

have not been charged with violations of the principle of nonintervention.

The United States has been involved in various incidents. In 1950, the Guatemalan Government requested the recall of U.S. Ambassador Patterson, charged with interference in internal affairs. In 1953, the Dominican Republic complained of the interference of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Moors Cabot. Prior to the 1954 revolution, the Guatemalan Government openly accused the United States of political pressure and interference. The conduct of the United States during the 1954 revolution was considered as intervention in many Latin American circles.

As already indicated, the sending of Marines to the Caribbean area in 1958 could be considered a threat of force prohibited by the Bogotá charter. During the recent civil war in Cuba, American Marines entered Cuban territory to protect the water supply of the Guantánamo Naval Base. Cuban public opinion considered the behavior of Ambassadors Gardner and Smith, apparently in favor of Batista, as interference in Cuban domestic affairs. The Cuban press accused U.S. Ambassador Smith of having made last-minute efforts to form a provisional government in Havana after the flight of Batista, without the approval of Castro.

Unlike the United States, which has been charged only with indirect intervention, various Latin American states have been involved in cases of direct intervention. In 1948, Nicaraguan troops crossed the Costa Rican border, producing a strong protest from the Costa Rican Government. The quick action of the OAS prevented a serious conflict. In 1950, a small group of rebels attacked Honduras from Guatemalan territory. In 1951, there was some shooting between Ecuadorian and Peruvian troops on their border. In 1954, the troops of Castillo Armas invaded Guatemala from Honduras, overthrowing the Arbenz Government. In this case, the invaders openly assembled in the streets of Tegucigalpa before the invasion. In the same year, there was a border clash between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and President Somoza marched to the border at the head of a strong army.

The following year, 1955, there was a serious attack from Nicaragua against Costa Rica. The rebels, consisting principally of political exiles, entered Costa Rican territory, and Venezuela sent planes to Nicaragua, presumably to assist the Somoza Government. The fighting ended when OAS mediators reported that the rebels had received aid from Nicaragua. Two years later the Nicaraguan Army invaded the territory of Honduras, and Honduran planes retaliated by dropping bombs on Nicaragua. The OAS sent a five-man investigating committee which negotiated a cease-fire.

During 1959, there took place the "invasions" of Panama, the Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua by small groups of rebels trained in Cuba and Costa Rica. (See Appendix I, p. 69.)

Among the incidents that can be considered as indirect intervention or interference by Latin American States are the following: In 1949, the Dominican Republic accused Cuba, Costa Rica, and Guatemala of having supported the rebels that landed at Luperón Bay. In the same year, Haiti charged the Dominican Republic with "moral aggression." In 1950, the OAS found the Dominican Republic guilty of interfering in Haiti's domestic affairs. In 1952, Bolivian exiles accused Argen-