

(Editor's note: This is the seventh in a series of articles in which Great Decisions program subjects are discussed. This week's article concerns the Alliance for Progress. The following dispatch was provided by the Foreign Policy Association, New York City, which sponsors the program.)

Is the Alliance for Progress, the much publicized \$10 billion U. S. aid program for a decade of development in Latin America, really making progress?

Officials in both Washington and Latin America are increasingly concerned that the answer is no—at least not the progress originally contemplated for the program.

The Organization of American States (OAS) has already recognized that the Alliance is in trouble in its second year. Former Colombian President Alberto Lleras Camargo and former Brazilian President Juscelino Kubitschek have as a result been appointed special OAS advisers with the task of coming up with recommendations that would set the program on the road to achieving its promised objectives.

Two other groups, whose aims are as widely divergent as their meeting places, will also be focusing attention on the faltering course of the Alliance this month.

In Washington a specially appointed Presidential task force will issue its report on the rights and wrongs of the U. S. foreign aid program. Preliminary surveys and recommendations already submitted to the task force indicate that the Latin American phase of U. S. assistance efforts will receive some sharply critical comments.

Leftists Meet

In Rio de Janeiro several hundred leftist and pro-Communist leaders from all the Western Hemisphere are scheduled to gather under the auspices of the Continental Congress for Solidarity with Cuba.

The real aim of the conference, say observers, will be to map Communist grand strategy for Latin America, and the delegates are expected to take particularly deadly aim at the U. S.-sponsored Alliance for Progress.

Communists have bitterly opposed U. S. aid programs ever since the days of the Marshall Plan for European recovery. They are determined that the goals of the Alliance should not succeed. Those goals—substantial social reform and economic progress for millions of Latin Americans now living in poverty and ignorance—would lessen Communist chances to parlay social and economic unrest into successful power-grabs.

Troubles Mounting

In many respects, 1962 was not a good year for Latin America or for the Alliance program, and the troubles have spilled over into 1963. Political crises in two of the largest Latin American nations, Argentina and Brazil, opened the door to major economic setbacks.

Pro-Communist groups in Venezuela and elsewhere have launched bold terrorist campaigns in a concerted effort to topple moderate, pro-U. S. governments besieged by other difficulties. Such tactics have been designed to hasten the flight of capital from South America, a flight which began in earnest soon after Castro showed his Red colors and expropriated foreign holdings in Cuba.

Last year U. S. private investment in Latin America, which flowed at a rate of more than \$1 billion a year in 1957, plummeted to less than \$200 million.

Over the past year Latin American businessmen have continued to intensify withdrawals of precious capital from their own countries, investing it where the political climate is considered safer. Swiss and U. S. banks are still reportedly bulging with Latin American capital that is badly needed for investment at home.

Falling Prices

Moreover, falling prices for Latin American exports, such as coffee, and rampant inflation have continued to rack the economies of Brazil, Chile

Arch Masons Plan Special Meeting

Past high priests will be honored at a special meeting of Crater Lake Chapter 32 of the Royal Arch Masons at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Medford Masonic temple.

Arrangements have been made for a special class of candidates to receive the Royal Arch degree and the initiation band will be made up of Past High Priests.



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MONEY IN PROGRAM—This newsmap shows the millions of U. S. dollars that have been poured into Central America and the Caribbean since March 13, 1961, when the Alliance for Progress was announced. New Frontier

and Colombia. Generally, about the only recent bright spots in the Latin American picture have been Mexico and one or two small countries in Central America. Peru has made some economic progress, but the political situation there is now clouded by strife within the ruling military junta.

Such troubles may not add

PET TALK

By M. I. L.

So you are planning to get a pet?

