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Western Hemisphere

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**OLD ISSUE FUMES
IN LATIN AMERICA**

**Caracas and Bogota Seek to
Cool Immigration Dispute**

By H. J. MAIDENBERG
Special to The New York Times

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 19—The governments of Colombia and Venezuela are struggling to prevent a long-simmering dispute over illegal immigration from breaking into serious violence.

The situation has reached a point where President Rafael Caldera of Venezuela and President Carlos Lleras Restrepo of Colombia have taken to the airwaves to denounce irresponsible news reports about alleged atrocities perpetrated on their respective peoples along their borders and to emphasize the common heritage and traditional friendship of their peoples.

But the emotions caused by the dispute over the 500,000 Colombians estimated to be in Venezuela illegally are such that even educated Venezuelans tend to automatically blame the Colombian immigrants for all manner of crimes.

Fair-minded Venezuelans attribute the deteriorating situation to the fact that many of

of had treatment have received wide circulation in Colombia.

Basically, the problem grows out of the vast differences in living standards in the two countries. Venezuela, which is rich in oil, has a population of more than 10 million and the highest standard of living in Latin America. A factory worker here receives about \$200 a month, or roughly four times more than a Colombian who is lucky enough to have a similar job. Colombia's population is more than twice that of Venezuela and is growing at a faster rate.

President Caldera suggested last week that Venezuelans be encouraged to settle along the border as a means of halting the influx of Colombians. One of his Cabinet ministers said privately that the situation was so critical that he had suggested giving the illegal immigrants the option of becoming Venezuelan citizens, with those declining being subject to deportation in a "humane manner."

View From Bogota

The view among Colombian officials is that rapid industrialization has caused Venezuelans to frown upon farm work and that Venezuelan land owners have encouraged Colombians to cross the border to replace the Venezuelans moving to urban centers. Once in Venezuela without documents, the Colombians assert, these workers are reduced almost to serfdom.

"And now that the second generation is moving to the cities," one Colombian official said bitterly the other day, "our people have become the object of persecution. Of course, when one is forced to live on the fringe of society without any rights, the tendency toward crime increases."

The only difference between the illegal Colombians and the Venezuelans—who are almost indistinguishable ethnically—is identity cards and working papers. Only Colombian professional workers and the wealthy can afford to "buy" them, it was noted.

Military Leaders Blamed

As with many people who cut their ties and migrate, the Colombians prove to be aggressive and clannish in contrast to the easy-going Venezuelans. This increases the animosity against the immigrants.

Some observers in both lands attribute the critical situation to the Venezuelan military and its supporters. With the disappearance of Venezuelan terrorist groups in the last year, many military men here are citing the Colombians as justification for new arms purchases and a greater role in their country's affairs.

The same observers hint that Colombia has encouraged her growing farm population to move across the border to prevent a potentially dangerous unemployment problem from exploding.

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**ARGENTINE RULED
SAFE FROM ARMY**

**Dual Citizen's Induction Is
Canceled by Appeals Court**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 16—An appeals court reversed today a lower court judgment that ordered the induction of a 21-year-old Los Angeles man with dual United States and Argentine citizenship.

The effect of the ruling, by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, is to exempt the appellant, Hector Leandro Vazquez, from military service in the United States. He had received a "dependency deferment" from Argentine military service.

The case involves a series of legal complexities. Among them are Mr. Vazquez's dual citizenship and a 117-year-old treaty between the United States and the Argentine Republic concerning the conscription status of mutual resident aliens.

Exempted from Service

The treaty with Argentina holds that Argentine citizens living in the United States shall be exempted from all compulsory military service.

The court's decision may have a widespread impact since there are similar treaties with eight other countries. They are China, Costa Rica, Ireland, Italy, Paraguay, Spain, Thailand and Yugoslavia.

Most of the treaties are pre-date World War II, and the Government has noted that "the Department of State does not intend to include such provisions in future treaties."

Normally, aliens living in the United States are subject to conscription, as are those who hold full citizenship. Hundreds are drafted each year.

Originally, Mr. Vazquez was exempted from the draft here. His exemption was cancelled, however, after it was learned that his parents had become citizens in 1962, when the appellant was 12 years old. Under the law, this made the child a citizen.

