

Foreign Trips Background Material, 1977-1980

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The Secretary of State

Vance



Speech

April 30, 1977
Athens, Ga.

Bureau of Public Affairs
Office of Media Services

HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

Secretary Cyrus R. Vance on Law Day before the University of Georgia's Law School.

Dean Beard, students, faculty and alumni of the University of Georgia Law School, distinguished guests: I am delighted to be here with you on Law Day. And I am honored by the presence of my friend Dean Rusk, a distinguished member of your faculty.

I speak today about the resolve of this Administration to make the advancement of human rights a central part of our foreign policy.

Many here today have long been advocates of human rights within our own society. And throughout our Nation that struggle for civil rights continues.

In the early years of our civil rights movement, many Americans treated the issue as a "Southern" problem. They were wrong. It was and is a problem for all of us. Now, as a Nation, we must not make a comparable mistake. Protection of human rights is a challenge for all countries, not just for a few.

Our human rights policy must be understood in order to be effective. So today I want to set forth the substance of that policy and the results we hope to achieve.

Our concern for human rights is built upon ancient values. It looks with hope to a world in which liberty is not just a great cause but the common condition. In the past it may have seemed sufficient to put our name to international documents that spoke loftily of human rights. That is not enough. We will go to work, alongside other people and governments, to protect and enhance the dignity of the individual.

Let me define what we mean by "human rights."

First, there is the right to be free from governmental violation of the integrity of the person. Such violations include torture; cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment; and arbitrary arrest or imprisonment. And they include denial of fair public trial, and invasion of the home.

Second, there is the right to the fulfillment of such vital needs as food, shelter, health care, and education. We recognize that the fulfillment of this right will depend, in part, upon the stage of a nation's economic development. But we also know that this right can be violated by a Government's action or inaction—for example, through corrupt official processes which divert resources to an elite at the expense of the needy, or through indifference to the plight of the poor.

Third, there is the right to enjoy civil and political liberties—freedom of thought, of religion, of assembly; freedom of speech; freedom of the press; freedom of movement both within and outside one's own country; freedom to take part in government.

Our policy is to promote all these rights. They are all recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a basic document which the United States helped fashion and which the United Nations approved in 1948. There may be disagreement on the priorities these rights deserve, but I believe that, with work, all of these rights can become complementary and mutually reinforcing.

The philosophy of our human rights policy is revolutionary in the intellectual sense, reflecting our Nation's origin and progressive values. As Archibald MacLeish wrote during our Bicentennial a year ago, "The cause of human liberty is now the one great revolutionary cause. . . ."

THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA: ENDING THE HEGEMONIC PRESUMPTION

By Abraham F. Lowenthal

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THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA

President Carter before the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States [OAS].

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Permanent Council, Mr. Secretary General [Alejandro Orfila of Argentina], Permanent Observers of the OAS, Chiefs of the Specialized Organizations and Agencies, and distinguished guests:

Hace tres años, tuve el honor y placer de hablar ante de la Asamblea General de la OEA celebrada en mi estado de Georgia. Igual que en Atlanta, hoy seguiré el consejo de mis compañeros, que opinan—para el beneficio de buenas relaciones—sería mejor que yo no hablar en español hoy.

[Translation: Three years ago I had the honor and pleasure of speaking before the General Assembly of the OAS held in my State of Georgia. As I did then in Atlanta, I will today follow the advice of my friends, who think that—in the interest of good relations—it would be better for me not to speak in Spanish today.]

Since I can also speak English, I'll shift to that language.

That day in Atlanta, three years ago, I shared with you some of the thoughts that my wife and I had brought back from our visits to several of the American states. I spoke particularly for the need for constant cooperation, consultation, and harmony among the nations of this hemisphere. I believe that just as strongly today as President of the United States as I did three years ago as Governor of Georgia.

I am delighted to be with you in this beautiful House of the Americas. For nearly three decades the OAS has stood for mutual respect among sovereign nations for peace and the rule of law in this hemisphere. The OAS Charter pledges us to individual liberty and social justice. I come here now to restate our own commitment to those goals.

The challenge before us today, however, is

not just to reaffirm those principles but to find ways to make them a reality. To do this we must take account of the changes in our relationships that have taken place over the last 10 years, and we must candidly acknowledge the differences that exist among us. We must adapt our current policies and institutions to those changes so that we can pursue our goals more effectively.

As nations of the "New World," we once believed that we could prosper in isolation from the "Old World." But since the Second World War, in particular, all of us have taken such vital roles in the world community that isolation would now be harmful to our own best interests and to other countries. Our joining in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs are all signs that we understand this. So is the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which Raul Prebisch of Argentina made into an important forum of the developing world. Venezuela is now cochairing the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation. The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America is the source of many creative ideas on development throughout the world. The leaders of many Latin American nations have been the driving force behind the improving North-South negotiations. In all these ways the nations of Latin America were among the first in our changing world to see the importance of adapting global institutions to the new realities of our day.

The problems and the promises of our region have become as diverse as the world itself. The economies of most Latin American nations have been developing rapidly, although, of course, at different rates. Some have an impressive rate of growth. Some—a few—are among the poorest in the developing world. Some have abundant energy resources; others are desperately short of energy. Some of our countries export primary products

Long time friends -

I have not tried to say it
any

Thought helpful in
press on domestic mail.

If I can be helpful
Ladies first hand to I -

not just in general, but
in specifics -

Why closer to Castro -
opened dialogue with
Cuba - that is all - No
other way - Even if
many differences & problems
Marlene

Don't know in defense
of human rights -

I don't know. It is
not an issue of my
husband alone - committed to
want to work on 'mole' - total
basis

Jaye Jayce

uncomfortable about
feminism —

Not
an answer

I didn't think about
being a woman in the

peanut warehouse

I'm glad I'm a
woman

Questions in Congress
About amendment —

Mateo Manauwa

Abstract
partially blind
oil?

human rights -
looking closely
good record at home
refugees will if people

Judge -
1 - develop personal
relationship between family &
heads of state
2 - to discuss foreign policy
of my husband - that
understand
3 - to consent with
let them know they are
individual, cooperate
closely

We want coop & input
on regional as well as that -

Any changes in for policy?

I hope I have made some
first steps towards - closer
relationship - to let them
know - opened some
dialogue -

Dow - a very
special relationship with
gov - in tangible -
when Kissinger in Brazil
terminology - I said
as matter of principle

RSC -

Jose Cabranes - Mental Health
Commission - Tell John to
hold rep?

Mrs. Blanquita Perez
Met in Cabinet Room "borrowed today" ①
Mrs. P.
Has office in other wing of house, ~~at~~
~~in the~~

"working meeting" about social
action plans in V. (Mrs P)

- 1) Ayacucho Inta.
- 2) organize marginal slum areas
in hills - Sonia Luz Rodriguez
(daughter)
(scope of decree intended to help all city areas)
- 3) del niño

When became Pres of del niño (in V
campaign) decided to help mothers &
children -

Way helping - coordination of day
care centers with Fundacomun -
children 0-5-

Fundacomun - (decree?)

Mrs.
Sonia
Rodriguez

"The Children's Fdn of Venezuela"

(2)

Fundacion del Niño - private "the dayca-
Institution, 13 yrs. old, expanding. ^{home}
started as a way to "brighten Xmas ~~for~~
for children" - now

full care of 20,000 children of mostly
working mothers - Mrs. Perez is Pres.

Private but now has official Contributions -
Other two are gov. funded. -

Use existing resources - buildings
used are day care centers - mothers &
volunteers in charge! Early years -
preventive & curative health - diet -
medical checkups. - Educational
experience - Incorporates family -
Select place unit 2 team finds
needy children & mothers to volunteer -
then send in teachers, nurse, etc. -
Cardiac & interior & other metropolitan areas.
doctors, psychologists, attorneys -
short documentary -

pre school - sewing - mobile units for
preventive medicine -
sewing machine
program

may children is 5. We call them (3)
"homes." ~~instead of centers~~ - Film
"Very sad - but the reality, medical work."
"Do you have people volunteer their
homes?" - RSC.

3 years ago, had to promote - but great
care about home & mother -

Law students - can they get academic
credit? Mrs Vance

Work is supervised, not only in law,
but in dentistry. - yes.

Mrs Sonia Rodriguez (daughter)

Funda Comuna (see brief paper)

from '74 - Community development increased -
Decree 332 - made nat'l coordinator of
effort to settle areas (barrios) ringing
the cities -

Goal is to use service, therefore
integrate people (comuneros) into main
economy.

Handcomm -

(4)

- 1) selects area) 2) ^{discusses} ~~selects~~ services needed

RDC leaves - Mrs Vance takes over asking g.

3) pinpoints problems - coordinated

with government, goes to others + coordinates

coordinates community development projects -

goal is for slum dwellers to have access
to all services - Police unit -

Legal aid center - social workers + technical
training -

10:40 - retired to another

room - asked Mrs Vance +
staff to continue.

(5)

social fuel .
Technical + financial
resistance

~~Dr Ruth Lomax de Almeida~~
Juscelino Kubitschek has put
not only in govt. Secretaries
on 7. Women -
As "man to man"

~~Almost as important as nationalization~~
of oil and iron. See
an extraordinary program of
~~training~~ training human resources -
In honor of

The new Agencies will use
science + technology to fight
the problems. -

Designed as democratic plan
to develop scientific + technical areas
low + medium income areas
where students drawn from

Agacucho

(6)

Program also meant to "democratize" -
12,000 fellows, 70% from interior
in low & middle income group.

It is first time in Venezuela L/A
program of such magnitude.

U.S. - Total of 12,000 fellows
7,000 abroad, 5,000 in Venezuela
3800 chose ^{to study} fully in U.S.

US - program -

the 3800 fellows - because of
urgency - helped by Intnl Educ Inst. -
delegation in NY + 4 regional
offices - taking over Institute.

32 countries of world.

In Venezuela - when come back will -
placement office.

Programmed evaluated by the co. - (7)

Mass media by journalist -

Aspects - Investment in Education -
Training of human resources.

Italy, England, International,

Also not only human resources -
different culture - an
international experiment -

US -

105 -

Germany, France, N America

35% women in programs
Hope to increase to 50% -

Post grad abroad -

more
The women responsible

adapt easier
Complain less
Mature -

Scholarships

- 1) forms throughout
- 2) selection Committee
- 3) Grade, place of study,
social & economic status
- 4) Computer selection
- 5) psychol, aptitude, individual

great pressure to get scholarships -

Hope awakened - by govts -

15,000 - rotating scholarships -

Recitation

(9)

fellows - tell us about aspirations -
Area - country - place - In past
Ontl Educ Inst. - At present,
to apply themselves - to make
own selection - Own efforts -

Balance a lack of objectivity in (lost)
 present or future arms race

Our military procurement totally
 tied to balance in zone, not security -
 We in no way wish any violence for
 conflict in this region - peacefully &
 dialogue must solve.

Within these concepts, underline just to
 request for US to balance balance of power - ^{in this} [area]
 Peru in mind strategic impact of Peru.

I would like to recall, Peru taken
 military agreements; then Colombia
 reactivating Andean Pact countries to
 curtail arms -

Also, ^{commission} tripartite, Chile, Peru &
 Bolivia, for limitations of arms -
 1st meeting held - 2nd "these days"

The Govt. of Peru prepared to
 support all initiatives & interpretations
^{limitations of} on arms can always count on Peru -

In connection, peaceful uses of nuclear
 materials some time ago -

Knowing what present policies of JC are, & what Peru wants & thinks, great possibility of harmony - This can be done by availing ourselves of substantive agreements noted today by two govt.

We believe to develop Peru & friends, essential element is peace - w/o peace, result a diversion of govt, & resources of govt - development principal & cardinal interest of Peru.

3) Economic -

The economic atmosphere ^{Strong countries} strong countries at London & (Paris)

stabilization should be basis, but no substitute

We feel world faces serious crisis
Lending underdeveloped just -
If so way to meet, very bad -

We think key issues:

(12)

- prices of raw materials
- int'l financing for development & indebtedness of poor countries

E.g. Peru - have 3.5 billion external debt - not so much volume, but structure

- What I mean, largest portion on payments of on short-term debts -

For Peru, problem began in 1965, when external credits largely frozen -
Intro Intl - World Bank - no more soft loans - 1968-71 - For most part, hard, short-term loans -

On these aspects, not only information -
but I was Minister of economy & finance at that time.

In meetings - London Paris - policy of (see plus)
stabilization, specific support is given to
Don't + its policy -

The Intl Mon Fund - excessively technical
orientation - does not measure social
& political consequences.

Here - sincerity - paradox for us & 13
also MS-a-vis for Carter -

1) stabilizing policy by IMF requiring
hard economic measures - if applied
here, would affect Peru - ergo serious
political + social upheavals + disturbances -
ergo, govt. would have to be repressed -
Therefore stabilizing contradiction between
IMF + ~~the~~

Here in Peru - very imp't point

Relationships with US -

In general terms, ^{in terms of relationship of} U.S. are full
range from very good up to excellent in some
fields.

→ Grief -- Many problems already
overcome to reappropriation - one is
within Kene agreement - allowed for
payments -

Lata Marcona - successfully
grief - still a small problem -
minor - working on it solved
soon -

US firms in Peru, only Grief -

External + ^{foreign} policy in genl -
 Have relationships with all countries in
 world -

Within genl. concept, priority with L/A,
 + broad American framework.

Within ^{foreign} policy, do not favor
 bloc politics, or axis of powers, L/A as
 a whole - we are connected to
 rest of world.

I think in bi-lateral relations, personal
 contacts imp. - Vance + La Puente -

Now 2nd dialogue - we believe
 necessary to continue - Have invited

JC to Peru - Understood his
 problems, but reiterated invitation -
 not a formal, but protocol, but
 from system.

de la Puente - Vance

15

In conclusion, repeat, all I have
said is heavily + truly policy of
P. Govt. at this point -
Directly + with sincerity -

RSC - Pleased with release
of prisoners - Complimented him -
Wanted to hear more
about Zupa Mara

Human Rights -

Jimmy thinks best way is to work
thru institutions - e.g. Inter Am
Comm on H Rights - Increase budget -
Autonomous - OAS - Grenada
Also Amer convention on H. R. - I signed
it -

"Show the world we're serious in
this hemisphere." RSC

RSC - I know you're sincere +
I understand your position -
Aware tensions building up -
Sent officials to different countries -
Neighbors looking for some kind
of signal - Can we help you signal
to them that you're not aggressive -

President

very important

We have relations - not only govt but
~~and not~~ armed forces in connection -
Min / Def Chile - + PM / Peru in
Santiago - Also an officers program -
Holidays in Peru for each armed
forces - On May 2, Chilean
Generals + Colonels - In Arequipa.
Chilean commander - permanent
communication between higher officers -
Lower in Chile - Not just words -
but rapprochement -
In Ecuador, →

In Ecuador, only a few days
 of officers in visiting new
 installations bringing oil in from
 jungle - In N, also, Calvary met
 Cochagones on Ecuadorian lines -
 If we do have army, it is to
 defend territory, strategic balance -
 Will not tolerate anyone touching
 a centimeter of our territory.
 In just a few days, Bolivian
 fr. min. will be here to talk
 to ours. -

RSC. - How can we help - e.g.
 Ayacucho? status?

pressed for telephone - press
 meeting the others - problems

Diario Universal

Seacelors, ready to live up to
 Agreements announcements -
 Trilateral commission - meetings of
 Military commands - active -
 etc etc

We are very concerned from
 continued attacks from hostile
 attacks in neighboring countries
 Also need assurances, from
 time to time - two way street -
 Just this week sent for Min. Editorial
 paper from Geneva - the war

Peru press respectful with neighbors -
 also true of Chilean press.

We would like efforts toward us -
 Conflicts centering on us - the
 outside currents for us -

To be explicit - we think some
 countries may try to maintain this
 for domestic situation: (politics)

One last point, we felt our
last year campaign waged
by arms supplier in Europe -
France, England, U.S.

Alleged treaty with U.S.
Coordinated policy carried out
by arms suppliers -

Todman

Until Dec of last year, discussions
of political nature were held & what
chances now?

Pres. We have permanent policy of openness to Ecuador -
Also trip to Venezuela & Colombia - Wanted
to go to Ecuador - front went into action -
Velasco Ibarra related trip to 1940 problem -
Also for minister pursuing efforts in
this connection - I don't think U.S. were
informed re peace - it is factor in
balance of power in L.A. Peru is
big country in concept of L.A., so we
have made maximum efforts -
We now engaged in commission to help Ecuador
move thru Amazon to ocean -

Ecuadorians immature &
 missed excellent initial agreement -
 You brought it up - We are worthy
 & independent not to bring it up -

RSC - What about working thru OAS -
 with J. taking active part - maybe some
 rules could be changed to help -
 Jose Duran suggested to me that
 maybe if OAS set up committees to
 work together. Maybe we could work
 thru OAS - . ?

Pres

position, realistic, practical

In gen. within continent hole of OAS can -

anything with machinery - Solid piece -
 Peru behind - But we must think &
 consider if it doesn't exist.

map If Pres wants to go up & make
 more active, will be behind -

Be in } Have been very active - in
 Peruvian } last few years absolute -
 In beginning, conservative & subordinate
 to U.S. A - but in a different concept

must change in step by step bases -
solution now lies within Audean
group - Present mean conduct
be - Audean best means concerns -
But if problem grows in size,
broader org would be better -

Collective Economic Security related
to peace.

There is a relationship - Ec, Soc, +
pol. rights - If you have economic
security.

RSC
I understand perfectly - I has
always said Economics (last)
here of.

Trying to see if other way we
can help - (She pushed too hard?)

Pres Angel terms our relations maintained, but
you want has allowed you to have understanding
of here + dialogue of 2 / A - That you
permit will allow you to communicate -
This will give us - positive manner -
not only bi-laterally - but soon
expecting it's ideas into reality -
absolute agreement - single point of
discrepancy - can't think of single one - It would
seem easy to build bi-lateral - Most
impt - Remains position not able to be

understood -

Carry message back -
principal - message -

RSC - what answer on H. rights?

Expressed his intention to sign
in nod of his head to de la
Puente - . . . Yes

RSC (sweetly?)
Is possibility of arms to be
reduced in this area?

No part of any underdeveloped country can wait to
fail to put resources for development if
reasonable balance of power in region -
at same time, necessary for political
framework - uniformity -

You mentioned OAS - going down in
recent years, partly because of OAS -

It would be worthwhile to breathe life
back into OAS - leading to détente -
but to build up to what L/A framework -
not old OAS but new OAS -

PSC brought up (23)
 ~~illicit~~ traffic of narcotics -

We are not only concerned - actively
Cabinet - level common - heads,
Sec, Trade, security to study
problem - very serious - progress -
new draft decree law - legislation
has very dispense - new law cover
all aspects -

When de l. p went to UN
genl. assembly (Mr. Sklaughtman)
suggestion - cooperation - \$200 million
of crop substitution - involves
very heads for America -
The Pres. gave clear instructions to
deal with & cooperate. —

Prisoners
15 or 16 prisoners here
^{these persons}
We hope can come to trial as
quickly as possible.

They are all doing trapperies —
About to be tried. —

The head Declaration

For Mrs R Carter

a spiritual tie
for reciprocal understanding.

He spoke ~~with~~
directly ^{with} sincerity ^{with great honesty}
about human rights,
Arms, economic ^{situation} &

Biological Concerns.

He talked with eloquence about
The peaceful Goals ^{Foundation}
his nation - The ~~base~~
foreign policy ⁱⁿ ~~of~~ ^{serve}.

RSC asked him to
support us in all human
rights effort & to help set
examples -

Woman

Ford Fund, Unesco,
Fuellbriget & AID

helping to preserve beautiful
textiles from disintegrating -
new laboratory

Shows when not called for
Some 2500 BC.

Pre-Colombian Textiles in
Museum in Washington

Schedule

What kind of Pres do
we have?

Heavily head Bible in
Spanish - teach in
Church -

New morality -
Gratifying for something
beside Watergate
"refreshing"

Exciting to see - one the past
offered say he prayed for
each other day - One note
made Spanish in letter to him -
one to me - He can
read newspaper, can't understand

Third Indit -
businessman
Head of PC of Commerce
American School

1. ^{RC} not a new interest (LA)
many years

2. ^{RC} relations w/ Latin America
usually described
as words for new policy
followed by a do-
nothing ~~period~~ ^{period} ~~policy~~
Hope this isn't same
case:

3. Priest: Arrival
Statement wonderful-
USDS officer says)

4. ^{Should} Trip/serve to
make Americans
better informed
about L.A. Increase
exchanges.

R.C. I intend to
talk about the trip
a lot when I get home -

She described exchange
prog. betw GA + Peruam-
buca. (200 GA $\rightarrow$ Recife
+ vice versa - 10 days
charter plane)

Since 1973 -

It works - After
contact w/a country
one is always
interested.

Lennis team, ag. team, former
lawyer -

I hope I get to come back
Peru -

RSC

(11)

So pleased - Beloya at sugar
So pleased I was there that day
responded in two days

magnificent rep. of present
overview of I + countries of world

I know our ^{of}
more open + wider approach

global, regional + between our countries

Our people prize individuality
cannot act ^{about} at home way people won't like

Historic time forward -
extend relationship with all -
Treat them, consult them,
individuality, involve in global
decisions

special feeling for Z/A
met a new feeling -
glad I could come

Recognize Rhee & others leadership
in N-S dialogue - urge you to continue
Constructive role,

3 pts. -

- 1) wider participation
- 2) human rights
- 3) end spectre of war, waste
of armaments, nuke as well as conventional -
once & over of - armed eliminate

Last thing - attended Protocol 1 - Hallabro J.

To reduce arms - use resources other ways, and
prevent spread of weapons -

Arms transfer - Not to blame speech

- 1) to reduce arms every year
- 2) not to be first to introduce
- 3) to seek cooperation of purchasers
& suppliers in restraints

It's here we need your cooperation
 Your members ^{regularly} concerned about your
 arms build up
 we are ^{about the} concerned about the spiraling effect -
~~the~~ ^{the} spiraling effect concerns us ^{too} very much.

In for OAS speech he applied these points to La

1) sovereignty, and desire to
~~and~~ ^{within} to work in OAS -

3) human rights -

4) pledge of support of Ayacucho
 Declaration - a shining example to
 be followed

very much to talk about issues -
 seek together to cooperate -
 I shall be here to talk about
 these issues - & others -

President

(4)

I listen with great attention - also
like to use memo -

On points I'm about to make I think
you'll get many answers to ^{your} questions.

I thought we'd deal with our thoughts -

a) human rights b) preoccupation
by you by this "suppressed" arms build up -
c) economic nature d) How we
view our bi-lateral relationship with U.S.
vis-a-vis overall foreign policy -

"I would like to say what we say here is
in absolute sincerity ^{when a} Direct policy -
Nothing to lie about. Always tell
the truth."

1) In connection with ^{Human Rights} h. r., first, Sen ^{Demands}
totally accept aspects of h. r. in U.N.
Charter - a total commitment.

In connection, would like you to
transmit to Pres Carter full cooperation
support with human rights & strengthen
Inter Amer Commission of O.A.S.

(5)

In Kenya since 68, ^{going thru} process of
necessary structural changes - whole
set of reforms - all peaceful - for
economic, social educational nature -

In 2nd phase of revolutionary process - ^{in order of}
diligent of Dam heading, we are
making certain rectifications - appropriate
ones - w/o losing philosophy but
adapting.

all of these aspects of global nature
in social + economic plan -
in Super Computer -

Later avail self of copy of plan -

This plan placed before citizens -
2 months receiving suggestions observations -
now secretariat analyzing these -

In other words, plan submitted
to people for ~~plan~~ opinion - first
time in history of Kenya presented
to people for their approval.

16

We have also held dialogues with
social & political groups - Here in
Palace held dialogues - we hear
them, they us -

This opening to pol parties, e.g. Pres.
Belarunde having public meeting in
Aregrippa.

As regards to composition of
Cabinet - 2 ^{official} ^{imp.} by civilians - ^{last}
for minister, other Mr. Dias - (?)
(e.g. - economic?)

Since last year, by necessity, state
of nat'l emergency - to suppress control on
St. of & still in effect -

"Revolutionary humanism" have
not vocation for repression - Not
massive but individual ^{repression}, not easy
to defend.

With this - first h.r.

(7)

End subject, Mr Zupa Mendes
plan, have decided to end by
1980 —

How proceed - opinion of govt.
which I consider of great import "amistados."

I sincerely want understood, Peru's
vocation is not, never been war like - nor
aggressive - this must be light house of our
guiding our strategy.

no doubt, like any country with
national conscience, e.g. U.S. -
we have our principles of Sovereignty &
Independence.

Our history demonstrates Peru a
peace loving country.

On contrary, Peru has suffered
cruel territorial aggressions - lost
much territory.

- We have case of Chilean aggression
which caused serious problems for
our own development -

I would mention some cases -
Colombia - lost amazon area (name)
This was Peruvian territory

Conflict of 1940 - Ecuador - We did
intend engage in certain progression on
border - but E. penetrating from E, +
had reached garrison at Lina - then
mounted defence - at that point
Protocol of Rio deaty that established
borders of Ec. + Peru -

all of this shows - Peru in no way
aggressive country

With respect to Ec we are
advocating much rapprochement - Police
complementary zones

border irrigation
2 rivers that flow in same basin

We call border integration -
not a line of separation + struggle,
but mutual assistance.

Ec sometimes engages in
political incursions over border not
recognizing Rio Protocol - We
respect all treaties + conventions

Fully prepared to apply to Rio Protocol
 1 Dmpt. ^{Clause} - navigation' River ^{from the Amazon} ~~to~~ on
 Amazon - We have no objection
 with complying to this clause -

no strategic offensive plan - all - all
 are defensive. All we must bear in
 mind our strategic set. more complicated
 than others in LA.

The press in genl, US & L/A, has
 been up floating & arms build up.

We have procured weapons over last phase -
 some from USSR. — Fundamentally,
 the reason why this procurement from USSR, no
access to US arms market.

The media in connection with USSR
 expressed fear that bought from USSR,
 Communist ideology ~~could~~ infiltrate
 Peru - We accept pluralism - the
 Peruvians can think what they want - the
 Communists have party - name but -
 Inside outside can think what they
 want, inside nothing that
 is not adapted to Peruvian reality -

Topic

re n. Convention Ratified

9:40 AM

Perez

Re OAS Convention

(1)

Increase in budget OAS?

