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CIA rivals Cuba on OAS agenda

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Rio de Janeiro—Central Intelligence Agency skulduggery in Latin America is expected to preoccupy the foreign ministers at next month's meeting of the Organization of American States at least as much as the Cuba question, the issue for which the meeting is being convened.

In fact, the potential for embarrassment to the United States at the forthcoming meeting in Quito, Ecuador, is so great that some observers here suggest that as the real reason Henry A. Kissinger, the Secretary of State, is not likely to attend.

Both Cuba and the CIA are sensitive subjects with American diplomats and policy-makers in Latin America.

The OAS meeting will be held November 8. The member states will have to vote on whether to end the 10-year economic boycott of Cuba. A majority of the members are expected to approve ending the embargo.

According to a report out of Washington published here yesterday, Mr. Kissinger will not attend the Quito conference. A State Department spokesman said the secretary's schedule was filled through November.

The CIA has become something of an obsession with many Latin American leaders since its subversive activities against the government of Dr. Salvador Allende of Chile became known in early September. Sunday, a former foreign minister of Colombia, Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa, published an article in a Bogota newspaper that blamed the weakness of the OAS on the CIA.

Writing in *El Espectador*, Mr. Vasquez described the CIA as "the mysterious arm of the United States." Its interventions in the affairs of other countries, he argued, has become "an inter-American prob-

lem."

The former Colombian politician recalled the CIA's three most spectacular operations in Latin America: The overthrow of President Jacob Arbenz of Guatemala in 1954, the unsuccessful invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs in 1961, and the Chile operation.

Because of these, and other less visible operations, he wrote, the OAS has been converted into a "debating academy, a forum for discussion," an organization "without any real power in hemispheric affairs."

The reason, he maintains, is because the Latin American members have tacitly given the United States the right to intervene in their domestic affairs, even though this is in violation of the Charter of the OAS.

The Vasquez article is only the most recent attack against the CIA, and indirectly, against the U.S. government. In late September two Argentine politicians, Rodolfo Uigros and Hector Sandler, attributed much of the terrorism and political violence in their country to the CIA.

Mr. Sandler, a left-wing congressman, suggested that the CIA was behind the new right-wing assassination squad active in Argentina, the Argentine anti-Communist Alliance.

Most observers agree that the revelations, made in Washington September 7, that the Nixon administration had authorized \$8 million to subvert Dr. Allende's government, which was ousted in 1973, has fired the imaginations of many Latin Americans, who, before that were not so disposed to find U.S. spies behind every plot and economic bad break.

These imaginations are expected to be fully afloat in Quito next month, especially if Mr. Kissinger is not there.