, it was used to reinforce the repressive capacity of governments in the region.

Finally, another principal concern of the Alliance fell with United States President Johnson's dictum that one dollar applied to population control was more valuable than nine dollars invested for industrial development.

The United States has repeatedly announced a "new era" in its relations with Latin America. However, since one of the vaguest points in the stated policies of the present Administration is that referring to this region, it is not possible to see what elements of novelty will be introduced, or when they will be put into effect.

# NEWS SYNTHESIS

## LATIN AMERICA

### MAY

- 9 Nicolas Bruck, executive of the Inter-American Development Bank stated that the lack of internal financing funds in the countries of Latin America has increased the debt and the dependence on the outside. In some cases the outside financing amounts to 40% of the official investment. He issued these statements during the IV Inter-American Seminar on Budgeting in Mexico City.
- 13 The Inter-American Development Bank informed that the public debt of Latin America surpassed 269 billion dollars. One hundred twenty five billion dollars alone were paid in interest in 1972.

## ARGENTINA

### AN ARGENTINIAN DELEGATION IN SOCIALIST EUROPE

#### (BACKGROUND)

On May 4, an Argentinian delegation left Buenos Aires in order to visit the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe. The delegation is headed by the Minister of Economy, José Gelbard. It is integrated by representatives of the Executive power, of Parliament, of the Armed Forces, the General Workers Confederation (CCT) and the Economic Confederation. The objective of the trip is to concretize different agreements of an economic character. Before leaving, José Gelbard declared in an exclusive interview for the Mexican newspaper, "Excelsior," that the agreements signed with the countries of the Socialist Bloc "are the strongest proof that Europe and the Third World will be our most important partners in the effort we are making to achieve the economic expansion of this country and its industrialization."

#### MAY

1

The Argentinian Minister of Economy signed a Soviet-Argentinian protocol for the creation of a joint cooperative commission between the two countries, in commerce, economy, science and technology. The Soviet Union granted Argentina a credit of 600 million dollars for buying equipment for thermic and hydroelectric plants. Argentina will sell 100 thousand tons of meat and 100 thousand tons of rice per year to the Soviet Union.

9 Today in Warsaw, the Vice President of the

State Council of Poland and the Argentinian Minister of Economy signed five agreements for economic and financial assistance. These agreements will increase the exchange between the two countries by 200 million dollars yearly.

- 10 The Dow Jones Stock Exchange of Wall Street, New York, commented today that the economic agreements between Argentina and the Soviet Union worry the officials of the United States, especially the electricity project with Russia, which could reach the sum of 500 million dollars. This could be an example for other countries of Latin America. Apparently, Russia wishes to prove that it can do something better than what it did in Cuba.
- 12 The Argentinian delegation signed four documents in Czechoslovakia related to matters of trade and scientific and technological cooperation.
- 13 The Argentinian Minister of Economy was greeted by the Secretary General of the Communist Party in Budapest, Hungary. Several trade agreements were signed by the two countries.

#### OTHER NEWS

- 2 During his speech at the labor day parade (May 1), President Juan Perón criticized the Peronist Left as immature and stupid. The Peronist Youth and the "Montoneros" defied the instructions of the government (which stated that all persons march only with the national flag) and took their own "standards"

to the celebration. After the remarks of Perón and after their own verbal attacks against Perón's government for siding with the Right, the youths were persecuted by groups armed with bamboo sticks and finally they abandoned the parade. (See Special Information Service Section for details about the May 1 celebration).

During its own celebration, the Communist Party approved Perón's foreign policy and indicated the danger of a military coup inspired by the Right.

- 3 A commentary of the news agency the Associated Press stated the following: "The attacks of Perón on the Peronist Left during the May 1 celebration make the political future of the country uncertain. Now he will have to increasingly rely on the rightist Peronists.
- 4 At an interview in New York, the Argentinian Minister of Economy revealed that foreign investment in Argentina will reach a larger sum than that of all previous years.
- 12 A large group of people shot Father Carlos Mujica to death as he was leaving the church of San Francisco in Buenos Aires. He was the leader of the movement "Priests for the Third World." He had criticized Perón's May 1 speech and it seems that he was killed by rightist groups. The movement "Priests for the Third World" is committed to serve the poorest people in Argentina, in their struggle for liberation.
- 14 The Assistant Director of the Vatican City

newspaper, "L'Osservatore Romano," Virgilio Levi, denounced the killing of Father Carlos Mujica.

