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*Special Studies Series*

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**LATIN  
AMERICA:  
SPECIAL STUDIES  
1962 - 1980**

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THE SPECIAL STUDIES SERIES

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# **Latin America: Special Studies, 1962-1980**

**Edited by  
Paul Kesaris**

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# REEL INDEX

## Reel I

### LATIN AMERICA

#### Frame

- 0001 **The Political Effects of Military Programs: Some Indications from Latin America.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. By Charles Wolf Jr. June 1963. 37pp.*  
It is claimed that such programs tend to be associated with repressive, authoritarian, and dictatorial governments. Several variations of this central theme are discussed. One view, the 'erosion-of-democracy' view, holds that military programs, and in particular military aid programs, tend to increase the threat of overt military takeover, and that military takeover in turn is characterized by dictatorial and repressive government. Another version, the 'support-for-authoritarianism' view, focuses instead on the types of regimes that tend to desire and to require military programs, rather than on the changes in governmental forms and processes that are generated by military programs. This view suggests not that military programs lead toward authoritarian regimes, but that such regimes, however they come into being, tend to generate relatively large demands for military assistance and defense budgets.
- 0038 **The Course of U.S. Private Investment in Latin America since the Rise of Castro.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. by Leland L. Johnson, May 1964. 44pp.*  
This study is concerned, first, with investigating the pattern of investment flow in recent years. Second, it treats several possible explanations for the pattern that does emerge from the empirical analysis. Third, it relates this analysis to the role of U.S. private investment in the Alliance for Progress. In analyzing the historical record, the study treats four sets of time series data relating to U.S. business activities in the 20 Latin American republics. The statistical analysis discloses that little if any decline in aggregate direct investment has taken place in recent years. Considering manufacturing investment separately, we find no decline for Latin America in the aggregate. Among the major countries, Mexico and Argentina have enjoyed continuing large investment flows; Venezuela and Brazil have suffered some decline, but the record for these countries is ambiguous.
- 0082 **The Peasantry as an Emerging Political Factor in Mexico, Bolivia, and Venezuela.**  
*Wisconsin Univ., Madison, Land Tenure Center. Peter P. Lord. May 1965. 109pp.*  
The report states that peasantry (rural population) has 'remained largely outside of the national society and national polity.' Rural groups are beginning to learn who controls political power. In the countries studied, campesinos have exercised politi-

cal influence through organized group action but usually no decision making role. The landless farmers and laborers acquired land in the reform programs of Mexico and Bolivia, but not much in the way of irrigation facilities, credit, roads and other auxiliary services to support land redistribution. Political party leaders seem to benefit more than the rural voters in the political processes. In Venezuela, the campesino union and party have participated actively in land reform, but the program is extremely limited in scope.

- 0191 **Themes and Appeals of Christian Democracy in Latin America.**  
*American Univ., Washington, DC., Center for Research in Social Systems. Joseph M. Macrum. February 1967. 45pp.*  
An analysis of Christian Democratic literature identifying the ideological, social, economic, and political themes advocated by the Christian Democratic Parties. The individual themes are then analyzed in terms of the social, economic, and political goals of the various elements of Latin American society to determine the probability of the acceptance or rejection of the individual theme.
- 0236 **Report on Home Department of Central American Bank for Economic Integration.**  
*Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Harold Robinson, Jack D. Gordon, and Benjamin Wesson. February 1967. 66pp.*  
The document covers a report which was prepared when AID had under consideration the granting of a record \$15 million loan to the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEL). The purpose and objectives of CABEL loans are reviewed and interest and investment guarantees are discussed.
- 0302 **Soviet Bloc-Latin American Economic Relations and United States Policy.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. A.O. Hirschman. May 1967. 48pp.*  
An increase in Latin American-Soviet Bloc economic relations is assumed and its consequences for Soviet influence in Latin America are examined. Likely configurations of expanded trade are examined and appraised from the point of view of U.S. interests. In this connection some specific countermeasures the United States might take to frustrate the effect of Soviet economic moves in Latin America are discussed.
- 0350 **Latin American Defense Expenditures, 1938-1965.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Joseph E. Loftus. January 1968. 146pp.*  
An analysis is given of Latin American defense expenditures, 1938-1965. The study is based on data published in the United Nations 'Statistical Yearbook.' All data were reduced to constant 1960 U.S. dollars. Defense spending reached a peak level of \$1.4 billion in 1958, declined thereafter to about \$1.2 billion, and turned upward in 1964 and 1965 to about \$1.4 billion. Contrary to the commonly held view that Latin American defense spending has increased tremendously since the late 1930s, these measurements suggest at most a doubling—significantly less than the increase experienced by other countries. The hypothesis that Latin American defense spending is importantly affected by domestic political instability and fears of border conflicts is examined. Suggestions are made for future research and for improving the data reporting system of the Agency for International Development.
- 0498 **Urban Leadership in Latin America.**  
*Rutgers - The State Univ., New Brunswick, N.J. Eagleton Inst. of Politics. 1970. 87pp.*  
Based on a study of six Latin American cities, the report urges that AID support efforts to increase the power of the cities to manage their own affairs, to develop simpler plans based on the expressed needs of the people in various parts of the city, and to train urban political leadership in planning and administration. Training efforts involve present leaders, the next generation of leaders, and potential leaders in lower socioeconomic levels of society.

- 0585 **The Military in Latin American Sociopolitical Evolution: Four Case Studies.** *American Univ., Washington, DC, Center for Research in Social Systems. Lyle N. McAlister, Anthony P. Maingot, and Robert A. Potash. January 1970. 283pp.*  
The political role of the Latin American military is analyzed in four case studies—Argentina, Peru, Colombia, and Mexico. Data came from printed sources and informal interviews. The research method relies on objective description of the phenomenon and related variables rather than on analysis of the appropriateness of a political role for the military. Political action by the military in each country is discussed. Common variables assumed to have explanatory value for each case are: attributes of the political system, civilian image of the military, the military mission, professionalism, social origins, military socialization, internal cleavages, social structure, and historical factors.

## Reel II

### LATIN AMERICA - Cont'd.

- 0001 **AID Spring Review of Land Reform. Volume V. Land Reform in Chile, Colombia, Venezuela.** *Agency for International Development, Washington, DC. William C. Thiesenhusen, Herman Felstehausen, and Harry E. Wing, Jr. June 1970. 232pp.*  
The document on Chile, Colombia and Venezuela is one of a series which covers most nations that have experienced or are considering land reform. The design for each country paper is the same: the situation before reform, the reform program, and the effects of the program.
- 0233 **AID Spring Review of Land Reform. Volume VI. Land Reform in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru.** *Agency for International Development, Washington, DC. Ronald James Clark, and Thomas F. Carroll. June 1970. 279pp.*  
The document on Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru is one of a series which covers most nations that have experienced or are considering land reform. The design for each country paper is the same: the situation before reform, the reform program, and the effects of the program.
- 0512 **AID Spring Review of Land Reform. Vol. VII. Land Reform in Brazil, Northeast Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico.** *Agency for International Development, Washington, DC. Antonio Gayoso, and Folke Dovring. June 1970. 291pp.*  
The document on Northeast Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, and Guatemala is one of a series which covers most nations that have experienced or are considering land reform. The design for each country paper is the same: the situation before reform, the reform program, and the effects of the program.
- 0803 **U.S. Military Programs in Latin America.** *Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. William A. Shue. October 1971. 23pp.*  
The essay presents a historical survey of U.S. military programs in Latin America, both past and present. The essay then discusses the present U.S. military aid system and deals with the writer's firm conviction that in the light of recent acts of terrorism, such as bank holdups, kidnappings and murders conducted by urban guerrillas, internal security must be the first order of business for the Americas. Finally, the writer makes his recommendations for the future. -
- 0826 **Communismo Latino—Potpourri.** *Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Walter R. Pierce, Jr. November 1970. 23pp.*  
The essay explores the status of communism in Latin America. Review of the history

of communism in this strategic area of the world indicates its 40-odd year subversive offensive, while mutated to a degree, has caused considerable economic, ideological, and political upheaval. The essay concludes that the interests and national objectives of the United States in Latin America are daily being placed in deeper jeopardy by the current 'indifferent policy' we are pursuing, and that unless a dynamic, new U.S.-Latin American policy is not forthcoming in the immediate future, communism or a leftist derivative thereof will eventually prevail.

