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U.S. Begins Study Of Latin Issues

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ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Nov. 25—Alarmed by danger-

ous declines in U.S. prestige in Latin America, the government is calling on area-study experts for advice in framing future foreign policy.

Two of these experts are professors at the University of New Mexico, Dr. Miguel Jorrin and Dr. Edwin Liewen. Both know Latin America intimately.



Hellyer

Jorrin and Liewen recently finished the first of eight studies being financed by a \$150,000 Senate appropriation. Their 34,000-word analysis is titled "Post World War II Political Developments in Latin America." Seven more analyses are now in preparation at universities and other research institutions throughout the United States. Each deals with a special aspect of U.S.-Latin American relations.

Interviewed on the university campus here, Jorrin and Liewen said they were contracted last March to make the study. Aided by two research assistants, they finished their analysis in six months. It has just been published by the Government Printing Office.

In synthesis, here are some of the conclusions and recommendations advanced by Jorrin and Liewen: The most significant political development in Latin America since World War II has been the passing, in much of the area, of political power from long-entrenched elements to the people in general.

Since 1954, a strong anti-militaristic, anti-dictatorial current has been running in Latin America. It has swept out all but four of the 13 military presidents ruling in 1954.

Since World War II, the aims of the United States and Latin America have become increasingly incompatible. The United States has insisted that security of the hemisphere against Communist threat is the major consideration in a common foreign policy. But Latin Americans have been—and are—more concerned with their growing pains.

Military emphasis in U.S. policy toward Latin America appears seriously out of line with U.S. long-term interests. Therefore, "we recommend a disarmament program for Latin America and abandonment of the use of military programs as a means to win the political support of the Latin American military."

Jorrin and Liewen also recommended "that the United States make more distinction between high-handed military dictatorship and struggling civilian democracy."

This the United States could do, they asserted, by remaining cool toward dictatorships while warmly encouraging democratic states.

U.S. economic aid in Latin America, they felt, has been inadequate.

"Instead of the year-to-year bare minimum economic programs," they wrote, "the United States should develop long-range economic assistance policies based less upon a concern for sound banking and business principles, although these should by no means be ignored, and more upon the value to the U.S. security position of Latin America's friendship and cooperation."

Care should be taken, Jorrin and Liewen stressed, that "no aid is granted regimes bent on preserving an outworn order."

"The United States should also be wary of granting economic assistance to any military regime in Latin America, for the experience of the past has demonstrated that even when men-in-uniform have assumed leadership of the social revolution, they have shown little capacity for resolving their nation's problems."

Is Cuban Premier Fidel Castro of the "men-in-uniform" category? they were asked.

"No," replied Jorrin, a native of Cuba but a naturalized U.S. citizen. "You will remember that Castro refused to permit Cuba to be run by a military junta."

Both experts predicted a long period of unrest and crisis in Latin America.

"The overwhelming problem in Latin America today and for the foreseeable future is the social revolution," they agreed. "The entire area is in the throes of a painful process of fundamental social, economic and political transformation."

Jorrin has been a member of the University of New Mexico faculty since 1944, and is director of the university's School of Inter-American Affairs. He received most of his education, including a doctorate in law, in Havana.

Jorrin has published extensively on Latin American affairs in U.S. and Latin American periodicals and encyclopedias.

Liewen holds a doctorate in history from the University of California. He was a Doherty Foundation fellow in Venezuela in 1950-51 and a Fulbright lecturer in American history at the University of Utrecht, the Netherlands, 1953-54.

He served with the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington for five years prior to joining the university staff in 1957.

Liewen has made a special study of militarism in Latin America. He has authored two books on the subject, to be published soon: "Arms and Politics in Latin America" and "Venezuela: Land of Oil and Epulettes."