More than 10,000 inhabitants of the "Villas Miseria" (shanty towns of Buenos Aires) and Peronist leaders attended the funeral of Father Mujica.

#### BOLIVIA

- 4 Former Bolivian Vice President, Juan Lechin, exiled in Argentina, was arrested in the latter country together with other Bolivian political exiles. They had attacked the Bolivian government in a document published on April 18. Six days ago, the Bolivian government had complained of the activities carried out by exiles in Argentina.
- 6 At the Convention of Chambers of Commerce of the Andean Group, Bolivian President Hugo Banzer declared that Bolivia's landlocked situation threatens continental peace and solidarity. He expressed his satisfaction that the importance of the Bolivian problem was recognized at the Foreign Relations Ministers' Meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, in the United States.
- 7 The Argentinian police declared that the Bolivian government demanded that the activities of its opponents be controlled, but that it did not ask for their arrest.

## CHILE

- 7 The President of the Inter-American Development Bank, Antonio Ortiz Mena, commented that Allende's overthrow hindered European countries from joining the IDB. They consider it an instrument of American policy, since it granted no loans to Allende and has already lent 100 million dollars to the Military Junta in Chile.

Five persons who had been sentenced to death, were sentenced to life imprisonment by the War Tribunal which is trying several members of Allende's government. In the city of Rancagua, twenty two persons who were union leaders at the "El Teniente" copper mine are also being tried.

- 11 Four collaborators of Allende were taken from the prison-island of Dawson to Santiago, to be judged by the Military Junta. They include the former Secretary of the Interior, Daniel Vergara; former Secretary of Defense and former Ambassador in Washington, Orlando Letelier; the Secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, Luis Corvalán and the former Foreign Relations Minister, Clodomiro Almeida.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### TENSIONS BEFORE ELECTIONS

- 3 Workers and students occupied several churches in support of the hunger strike of political prisoners. The members of the Santiago

Agreement continue to threaten with their abstention from the elections if political prisoners are not released.

- 5 The United States Embassy asked American citizens to leave the country until after the elections. Political events may occur which escape the control of authorities.

Some 20,000 soldiers will be in charge of maintaining order on May 16, election day. The troops will be under the control of the Central Electoral Council, until twenty four hours after elections are ended.

- 9 As election day approaches, tensions grow throughout the country. Several people were killed in the city of Santiago de Macoris as a result of a confrontation between the police and demonstrators, in a rally related to a strike by bus drivers. Cities continue to be paralysed because of the strike.
- 10 Professional workers declared a strike in the capital city of Santo Domingo, supporting the freedom of political prisoners. The strike included doctors, lawyers, engineers, journalists, students and priests.  
  
President Joaquín Balaguer stated the possibility of outbursts of violence in the elections. He recognized the possibility of a coup d'etat, but he gave no names.
- 12 The members of the Santiago Agreement (See "Latin America Profile," No. 3 for more background on the elections), who have not

withdrawn from the elections, opposed the decision of the Central Electoral Board that allows voters to go to any voting post. They propose the derogation of this decision as a condition for their participation in the elections. They state that otherwise an electoral fraud will be perpetrated. They also demand the freedom of political prisoners.

- 13 Political prisoners ceased their hunger strike. The opposition continues to threaten with abstention if the decisions of the Central Electoral Board are not revoked.

#### ECUADOR

- 12 The Government declared that the Anglo-Ecuadorian Oil Fields Company and the Gulf Oil Company must increase their production of oil derivatives by 25%. If not, they will be requisitioned by the state oil organization. They must also process jointly 44 thousand barrels in order to satisfy the demand in the country and avoid imports.