We can announce ^{don} a greater contribution
from V. (P)

U.N. Disarmament - surely need some
(help) in Polanco - but need to

We could suggest a special meeting,
provided that don't go to Commission.

Oktober, Lopez, Perez - strengthening - needs -

Tomorrow will talk to Lopez on
phone. (Perez.)

U. N. Niemenen -

Infrared should be supra national

N.M. should be - very inst.

Turned that J.C. - in print
Statement -

We will announce in Washington -
We need jointly support Costa Rica

Caribbean - what ideas?

Basic problem economic. Must set
up a coop. program, tiny countries
will be anarchical as dominated by the

Persons Colombia, Mexico, Canada, V,
might be very interesting for work
to exchange views on problems of
Cooperation -

Another aspect - language -

Caribbean dominated by Sp speaking

Small islands)

We want to see how we can create Spanish
Language Schools - Unity in
language -

←
←
RSC

Here, off coast, the Dutch Antilles, Curacao,
very small, very poor - each wants
independence - but must be united -
Collective Line - Channel funds thru
some Caribbean ^{american} Bank system -

We are members - We could lead
bank cooperation -

The bank is serious - We would
strengthen bank - Confidence they
using bank they have started

announce on certain date

OPEC rules.

It has proved itself as much as it has
you - ~~you~~ can be changed.

The truth is in practice, not during V.
But we consider a serious inconvenience
on US part. —

"This a 1974 Trade act." RSC

Imp'd to keep confidential —

working quietly with Congress

Can't promise —

Public statements would hurt now

Ecuador & U.

Misc — I think US govt. should
clearly take members to Congress —
this discrimination does more
harm to US than to US —

Inconceivable —
very much damages image of U.S.

In the minds of public, OPEC + that's it.
 Hope I will have something for you in 2 weeks -

The reporters asked me about prices
 in OPEC - I wanted to ask them if
 US going to maintain prices on manufacture
 for goods we import.

Energy - Venezuela has to give broadcast
 guarantee to U.S. that

- Have to maintain reserves at
 highest level -

- Capacity of exportation in case
 of emergency

We believe replacement of Brenco for
 Burt - urgent + The U.S. has to
 Corporate with us - Technological exchange ^{to replace} this

(C)

This will generate large amt in case of
Emergency.

We share concept - ^{It's} Retention is Scarce -
We must Conserve ^{so} - It will last longer.

I have set for ourselves a goal of
200,000 barrels per day - Could do 400,000 -
True - We follow OPEC principles.

Inside try to be moderating influence -
OPEC has been a tool to try to
Convince industrialized countries to
reach certain agreements on trade with
justice & equity -

For many years, Oil \$1 per barrel
This is why trying

Not all
this per
need to
double amt -

CIEC
 In Paris refused to accept proposal to discuss
 energy - did not discuss energy as
 problem apart others -

JC's speech on energy realistic - P
 It's price will oblige conservation
 England + Norway asking for oil
 at higher prices to CPEC -

Agenda for Jormig

1. Energy
2. Also talk about technological
 exchange in exploiting Ores, co, fuel.
 Coal, geothermal, nuclear, solar -

Cuba - Cuba + Africa

May 1959 yesterday, Cuban problem

Restored situation in Africa worries -

When went to mid-East & Iran - Has

all countries except. Soviet penetration

into ^{so} Africa strong & firm - USSR at

least in Soviet supports all kind movements -

This means non-comm groups seek

USSR - If situation continues,

Cuba which has ^{so} public interest -

Is interfering to gain affection & being

in Caribbean countries -

African nations make decision &
clarity - to that extent Cuba will
detach itself from Africa -

Danger in Carib. is obvious -

With USSR - Cooperating Jamaica, Guyana
 & others - We're doing very little to
 offset this -

As to renewal of relations - it's difficult
 to imagine Cuba in OAS - In
 charter, membership requires democratic -
 countries - If charter, in future,
 can be modified - Now, nobody
 wants Cuba - Poor normalization good
 for our side - Cuba needs to
 resume

Presence of US in Havana, Cairo
 For US - Carter takes many
 steps, quickly -

The Cubans have told me will
 NOT resume until blockade eliminated -
 Could be simultaneous thing - ^{no blockade} new relations

Florida Terrorists - In D.R. + Venezuela -
 Will be hard to control if relations maintained -
 Think can control Castro better ^{if we have} relations

Obligatory deadlines for end of
 White goods in S Africa - generally
 movement will grow

Rhodesia, Namibia + S Africa
 Has to be careful policy for S Africa

This year, ^{Singapore} Pres of Singapore coming to US
 One of three we

↓
 A very free exchange between US, Venezuela,
 D.R. as well - Same can control
 movement of terrorists.

to discuss with Jimmy

(11)

Belize - is a problem - most dangerous -
Guatemala does not want to cede Belize -
I've been trying to mediate - succeeded -
Price agreed to border -

Necessary not only for G. B. but for
+ 715 to convince Guatemala that we
will support Belize's independence -
Cuba might interfere - possible in
Jamaica & making things up - ^{OAS} Jamaica

Treaty of El Estor - very categorical
Also in Jamaica being up problem -

Name

(12)

Belize

Haiti

Should get ahead & make statement -

non-intervention

defense of human rights -

Minister -

The NS dialogue did not end - but
a beginning - Only 19 out of 177 were
developing -

Now we go to U.N. -

Will proceed into whole body.

"We expected more" (from US)

More far-reaching - (limiting factors - Congress)



Pace of progress

\$1 million for dist. relief - For one year?
No one time

US going to ^{APD} provide aid - Intend to
Multiply by 5 in next 10 years -

19 of us did not confront -

It is not just helping us - you need us

We are prepared to use oil as an
instrument -

Multi-laterally within OPEC:

N. B. Mechanism - No detente with
East if not supported by S. as well.

Problem of Panama Canal -

Direct info Torreyes - each will -

One danger - establishment in treaty
for priority of warships - in case of war -
But to say so in treaty can cause
problems -

I understand that this is a political
necessity in the State. We understand
we have to help - Panama would
become a problem

Danger of war - Chile + Peru

No other solution - ^{to} ~~order~~ ^{to} sea
in Bolivia - We could offer Chile,
Peru + Bolivia - upper plan of
development -

At present, Peru going thru a

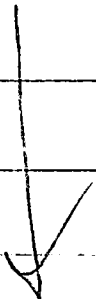
(15)

Right now Chile expansive - but Peru
hard line -

Pres ^{moralis} Bermudez - he needs greater control
over own govt. - in order to work
with Bolivia - Do open economic help
would solve -

Bolivia would be willing to accept
strip by sea - with all 3 countries
administering -

Transnational Company ethics -



Would be worthwhile to discuss in:

My to U.N. delegation —

Our impression —

JC - memo on this idea —

Terrarium Conce

Conservation of resources

New path for

Foreign Minister - Escobar Salas
Pres -

Minister of Economy - Greg Guerrero
~~Andres~~ CIEC -

Ambassador to WCh.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mary Hoyt:

FYI.

rita

A Briefing on Jamaica!

DAVID BERGER, P. A., ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1622 LOCUST STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19103

(215) 732-8000

May 16, 1977

Mrs. Rosalyn Carter
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Carter:

First, I should like to thank you on behalf of my wife, Dr. Harriet Berger, and me for the delightful evening we spent with the President and you at the Pond House, Plains, Georgia, on October 6, 1976.

Second, I have just returned from Kingston, Jamaica, where I learned from Prime Minister Michael Manley of your impending Jamaican visit on May 30, 1977. I hope that by writing you I can give you some up to date information which I have obtained by my visits with Mr. Manley, his mother, Mrs. Edna Manley, members of his cabinet and other Jamaicans of all walks of life.

If the following comments do not accord with official briefings, I will understand. The disparity, if any, could be grounded on inaccurate perception or narration. Based on my almost 20 years experience in Jamaica I have confidence in my own observations and recollections. With respect, therefore, I suggest the following:

1. Jamaica is a developing country whose transnational importance far transcends its size and insularity.
2. Jamaica has important geographical and political status.
3. Jamaica has great potential in its multi-faceted population.
4. Jamaica is fundamentally religious. The largest denominational church group is Baptist.
5. Having said that, I recognize that Jamaica has come upon hard times. The energy crisis so eloquently described by President Carter has hit Jamaica harder than most countries, developing or developed.
6. A country suffering from over 25 per cent average unemployment, illiteracy and malnutrition obviously requires social change.
7. The present government under Michael Manley is trying hard to achieve a modest social change. In its simplest and starkest terms

*Thank &
return letter
to me*

Mrs. Rosalyn Carter

May 16, 1977

this social change is the uniform enforcement of tax and currency laws. A small percentage of middle and upper class Jamaicans resent this. And they are leaving Jamaica in droves and are contributing to its poor image. These people with brains, education and resources are precisely those who should remain to restructure a fair, equitable, humane and economically prosperous Jamaica.

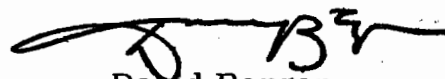
8. I strongly commend to you Prime Minister Michael Manley. He is a real world leader. His intellect, education and experience match his charisma. He is committed to the preservation of human rights as demonstrated by his appointment (after consultation with Mr. Seaga the Opposition leader) of an Ombudsman to investigate and correct governmental and bureaucratic injustice.

9. Also, I commend to you his mother, Edna Manley. A world famous sculptor, she has spent a lifetime helping Jamaica and Jamaicans of all classes, color and social position. She alone is responsible for the remarkable position Jamaica holds in the world of painting, sculpture, dance, theatre and music. Over 40 years ago she discerned the indigenous, cultural potential of Jamaicans. Its realization as demonstrated by the exhibition at the National Gallery in Devon House, Kingston, is a tribute to her.

Forgive me for writing this long letter. To paraphrase Pascal (simply did not have time to write you a short one!).

With expressions of continued esteem, admiration and affection from Harriet and me, I am

Sincerely,



David Berger

5/7/77

Venezuela
Bic Lura (Sale)
Duo Bond

(1)

History - Simon Bolivar - symbol of relationship LA-US

July 5 - Independence Day

Bolivar did our independence - tension -

Spanish saw Venezuela as backwater - but "el dorado"

Always a mystery.

But during 19th century - never developed class or aristocracy -
leaders not elitist - self made men -

very open society -

very nouveau riche -

very anti agriculture/land -

Gomez dominated until he died - 30's

until 1945

Unlike others, never a democratic experience -

Romulo Betancourt - a power in establishing ^{concept} democracies
in L/A.

Basically,

unequal - political compromise - not ideological - strongly egalitarian
but corrupted by wealth -

Lushness - Consumption - elegance - republic -

But - a vital sense of political participation -

party relates to people - even the corrupt -

Bro. Perez - very attractive - called a man of energy -

he's not educated, intellectual, very conservative,

politically instinctive, symbolizes Ven Society -
lacks a spiritual root

Venezuela -

5/7/17 (2)

strength & weakness of resource rich - Cultural desert -
key is enthralled by human rights, non proliferation,
energy approach - relates to JC -

A man who did not know foreign policy -

His third world posture - Venezuelan seen as rich, lush
country - he must be ⁱⁿ forefront - vocal - he
represents country with wealth - ergo quiet -

Irony - affinity with Jamaica - same approach to open soc.

Why do they support OPEC? - action in broad terms

One reason not mil. dictatorship - they've satisfied military -

97% of foreign exchange earnings

60% budget

30% GNP

Venezuela exports oil to other countries, leaving help
payment in countries as loaned money (at high
rates)

1974 - iron nationalized
Jan 1, 1976 - oil nationalized

5/7/77

(3)

Domestic Political Scene

In Venezuela start to politic for '78-'79 -

1) AD - Perez - Betancourt ~~Democrat~~ ^{Pinetua Ordaz}
Acción Democrática

2) Rafael Caldera or Calvo
Social Christian COPEI

Schedule
←

3) Mas - new - inst.
Socialist - Herrera

US
Psychologically, oriented to U.S. - consumer patterns etc -

International Scene - very active, leader in OPEC,

Schedule
←

OPEC - founded by Perez Alfonso - Idealist, Conservative -
student of Alinsky - likes in commune -

Cuba - Panama Canal -

RSC

Will expect great receptivity &
warm relationships.

5/7/77 (4)

What trip will bring?

good time to go { 1) North-South dialogue in Paris
2) Perez's visit
3) Paris OPEC meeting

Panama Canal issue — Some military wanted to overthrow ^{Torres} Perez stopped them —
very close relationship — Could become a critical person for us. Perez playing middle role —

oil an issue — oil is heart of society, but do not understand the issue of oil — ^{scholar} minister of mines & hydrocarbons ←
strategically imp't to us —

leadership in L/A —
an issue

Talk to Bob about exclusion of amendment — OPEC —
Trade Act of 1974

Trade Act of 1974 — Provided

Education concerns one of largest
Perez sending out people for scholarships —

not employed
not industrialized
not educated
a last chance time

12 million -

Developing Country -

(5)

Cuba - the relationship of J & V.

"perception"

Cubaans determined - self reliance

✓ have made changes - have stood up to US.

They see structure - do not want strings, but structure -

{ L/A - Liberty is ambiguous
dignity is not - nor self reliance
A great appeal is that Cuba has dignity.

Manuel Rangel - OAS.
Bob Chatten - NSA.

5/5/77 (1)

Will need before we go - specific steps we are taking to
implement policy (see 2 below)

We will be going - To consult with them on policy
a two-way flow

The North-South Issue most imp't

a) trade - impacts directly on US concerns
(significant demands for
aid diminishing)

commodities, debt, credit - ^{wild price} fluctuations

b) political - have been treated as 2nd class

ASST Sec State - Terence Todman
W. W. Schoel - Abraham Lomendhal
State - - Luigi Einaudi

Themes of OAS speech

1) respect for individuality & sovereignty
(we have heretofore molded to our needs)
(do nothing there we would not do at home)
diversity - different systems - acceptance of differences

2) reiteration of commitment to human rights
(e.g. lifted travel bans, American Convention
of Human Rights will be signed)
human rights violated by economic, social as well as political
Inter American Commission on H.R. - JC intends to strengthen

3) Promise to consult on matters of importance
to these countries

~~limits~~

4) limitation of arms & restraint of nuclear energy
nuclear arms - Protocol 1 of Treaty (keeps us
from having arms in that area)

5) Panama - Cuba - (reciprocal features)

5/5/77

(2)

Historical aspects

W. Wilson Scholar

Cycle - always at lowebb - admin. announces new thing,
Alliance for progress, new element - etc.
We promise to pay more attention.

underlying need to find ways to bring the
problems to forefront - before they become too large.

The reasons we should care:

- 1) links ^{with} migration
- 2) major ^{world} problems need to be solved with
their help.
- 3) Can no longer expect it to happen automatically

administration has been acting from beginning - e.g. Panama,
Cuba relations, human rights and political refugees

Human Rights -

Essentially defining values we care about - Even
if can't make world the way we want it to be,
~~but~~ we can not deal with those who do not care.

Must speak out very simply

Why Argentina & Chile but not Korea? a double standard?

- 1) you have to start somewhere
- 2) lots of other interests U.S. has + we have
to establish priorities, e.g. security interests, war -
- 3) also just because we don't cut security assistance,
does not mean we don't have other
Means of showing how we feel

an outside view of adminst.

5/5/77
Wilson scholar

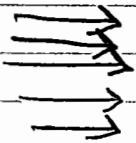
administration policy - as he understands it -
not necessarily different from other areas - global issues -
e.g. commodities, int'l debt, scientific & technical capacity -
resources, cutting military expenditures, human rights,
terrorism.

Also, realization that active cooperation of L/A
needed to deal with above - they can help -

also, it will take new changed U.S. attitudes
to understand L/A dialogue - paternalism must go.

An important step - to get the word to the U.S. employees.

Read



Nelson Rockefeller report of 1969
OAS speech
Vance speech

Rockefeller's report said military assist. needed - we say economic/social
not a global view - also a threatening approach

5/5/77 (24)
William Schollar

From historical perspective -
do not ignore the history exists -

Call attention to more generous aspects that are as a ^(schools, roads, etc.) result of NS - Interchange of culture -

Schedule

Remarks Meeting with Embassy staffs - to convey that L/A matters -
that President wants them to report what exists -

Remarks Recognize the differences and the similarities ^{as well as the} common themes

Remarks L/A needs to know about KSC, JC, and the admin. point
of view re L/A. What our global policies are.

Remarks Reconcile differences - sharing, trying & selling - different perceptions

Call Luigi - for speeches & remarks
EINANDI 632-9492

Remarks

We will work together, explain together, try very hard together,
(but we will not make great promises or expectations).
"adjustments" - to bring these people in -

Todman on Cuba

Could have concluded in NYC

demanded reciprocity

acceptance became critical to achieve equality

5/6/77

(1)

Robert Chatten - USA
Mr. Sol Linowitz
Eleanor Bunker
Clausen Flugstein - State Dept.

AP lead with "solvency".
UPI - Latin - "a new focus in L/A relations"
E & B - -
Agency FP - Human Rights

18 countries via Satellite - Eng, Sp. Part. - line
Voa - line (E.g. '950 - 530 carried in Bz)

Fuel text in 10 countries, except

Praise heavy on new directions, shifts, alterations
Respect for solvency.

Prospect of global context welcomed

Welcoming consultations - commodity arrangements

Linowitz - L/A still think of Solvency as different, special-
disparate need for reassurance
tied to by bonds not in rest of world

ghm?
4-72

They missed eloquence
quotable quotes
Latinos react to words

They are going to try to achieve
attainable goals
they think will deliver

In sum, will wait and see
consultation

5/6/77 (2)

Brazil - Gov. placed higher than human rights
advance consultation
Plata loco seq.
wait + see, ^{difficult}
Gov.
consultation
H. R.

Colombia - hum. rights + idealism

Ecuador - not on what US can offer, but own capability

Jamaica - wait + see - new policy

Peru - non intervention + Gov. stressed

Venezuela - human rights
traditional values of LA.

Costa Rica - Gov

5/6/77

(3)

Panama - Bunker

1964 - Panama broke relations - TBG consulted Truman the -
agreed to renegotiate - now in 13th year.

Twice (67-68) came close - Leaked to Chicago Sun-T-
Congress - then turned down

(71-72) fairly close -

(73) security meeting vetoed

Then (73-74) - worked out 8 principles for negotiations - in
effect abrogate (got 8 principles)

Still negot. with these guidelines -

74-75 - a. jurisdiction - phased manner over 1st 3 years - agreed
general agreement on → b. operation of canal - US has primary op - with Pan increasing
c. defense of canal - ✓ ✓ ✓ - Panama also ✓
d. status of free - privileges + immunities for military

Sticky problems - duration of treaty - 20 years op - 40 defense
Duration
Treaty - neutrality
Pot defense arrangements
a. Panama wants sooner
b. neutrality + post treaty defense -
c. Lands and waters - they want too much
d. Rights + privileges of civilians employ.

also

f. compensation (deferred until later)
g. expansion

Lenowitz - progress now or after next election

5/6/77

Panama - Linowitz

- 1) one of most explosive in for pol
- 2) security and issue
- 3) new treaty vital

Remarks
look up
"our series"

Historical

McKinley - 6 mile - 100 year - turned down
1903 - 100 perpetuity
1921 - treaty

The canal has a constituency - the treaty does not

politically unwise move - needs to be a statesman-like move.

symbolic - can we let them down after all this?

In negotiations - coming up

- 1) fair treaty
- 2) if not, proposal we can show word -

Col, Ven + C.R. - 3 countries

they need treaty for economic purposes

Cuba

5/6/77

Carmelo Mesa-Lago

- 1902 - Independence from Spain
- 1933 - Revolution - soc, ec + pol. gains
- 1944 Batista ruled Cuba
- 1944 - Free elections - dem. gov. for 8 years
- 1952 - Batista - coup d'état
- 1959 - Castro
- 1961 - Broke relations

- 1) Political
- 2) Radical
- 3) nationalization
 - agrarian reform
 - economic realignment

g. Why Cuba?

- a. Economically underdeveloped? - No.
- b. Because developed, political maturity? Yes.

g. Was Castro committed Communist?

a - no -

US embargo except for food + medicine
Became hemispheric in 1964

'75 - OAS freed members to establish relations
Now half there

'76 -

Revolution - pros + cons

A) Social good - ^{full} employment,
education, health, racial
integration, urban richness,

B) Economic disaster, sugar only answer.
C) political - challenged US + USSR
today, however, strongly influenced
by USSR.

Normalization provides an alternative to independence + USSR.

5/6/77

Mesa Lago - on Cuba

USSR - buys sugar at 3x, sells oil at half - provides military -

Cuban Glysten -

Castro blamed everything on embargo.

First American delegation - tried to obscure -

All American visitors impressed by good relations from people.

Trauma kept alive by Cuban ghettos, by media

In '60's) Cuba arena of cold war -

Cuba's military this

In '59) Nixon - Castro meeting a disaster

Angola caught US by surprise

Jan - fisheries & maritime boundaries

May - April - successfully included - plus other issues.

no formal negotiations until embargo

But] "American Interest" section in Havana + VS / VS

would consider release US prisoners + humanitarian
if we lifted embargo

more frequent visits by US Cubans

more liberal immigration policy

5/6/77

Equality and reciprocity stressed - US/Cuba

We have engaged - but long, slow road

1.8 billion claims for property nationalized } a big
corporate & private claims } issue to
settle -
US obligated by law -

Cuban behaviour in Africa & L/A must
improve before our relations will

nuclear status must be negotiated

Human Rights - Cubans say have no problem

L/A - all have dipto relations ^{with Cuba} except Brazil

Jamaica
Maureen Brangan
Patrick Maher (CIA)

5/7/77

①

Ginequa
William Lucas, Dep. As. Sec.
Robert Bond - Cmd on F. Relations

→ Can we get ~~what~~
types of interview?

Jamaica

1972 - Manley came to power
& then slowly isolated linked to Britain
serious commitment to poor - socio-economic balance
viewed as moderate

45% pop under 14 yrs age (susceptible)
Basic generational gaps (left-right spectrum)

Father Norman Manley
Michael Manley

Why Manley leftward?

- 1) economic problems more severe than expected
- 2) aligned with third world powers - he discovered

Magnetic, Charismatic
Does not have serious grasp of gov.
a romantic, socialistic impulse
London Sch of Economics grad
radicals in cabinet
Peoples Nationalist Party

Is he a Democratic Socialist or Rev. Socialist?

Manley's definition: Jamaica has to move beyond
2 party system - parliamentary system

or Cuba - he says admires model, national profile, programs
for people
(but doesn't want one party state)

5/7/77 (2)

J moving gradually to one party state -

politicize civil service
new political medium - Council of Ministers
weakening some institutions, e.g. press
security forces politicized

a very weakened opposition party (13 seats out of 60 in Parl.)
(popular vote was good however) (PNP) People's National Party -
(JLP) Jamaica Labor Party 43%
→ J.O.P. looks weak

US-Jamaica relations - low point last year
~~from~~ de Roulet - Congress + ban on
Chile + Allende

Culmination when Philip Age went to Jamaica

suspicious that we want to destabilize - CIA involvement

What does Manly want?

- 1) money from major western donors
- 2) more freedom of expression on economic order - Sugar

J - US relations - see more amicable relations

How much can US influence? - By favoring progressive governments -

(battle within his own party)

Manly sees self as moral man - most admire M + King
human rights

normaliz. with Cuba

that man

southern africa ←

5/7/77

(3)

Human Rights - Here is just sitting out on Socialism comes -
Take steps against private industry -
(aluminium etc.)
Business has picked up & gone
doing exactly what is right on human rights -
But, taking business out of business -
Capitalists see Manley going against economy -
On other hand, moral, human rights, and young.

Question: Are we prepared to accept negativism about
private industry vs human rights -

Manley - will be discussing "liberty" - "^{money}egalitarian instincts"

Colonialism has left superstructure can't support -
tourism, sugar, bauxite - (slavery)
Real estate development by whites

Manley has to eliminate residue of colonialism
And change attitudes of people -
(dumpling vs yam)
Have to go backward 50 years -

He wants 50 million - we might give 20 - 30
Then IMF might also give support
Then Trinidad, Canada, UK

He needs 200 million this year.

If we don't, very serious default -

5/7/77 (4)

Congress keeps now debating ~~the~~ million aid - Pk 480 - Housing
asking about political direction - anti-business

This is a critical period in history -

young left - 50
years back -
info/educ -
Can they do it
w/o us?

Maureen Brangan

Parallel of Jamaica & Cuba
very short period on its own
Colonial mentality a Caribbean problem
{ bawite - you can run out
tourists - pol problems
sugar - rain
Dependent on outside world

Great fear of being abandoned - alienation
at same time developing own social structure
Manley's ambivalence
idealist

He sees Cuba as an answer for him - (?)

Manley sees self as 3rd World leader - ego - mark for self -
can contribute - Jamaica can be a model

Jamaicans here imitated -
not many mid upper left -
upwardly mobile

Brain Drain

Long Spalding

5/7/77

Jamaican youth a tough problem -
Radicals have relationship - Manly keeps in touch -

Perception of Jamaica

Important to average person
Black Power made diff.

poor press - violence - economic turmoil - negative reports

Backlash from Jamaica - wrote songs - CIA conspiracy -

also had example of Cuba and Chile

CIA now being kept pedaled -

(may have different opinion - mobilized J's)

Will RSC tender invitation for Manly to come to US

5/11/77

Ecuador
Peru
(Bolivia)

Paul Doty - UFLA, anthropology
Martez - UNC

Doty

Central Andes - common culture, history, environment & ecology

Coastal desert and river valleys - a strip -

Andean highland - 44% people - heartland of Peru (8-12,000 ft.)

a new ecological zone at every 1,000 ft. - sun, rain,
facing of Andes -

altitude

Treat demands on body - heart, blood

geologic formations

earthquakes Callijon de ~~Huaylas~~ ^{Huaylas} (ancient)

Amazon basin - 51% land ^{44% only} 11% people

Coastal valley - highland valley - population high

Potato - domestic plants - Irish potato

→ International potato center - Lima - agronomical. Schedule ←

Irrigation - The person who owns water controls the land -

Peru - ancient culture 3,000 years ago - llama, alpaca,
textiles, curi (guinea pig - for meat)

Incas came to power 14th - 15th C - culmination of
Created empire based on development -
military complex

Peru - Doty

(2)
5/11/77

Incas had great conquests, but not jingle -

Pachacuti Inca - (sp.?) - conqueror

Adawalpa - Indian - captured & killed by Pizarro
When Spain conquered Peru - brought European
epidemic diseases - smallpox - wiped out $\frac{1}{2}$ - made
conquest possible -

Colonial regime - still problems - native society, elite -

servants, slaves, serfs -
Today lots of servants, serfs fading -
mentality still there -

"of good family" - elite - massive ownership of land -
wealth & control of people -

Lima seat of Viceroyalty - slaves - royalist for years -

Lima - city of kings - the inheritor of Inca &
Spanish empires

Foreign ministry - 1750's - spectacular bldg.