When he became 18, Mr. Vazquez registered for military service with the armed forces of Argentina, although he was later granted a deferment. In addition, Mr. Vazquez was a registered alien, while the State Department held that he was, in effect, a dual citizen.

But the Government argued that such an individual was

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**Martial Law
Is Decreed
In Colombia**

BOGOTA, July 19 (UPI)—President Carlos Lleras Restrepo declared martial law throughout Colombia tonight, following inflammatory statements by former dictator Gustavo Rojas-Pinilla and his daughter.

The national broadcasting system of Colombia announced that Lleras Restrepo had instituted a state of emergency. The decree prohibits gatherings by more than four persons, closes bars, imposes a curfew and turns over violators to a military court.

The measure came after members of Rojas-Pinilla's National Popular Alliance Party heard a message in congress from the former dictator saying there would be no peace in Colombia unless he is declared the winner of the country's general election last April 19.

not an Argentine citizen for purposes of the treaty exemption from military service. A trial court agreed.

The unanimous decision of the three-man court, written by Judge Carl McGowan, noted that "our holding on this record is a narrow one" reference to the fact that the treaty provision is predominant over the United States naturalization law for purposes of vulnerability to conscription in this particular case.

It was not clear whether the ruling would also apply to all resident aliens or dual citizens from the nine countries with which the United States has treaties on military conscription.

The other two judges who concurred in the decision were Judge Harold Leventhal and Judge Roger Robb. Mr. Vazquez was represented by David Carliner, and the Government was represented by four Assistant United States Attorneys—Edwin K. Hall, Thomas A. Flannery, John A. Terry and Gil Zimmerman.



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the immigrants are now moving from the farmland along the border to towns and cities, where they are beginning to compete with Venezuelans for jobs.

Officials in Venezuela concede that these Colombians are easy targets for farm owners and other employers who exploit them. The illegal immigrants, lacking papers, are accustomed to being badly treated by the authorities as well.

Recently, many thousands of indocumentados, as the illegal immigrants are termed, have been deported. Many of the deportees were born or have been living in Venezuela for many years, and their accounts

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Candidate Alessandri: Chile's Father Figure

By Lewis H. Diuguid
Washington Post Foreign Service

SANTIAGO, July 19 — Former President Jorge Alessandri, at 74 an austere father figure on the right of Chile's left-tilted politics, described last week what he sees as his destiny to save the nation from demagogues.

Alessandri is campaigning, but only reluctantly, for votes in the presidential election Sept. 4. He rather believes that the people are campaigning for him. Many are, and they may turn out to be enough to elect him.

The son of a famous president, Alessandri stands opposed to all the characteristics usually associated with Chilean politics: He talks little, is unaffiliated, and is disdainful of ideology. He encourages comparisons to France's Charles de Gaulle, and Alessandri's view of his role is similar.

In a rare interview, Alessandri summed up the changes he plans for the free-swinging democracy: "A child who knows his father is strict has fewer bad habits."

He would reverse what he sees as an irresponsible shift leftward in this lonely civil state among South America's military regimes. He would be 80 at the end of another six-

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Bolivian Regime, Pressed by Army, Weakens Its Leftist Stance

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE
Special to The New York Times

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 18—Under intense pressure from conservative army and business elements, Bolivia's military Government has moved significantly away from the militantly leftist stance it adopted after seizing power 10 months ago.

Leftist officials remaining in the Government hope that policies they advocate will be pursued, but they concede that their official position has been weakened and that they may be ejected from the Government.

On July 6, the leftists suffered a heavy blow when President Alfredo Ovando Candia removed Gen. Juan José Torres from his post as commander of the armed forces.

General Torres, while hostile to Marxist ideas, is highly regarded by most of the Bolivian left. He worked to establish ties between the armed forces

and year term, and over half the 10 million people here are under 30. He senses a call for return to paternal discipline.

"The government party is stimulating these (leftist) ideas with a tolerance that creates fantasies among the people concerning the true possibilities of the country," he said.

"The Christian Democrats, and the Marxist parties are in a competition in demogogy."