#### MEXICO

##### ECONOMIC NEWS (May 1-14)

Mexico City Newspaper, "El Universal" of May 13 gives the following data: Mexico has a total of 196,718,300 hectares of land. The official data indicate that 80,981,661 hectares are not presently productive. This figure corresponds to 41% of the land inside the national territory. The productive land

is distributed as follows: cattle raising, 35%; agriculture, 14%; woods, 9%. "El Universal" wonders if 41% of the land in the country is really non-productive. It states that perhaps this figure is given to cover-up large tracts of land which have not been redistributed according to the Agrarian Land Reform.

The Ambassador of Mexico in the United States Juan José Olloqui stated that the trade balance with the United States will increase the deficit which Mexico already has (500 million dollars this year). He explained that this is due in part to the importation of technology and machinery for Mexican industry.

#### THE PRI AFTERMATH IN VERACRUZ

(Background)

After the trip of President Echeverría to Veracruz and the authorization of the National Executive Committee of the PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party -official government party) to open the meeting for local elections, previous conflicts (See Latin American Profile #3) between the PRI were resolved with the nomination of Rafael Hernández Ochoa. According to the three sectors of the party, he is the person who represents unity in the state of Veracruz.

1. The President of the National Executive Committee of the PRI, Jesús Reyes Heróles, stated (in the speech given at the acceptance of Hernández Ochoa's candidacy) that stronger ties between the militant part of the party

are being sought as well as an understanding with people who do not belong to the party. All this is for the coordination of all positive forces in Mexico, in order to overcome the old forces which, although born of the Mexican Revolution itself, are hindering change.

#### PANAMA

- 7 United States Representative, John M. Murphy (Democrat) demanded that the sovereignty of the United States over the Canal Zone be reaffirmed.

According to a commentary that appeared in the Mexican newspaper, "El Herald," neither the Pentagon in Washington nor the American employees of the Canal Zone support the withdrawal of the United States from the Zone. For this reason, the negotiations between this country and Panama are becoming increasingly difficult.

#### PERU

- 3 The Government announced the creation of social ownership enterprises, which will be Peruvian in character and will be constituted only by workers. The workers involved in this kind of program will participate in the management and in the benefits with equal rights, obligations and opportunities. There will only be collective social ownership, without individual ownership rights.

## URUGUAY

- 2 President Juan María Bordaberry declared that it might be possible to hold elections in 1976. The elections must be free, but without the presence of Marxism.

## VENEZUELA

- 4 The Venezuelan Engineering Society informed the Congressional Subcommittee on Mining of the enormous profits of the United States oil companies in Venezuela in the last ten years. These profits have reached close to 250 thousand dollars yearly and have been subsidized by the State.
- 8 American private enterprise declared that the nationalization of the iron industry (See Latin American Profile #3) and the projects for the nationalization of oil are unintelligible in a country which was previously one of the safest for foreign investment. The companies are also complaining about the limitations on investment established by the members of the Andean Group (Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Chile).
- 13 COPEI, the Christian Democrat Party in Venezuela, criticized the economic measures taken by the new government, because they will paralyze the economic development of the country. They also stated that the Democratic Action Party (presently in power) is moving towards the establishment regime that threatens the norms of the democratic system.

## CONSULTATION ON POPULATION IN LATIN AMERICA

The Ecumenical Consultation on Population, which gathered together 40 communications experts of the International Catholic Organization of Radio and TV (UNDA/LA) and of the World Association for Christian Communication, ended on May 10 in Chaclacayo, Perú.

The theme of the consultation was the population problematic of the Continent, as an answer to the Year of Population as designated by the United Nations for 1974.

In an atmosphere of ecumenical dialogue, the urgency of the problem was emphasized along with the need of a more adequate presentation with the Latin American reality itself as the starting point.

The participants, representatives of all nations of the Continent, released a communiqué at the end of the consultation in which they state that an understanding of the qualitative sense of the population problem as it appears in Latin America is essential. We present the entire

text of the communique.

## Introduction

"The Christian communication experts participating in the First Consultation on Communication and Population, sponsored by the International Catholic Association of Radio and Television for Latin America (UNDA) and the World Association for Christian Communication (WACC), gathered in Peru from May 6 to 10, 1974, want to relate to our Christian brothers of the different beliefs and to public opinion of the Continent, some aspects that have been the object of our concern and study, in relation to the population problem, from the perspective of our Christian faith and our profession in social communication.