Core problems - lasting - Colonial

- 1) race & cultural conflict - Indians, Pks, whites, offspring
sub-racial groups
- 2) pattern of distribution of power & wealth - dominated
by Lima
- 3) justice and respect - little for slaves - access, defense
- 4) well being and affection - sickness, delinquents, no
public welfare, health & hospital services -
alienation -
- 5) Distribution of education, skill, talent

Ecuador (PSC has outline)

5/11/77

(3)

John Nantz - U of NC

Historically unimportant - small.

Discovery of oil in past 10 years - small output

Stereotype of Indian population

Small elite

illiteracy, poverty, malnutrition

Geographically divided

pronounced division $\longleftrightarrow$

1) Eastern ^{jungle} - 3% pop - interior jungles

2) Highlands - volcanic - Quito
conservative - Catholic - split in
liberals + conservatives - elite

3) Coastal - bananas, coffee, Guayaquil
Indians - black Africans - racial

Wealth & power - export/import in
Guayaquil -

Politically - different regimes, military - lib + cons

Dr. Velasco Ibarra - 5x Pres of country - last elected
riched self 4x

12 years in Presidency

84 years old

effective demagogue

(illiterates do not have vote)

'72 - present - military regime

Current 3 man junta

→ Asa Buscaram(?) - Lebanese-Turks - raised Guayaquil
self educated - populist - think if allowed
to run will win -

Asaad Bucaram

Alfonso Soria - Bosch

5/11/77

(4)

Return to elections - national referendum -

Political entities

1) military -

2) oligarchy - (merchants professionals)

3) labor -

4) students, intellectuals

5) populists -

6) church -

} cannot replace govt w/o military

12 parties - no grass roots support

ergo - military the key power contender

Consider guardians of nation

have ruled / 63-66 - 73 to present

high tolerance freedom speech, press, human rights.

Lack of repression has created plotting
in military -

Plotting a regular feature

Politics highly personalized - not ideological

5/11/77 (5)

Pres. would be reluctant to take strong position

{ admiral and two generals - govt with limited power -
Cannot perpetuate itself -
Naval admiral in charge because army divided

Council election is genuine -

US - Ecuador Relations - Issues

- 1) Chile, Ecuador, Peru, - June war of '71-73 -
Ecuador picked up U.S. boats - Past two years,
not problem, but not resolved -
(migratory 200 mile limit)
- 2) Exclusion of Ecuador from preferential trade acts
OPEC
- 3) Refusal of US to allow Israel to sell fighters -
jet engines - permission must be granted
to 3rd nation - ~~also~~ would have been counter
to NS agreement to sell sophisticated aircraft to I/P.

"Andean" War Issues

- { a) loss of territory to Peru - oil
- { 4) Peru's purchase of USSR equipment
(5 million, up to 15 million through Assist. US)

- 5) Gulf oil buy out - a) CEPE - govt oil 25%
b) Texaco } 75%
c) Gulf }

Ecuador has offered to buy out gulf - when signed \$82 million
after audit \$36 million more

5/11/77

(6)

6) Drug Problem -

Ecuador significant channel cocaine to
Peru & Bolivia
also trafficking directly to U.S.

Ecuadorians genuinely fond of us
✓ ✓ need us in war

(war in next 2 years?)

Peru - Abe Loewenthal

5/11/77

(17)

(Chile - a sad situation - Congress closed, military rules,
universities run by regime -)

Peru has changed - some reforms - to modernize society -
since 1968 a "revolution" -
Army government -

[For Peru, military, race is an issue - (Class society)]

reforms - education, profit sharing, foreign enterprise -

Before '68 - private banks collected taxes - charged
govt interest -

Now more Capable
Have not been especially repressive
neither stable, nor repressive (comp to Bolivia)

Peru

5/11/77

(8)

Luigi

sad & unfulfilled - keef flute

Inca - stone cry

primitive anger at human condition

Shame about elite

Shame about being best land to Chile

✓ dark skins

✓ power of U.S.

Explosion w/o planning -

Gradually moving toward civilian rule

Foreign Minister - De la Puente Cadbill - erudite
(civilian)

President - military ^{army} officer - grandson of former Pres - engineer

Instigator of revolution - poor man - permanent rage of
elite & foreigners -

agrarian reform, labor relations, foreign policy -

War scares - Basic root - Peruvian + American

US - dominant power since WWII - anti axis alliance
surplus materials weapons to L.A. - no surplus left,
only sophisticated weapons -

Peru - if army takes over to modernize country, will
modernize army, too - started buying weapons -
has weapons producing capacity & buys elsewhere

If they buy - not from us (in fact USSR)

When they buy - modern weapons gives capability

5/12/77 (9)

see OAS speech re '74 pledge not to
buy offensive weapons

RSC - Ecuador - our denial of permission Israeli jets
was not to exterminate

General arms control in region
General interest in Peru as well -

Brazil

5/11/77 (1)

Al Stipan - Yale

5th biggest country in world
Aspirant world power on threshold
Feel US may have the way

Brazilian Foreign Minister - nuclear prolif. - access to

Leading exporter coffee; ^{also} sugar, soy beans
iron reserves, bauxite, pulp
Port import 80% of oil

Raw materials - very big - oil the problem

Can talk about range of issues -

800's - Portuguese ruled from Brazil
Now feel confident - civilized
Really believe civilization

Brazil spared coups and wars
slavery until 1888 - last to abolish slavery

Young Brazilian Lts. - modernize Brazil in 30's
Later in WW II - war against Fascism
Army had ground troops -

by 1964 - over 20 years friendships -
Castello Branco & Genl. Vernon Walters

Close to military -

Brazil - Stipan

(2)
5/11/77

Petrobras - national oil co. (16 of 20 largest companies owned by state)

In 1950's - began to expand internationally
internally

Waved Power - over 30 years since WWII

General Staff School - 3 years } beginning to study
War College - } Brazilian nat'l crisis

Economic stagnation

populism

version of hierarchy in military

Human Rights - Had sent flight in case of civil war
Increased aid because of rights

'66-'68 - military

'68-'70 - Went thru most repressive period in history
Institutional Act #5 - (President can do anything)

Powers used in '68 & also this year for elections

Regional Powers - e.g. Pau Paulo, Recife

'70 - systematic coercion had crushed all labor
groups -
~~safe + predictable~~

Brazil - Styau

5/11/77

(3)

'73 Geisel - military genl. / Pres / with military behind him -
Attempted slowly to control ~~the~~ - private enterprise
better distribution of income

Genl - Golbery - Kissinger

1973 - oil price - sharply affected Brazil
6 billion deficit in oil
one of most indebted countries in world

1978 - elections

April 1st - Basic changes in election.

→ nonproliferation - up against hard interests -
historic + nationalistic reasons for Brazil's pt. of view
(tho we helped Chile)

→ human rights - Impt. that we are not anti-Brazilian,
as they flowed from our general
principles -
(we need to ask sacrifice from selves)
a more general attention to human
rights is something we can control -

Left warms human rights only policy we
have -

RSC
→ Administration must show US people willing
to make sacrifices for H.R.

Brazil - Stepan

5/11/77

If we don't - old fashioned - consistent with old policies - liberal intervention ^{no}

nuclear issue - the problem won't go away - wide support for military policy - must come from deep concern - basic principle

must make

major effort to sacrifice & share nuclear technology
greatest moral, political & economic effort to share nuclear technology & materials -

Status Proper - setting the stage

Govt. won't know - but people will
Govt will take clue from - respond.

Brazilians basically like us
✓ attracted to strong Presidents - popular presidents -
Will find Wilsons, Roosevelts, Kennedys.

democracy and repression - Govt. embarrassed by strange mix
Proud - but don't quite elections go - win.

"Grandessa" - greatness (manifest destiny)

Grandessa used to perceived need for economic growth.

Brazil
Latin Paper

5/11/77

(5)

Very imp't that they see us as ally.

Focus on accomplishments, not social justice.

Brazilian Foreign Policy

Interested in US, but also third world

machismo not imp't — but not many women, blacks,

William Clune - Sr. Fellow - Brookings

Basically a middle income in spite of extreme poverty & luxury.

1950 - Building up industry - (e.g. auto)

late 50's - rapid rate of inflation

1962 - Goulart -

1964 - Military Coup

1960-67 - economic stagnation (great determination to stop inflation)

1968 - "Brazilian Economic Miracle" - 10% growth -

1968-1974 ↑

Brazil
Cline

5/11/77 (6)

Long term problem - economic distribution
top 5% have 36% income
bottom 40% have 9% income

North East development -

Land Reform
potential

Brazil's debt problem critical but not unsolvable -
Inflation again serious.

Economic Issues that must arise:

- 1) nuclear processing plants deal
do they have technical knowhow?
- 2) trade issues
textile quotas, shoe imports,
voluntary export quotas
- 3) H. R. for capital flow thru World Bank +
Inter Amer Develop Bank
Reuss - Harkins
- 4) coffee price issue -
not a manipulation - result of '75 frost -
period of shortage (takes 3-6 years to
grow) -

Brazil
Cline

5/11/77

(7)

5) US Bank Loans to Brazil
Wittveien facility(?)

Commonality of economic purpose - Imp't. to retain

Joseph Nye - Dep UnderSec - Security, Science & Techn.

Brazil - W Germany Treaty -

Why no?

This is a global policy.

Reduce role of nucl. weapons

US Phases in nuclear energy

1944-45 - national monopoly

1953 - Atoms for Peace - make distinction peaceful
use & war use - If agreed,
would provide - safeguards - AEC, Int'l.

1968 - non proliferation treaty signed -
stop further - even those w/o
nuclear weapons -
explicitly discriminatory

1974

Nye

5/11/77

(8)

1974 - oil crisis - India's "peaceful nuclear device"

1977 - how can we strengthen treaty?

✓ - prevent spread within nuclear countries?

Spread of capabilities - 20 countries with nuke reactors
40 ✓ - ✓ - ✓ in 10 years

Current - light water reactors - a safe way to use -

~~heavy water reactors~~ ^{But} plutonium reactors - both
a fuel + a weapon.

Plutonium used to take out rods in lt. water -
opposed recycling

plutonium in breeder reactor - for fuel
+ creates more plutonium -

IG against

Premature entry into plutonium economy

Buying time (while we structure EKBA)
look alternatives

Uranium is start of all - Brazilians haven't much -
When burned in reactor -

5/11/77

(9)

Uye

How much Uranium is there? 3.6 million tons - enough
to load our ^{4th} reactors until end of century -

Germany & US. were competing - but we had
constraints -

Brazilians not only importing reactors but "lost leaders" (?)

Jan - Germany said going ahead with plutonium reactor
Mondale
Rep Sec Christopher
Licenses (April)

Motives for nukes - mixed -

Regard selves as power

Want to maintain status in future

(Foreign Minister Silveira - March - said no weapon)

→ RSC - can re enforce fact some do not want
nukes

Reasonable solution?

- 1) ask Brazilian to accept safeguards for all materials
Have not joined non-prolif. treaty - but treaty of
Plato Loco - doesn't come into effect until all
ratified - waive condition for entry. They could -
Full safeguards
- 2) US back down against Brazilian
enrichment plant - (reprocessing no, but enrichment, yes)
Bi-national mode with
Germany

↓

Brazil
nyc

5/11/77

(10)

3) Ask Brazilians to delay reprocessing and recycle
We've denied it to ourselves

4) Suggest we work in new type of reactors, e.g.,
thorium

→ 5) Join in Int'l nuclear fuel evaluation program -
(April 7 policy group)

RSC

- Strong concern global issue
- Not for commercial advantage for selves
- Not want them to lose face or abrogate

- We believe we have joint interest in
this area

1) Use of nuclear energy - we continue
to cooperate in economy -

2) joint interest in nonproliferation -
security for both of us -

Brazil

Regina Eltz

5/11/77

(11)

Recap -

Friendship - But also can help or hinder

They want us to exercise political will for them

Phasing out assistance —

PCVs - ^{But} 140 in rural areas

But
Aschedule?

We want to encourage Bas a
Moderate force

We want it to emerge as responsible - not Marxist
nation -

Hot bi-lateral issues

- 1) What U.S. wants in a relationship - to commit
to close consultation? ← RSC
- 2) Trade? - shoes, handbags, will we make
sacrifices for their development? See a growing
protectionist trend
- 3) Political Development & human rights —
pressure what we might do —
global concern (like trade policy)
Maximize inter cooperation, not single out ←

Letty
Brazil

5/11/77 (12)

4) military agreements - ending & buying which
could break down relationships since WWII + 1955.

Nukes

We will have to renegotiate many contracts
to fit President's new -

Cuba

How shun us, embrace Cuba

We're major power - want to meet all countries -

L/A Economics

Anthony Bolton

5/13/77

Alliance For Progress - main purpose to transfer resources

End of 19th C - US ^{private} investment in mining, resources -
enclaves with leases & laws caused resentment - compounds
similar to US mining towns
Importing minerals - exporting machinery
Continued until W.W.II - But after

Post W.W.II - Pickup in mfg. & industry
w/o tariffs - parochial
"Import substitution industry"

Basically did not benefit from capitalism -
ambivalence, especially intellectuals

End of Eisenhower admin - proposal for Inter-Am. Develop. Bank -
early Kennedy period - also Alliance for Progress
due to

In response to Castro
political instability in L/A
Economic advisors that govt. could plan econ. develop,
long sustained assistance could bring growth

In practice did not work well

political symptom of JFK adm.

~~Solution~~
5/13/77

Levinson
"Alliance for Progress"

Clearly political objective - democratic govt - social change
as different from previous admin.
It was adoption by JFK intellectuals of L/A intellectuals.
(social reform, agrarian reform, literacy)
Transfer of public development - World Bank, AID - etc.

But Misjudgment - the strength of indigenous commitment in L/A.

It failed because change was chaotic, tumultuous ⁱⁿ economic management

Highly idealistic - enlightened self interest

As internal conflict sharpened, U.S. drew back

^{when} moderate, orderly process turned into violence - unprepared to accept who held power.

'64 - Goulart fell + Afor began to fall

Post Goulart govt stopped by competent technical people

In '60s - virtual flood of money for assistance
^{in return}

Brazil adopted policies which were different from basic concept,
e.g. reform, income distribution

But economic success became rationale for mod. today -
then others emulated - military, authoritarian regimes -

The cost - democracy, social welfare.

LDJ - Economic management is justice + reform

5/13/77

In returnUS support
business

Since '68 - US aid down, L/A get \$\$ from private banks
and Int'l Amer. Develop B & World Bank
US grant aid - new long-term assist.

Int'l Monetary Fund - "good housekeeping" ~~sal~~
World Bank
Int'l Amer. Develop Bank

Foreign Investments seen by L/A - IBM, ITT, Exxon - Maran,
see out line

- 1- dependence
- 2- tension of exploitation inherent in investment process
- 3- (LA at top of \$1-22 billion - US private \$ in LA)
- 4- renegotiation process because ~~new~~ contracts

ITT - United Fruit - The Big Companies -

L/A sensitive about minerals, supplies, management
there are policy suggestions for 'bad business, broken relationship -
6 - cut off aid - not against loans, cut of \$1.48, cut off disaster aid
if they appropriate or break contracts

Jim Grant - ODC

(4)
5/13/77

L/A - Highest growth region in world now. (2 million cars
Pont - "rich-poor" gap - - - - - rate in European 50's)

[Ecuador - most glaring example - sense of great injustice
infant mortality, once as high as calf mortality]

→ Aid today, one half what was in JFK years
over half to Middle East - Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan

→ US on low end of scale on Aid to developing countries -
no longer competing with communism

Inter American Foundation - work with private, self help groups
"they know how" - \$0-50 million from Congress -
(old loans from A for P funneled into IAF)

73 - McNamara - bottom 40% no benefit, worse off
same time as Human Rights

Overseas Inaugural address - J.C.

→ RSC - Walk down Pennsylvania Ave. What L/A needs
to highlight basic human needs
What is infant mortality rate - who is doing it?

question: Natural Concern

(1)

5/16/77

Guy Erb
Trade Policy - North South Dialogue

We have as much to learn as they do
What we have to say when we get back, too; to US

Venezuela, Ecuador, Cuba - excluded.

Tariffs -

Non-tariff barriers - quotas, trade practices

Multi-lateral trade negotiations - all in Geneva

Coffee, Copper, Rubber

After OPEC raised oil, fear that others would gang
up on commodities

E.g. Jamaica - bauxite -
Appeal to consumers

Negotiations focal pt of N/S issues

What appear to be - Series of demands -
(Access to our market, Control of decisions)

Case for new International Economic Order - similar
references - Populist movement + developing countries -

Developing Countries - demands may be symbol of weakness, ^{strength}

On L/A those demanding change are elitists - 70% approx
imbalance

7/18 Dialogue / Krb

6/16/77 (2)

Raul Prebisch - economic guru of L.A.

mutual search for economic stability would be new -
commodity policy, trade policy related to human needs -

PEC - What happens when opening up our trade? You can
see our problem - can you show me where poor would
be truly affected? - Discussion of mutual benefit -

Exporting technology offsets any restrictions of trade policy?

US Dialogue as perceived by Congress - Harold Lamm

1974 Trade Act - 1) an act providing for liberalized
world trade

2) also amended domestic trade
statutes to deal with impact of imports -

Congress not so protectionist -

Import competition turned over to President -

Microbrew, TV, sugar - all come to Congress to
lobby -

But Congress can point to bill -

Regret after OPEC passed - many duty free imports
loosened up - Then OPEC - explosion of price
in Ecuador & Venezuela -

5/16/77

"OPEC exclusion"

N. S. Khabaza - Copier

1977 Conference for Econ. Cooperation - ^{will be} focus -
 Venezuela + Canada shown -
 27 countries in Paris

'74 - acronymy (some thought to disguise oil problems)

Most L/A are Moderates - but don't want to break w. developing ^{countries}
 Peru, Jamaica, Mexico have broken

The issues: Commodities
 (being discussed) development assistance
 trade + mfg. goods
 access to credit, terms, other monetary issues

slow to reduce tariffs, quotas - wide range of regulations getting

President has not imposed tariffs on

RSC → { does in Brazil
 { sugar - Uruguay

RSC → { sugar

5/16

Debt Issue - Fred Bergsten

Private economic support far more imp. than gov. aid -

Countries therefore in debt -

With few exceptions L/A countries paying debts
Many prefer private to US govt or W Bank - Higher interest rate shorter term

India in debt.

Peru going through - asked for help + got it -

L/A "The middle class of the Developing World."

We are competing with Europe + Japan -

Transfer of Science + Technology - Power Rests in Brain Power

nuclear area
Creation of Institutes

El Pulpo - The Octopus

wheat
mfg. products - machinery

consultation

annual meeting - Guatemala - Inter Amer Bank - 2 weeks

¹²⁵
a Fundamental Shift - JC policy

2

→ to talk to them on any commodity

shoes, sugar, active int'l negotiations to
stabilize sugar prices -

¹²⁵
→ mutual benefit - stress

Trade means rationality of interests -

stability of prices, good contracts,

¹²⁵
→ stress also limits of trade

5/17/77 -

OAS + Human Rights -

Jarvis
White

Inter American System -

- OAS { formal agreements + relationships -
bureaucratic - the system
Permanent Council - 24 members (not
nearly expert or instructed)
General Assembly - Council of foreign ministers
- Mutual Defense Treaty - "Rio
Treaty" { obligation to go to defense in case of
external or hemisphere
attack - military relationship with both
good and bad

Within OAS - women, health, other agencies - Inter American
Commission on Human Rights among these - per
decision by OAS in 1959.

OAS began after WWII - 1) (from Latin perspective)
as a way for Latins to control fear of US
but also emerged in a liberal mood
non-intervention supposedly a key.
2) concern for peace in hemisphere - conciliation
of disputes

from US perspective
1) feeling old system of intervention by sheer
force - Monroe Doctrine not viable -

1960s / counter insurgency - Anti Marxist
Alliance for Progress - economic assistance

1970s / war no threat today
(but human rights is)

- now talking about trade,
transfer of technology,
turn on multinational -

OAS + Human Rights Farrer

5/17/77 ²

Neither we nor L/A pay much attention to OAS.
US has played up low profile - (probably?)

Cartier points to OAS.

- 1) This year OAS meets in Quito - 14 days - June 14 - IC
Committed self to this annual meeting
- 2) "Rio treaty" is a mutual defense treaty - provides us
since 1948 with instrument in case of aggression - Rio
became model for NATO - OAS acts as trigger to put
peace in order
- 3) People-to-people programs - The U.S. does not contribute
to cultural fund of OAS. (asking EMB for same)
- 4) Human Rights

We are trying to ask OAS "If you value us, let us know."
If so, we have reforms to make it more effective.
Why is US cutting commitment? - If LA wants it,
should take it seriously & try to solve real problems.

The "mutuality" of purpose is appropriate (to cut off funds)

US has 87% wealth of hemisphere -

OAS funded out of 2 funds - Only cut our \$
for running bureaucracy - not for
economic development.

Cut from 66% to 49%.

5/17/77

Human Rights - Pat Derian

Human Rights Policy

Security Assistance - If cut off, a severe slap - defense
 Financial Assistance - - - - - banks
 American values - - - - - people

Inconsistencies in our US policy - but they are offended
 they are insistence for H.R.

What do we say?

- 1) positive human rights policy - not capricious, random - but global
- 2) not a front for USSR relations -

H.R. in 3 parts - obliged to all

- a) Individual human rights - so you can hang together - serve each other, not the institution
- b) economic + social rights - food
- c) political + civil rights - no torture

Pres, Cabinet, State talks about it - one to one discussion

International support for those who are doing right -

Put the blame for responsibility on leaders

Pat Hurian

5/17/77

(4)

Intelligence "grooming" pervasive
no place for L/S refugees here

UN - Int'l Red Cross - trying to help - ^{we} lean on them -
Papal nuncio

What has had to intelligence has been political
problems in Southern Cone - disintegration of societies -

Jamaica, Costa R, Colombia, Venezuela - good bk
Ecuador, Peru - less so,
Brazil - opening?

Human Rights - LA sees as possibly interventionist
LA may see it as a trade-off for
economic development

- LA afraid of being gross violators

Excep, LA opposes activist stance on h.w.

Especially, if linked to banks, economic aid KSC
concern - own posture in banks, a cutoff? ↙

Congressional loans are law - their money readily
may be in jeopardy.

Special relationship with Hemisphere is why
they don't trade with global view,
Korea, Philippines, Iran

(5)
5/17/77

Cosmetics in L/A
Is Carter administration serious?
Unclear to govt - Latinos

Trade -
govt. insurance programs
Banks -
economic issues

Lack of concern in past has been taken by some
as approval of repression

Repression in systematic way by govt is relatively new
phenomenon - (Communism, etc.)

Javier - Inter-Am. Commission on H. R.

7 people nominated by govt.
elected by plen. council of OAS.

Staff of 4
600 cases in
one day from
Argentina -

Commission functions - letter from people -
communicate to govt -
transfer of letter back & forth

need more
\$\$

I.C.R.C. - govt involved

Am. Convention on H. Rights

need to
push

Costa Rica & Colombia have signed & ratified
US has not signed yet -

If 11 sign & ratify, then it becomes effective for 11 -
It requires them to facilitate commission -
Convention makes obligatory

(6)
5/17/77

American "intervention" can be "justified" by discussing the fact they (I/A) have same agreements we have

signed when more liberal

Have not signed convention I/A R. -
which he established

Inter American Court on H. R. (Europe system)

Urgent - Convey sense of importance - ^{this is} something new -
Indifference -

~~RSC~~ ↓ ↓

Costa Rica - Minister of Education says,

Isk positively, strongly about H. R.

At last OAS meeting, foreign minister
trapped on H. R. -

We need to say we're only among one
of many democracies to stress - Can we count
on them? We need reassurance - We
need to complement them on their stance.

On broader scale, ask their views on how
we can implement H. R. policy -

Venezuela moving in right direction?

US is a part of Human Rights Commission - We
have reciprocal -

~~Commission~~

Brazil -
Costa Rica -
Colombia -
Guatemala -
Venezuela

~~Costa Rica~~

Oduber - Cooperatives
wife of Asist. - deaf children

12 have signed
2 have ratified

5/18/77

Joe Murphy

Cultural + Educn'tl Exchange

I Old assumptions

- 1) Communications a one-way process "heads + minds"
- 2) We have US institutions transferable to other parts
- 3) Commercial media so overwhelming - we need govt to neutralize - get to masses of people
- 4)

II New assumptions

- 1)

Two-way - mutual

}

We want to be understood (if not liked) + understand
accuracy - not changing minds
- 2) essence of US is values, not institutions
- 3) We don't have funds to go "over heads of leaders" to people - women, labor leaders, we aim to them - invite here, magazines etc.

Fulbright Program

American specialists (to lecture)

L/A specialists (to come here)

Private Sector - (perception of people)

5/18/77

RSC - Suggestion — a) Be cautious — there isn't going to be money. Do not overcommit.

b) Show awareness that people-to-people contact is useful, helpful, but cannot carry full weight of accurate perceptions of US — encourage private sector — ~~but~~ with public money very specific goals

Planning will be mutual

In Costa Rica, Col., Ecuador, Peru — you'll hear other nations spending more than U.S. — we need not be intimidated —
yet

Our total exchange — public & private — much larger

You may have some who want to negotiate "cultural treaties" — but we resist — they narrow down to fine print.

Raymont — U.S. needs to display more interest, less \$8

The U.S. diversity — capacity for self-criticism —
* single points

The critics ^(of our projects) we have are as impt. as our projects.

Are there homes frayed?

Is there social mobility? less alienation?