Competing with Alessandri for the presidency are Radomiro Tomic, candidate of the ruling Christian Democrats, and Salvador Allende, of the Marxist-dominated Popular Unity Front. Both are on the left in Chile's political lineup.

Although Alessandri is an independent, as he was during his presidency from 1958 to 1964, the conservative National Party is devoted to his cause.

While he concedes a role for parties, he feels it should be limited, along with the role of the congress. "The tasks of the parliament are to legislate and to oversee, but not to intervene in public administration."

The Chilean system provides great power for the president, but the congress intervenes wherever it can. Alessandri said one of his first acts would be to legislate the

right to dismiss any legislator who overstepped the lawmaking function.

In the likely event that the present congress failed to cooperate with him—the conservatives have the smallest bloc representation—Alessandri said that on being elected he would use a new law allowing a plebiscite. He would ask the people to vote out the present congress, and if they did not he would resign.

While polls and speculators give Alessandri a good chance of winning the largest plurality, few expect him to win a majority. If no one wins a majority the present congress will choose between the two front-runners.

The politicians that clog the halls of Santiago are at a loss to explain Alessandri's popularity. Despite his age, he has toured the country through most of its interminable length. "I had a formidable success in the north, which they say is leftist," he commented.

Asked to explain what appears to be a basic leftward movement here, he said:

"I cannot say if the country has changed or not because it lives in such great disorder... the government creating such organizations as popular participation and agrarian re-

form for political proselytizing."

On the other hand, he said, many of the changes made under what current President Eduardo Frei has called the "revolution in liberty" were begun in the previous Alessandri administration.

"The spectrum in Chile is completely different (from that) in the United States," he said. "I would be on the extreme left in the United States. I am in favor of social legislation and of private enterprise under the control of the state." His competitors see no role for private enterprise.

Business interests and land owners and the influential Mercurio newspaper chain are supporting Alessandri. Even among these groups one encounters dismay with his performance in the early '60s, when inflation was even more rampant than at present.

The present inflation, he said, is caused by "the tremendous state spending and wage increases." He said he would cut wage increases and simultaneously end production-cutting strikes, a task that no Chilean president has carried out yet. His prescription: paternal strictness, as quoted above.

and Bolivia's political parties in promoting the Government's programs. He was also known as the principal buffer between the conservative armed forces leaders and the political left.

Foreign Investors Frightened

There were fears until last week that a coup d'état was imminent. The army commander, Gen. Rogelio Miranda, is known as a strong conservative with sufficient military backing to bring pressure on President Ovando. He has denied any interest in leading a coup, but he is an avowed enemy of leftists in Government.

But General Ovando, the dominant force in politics and the army since 1964, evidently pacified his commanders by dismissing General Torres. The President assumed direct command of the armed forces.

Earlier, the Ovando Government had badly frightened foreign investors by nationalizing the local assets of the Gulf

Oil Company. Proclaiming a policy of leftist nationalism, President Ovando said his Government would follow many of the policies established earlier by the Peruvian military Government.

Peru's growing militancy toward private business and increasing friendship with the Communist bloc have been a major concern in Washington for the last two years.

General Ovando has been criticized strongly for having included two extreme leftist politicians in his original Cabinet. One, Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, was the principal force in the nationalization of Gulf while Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons. He left the Government in May and has since warned that a right-wing coup is in preparation.

The other, Alberto Bailey, has extended his strongly leftist influence as Minister of Information and Tourism. By tradition, Presidents frequently

shuffle Cabinets on Aug. 6, when independence is celebrated. It is expected that President Ovando may follow the tradition, partly as a pretext for removing Mr. Bailey from office.

Foreign investors and local businessmen are evidently wary of bringing new money into the country. Many say they are watching to see what happens Aug. 6.

Leftist officials remain in the Ministries of Labor, Foreign Affairs, Health and Housing, and there appears to be no immediate move to oust them.

Despite pressures on him, President Ovando appears to remain securely in power, and leftists are by no means uniformly dissatisfied. He reiterated support for leftist nationalism several days ago, and his domestic and foreign policies have not changed markedly.

For the first time in Bolivian history, tin was shipped last week to the Soviet Union. The