## Presentation

We are convinced that the population problematic of the Third World presents special characteristics of graveness and urgency in Latin America. This problematic stems out of the rupture of the natural balance in the growth of population, caused by the advances of science and technology and aggravated by the inadequate geographical distribution of the large human concentrations. These problems demand the sincere search of another type of rational and human balance.

We also consider that the problematic has been presented frequently in an inadequate manner: in terms of a consumer society; in a simplistic depersonalizing and materialistic manner; by persons and institutions foreign to the Latin American

reality; with the objective - at least implicit - of maintaining a state of dependency.

We believe that population problems are not the only or the most important problems within a wider context. They depend rather on a qualitative dimension (the quality of an authentically human life of the given population) and not only on commercial or quantitative aspects. They are part of a complex problematic, produced by the prevailing socio-political system whose judgment requires objectivity and sincerity.

However, we also consider that such problems must be restated in the context of the problematic of underdevelopment, which must be understood as 'the frustration of a country which does not want to be what it is, but which cannot become what it wants to be.' This differentiates our underdeveloped society from the European pre-industrial society, 'which wanted to be what it was and could not imagine a different possibility.'

These problems, presented in correlation with the economic ones do not prove that a decrease in the population rate will by itself produce development. This is fundamentally related with social justice, that is, with the fair distribution of human, economic and cultural resources, on the interpersonal, national and international levels.

The population problematic, in its aspects of overpopulation and underpopulation, is due in its deepest causes to unjust structures of the global population, which must be transformed in terms of justice and solidarity, aiming at the common good.

## Recommendations

The initial criterion for taking a responsible attitude vis à vis the Latin American population problematic, consists in recognizing that any type of massive control of the population, imposed from above, does not solve the fundamental problem. Such a massive program implies a defense of the socio-political system, instead of situating itself in a position critical of the system. Above all, such a program is an offense against the dignity of man and his capacity to decide for himself.

We do not pretend to arrive at a final conclusion about the need to limit or to increase the population of the Continent, but we want to verify that the two manifestations of the problematic (overpopulation and underpopulation) require the same treatment. In the first place, they require socio-economic models which give priority to the production and redistribution of the resources before using the simple indiscriminate regulation of the population. Secondly, there is the need of reordering the scale of values, which must be founded on the dignity of man as a personal and social being, created in the image of God and redeemed in Jesús Christ

The ethical dimension which involves the population problematic carries with it a restatement (at the family level) of the sense of human sexuality, of responsibility in the procreation and education of children, and of the responsibility of society in the sense of giving its members a worthy level of existence on the basis of brotherhood and human solidarity.

A great emphasis must therefore be placed on the educational factor, directed to a realization at family, national and continental levels, rather than at immediate and simplistic solutions.

In order to go deeper into the population problematic in a creative sense, the Churches, by reason of the Gospel itself, must cooperate among themselves, both on an educational and interpretive level, through education, assistance and social action, in view of the formation of a critical consciousness of the Latin American people, which will enable a genuine decision making.

#### Task of the Communications Expert

As communications experts our task is that of becoming conscious of the real dimensions of the population problem and of being impartial in the information and in the solutions that are being presented, with a critical sense and in light of the Gospel, in order to maintain ourselves on the side of justice and truth.

The question is not to spread the thesis of the convenience of limiting or increasing the population in our countries, but to help the public to realize the real dimensions of the problem and to make free and responsible decisions in its solution.

"Consulta Ecumenica Sobre Población." Lima, Peru, May 1974. Centro Nacional de Comunicación Social (CENCOS), Documentation Section.

## THE END OF THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

From April 19 to May 1, the IV General Assembly of the Organization of American States was held in Atlanta, Georgia in the United States. Before describing the development of this meeting, we present some relevant data about the historical background of this Organization.