We do not have monopoly on the melting pot

5/18/77 (3)

The dynamics of American Society - diversity, energy,
cultural wellsprings -

RSC
→ "We have common roots - we have global problems -
we have a special relationship" RSC
←

Bi-lateral Programs - Fruitful ties could be developed -

- 1) universities - U of Texas, UCLA, Gainesville -
- 2) Professional Associations - Amer Anthropolog. Assn. - Code of Ethics
Assn of Amer Museums

multi-lateral Programs

Arts + crafts - 70 million people derive income from a/c

UNESCO phased out of L.A.

Cultural Profiles

5/18/77

(4)

Jamaica - Cultural - everything integrated - trying to preserve + develop modes of expression w/o being swamped by tourism -
- Jamaal - adult literary programs -
- Joyce Robinson - model librarians
Marlhouse College - U of West Indies. (?)
goth. trying to work out - as one people.

Cultural transcends politics

Costa Rica - 5-15 yr old ^{Children's Orchestra} orchestra (200 yrs.) - plays same role as football + soccer - 1 million loan request - for instruments - Kind of Musical Peace Corps -
Youth orchestra - 250 each year - 6,000 in line -
Govt imposed 1¢ tax on matchboxes for orchestra - plus public lands
1 official scholarship
350 private scholarships -

Colombia - museum for popular arts + traditions - (20 kls from palace) - This is folk art -
1st Intnl Congress of Black cultures - been proposed - idea to integrate culture into curriculum

Ecuador - active ^{a/c} - share costs of Fulbright Program -

RSC → Peru - Arequipa - writer's conference - to organize - L/A very active, vital area for writers today - a force - a fan club for L/A writing -
"100 years of Solitude" - Garcia Marquez on a global scale

→ Mario Vargas Llosa - lives in Lima

Venezuela - Are not separating with ~~us~~ in Caribbean -
3400 rural kids to US on govt. Scholarships.
(Inst for Int'l Educ.)

Caracas - new university - Bolivar
Very interested in regional studies - soc sciences etc
This could be expanded thru OAS.

Brazil - Restoration of Colonial churches & Structures -
Reciprocal experience with New Mexico -
Fla, Louisiana, Arkansas, California -
Architects specializing in restoration -

Rante Fascelle

Making US Policy in L/A - Congress' role -
Congress almost makes more impact than Pres
or Exec.

Play your instincts -

Congress

5/8/77

(6)

Panama - Congress has genuine appreciation & support for treaty, but undertow serious. They anxious for more negotiations swiftly -

Cuba - Congress has strong opposition to trade & aid. JC more than forthcoming in approaching issue, ^{but} Congress does not go along. Negotiations stymied by McGovern.

House - unilateral trade - maybe; assistance - no.

Senate - McGovern's 1 way deal - effort by legislation to Brazil - repeal executive order -

Pres - interested in negotiations - normalizing relations

But - balanced, reciprocal, slow

We need to talk about prisoners, Angola, third world, ^{expropriated} property, aid trade's a two-way street -

Made point that there is a separation of powers. ←
Blind spot - the real perception of Congress & Pres. ←

Human Rights - see Vance's speech re global approach
(looking at US as well as world) -

→ "Human dignity might be a better way"

Latino rhetoric - We are talking about

food housing -

Congress terminated aid to Chile

We welcome democratic process

All of our people are worried, because US people end up in jail & there is an impact back home

5/18/77

(7)

Consular section - Liberia of State -

Trade - ^{coming up with} program to eliminate preferences in
Venezuela & Ecuador -

Americans in LA - NBC documentary in
June.

Todman
Hopkins

5/20/77

RSC - What does he feel strongly affects our foreign interests
Welcome RSC's presence

Constant themes

① - Human Rights - what do you mean? expect?
Who are you to be moral cop? Why
interfering? How are we going to promote?

Response - The US not establishing norms - but
these are universal norms - all
nations subscribed - we hoped to
reawaken consciences to responsibility of govt.
Opportunity for all to participate
If govt no better than terrorists,
they will be regarded as same.
E.g. Hanafi Muslims

Hana speech
Should we punish
people for
govt's lack of
h.r. position?
Obviously no.

What about US double standard? Korea vs Brazil

Response - a) You have to start somewhere, ^{can't} wait
b) Where security interests are involved,
war would be worse

Secretary Vance's speech as definition of U.S. h.r.

- 1) the right not to fear that institutions
will be degrading dignity [arbitrary arrest
torture etc.]
- 2) the right to satisfy basic human
needs, food, health, educ. [very existence]
- 3) the right to participate in civil
liberties of a country [reinforces rights]

Todman

5/20/77

(2)

constant themes

(2) Arm controls - both conventional
and nuclear

Response - L/S has had outstanding record on
arms - We'd like to see it that way -
prepared to exercise restraint

(a) Express great understanding for Brazil
to develop space - We are prepared to
work with them to find ways to
explore atoms for peace (b) London Summit
called for 2 mos proposals for energy
development, form plans by end of year,

(c) We are spending great sums - indicates our
willingness (a) The signing of Latin American
Treaty - (Todman called for signing +
ratification of Treaty - good faith - from all)

We do not wish to contribute to arms race -
We ~~do not~~ cannot use same basis as L/S as
in European countries -

Tadman

5/20/77

Have reduced security assistance to Peru —
Guatemala and Peru —

The President's Policy — Essence is to
shift burden of proof on rest of world (but
LPR has good record).

The President's Statement — Some
exception made for major alliances, but
Rio Treaty not mentioned — therefore a
pledge

JC's speech

1) We will now be first country to introduce nuclear
weapons in a country

⁷
~~perhaps~~ 2) The ceiling on weapons sold has been ~~set~~ put
on for first time

primary alliance - NATO - Russia - since W.W.II
The threat comes from Europe —

(*) Consistency (vocabulary)

Fodman

5/20/77

Rio Treaty - 1947 - Come to each other's defense.

We can compliment I/A for spending less -

(3) - Trade interests - important because people not looking for handouts, but for way to earn passage in world

(XXX) Colombia ^{was due to} - take another look at preferential treatment approach -

purpose - Instead of seeking preferences, join us in seeing all preferences are removed.

need to know - exclusion of Venezuela & Ecuador ^{preferences} - "generalized system of preferences."

When OPEC banned shipment of oil to US, Congress decided OPEC members would be excluded from trading duties -

Complicated - what is right political timing - right combination of amendments -

GSP - OPEC exclusionary - need an answer

Neither Venezuela or Ecuador embargoed US, but were excluded anyway (also Iran, Nigeria, Indonesia)

~~Meeting with the Caribbean Community~~

5/20/77

(response) Jamaica, Brazil, Venezuela -
Cuba? We had to discuss maritime boundaries & fisheries - in order to avoid tensions - 200 mile zone limit called for discussions.

All we did was set rules for fishing - they must apply.

Then if we have surplus, & they follow rules, they can fish -

Made clear to govt officials interested in permanent relations - but they will have to give also - prisoners, Angola, Puerto Rico, U.S. families separated

Jamaica - sensitive to good relations with Cuba -

Brazil - concerned we may be more interested in Cuba than in Brazil

Venezuela - like Jamaica

(6)

5/20/77

Panama → necessity to participate in negotiations to insure
open & efficient Canal
US employees' rights
- to be able to operate during treaty period

Colombia - strong feeling US not treating
them with proper consideration -

President very moody - maybe not well -
Disagrees with US role in human rights -
Disagreement on trade -

We have appropriated money for helicopters,
but haven't given to them - Donated we
haven't made good -

Need narcotics cooperation - Guard pro fms?

RSC → helicopters for narcotic control -
need decision -

Moving of Ambassador from Honduras to
Colombia - Hispanic Amer populist -
Sanchez a disaster -

5/20/77

Brazil - trade
nuclear student riots all over B.
L.W. expected —

Robert Hopkins .

5/20/77

(1)

Jamaica - Maureen Byngan
"Socialism Forever"

poverty and injustice

Michael Manley

Effort to increase production at home

Democratic socialism - 90% of J's are poor -
land reform, education, redistribution of income -

entrenched elite, maldistribution of wealth -

1975 - began to address inequities -

e.g. land reform

Destabilization attempt - 163 killed
"The operations bore familiar hallmarks of CIA"

4-1 margin - ^{people's party, ym} ~~NP~~ - opposing Labor Party -

moral challenge to build decent society - exciting

developing a "national production place"

food
clothing
housing

Also stimulating export business -

Bauxite (used to produce aluminum)
largest export (Kauer, Alcoa)
More than 2/3 of baux from J -

What is Dem. Socialism?

a) goals intrinsically democratic - e.g. universalized
democracy, fundamental, participatory

b) socialism - view is an economic strategy
based on public ownership; socially responsible private sector

Jamaica - Buzon
on
Manley

5/20

(2)

Cuba a third world, like us, but making a different road -
false notion - ideology

A part of third world - ex colonial. vs developed world -

Must address hemispheric problems

What would he like to see in J.'s for. policy? ? & SC

Understand the nature of our situation -

Tremendous literature about us -

"a failure of political will - to follow up
perception of situation"

More imagination - statesman like -

Jamaican migration - 2 kinds

1) the kind, like Irish counterpart, because of
economy, opportunity -

2) the elite not prepared to live in
egalitarian society -

"Justice - the greatest free in the world"

3 brief -
Foreign Policy -

5/23/77

Yonip be able to speak auth - personally -
As per perceives it -

Three stage - 1) Broad view (how it relates)

2) How that relates to West Hemisph

3) Individual relationships -

(1) We recognize we're now in stage when (Re)
principal thrust - building wide relationships
(Europe - Japan emphasis now - leaning)

Stress - admin recognizes global changes,
articulate aspirations - either renovate
institutions or build wide ones -

Venezuela - Brazil

→ we see new regional

→ power - as opposed to from Europe
Venezuela - wealth, human rights, OPEC, successful nation

Brazil - emerging giant - Clear will be a world power
(Paraguay, Uruguay, Guyana, Bolivia)
- satellites -

3/23

5/23

(2)

Brazil - politically, economically, militarily might even
be the stabilizing influence in So. Africa -

In sum, now US will be engaged in wider
relationship -

J.C. speech at Notre Dame -

READ!!!

RSC

(2) Useful to talk about
SALT, Middle East, China, Africa

SALT - Sec State just back from very imp. stage
in Soviet relationship - An initial agreement
on format of possible agreement - a 3-stage
agreement (1) longer-term commitment until
1985 on what should be size of forces (2) Soviet
acceptance of notion a shorter-term protocol of ^{controlling} issues;
cruise missiles; control of heavy bombers; but, in return
constraint extent - USSR can deploy large ballistic
missiles - because can be - The USSR bomber "backfire"

(3) Mutual commitment to seek significant reductions
& freeze in SALT III Agreement -
but substantial difference on substance US-USSR

3/23

3/23

(3)

also, Pres committed to halting, reducing, eliminating nuclear
stress in initial remarks - in Brazil - also Pres
~~stresses also we are dedicated to détente~~ - our concept is ambitious, sincere,
comprehensive -

RSC

Middle East -

Pres & SecState are determined to seek
comprehensive solution - more so than any before -
If there is no solution, radicalization of Middle
East, will be affected economically, eventually global -
Brazil

RSC

We're dead serious - But our scenario -

- SecState exploratory talks
 - JC series of talks - working
 - SecState second round
 - Then will convene prelim. meetings for Geneva Conference
 - Late this year, open up Geneva Conf.
- We won't be swayed by this by any political change.

China -

We are going to try to normalize relations in this admin.
Will use it to obtain increasing China
cooper. in world affairs - global development -
mass educ, self reliance in poverty,
health education

Rep of China - Hope to maintain trade with R of C w/o endangering
their relationship - Our concern - no force - we recognize only one China - Shanghai Communiqué - but don't want to
pragmatism

(4)

5/23/77

Ghana (con) -

We see China as part of our all global strategy

Southern Africa -

We have now evolved distinctive policy (in contrast to Ford-Kiss in Angola) - with S. Africa - When tested in Zaire succeeded in testing Alliance Morocco, Belgians, France -

A kind of international response were developing - In S. Afr. - hope forge Coalition to provide umbrella to provide solution Namibia, Rhodesia, progressive transformation of S. Afr. Society

If we work with moderate African countries, working with others, congenial context for change -

We will not be sucked into Red - White Conflict -

So far ^{not} much success - ← RSC

~~Summary~~ Summary - Analogue to 1945. Today, we think again a system for wider cooperation - Our relations with Western Hemisphere

Zbig

5/23/77 (5)

- 1) see our relationship within global context + $\leftarrow$ RSC
- 2) see certain regional problems, but in $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$
they need guidance about what we think we are in world -
a serious mission $\leftarrow$ RSC

We want to engage them with us $\leftarrow$ RSC

prepared to play constructive role -- but with others $\leftarrow$ RSC

Brazil - ^{Germany} in Italy in W.W.II as allies - ?

Reform of UN, N-S situations, we'll take into account
a sense of historical vision - no Frankfurt's -
but a plan -

US foreign policy - coherent, comprehensive

Big

②

6/23/77

Mideast

Morality, principle, birth of nation
Whose in power? Temporary
We think it's essential -
this won't affect what we're doing!

"The new influentials" It will include in gov. policy
What are we ~~asking~~ prepared to do?

Change in } Inst. - O.E.C.D.
Institutions }

Honorable Standards in Human Rights

Human Rights is a compelling idea
we are not improving it
an idea surfacing with power around world
L/A themselves are finding themselves faced - Surfacing it
we are not conditional -

It is in UN Charter - but not a norm, a law - an idea -

US Dept State required to grade countries on L. H. for
security agreements

This law passed prior to this administration -

Our commitment not a precondition for our
foreign policy -

3fig

5/23/77

(1)

Since Jan, 25-30 countries have taken steps to improve

Arms Transfers - new policy

1) We will try each year to reduce total vol of commitment - expressed in dollars

2) We will not transfer advanced weapons in any part of world

3) Inhibit or reduce co-production American weaponry (burden of proof rests on govt. itself).

Bilaterals

Greetings from Pres.

Individualized comments for H. of S.

Share thoughts on behalf of JC + admin.

10-15 comments -

Structure the conversation

Global - regional - bi-lateral

Bot
for
PSC

withdrew their decision; nevertheless, there immediately followed very numerous instances of repression against many of those taking part in the protest action. Instead of the so many times announced dialogue with the community, attempts were made to create an atmosphere of intimidation. We recall the unusually numerous detentions, arrests, firings, beatings, and even torture during interrogation, court cases conducted in an atmosphere outraging any elementary feeling of objectivity and justice, the campaign of slander and lies, as well as coercion and threatening the lives of people who felt themselves to be wronged. Throughout the country, people from all walks of life stood up in defense of the victims of the June events. Appeals signed by thousands flowed in to the authorities. Community assistance was organized spontaneously; there were demands that the basic rights of citizens be respected.

To date, these efforts have not produced the expected results. Many people are still out of work, while five workers have been in prison ever since: Czeslaw Chomiczki, Wieslaw Skrzypek, and Zygmunt Zabrowski from Radem, and Marek Majewski and Adam Zukowski from Ursus. What is more, in the last few weeks, a number of the people who have displayed the greatest dedication in providing assistance to the imprisoned and their families have been arrested. We have also learned that the shadow of yet another trial of the innocent hangs over the community. In this situation, the undersigned, motivated by a profound feeling of solidarity with the imprisoned, appeal once more for the immediate freeing of the victims of the June events and of those who stood up in their defense.

In view of the futility of all appeals to date and of the gravity of the situation, we are accompanying our pronouncement with a publicly undertaken, voluntary, seven-day hunger strike. For those who are believers, it will be a form of prayer; so far as we all are concerned, it will be an appeal to the community and to the authorities. We are consciously choosing the form of a hunger strike as a method of fighting for the right to strike, for right and justice, a fight for the dignity of man, a fight against force, a fight without resorting to the use of force and violence. We have many precursors in this type of fight, beginning with Mahatma Gandhi, running through Martin Luther King, up to the hunger strikers who, by staging hunger strikes in Spanish churches, fought the dictatorship for freedom and democracy in their own country, and up to all those persecuted for their convictions who, in many parts of the world, are right now undertaking this form of protest.

We most particularly cast our lot with those imprisoned victims of the post-June repressions who, on May 25, have begun a hunger strike to protest against their fate. This form of protest and appeal seems to us to be the most seemly and intelligible way of calling attention to the danger and to the profoundly immoral character of violence and disrespect for the dignity, rights, and freedom of man. These instances of disrespect strike straight at the nation at all levels of its existence. We have asked Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki to agree to be our delegate, and it is through him that we send this declaration to the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, to the Polish Episcopate, to the Committee for the Defense of the Workers, and to public opinion.

Signed: Boguslawa Blajfer, Lucyna Chomiczka, Danuta Chomiczka, Bohdan Cywinski, Jerzy Geresz, Aleksander Hauke-Ligowski, Barbara Torunczyk, Henryk Wujec, Warsaw, St. Martin's Church, 25 May 1977.

The undersigned joined the hunger strike and signed the declaration on the evening of May 25: Eugeniusz Kloc and Ojzsz Szechter, May 26th: Joanna Szczesna.

Comment: Ojzsz Szechter is the father of Adam Michnik; a former communist, he is 76 years old, a seriously ill man who has had to undergo two stomach operations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. GONZALEZ addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO BIO-MEDICAL COMMUNITY ON BELGRADE CONFERENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. METCALFE) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. METCALFE. Mr. Speaker, the Carter administration has given special prominence to issues of human rights. Tomorrow, meetings begin in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to review the agreements concerning European affairs made at the Helsinki Conference in 1975.

The Helsinki Accords covered three areas, all of which will be reevaluated in Belgrade. The first was security, and centered on the inviolability of borders. The second major topic was the development of economic and scientific cooperation, and the third was "cooperation in humanitarian and related fields," that is, human rights. These meetings will test our Government's resolve in addressing the denial of individual freedom as an international problem.

President Carter has indicated his determination to press the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact nations to be more respectful of the rights of their citizens. Individual liberty and civil rights are goals that must always be pursued. I agree that such concerns should be given great attention in Belgrade, for national sovereignty, expanded East-West trade, and freer cultural exchange have little meaning for individuals who are not free.

Some of my constituents, over 760 faculty members and students of the University of Chicago Medical School, recently compiled a petition to voice their views of the upcoming Belgrade Conference. These scholars believe in open cultural and scientific exchange. Yet they declared that the Russian Government must offer greater freedoms for its people to match the continued relaxation of barriers to the East-West traffic in ideas.

The head of the project, medical Professor Rory Childers, considers it especially significant that the petition constitutes the first instance in which a U.S. medical school has gone on record against the abuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union. He also noted in a communication to me that the list of signatures includes a Nobel Prize winner and several academy members of the American National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to request that the declaration which I have described be included in the RECORD as a testimonial to the depth of concern that

exists today on the issue of human rights in other nations:

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET UNION

By signing the Helsinki Agreement in August 1975, the Soviet Union and other participating governments agreed: "... to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, for all without distinction ... to promote and encourage the effective exercise of civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other rights and freedoms ..."

We, the undersigned members of the University of Chicago Bio-medical Community:

1. Protest the continuing incarceration of "Prisoners of Conscience" in the USSR, and the violations of Soviet Constitutional Law associated with their detention and trial.

2. Condemn the recurrent use of Soviet psychiatric hospitals as detention centers for political dissidents.

3. Deplore the restrictions on travel and emigration as applied to Soviet scientists and health professionals, both Jewish and non-Jewish.

4. Regret the failure of the Soviet government to fulfill as yet, the obligations of the Helsinki Agreement.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to add one more thing. While this expression of sentiment is certainly a significant one, it is not an official statement of policy by the University of Chicago.

Thank you.

MRS. CARTER'S SUCCESSFUL TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FASCELL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I was among those who had the privilege of talking to Mrs. Carter about her mission to the Caribbean and Latin America before she left. I was convinced, after meeting with her, that the doubters and skeptics were going to be disappointed. She worked very diligently preparing for her trip in every way possible. Her intelligence, sincerity, and resolution to do a good job were very evident, and it certainly paid off: in every country she visited, her mission was fulfilled.

The Nation owes Mrs. Carter a debt of gratitude for her important undertaking. I know that she will continue her interest in, and cooperation with, our friends and neighbors to the south.

She has earned their respect and admiration. And, above all, she has much to contribute to the development and implementation of this administration's Latin American policy, which is off to a good start.

A very excellent editorial and article in the Miami Herald, perhaps best describe the success of Mrs. Carter's trip. I commend these to the attention of our colleagues:

THE FIRST LADY DOES U.S. PROUD

President's wives usually are seen and not heard—that is, on any controversial subject. Rosalynn Carter is, as we predicted she would be, an exception.

Touring Latin America more as a diplomat than as a visitor Mrs. Carter has, in a word, wowed them. Using that word, the sprightly *Tico Times* of San Jose, Costa Rica, observes that she displayed "the guts for which she is already famous. Those who sat back skeptically

cally, fingers tapping, to see if she was up to the rigors of international diplomacy came away impressed . . . and humbled."

This was an easy stop on the seven-country tour, for friendly Costa Rica has no problem with the United States save our general appearance of disinterest in it. The visit there may have satisfied that.

Brazil, though, was a different stop. It has resented State Department criticism of its loose regard for human rights and President Carter's attempts to get West Germany to cancel a contract for advanced nuclear technology.

The President's wife as his emissary addressed herself frankly to both problems and sympathetically interviewed two U.S. missionaries who had sampled the practiced brutality of Brazil's political prisons. Rosalynn talked. Brazil's government listened.

What will come of all this in the Caribbean and in Central and South America we do not know. But it will be more, we suspect, than after the usual fatuous showing of the flag and avoidance of possible unpleasantness.

Well done, Ambassador Carter.

ROSALYNN A WINNER AT DIPLOMACY AS SHE ENDS LATIN AMERICA TOUR

(By William Montalbano and Don Bohning)

She set forth tense and uncertain, awed by an alien world called diplomacy.

Before long the jitters passed. She loosened up. The politician inside came bounding forth.

As Rosalynn Carter flies home from Latin America today she leaves behind dictators and democrats convinced that the quickest way to the President of the United States is through his wife.

For 14 days in seven countries, Mrs. Carter successfully has challenged the Latin American notion of what a first lady is supposed to be. In the process she also gave a needed boost to better understanding between the United States and Latin America.

Mrs. Carter caught the Latin Americans off stride at first. For them, after all, *La Primera Dama* is traditionally a mother-of-us-all who is gracious over tea, attentive on inspections of orphanages and as wary of politics as she is of crumbs from cucumber sandwiches.

Rosalynn Carter—hold the sugar, please—came to talk business. She arrived in one country after another as well pepped as a soccer player for Sunday afternoon.

She spoke knowledgeably of American foreign policy, human rights, arms, nuclear proliferation, international trade, narcotics and oil.

"The First Lady and Second President," concluded a Brazilian newspaper.

"El Mani de Hierro," said a Colombian paper, "The Iron Peanut"—a sweet and gutsy lady.

Assaying results of a diplomatic mission is an imprecise science, more like judging boxing than scoring baseball. However, even on the most conservative scorecard, her encounter with Latin America belonged to Rosalynn Carter.

For seven countries, call it 5-1-1.

Mrs. Carter carried Jamaica, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. She lost Colombia. It is safe to call Brazil a draw, although in the context of the rather glacial U.S.-Brazilian relations of recent months even that is a moral victory.

What came across most tellingly to Latin Americans, skeptical that a First Lady's visit could be substantial, is that there is no better direct channel to Jimmy Carter than Rosalynn Carter.

Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber said it most succinctly. Her visit, said Oduber, was "very important" to Costa Rica "because to us it was exactly the same as if President

Carter had arrived and made a personal contact...."

"What we tell Rosalynn, she will tell Jimmy, even if it is only pillow talk. That is effective communications," said a South American official.

"Vance can't call the President without going through Brzezinski. Rosalynn can," said a member of Mrs. Carter's staff, referring to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and White House Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

A key reason for the effectiveness of the trip is that since it was the First Lady traveling and not the President himself, the visit raised minimal advance expectations.

That is a sharp departure from previous high-visibility efforts to persuade Latin America that Washington really does care.

It is hard to recall, for example, any rounds that Nelson Rockefeller and his entourage of experts managed to salvage on a ballyhooed swing through Latin America for Richard Nixon in 1969.

The Carter mission carefully was concocted by the State Department for maximum symbolic impact.

The intention was to stress American support for democratic governments, subtly and not so subtly, and to underline the Carter Administration's commitment to human rights.

What the returns of the tour will be are still to be assessed, but the initial impressions are generally positive.

In Costa Rica and Venezuela she further cemented friendships. In Jamaica and Brazil she arrived at a time when strained relations with Washington had bottomed out, and she contributed to the upturn. In Ecuador and Peru she gave encouragement for returning to the constitutional democracy.

Only in Colombia, the shortest of the seven stops, did the momentum falter. The Colombians, preoccupied by internal economic and political problems of their own, also were burning over Washington's choice of ambassadors to Bogota.

One Latin American specialist cautioned against drawing too great a distinction between the substantive and goodwill implications of the trip.

"The kind of substance that can be dealt with by anyone on a trip of that nature is at the level of general purpose and over-all policy, not negotiations," he observed.

That, he said, is how he believed the trip was conceived.

Mrs. Carter, he suggested, played to four very diverse audiences, the first of which was the governments of both the countries she visited and those she didn't. She bypassed some of the more authoritarian military regimes, notably those of Chile and Uruguay.

A second audience was the common folk along the way. To them, it largely was goodwill but it helped underline, through local press attention, such things as the Carter Administration's commitment to human rights.

A third audience was U.S. officials, in Washington and Latin America, mobilized to maximum in preparing for an dealing with the tour.

Finally, and perhaps most important, was the U.S. public, accused of a willingness to do anything for Latin America except read about it. "Every morning on the 'Today' show there she was in Latin America along with a two or three minute primer of some of the basic problems of the country she was visiting," the specialist said.

Most any other U.S. official, with the exception of the President himself, could spend an infinite number of days in Latin America attracting at best only limited notice to the area.

If Rosalynn began her Latin American odyssey with a modicum of uncertainty she finished with a surge of confidence.

Seven hours of conversations with Michael Manley, Jamaica's beguiling prime minister, eased some of the nervousness on the first stop. And the warmth of the welcome in friendly Costa Rica did the rest as confidence increased at each successive stop.