- 0849 **A Requisite for Western Hemisphere Development. An OAS Defense Force.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Charles R. Davenport. December 1970. 26pp.*  
Underdevelopment and instability constitute Latin America's problem in achieving the peaceful, democratic economic and social progress necessary for the well-being of the Western Hemisphere. The objective of the study is to analyze this problem, and to assess Organization of American States (OAS) capabilities of providing the framework for an inter-American defense force. Such an inter-America defense force appears to be an appropriate and feasible approach to problems in Latin America which may require outside assistance.
- 0875 **Internal Security and Military Assistance to Latin America in the 1970s: A First Statement.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. David F. Ronfeldt, and Luigi R. Einaudi. December 1971. 50pp.*  
An assessment is made of the significance of internal security as a hemisphere-wide rationale and objective for U.S. military assistance programs to Latin America. The major insurgency threats have diminished, and although internal security assistance remains a salient objective for many Latin American militaries, MAP can promote other objectives more effectively.
- 0925 **The Role and Impact of the Military on Latin American Government.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Kenneth H. White, Jr. March 1972. 26pp.*  
The role of Latin American armed forces in the governing of Latin America, the history of their involvement, current roles and possible future courses of action are discussed. The impact of U.S. military aid, training, and equipment sales are studied.
- 0951 **Military Assistance in Latin America: Trends and Issues in the '70s.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Michael A. Boos. October 1973. 32pp.*  
The Military Assistance Program (MAP) in Latin America has received a great deal of Congressional attention, chiefly negative in nature, as reflected in numerous restrictions applied to Latin America which have, in turn, formulated a number of issues. These issues are an outgrowth of policies that conflict with nationalistic trends taking place in the Latin American republics. The paper reviews the Military Assistance Program in Latin America along with the Congressional restrictions imposed on it.
- 0983 **Plausible Policy for the People's Republic of China in Latin America.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Franklyn C. Goode. October 1973. 34pp.*  
The knowledge that U.S. policy in Latin America has not always been what it should have been and the growing awareness of recent People's Republic of China's (PRC) economic and diplomatic successes in Latin America have produced some concern as to what the future intent and capabilities of China are in Latin America. The essay reviews China's intent, capabilities, and the Latin American environment within which any Chinese policy must operate.

# Reel III

## LATIN AMERICA - Cont'd.

- 0001 **Will Continued U.S.S.R. Aid/ Assistance to Latin America Undercut U.S. Influence in the Western Hemisphere?**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Robert E. Ainslie. November 1973. 32pp.*  
Today Latin America is in a constant state of change, a situation brought on by a surge of individualism, nationalism, and complete dissatisfaction with U.S.-Latin American policies. The Soviets view this present state as an opportunity to increase their influence and presence in the Americas and at the same time the U.S. position on the continent. This essay looks at the recent developments in the foreign relations between the Soviets and Latin America stressing the effects of expanding Soviet trade, aid and assistance in order to make a determination of its significance to U.S. strategic interest in the Western Hemisphere.
- 0033 **Agency for International Development (AID) Economic Data Book for Latin America.**  
*Agency for International Development, Washington, DC. Statistics and Reports Div. December 1973. 325pp.*  
The AID Economic Data Book for Latin America contains basic economic, demographic, and social data, and trend statistics by individual countries and for the region as a whole.
- 0358 **Action for Progress: How Viable a Program.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Anthony Suso. October 1974. 31pp.*  
The study examines the Good Neighbor Policy with Latin America which has been identified as a success because of the wartime cooperation achieved. The study also examines the counter-effects, which this program had and which caused some resentment in Latin America and impacted on subsequent programs.
- 0389 **The Peaceful Settlement of Disputes through the Organization of American States.**  
*Department of State, Washington, DC, Office of External Research. William L. Krieg. November 1974. 17pp.*  
No abstract available.
- 0406 **Future U.S. Security Relations in the Latin American Contexts.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. David F. Ronfeldt. January 1975. 22pp.*  
Contents:  
New security conditions in a new Latin America;  
Internal security against violent revolutionary struggles;  
Institutional defense against foreign economic aggression and dependency;  
A return to external defense against local conflicts;  
Security assistance and local politics;  
Bases for a future U.S. security relationship.
- 0428 **Accomplishments Toward a United States of Latin America.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Henry E. Walker. February 1975. 21pp.*  
The accomplishments toward, and likelihood of, an economic and to a lesser degree, political, integration of the nations of Latin America are considered. A brief overview of Latin American socio-political history is offered to provide a basic appreciation of the origins of its existence which can be translated and identified in the contemporary period as strong forces, from within, opposing unification. Special attention is given to the Central American Common Market (CACM) and the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), among other efforts towards economic integration in the post WW II period.

- 0449 **The Andean Integration Movement: An Appraisal.**  
*Department of State, Washington, DC, Office of External Research. Darrel Dudley. September 1975, 173pp.*  
 No abstract available.
- 0622 **Communist Subversion, A Serious Threat to Latin America.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Jack E. Fincham. October 1975. 21pp.*  
 Latin America continues to be a target for communist subversion. Although the communist parties in Latin America are fragmented and are not as strong as in the past, their goal of securing power for worldwide communism has not changed. Subversion is one of the tools that they are using to obtain this goal. The governments of Latin America realize the threat and are taking active action to control subversive activities. This essay examines the status of communist subversive activities in Latin America, the decline of agrarian guerrilla movements and how subversive activities can be controlled. The conclusion reached in the study is that communist subversion is not a serious threat to Latin America, because it can be controlled.
- 0643 **Is U.S. Trade Policy Right for Latin America?**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. LeRoy V. Sedlacek. October 1975. 24pp.*  
 The question is whether or not the U.S. trade policy based on the Trade Act of 1974 is right to enhance U.S./Latin American economic relations. The U.S. Trade Act of 1974 and the effects it has on Latin American countries was examined. Data was gathered by literature research, personal interviews, and news media research. The radical change in the world economy and liberalization of world trade has necessitated a revision of U.S. trade policy. The Trade Act of 1974 provided the basis for the revision. The Trade Act has brought harsh criticism from some Latin American countries which would indicate that it might not be valid for that area of the world. Primarily, this criticism concerns sanctions and restrictions on generalized preferences available to developing countries. The U.S. trade policy based on the Trade Act of 1974 can be very beneficial to Latin America and should be rapidly implemented. Restrictions and sanctions against Latin American countries should be eased or lifted.
- 0667 **Scientific and Technical Information Services in Eight Latin American Countries: Development Technical Assistance Opportunities for Cooperation.**  
*Louisville Univ., Ky., Urban Studies Center. Scott Adams. December 1975. 172pp.*  
 The study reviews the emerging national information systems of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico, the technical assistance programs of several national and international agencies, and the self-identified needs in the eight countries. Following a review of optional assistance strategies, the study makes seven recommendations for cooperative action.
- 0839 **U.S. Defense and the South Atlantic.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Kenneth E. Roberts. December 1976. 29pp.*  
 The memorandum discusses developments which have created the necessity to reevaluate the strategic importance of the South Atlantic. Soviet policy in Africa and Soviet capabilities in the South Atlantic may threaten long-range NATO and U.S. interests in the area, but the results will have more immediate political than military importance. Several U.S. policy options are considered. The conclusion is that the U.S. should not seek new, formal military alliances in the region; however, cooperation with Brazil and individual Western European states, in maintaining a credible security presence, should be increased.
- 0868 **U.S. Direct Investment in South America's Andean Common Market: Department of Commerce.**  
*General Accounting Office, Washington, DC, International Div. Report to the Congress. June 1977. 141pp.*  
 Andean Common Market countries' foreign investment policies and controls are

