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À Secretaria de Estado das Relações Exteriores o Consulado Geral do Brasil em Nova York cumprimenta e, com referência ao disposto na circular número 1153, de 13 de março último, tem a honra de remeter-lhe o incluso recorte do "New York Times", de 1º do corrente, em que são feitos comentários sôbre a atual política norte-americana em relação ao Brasil.

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Nova York, em 2 de abril de 1951.

Cons. Geral em N... York/41 /1951/Anexo ...

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1951

BRAZIL IS SMARTING FROM U. S. NEGLECT

Best Friend of Yankees Among Latins Has Many Grievances, Some of Them Justified

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 31—It will doubtless be news today to remind North Americans that Brazil is unquestionably the most important Latin-American country at the Washington conference. She is and always has been our best friend south of the Rio Grande. She is as large as the whole United States with another Texas added; a country of colossal potential wealth, with 5,000 miles of coastline whose vital strategic importance we learned in World War II. The United States is Brazil's principal market and her principal supplier in terms of value.

Brazil's tremendous impact on visitors is naturally lost 5,000 or 6,000 miles away in the United States; her friendliness is taken for granted, her active role in World War II forgotten.

Yet Americans know that there are a great deal of discontent and many grievances against the United States down here that can do much harm if they are neglected. All friendships even between countries have to be cultivated and while analysis shows many Brazilian complaints are unjustified there is no doubt that the time has come to pay tribute and to appreciate what Brazil means to the United States and to the Western Hemisphere.

Some Brazilian Complaints

Brazilians feel their contribution to the World War was not appreciated. They resent the fact that the Marshall Plan is directed exclusively toward Europe. They say the post-war inflation in the United States cheated them. They complain we have not been generous with loans and that last year's $125,000,000 credit to Argentina was an example of rewarding aggressive unfriendliness and neglecting friendship. The big business men say we want to dominate Brazil's economy and keep it agricultural. In short, the United States is accused of ingratitude, neglect and lack of helpfulness.

Besides these friendly critics there are the Communists who play Moscow's game and elements in the intelligentsia that are fellow-travelers. The nationalists also are anti-Yankee because nationalism invariably takes that form in Latin America.

On analysis many Brazilian complaints do not stand up. Brazil has received more loans from the Import-Export Bank than any country in Latin America. It is not true that the United States is trying to dominate Brazilian econ- ... the new Joint

nistic; his following is personal, not political, nor ideological. What he achieves will be his own contribution and one thing is certain—he is going to do things. At 68 he is as full of vigor and bounce, as hard as a Brazilian rubber ball, and he looks like one.

His only danger comes from communism, which was outlawed in 1947 but that still has strength, thanks to some appalling poverty and to the personal prestige of Latin America's outstanding Communist, Luis Carlos Prestes. However, communism undoubtedly has lost ground here.

Economically President Vargas has nothing to worry about so long as coffee prices remain high. In fact, the general feeling about Brazil is that there is nothing to worry about. However, this does not mean that our most powerful and best friend in Latin America can be safely ignored.

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On analysis many Brazilian complaints do not stand up. Brazil has received more loans from the Import-Export Bank than any country in Latin America. It is not true that the United States is trying to dominate Brazilian economy, and there is the new Joint Brazilian-American Economic Development Commission that should settle many economic difficulties.

The United States Information Service set-up here is the largest in Latin America and one of the largest in the world as well as one of the most impressive and successful — which does not indicate neglect. The United States could point out that by this process Brazilians get to know the United States, but there is no comparable way whereby the people of the United States can get to know Brazil.

Quarrels Between Friends

The important thing is that these arguments are quarrels between two good friends. There is nothing here remotely comparable to the long standing antagonism to the Unites States of Argentina or the present campaign of hatred fostered by President Juan D. Perón. That is one reason why the loan to Argentina shocked Brazilians so profoundly. The importance of prestige in Latin America cannot be overestimated and Brazilians feel that by our policies we have given presents to some of the wrong countries, notably Argentina. That loan raised Argentina's prestige and lowered Brazil's and in so doing threatened a delicate balance in South America, where Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and Peru live in constant fear of Argentina.

Brazil's foreign policy has been defined as one that follows the United States in world affairs, but expects the United States to support Brazil in Latin-American affairs. It is this traditional pattern that many influential Brazilians feel has been weakened by United States neglect.

At the same time no one intimates that in the present circumstances Brazil's policy of cooperating with the United States will change, least of all under President Getulio Vargas. Over their cups of superb black coffee the Cariocans of Rio de Janeiro like to speculate on whether Getulio, as everyone calls him, will revert to his old dictatorial habits. It is guesswork now because he is just beginning a five-year term and most of all because there is no reason for him to be authoritarian. He was democratically elected and has great popular support. So he can do what he pleases in the name of democracy.

Vargas Loved Applause

President Vargas in his day has played many roles and history has now called upon him to play the part of a democrat. He is a superb actor and loves popular applause, so one can expect him to play his role well. Brazilian democracy, anyway, is a new and delicate growth. These peaceful, friendly, wordly wise people hitherto let their democracy go by default through sheer inertia, but in recent years there has been a change. Brazilians always had a great gift for politics, which is why violence has been almost unknown in their [illegible] and why even when Presi-

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President Vargas promised much in his electoral campaign and the Brazilians expect much. Obviously he has no carefully laid plans. His genius always has been opportu-