"After a stop or two she realized it wasn't anything she hadn't seen in South Georgia," said one of the 27 reporters traveling as part of the First Lady's entourage.

By the time she arrived in the mountainous Ecuadorian capital of Quito, in the words of one of her party, "she was glowing and it wasn't just from the altitude."

In Peru, she impulsively gave Foreign Minister José de la Puente a buss on the cheek to celebrate his birthday and affectionately called him "Pepe" after a day's acquaintance.

She held her own, with no serious gaffes, during press conferences at stop after stop including Brazil, where the sensitive issues of human rights and nuclear proliferation received top billing.

En route from the interior capital of Brasilia to the northeast coastal city of Recife, she announced that she would meet two American missionaries who had been jailed for three days earlier in the month.

The meeting, in the words of one diplomatic veteran, was "definitely and boldly handled."

"There's a profound skepticism about presidential wives," said a career foreign service officer watching from Washington, "but I think this one is something else. She's different. She's been on the team for a long time in a substantive way and she obviously believes in the work ethic. I see a lot of steel there."

On the basis of her performance in Latin America, said a senior U.S. official traveling with her, he was certain "she would be able to do this in other parts of the world. She has the dedication and the ability to come to grips with complex issues. Her sincerity is unquestioned and she has the ability to communicate."

"By the nature of this trip, specific accomplishments are not a fair measure," said the same senior official. "This was a trip to build blocks of communications."

In that, Mrs. Carter appears to have succeeded admirably with her visits and her performance, hailed from Kingston to Caracas and stop in between.

Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez conferred with her an hour Friday night after her arrival in Caracas from Colombia. He later declared himself to be "pleasantly surprised by Mrs. Carter's knowledge of our problems and even more important, by a new style of diplomacy that I liked—frankness and not half-truths."

Calling her an "extraordinary woman," President Pérez said he found the U.S. First Lady to be a woman who "fervently concerns herself with world problems."

His observations echoed those made by other officials in other capitals.

"She's won us all by her sympathy, sweetness, simplicity and with the frank manner she treats us," said Peru's de la Puente. "At the same time she's a very well-prepared woman."

"We feel immediately at home with her," said Costa Rica's Oduber, after meeting with Mrs. Carter in San Jose. "She's very natural and she got directly to the point. She's well informed. She knows exactly what the (Carter) Administration can do and what they cannot do, which is most important."

Still it was Rosalynn's access to the President—coupled with her own ability—that spelled the difference throughout in her meetings with Latin American leaders.

"They realized that she clearly represented Jimmy's personal interest in Latin America and that anything that was said to her would get directly back to him," said a high ranking U.S. official.

Mrs. Carter herself made that unmistakably clear in Costa Rica when one of the American reporters asked on whose authority was she dealing with foreign heads of government.

"I am closer to the President than anybody," she responded icily.

It was a point she was to reemphasize at subsequent stops, going out of her way to note that she speaks with Jimmy several times a day.

In some ways, Rosalynn's visit to Latin America may have been more advantageous than one by President Carter.

She had more time to prepare than the President might have had. And she did just that, taking nine hours of Spanish lessons a week in the White House and getting a series of intensive briefings from specialists on the area.

"I was asked to deliver a report on Ecuador and Peru history from the pre-Columbian times to the present, but not to talk more than 20 minutes," said Dr. Paul L. Doughty, chairman of the anthropology department at the University of Florida and one of the briefers. He described it as "sort of a millennium a minute."

He said Mrs. Carter listened attentively and took notes constantly. "I was impressed by her seriousness and single-mindedness. There was nothing frivolous about her."

Such briefings and her capacity to absorb them enabled her to hold informed discussions on specific issues—ranging from Ecuador's concern with an arms buildup in neighboring Peru to Jamaica's economic problems—in each country she visited.

Jamaica was targeted as the first stop because Washington wanted to identify with a parliamentary democracy even though Manley's government is one of self-claimed "democratic socialism." The discussions were primarily economic. The message Rosalynn left was that the United States was willing to help but the island's problems should be resolved by the Jamaicans.

The Daily Gleaner, Jamaica's leading newspaper, hailed Mrs. Carter's visit as a departure by the Carter Administration from that of previous administrations in attempting to demonstrate their interest in the area.

"This," said the Gleaner, "is a typical Carter move . . . instead of sending a high level team of technocrats, he has taken a different route. He has sent, as it were, a message from his heart rather than his head."

Costa Rica, as expected, was an easy stop with cheering crowds, a government friendly to the Carter Administration. It was enough to bring out the politician in her.

"She Wowed 'Em," proclaimed the headline over an editorial in the English-language Tico Times. It went on to say that Mrs. Carter "impressed local reporters with her straightforward responses to their questions. And she impressed Costa Ricans with her attitude of genuine warmth and friendliness."

Next stop Ecuador and a scheduled 90 minute meeting with the ruling military junta. The conference turned into a three hour tete-a-tete. She went in prepared to talk about U.S. trade legislation that discriminates against members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. However, the Ecuadorians wanted to talk about concern with neighboring Peru's growing military arsenal, some of it purchased from the Soviets.

Rosalynn took the message to Lima where Gen. Francisco Morales Bermúdez, Peru's military president, assured her of Peru's peaceful intentions and described plans for a return to constitutional democracy.

On to Brasilia where it had taken some persuading to convince the Brazilians her visit was to talk about substantial matters. Once convinced, they accepted it as an important opportunity for some straight talk

by both sides on the issues that separated Washington and Brasilia.

The Recife interlude with the American missionaries got Mrs. Carter's trip on Page One of The New York Times for the first time. The meeting with the missionaries, however, did not negate what had been accompanied in Brasilia.

Colombia had been anticipated as the coolest reception and not because of Bogotá's altitude. The tradition-steeped Colombians were still remembering the Ford Administration's politically appointed ambassador, Philip Sánchez. The California Chicano had gotten off to a bad beginning when he arrived to present his credentials at the palace wearing a tropical white suit and blue suede shoes.

Then they had been told by the Carter Administration that José Carbanes, Puerto Rican-born professor at Yale University, would be the new ambassador to Bogotá. It was another selection not to their liking, and has been withdrawn.

Mrs. Carter's tour closed on a high note in Venezuela—except for a brief period of nausea Saturday afternoon—where the warm welcome was matched by President Pérez's words of praise.

Rosalynn arrived at each stop with the message that "Jimmy wanted me to come early in his administration to show his interest and concern with Latin America." By the time the trip neared an end, she had her listeners believing it.

She mixed the serious pronouncements with such personal admissions as the fact that "Brazil messed up the little Spanish I know with Portuguese."

She impressed the 27 reporters, the majority of them women, who traveled with her and paid \$3,500 each for air fare and ground transportation.

"I have canonized her," said one.

U.S. officials, some of whom had been skeptical at the beginning, were largely convinced by the end.

One disbeliever wondered aloud, however, if the whole thing was worth it.

"What with the Secret Service putting up antennas on downtown buildings and turning local governments inside out and American Embassies coming to a screeching halt two weeks before the trip, it wouldn't surprise me if this thing cost a \$1 million per country," he grumbled.

Other officials insisted it was a low budget production, compared to similar trips in the past and the anticipated returns.

HUMAN RIGHTS ARE OLD HAT FOR CAPTIVE NATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Flood) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, with our 19th observance of Captive Nations Week this July 17-23, the national climate of human rights discussion is about the most conducive to thinking about the captive nations in central Europe, within the U.S.S.R., in Asia, and Cuba. The Captive Nations Week Resolution, which our Congress passed in 1959 and President Eisenhower signed into Public Law 86-90, is, simply put, all about human rights in their total meaning—personal, civil, and national. Let us reread the congressional resolution and also the current, official volume on "The Bicentennial Salute to the Captive Nations," and we will find that the captive nations concept and the human rights one are supremely intertwined.

There is no area in this world that compare with the totalitarian, Communist area in terms of the gravest deprivation of human rights. The record right to the present is solid on this. This is area of the captive nations, from Danube to the Pacific and into the Caribbean. July 17-23. Captive Nations Week provides us with the forum to discuss human rights, especially while the 1979 grade conference on the Helsinki Accords remains underway.

Mr. Speaker, a clear analysis of relationship between captive nations and human rights is provided in an article "Human Rights Are Old Hat for Captive Nations." For publication in the internationally renowned journal Ukrainian Quarterly, the article was written by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, who authored the Captive Nations Week Resolution and is a professor at Georgetown University. He is also the chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee. For the meaning of human rights, priority application to the totalitarian world, its place in Belgrade and our foreign policy, I strongly commend this article to the reading of every American concerned with freedom and the future of America:

HUMAN RIGHTS ARE OLD HAT FOR CAPTIVE NATIONS

(By Lev E. Dobriansky)

Literally for decades, the vital issue of human rights has been at the very core of a dynamic issue of captive nations. At its highest point of relevancy and applicability it still there. As far back as 1920, when non-Russian nations now held captive by the Soviet Union were the first to be victimized by Soviet Russian Imperialism, colonialism and an across-the-board deprivation of human rights, the two issues have been inextricably interlocked. In plain fact, human rights are old hat for the captive nations.

Closer to our day, this outstanding fact clearly crystallized in the current Congressional document which selectively portrays the place of the captive nations issue in our own Bicentennial. This compact volume, which is available through your Congressman or Senator, adequately summarizes the background and scope of the two interrelated issues. It serves as an excellent source of understanding the new President's emphasis on human rights in our foreign policy.

The recent trade by Moscow against the President's U.N. address and its stress on human rights can in some measure be compared with the Khrushchevian outbursts, almost twenty years ago, against the Captive Nations Week resolution, which Congress passed in 1959 and President Eisenhower signed into Public Law 86-90. This is a historical accident, for the two are in substance intertwined. As then, so now, the fundamental question is whether, for want of will and knowledge, we will cringe with eagerness from the Russian bear and make our confused retreat or, with courage and intellectual certitude, we will develop the interwoven issues into a winning foreign policy that would preclude any hot global war. This does not mean a revival of vacuous and threatening Cold War rhetoric but rather knowledgeable and programmed concentration on the deep vulnerabilities of the USSR which basically rest on human rights considerations. Imperialism, colonialism, Russianification, religious genocide, suppressed non-Russian nationalism are just a few phenomena

Footnotes at end of article.

Colombia Frank Duane
Jose Cabranes

5/10/77

(1)

'75 in toast - announced phase out of aid programs.

Latin America and Caribbean

440,000 sq. miles - 4th largest - ~~440,000~~ 5 neighbors, Pacific +
Caribb. Coastline.

Imp't role in Colonial America - since of past grandeur

(48

modern Colombia - 1948 - Riots after assassination -
burned down city - La Violencia period.
In this time, either "liberal" or "conservative"

'57

National Front Government tried to alternate
president every 4 years with sharing of govt. positions
returned to stability -

Culturally - pride - Bogota the Athens - language best
one of few surviving democracies - flourishing - But -
Urban Terrorism, student violence, rural
crime, corruption
Chronic instability -

Lopez Michelson - accomplished pol -
(one of first Hqs state for Bill Ford)
Wanted to show preference for democracy
as a way of life -

Devine

5/10/77 (2)

a respected nation (in UN etc)

Human Rights Record good

helpful to U.S. - cooperative UN, OAS, Panama, Cuba
e.g. Sanctuary of Panama

Economy

Rich enough not to finalize trade for nation

Coffee export second only to Brazil - but
have tried to get away from it -

secondary exports: petroleum, cut flowers,
cocoa, rice, textiles, flour, beef

Because of hi copper prices, inflation a problem today
problems - CP - US

- 1) Narcotics Control - abundant & hi quality pot - major part of
cocaine
- 2) 2 Americans kidnapped - businessman (6 mos); PCV (hostage 2 mos.)
FARC (revolutionary forces)
problem when ransom is asked -
- 3) American citizen prisoners - drug charges - detained too long
Cong. intervention (much)
- 4) Construction of Darien Highway - N Colombia, S Panama -
the Darien gap - impossible terrain - roof
month delayed - (10 billion to cost industry of before)
State Dept. - Fed Highway admin. - USIA
environmental impact statement -

Review

Colombia

5/10/77

(3)

sp?

- 5) Junta - Inema Treaty - '71 US wants to relinquish claim to islands in Caribbean - (1858 Guano Act) '72-'73 - Colombia ~~made~~ ratified treaty - '75 wanted to do - Congress held hearing - Bilateral dispute on Bilateral treaty (Nicaraguan) Senate Foreign R. Committee they say take to world court -
Now in process of raising issue again

Schedule

- 6) Trade Issues in US Colombia relations very complicated - e.g., larger quota for textiles, invasion of market; Cut flowers

7) Coffee prices - Sensitive to US Consumer boycotts - Impt to make point these are legitimate grass roots consumer, not govt.

- 8) Colombian reaction to sense of dependency on US. aristocracy - frame from left of center - Colombians can buy out US investors -

Colombia has special rights in Panama Canal - 1914 treaty - (see Panama) they want to be consulted.

Formalistie - Fruit Lady concept -

Colombia
narco-police Mathias Falso

5/10/77

40 million from Foreign Assist Act for narc. Traffic

Significant program - \$ 8 million in last 5 years ^{police drug security}

Major point - Cocoa into cocaine
cocaine serious economic problem

40 tons per year - illicit

Corruption question - 10 major govt. officials involved -
Concerned if assistance should continue

President must take some steps before US should continue -

Sec Vance / Todman / Falso + Bourne -

Holding up helicopters until corruption cleaned up (worth 2 million)

Plans review with Peter's Office

Most likely successor to President is involved -

Minister / Defense

Colombia Caltrans

5/10/77

(5)

Panama - once belonged - hostility historic

OAS - Bogotá site of founding of OAS charter -

Hum. Rts. - Costa Ricans + Colombians only ones who have
ratified convention on H. R.

"sophisticated elite" - contributed to Korea UN force

Impt. - drug problem is intervention

Solicit ideas Amer Conv. on H. Rights - ratification
from other countries -

← Talks
←

Costa Rica - Colombia - both supported trade differential
system -

(Brt)

Costa Rica
Colombia

5/10/77

(1)

Costa Rica - Michelle Bora

Education and social services - good record
Discovered by Columbus - "Rich Coast"

Introduction of coffee in last century - then bananas, etc + foreign
immigration
Ergo, social development -

Black population small - center Limon

since
'48

Political Develop. - ^{1st} Truly free election 1880's
without interruption - 197-1948 revolution

Natl Lib Party - Ruling Party today (opposition)

Jose Figueres - emerged from '48 revolution -

Soc Sec Institute Nationalized - Banks, monopoly of
insurance industry -

Costa Ricans take dem seriously

Candidates

1978 - elections coming up - will be close
Liberation Party - ~~Montez~~ ^{Montez} - former shoe shine boy
somewhat left

Rodrigue Carasco - will run against -
several opposition forces - more center, business

5/10/77

Corruption - Vases will be an issue

Economic developments

stabilizing - coming out of recession from '73
petroleum prices -

Tied fairly close to US economy (33% imports to US - 33% from)

We are sole purchaser bananas, meat
Export also - sugar, coffee (to Europe)

sugar & beef imports have caused conflicts in US

But
re
meat

maybe
functioned
now
→ → US tried to keep global viewpoint on overall trade policies
C. Rica therefore has excess of meat -

Daniel Adelman - (For Minister?) Has taken some
steps toward Cuba

US trying to address preferential scheme for developing
countries to be able to ~~also~~ have trade policies.

Inconsistent with global trade policies - Australia, (lobby)
New Zealand have priority - CR is 3rd.

Risinger had CR with idea preferential treatment
might work - did not - disastrous

U.S. domestic pressures were such that battle
was lost -

Costa Rica - Michele Bova

5/10/77

3

Genuinely have same democratic values.
They proposed High Commissioner on Human Rights Bab
(maybe 15-20 years - '69 also H.R. 2 ←

C. Ricans, like all, think new Panama Canal Treaty
must be arranged -
they are moderating influence.

Similarly, Cuba - position similar to ours.
Sophisticated approach
depend on Rio Pact (OAS) which says others help
protect each other -

Daniel Oduber here in Feb to receive Schweitzer award
for conservation - JC called him in HHH's office -
National Parks.

Possible questions - Trade
Vesco

May 27th - sugar negotiations

Schedule ←

Mrs. Oduber active in cooperative movements - rural
people who market ag products - US govt supported to
farm those who need to get to market & fair
price -

Also growth of libraries ←

Mrs. Figueroa active in artisan trade
Crafts in C.R.

5/10/77 (4)

Vesco is a legal resident - If US wants must extradite

Marvin
Weissman -

Psychologically, ideologically - little in common with others
in Central America -
Before US - (Columbian closer)

→ Central Amer common market (in 60's) depended on CR.

This gave cushion when petroleum crisis hit.

Stalled - benefits not lost, but hard to predict future -

As nation - \$1100 - stand too high -

Partially more European - independent - educated -
Has not had basic social - racial problems, or,
authoritarian or military regimes -

more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of natl budget in education -

small merchants, farmers -

US has just bi-lateral aid - 40% to C. America

Costa Rica - Weissman

5/10/77

(5)

Waved Bank
Central Amer Bank
Inter Am Bank

Plans for ^{next 5 yrs} FYT - sharp increase in ^{US} Aid to Urban - rural areas -
innovative family welfare - family planning (one of best
in L/A)

Problematical future - traditional to work poorest of poor -
But C & looks for good -

no human rights problem - tried a model
also, things tend to work - a big middle class -
leadership and will -

Income distribution still skewed -

CP - also tends to feel neglected

Need to talk about their income distribution - debt -

Alliance For Progress - a lot of resources have

gone in - resources - people etc. But now

AP "dead" - lack of continuity - here we
retrained people in the L.A. &

Institutional + technological approach - useful
collaboration -

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

NORVILL JONES, CHIEF OF STAFF
ARTHUR M. KUHL, CHIEF CLERK

May 16, 1977

Dear Mrs. Carter:

1. At the briefing last Friday with respect to your forthcoming trip to Latin American countries, you asked me for some thoughts in writing as to (a) the purpose of the trip and (b) what you might say and do of a substantive nature in the course of your visit.

2. With respect to the purpose of your visit, your husband, in announcing it, stated that it would be substantive, not merely symbolic. As you noted on Friday, however, you do not want to be put in the position of negotiating on complicated economic and other technical issues; nor should you be. The economists have been arguing about these issues -- commodity agreements, terms of trade, access to markets etc. -- for years and cannot agree among themselves. There is no reason why you should be expected to do what the experts have not themselves been able to do.

3. But if you are not going to negotiate on specific issues, how can you give a substantive rather than merely symbolic content to your trip? I would suggest that you can do so by sticking to what you know best: politics and social change. After all, you have been your husband's political partner in the most grueling of all American political endeavors, Presidential politics, and you have been a part of perhaps the most fundamental American social transformation of the past generation -- the emergence of a new South. So, while disclaiming economic and technical expertise which no one can reasonably expect you to have, you can plausibly and legitimately, I think, represent yourself as being interested, in your own right, in the political and social transformation which has been going on in the countries you will be visiting. In so doing, you will be communicating an important substantive message, namely, that democratic political processes and social change are important subjects to you and your husband; this point may seem obvious to you but it has been lost on the Latin Americans because of the apparent singular U.S. preoccupation with economic growth and political "order."

Mrs. Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C.

4. There is, of course, the danger that you will be accused of interfering in the internal political affairs of other countries, a sensitive point in the aftermath of the Alliance for Progress, particularly in Brazil; therefore, there will be a fine line which you will have to tread. But it seems to me that the essential point can be made by the questions you ask, the areas of interest you manifest, with whom you meet, and the places you go. For example, in Jamaica, being interested in Prime Minister Manley's vision of where he sees Jamaica going, what kind of Jamaica he envisions five years from now and what problems he foresees in accomplishing his goals is in itself a substantive statement on your part of interest and potential sympathy.

5. In Brazil, you could (a) ask President Geisel what he envisions as the political evolution of Brazil over the next decade (b) meet with the leaders of the Congress and discuss with them, in the spirit of seeking to understand rather than judge, the curtailed role of the Congress in the Brazilian political system, (c) meet with the President of the Brazilian Bar Association, a conservative lawyer but an individual increasingly outspoken on the need for the rule of law, (after all, one of your husband's most famous speeches was his Law Day speech at the Georgia Law School); (d) meet with Cardinal Archbishop Arns in Sao Paulo and discuss with him his concerns and vision of Brazilian development (the Archbishop is a respected and articulate spokesman on human rights and social justice), (e) visit the offices of O Estado Do Sao Paulo, Brazil's leading newspaper, economically conservative but a leading voice on political and press liberty. If all of these things were worked into your schedule, you would have made a substantive statement in Brazil.

8. One way to visualize the problem is to ask yourself, how would you want the New York Times to summarize the outcome of your trip?

"Mrs. Rosalyn Carter concluded her tour through seven Latin American countries, fulfilling her husband's prediction that it would be a substantive rather than merely symbolic visit. Disclaiming expertise on economic or nuclear matters, Mrs. Carter, nevertheless, by the questions she asked, the people she met and places she visited, communicated an intense concern with the political processes and social trends in the region. She showed a particular sympathy and understanding for the complexity and difficulty of redressing social inequalities within the framework of democratic political institutions. She skillfully avoided offending the sensibilities of her hosts but she got her message across: the Carter Administration believes in the importance of constitutional political processes and social change in Latin America but is aware of how extra-

ordinarily difficult it is to bring this about. In her political and social perceptions, Mrs. Carter seemed, not only to reflect her own interests and personality, but to be acting as the political antennas of President Carter, both receiving and transmitting messages to those with whom she met."

Sincerely,


Jerome I. Levinson
Counsel, Subcommittee on
Foreign Economic Policy

U.S. Policy to Latin America and the Caribbean:
Overall Themes

As stated in the President's Pan American Day speech, the essence of the new U.S. approach to Latin America and the Caribbean is not to try to separate the region from the world community or to view its problems as requiring a separate or special U.S. policy. Indeed, our interests and those of the governments of Latin America require that we work together to make global frameworks more equitable and effective.

The time when the U.S. could have a single policy to Latin America -- like the Alliance for Progress -- has passed. The economic issues like trade, investment, science and technology, and debt which are of central importance to the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean, are global issues, currently being discussed and negotiated in North-South forums. Furthermore, the countries of the region have become so politically and economically diverse that a single policy to the region does not make sense any more.

The new approach to the nations of this hemisphere is built upon three pillars:

1. A fundamental concern for human rights.
2. A respect for the individuality and the sovereignty of each government.
3. A determination and a commitment to press forward on the issues which separate the developed from the developing nations.

By addressing issues at a level where solutions are possible, and by trying to adjust global policies so as to take into account the particularities of relationships with individual nations, the new approach will make it possible to relate in a balanced and more normal way with the governments of the hemisphere while advancing our interests in areas like human rights and nonproliferation.

Lastly, the policy of the new Administration differs from those of the past in its frank recognition of the differences which separate our government from other Latin American and Caribbean governments. Whereas past policy stressed the commonality, the shared values, the common traditions and goals, the new policy is premised on the reality of the great inequality in wealth and power between the U.S. and Latin America -- and a commitment to work to see that that gap is narrowed.

Jamaica. Prime Minister Manley is an intellectual leader of the Third World and a forceful and articulate advocate of "democratic socialism" in his own country. Jamaica's problems -- high unemployment, severe balance of payments constraints, political radicalism -- are those of the Caribbean, only more acute. Jamaica needs economic help, and this will unquestionably be one topic of discussion. Another will be the more general problem of the Caribbean, and the associated question of how the U.S. will relate to the socialist governments of the area.

The new countries of the Caribbean face a dilemma: they need massive resource transfers from the industrialized countries and particularly from the U.S., but they also want to reduce their dependence on these countries. Thus, if we made political demands (on human rights, on foreign investment, or on how they should organize their government) as a condition to giving assistance to the region, our relations might be worsened rather than improved.

Other issues which could be raised are the North-South dialogue and raw materials cartels.

Costa Rica. One of the few democracies in Latin America and the Caribbean, Costa Rica is different not only in its European ambience but in its relatively high standard of living and its desire for a continued close relationship with the United States. President Oduber greeted with great enthusiasm the President's UN and OAS speeches, doubtless in part because of President Carter's reference to Costa Rica's important role in human rights. This should be the main issue, and special attention can be placed on discussing ways to obtain the ratification and subsequent implementation of the American Convention on Human Rights and the UN Covenants. Discussion also should include ways to secure multilateral cooperation for a human rights policy.

Another issue to be discussed is the Panama Canal Treaty negotiations since President Oduber has a good deal of influence over President Torrijos of Panama.

Ecuador and Peru are two military governments which are committed to transfer power to democratically-elected civilian governments in the next few years. We would tactfully want to compliment them for their progress toward democracy and diplomatically compliment them for respecting human rights. These two countries are literally the borderline countries between the democracies of Venezuela and Colombia and the non-democratic Southern Cone countries of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, and Brazil. Naturally, we would want to encourage any tendency on their part to move away from the Southern Cone countries.

A second set of issues relate to the very serious arms race and rivalry among the Andean countries. In the last three years, Peru has purchased from the Soviet Union some of the most sophisticated military equipment in South America. Peru's neighbors, particularly Ecuador, are deeply suspicious of its intentions, and your trip to the area could contribute to its stability in two ways: by reassuring Ecuador that we are very interested in seeing the continued peaceful relationship of all states of the hemisphere and by suggesting to Peru that the virtues of arms control are more admired than those of arms races.

Brazil is the biggest in land and population, the wealthiest in resources and gross national product, and the only developing country with great power aspirations which are not entirely unrealistic. Like Argentina in the 1940s, the Brazilians currently view themselves as the potential rivals of the United States in this hemisphere, and thus, they believe that the President's "aggressive" policy on the Brazilian nuclear agreement with Germany is essentially a guise for an attempt to keep Brazil from achieving its goal of global powerdom. Unlike Argentina, however, Brazilians have a large reserve of goodwill for the U.S., built up as a result of fighting together in World War II and in the Dominican Republic. We have to be very sensitive to Brazilian nationalist feeling, at the same time we should be careful not to bend or compromise our overall approach or policies on specific issues like human rights and nonproliferation.

Issues include: nonproliferation, human rights, energy, debt and other economic issues of the North-South dialogue.

