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MOSCOSO RESIGNS HIS LATIN-AID JOB

Will Return to Private Life
in Puerto Rico

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WASHINGTON, May 4—Teodoro Moscoso has resigned as United States representative on the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress, it became known today.

Mr. Moscoso, who for two years personified alliance goals, is returning to private life in Puerto Rico. He will also serve, however, as a member of the Puerto Rican-United States commission charged with studying the island's status.

He cabled his resignation to President Johnson last week from Paris, where he is on a private visit. Earlier last week he accepted an appointment by Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín of Puerto Rico to the status commission.

It is understood that Mr. Moscoso had felt for some time that he was no longer able to contribute adequately to the alliance, which he had helped to set in motion.

His departure is viewed as

ending an era in which the United States, leading the 10-year cooperative program inaugurated by President Kennedy in 1961, sought to encourage social and political reform in Latin America.

Under the Johnson Administration the alliance, in the eyes of Latin Americans, has lost much of the content that had so much appeal. They view it as gradually turning into a standard program of economic assistance on a highly selective basis.

Mr. Moscoso was the last top-level member of the Kennedy team for Latin America to remain in the Johnson Administration. He had agreed to stay long enough to see the newly created Inter-American Committee, designed to coordinate alliance programs, take shape.

His resignation comes at a time of growing disillusionment in Latin America and among Latin-American officials of the alliance in Washington over present conduct of the program by the United States.

The consensus in those quarters is that the alliance as conceived by President Kennedy no longer exists, and that Washington seems to have returned to its unilateral approach to problems of the hemisphere.

Mr. Moscoso, who has served as Ambassador to Venezuela, was for more than two years the United States coordinator for the alliance, and was its tireless advocate. He was shifted early this year to be the representative to the new Inter-American Committee.

The move was a part of President Johnson's reorganization of the Latin-American policy command. Thomas C. Mann was given the posts of Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and United States coordinator of the Alliance.

Mr. Moscoso is vacationing in Paris and could not be reached for comment. It was understood that he planned to return to the management of his family's pharmaceutical company in Puerto Rico.

Governor Muñoz Marín announced in San Juan last night Mr. Moscoso's appointment as one of the six Puerto Rican members of the commission. Under a Congressional resolution it has the task of formulating proposals for an improvement in the present status of Puerto Rico as a "free asso-

ciated state" in relation to the United States.

It is believed that Mr. Moscoso will submit his resignation before the Alliance committee holds its second meeting, scheduled for July 10 in Mexico City.

The first meetings were held here in March when the committee was organized, with Carlos Sanz de Santamaria of Colombia as its chairman. At that time President Johnson spoke before the Organization of American States, pledging continuing United States support for the Alliance.

However, some Latin-American and United States officials—and some members of Congress—consider that the attitude of United States has changed markedly.

The first inconsistency, these critics say, appeared almost simultaneously with his speech to the Organization of American States praising the new multinational character of the Alliance. Mr. Johnson sent his foreign-aid message to Congress singling out Colombia and Chile as two of six countries in the world to which two-thirds of United States development lending would be earmarked in the fiscal year 1965.

Alliance officials then expressed the view that if the United States selects two Latin-American countries beforehand for the bulk of aid under the Alliance, the functions of the new committee are made almost academic.

As an example of what Latin-American officials call Washington's attitude in by-passing Alliance machinery, they cited the dispatch of an economic mission to Panama to study Panamanian economic development needs. This was done immediately after the resumption of diplomatic relations last month.

The step was taken, Latin officials said, without any reference to the seven-year Panamanian economic development plan that the Alliance's Committee of Nine had just reviewed.

But the major Latin-American criticism, heard here and apparent in editorial comments in the Latin press, deals with the charge that the Johnson Administration has completely de-emphasized the Alliance and its political character in favor of what the new team calls the "pragmatic approach."

This "pragmatism," which in the view of many observers includes a passive United States attitude toward military takeovers in Latin America, has come under public criticism by such Congressional leaders as Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, the majority whip.