causing important changes in the U.S. direct investment position there. These changes, similar to those in other countries, could ultimately affect the U.S. economy. GAO believes one of these changes, the decreasing U.S. investor presence in foreign raw materials sources, needs to be studied. The Department of Commerce, under authority of the International Investment Survey Act of 1976, agreed to study the relationship between U.S. direct investment abroad and the availability of raw materials to the U.S. GAO also believes this report can assist U.S. policymakers in determining other issues for inclusion in forthcoming studies under the act.

## Reel IV

### LATIN AMERICA - Cont'd.

- 0001 **Military Assistance and Influence: Some Observations.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Michael J. Francis. July 1977. 24pp.*  
This paper attempts to start bringing some order to the thinking about how developed countries use military assistance to influence weaker states. The subject is discussed in terms of the standard international relations literature on influence and the writings on militarism in Latin America.
- 0025 **Mutual Security in the Changing Inter-American System: An Appraisal of OAS Charter and Rio Treaty Revisions.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. G. Pope Atkins. July 1977. 28pp.*  
The process of continuing Rio Treaty and OAS Charter amendment reflects shifting views of regional security interests in an atmosphere of divisiveness and uncertainty about the future of the Inter-American System. This paper analyzes the constitutional basis for hemispheric security by relating security concepts to the general problems and trends that have stimulated OAS Charter and Rio Treaty reform.
- 0053 **Examination of Financial Statements of the Inter-American Foundation for the 15-Month Period Ended September 30, 1976.**  
*General Accounting Office, Washington, DC, International Div. 24pp.*  
This report includes financial and related information regarding operations of the Inter-American Foundation, with regard to Latin American and Caribbean groups.
- 0077 **Towards a Marine Policy in Latin America.**  
*Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Mass. Francisco J. Palacio. October 1977. 59pp.*  
The need in Latin America for the adoption of comprehensive policies which consider the ocean as an integral and important part of the process of development is stressed. The ability to adopt and implement such policies is directly related to the marine scientific capability of the country and to national awareness of ocean affairs. The utilization and preservation of the oceans should be the result of national and regional ocean policies in Latin America. Thus, national ocean studies should be undertaken to identify areas of economic and social concern upon which such policies should be based. Developmental strategies in Latin America should include appraisals of marine ecosystems and the impact of development upon them. At a regional level the strategies should also consider the global role of the ocean in the biosphere.
- 0136 **The Political Consequences of U.S. Military Assistance to Latin America.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. John S. Fitch. October 1977. 33pp.*  
Training and advising programs constitute a mechanism for the transfer of organizational technology, and generally contribute to the increased professionalization of Latin American military institutions and increase the propensity for involvement in politics.

- 0169 **The Inter-American Military System: Historical Development, Current Status and Implications for U.S. Policy.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. John Child. October 1977. 49pp.*  
 This paper examines the historical development, current status, and implications for U.S. policy of the Inter-American military system in terms of contemporary analytical tools suggested by the systems approach to the study of international relations.
- 0218 **The Future of U.S. Military Diplomacy in the Hemisphere.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Caesar D. Sereseres. November 1977. 23pp.*  
 This essay examines some of the perceptions, conditions, and government policies which have contributed to the straining of security and military relations between the U.S. and Latin America.
- 0241 **Credit Programs for Small Farmers in Latin America Can Be Improved.**  
*General Accounting Office, Washington, DC. International Div. Report to the Congress. December 1977. 52pp.*  
 The report describes the extent to which the Agency for International Development is directing credit assistance to small farmers in Latin America. It also suggests ways in which the Agency can provide more assurance that the truly small farmers are being reached.
- 0293 **Linking the Americas—Progress and Problems of the Darien Gap Highway.**  
*General Accounting Office, Washington, DC, International Div. Report to the Congress. February 1978. 51pp.*  
 Progress toward building a road through the Darien Gap, the final link in the Pan American Highway, is behind schedule and exceeding cost estimates, after more than 6½ years of work. The 1981 completion date has been delayed until 1985, and completion by then is very questionable. Delays and inflation will increase the cost of the highway to about twice the \$150 million figure originally estimated. Construction close to the Colombia-Panama border is primarily dependent upon successful foot-and-mouth disease control programs since the highway could be instrumental in spreading the disease northward. The Colombians have not made sufficient progress in controlling the disease, despite U.S. assistance over the past 4 years. Highway funding should, therefore, be postponed south of Yaviza, Panama, until the disease is under control in Colombia.
- 0344 **Drug Control in South America Having Limited Success - Some Progress but Problems are Formidable.**  
*General Accounting Office, Washington, DC, International Div. Report to the Congress. March 1978. 45pp.*  
 Large quantities of cocaine and marijuana come to the U.S. from South America. Despite efforts to stop this flow, it is increasing. Program officials believe the real key to controlling the drug flow is a stronger commitment by South American governments. Without this commitment the problem will probably continue to exist. The report discusses the problems and achievements of the U.S. South American drug control program, Drug Enforcement Administration efforts to comply with legislative restrictions on its overseas activities, and some lingering deficiencies in the Department of State's international narcotic control assistance program.
- 0389 **The Independent Review and Evaluation System of the Inter-American Development Bank Needs Support.**  
*General Accounting Office, Washington, DC, International Div. Report to the Congress. June 1978. 34pp.*  
 The report discusses the progress made by the Inter-American Development Bank in establishing an independent review and evaluation system for its programs and activities. It is recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury and the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies develop and support a U.S. position sustaining the independent evaluation function within the Bank.