Colombia is a democracy, albeit a precarious one. The country has serious problems of terrorism and corruption, mostly stemming from the narcotics traffic to the U.S. (the leading Presidential candidate may be involved). It has been a close traditional friend of the U.S., and the trip will provide the opportunity to express continued goodwill and support for the country's long democratic tradition. It will also provide an opportunity to raise other issues like cooperation on preventing narcotics trafficking. Although sometimes a difficult man, President Lopez Michelsen is also considered an intellectual who would probably enjoy discussing broader changes in Latin America and in the U.S.

Venezuela in many ways is the most important stop on the trip for three reasons:

1. Perez is the only leader in the hemisphere who is both capable and anxious to play an important leadership role in the Caribbean, in the hemisphere, and in the North-South dialogue, and there are many reasons why we should encourage him to play that role;

2. We need his support on a number of issues, particularly the Canal Treaty negotiations, human rights, and nonproliferation, and it is conceivable that he might be helpful at a future time in negotiations with the Cubans; and

3. Your talks with Perez can be seen in some ways as a prelude to Perez's State Visit. Thus, at this first meeting, issues can be more sharply identified for decision at the next meeting.

Human Rights

The commitment of the new Administration to the advancement of fundamental human rights in the United States and abroad is not questioned anywhere. In the light of the cynicism of the last years and the low priority given to human rights by previous foreign policymakers, the fact that the new Administration's position has been taken and recognized as credible is itself a major achievement.

In addition to the higher priority given to human rights, the Administration's position has several new elements:

-- The President has advanced a broader definition of human rights than is commonly used in the United States. We are not only concerned with abuses of political rights but also of social and economic injustice. This new approach is reflected in the commitment to sign and seek the ratification of the four UN Covenants and the American Convention on Human Rights -- all of which adopt the broader definition. It is also reflected in a desire to channel resources to the poorest countries of the world and the poorest in all countries.

-- The President has deliberately encouraged a multilateral approach to this issue, encouraging other nations and international commissions to work together in pursuit of objectives outlined in the UN and the OAS Charter.

-- The President has shown his commitment to the free travel of all peoples by lifting the travel restrictions on U.S. citizens and non-resident aliens.

-- The President has shown that he is deeply committed to effecting changes abroad, even when it will occasionally mean that we will offer our hand to a repressive regime. A genuinely moral foreign policy can be implemented only with sensitivity and a good deal of flexibility. Sometimes, it will find us voting in the Inter-American Development Bank on a loan to a repressive government; sometimes voting in favor.

-- The policy is built on a recognition of the universal nature of all human values. "We cannot act abroad in ways that we would not tolerate at home." Similarly, by asking other nations to help their poor, we are obligated to act at home to improve the conditions of our poor and underprivileged.

-- The emphasis will be on positive gestures to "governments which respect human rights and which promote democratic values" rather than on punitive sanctions.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PRESIDENT'S ENERGY MESSAGE
TO NON-OIL STATES IN LATIN AMERICA

1. By keeping down our energy imports, the United States will release more of the total world supply for other countries which obtain their supplies in world markets.
2. By reducing some of the pressure for supply, hopefully there might be reduced support for higher prices levied by the oil producers. The adjustment of prices of oil produced in the U.S. toward world price levels will promote the conservation of oil, provide an incentive for the development of new U.S. oil production, and by permitting an end of the U.S. entitlements program, enhance the position of non-U.S. buyers in the world oil market.
3. The most direct impact of the President's policy is likely to be in the nuclear field. "The President is proposing legislation, in a separate submission, to guarantee the sale of enrichment services to any country which agrees to comply with our non-proliferation objectives and is willing to accept certain conditions." To meet both foreign and domestic demand, the United States will expand its enrichment capacity.
4. As we work to develop alternate sources of energy, we should become better able to transfer new energy technology, particularly on a commercial level. This opportunity applies particularly to solar energy, for which we might be able to export equipment or help other countries to produce themselves. It could also apply to methods and equipment for the cogeneration of electricity and process steam.
5. The President's plan reduced pressure for the divestiture of U.S. energy companies operating abroad, leaving them a firmer base for business planning to offer the services and technology needed by many countries for the development of their energy resources.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S ENERGY PROGRAM FOR VENEZUELA

1. Oil Pricing. Under the President's program, prices of domestic new oil will be phased upward to the current world price (adjusted for inflation) over a three-year period. Oil production from wells now under price controls will be taxed so that raw material costs to U.S. refiners will be at world prices, permitting the elimination of the U.S. crude oil entitlements program. Consequently, non-U.S. refiners, particularly those in Venezuela and others in the Caribbean which operate largely on Venezuelan crude oils, will be better able to compete in U.S. markets.

2. Share of U.S. Market. The overall volume of U.S. oil imports will be held to seven million barrels a day by 1985, approximately the current import rate, but 40 percent less than would be required without the President's program. Its stabilized producing rate and its logistical advantages should enable Venezuela to compete successfully for its share of the U.S. market.

3. Refining Yields. The mix of petroleum products required by the U.S. market will be strongly influenced by the President's program. Gasoline demand will be reduced by 10 percent; utilities will be required to use coal rather than natural gas and oil; heating oil will be used more efficiently through the better insulation of domestic, commercial and government buildings. All refiners, U.S. and foreign, must be prepared to adjust their product yields to the new market structure which will evolve. Venezuela's experience with processes to upgrade high sulfur residual fuel oils should serve it in good stead in this transition.

4. Technology. The development of new technologies, such as solar power, will enhance and prolong the world's energy supplies, and will be beneficial to all nations. Emphasis will be directed to development of smaller-scale energy sources. (Venezuela has argued that the sharp increase in the price of petroleum is actually beneficial to the world economy in providing incentives for developing alternative energy sources.)

COLOMBIA

I. GENERAL COUNTRY INFORMATION:

A. Capital - Bogota

B. Population (1973) - 22,500,000

Density/sq. mile - 51 inhabitants
Growth rate - 2.8%

C. Size/Location - 439,600 sq. miles

Colombia, the fourth largest country in Latin America, is located in the northwestern corner of South America where the Isthmus of Panama joins the continent. The country is dominated by three chains of the Andean mountains that run parallel from north to south. The majority of Colombians live in the valleys formed by these mountains. Colombia borders on the south with Peru and Ecuador, on the west with the Pacific, on the north with Panama and the Atlantic and on the east with Venezuela and the Amazon part of Brazil.

D. Per capita income (1973) - \$440

E. U. S. Ambassador - Phillip V. Sanchez

II. PEACE CORPS INFORMATION:

A. 1. Staff in Colombia

Jose Sorzano - Director

David Lane - Deputy Director

Peter Fraser - APCD/Small Business

Ginny de Victoria - APCD/ Home Ec. Nutrition

Arthur Lee - APCD/Health

Ernesto Barriga - APCD/Conservation Wildlife Resources

Salamon Sanchez - APCD/Agriculture

Andres Trimino - APCD/Education

Fred Krage - APCD/Executive Officer

(Above list does not include Secretaries/Administrative Assistants)

2. PC/Washington

Mario Karr - Desk Officer

Betsy Robbins - Desk Assistant

B. Program Narrative

The Nursing and Home Economics Programs in Colombia have continued to fill a dire need in 1976. With only 200 Colombian home economists and 2,000 RNs in a country of 24 million, the 50 Peace Corps Volunteers in these two programs have an unproportionally large impact on the problems of health and nutrition. Each PC nurse is training up to 30 practical nurses and 90 rural health promoters per year. Each home economist is working with a similar number of Colombians.

Two programs, Library Science and Health Planning Administration and Delivery, have been phased out in 1976 and two others have changed their emphasis significantly. One of these, paramedic sciences, will soon be using generalist volunteers in a malaria control program. The other, rural development, is now emphasizing community organization and community solutions to problems versus highly technical advice on specific crops or animal production, both of which is now being handled well by Colombian agencies.

Though the PC/Colombia program has decreased greatly in size in 1976, it has now stabilized at 150 Volunteers and 14 programs. The model Small Business Program will increase in size in 1977, while all other programs are expected to maintain their size.

C. Program Size by Sector

Agriculture	43
Business	35
Education	20
Health	60
	158 Total

D. Budget Summary

1. <u>FY 1976</u>	<u>T.Q.</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>
\$851,300	\$233,600	\$902,600

2. Volunteer Strength (in Volunteer Years)

FY 1976 (Actual)	145 VYs
FY 1977 (Planned)	158 VYs
FY 1978 (Estimated)	190 VYs

E. Training

By contract to SEA (Soceidad de Entrenamiento & Asesoria)

BRAZIL

I. GENERAL COUNTRY INFORMATION:

A. Capital - Brasilia

B. Population - 103,000,000

Density/sq. mile 31.8

Growth rate - 2.8

Birth rate/1000 inhabitants - 37.3 (1970 est.)

C. Size/Location: Fifth largest country in the world, covers half of South America, encompasses four time zones. Shares borders with all South America political entities except Chile and Ecuador. 3,286,000 sq. miles.

D. Per capita income - \$603 (1975)

E. U.S. Ambassador - John Crimmins

II. PEACE CORPS INFORMATION:

A. 1. Staff in Country

Alexander Estrin, Director/Brasilia

Vance Saporito, APCD/Brasilia

Vitor Braga, APCD/Regional Director/Belo Horizonte

Vacant, APCD/Program & Training/Belo Horizonte

Paulo Rocha, APCD/Asst. Reg. Director/Salvador, Bahia

Wendell Morse, APCD/Regional Director/Goiânia, Goiás

Vacant, APCD/Asst. Reg. Director/Cuiabá, Mato Grosso

William Reese, APCD/Regional Director/Recife, Pernambuco

Vacant, APCD/Program & Training/Recife, Pernambuco

Uberaci Sousa, APCD/Asst. Reg. Director/Recife, Pernambuco

Neli Machado, Administrative Officer/Brasilia, Brazil

2. PC/Washington

John Salazar, Desk Officer

Carol Bryan, Desk Assistant

B. Programming Narrative

Volunteer agriculture extensionists work in a variety of programs. Some demonstrate and promote new agricultural techniques among small scale farmers, others render technical assistance to cattle raisers in pasture management and breeding, and still others initiate small animal projects at school farms. Agriculture education volunteers conduct courses, assist in curriculum design, and develop new courses at several universities and agriculture schools in Brazil.

Volunteers working in rehabilitation programs provide specialized training to teachers and auxiliary staff of schools for handicapped children. Peace Corps nurses working in paramedical training provide in-service education to Brazilian nurses and nurse auxiliaries in urban and rural hospitals.

In FY '78, programs in the above fields are expected to expand, with all volunteers working in the impoverished northeastern, western, and central regions of the country.

C. Program Size by Sector

Agriculture/Rural Development	50
Business	13
Education	15
Health	70
Urban Development/Public Works	5
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>153</u>

D. Program Budget Summary

	<u>FY 1976 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1977 Estimate</u>
1. Budget Estimate	\$1,683	\$2,144
Transition Qtr.	/\$ 543/	
2. Volunteer Strength (in Volunteer Years)		
FY 76 Actual	124 VYs	
FY 77 Estimated	124 VYs	

E. Training - in house - done on a regional basis - one training site in Campina Grande, Paraiba, one in Lavras, Minas Gerais, Will be converting to contract training by August, 1977.

COSTA RICA

Country Information

Costa Rica is situated in the Central American Isthmus. It shares a frontier with Panama in the south and with Nicaragua in the north. 97% of the people are of Spanish or mestizo ethnic background. The most important minority is black, English-Creole speaking groups from the West Indies. There are only a few thousand surviving tribal Indians in the country.

Costa Rica is proud of the fact that it has a very high literacy rate, a healthy, functioning democracy, and no standing army. Its economy is based on cash crop agriculture including coffee, bananas, sugar cane, and beef, as well as small industry.

Capital	San Jose
Population	2.2 million
Size	19,600 square miles
Per Capita Income	\$760 per year
U.S. Ambassador	Vacant (most recent: William Todman)

Peace Corps

Staff in Costa Rica

Country Director	Gary Wederspahn
Associate Peace Corps Director/ Programming and Training	Sonny Low
Associate Peace Corps Director/ Nursing	Mayra Montero
Associate Peace Corps Director/ Agriculture	Juan Coward
Associate Peace Corps Director/ Multi-Sector	Eduardo Zuniga

Staff in Washington

Area Director	Anita Botti
Country Desk Officer	Steve Grossman
Country Desk Assistant	Barbara Schlindwein

Peace Corps Programs

Volunteers have been serving in Costa Rica since 1963. They serve in several sectors, the largest being health. Nurses usually are employed as public health workers in rural health units. They care mainly for children and carry out in-service training for auxiliary nurses. Home economics concentrates on improving home and family life, rural home economics extension which is a form of rural community development, and pre-school education focusing on nutrition for children and nutrition education for their mothers.

Agriculture is an area of primary concern to the government of Costa Rica. Most Volunteers are involved in research and/or extension. They focus on basic grains (corn and beans), tropical fruit trees, and forestry.

The education programs are diversified, ranging from physical education teacher trainers to participation in the music school program. There are Volunteers in secondary education and special education.

Volunteers in regional planning and engineering help provide technical advice and assistance to Costa Rican municipalities requesting such aid. Volunteers have helped to develop the most advanced national park system in Central America, working as park planners, environmental education specialists, staff trainers.

Volunteer Strength by Sector

Agriculture and Rural Development	46
Business and Public Management	7
Education	27
Health	64
Urban Development and Public Works	<u>16</u>
	160

Prepared by:
Costa Rica Desk/IO/LA
3/77

ECUADOR

I. GENERAL COUNTRY INFORMATION:

A. Capital - Quito

B. Population (1973) - 6,800,000

Density/sq. mile - 66 inhabitants
Growth rate - 3.5%

C. Size/Location - 103,000 sq. miles. Ecuador, which straddles the Equator on the Pacific side of South America, is bounded on the north by Colombia and on the south and east by Peru. The country has a coastal plain which forms a rich agricultural belt; the highlands which lie between two principal Andean chains; the eastern jungle which comprises about half the land mass of the country but is very lightly populated; and the Galapagos Islands which lie 600 miles off Ecuador's west coast.

D. Per capita income (1973) - \$380

E. U. S. Ambassador - Richard J. Bloomfield

II. PEACE CORPS INFORMATION:

A. 1. Staff in Ecuador

Phillip Lopes - Director

Tom Kruse - APCD/P&T

James Graham - APCD/P&T

Tomas Guerrero - Program Manager for Ag/Forestry/Fisheries

Eduardo Sotomayor - Program Manager for Livestock Production

Mercedes Guevara - Program Manager for Home Improvement/Nutrition

Napoleon Cevallos - Program Manager for Rural Infrastructure/Rural Electrification

Pablo Maldonado - Program Manager for Integrated Rural Dev/Univer. Ed.

Francisco Garces - Program Manager for Special Ed/Voc. Ed.

Vacant - APCD for Health

Oswaldo Valdivieso - Chief of Operations

Nelson Proano - Program Manager for Small Business and Assit. Chief of Operations

(Above list does not include Secretaries/Admin Assistants nor in-house training personnel)

2. PC/Washington

Mario Karr - Desk Officer

Betsy Robbins - Desk Assistant

B. Program Narrative

The Agriculture Programs in Ecuador have been expanded and diversified in the last year. The production of improved beef and dairy cattle and the rural extension connected with this program now has a contingent of Volunteers in the Amazon region of Ecuador, a potentially rich area for beef production. The Soybeans and Nutrition Program on the Santa Elena Peninsula has been expanded into a full-fledged integrated rural development program addressing all rural development problems including health, education, sanitation, and water resources. The Vegetable Crop Research Program now is also conducting research in "pluses", vegetable legume crops.

Except for the bilingual education, the paramedic training and the rural infrastructure programs, all other programs in Ecuador have continued at the same level in 1976 as in 1975. The bilingual education program has been phased out after successfully accomplishing its goals. The health sector is being reevaluated after failure of the paramedic training program and the rural infrastructure has completed its first year of constructing 12 rural schools as established in an agreement with the department of Rural Education and with the aid of PC Partnership projects.

Overall PC/Ecuador is a very stable program at 185 volunteers in 15 separate programs. 1977 will bring some expansion in the health sector, but, otherwise, the programs will continue at their present strength.

C. Program Size by Sector

Agriculture	88
Business	12
Education	34
Health	31
Urban Dev. &	20
Public Works	

185 TOTAL

D. Budget Summary

1. <u>FY 1976</u>	<u>T.Q.</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>
\$1,087,000	\$279,300	\$1,165,300

2. Volunteer Strength (in Volunteer Years)

FY 1976 (Actual)	183 VYs
FY 1977 (Planned)	190 VYs
FY 1978 (Estimated)	210 VYs

- E. Training - FY76 and first half of FY77 training in Ecuador was done in-house; starting in June of 1977 training will be done by a contractor yet to be selected.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 16, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR NSC - Mr. Robert Pastor

Subject: Additional Briefing Material
for Mrs. Carter

At the briefing in preparation for
Mrs. Carter's trip to Latin America, Mrs.
Carter asked us for additional topics that
might be emphasized.

Ted
Theodore H. Moran
Member
Policy Planning Staff

Attachment:
As stated.

Is the Role of Women in Development an Important
Component of US-Latin American Relations?

The population explosion, with its impact on domestic stability in Latin America and on emigration from Latin America to the United States, is a crucial problem for future relations on the hemisphere. In the past it has frequently been argued that giving women money-earning occupations would reduce birth-rates. Recently, studies have demonstrated conclusively that the important variable is not merely incorporating women into the formal job market, but rather incorporating women into those sectors of the job market that carry relatively high prestige within the society (teachers, technicians, nurses, lab workers, the professions). There is no single more effective tool in reducing population growth than offering women access to jobs of relatively high status in their own societies. Thus the idea of liberating women from traditional roles in Latin America should become a key concept in designing effective population programs for the future.

Human Rights

IAHRC

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the OAS is a prestigious and independent body of distinguished jurists and diplomats charged with monitoring human rights observance in this hemisphere. The seven members are elected in their personal capacity from lists of three candidates submitted by OAS member governments. The U.S. has strongly supported the emergence of the IAHRC as a key element in the struggle to end abuse of human rights in the Americas. The commission carries on studies and investigations on the basis of private complaints, visits member states with their concurrence and prepares special and annual reports for the OAS General Assembly. Last year, Congress passed the Kennedy amendment authorizing a special grant to the OAS for the work of the IAHRC. Our OAS delegation is working to increase the budget and broaden the mandate of the IAHRC in the interest of strengthening the multi-lateral base of support for the defense of human rights.

San Jose Convention

The American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San Jose) was negotiated in Costa Rica in November 1969 and signed there by twelve OAS member states, not including the U.S., whose delegation made a public statement regarding some of the potential reservations we had toward the treaty. The provisions calling for an Inter-American court on human rights, for compensation of victims of injustice, for exceptions to the right of free speech and for right to life were seen to be in possible conflict with our federal system and the reserved powers of the states. Several internal reviews of the Convention were carried out by the U.S. government between November 1969 and April 1977, when President Carter announced his intention to sign and seek Senate consent to ratification. Only two signatories have ratified the Pact of San Jose thus far: Colombia and Costa Rica. Eleven ratifications are needed to bring the American Convention on Human Rights into force.

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND INVESTMENT DISPUTES IN
LATIN AMERICA

Outline for White House Meeting, May 13, 1977

1. Ambivalent attitude toward foreign investment in Latin America.
 - a) It brings jobs, exports, tax revenues, technology, management.
 - b) It represents "injustice" "exploitation", "dependency" (dependencia).
2. What is the cause of the tension?
 - a) Bad behavior by the companies? Avariciousness? Naked exploitation?
 - b) Something inherent in the investment process?
3. Brief history
 - a) Latin America by far the most important investment area for US.
 - b) Important shift from natural resources toward manufacturing, although natural resource investment is still the largest sector for US investment.
4. Tension comes from shift in bargaining power
 - a) Role of risk and uncertainty.
 - b) In retrospect, appearance of exploitation.
5. Result: broken contracts and (in a few cases) expropriations
 - a) Most companies adjust.
 - b) Most vulnerable cannot adjust: natural resources, utilities, plantations.
6. Policy suggestions
 - a) US defend vulnerable companies?
 - b) Let US businesses take care of themselves?
(Most companies prefer "b")
7. Summary
 - a) US investment represents a large net benefit to Latin America, but not a perfect harmony of interest.
 - b) Bad behavior by American companies is not the primary cause of tension.
 - c) With proper US policies, most investment disputes can work themselves out without political escalation.

Theodore H. Moran
Member
Policy Planning Staff
632-1494

U.S./Latin American Trade Policy: Background

The Trade Act of 1974

The Trade Act is the legislation which authorizes U.S. trade negotiations with other countries. It provides for measures to safeguard U.S. labor and industry and grants considerable authority to the Executive Branch to lower or raise tariff or non-tariff barriers.

Protection or Liberalization

There is tension in the United States between those who seek to limit the impact of imports on U.S. labor and industry and those who emphasize the benefits to the entire economy which can come from an "open" trade policy which allows the United States to import and export as freely as possible. These views are sometimes oversimplified by contrasting protectionism with free trade. Representatives of organized labor resent being dubbed as "protectionist" because they feel it portrays in a poor light their concern over employment and possible loss of U.S. technological leadership. For its part, "free trade" is an idealized objective which can only be approached through complex bargaining between countries, a process known as trade liberalization.

Manufactured Goods and Commodities

Some Latin American and other developing countries have succeeded in rapidly expanding their exports of manufactures: textiles, machinery, and shoes, for example. Other nations remain heavily dependent on exports of their traditional raw materials (bauxite, copper, etc.), and products such as coffee, wheat, and meat. Latin American countries seek access to the U.S. market and argue against U.S. use of quotas on such products as textiles and meat.

Multilateral Trade Negotiations

Negotiations are underway in Geneva which aim at reducing tariffs and establishing guidelines for the use of non-tariff measures that restrict trade. (trade policy codes). The United States, other industrialized countries, many Latin American nations as well as developing countries from Asia and Africa are participating in the trade negotiations, sometimes known as the Tokyo Round because they were launched in Tokyo.

Bargaining with Developing Countries

Latin American and other developing countries seek improvement of the tariff preferences applied by the United States and other industrialized countries. Tariff preferences allow free entry for certain products (the U.S. scheme covered \$3.2 billion of U.S. imports in 1976) but most schemes are hampered by restrictions. The U.S. preferences also exclude Ecuador and Venezuela because of their OPEC membership. To complement the tariff preferences, developing nations seek special advantages in codes on non-tariff barriers (differential treatment). Brazil is a leader in this area. The United States wants to exchange measures for trade liberalization with developing countries in a reciprocal negotiation. While not ruling out contributions to the final package of trade concessions, developing nations have rejected full reciprocity as inappropriate between rich and poor nations.

Commodity Policy Issues

A negotiation on policies for trade in raw materials is taking place in Geneva as well as the multilateral trade negotiations which concentrate on manufactured goods. Raw materials exports experience wide price and earnings fluctuations and relatively slow growth. Developing countries, including Latin American nations, have supported international agreements between producers and consumers of raw materials aimed at stabilizing the prices of raw materials. One way to stabilize prices is to use buffer stocks: a product is sold from the stock when prices rise, and purchased when prices fall. Obtaining the finance for such stocks (through a common fund or individually) is a major issue.

Some developing countries emphasize the need to increase prices but the presence of consuming countries in a commodity agreement would prevent producers from "rigging" prices in an unacceptable manner. There are some associations of producer countries that caused fears in consuming countries that cartels would force prices up. None have OPEC's ability to do so, however, and most have sought negotiations with consuming countries.

Both developed and developing nations are also considering improvement of existing measures to stabilize the earnings of raw materials exporters through financing which compensates them when their earnings drop unexpectedly.

May 19, 1977.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ms. Mary Finch Hoyt
Press Secretary to Mrs. Carter

FROM: Robert L. Chatten, Assistant Director
Latin America, USIA

SUBJECT: Maximizing Mrs. Carter's Trip - Summary Points
of our Previous Discussions

1. A basic problem up to now has been credibility in answering the question, "why is she going?" when it is put by U.S. critics and "why is she coming?" when raised by Latinos. It is necessary if at all possible to push through the media and other filters the fact that Mrs. Carter is one of the President's closest advisers who can be expected to give impressions and advice on her return from the area that will indeed be heeded. This is a message that goes poorly through media filters but one which her presence overseas should do much to dramatize. Trying to make this effect last is a function of USIS' continuing work with audiences on the ground overseas (short run) and of whether the initiatives of the President's OAS speech are realized (long run). It is important to remember that the few doubts coming to us about Mrs. Carter's trip represent mostly official reaction to the question of her ability to discuss substance. But there are other publics beside querulous government officials and I think the reaction among them has been and will be extremely positive.

2. The word "substantive" in connection with the discussions Mrs. Carter will hold with foreign leaders carries with it the seeds of some difficulties. "Substantive" implies a degree of focus on such issues as arms transfers, nuclear proliferation, amendment of the trade act, the specifics of how to deal with illegal immigrants, commodity arrangements and other things Mrs. Carter will be informed about, interested in and allude to but perhaps will not plumb to their substantive depths during brief meetings abroad. Use of the word without being specific about what you are implying raises a variety of expectations which can create some inevitable disappointments. The word also has the potential for implying a kind of instant expertise, a notion which I suspect you are eager to avoid. Her well-publicized study of Spanish and the issues is a big plus if Latinos

do not draw extravagant conclusions from this information. Some such conclusions already are being drawn. It might be useful to attempt to mitigate this by emphasizing less freighted words and phrases such as "talks," "in-depth discussions," "talks over a range of mutual interests" or "serious conversations".

3. I believe there are two things that Mrs. Carter can talk quite profitably about and be accepted by all Latin listeners as an authoritative source:

(a) She has acknowledged mastery over "who am I, who are we, how we got to Washington, what we represent, what we are doing, what we are attempting to do." When we look back on the trip in mid-June, I believe we are going to be happiest about the times we were able to provide Mrs. Carter an appropriate forum for that message.

