

# Gordon Put On Grill by Senators

Some Are Hopeful  
That He'd Return to  
JFK Latin Policies

By Dan Kurzman

Washington Post Staff Writer

Lincoln Gordon, President Johnson's appointee as chief Latin American policymaker, was subjected yesterday to an intense questioning by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his attitudes toward military dictatorship and the Dominican intervention.

The Committee, which met to consider Gordon's confirmation as Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, kept him in the witness chair throughout the day.

## Hope for Changes

Several Senators made it clear that they hoped he would alter the Administration's present Latin policies to conform more closely with what they feel President Kennedy had in mind when he inaugurated the Alliance for

LATIN—From Page A1

# Senators Quiz Gordon On Job as Latin Chief

for Inter-American Affairs, who replaced Mann in that office early last year. Vaughn, who was present awaiting his turn to be questioned—he has been appointed Director of the Peace Corps—did not bat an eyelash.

Clark said of Vaughn that

he didn't have full power as Assistant Secretary, adding that he knew why and sympathized with him. This was an apparent reference to Mann, who has maintained his influence on Latin American policymaking even in his non-regional job of Under Secretary.

Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R-Iowa), however, defended Mann, maintaining that he had followed a "constructive policy" and that he was a practical and one of the ablest foreign service officers.

After Hickenlooper criticized a certain "school of journalistic thought" for presenting the Dominican intervention in an unfavorable light, Clark retorted that "congressional thought, senatorial thought was also critical of that action."

Gordon said that he was not fully informed about the Dominican situation, but said, in answer to a question, that Latin America reacted to the intervention with "shock."

"Press comments," he added, "regarded this as a departure from the policy we followed since the 1930s."

He said, however, that the possible alternatives—the killing of foreigners and an increasing Communist menace might also have proved a "shock" to Latin Americans.

As for the future, Gordon said he was confident that free Dominican elections would take place in June as planned. He also said that the U.S. is supporting efforts of Dominican Provisional President Hector Garcia-Godoy to send military leaders to overseas posts.

Progress. These Senators strongly criticized the current policies, which they referred to as the "Mann policies."

Thomas C. Mann, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, has been the chief architect of Administration programs in Latin America since Mr. Johnson came to power.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) remarked that it would probably "be hard to turn away" from Mann's "hard line," but that he considered such a move desirable. He described the Dominican intervention as a "disaster."

## Morse Also Critical

Equally critical was Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), who said the policies followed under President Johnson were "unfortunate." He added that the Alliance for Progress had become "little more than an anti-Communist program."

Referring to the speedy U.S. recognition and support of the military government that came to power in Brazil in 1964 following the overthrow of the Jaoa regime, Morse said: "When the chips of freedom were down in Latin America we walked out again."

After criticizing Mann, Morse said that he also disapproved of the policies of Jack Hood Vaughn, the present Assistant Secretary

See LATIN, A7, Col. 1