- 0423 **A Theory of Withdrawal of Military Governments in Latin America.**  
*Army Military Personnel Center, Alexandria, Va. Edward Lewis Constantine, Jr. August 1978. 122pp.*  
 In our overall understanding of the general nature of civil-military relations in Latin America, there is a lack of appreciation of the phenomenon whereby military governments return political control to civilian leaders. This thesis proposes three tentative explanations of military turnovers: a withdrawal contagion effect, a process of military and civilian frustration with military rule, and slow economic growth. These explanations are tested via case studies of withdrawals in Argentina, Guatemala and Peru, from 1930 to present. This thesis concludes that the most useful explanation is that dealing with civil-military pressure on the incumbent military regime to turn over power.
- 0545 **Dimensions in U.S.-Latin American Military Relations.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Gabriel Marcella. September 1978. 24pp.*  
 This memorandum analyzes the dynamic Latin American geopolitical environment, develops implications for U.S. interests, and suggest the policy response to protect its interests.
- 0569 **The U.S. Army School of the Americas and its Impact on United States-Latin America Military Relations in the 1980s.**  
*Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Ks. Milton R. Menjivar. June 1979. 68pp.*  
 This study attempts to determine if there is a need for a school to specifically train Latin American military personnel in selected tactical and technical areas. It also examines the options of an institution that would meet specific Latin American training requirements as well as military and political objectives of the U.S. Research revealed that American military influence in Latin America is rapidly decreasing and that Latin America is capable of conducting military training in support of its own needs. The primary advantage of operating the U.S. Army School of the Americas would be the access to Latin American military personnel and the resulting degree of influence. The United States must evaluate its policies and objectives in Latin America and decide if it is willing to fund such an institution.
- 0632 **Congressional Presentation Fiscal Year 1981. Annex III. Latin America and the Caribbean.**  
*Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Annual Report. February 1980. 326pp.*  
 Annex III presents to the Congress all Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Fund (ESF) programs for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) for which AID is requesting funds for FY 1981.
- 0958 **The Potential for Conflict in Latin America: A Cross-National Study.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Max G. Manwaring. May 1980. 63pp.*  
 This paper has one primary and five secondary objectives. The major purpose is to examine the potential for conflict in Latin America—with particular emphasis on the Andean countries. The secondary objectives are to: (1) inject discipline and reasoned operational definitions into a generally 'fuzzy' area of study, and to contribute to a theoretical-empirical elucidation of the contemporary power equation; (2) outline Latin American security fears; (3) measure the relative vulnerability of the various Latin American countries to overt and international systematic aggression; (4) determine the apparent direction in which the relative vulnerabilities of the countries of this region are moving; and, finally, (5) suggest some implications and recommendations for U.S. policy in the hemisphere. Through the fusing of data with theory at this macro-level, one can better understand the realities of international conflict in the contemporary world, determine general patterns, and, hopefully, establish an effective reference point in the formulation of broad policy.

# Reel V

## ARGENTINA

- 0001 **An Analysis of the Patterns of Argentine Economic Development.**  
*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Robert John Beckman. June 1972. 101pp.*  
The paper analyzes the pattern of Argentine economic development from the mid-nineteenth century until the present day. Initially, an overview of the Argentine developmental experience is given, emphasizing the three general phases of Argentine economic development, agricultural export dominance, industrialization through import substitution, and the present state of cyclical economic crisis and domestic instability. Secondly, the phases of development are examined from an economic viewpoint to determine their cumulative effects upon the Argentine economic structure. Finally, a model of Argentine 'self-sufficiency' based on input-output analysis is presented as a point of departure for future developmental planning.
- 0100 **U.S. Foreign Policy and a Military Regime in Argentina.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. David C. Jordan. October 1977. 23pp.*  
This paper considers the political situation in Argentina and explores the circumstantial and normative reasons for not classifying the Videla government as illegitimate when placed in the context of classical political theory.

## BOLIVIA

- 0123 **A Theory of Revolutionary Warfare and its Application to the Bolivian Adventure of Che Guevara.**  
*Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Ks. John David Waghelstein. 1973. 120pp.*  
The examples of insurgency, revolutionary or guerrilla warfare cited in the paper, while possessing unique geographical, sociological, and political characteristics, also contain similarities that facilitate comparison. The common element is that of popular support. Whether it was resistance to a foreign invader, expulsion of a colonial power, or change in political system, none were accomplished without popular support. Insurgents have often been guilty of underestimating the importance of the population, have relied too heavily on purely military solutions, and have suffered setbacks and defeat. Successful movements have been marked by the ability of the leadership element to marshal popular support. By accurately assessing (or by stimulating) popular goals, desires, and expectations, insurgents have been able to channel those desires into action. The specialized insurgent organization in addition to simply voicing popular desires, conducts numerous activities including armed propaganda, terror, sabotage, assassination, and guerrilla warfare. The choice of activity may depend on geographical, sociological, and/or political considerations. In one situation a Grivas might use terror as the only viable option while in another situation a Castro might use several.

## BRAZIL

- 0242 **Brazil, the Latent Giant Has Potential Strength.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Earl C. Sutherland. November 1970. 34pp.*  
The paper studies briefly the political, sociological and economic factors of Brazil, and considers a potential resource that could contribute to the rapid development of the country despite its many limitations.

- 0276 **The Church in Brazil: An Instrument of Social Change or Stability.**  
*An Essay. Corbin W. Ketchersid. March 1971. 18pp.*  
 Since 1964 the people of Brazil have been living under an oppressive military government which not only does not intend to turn the government back to the people but seems to have the support of the U.S. in its activities. A revolution of violent nature is very possible in the near future. The only segment of the Brazilian society that can prevent a violent and bloody overthrow of the status quo is the Catholic Church. If it is encouraged and able to use its great influence, and if it is not already too late, the church can help in bringing peace and justice and stability to Brazil. With the proper assistance of the U.S.'s interests this can happen more quickly and less violently.
- 0294 **Brazil-U.S. Relations.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Billy M. Stanberry. March 1973. 31pp.*  
 The paper addresses Brazil's drive toward becoming a world power, and how that struggle will affect her Latin American neighbors and the U.S. The author attempts to predict Brazil's future relations with the U.S. by making an analysis of her recent history and of Brazil today. The paper includes an assessment of the current military political regime, the military and its role in government, Brazil's natural resources, the economy, and current plans and programs for social and economic development.
- 0326 **Brazil '85.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. William W. Brown, Howard M. Gabbert, Walter E. Grant, James L. May, and George F. Marko. June 1975. 208pp.*  
 The research centers around Brazil's capacity to be a military power by the end of the mid-range period of 1985. To accomplish this aim, the following elements of Brazil's national power were studied and forecasted: the Brazilian army, Brazil's political structure, economics, transportation, maritime potential, and science and technology. The foregoing elements were selected by the authors as having the potential to provide a useful overview when placed jointly in context. The research concludes that by most standards of measurement, Brazil is already capable of being classed as a world power; however, serious shortcomings in energy, long-range education, and high-level technology tend to attenuate her power projection and development. Militarily, Brazil has great manpower assets and is capable of defending herself against any likely aggressor; however, her military orientation is inward and primarily ordained to the task of internal security. The impact of the 1964 revolution will continue to be felt politically and economically through the mid-range period.
- 0535 **Brazil: Foreign Relations of an Emerging Power.**  
*Department of State, Washington, DC, Office of External Research. Gertrude E. Heare, Stanley E. Hilton, Ronald M. Schneider, and Wayne A. Selcher. January 1976. 26pp.*  
 No abstract available.
- 0561 **Brazil: Changing Patterns of Foreign Trade.**  
*Department of State, Washington, DC, Office of External Research. Gertrude E. Heare. January 1976. 147pp.*  
 No abstract available.
- 0708 **Brazil's Foreign Relations: Environment, Institutions, Outlook.**  
*Department of State, Washington, DC, Office of External Research. Ronald M. Schneider. January 1976. 232pp.*  
 No abstract available.
- 0932 **The National Security Doctrine and Policies of the Brazilian Government.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Wayne A. Selcher. July 1977. 37pp.*  
 The authoritarian military regime which has governed Brazil since 1964 is guided by

a philosophy referred to as the 'national security doctrine,' which conditions the leadership's view of the world and how it defines the domestic and international interest and priorities of Brazil. Its origins, contents, diffusion, and impact on society is central to an understanding of civilian-military relations and the formulation of policy in Brazil today.

