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# Latin Coups Tied to U.S. Training

Associated Press

The United States may have unintentionally stimulated some military coups in Latin America during the 1960s through counter-insurgency training of the region's military establishments.

This theory was made public yesterday in the release of a House document based on testimony offered two months ago by a Yale University professor, Dr Alfred C. Stepan.

Stepan, who testified before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, said the effect of U.S. emphasis on counter-insurgency in the training of Latin-American officers helped involve them in a wide variety of social, economic — and ultimately, political — activities in their own countries.

According to Stepan's previously secret testimony, this training familiarized the officers with writings on counter-revolutionary warfare, and "this in turn stimulated in many of these officers a desire to expand the military's mission in society to an increasingly active role in the economic and political field."

He said this theory is applicable particularly to the military coups in Brazil in 1964 and in Peru in 1968. During the 1960s, military takeovers took place also in Argentina, Bolivia and Panama.

Other witnesses at the hearings argued that United States military training has, in general, kept foreign military budgets at minimal levels through its emphasis on discouraging purchases of sophisticated weaponry and on rational military planning.

Advancing this view were Amelia C. Leiss and Dr. Geoffrey Kemp, two members of an arms control study project at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.