(b) The one substantive issue on which she can and ought to attempt to be persuasive is the Administration's approach to human rights. Feeling on this subject runs equally deep in the White House and abroad, but often for different reasons. While some foreign publics' attitudes are closer to the U.S. Government position than to their own government's, most commonly the U.S. approach is seen to emanate directly from the White House and there is much misunderstanding if not outright cynicism among foreigners about the subject. There is something to be gained by emphasizing that after the well-publicized foreign and domestic difficulties of the past decade, Americans are eager to stand for something they can be proud of. This kind of "domestic explanation" of what is perceived abroad only in its foreign affairs context would be most useful and received as an addition to foreign understanding of the issue. I think she could address it quite profitably both in private and, given the proper forum, in public. She could give an appreciation of the breadth and depth of the commitment to this subject within the United States, demonstrating that there is a much greater constituency than is appreciated abroad and that it does not spring from either naivete or religious zeal at the White House.

4. I encourage the avoidance at all costs of the phrase, "I came to listen." This phrase has been repeated by representatives of each succeeding administration for as long as any of us can remember and is the quickest way to have Latin American government and other

listeners hit the "off" switch for anybody who uses it. This is not to say that the same thought cannot be advanced in a variety of ways, since I understand that Mrs. Carter is indeed doing some listening on behalf of the President. A reasonable substitute would be a presentation incorporating the fact that Mrs. Carter has been to Latin America on more than one previous occasion, that there are differences of approach incorporated into the President's OAS speech and that she is present to bring people up to date on Carter Administration emphases and would like to hear people's firsthand reactions to them.

5. The word "new" as in "new frontier," "new deal" and "new dialogue" could be avoided at no cost to Mrs. Carter's credibility. Many Latin American listeners are fully inclined to give us a fair hearing on how "new" things will manifest themselves. But many expressed themselves quite lucidly in their "okay-up-to-now-but-let's-wait-and-see-what-happens" reaction to the OAS speech.

6. Mrs. Carter's instincts are accurate in avoiding the "lady bountiful" image by down playing emphasis on children's hospitals and other "women's things". The attempt to allow Mrs. Vance to show the flag in this fashion, so as not to offend the hosts, is a wise decision, we believe, though too much should not be expected of it since Mrs. Vance is not the star attraction.

7. We should not be deceived that there will be any reticence on the part of reporters, either foreign or domestic, to try to nail Mrs. Carter on just what sort of "substantive" things she is doing. I would expect the Latinos to be slightly more gentle about it than the touring Americans. The foreign press must be taken seriously. They are basically friendly and every attempt should be made to give them equitable treatment and access. Though they will sometimes make demands or requests which cannot be met, a special effort should be made to treat them fairly--they will repay this effort many times over. Despite the fact there are only 20 seats on Mrs. Carter's plane, it must be realized that there is not an infrastructure of mass communications existing in Latin America except via the wire services for covering the trip. If there is to be radio, TV and film coverage of Mrs. Carter's trip as a whole, rather than simply of the country being visited, USIA needs to be given an opportunity to provide it.

cc: Mr. Einaudi
Mr. Pastor

MRS. CARTER'S TRIP

Q. What is the purpose of Mrs. Carter's trip to Latin America?

A. -- At the beginning of every new Administration, foreign governments and their people have a great need to understand the new President -- who he is and what he cares about. Because the President has chosen to make as few trips abroad as possible this first year, and because of Mrs. Carter's interest in Latin America, he has asked her to go as his personal representative to convey a sense of the Administration's goals and priorities.

-- Mrs. Carter will discuss the new directions sketched out in the President's speech to the OAS and seek comments from the leaders of the countries she will be visiting.

-- She will also discuss ways in which our countries can cooperate on the issues that concern all of us.

-- And by conveying the personal interest of the President and his deep feelings in wanting to strengthen our relations, she will be making a goodwill trip.

Purposes of Mrs. Carter's Trip

- To demonstrate the importance of Latin America and the Caribbean to the United States.
- To convey your and the President's personal interest in the countries of Latin America and their role in the world.
- To present the President's views on the global problems confronting the United States and Latin America and to set an appropriate tone for bilateral relationships with selected governments.
- To explain and elaborate the ideas contained in the President's Pan American Day speech, and, where appropriate, to follow through with new proposals and ideas.
- To provide an opportunity for the leaders of the hemisphere to comment on the new directions suggested in the President's speech and on problems which concern our countries from the leaders of the hemisphere.
- To suggest new initiatives or ideas on bilateral issues which concern us and to encourage the cooperation of several Latin American and Caribbean leaders in addressing multilateral issues like human rights, nonproliferation, and arms reduction.

MRS. CARTER'S TRIP -- No. 2

Q. In announcing the trip you said that Mrs. Carter would be discussing substantive issues with all the Heads of State. How qualified is she to negotiate important bilateral issues, and can you tell us which issues?

A. Rosalynn is not going to Latin America to negotiate. She is going to express the deepest feelings which our country holds for our neighbors in Latin America and the Caribbean and our desire to strengthen relationships.

She will be elaborating on many of the new directions set out in my speech to the OAS on Pan American Day and soliciting the views of the leaders of these governments on our new policies.

In my speech, I pledged to consult on major policy decisions, and she will be using the opportunity of her trip to consult.

There are a great number of important issues to be discussed with each country and I look forward to receiving her report when she returns. You can be assured that her studies are as intense as mine were before the London Summit, and I have no doubt that she will be well prepared to discuss these issues.

MRS. CARTER'S TRIP

Q. Mrs. Carter will be visiting Jamaica, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil on her trip to Latin America. What criteria were used in putting together her itinerary, and why wasn't Chile chosen?

A. There were many criteria used in selecting her itinerary, and I do not think it would really be fair or productive to identify those criteria in any more detail than I used in my speech on Pan American Day at the OAS. The U.S. is eager to strengthen our relationships with countries which respect human rights and promote democratic values.

/Background:

Jamaica -- a Caribbean leader

Costa Rica -- a Central American democracy

Venezuela and Colombia -- democracies

Peru and Ecuador -- good human rights records, committed to returning to civilian government in 1978

Brazil -- the largest and most populous country in Latin America/

Talking Points for
Mrs. Carter's Talk to Ambassadors

-- Es un gran placer estar aquí con ustedes, y empezar así el intercambio de ideas y experiencias que busco en mi viaje a sus países.

-- If you like, I will first describe the objectives of my trip as I see them, then respond to your questions and suggestions.

First, I hope to convey a sense of the goals and priorities of my husband's administration. I am in a position to know something about this, having worked with him actively in his political campaigns and his period as Governor of Georgia. I can reveal that he even finds time to talk to me occasionally in the White House. (Not that it's easy.) As you may know, he has chosen to make as few trips abroad as possible this first year in office. Because we wanted to find another way to convey our interest and ideas, he asked me to go as his personal representative to do what I can in his place.

Second, I am going to listen to what is said by the leaders and people I will be meeting. This is very important to me and to my husband. I want to listen as well as talk, because I think I may have more to learn than many of the people I will be meeting. Perhaps I should have listed this as my first objective, but I did not want to leave the impression that I am making what is known as a "fact-finding" trip. I have been preparing myself over the last few weeks through talks with people in and out of our Government, and I have been impressed with the facts we already have at our disposition. What we need is ways to interpret the facts correctly and put them to work. I hope to be of some help here.

-- To be a little more specific about the things I will be discussing, I should say that I will be drawing heavily on the President's Pan American Day speech to the OAS. It contains some new directions we take very seriously, on human rights, on arms control, and on finding new ways to cooperate for development and mutual understanding.

-- My husband considers it important to do what he says he will do. But he has few illusions that we in the United States are in a position to tackle international problems on our own. So I will be seeking comments from leaders of the countries I visit about the ways in which our countries can cooperate, however -- not simply on things the United States should or should not be doing.

Finally, let me just say that I want to convey the personal interest that my husband and I share in Latin America. This is an old interest, not a recent discovery. I am going to be revisiting some spots and seeing some old friends, as well as -- I hope -- making some new ones. I want people in Latin America to know that the U.S. President's interest is very real. I'm not promising anything dramatic, and I don't expect anything dramatic. I don't even want anything dramatic, because as we all know, drama has a way of producing letdowns. But I do want to do my part of the work. In this sense, if you want to say that I am making a "goodwill" trip, that is all right with me. I have not been using the "goodwill" label because for most people it means a kind of formal, non-substantive trip, and that is not what I would like. It's not what I am. I am very informal and very interested in having a trip just as valuable to you as well as to us.

Now I'd like to hear from you.

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA
JUNE 21, 1977
REMARKS ROSALYNN CARTER

JIMMY HAS BEEN PRESIDENT FOR FIVE MONTHS NOW, AND IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE THAT THIS TIME LAST YEAR THE CAMPAIGN WAS STILL IN THE PRIMARY STAGE. AND I WAS IN CALIFORNIA EARLY IN JUNE CAMPAIGNING, EXPLAINING JIMMY'S POSITIONS ON DOMESTIC ISSUES. I LEARNED THEM -- I HAD TO, BECAUSE EVERY DAY I HAD TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

AND I REMEMBER WHEN ASKED ABOUT FOREIGN AFFAIRS, I WOULD RESPOND, "JIMMY SAYS WE HAVE NEGLECTED OUR FRIENDS AMONG THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS, AND IF HE IS ELECTED PRESIDENT, HE PLANS TO SEND HIS FAMILY TO VISIT THESE COUNTRIES."

WELL, THREE WEEKS AGO TONIGHT I WAS IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA!

AND I THOUGHT THIS VISIT TO SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, MIGHT BE A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TALK ABOUT MY TRIP.

JIMMY AND I HAVE LONG HAD AN INTEREST IN LATIN AMERICA. WE'VE TRAVELED IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, HAVE MANY FRIENDS THERE, AND WE'VE STUDIED SPANISH FOR AS LONG AS I CAN REMEMBER. JIMMY IS FLUENT, I AM NOT -- BUT I TRY.

AND JIMMY THOUGHT A TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA AT THIS TIME WAS IMPORTANT FOR SEVERAL REASONS.

1. FIRST, AT THE BEGINNING OF EVERY NEW ADMINISTRATION, FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS WANT AND NEED TO UNDERSTAND THE NEW PRESIDENT, WHO HE IS AND WHAT HE CARES ABOUT. (WE WANT TO KNOW THE SAME ABOUT OTHER LEADERS.) JIMMY THOUGHT IT WAS

IMPORTANT FOR A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO CONVEY TO THE LEADERS OF THESE COUNTRIES A SENSE OF THE GOALS AND PRIORITIES OF THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION.

2. HE HAD MADE THREE MAJOR SPEECHES ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS -- ONE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ONE TO THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, AND ONE AT NOTRE DAME. THESE NEEDED TO BE EXPLAINED FIRST HAND TO THE HEADS OF STATE, PARTICULARLY OUR APPROACH TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, AND OUR POSITION ON MAJOR ISSUES, SUCH AS HUMAN RIGHTS AND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION. AND HE WANTED THEIR FRANK VIEWS AND THEIR COMMENTS ABOUT THESE SPEECHES AND THE DIRECTION OF HIS POLICIES.

3. THEN, IF I WENT, I COULD ESTABLISH A PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THESE LEADERS AND MY FAMILY, WHICH IS VERY IMPORTANT. HE ASKED ME TO GO.

I WAS DETERMINED TO MAKE THE TRIP VALUABLE, TOO, AND *to our cos and I was visiting*
I STUDIED. I HAD HOURS OF BRIEFINGS. I LEARNED THE HISTORY OF U.S. RELATIONS WITH EACH COUNTRY I WAS TO VISIT. I LEARNED CURRENT ISSUES -- I STUDIED THE OAS SPEECH AND THE NOTRE DAME SPEECH. I HAD A LOT TO LEARN! THE DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE, FOR INSTANCE, IS A WHOLE NEW VOCABULARY.

FOR EXAMPLE, I WAS IN VENEZUELA -- THE LAST COUNTRY, AND IN MY ARRIVAL STATEMENT I SAID THAT WE VALUED OUR "SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP" WITH THEIR COUNTRY. DO YOU KNOW THAT "SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP" IS THE WORST THING I COULD HAVE SAID? IT DENOTES "PATERNALISM" WHICH IS EXACTLY THE

OPPOSITE OF THE RELATIONSHIP WE WANT WITH THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA. *Countries*

THE MAIN THEMES OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY AS APPLIED TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN ARE:

(1) A RESPECT FOR THE SOVEREIGNTY AND RECOGNITION OF THE INDIVIDUALITY OF ALL THE GOVERNMENTS. ALL OF THE COUNTRIES ARE DIFFERENT -- WE RECOGNIZE IT. FOR TOO LONG WE'VE LUMPED THEM ALL TOGETHER AND HAD ONE LATIN AMERICAN POLICY. THAT'S LIKE HAVING ONE POLICY FOR EVERYBODY IN THIS ROOM. EVERY LEADER I SPOKE WITH WAS VERY PLEASED THAT WE'RE RECOGNIZING THEIR UNIQUENESS.

(2) HUMAN RIGHTS. WE ARE COMMITTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND JIMMY'S DEFINITION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IS A BROAD ONE. IT DOESN'T MEAN FREEDOM FROM POLITICAL OPPRESSION ONLY, BUT FREEDOM FROM HUNGER AND A RIGHT TO THE BASIC NEEDS OF LIFE -- POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS. AND ALSO HE DOESN'T BELIEVE THAT THIS IS ONLY OUR CONCERN, BUT A GLOBAL CONCERN, AND WE MUST JOIN WITH MANY NATIONS OF THE WORLD AND WORK TOGETHER TOWARD THE GOAL OF ASSUR~~ING~~ING THE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL PEOPLES EVERYWHERE.

(3) END THE SPECTOR OF WAR AND WASTE OF ARMAMENTS, NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL.

(4) A COMMITMENT TO WORK WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN SEARCHING FOR WAYS TO NARROW THE GAP BETWEEN THE DEVELOPED AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

WITH THESE THINGS IN MIND, I WOULD LIKE TO GIVE YOU

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE COUNTRIES I VISITED:

JAMAICA IS A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY, AND I ENJOYED MY VISIT THERE AND MY MEETINGS WITH PRIME MINISTER MANLEY. JAMAICA'S PROBLEMS ARE TYPICAL OF THOSE OF THE NEW AND DEVELOPING NATIONS OF THE CARIBBEAN. THEY NEED HELP. BUT THEY FEEL THAT THEY HAVE BEEN IGNORED. PRIME MINISTER MANLEY EXPLAINED TO ME HIS BELIEF IN DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM -- THAT ALL JAMAICANS SHOULD SHARE IN THE BENEFITS OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THAT POLITICAL FREEDOM BE PRESERVED. WE NEED TO SEARCH FOR WAYS TO COOPERATE WITH THEM -- ON TRADE ISSUES, FOR INSTANCE, AND WE MUST EXPRESS IN INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS OUR GENUINE CONCERN FOR THEIR PROBLEMS.

• COSTA RICA IS A DEMOCRACY. THEY HAVE NO ARMY. THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SPEND THEIR MONEY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR COUNTRY. THEIR EDUCATION SYSTEM IS EXCELLENT -- 96% OF THEIR CITIZENS ARE LITERATE. I VISITED A SCHOOL AND WATCHED MENTALLY RETARDED AND DEAF CHILDREN PERFORM IN A WONDERFUL PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM. I ASKED ABOUT SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY AFFLICTED, AND THE TEACHER TOLD ME THAT THERE IS A PLACE IN A SCHOOL FOR EVERY SINGLE CHILD.

COSTA RICA HAS BEEN AN IMPORTANT LEADER IN HUMAN RIGHTS. THE AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS WAS NEGOTIATED IN SAN JOSE IN 1969. ^{The American Convention} IT IS AN AGREEMENT AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE OAS THAT HUMAN RIGHTS WILL BE RESPECTED AND GUARANTEED IN THEIR COUNTRIES. COSTA RICA AND COLOMBIA WERE THE TWO

COUNTRIES OF THOSE I VISITED THAT HAD ALREADY SIGNED AND RATIFIED THIS AGREEMENT. I SPOKE TO ALL THE OTHER LEADERS ABOUT IT. VENEZUELA ^{announced that they had} RATIFIED IT THE DAY AFTER I LEFT.

ECUADOR AND PERU ARE TWO COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE MILITARY GOVERNMENTS NOW, BUT WHICH ARE COMMITTED ~~NEW~~ TO REESTABLISHING DEMOCRATIC AND CIVILIAN GOVERNMENTS. BOTH COUNTRIES ARE WORKING ON PLANS. IN ECUADOR, VERY SOON THE PEOPLE WILL BE VOTING ON A CONSTITUTION. THEY'RE ALREADY REGISTERING THEIR PEOPLE TO VOTE -- ALPHABETICALLY -- and THEY TOLD ME THEY WERE IN THE S's.

THIS IS A TROUBLED AREA, AND WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE ARMS BUILD-UP. PERU, FOR INSTANCE, IS BORDERED BY FIVE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. ECUADOR IS ONE OF THEM -- CHILE -- BOLIVIA -- SOME OF THESE COUNTRIES HAVE HISTORICALLY BEEN ADVERSARIES, AND SO THEY FEEL A NEED FOR A STRONG DEFENSE. WHEN ONE ARMS, THE OTHERS HAVE TO ARM. THE LEADERS OF THESE COUNTRIES ARE STRUGGLING WITH THE PROBLEM. THEY ARE SINCERE AND VERY CONCERNED. THEY WOULD MUCH PREFER TO SPEND THEIR OWN LIMITED FINANCIAL RESOURCES ON DEVELOPING THEIR COUNTRIES. IN FACT, ONE OFFICIAL SAID TO ME, "IF WE DIDN'T HAVE TO BUY ARMAMENTS AND COULD SPEND OUR MONEY ON EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE, IT WOULD BE THE BEST POSSIBLE THING THAT COULD HAPPEN TO OUR COUNTRY."

BUT THEY HAVE TO FEEL SECURE. HOW CAN A WAY BE WORKED OUT SO THAT THEY CAN FEEL SECURE WITHOUT ARMING? THROUGH A STRENGTHENED OAS -- THROUGH THE U.N.? I DON'T KNOW, BUT

WE EXPLORED SEVERAL ALTERNATIVES. IT'S ^{very} IMPORTANT TO PURSUE. IT COULD AVOID THE ARMS BUILD-UP AND WAR.

IN PERU I VISITED SOME EXPERIMENT STATIONS -- POTATOES AND GUINEA PIGS. ^{expand experimenting & concerned about feeding a hungry world}

UNDER OUR TRADE ACT OF 1974, WE GIVE TARIFF PREFERENCES TO THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR MANY OF THEIR EXPORTS. WE EXCLUDED THE OPEC COUNTRIES. (ECUADOR AND VENEZUELA) HAVE OIL AND ARE MEMBERS OF OPEC. THEREFORE, THEY ARE EXCLUDED FROM THESE TRADE PREFERENCES -- EVEN THOUGH THEY DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE OIL EMBARGO AND HAVE ALWAYS BEEN RELIABLE SOURCES OF PETROLEUM FOR US. IN FACT, THEY KEPT US SUPPLIED WITH PETROLEUM DURING THE OIL EMBARGO OF 1973, AND THEY RESENT VERY MUCH THAT THIS EXCLUSION APPLIES TO THEM. MY OWN PERSONAL OPINION (AND I'M NOT SPEAKING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION) IS THAT THIS AMENDMENT SHOULD BE CHANGED.

BRAZIL IS THE LARGEST COUNTRY I VISITED, BOTH IN LAND AND POPULATION.

THERE IS A LARGE RESERVE OF GOOD WILL IN BRAZIL FOR THE U.S. THEY FOUGHT WITH US IN WORLD WAR II AND HAVE HISTORICALLY BEEN OUR FRIENDS.

AN IMPORTANT ISSUE WHICH BRAZIL CONFRONTS^{and which confronts the whole world} IS HOW TO HAVE NUCLEAR ENERGY WITHOUT RISKING THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE CAPABILITY. BRAZIL MUST HAVE NUCLEAR ENERGY -- THEY IMPORT MORE THAN 80% OF THEIR OIL -- BUT WE WOULD ^{we want them to have this energy} HOPE THAT THEY COULD HAVE ^{it} THIS ENERGY WITHOUT A REPROCESSING

FACILITY WHICH WOULD GIVE THEM ~~8~~ NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE CAPABILITY.

LATIN AMERICA HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE A MODEL FOR THE WHOLE WORLD -- ^{weapons} A NUCLEAR FREE ZONE.

THERE IS AN AGREEMENT CALLED THE TLATELOLCO TREATY WHICH, IF PUT INTO EFFECT WOULD DO JUST THAT -- MAKE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN A NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE ZONE. MOST OF THE COUNTRIES HAVE SIGNED. BRAZIL HAS SIGNED WITH CERTAIN CONDITIONS. WE HOPE THEY WILL WAIVE THESE CONDITIONS.

COLOMBIA IS A DEMOCRACY. WE HAVE MUCH IN COMMON AND FEEL VERY CLOSE TO THE COLOMBIANS. RIGHT NOW, WE AND COLOMBIA HAVE A PROBLEM WITH DRUG TRAFFICKING. THE DRUG SITUATION IN MEXICO IS GREATLY IMPROVED. OUR GOVERNMENTS HAVE COOPERATED, AND THE WORK WE HAVE DONE TOGETHER IS PAYING OFF. ^{need to work together now} WE ~~HOPE FOR SIMILAR COOPERATION~~ WITH THE ^{in the same spirit of cooperation.} GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA. I SPOKE TO THE PRESIDENT VERY FRANKLY ABOUT IT, AND HE AGREED WITH ME THAT IT IS A MUTUAL CONCERN.

VENEZUELA THE LAST COUNTRY I VISITED, IS A GREAT FRIEND AND ALLY. THEY'RE WORKING TOGETHER WITH US TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS -- TO HALT NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION -- IN MANY AREAS, AND PRESIDENT PEREZ HAS TAKEN A LEADERSHIP POSITION IN THE WORLD ON THESE AND OTHER IMPORTANT ISSUES. HE IS COMING TO THE UNITED STATES NEXT WEEK FOR A STATE VISIT, AND I LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING HIM AND HIS WIFE AGAIN.

I LEFT LATIN AMERICA WITH AN OVERWHELMING SENSE OF KINSHIP WITH THE PERSONS I HAD MET AND WITH FRIENDSHIPS THAT WILL BE LASTING, AND WITH THE FEELING OF A GREAT WILLINGNESS, YES - EAGERNESS, TO COOPERATE (IN AN UNRESTRAINED WAY) TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT US.

THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES HAVE TRADITIONALLY BEEN OUR FRIENDS AND ALLIES. WE NEED AND WANT THEIR COUNSEL AND SUPPORT IN PROBLEMS THAT FACE NOT ONLY OUR COUNTRIES -- BUT THE REGION AND THE WORLD.

WE NEED TO CONSULT CLOSELY WITH THEM ON MATTERS SUCH AS TRADE, FINANCE, TECHNOLOGY, INVESTMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

WE NEED TO WORK CLOSELY WITH THEM ON OUR COMMON PURPOSES OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

WE NEED TO STRENGTHEN OUR CULTURAL RELATIONS. THEY HAVE CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH TO OUR MUSIC, DRAMA, AND ART. AFTER ALL, THE FIRST SETTLERS OF GEORGIA AND CALIFORNIA WERE SPANISH SPEAKING!

AS WE EXAMINE THE WORLD AND ITS PROBLEMS, IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO HEAR THE WISDOM OF OUR NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH.

It's not so far from 'San Jose, Costa Rica
to San Jose, Calif.

S.A. JORNAL DO BRASIL

To
Mary Hoyt
Press Secretary
East Wing Coordinator for the First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
U.S.A.

May 17, 1977.

Dear Mary,

In view of Mrs. Carter's forthcoming trip to Latin America, including Brazil, I take the opportunity of writing you this letter. First let me remind you of where and how we first met: it was during the 1972 campaign, which I was covering for the Brazilian newsweekly VEJA. At that time, you arranged an exclusive interview for me with Mrs. Eleanor McGovern, during a train trip from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

Four years later, in 1976, I was based in Washington as correspondent for JORNAL DO BRASIL and covered the presidential campaigns of both Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter with extensive travels throughout the country. The only time we actually met briefly was in Philadelphia, when Mrs. Carter took over the "Whistle train" tour started by Mr. Carter. When you arrived at the hotel, though, we (the press following the then candidate) departed.

After Inauguration I returned to Rio de Janeiro to resume my regular "roving correspondent" post, which took me London last week to cover the first Presidential trip abroad.

Due to my familiarity with American politics, I am assigned to cover Mrs. Carter's visit to Brazil for JORNAL DO BRASIL, Rio de Janeiro's leading newspaper. Therefore, I thought of writing to you to see what kind of arrangement could be made for me to get an exclusive interview with the First Lady. As you well know, press conferences in Latin America rarely bring about an in depth profile of the interviewee, and we would like very much to be able to show Mrs. Carter in a more revealing light to our readers. Would you be so kind as to look into this matter? I would be most willing to travel with Mrs. Carter to Recife, if this is of any convenience to her.

If you need some kind of professional references about me, Jody Powell, Rex Granum or Jerry Schecter might be able to provide them. May I also suggest that you send whatever answer

/...

S.A. JORNAL DO BRASIL

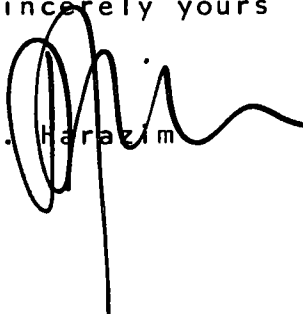
- 2 -

you have to our bureau in Washington, with whom we have a direct pouch that takes half the time regular mail to Brazil normally does. The address is: JORNAL DO BRASIL, 823 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20045 - phone: 3471520.

Thanking you in advance for your interest in this matter,
I remain

Sincerely yours

D. Harazim



D. Harazim
JORNAL DO BRASIL
Avenida Brasil, 500 - 6º andar
Rio de Janeiro
Brasil

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Office of the First Lady's Press Secretary
For release noon - Tuesday, May 10

For further information:
Mary Hoyt
456-2164

Rosalynn Carter to Visit Seven Latin American and Caribbean Countries

Mrs. Rosalynn Carter will visit seven Latin American and Caribbean countries from May 30 through June 12. The countries are Jamaica, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela.

Mrs. Carter is making this visit on behalf of the President to express his friendship and goodwill and to conduct substantive talks with the leaders of these nations on issues of bilateral, regional and global importance.

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WASHINGTON (UPI) - PRESIDENT CARTER IS STICKING TO A CAMPAIGN PROMISE TO SEND MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY ON DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS.