0969 **State-Military Relations in Brazil.**

*Army Military Personnel Center, Alexandria, Va. Layton Gerald Dunbar. July 1979. 80pp.*

Some recent literature on Latin American politics has described how the military-backed authoritarian regimes have used the power of the state to subordinate and control civilian interest groups through corporatist state structures. The purpose of the thesis is to describe the strategies used by the Brazilian state to subordinate and control the military. A dual strategy of control is described in which the state first seeks to control the individual military officer by emphasizing the traditional military values of hierarchy, discipline, loyalty and patriotism and by selectively employing various coercive and co-optive measures. Secondly, the state seeks to increase its control over the military by restructuring its relationship with the institution in order to centralize and strengthen its formal authority over it. The thesis concludes with the contention that the Brazilian state has succeeded in significantly reducing the political role of the armed forces although this has generated tensions between the state and the military which have placed further strains on military cohesion.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

1049 **Mennonite Settlement in British Honduras.**

*California Univ., Berkeley, Department of Geography. James J. Parsons. 1969. 67pp.*

A review is given of the Mennonite migration to British Honduras for the purpose of maintaining their closed culture. The religious and economic aspects of such a society are discussed, along with some forecasts for the future.

## THE CARIBBEAN

1116 **The Elements of Intervention As They Apply to Current American Policy in the Caribbean.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Thomas E. Murphree. March 1971. 53pp.*

U.S.-Latin American relations are examined, particularly as they pertain to American Caribbean proceedings and current American policy in the Caribbean.

## Reel VI

### THE CARIBBEAN - Cont'd.

0001 **Proceedings of the Air Force Academy Assembly (13th) Held at the Air Force Academy, Colorado on April 14-17, 1971. The U.S. and the Caribbean.**

*Air Force Academy, Colorado. April 1971. 107pp.*

The proceedings are documented of a conference designed to provide an outstanding group of college students to study and discuss major national and international issues relating to the Middle American nations. To aid in this objective, contacts were arranged with contemporary leaders drawn from widely representative institutions.

0108 **Intrastate Conflict within the Circum-Caribbean Area.**

*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Donald A. Andrews, Eugene F. Keener, George W. Page, and Fred F. Woerner. May 1975. 204pp.*

The following basic questions are presented: U.S. interests, if any, in the Circum-Caribbean area (defined with exceptions as West Indies, Greater Antilles, Colombia,

Venezuela, Guyana, Central America and Mexico); potential for intrastate conflict during 1975-1980; potential intrastate conflict impact on identified U.S. interests; and U.S. options for minimizing that impact. Emphasis is placed on conflict theory as a basis for developing a methodology for study of environmental factors and for subsequent analysis of potential for conflict.

- 0312 **Central America and the Caribbean in Transition: The Challenge to U.S. Policy.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Lee C. Fischbach, and Gabriel Marcella. November 1976. 20pp.*  
This memorandum discusses current trends in socioeconomic and political change in Central America and the Caribbean as they relate to U.S. interests in the region and to U.S. national security policy. The conclusion is that the development and maintenance of viable nation-states that are favorably disposed to the U.S. are goals of fundamental importance, due to the area's proximity and because of the conviction that viable nation-states stand a better chance of maintaining their security. Accordingly, the U.S. should prudently play a more active role in the promotion of national development in order to protect its security interests. To neglect the area, as it frequently has in the past, could perpetuate security liabilities too close to home.

## CHILE

- 0332 **Chile's Landowners Association and Agrarian Reform Politics.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Constantine Menges. December 1968. 41pp.*  
This study makes a contribution toward an empirical examination of the political activities of the large landowners of Chile.
- 0373 **Peasant Organizations and Politics in Chile: 1958-1964.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Constantine Menges. December 1968. 52pp.*  
The study hopes to make a contribution to a more accurate and subtle perception of the Latin American political milieu by unveiling the complex origins, evolution, and purposes of the major peasant political organizations in Chile.
- 0425 **The Church and the Military in Chile: Progressive or Retrogressive.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. John J. Hoogland. March 1975. 29pp.*  
The basic questions explored are whether the church and the military in Chile have historically been and are currently progressive or retrogressive institutions.
- 0454 **The Invisible Blockade and the Covert War: U.S. Relations with Chile, 1970-1973.**  
*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA. Bradd Crouch Hayes. June 1979. 111pp.*  
At a time when the options a President may follow in pursuing foreign policy seem to be diminishing, it is essential to study the consequences of past foreign policy decisions and programs to determine which were successful and remain viable. The course followed by the U.S. in dealing with Chile during Salvador Allende's administration (1970-1973) brought criticism to the President and State Department, and discredited to the intelligence community. America has repudiated the ideal John Kennedy espoused in his inaugural address: 'We shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and success of liberty.' This thesis deals with U.S. relations with Chile during the tumultuous years of Allende's regime. It seeks to test the hypothesis that the U.S. government, in concert with U.S.-owned multinational corporations, pursued a course of action, publicly, economically and covertly, bent on discrediting, disrupting and dislodging Marxist forces in Chile.

## COLOMBIA

- 0565 **Legal Foundations of Military Life in Colombia.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Boris Kozolchyk. February 1967. 73pp.*  
An examination of a major portion of the legal provisions for the Colombian republic's military establishment. Among the findings are that virtually all aspects of Colom-

bian military life are regulated by law. The constitution provides for the establishment of a permanent army, and statutory and decree law regulate in detail the recruitment, assignment, training, promotion, retirement, compensation, and discipline of military personnel. When disputes arise over the enforcement of military rights and duties, they are adjudicated by both military and nonmilitary tribunals. The Colombian military appear to have easier access to the legislative process than other sectors of Colombian society, and laws affecting the military tend to be enacted with unusual dispatch. Legislative sources also point to increased military participation in such activities as building roads, manufacturing weapons, handling airmail and air freight, fighting epidemics, and building and managing hotels.

**0638 Study of Industrialization in Colombia.**

*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Richard R. Nelson. December 1967. 81pp.*

Part I of a two-part study on Colombian industrialization describes three key characteristics of Colombia's manufacturing sector that contribute to the country's economic difficulties: low productivity; a structure that is heavy on consumer goods industries and light on intermediate and capital goods industries; and the small size of the manufacturing sector relative to the total economy. The interaction of these three characteristics poses a problem that is compounded by the fall-off in coffee export earnings and a failure to develop major new sources of nonmanufacturing export earnings. The study shows that low productivity in industry could take care of itself to a considerable extent if the modern subsectors could expand rapidly. However, this would require imports and a large amount of capital, which would have to come from two sources; foreign exchange and domestic savings. The analysis suggests that increasing domestic savings would tend to cause a rise in unemployment due to curtailed activity in consumer goods industry, but that an increase in foreign exchange would permit the modern sector of Colombia's manufacturing industry to be expanded without high unemployment.

**0719 The Fall of Dumar Aljure, a Colombian Guerrilla and Bandit.**

*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Richard L. Maulin. November 1968. 43pp.*

An account of the career of Dumar Aljure, a bandit-guerrilla, political party boss, and chief of a 60,000-hectare domain in Colombia. Aljure was killed in a battle with the Colombian army and police on April 5, 1968. Despite notoriously illegal activity, he had survived previous government campaigns against guerrillas without harm. His immunity was owed partly to his local political and economic power, but depended most on relationships with Liberal Party elite in Bogota. Payoffs for his delivery of local votes and other political services may have included intercession by respectable civil friends to prevent the army from pursuing Aljure in his own territory. Before Aljure could be destroyed, it was necessary to break or override these links with legitimate politicians. This may have resulted from (1) revenge by a powerful politician from whom Aljure had withdrawn support, or (2) the army's intolerance of civil restrictions on its operations. So long as legitimate authority finds links with men like Aljure profitable or necessary, such bandit-guerrillas will survive.