Perhaps we could say that the first idea to unify the new nations of America came from the liberator, Simón Bolívar. In the Jamaica Charter, written in Kingston on December 6, 1815, he wrote: "The idea of trying to form a single nation with one tie that links all the parts from the New World is a grandiose one. This region has one origin, one language, customs and one religion and thus it should have one government which confederates the different states that make it up." With this idea, the Panama Congress was conceived in 1826. It was boycotted by the United States. A year later, Roque Sáenz Peña, President of Argentina from 1910-1914 denounced the attitude of the American Congress: "The Panama Congress was not favorably looked upon

by the United States federal legislative body which ended up by not sending representatives." The sessions were closed and later re-opened in Tacubaya, Mexico, "looking for a place closer to the United States and making the sending of representatives easier." But this time the ideas of Bolívar again failed. "They made declarations that were more or less sterile and that were only ratified by one of the signers, as if they were already born half dead due to the declarations of the United States Federal Congress."

Since that time, the relations of the countries of America have been determined by the interests and the politics of the United States. In December 1823, President Monroe had pronounced the famous phrase: "America for Americans." After 1871, the United Fruit Company expanded from Costa Rica to all of Central America and the Carribean. The Standar Fruit Company took over Venezuela, and the American Sugar Company arrived in Cuba and in Puerto Rico. Thus, in 1889, by the initiative of the United States Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, an Inter-American meeting was convoked in Washington and on April 14, 1890, the International Union of American Republics was founded. The Monroe Doctrine was definitely shaped by President Theodore Roosevelt, when he took office and declared: "Speak softly and carry a big stick. In this way we will go far." In his annual message of the same year, he announced that the "erroneous" conduct of an American country or its incapacity to maintain order, justified the intervention of the United States. This policy was held until 1929 when the internal economic crisis caused the creation of a new plan. From 1890 to 1929 the American Army made

40 interventions in Latin American countries. In 1903 the Panama Canal Treaty was signed after Panama's independence from Colombia was provoked. Protectorates were formed in Cuba and in Santo Domingo. There were interventions in Nicaragua, Haiti, Mexico, etc. In 1880 direct United States investments in Latin American countries reached 100 million dollars. This quantity had tripled by 1897 and reached 1.7 billion dollars in 1914. This investment money was distributed in the following manner: 43.5% in mining, 18.7% in agriculture, 13.7% in railroads and 10% in petroleum.

The economic depression of 1929 forced the United States to give priority to internal politics. President Franklin D. Roosevelt stated the following in his inauguration speech on March 4, 1933: "In the field of world politics, I dedicate this nation to the 'Good Neighbor Policy.'" This period was prolonged until the end of the Second World War in 1945. During this time the Eximbank (1934) and the World Bank (1944) were founded.

At this time, a low is noted in investments in Latin America since Americans had to concentrate their efforts on the European and Pacific wars.

In 1945, the war ended, Harry S. Truman became President of the United States and the period of the cold war began. The United States economy had become stronger and technology had suffered a strong impulse. The multinational corporations began to structure themselves. They would have to make a great effort to control the Western economy and thus maintain their position vis à vis the Socialist Bloc. Within this political perspective, in 1947, during the Inter-American

meeting in Rio de Janeiro, the Inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty was signed. In the ninth American Conference celebrated in the city of Bogota, in Colombia, in 1948, the Inter-American system was judicially structured with the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS). At this meeting the governments of Latin America promised to "give facilities to American investors who wished to develop the resources of Latin America." And, in effect, the investments have risen to unimaginable sums. For 1957, the sums were the following (in billions of dollars): \$3.0 in petroleum, \$1.7 in the manufacturing industry, \$1.2 in mining, \$1.3 in public utilities, \$1.0 in agriculture. For 1960 the total sum came to 9 billion dollars.

During these years, direct military intervent interventions were no longer made - local sectors that are pro-American are prepared and given support to take power. One example of this is the military coup that overthrew President Arbenz of Guatemala in 1954.