HIS WIFE, ROSALYNN, WILL DISCUSS HIGH-LEVEL POLITICS WITH SEVEN LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS LATER THIS MONTH ON A TWO-WEEK TRIP WITH STOPS IN JAMAICA, COSTA RICA, ECUADOR, PERU, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA.

"MRS. CARTER IS MAKING THE VISIT ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT TO EXPRESS HIS FRIENDSHIP AND GOOD WILL AND TO CONDUCT SUBSTANTIVE TALKS WITH THE LEADERS OF THESE NATIONS ON ISSUES OF BILATERAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL IMPORTANCE," THE WHITE HOUSE SAID TUESDAY.

MRS. CARTER LEAVES WASHINGTON ON MAY 30 AND IS EXPECTED TO RETURN JUNE 12.

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UP-054

R I

(ROSALYNN)

(BY JUAN WALTE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) - FIRST LADY ROSALYNN CARTER LEAVES MAY 30 FOR JAMAICA TO BEGIN HER FIRST FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSION FOR "SUBSTANTIVE" HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL TALKS WITH THE LEADERS OF SEVEN NATIONS OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DURING HER TWO-WEEK TRIP, MRS. CARTER ALSO WILL VISIT COSTA RICA, ECUADOR, PERU, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA - IN THAT ORDER. SHE RETURNS TO WASHINGTON ON JUNE 12.

"MRS. CARTER IS MAKING THIS VISIT ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT TO EXPRESS HIS FRIENDSHIP AND GOODWILL AND TO CONDUCT SUBSTANTIVE TALKS WITH THE LEADERS OF THESE NATIONS ON ISSUES OF BILATERAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL IMPORTANCE," THE WHITE HOUSE SAID.

ONLY ONE NATION WHICH HAS COME UNDER HEAVY CRITICISM FOR ALLEGED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS - BRAZIL - IS ON THE ITINERARY OF MRS. CARTER'S TWO-WEEK TRIP THROUGH THE REGION.

UPI 05-10 12:20 PED

MULTILATERAL ISSUES

Summary of the President's OAS Address Pan American Day, April 14, 1977

Sample Talking Points

- The President stressed his belief in the importance of cooperation, consultation, and harmony among the nations of the hemisphere.
- A single United States policy toward Latin America and the Caribbean makes little sense.
- We need a wider and more flexible approach, worked out in close consultation with the Latin Americans.
- Our own goal is to address problems in ways which will lead to productive solutions --globally, regionally and bilaterally.

Our policy has three key elements:

- Non-intervention: "We will not act abroad in ways that we would not tolerate at home..."
- Human Rights: "Our own concern with these values will naturally influence our relations with the countries of the hemisphere and throughout the world." The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights "deserves increased support from all our governments"; the US will sign and seek ratification of the American Convention on Human Rights, and will support broadened programs for aiding political refugees.
- Economic Cooperation: "...to press forward on the great issues"...commodities, multilateral trade negotiations, science and technology cooperation, private investment, international development assistance and the problems of the very poor.

Other important points include:

- Nuclear Proliferation: To work with all nations to halt the spread of nuclear explosive capabilities;

the US will sign and seek ratification of Protocol I of the Treaty of Tlatelolco prohibiting the placement of nuclear weapons in Latin America.

- Arms Transfer: The US is seeking global policies of restraint on conventional arms; the pledge of eight South American nations to limit offensive arms acquisition sets a standard for others.
- Cuba: "We are seeking to determine whether relations with Cuba can be improved on a measured and reciprocal basis."
- Inter-American System: The President underlined the constructive role that OAS has to play in applying "our own collective strength to political and economic problems in the hemisphere." The OAS peacekeeping function was also reaffirmed with respect to certain longstanding disputes in the hemisphere.
- People-to-people programs, including cultural and professional exchanges, were emphasized, especially in the context of our own large Spanish-speaking community.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Lu Monte
July 1979

To: RSC from MFH *MFH*

Re: Background for Interview with Bob Thompson, Hearst

To refresh your memory, you have undertaken the following activities during your trips with the President.

Mental Health Briefings --In Poland you visited the Child Health Center in Warsaw and met with four Polish experts about mental health programs. (Dec. '77) On that same trip, you participated in round-table discussions with the Queen of Belgium and mental health experts at the Institute for Cerebral Palsy. You had a similar meeting with cabinet members and prominent doctors at the Ministry of Health in Brasilia. (Mar. '78). (You went to Canada on your own to speak to WHO group). (Geneva WHO speech, also).

Aging Briefings ---You will be meeting with Japanese to discuss aging programs. Previously, you have discussed international problems with Simon Veil (pronounced VAY) and others in France. Met Minister, Health, Vienna. *Japan*

Women's Issues --- In most countries, you meet with women to discuss informally, sometimes formally, the status of women in other countries. This often takes place at social events: with Mrs. Gierak in Poland; with Mrs. Nehru in India; with Mrs. Schmidt in Germany; (*Nehru's daughter - Mrs. Indira?*) *Korea*

Cultural Activities --In most countries you try to see something of the culture, e.g. antique Persian rugs in Iran (?); crafts and weavers at museum in Riyadh; *Japan, Korea*

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

-2-

antiquities ~~in~~ Cairo museum with Mrs. Sadat; the Pompidou Modern Art Center in France.

Community and Social Action Projects -- In many countries you ask to see special programs, e.g. a school for young musicians and a training school for delinquent children in Mexico City; an Absorption Center in Israel; a community development center in India (Panchkuin Community Hall);

Friendship Force -- You will be meeting with FF Directors in Japan. You have met with officials before in Costa Rica and you visited Linz, Germany, which is a sister city to Marietta, Ga. *Japan.*

Press Meetings -- In many places you have roundtable discussions with the local press, e.g. in India, Brazil. You often have special interviews, e.g. Venezuela, Italy, Iran, Geneva,

Private Meetings -- Pope Jean Paul; Cardinal Vyshinski (sp?); missionaries in Recife; special diplomats, political figures, and others, to include meetings with Peace Corps Volunteers in Jamaica, Brazil and Japan. *Miss Park, Korea;*

Among the sights you have seen: The Danube, the Rhine, the Nile; the pyramids; the Dead Sea Scrolls; Arc de Triomphe; Panama Canal; Berlin Wall; Demel's pastry shop, and others! *Asura Dam; Kyoto;*

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Overseas

July 1977

This is your ninth overseas trip with the President. Of course this does not count your 7-country trip to Latin America, your trip to Canada, your trip to Geneva and Rome.

- #1 - Poland, Iran, India, Saudi Arabia, France, Belgium
- #2 - South America and Africa (Venezuela and Brazil, Lagos)
- #3 - Panama City, Panama *Nigeria*
- #4 - Germany *Liberia*
- #5 - Guadeloupe Summit
- #6 - Mexico
- #7 - Egypt-Israel Peace trip
- #8 - Austria Salt trip
- #9 - Japan, Korea

Misc. You will probably be asked about traveling with Amy, e.g. what she likes best, how you choose what she does. You will probably be asked what you do on Air Force #1; what is most exciting; what is least interesting; what you think you get from going on trips; funniest thing that happened; most touching, etc.

These are things I remember: You and Amy practicing violin on airplane; going to Demels on spur of moment; dancing with the mayor after castles on the Rhine; fondue and raclette in Gruyere; bi-laterals in Jamaica and Brazil state dinner; village in Nigeria; dinner at Versailles; arrival ceremony in Warsaw; crowds in India; train trip in Cairo; hotel in Israel; Bernstein in Mexico City.....

	Austria	Korea
	Belgium	Liberia
	Mexico	
1	Brazil	Nigeria
	Paraguay	Peru
2	Canada	Poland
1	Costa Rica	Portugal
	Columbia	
2	Ecuador	Puerto Rico
2	Egypt	Saudi
	France	Spain
	Germany	Switzerland
-	Guatemala	Thailand
	India	2 Venezuela
	Iran	Yugoslavia
	Israel	
	Italy	32 Total
	Jamaica	39
	Japan	

40 - count countries she revisited

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1978

TO: VICKI LOVETT

FROM: ELLEN JONES/SUSAN YOWELL

Attached is the list of stage performances and movies which the President has attended outside the White House.

You may want to make note of the fact that he did attend the premier showing of "Turning" Point on November 13, 1977.

Except as listed, we are not certain whether the other events were "openings" or "premiers."

Also, the April 24 dedication of the African room did not include a performance. We listed it only because it was at the Kennedy Center.

This does not include White House events.

STAGE PERFORMANCES AND MOVIES OUTSIDE THE WHITE HOUSE

1977

February 6	"Madama Butterfly" -Washington Opera Society - JFK Center
February 16	"Mark Twain Tonight" - Hal Holbrook - JFK Center
March 13	"A Midsummer Night's Dream" - New York City Ballet - JFK
March 28	National Symphony Orchestra Benefit for Monitor - JFK
March 30	National Women's Political Caucus Reception - Corcoran
March 31	"Anna Christie" - National Theatre
April 16	"Shenandoah" - JFK
April 24	African Room Dedication - JFK Center
May 11	"Il Barbiere Di Siviglia" - New York City Opera - JFK
June 16	Marcel Marceau - JFK
August 22	"Man of LaMancha" - National Theatre
October 12	"Songfest" - L. Bernstein w/Natl Symphony Orchestra - JFK
November 13	Premier showing of movie "Turning Point" -Eisenhower Theatre
November 17	American Film Institute Gala - JFK

1978

January 29	Ford's Theatre 10th Anniversary Celebration -Ford's Theatre
March 23	"Don Quixote" New York City Ballet - JFK (Premier)
April 9	International Children's Concert - JFK
May 28	Suzuki Festival - Wolf Trap Farm Park
July 21	"Willy Nelson Concert" - Merriweather Post
August 8	"Ain't Misbehavin'" -Longacre Theatre (NY)
September 1	"EGBDF" play - JFK
October 19	"Hello Dolly" - National Theatre
November 16	movie Premier "Children of Sanchez"- MacArthur Theatre
December 3	Kennedy Center Awards Gala - JFK
December 5	"Aida" - Metropolitan Opera (NY)

- AFI 11/17
- Ford's Theatre repton
marking restoration # 10th A.
11/29/78
- Bob Hope UFO 3/24/78
- Marion Anderson 10/17
- Horowitz
- Rostropovich
- Leontyne Price 10/18
- MM B'day 11/17

TO:

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY— ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

☐ PLEASE CALL → PHONE NO. CODE/EXT. ☐ FTS

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

Foreign Trips by Jeff Carter

8/78 Kenya - Gen. Kenyatta funeral

American Samoa, Guam, Saipan

(accompanied Undersec. Jas. A. Joseph
Dept. of Interior)

1977 - Mexico

1977 - London - @ President - Economic Conf.

Annette - Germany

FIRST LADY INTERVIEW REQUEST

DATE _____ TIME _____

REQUEST FROM: _____
news organization type state

CONTACT: _____
name tele. number

WHERE: _____

WHEN: _____

LENGTH: _____ minutes

COMMENTS: _____

September 11, 1978

First Family's Foreign Trips:

The President:

May 5-10, 1977	London, Geneva, Newcastle (England)
June 16-17, 1978	Panama
July 13-17, 1978	West Germany

The First Lady:

August 25, 1977	Vancouver, Canada
May 30-31, 1977	Jamaica
May 31-June 1, 1977	San José, Costa Rica
June 1-3, 1977	Quito, Ecuador
June 3-6, 1977	Lima, Peru
June 6-8	Brazilia, Brazil
June 8-9	Recife, Brazil
June 9-10	Bogota, Columbia
June 10-12	Caracas, Venezuela
October 10-11, 1977	San Juan, P.R.
May 7-12, 1978	San Jose, C.R.
August, 1980	Rome, Italy (Pope Funeral)
May 5-11, 1979	Geneva, Switzerland Rome, Italy
August, 1979	Ecuador
November, 1979	Canada

November, 1979

Thailand

July 26-29, 1980

Lima, Peru

San Juan, Puerto Rico

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jay:

Kenyatta funeral - Aug 78

* 1-78 American Samoa (Saipan)
may. of Gov. of Northern
Marianas Commonwealth

Chip-
Aust. Am week May 5, 1978

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1978

15 ✓
14
29

Israel
Mexico
Spain
Portugal
Thailand
Yugo.

List of the President, Mrs. Carter and Amy's
foreign trips:

Dec. 29-30, 1977	Warsaw, Poland ✓
Dec. 31-Jan. 1, 1978	Iran ✓
Jan. 1-3	India ✓
Jan. 3-4	Saudi Arabia ✓
Jan. 4	Egypt ✓
Jan. 4-6	France ✓
Jan. 6	Belgium ✓

1978

March 28-29	Caracas, Venezuela ✓
March 29-30	Brazil ✓
March 30	Rio De Janeiro ✓
March 31-Apr. 3	Nigeria ✓
April 3	Liberia ✓

July 13-15 1978	Bonn ✓
July 15	Frankfurt, Germany ✓
July 15-16	Bonn again ✓

1979

June

Jan

Vienna ✓

Japan Korea ✓
Guadeloupe

Feb 1979

Mexico

June 1980

Italy, Yugo., Spain, Portugal

Foreign Trips made by Chip Carter Representing the President:

Feb. 11, 1977	India - Attended funeral of Indian President	Govt. & PM
June 1977	Silver Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth - no delegation-Official guests of	
May 6, 1978	Australia - Attended celebration of Australian-American	
	Week - invitation was extended to Chip and Caron	
Dec. 28, 1978	Algeria - Attended funeral of President	
Nov. 1, 1979	Korea - Attended funeral of President Park	

~~FF~~

Israel - FF exchange

Foreign Trips made by Mrs. Lillian Carter Representing the President:

Feb. 11, 1977	India - Attended funeral of Indian President
Oct. 3, 1978	Italy - Attended funeral of Pope John Paul I
Dec. 10, 1978	Israel- Attended funeral of Golda Meir
May 6, 1980	Yugoslavia - Attended funeral of President Tito

Africa

Foreign Trips

Chip

Member of US Delegation:

2/11/77	India - funeral of Head of State
12/28/78	Algeria - funeral of Head of State
11/1/79	Korea - funeral of Head of State

June '77	Great Britian - Silver Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth (no delegation) - official guests of Government
May '78	Australia - attended celebration of Australian/American Week -- invitation extended by Government

1/25/78	Israel - Friendship Force Exchange (met P.M. Begin)
2/1/78	

Jeff

1977	accompanied POTUS to England for Economic Summit
1977	Mexico, etc. - one month trip for credit - Geography class
8/78	Kenya - Gen. Kenyatta funeral
	American Samoa, Guam, Saipan - Inauguration of Governor (accompanied Undersecretary of Interior Jas. Joseph)
/80	Phillip. - business trip (met Marcos')
	Germany - Annette Carter w/Friendship Force

Miss Lillian

Member of US Delegations:

2/11/77	India - funeral of Head of State
10/3/78	Italy - funeral of Pope John Paul I
12/10/78	Israel - funeral of Golda Meir
5/6/80	Yugoslavia - funeral of Head of State

	Ireland - Friendship Force Exchange
	Korea - Friendship Force exchange

DATE (1977)	ITINERARY	FAMILY MEMBER	* O	* U	FIRST CLASS AIRFARE + \$1
11 February	Andrews AFB/Robins AFB, GA	Rosalynn	X		\$ 106.00
		Amy	X		\$ 106.00
		Caron	X		\$ 106.00
		Jeff	X		\$ 106.00
		Annette	X		\$ 106.00
13 February	Robins AFB, GA/Andrews AFB	Rosalynn	X		\$ 106.00
		Amy	X		\$ 106.00
		Caron	X		\$ 106.00
		Jeff	X		\$ 106.00
		Annette	X		\$ 106.00
8 April	Andrews AFB/Dobbins AFB, GA	Rosalynn	X		\$ 106.00
		Jeff	X		\$ 106.00
		Annette	X		\$ 106.00
		Caron	X		\$ 106.00
		James III	X		\$ 106.00
		Amy	X		\$ 106.00
		Allie Smith	X		\$ 106.00
10 April	Dobbins AFB, GA/Andrews AFB	Rosalynn	X		\$ 106.00
		Judy	X		\$ 106.00
		Jason	X		\$ 106.00
		Jeff	X		\$ 106.00
		Annette	X		\$ 106.00
		Amy	X		\$ 106.00
		Lucy Langford		X	\$ 106.00
5 May	Andrews AFB/London, England	Jeff	X		\$ 696.00
6 May	London/Newcastle, England				\$ 62.00
	Newcastle/London				\$ 62.00
9 May	London/Geneva, Switzerland				\$ 157.00
	Geneva/London				\$ 157.00
10 May	London/Andrews AFB				\$ 696.00
26 May	Andrews AFB/Brunswick, GA	Rosalynn	X		\$ 116.00
		Amy	X		\$ 116.00
		Caron	X		\$ 116.00
		James IV	X		\$ 116.00
27 May	Brunswick, GA/CapeCanaveral, FL	Rosalynn	X		\$ 46.00
	CapeCanaveral, FL/Brunswick, GA				\$ 46.00
31 May	Brunswick, GA/Robins AFB, GA	Amy	X		\$ 38.00
31 May	Robins AFB, GA/Andrews AFB	Amy	X		\$ 106.00
		Caron	X		\$ 106.00
		James IV	X		\$ 106.00
23 June	Andrews AFB/New York City	Jack		X	\$ 58.00
		Judy		X	\$ 58.00
23 June	New York City/Andrews AFB	Jack		X	\$ 58.00
		Judy		X	\$ 58.00
5 August	Andrews AFB/Robins AFB, GA	Rosalynn	X		\$ 106.00
		Jeff	X		\$ 106.00
		Annette	X		\$ 106.00
10 August	Robins AFB, GA/Andrews AFB	Rosalynn	X		\$ 106.00
		Caron	X		\$ 106.00
		James IV	X		\$ 106.00
16 December	Andrews AFB/Pope AFB, NC	Rosalynn	X		\$ 57.00
		Amy	X		\$ 57.00
		Annette	X		\$ 57.00
		Jeff	X		\$ 57.00
17 December	Pope AFB, NC/Andrews AFB	Rosalynn	X		\$ 57.00
		Amy	X		\$ 57.00
		Annette	X		\$ 57.00
		Jeff	X		\$ 57.00
21 December	Andrews AFB/Robins AFB, GA	Rosalynn	X		\$ 113.00
		Jeff	X		\$ 113.00
		Annette	X		\$ 113.00
		Amy	X		\$ 113.00
26 December	Robins AFB, GA/Andrews	Rosalynn	X		\$ 113.00
29 December	Andrews AFB/Warsaw, Poland	Rosalynn	X		\$ 839.00
31 December	Warsaw/Tehran, Iran				\$ 664.00

*O - Official

*U - Unofficial

FIRST FAMILY ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

1978 DATE	ITINERARY	FAMILY MEMBER	OFFICIAL/UNOFFICIAL STATUS	FIRST CLASS AIRFARE + \$1
1 Jan- 6 Jan	Tehran, Iran/New Delhi, India New Delhi, India/Riyadh, Saudi Arabia Riyadh, Saudi Arabia/Aswan, Egypt Aswan, Egypt/Paris, France Paris, France/Brussels, Belgium Brussels, Belgium/Washington, D.C.	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 406.00 \$ 392.00 \$ 298.00 \$ 499.00 \$ 82.00 \$ 819.00
20 Jan- 24 Jan	Atlanta, GA/Brunswick, GA Brunswick, GA/Washington, D.C.	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 47.00 \$ 122.00
17 Mar- 20 Mar	Washington, D.C./Winston-Salem, NC	Rosalynn James Earl III Caron James Earl IV	Official Official Official Official	\$ 66.00 \$ 66.00 \$ 66.00 \$ 66.00
	Winston-Salem, NC/Savannah, GA	Rosalynn James Earl III Caron James Earl IV	Official Official Official Official	\$ 73.00 \$ 73.00 \$ 73.00 \$ 73.00
	Brunswick, GA/Washington, D.C.	Rosalynn James Earl III Caron James Earl IV	Official Official Official Official	\$ 123.00 \$ 123.00 \$ 123.00 \$ 123.00
28 Mar- 3 Apr	Washington, D.C./Caracas, Venezuela	Rosalynn Amy	Official Official	\$ 386.00 \$ 386.00
	Caracas, Venezuela/Brasilia, Brazil	Rosalynn Amy	Official Official	\$ 504.00 \$ 504.00
	Brasilia, Brazil/Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Rosalynn Amy	Official Official	\$ 90.00 \$ 90.00
	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil/Lagos, Nigeria	Rosalynn Amy	Official Official	\$ 920.00 \$ 920.00

1978 DATE	ITINERARY	FAMILY MEMBER	OFFICIAL/UNOFFICIAL STATUS	FIRST CLASS AIRFARE + \$1
28 Mar-	Lagos, Nigeria/Monrovia, Liberia	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 196.00
3 Apr		Amy	Official	\$ 196.00
	Monrovia, Liberia/Washington, D.C.	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 971.00
		Amy	Official	\$ 971.00
21 May	Washington, D.C./Macon, GA	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 97.00
		Amy	Official	\$ 97.00
22-May	Macon, GA/Knoxville, TN	James Earl III	Official	\$ 61.00
	Knoxville, TN/Washington, D.C.			\$ 95.00
16 Jun -	Washington, D.C./Atlanta, GA	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 90.00
17 Jun		Caron	Official	\$ 90.00
		James Earl IV	Official	\$ 90.00
	Atlanta, GA/Panama City, Panama	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 322.00
	Panama City, Panama/Washington, D.C.			\$ 359.00
13 Jul-	Washington, D.C./Bonn, Germany	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 759.00
17 Jul		Amy	Official	\$ 759.00
	Bonn, Germany/Frankfurt, Germany	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 54.00
		Amy	Official	\$ 54.00
	Frankfurt, Germany/Berlin, Germany	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 55.00
		Amy	Official	\$ 55.00
	Berlin, Germany/Bonn, Germany	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 87.00
		Amy	Official	\$ 87.00
	Bonn, Germany/Washington, D.C.	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 759.00
		Amy	Official	\$ 759.00
8 Aug-	Washington, D.C./New York City, NY	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 53.00
9 Aug	New York City, NY/Washington, D.C.			\$ 53.00

1978 DATE	ITINERARY	FAMILY MEMBER	OFFICIAL/UNOFFICIAL STATUS	FIRST CLASS AIRFARE + \$1
18 Aug- 30 Aug	Washington, D.C./Macon, GA	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 97.00
		Caron	Official	\$ 97.00
		James Earl IV	Official	\$ 97.00
		Ruth Carter Stapleton	Official	\$ 97.00
		Robert Stapleton	Official	\$ 97.00
	Macon, GA/Boise, ID	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 227.00
		Amy	Official	\$ 227.00
		Jack	Official	\$ 227.00
		James Earl III	Official	\$ 227.00
	Idaho Falls, ID/Washington, D.C.	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 228.00
		Amy	Official	\$ 228.00
1 Oct	Washington, D.C./Cape Canaveral, FL	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 121.00
		Amy	Official	\$ 121.00
	Cape Canaveral, FL/Washington, D.C.	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 121.00
		Amy	Official	\$ 121.00
5 Dec	Washington, D.C./New York City, NY	Rosalynn	Unofficial	\$ 50.00
	New York City, NY/Washington, D.C.			\$ 50.00
9 Dec	Memphis, TN/Washington, D.C.	Rosalynn	Unofficial	\$ 109.00
22 Dec- 26 Dec	Washington, D.C./Atlanta, GA	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 90.00
		Amy	Official	\$ 90.00
		James Earl III	Official	\$ 90.00
		James Earl IV	Official	\$ 90.00
		Jeff	Official	\$ 90.00
		Annette	Official	\$ 90.00
		Jason	Official	\$ 90.00
	Atlanta, GA/Columbus, GA	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 33.00
		Amy	Official	\$ 33.00
		James Earl III	Official	\$ 33.00
		James Earl IV	Official	\$ 33.00
		Jeff	Official	\$ 33.00
		Annette	Official	\$ 33.00
		Jason	Official	\$ 33.00

<u>1978</u> <u>DATE</u>	<u>ITINERARY</u>	<u>FAMILY</u> <u>MEMBER</u>	<u>OFFICIAL/UNOFFICIAL</u> <u>STATUS</u>	<u>FIRST CLASS</u> <u>AIRFARE + \$1</u>
26 Dec	Columbus, GA/Washington, D.C.	Rosalynn	Official	\$ 97.00
		James Earl III	Official	\$ 97.00

UPDATE ON FOREIGN TRIPS

Since July 1979, you have travelled to Ecuador, Peru, and Thailand on behalf of the President. You also accompanied the President to Italy, Yugoslavia, Spain, and Portugal.

Ecuador - Aug. 8 - 10, 1979

You attended the inauguration of President Roldos (a transition from military to civilian government). Prior to the ceremony, you met privately with President Roldos and his wife. You also attended a reception for heads of state and a luncheon honoring Colombian President Turbay.

Thailand - Nov. 8, 1979

You visited the Sa Keo and Ubon Lao refugee camps.

Peru - July 27 - 29, 1980

You attended the inaugural ceremonies for President Belaunde (transition from military to civilian government), met with the President-elect and with the former Foreign Minister. Also attended a reception honoring Colombian President Turbay and a reception at the Costa Rican Embassy.

Italy, Yugoslavia, Spain, and Portugal - June 19 - 27, 1980

Among your cultural activities on this trip, you toured the Grand Canal in Venice and saw the Galleria Accademia, the Salviati Glassworks, the Palazzo Ducale, and Burano Island. In Yugoslavia, you visited the wood sculpture gardens of Bogosav Zivkovic. In Spain, you toured the Royal Palace with Queen Sofia, and in Portugal you visited the Castelo Sao Jorge and the Alfambra.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Overseas trips including Carter children:

July 80 - Spain, Port, Italy, Yugo (Amy)
1979

Vienna June 14 - 18 (Amy)

Geneva/Rome May 5 - 11 (Amy with Rosalynn)

Guadeloupe Jan. 5 - 6 (Amy)

1978

Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria, Liberia Mar. 28 -
April 3 (Amy)

Germany July 13 - 17 (Amy)

1977

England, Switzerland (Jeff) May 5 -10

criticism from European papers
parents. Munich papers said
d, whining brat.
maternal love by bringing
s in re-election.
or turn over to Jody.
which I have staped to

#785-9430

SAP