**0762 Supply Response in the Colombian Coffee Sector.**

*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Merrill J. Batemen. October 1969. 56pp.*

The coffee industry in Colombia has a continuing production surplus that is of great policy concern to the government. This memorandum formulates an econometric model of the supply of Colombian coffee to use in estimating how the coffee industry would respond to price incentives to lower production. Empirical results obtained from the model suggest that (1) changes in price do not affect the intensity of harvesting, (2) there are lags of 5 years between price changes and 7 years between production changes, and (3) the elasticity of coffee supply with respect to price is about 0.5. These findings imply that a 20 percent reduction in producer prices would lead to a 10 percent reduction in coffee production, but only after 7 years.

## Reel VII

### COLOMBIA - Cont'd.

- 0001 **Colombia—Military Force in Combatting Insurgency.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. John M. Blount. January 1971. 58pp.*  
The paper analyzes the techniques used by the armed forces of Colombia in counter-  
ing decades of violence which have turned into an insurgent situation. A review of  
existing literature established the basis for the endemic violence. The measures  
utilized by the government of Colombia to overcome this situation were reviewed and  
analyzed based upon data acquired in library research and from personal knowledge  
of the problem.
- 0059 **Military Forces (Army) in Colombia During Conflict Stage of Insurgency.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Joseph A. Yore. March 1971. 63pp.*  
The report analyzes Colombia during the conflict stage of insurgency which is consid-  
ered to have started in April 1948 after the assassination of Liberal Party leader Jorge  
Eleicer Gaitan. Presented is a discussion of the action or inaction of the Colombian  
government during this period with a detailed discussion on how the army was  
employed.
- 0122 **Soldiers, Guerrillas and Politics in Colombia.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Richard L. Maullin. December 1971. 119pp.*  
The report analyzes the impact of prolonged guerrilla warfare on the Colombian  
military. The military has supported the National Front against the subsequent  
opposition from leftist insurgents. The danger of that politicization has become  
apparent with the rise of a populist-nationalist movement, ANAPO. Colombia's expe-  
rience suggests that where national political conflict is militarized, the professional-  
ism of the armed forces helps promote military involvement in partisan politics.

### CUBA

- 0240 **Case Studies in Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: Cuba 1953-1959.**  
*American Univ., Washington, DC. Special Operations Research Office. Norman A.  
LaCharite. September 1963. 166pp.*  
The objective of this case study is to contribute to increased analytic understanding  
of revolutionary (internal) war. Specifically, the study analyzes the Cuban Revolution  
by examining two types of information in terms of their relationship to the occur-  
rence, form, and outcome of the revolution: (1) social, economic, and political  
factors in the prerevolutionary and revolutionary situations; (2) structural and func-  
tional factors of the revolutionary movement, such as the composition of actors and  
followers, revolutionary strategy and goals, organization and techniques. The study  
is not focused on the strategy and tactics of countering revolutions. On the premise  
that development of U.S. policies and operations for countering revolutions—where  
that is in the national interest—will be improved by a better understanding of what it  
is that is to be countered, the study concentrates on the character and the dynamics  
of the revolution.
- 0408 **Cuba and the Soviet Union: The Growing Accommodation.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. by Daniel Tretiak. July 1966. 66pp.*  
Political and economic differences of opinion between Cuba and the Soviet Union  
are analyzed within the context of the interrelationships among Cuba, the Soviet  
Union, and Communist China. From 1961 to 1964 the Cuban attitude toward the  
Sino-Soviet dispute was one of public noninvolvement. Cuba, nevertheless, looked to  
Communist China for support of the Cuban doctrine of revolutionary overthrow of  
Latin American governments, although during this time the Soviet Union was seek-

ing a détente with the U.S. Soviet disapproval of the Cuban emphasis on industrialization also caused friction between the two countries. The economic debate was partially settled in early 1965, when Cuba decided to stress agriculture rather than industrialization. Politically, the Cubans have begun to organize their party-state more systematically. They have begun to realize that many of their economic goals cannot be immediately achieved. Like the Soviet Union, they have come to recognize that revolution in Latin America will be a long slow process at best. Their facile optimism has been curbed, at least temporarily, in favor of policies more attuned to political reality in Latin America.

- 0474 **U.S. Foreign Policy Towards Cuba in this Decade.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Michael P. Juvenal. March 1971. 60pp.*  
Contents:  
American paternalism 1898-1933;  
The new era of U.S.-Cuban policy;  
The revolution and U.S. influence;  
Castro's Cuba;  
U.S. policy 1962-1970.
- 0534 **Economic Geography of Cuba.**  
*Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. E.B. Valev. March 1973. 61pp.*  
The report contains a survey of the economic geography of Cuba. Included is a general survey, a regional survey, and a discussion of the economy.
- 0595 **The Cuban Missile Crisis and Its Aftermath.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Walter P. Harris. October 1974. 23pp.*  
The events leading up to and including the so-called 'Cuban Missile Crisis' are presented as an example of show of strength as a deterrent. U.S. leadership was found to be not as firm as had been pictured, but a nuclear war was averted and this has to be counted a success. Several questions have arisen from this incident, and possible answers to these questions have been proposed with recommendations for meeting future incidents based on lessons learned from the 'Cuban Missile Crisis'.
- 0618 **Cuban Economic Development, Cooperation with CEMA Countries.**  
*Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. V.I. Bondarchuk, and A.D. Bekarevich. October 1974. 52pp.*  
The report contains data on Soviet-Cuban economic cooperation and the building of the material-technical base of socialism in Cuba and cooperation with the CEMA members.
- 0671 **The Cuban Dilemma.**  
*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Ronald Lee Brown. March 1975. 213pp.*  
The thesis investigated the state of affairs which existed between Cuba, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S., from a historical, as well as a current perspective. It further employed content analysis to code a representative sample of FBIS Reports for Latin America from April 1970 through September 1974 to determine if Cuba's recent attitudes towards the world have been recently changed or altered. It then contrasted and compared these attitudes with Cuba's manifested behavioral patterns towards the world which resulted from applying current WEIS procedures to the Journal, Latin America, over the same time frame. The research serves as a methodological and informational tool to aid the policymaker and/or intelligence officer in assessing the current disposition of a specific country towards other world actors.

- 0883 **An Examination of U.S.S.R.-Cuban Military Ties and Their Strategic Significance as a Key Assumption Underlying Current U.S. Foreign Policy Toward Cuba.**  
*Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. Michael Edward Jallo. March 1975. 84pp.*  
Contents:  
Chronology of U.S.-Cuban events;  
Bases of U.S. policy toward Cuba;  
Examination of the Organization of American States;  
Examination of the export of revolution;  
Examination of the military ties;  
Cuban threat;  
Direct Soviet threat through Cuba.

- 0967 **Cuba and the Regional Balance of Power.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Gabriel Marcella. July 1977. 24pp.*  
This essay surveys Cuba's Caribbean role in view of the Angolan experience. Cuba's international role, institutional developments within Cuba, Soviet-Cuban relations, and interactions with a number of Caribbean countries. It is argued that Cuba is becoming more pragmatic in its Caribbean dealings, and suggested that an Angola-type involvement is not possible in the area.

## Reel VIII

### CUBA - Cont'd.

- 0001 **The Cuban Military in Africa and the Middle East: From Algeria to Angola.**  
*Center for Naval Analyses, Arlington, Va. William J. Durch. September 1977. 70pp.*  
This study first reviews Cuban-Soviet relations since 1960, emphasizing major turning points. It then examines Cuban military diplomacy in Africa and the Middle East over the same period, and compares the two records. Insights gained from that comparison, and from the record of Cuban behavior, are then used to analyze Cuban participation in the Angolan civil war, and some of the prospects for Cuban policy in post-Angola Africa.
- 0071 **Cuban Chronology: A Reference Aid.**  
*Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC. April 1979. 141pp.*  
The report is a chronological listing of major events affecting Cuba during the period 1975-1978. The events are arranged by country in alphabetical order.