The triumph of the Cuban Revolution in 1959, (that had nationalized a billion dollars), again forced a change in inter-American relations. It was necessary to foresee situations of rupture and demonstrate that development within the same economic and political system was possible. President Kennedy convoked an Inter-American Conference in the city of Punta del Este, Uruguay in 1961. In this meeting, Cuba was expelled from the OAS and the Alliance for Progress was formed. This was the instrument to diminish the misery of the Latin American people, that was causing an explosive situation. Once again the hard line approach was used - in 1964 there was a military

coup in Brazil and in 1965, under the presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson, the United States Army intervened in the Dominican Republic. Investment continued to increase in Latin America and in 1963 it was calculated at \$40 billion dollars. One could note a change in the emphasis on the extracting industry to an emphasis on the manufacturing industry and on trade. In his annual speech to the Senate in 1962, Kennedy stated the following: "The most important initiative of this year's program is based on the increase in the efforts to promote the investment of private capital in under-developed countries." But between the years 1950 and 1965, 7.5 billion dollars more than was invested in Latin America was taken out in profits of United States companies. In 1967, the Presidents of the member countries of the OAS again met in Punta del Este to review the functioning of the Alliance for Progress. They searched for better mechanisms to obtain economic agreements. In the document of the meeting they stated, among other things, a new promise: "We will modernize the living conditions of our rural population, we will elevate farming and livestock productivity in general and we will increase the production of food, not only for the good of Latin America, but for the good of the rest of the world."

In 1970, the General Assembly of the OAS approved the meeting system and since 1971 it has operated annually. The Alliance for Progress did not achieve in holding down popular revolutionary movements to maintain control of the political situation. Thus, a series of coups d'etat was initiated: El Salvador in 1961, Ecuador in 1963, Brazil in 1964, Panama in 1968, Bolivia in 1971, Uruguay and Honduras in 1972 and in 1973 General Augusto Pinochet overthrew the leftist government

of President Salvador Allende.

In 1974, on April 19, the IV General Assembly of the Organization of American States was initiated in Atlanta, Georgia in the United States.

April

- 19 In the inauguration of the IV General Assembly of the OAS, the Foreign Minister of Argentina, and the Secretary General of the OAS, Galo Plaza (of Uruguay) both stated the necessity of searching for the reforms needed to make the OAS an effective organism. The United States Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger read a message from President Nixon in which he expressed the hope that the meeting would serve to improve relations between the United States and Latin America.
- 20 In his speech before the General Assembly, Henry Kissinger proposed a policy of a "good partner" on the part of the United States in their relations with Latin American countries. He praised the OAS and defended the Mutual Assistance Treaty, indicating that it had contributed to the liberation of the Hemisphere from disorder and conflict.
- 21 The Chilean Foreign Minister, Ismael Huerta denounced the intervention of Fidel Castro in the internal affairs of Chile during the regime of Salvador Allende. He manifested his opposition to Cuba's attendance at the meeting of Foreign Ministers in Buenos Aires (See "Latin American Profile" No.3).
- 22 Emilio Rabasa, the Mexican Foreign Minister

stated that the organism of the OAS is "vital and useful," and thus should continue functioning. America has finished with paternalism and its relations are now based on cooperation. Venezuela proposed the integration of Cuba into the Inter-American system. The Foreign Ministers made a homage to the Chilean people and to President Salvador Allende.

- 24 The General Assembly approved the proposition of Mexico that the Special Commission for Consultation and Negotiation study the principal points of divergence or conflict between Latin America and the United States on economic matters, in order to facilitate future agreements. The Colombian Foreign Minister, Alfredo Vázquez, supported the idea of the presence of Cuba at the next Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Buenos Aires. He asked the General Assembly to renovate the OAS and the Treaty of Mutual Assistance that had been static for some time. He accused the United States of not accepting programs of economic cooperation.
  
- 27 Various economic agreements were approved. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council was put in charge of channeling the agreements made by the Foreign Ministers and Henry Kissinger (see Latin American Profile, No. 2 and 3). On June 17, there will be a meeting of the Special Commission for Consultation and Negotiation in Washington to establish commercial agreements. A study about the scarcity of food will be begun. The way to aid the countries whose commercial balance has been affected by the rise in the cost of raw materials will be sought.

Alfredo Vázquez, Colombian Foreign Minister, asked that the Alliance for Progress be terminated, since it is now just a ghost. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council has been surpassed and is ineffective. Thus, it too should be reformed. The Charter of Punta del Este of 1961 has not been fulfilled. Inter-American cooperation should now have new structures.