Before you adopt an animal there are several decisions to be made. Do you really want a pet, and, if so, what kind of animal? The day is past, in most communities, when you could let a dog roam at large. Do you know the cost of caring for the contemplated pet humanely and legally, and are you able and willing to meet that cost? If planning to adopt a dog, have you a fenced yard or can you make arrangements to exercise your pet several times a day while keeping it under control? Do you know why your female dog or cat should be spayed and are you willing to pay for the operation? A series of kittens or puppies will cost you more and the result of the breeding is inhumane. Will every member of the family welcome the new pet and will they understand its needs? Contrary to popular opinion, it usually is unwise and often cruel to match any baby animal with a very young child.

Have you carefully considered all kinds of pets? You can make a real friend of a parakeet, and a tankful of fish can be a fascinating hobby. Are you prepared to take your pet to a veterinarian when it is sick or injured? If you can't afford it, don't take on the responsibility. Do you know the laws of the community governing the humane treatment of animals, licensing and control? It is just as important to know these laws as to know traffic laws when you own an automobile. Then there is the training period and a cat will scratch chairs and both cats and dogs shed hairs.

Be realistic about your living conditions and your own temperament. It may save you and an animal unhappy moments. Now, if you think you still want a pet, welcome to the fraternity of those who can get a lot of happiness from being friends with animals.

Do you know that—
1. Cats can think? Zoologists say there is no doubt about it—though some think more clearly than others.
2. Extensive deposits of tartar on the teeth of dogs and cats interfere with their eating. The use of hard milk bones and dog biscuits graded to the size of your pet is recommended for removal of tartar accumulation.
3. Cats are color blind. The world looks very much like a black and white photograph to a cat.

I have found that those who love a dog, a cat, a bird and flowers, are usually thoughtful of the larger need that may be ours: Who for God's creatures small will plan, Will seldom wrong his fellow man.

—Edgar A. Guest

officials hope that 1963 will see the alliance make deep inroads into Latin America's poverty and historic social ills. (UPI)

have a few silver linings. Moves, such as the recent coffee agreement, are now afoot to stabilize Latin American commodity prices. Both France and Britain are quickening their interest in investment opportunities; both have recently been scouting the prospects.

Most important of all, some officials detect signs of a significant breakthrough in Latin American psychology. They say the ruling groups are at last recognizing the necessity and inevitability of reform, while the mass of people, dis-

enchanted with Cuba's pro-Soviet stance, are coming to realize that their main hope for a better future lies in cooperating with the U. S.

Moreover, until this year the Alliance was pretty much of a paper tiger, wrapped up in organizational and administrative groundwork. Actual grappling with the problems of economic development is just getting under way in full force. For this reason, Teodoro Moscoso, director of the Alliance program, says that "1963 will be the crucial year" of trial.

Since the alliance was announced more than a year ago, the program has made only slight inroads into hemisphere poverty. The big hitch in its drive has been a general reluctance of Latin American nations to undertake social, economic and administrative reform. Another general drawback has been the political instability induced by the very factors the United States is seeking to correct.

Alliance personnel are convinced that both extremes of the left and the right are cooperating in an attempt to scuttle the program. The left fights the program with hopes to repeat the Cuban formula; the right often attempts to hamper the alliance in order to maintain the status quo.

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By FRANCIS L. MCCARTHY

UPI Latin American Editor

The year of decision for the Alliance for Progress—Washington's answer to Latin America's poor, hungry and illiterate—appears to be at hand.

Administration officials hope in 1963 to turn high wishes into substantial deeds; to prove the alliance proposition that in democratic evolution rather than Communist revolution lies the road to reform.

The smell of revolution hangs heavy in the air throughout Latin America. Virtually every republic except Mexico is struggling with unrest.

Under the alliance, the United States has undertaken to build a new life from scratch in Latin America. Under the alliance, the U. S. proposes to spend \$20 billion, by 1970 in developing Latin America's under-developed areas and correcting its historic social ills.

Slight Inroads

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aid program has had in getting started.

The alliance, a self-help program, was outlined to the hemisphere by U. S. Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon at a meeting in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, on Aug. 7, 1961.