### ECUADOR

- 0212 **Ecuadorean-Peruvian Rivalry in the Upper Amazon.**  
*Department of State, Washington, DC, Office of External Research. William L. Krieg. 1978. 312pp.*  
The dispute between Ecuador and Peru over their boundaries in the Upper Amazon basin is perhaps the lengthiest unresolved controversy among the South American states. It has thrice led to hostilities between the neighboring countries, threatened inter-American solidarity at the onset of World War II, forced a reorganization of the Organization of American States (OAS) and still places obligations on the U.S., Argentina, Brazil and Chile as guarantors of a peace settlement concluded in 1942 but not yet completely executed. Although the dispute was quiescent in April 1979, it could be revived either as a result of a chance incident or of the exigencies of domestic politics in either country. In this event it would constitute a problem for the U.S. and the other guarantors.

# GUATEMALA

- 0524 **The Politics of Exile: Views of the Guatemalan Experience.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Robert L. Solomon. November 1968. 66pp.*  
The document presents an analysis of the phenomenon of exile in Guatemala, based on interviews with 25 formerly exiled political figures. It considers whether persons are coerced into exile or seek asylum. A thesis is developed that exile affects the political system. It removes opposition leaders whose organizational skills are badly needed in a developing nation; it curtails possibilities for compromise; it radicalizes both the regime and the opposition. In the long run, repressive policies resulting in exile may breed violence as much as they reduce short-term threats to the regime.

# MEXICO

- 0590 **Mexico and Her Role in the Western Hemisphere.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Neil J. Martin. November 1970. 52pp.*  
Contents:  
    Geography and climate;  
    Population and trends;  
    Religious factors;  
    Political history and present system;  
    Military influence;  
    Social aspects;  
    Mexico and the U.S.;  
    Mexico and Latin America.
- 0643 **An Evaluation of Mexico's One-Party System and Its Relationship with a Historically Revolutionary Military.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Mebane G. Stafford. January 1972. 39pp.*  
The purpose of the study is to briefly analyze the relationship between the military element and the political element of a nation with a dominant one-party political system. The hypothesis that a one-party political system must have the loyalty of the armed forces to maintain political stability will be evaluated. Using Mexico as an example of a nation with a one-party political system, the paper reviews and analyzes the involvement of the Mexican military in politics, the official party, the armed forces, subversion, and other factors of political behavior.
- 0682 **Economic Policymaking with Little Information and Few Instruments: The Process of Macro-Control in Mexico.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. John E. Koehler. January 1972. 72pp.*  
The report concerns the process by which 'short-run' economic policy has been made in Mexico. In analyzing this policy, the following questions were focused upon: What information is available to policymakers; what instruments do they actually manipulate; what is the relation between this information, the instruments manipulated, and the state of the economy.
- 0754 **The Mexican Army and Political Order Since 1940.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. David F. Ronfeldt. September 1973. 27pp.*  
The Mexican army has been extensively involved in the promotion of public order in ways that have apparently had considerable impact on local security, political, and socioeconomic conditions. Moreover, army involvement in national development since 1940 has been quite constant and enduring, even though at a relatively low level compared to most Latin American militaries. The paper develops an analysis of the army's political involvement. The first section attempts to specify briefly what the army's 'residual' political roles are. The next section discusses some internal military, and external political factors that may affect changes in those roles.

- 0781 **Prospects for a Stronger U.S.-Mexico Energy Relationship.**  
*General Accounting Office, Washington, DC, International Division. Report to the Congress. May 1980, 72pp.*  
This report focuses on the issues which have an impact on Mexico's petroleum production and export decisions and the effects of its policies on the U.S. and on its own economic development. It also addresses Mexico's position as a potential source of needed oil and gas to the U.S. and to the world at large; and it discusses the need for a proper U.S. relationship with Mexico on energy and other matters.

## NICARAGUA

- 0853 **Historical Geography of Western Nicaragua: The Spheres of Influence of Leon, Granada, and Managua, 1519-1965.**  
*California University, Berkeley, Dept. of Geography. David R. Radell. 1969. 304pp.*  
Sectionalism has been a pervasive influence in the history of Nicaragua. During the colonial period the cities of Leon and Granada vied for economic, social and political dominance. The political and economic strength of each city was dependent on its respective trade outlet, the productivity of its tributary area, and the size of its dependent population. With the civil wars of the 19th century Managua became the compromise capital. The new importance of coffee and cotton as export crops, coupled with major transportation improvements, has strongly enhanced Managua's competitive position in this century. Beneath a veneer of political stability a deep-seated sectional rivalry remains a dominant theme of Nicaraguan life. The historical and geographical bases of this rivalry are examined in this study.

## Reel IX

### NICARAGUA - Cont'd.

- 0001 **An Evaluation of Recent Private Industrial Development in Nicaragua.**  
*Nathan (Robert R.), Associates, Inc., Washington, DC. January 1971. 103pp.*  
In the mid-1960's, the Agency for International Development decided that the Nicaraguan industrial sector needed access to investment capital to finance a backlog of projects. AID met this need by making \$17 million available to create and strengthen intermediate credit institutions to mobilize capital, both foreign and domestic. This report provides an assessment of the efficacy of the AID programs to the private industrial sector of Nicaragua and suggests changes that might improve them. Specifically, consideration is given to the following: Past rate of growth; prospects for industry in Nicaragua; strategic factors in industrial expansion; shortage of working capital and the debt/equity problems; cost of AID capital; investment climate in the industrial sector; aid contribution to meeting long-term capital needs; strengthening the capacity of the National Development Institute (INFONAC); creation of a new private investment bank; AID loan program as a stimulant to domestic savings; loans to small businesses and artisans; providing technical assistance; performance and impact of the industrial sector in recent years.

## PANAMA

- 0104 **Panama Canal: An Assessment of the Issues.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Alvin G. Rowe. February 1973. 85pp.*  
U.S. authority to construct the Panama Canal and to subsequently operate, maintain, and defend it, is based on a 1903 treaty. Panamanians have objected to many of the basic provisions of this treaty since the day it was signed. Although the U.S. agreed in 1965 to negotiate new arrangements, efforts to date [1973] have not resulted in agreement. This study identifies the issues concerned and assesses their relative

importance to each side and to the overall situation. Data was gathered using a literature search; from observations, briefings, and informal discussions during a trip to the Canal Zone in November, 1972; and from personal interviews with U.S. and Panamanian officials. A historical background to U.S. involvement in Panama is included.