The Peruvian Ambassador, Luis Marchand denounced the multinational corporations for intervention in the internal affairs of Latin American countries. He asked that the OAS form mechanisms of defense against such corporations.

- 29 The Peruvian initiative about the investigation of the multinational corporations in Latin America was unanimously approved. The Permanent Council obtained the power to gather together all available information.

May

- 1 The Alliance for Progress was formally ended when the General Assembly of the OAS reformed the last committee that was under this project. The structure of the Inter-American Committee of the Alliance for Progress was completely modified and its name was changed. In the same meeting, Peru reiterated the necessity of Latin America to liberate itself from "all forms of colonialism."

The Committee of Human Rights presented a report on the practice of torture in Brazil by police.

United States Undersecretary of State, Jack B.

Kubisch, closed the IV General Assembly of the OAS. He read a message of the United States Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, which stated the following: "The new spirit that characterizes the Hemispheric relations is that there is a new reality on the Continent - today, all of us face a situation of complete interdependence."

Se Deshace La Alianza Para El Progreso,"  
n COMUNICACION, No.19-74, pp.13-18. Publication  
f CENCOS (Centro Nacional de Comunicación  
ocial) of Mexico City.

## PERONIST YOUTH CONFRONT PERON

After having been called "stupid" and "immature," the young Peronist people grouped under the heading "Montoneros" abandoned the Plaza de Mayo while Perón concluded his apparently improvised speech in a couple of minutes on May 1, Labor Day in Argentina. With this, the gap was widened. It was started several months ago, when the youth leaders of the revolutionary tendency of Peronism (UES, JUP, JYP and the Montoneros - which correspond respectively to secondary school students, university students, workers and guerrilla groups) questioned their attendance at meetings with the leader, of representatives of entities which were nothing outside of their names, while the youth had no representation. Perón did not admit the validity of the questioning and since then, the revolutionary tendency has not attended the meetings.

The first of May has always been of great importance within the Peronist movement. In a paper widely circulated by Peronist youth on that day, the following was stated: "Between 1945 and 1955

Labor Day was the great Popular Assembly where the people expressed freely what they felt about the orientations that the government was using. For the people this was a way to present their opinion before the General and for Perón this was the simplest and most direct way to consult his people. We understand that this First of May is decisive because if we do not succeed in re-channeling the process with our mobilization and our encounter with Perón, there will be no liberation, only dependence."

The plaza was quiet until 4:00 p.m. on this First of May. All who entered were carefully inspected by the police to see if they carried arms. Before this (it is not known whether it was to prepare the people psychologically for this police control), the people were given apples, cookies and bags with water. At 4:00 p.m. something moved the entire plaza: 60,000 members of the Peronist Youth, shouting "Montoneros, Montoneros..." entered the plaza with a sea of Argentinian flags. Sympathizers got closer to them, clapping.... Something new was happening. The shouts and the slogans were strong: "Qué pasa mi general que esta lleno de gorilas el gobierno popular" ("What is the matter, my General, that the popular government is filled with gorillas?") and "Perón, el pueblo pide, queremos las cabezas de Villar y Margaride" (Perón, the people demand it, we want the heads of Villar and Margaride").\*

At 5:00p.m. the Vice President of the country, Peron's wife, Isabel, crowned the Labor Day Queen while the Montoneros shouted, "No queremos carnaval, sino asamblea popular" (We want no carnival, but a popular assembly").

Afterwards, the General started to speak. He recalled the celebration of the First of May in the fifties and the union organization "which maintained itself for twenty years, in spite of these stupid people who are shouting." (Shouts were heard, "What is the matter my General, that the popular government is filled with gorillas?") Then he insisted: "Today it so happens that some immature youngsters pretend to have more merit." (The shouts of the Montoneros increased) In the third paragraph, Perón alluded to dead union leaders, "whose killers have not been punished." We must recall that Montoneros killed the Secretary General of the CGT (General Workers' Central) in 1973. Before this third attack of Perón, something that no one expected occurred: the 60,000 Montoneros started to march in front of the Presidential box, in silence, with a sad look, while Perón called the union workers the "vertebral column of our movement," and accused the Montoneros as "mercenaries at the service of foreign money." For the first time, Perón saw that a part of his movement was not in agreement and expressed this in public, perhaps too strongly.

