

respect for human rights. This was done to accommodate Cuba and Venezuela, who claimed that the application of the principle of nonintervention would only strengthen the dictatorships of Trujillo and Somoza.

The Ministers convened in Santiago on August 12, and after a few days of heated discussion, agreed to expand the power of the Inter-American Peace Commission, provided that it have the consent of the affected countries before any investigation was undertaken on their own territories.

The Commission is composed of five countries: the United States, El Salvador, Mexico, Uruguay, and Venezuela, under the chairmanship of U.S. Ambassador John C. Dreier. Besides attempting to keep the peace by conciliation and investigation of conflicts, it is instructed to study violations of human rights, failure to exercise representative democracy, and political tension that affects international peace. The group is to report to the 11th International Conference of American States, to be held at Quito in February of 1960.

The Caribbean conflict has many aspects and cannot be considered solely as a concerted effort to liberate countries from dictatorships, for in addition to the liberalizing efforts of exiles, there is a strong counterrevolutionary movement in the area. The Honduras rebellion is only one example of this. There are thousands of Cuban exiles with plenty of money who are plotting counterrevolution, as evidenced by the recent events described above. Venezuelan exiles in the United States, also with plenty of funds, may also be involved in counterrevolutionary activities.

The events of Panama were not revolutionary in the correct sense of a popular mass movement. The Nicaraguan invasion had no broad support. The events of the Dominican Republic also indicate an absence of effective cooperation by the people. Nonetheless, Trujillo's regime has given signs of deterioration for the first time in many years, with acts of sabotage and terrorism reported frequently. The opposition to Castro in Cuba comes from Batista's group, dissatisfied businessmen, and persons affected by the drastic reform laws, but it has little popular backing. It is too early to evaluate the nature of Haiti's invasion.

The rest of the Latin American republics are in a dilemma with regard to this crisis. Legally, they realize that the OAS condemns aggression and requires adherence to nonintervention. On the other hand, most of the countries are politically and ideologically against Trujillo and Somoza and would like to see them ousted.

The United States, in the whole crisis, is in a difficult position. There is a strong feeling in Latin America that we are using nonintervention to show unnecessary friendliness toward dictators. Our position has probably been politically unwise although legally correct. On the whole we should show sympathy, or at least understanding, for the liberating efforts of the Nicaraguans and Dominicans.

APPENDIX II. OUTLINE FOR STUDY—POST WORLD WAR II POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

- I. Main findings.
- II. Conclusions and recommendations.
- III. Body of report.

Part I. Background

Brief description of the Political setting in the hemisphere at the end of World War II put in its historical context.

Part II. Broad trends in Latin American politics, 1945-59.

- A. Analysis of changes, either revolutionary or peaceful, in Latin American governments and government policies. These changes should be dealt with, briefly, country-by-country.
- B. Generalized conclusions, if any, which can be drawn from this record.
- C. Probable course of future developments.

Part III. United States and Latin American policies toward each other in the postwar period.

- A. Brief background to set the historical context.
- B. Major policy problems and decisions, 1945-59—e.g., nonintervention, breadth of the territorial sea, collective security, Latin American support of U.S. positions in the U.N. (N.B.: Economic policy—trade, aid, private investment etc.—will be the subject of a separate study. These economic matters play such a large role in United States-Latin American political relations that obviously they cannot be ignored in a study of