- 0189 **Should the U.S. Abrogate Sovereignty Rights in the Panama Canal Zone.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Edgar J. Mixan. October 1974. 34pp.*  
The study examines whether or not the U.S. should abrogate its sovereignty rights in Panama. The 'Statement of Principles' for negotiating a new treaty are examined. The author concludes that although the U.S. is committed to radical modifications of the official provisions in the 1903 treaty with Panama, the issue of sovereignty is far from being agreed upon.
- 0223 **The Future Military Presence in the Panama Canal Zone.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. John J. Stang. October 1975. 34pp.*  
The basic question presented is the future military presence in the Panama Canal Zone. Data was gathered from numerous sources. Background material was obtained from current publications as well as reference books. Due to the current nature of the question and the fact that the ultimate answer must be decided by the Congress of the U.S., much reliance was placed on statements made by leading Senators and information contained in correspondence with them as well as personal interviews with individuals representing organizations who are interested in this vital question. A trip to the Panama Canal Zone in January of 1975 was quite helpful in providing information concerning the attitudes of those presently involved in the military mission in the Panama Canal Zone. This trip also furnished an opportunity to visit with officials of the Republic of Panama. All indications are that there is little possibility of any great change in the military presence in the Panama Canal Zone in the foreseeable future.
- 0257 **Background Information Bearing Upon Panama Canal Treaty Implementing Legislation.**  
*General Accounting Office, Washington, DC, International Division. June 1979. 68pp.*  
The Treaty calls for the establishment of the Panama Canal Commission to replace on October 1, 1979, the Canal Zone Government and Panama Canal Company presently responsible for administering Canal operations. The Treaty expires on December 31, 1999, at which time Panama will assume control and responsibility for Canal operations. In the document, GAO has attempted to summarize information bearing on Congressional consideration of implementing legislation. The study deals with issues addressed by the Comptroller General during testimony before the Senate Committee on Armed Services and House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries concerning the (1) Commission's form of organization, (2) cost of public services and financial viability, (3) orderly transfer of property to and accounts receivable payments from Panama, and (4) other Treaty-related costs.

## PERU

- 0324 **Peruvian Military Relations With the U.S.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Luigi R. Einaudi. June 1970. 52pp.*  
The analysis begins by considering matters which relate primarily to the military institutions themselves in Peru. After developing aspects of their structure and history, the paper examines the military in their domestic political relationships with the rest of Peruvian society, considering particularly the roles of the military government in Peruvian developments since 1968. Against this background, a review of military relations with the U.S. since World War II leads to a discussion of some of the policy alternatives open to both countries in the essentially political matter of their military relations.

- 0376 **Revolution from Within, Military Rule in Peru Since 1968.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Luigi R. Einaudi. July 1971. 16pp.*  
 Contents:  
 The military sources of the 1968 revolution in Peru;  
 Theoretical perception of threats: the military school system and the CAEM;  
 Practical threat perception: guerrillas, intelligence organization and petroleum;  
 Revolution in Latin America in light of the Peruvian experience.
- 0392 **On Assessing a Gift Horse: The Evaluation of Foreign Aid by Recipients.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Robert E. Klitgaard. July 1973. 62pp.*  
 The objective of the study is to help Peru's Instituto Nacional de Planificacion evaluate and reorient its two-year-old system for evaluating foreign aid.

## URUGUAY

- 0454 **Subversion: Uruguayan Armed Forces Summary of Subversive Movement in Latin America. Part I.**  
*Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. August 1977. 378pp.*  
 The report contains two main parts: The first section provides a history of the subversive movement in Latin America and the prominent role played by Fidel Castro's Cuba and the international Marxist-Leninist movement, and the second section focuses on the Uruguayan Tupamaro (MLN-T) guerrilla movement.
- 0831 **Subversion: Uruguayan Armed Forces Summary of Subversive Movement in Latin America. Part II.**  
*Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. August 1977. 279pp.*  
 The report contains two main parts: the first section provides a history of the subversive movement in Latin America and the prominent role played by Fidel Castro's Cuba and the international Marxist-Leninist movement, and the second section focuses on the Uruguayan Tupamaro (MLN-T) guerrilla movement.

## Reel X

### URUGUAY - Cont'd.

- 0001 **Subversion: Uruguayan Armed Forces Summary of Subversive Movement in Latin America. Part III.**  
*Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. August 1977. 343pp.*  
 Contents:  
 Continental subversion (Communism and subversion; Cuba, focus of continental subversion;  
 Guerrilla warfare, a tactical tool);  
 Uruguayan subversion (instrumentation, national treason movement (Tupamaros), structure and organization, goal, strategy, urban struggle, rural struggle, struggle on the masses front).

## VENEZUELA

- 0344 **Castro-Communist Insurgency in Venezuela. A Study of Insurgency and Counter-insurgency Operations and Techniques in Venezuela, 1960-1964. Section I. Summary and Conclusions. Section II. Discussion.**  
*Atlantic Research Corp., Washington, DC, Georgetown Research Project. 1964. 233pp.*  
 Castro-Communist insurgency initially pursued a course which differed markedly from the Castro rebellion in Cuba. For three years (1960-1963), the Venezuelan insurgents attempted to win 'rapid victory' through strategies which placed primary

reliance on urban and urban-based insurgency violence, including military garrison revolts. Rural guerrilla warfare was also employed, but only as a secondary insurgency tactic. Successive failures to gain 'rapid victory' induced the Venezuelan insurgents to adopt a new strategy of protracted war in 1964. Primary emphasis has since been placed on continuance and expansion of rural guerrilla warfare. Urban insurgency has been de-emphasized and subordinated to the rural guerrilla effort.

- 0577 **An Analysis of Venezuelan National Income Statistics: Sources and Methods.**  
*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Robert A. Butler, and Bruce Herrick. May 1968. 100pp.*  
Contents: The expenditure account—(Consumption, Imports, Domestic production, Gross domestic capital formation); The product account—(Mining, Petroleum, Manufacturing, Construction, Water and electrical energy, Commerce, Transport and communications, Rent and interest, Services, Comments on the product account); The income account—(Wages and salaries, Remuneration to capital, Comments on the estimation of the income account).
- 0677 **Venezuelan Investment Planning and Execution.**  
*Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Albert W. Singletary. February 1972. 28pp.*  
The record of economic progress in a developing nation is largely the record of its investment planning and execution. The study describes the Venezuelan experience in investment planning and execution with special emphasis on the important role of the Venezuelan government in investment planning, CORDIPLAN—the central planning agency, Venezuela's investment priorities of import substitution, agriculture, and relief from dependence on oil. Partly as a result of her successful investment planning Venezuela has the second highest per capita income in Latin America. Despite this Venezuela has serious unemployment and income distribution problems.
- 0705 **Venezuelan Foreign Policy.**  
*Department of State, Washington, DC, Office of External Research. Franklin Tugwell. March 1976. 43pp.*  
No abstract available.
- 0748 **Arms Transfers to Venezuela: A Critical Analysis of the Acquisition Process, 1962-1975.**  
*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Manuel Suarez. June 1977. 103pp.*  
Extensive research has been made regarding military expenditures and arms transfers in and to Latin America. Nevertheless, there was no available study focusing research on arms transfers from the perspective of a particular Latin American nation. The author analyzes Venezuela's arms transfers for 1962-1975 utilizing an acquisition process model. This arms acquisition model includes the initial considerations of having a defense establishment and needs for arms, the military requirement process, and the source selection process, the latter including the arms supplier policies as related to Venezuela during the intervening period. Venezuela, an oil producing nation, increased defense expenditures by 52% in 1974. New weapon systems were ordered by Venezuela in 1975 reflecting the availability of larger resources. Internal security missions, external projection, and a replacement pattern were the major factors influencing the Venezuelan arms requirement. A multipolar international system and the U.S. arms transfer policy were reflected in Venezuela's diversification of arms sources. A resurgence of regional arms control seems to be a factor influencing future arms acquisition patterns.

# SUBJECT INDEX

*The following index is a guide to the major subjects of the ten reels. The Roman numeral refers to the reel, and the Arabic numeral refers to the frame number at which a particular study begins. Hence VIII: 0212 directs the researcher to the study which begins at Frame 0212 of Reel VIII. By referring to the Reel Index which comprises the initial section of this guide, the researcher can find the main entry for this study.*

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