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| **Inquiry**: To what extent could President Eisenhower’s relations with Latin America be considered ‘new’ and successful by the end of his administration? | |
| **ARR Focus:** Which countries or events does the report cover?  President Juscelino Kubitschek of Brazil.  All member states of the OAS. | |
| **Background**: What was the situation in the country before American intervention? Would this have a positive or negative impact on US intervention? What did the foreign policy events or interventions involve? Detail their aims. Provide concise, specific examples.   * **Juescelino Kubitscjek** became President of Brazil in 1956. His support from Brazilian Communists and his championing of the poor make him suspect. * **Operation Pan America (OPA)** plan is reliant on low-interest US loans. This is essentially a Marshall Plan for Latin America. * The OPA menjoyed breoad support in Latin America: Argentina, Colombia and Peru all backed it. * **1956:** Eisenhower met with Latin American heads of state to discuss the OPA in 1956. He seemed to prefer the Nicaraguan and Paraguayan dictators Stroessner and Somoza to democratically elected President Kubitsheck of Brazil. * Aid demands were high – Brazil alone wanted 3 billion USD. * **September 1958**: The Pan-America union foreign ministers meeting saw USA promote private capital investment in Latin America as the solution over low-cost, OPA loans. * Relations with Brazil deteriorate: Their delegate spent five weeks criticizing US indifference. * **1959**: Fidel Castro proposed a 30 billion USD fund for economic cooperation and development from OAS   **1959:** Inter-American Development Bank established with 1 billion USD capital by the Eisenhower administration.  **The Act of Bogatá 1960** set out a series of ‘measures for social improvements’ and ‘measures for economic development.’ | |
| **Impact assessment:** Provide a balanced assessment with positive and negative consequences. We need the *full* picture here. | |
| **Impact on US Foreign Policy Aims:**  What were the consequences? Were they positive, negative, a mixture of both? Provide examples and opinion.   * Initially endorsed the OPA in 1956, though privately worked against it. * Establishment of the Inter-Development bank in 1959 was met favourably. * Foreign policy in Latin America remained largely unchanged, supporting right-wing ‘strongmen’ and resisting financial commitments outside of Europe and Asia. * The Pan American Union foreign ministers meeting 1958 damaged US credibility as Brazil’s delegate blasted American ‘indifference’ and ‘incomprehension’ | **Impact on Latin America**  What were the consequences? Were they positive, negative, a mixture of both? Provide examples and opinion.   * US took 3 years to set up any economic aid, alienating many Latin American countries. * Inter-American Development Bank established in 1959 with 1 billion USD capital, indicating some increased investment by US government in Latin America * The Inter-American Development bank funding fell well short of the proposed 30 billion USD fund, and well short of European economic aid. * Responses to the OPA were underwhelming, at best. * This was another missed opportunity to engage with and address the major economic issues contributing to instability in many of the less prosperous Latin American nations. |