The return was not happy. The vanguard of the column of 60,000 Montoneros was attacked by the police and the rearguard by rightist Peronists of the "Comando de Organización" who hit them with sticks, leaving a large number of wounded persons. Possibly the number of attacked and wounded was not greater because of the short speech of Perón, which allowed withdrawing Montoneros to mingle with other persons. There were wounded people and an atmosphere of fear and great sadness.

"The General had rejected them." "They had fought and many of their companions had died

for the return of Perón."

When the group turned on Corrientes Avenue, someone who was ahead of them had written on the walls: "El General Perón dijo 'no' al pueblo que luchó" ("General Perón said 'no' to the people who had struggled").

What does this rupture mean? Is it momentary or does it mean the break of the youth sector with its leader?

All is speculation, but an atmosphere of fear sadness prevails. Many myths fell to the ground this afternoon.... Maybe they will be restored, but...

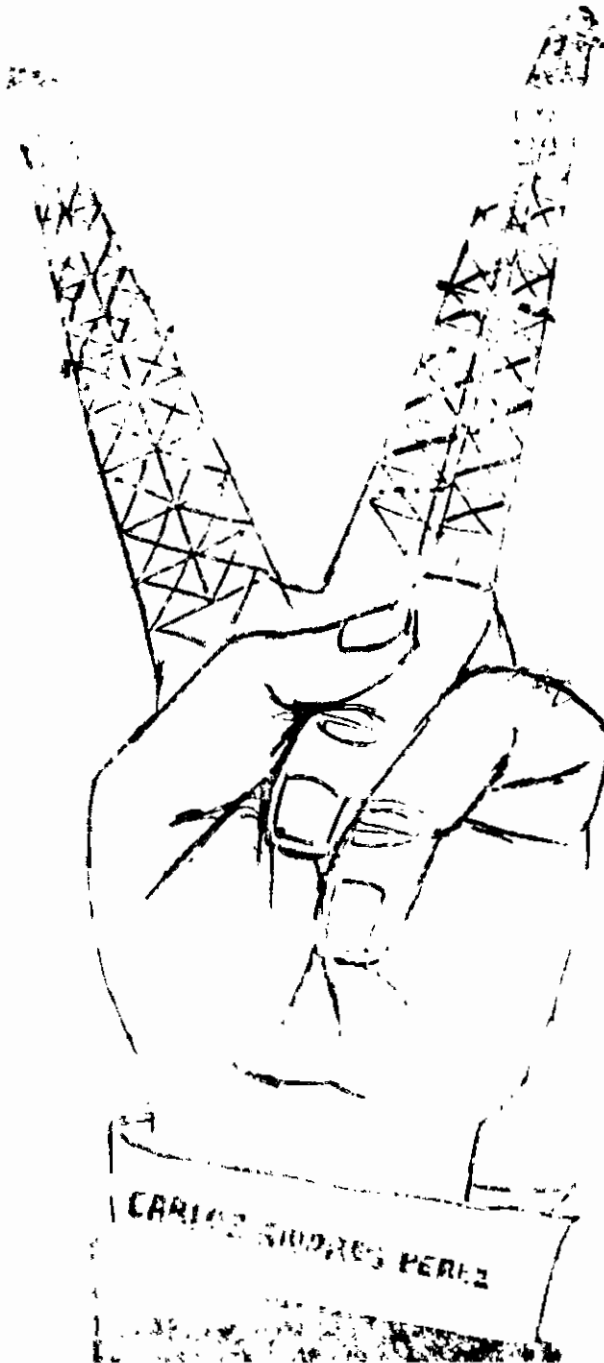
\*Translator's Note: Villar and Margaride are high police officials in Argentina.

"Desenlace inesperado del 1 de mayo en Buenos Aires, la juventud montonera abandonó la plaza mientras hablaba Perón." Correspondant's report from Buenos Aires, May 2, 1974.

# Reivindicación en Venezuela

(Reivindication in Venezuela)

FOR CHANGE





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