

POL 15-1 BRAZ ✓
 *R POL 27-4 IA
 *R DEF 6 IA
 FOR RM USE ONLY

RM/R REP AF

ARA EUR FE

NEA CU INR

E P IO

L FBO AID

ACDA S/P

AGR COM FRB

INT LAB TAR

TR XMB AIR

ARMY CIA NAVY

OSD USIA NSA

HSC

AIRGRAM

A-496

UNCLASSIFIED

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

INFO : Amembassies: ASUNCION; BOGOTA; BUENOS AIRES; CARACAS;
 LA PAZ; LIMA; LISBON; MEXICO CITY; MONTEVIDEO; QUITO; SANTIAGO

CINCSO for POLAD

NOV 25 1966

FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

DATE: November 25, 1966

SUBJECT: Magalhães Speech Stresses Need for Inter-American Peace Force

REF :

1. Foreign Minister Juracy Magalhães spoke at the graduation ceremonies for future Brazilian diplomats of the Rio Branco Institute on November 21. The topic of his speech (text enclosed) was Brazilian foreign policy, and the Minister made a very strong plea for the creation of an Inter-American Peace Force.

2. The major objectives of Brazilian policy, he said, are world peace and the strengthening of national power, "particularly the instruments which would permit us to attain full economic and social development." Consistent with these objectives are the principles of "self-determination of all peoples" and "non-intervention, the only way to assure the right of each nation to live freely without the interference of foreign interests or ideologies." But due to the problems of the contemporary world and the present situation in international relations, "Brazil today supports the necessity of heeding the idea of collective security."

3. In regard to world peace, the Foreign Minister stressed Brazil's faith in the United Nations. He called attention to Brazil's role on the Disarmament Commission, the Committee for the Peaceful Use of Outer Space, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and its re-election to the Security Council. He then discussed Brazil's attitude toward various parts of the world. Magalhães mentioned that a Brazilian mission has recently visited Eastern Europe, and that Brazil is ready to maintain friendly relations with this area, and wishes to increase "the lines of commerce," but always keeping in mind "the ideological barrier which separates us." He extended cooperation and understanding to the African-Asian nations with whom Brazil has

UNCLASSIFIED

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY

☒ In ☐ Out

FORM 4-62 DS-323

Drafted by:

POL:DKuryk/dw

Contents and Classification Approved by:

POL:MVKrebs

Clearances:

Action: ARA/BR - NAW - File

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND959000

UNCLASSIFIED

2

✓ economic and commercial interests, and racial ties. He suggested that since Brazil "lacks any traumatic colonial bequest and is free from racial pre-conceits," it is in an excellent and privileged position to act as mediator between these countries and the western community. In regard to the country's attitude toward the Portuguese territories in Africa, Juracy stated that Brazil's position "does not conflict with our anti-colonial convictions, and which we support because of the interests that we see in play in those areas whose tranquility and future we judge to be of vital importance for the western democratic community and world peace itself."

4. The United States is viewed as "the uncontested leader of the free world and the principal guardian of the fundamental values of our civilization." Strong ties and friendly relations have existed between the United States and Brazil for 140 years, but the "profound" difference in economic development "can cause difficulties, at least momentary misunderstanding." However, the United States "is the greatest and best customer of Brazil," providing the major part of foreign investment and technical knowledge. The Minister pointed out that much more can be done in these fields and gives as an example "the concession by the United States of compensatory preferences for the handicaps which various of our exports encounter in other areas" that has yet to be "realized."

5. The major part of the speech, however, is devoted to Brazil's relations with Latin America. Magalhães discussed his recent trips to Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, and Uruguay, and mentioned his forthcoming visits to Columbia, Equador, and Peru. He denied that the purpose of these meetings was "secret diplomacy" or the forming of "regional axes" or blocs. The main theme of his discussions with these nations was "Latin American integration," the need "to combine our forces and resources, instead of dispersing them," and overcoming the "economic and social backwardness which our peoples suffer." He explored "the practical and effective ways of increasing our bilateral exchange" in all fields, and gave as an example the project of building a steel plant in Brazil on the River Paraguay which would use Brazilian ore and Bolivian gas, and belonging "in equal parts to Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay."

6. Minister Magalhães discussed with other Latin American leaders three general themes: "continental unity, continental economic solidarity, and collective hemispheric security." Brazil intends

UNCLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED

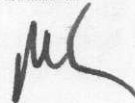
Authority NN0959000

UNCLASSIFIED

3

to support economic solidarity at the LAFTA meeting in December at Montevideo, explaining "once again the viability and advantages of integration and to find new ways for speeding it up." Brazil also supports strengthening continental unity by means of the Organization of American States (OAS). The last six pages of the speech are solely devoted to the idea of an Inter-American Peace Force to be formed by the OAS. Such a force is needed in the face of "wars of national liberation," the Havana Tri-Continental Conference and other subversive threats. It would not conflict with the two principles of non-intervention and self-determination: "Brazil makes no secret of its entirely favorable position of reconciling these two principles with the idea of collective security." Magalhães made a distinction between "unlimited sovereignty," which is not meaningful in the modern world with its concepts of international organizations and order, and "relative sovereignty", which maintains an equilibrium where "all states have less accessory sovereignty and more effective security" through international bodies. Brazil has had previous experience in international peace forces, he claimed, in its contribution to the Expeditionary Forces of the United Nations in the Gaza Strip and the Congo. There is also the Dominican experience: "...our active contribution to the formation and operation of the Inter-American Peace Force, which, with such success, helped the Dominican people overcome...national subversion...and the breakdown of order and institutional normality." The concept of an Inter-American Peace Force was offered only as a theme for discussion and consideration with other Latin American leaders, and "not for immediate decision." The Brazilian Government "does not have or know of any specific plan for its realization." But when such a force is created, he stated, it will not be directed by any one nation, and will have "the necessary safeguards for the tranquility of each member of the community."

TUTHILL



UNCLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND959000