It was conceived by the Kennedy administration on the premise that U. S. aid and technical know-how with Latin American cooperation, could effectively advance the clock on years of neglect and mismanagement which placed Latin America a century behind the United States in wealth and social and economic progress.

As assets the United States listed the area's immense resources, its "living space," manpower reserves and restlessness for betterment. A big question posed was whether Latin Americans would be willing and able to sacrifice old ways and habits for progress.

Other obstacles included a general leftward trend throughout the hemisphere, hastened by economic crises of broad scope and a drying-up of U. S. private capital investment flow to the area because of restrictive legislation.

To head off economic collapse in some nations, the alliance thus has been forced to make available to such nations as Argentina, Brazil and Chile, for example, much emergency aid—without first requiring it to be tied to fundamental reforms.

So far in the life of the alliance, six of 20 hemisphere nations—Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela—have submitted development blueprints for Washington review.

Aid has been given to two—Bolivia and Colombia—with favorable action on the Chilean blueprint also essentially completed.

Technically, on a 1962 money the U. S. has surpassed in both 1961 and 1962 its estimated aid provision figures of one billion dollars yearly.

An estimated \$1.7 billion has been allocated to Latin America in alliance aid in just a little over a year. However, actual cash disbursements have amounted to a little less than a half-billion dollars, or, roughly, 25 per cent of the allocated total.

The delay in disbursement of the balance of the allocated total has been attributed variously to red tape, understandable early "fumbling" in direction, admitted alliance understaffing and, probably to some degree, official doubt as to what extent to press the basic concept of social reform.

Lag in Program

Because of the lag in the program, a top-level critical reappraisal of the alliance has been under way in Washington for some months. The main objective has been to improve the program's role in stimulating Latin American governments into more vigorous initiatives of their own to combat economic and social ills.

The reappraisal was ordered personally by President Kennedy in close consultation with Teodoro Moscoso, director of the U. S. share of the alliance. An early result has been the appointment of two former Latin American presidents—Alberto Lleras Camargo of Colombia and Juscelino Kubitschek of Brazil—to tour the hemisphere to seek ways and means for getting the alliance into high gear.

Washington also is studying radical new incentives to get U. S. investors back into underdeveloped countries in Latin America. Such investment incentives may soon be presented to Congress. They are expected to include Washington assumption of part of the risk involved in overseas investment and changes in laws governing taxation of foreign earnings.

Successful Program

A bright spot in otherwise somber reflection on the alliance lag is coordinator Moscoso's report on one relative-

ly modest but highly successful U. S. air program to Latin America—feeding the children.

He says the United States is now using its surplus foodstuffs to help feed millions of children, and that by July, 1963 "our best estimates are that some 170,000 houses will have been built, more than 17,000 classrooms constructed and close to 15,000 miles of roads built or maintained under the program."

So far, the United States has sent thousands of tons of surplus flour, corn meal, edible oils, cheese, beans and powdered milk to Latin America to be distributed by private relief agencies and local officials. The food will help feed more than eight million children this year, or an estimated 25 per cent of the area's school-age population. Another five million babies and expectant mothers will get at least one meal a day under the program.

The food is credited with doubling Peru's rural school attendance and with reducing school absenteeism in Bolivia from 38 per cent to 2 per cent. It is expected within the year the United States will be feeding 1/3 of Latin America's school children.

We Think

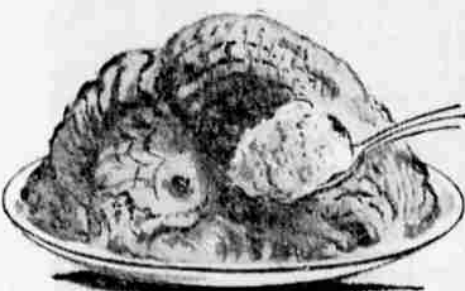
our new grey \$175 Louis Roth suits have CHALCEDONY added for sparkle.

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