

Latin America Trips Briefings and Background Information, 12/77-1/78

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PRESS SCHEDULE FOR MRS. CARTER'S SEPARATE EVENTS

Please note: Mrs. Carter will accompany the President on most of his public events. In five countries she will also have separate public events, mostly during times when he is in private meetings. For most of these separate events she will be accompanied by the wife of the host country's head of state.

Times where given on this schedule are approximate. A complete press schedule will be distributed upon arrival in each country.

POLAND

All press wishing to cover Mrs. Carter's events in Poland should sign up upon arrival at the Press Center. Passes will be issued at the Press Center for the tour of Old Town and the visit to the Child Health Center at the same time that credentials are issued.

Friday, December 30

1:10-1:40 p.m.

(President meets with Secretary Gierek, has lunch and continues meeting until 4:30 p.m.)

Walking tour of Old Town: Following ceremony at Ghetto Memorial, Mrs. Carter proceeds in separate motorcade to Old Town, a picturesque reconstructed section of Warsaw. OPEN COVERAGE

Press covering Mrs. Carter on this event will depart by bus early from Tomb of Unknown Soldier; pool car will accompany Mrs. Carter's motorcade. At conclusion of Old Town tour press bus returns to Hotel Victoria.

2:00-2:55 p.m.

Mrs. Carter attends luncheon at Natolin Palace. Private, no coverage.

3:30-4:40 p.m.

Mrs. Carter tours Child Health Care Center on outskirts of Warsaw, a major medical facility being constructed as a memorial to the children who died during World War II. Includes briefing by experts on Polish mental health facilities. Press buses depart Hotel Victoria for Child Health Center approximately 2:30 p.m. (exact time to be announced). OPEN PHOTO COVERAGE at several points during tour (with children, officials and in laboratories); POOL WRITING COVERAGE only of tour. Press bus returns to Hotel

Victoria approximately 4 p.m., arriving about an hour before the President's press conference.

5:10 p.m.

Mrs. Carter arrives Wilanow Palace.

5:20 p.m.

Mrs. Carter presents tapes of jazz performance by Sarah Vaughan and Dizzy Gillespie at White House to Stanislaw Cejrowski, President of Jazz Federation of Poland. White House photographer and one Polish photographer.

5:25-5:55 p.m.

Interviews with local media.

(President's Press Conference)

This concludes Mrs. Carter's separate schedule in Poland. She will attend the State Dinner with President Carter in the evening.

IRAN

Saturday, December 31

Please note: Press wishing to cover Mrs. Carter's visit to museum will depart Mehrabad Airport shortly after arrival of press planes, skipping the official Arrival Ceremony.

5:35 p.m.

Following greeting by the Welcoming Committee at the Palace, Mrs. Carter will be interviewed by Iranian National Television at the Palace.

5:55 p.m.

(President and Shah have bilateral talks;
5:35-7 p.m.)

Mrs. Carter departs palace for visit to Reza Abbassi Museum for tour and special showing of Iranian carpets. Photo opportunity in carpet display room only.
OPEN COVERAGE Press will return to hotel by 7:15 p.m.

6:55 p.m.

Mrs. Carter departs museum for Saadabad Palace. This concludes Mrs. Carter's separate schedule in Iran. She will attend the State Dinner in the evening with the President.

INDIA

Please note: Mrs. Carter's separate schedule begins January 2.

Monday, January 2

10:15-11:00 a.m.

Mrs. Carter has round table interview with five Indian journalists at residence.

11:15 a.m. -12:25 p.m.

Mrs. Carter accompanies President to Gandhi Memorial and U.S. Embassy.

12:25 p.m.

Mrs. Carter boards motorcade for luncheon at home of Archer Blood, Deputy Chief of Mission, with distinguished Indian Women from fields of social welfare, medicine, politics, education, labor, etc.

OPEN COVERAGE for photos at beginning of luncheon. Luncheon will be covered by two-person writing pool, 1 Indian, 1 U.S.

12:35-2:25 p.m.

Luncheon at Blood Residence. During this time press bus will depart Blood Residence and pick up additional writers (time and place to be announced) and proceed to Panchkuin Road Community Hall, for visit by Mrs. Carter.

2:30 p.m.

(President Carter has working lunch and private time, 1 p.m.-4 p.m.)

Mrs. Carter proceeds to Panchkuin Road Community Hall, one of a series of facilities throughout city providing a broad range of social services to neighborhood families, such as child care, vocational training, literacy skills.

OPEN COVERAGE with photo opportunities of welcoming ceremonies, cultural program by children, Mrs. Carter's remarks.

3:45 p.m.

Mrs. Carter departs for Roosevelt House. This concludes her separate schedule for the day. She will attend President Carter's address to Parliament and the State Dinner in the evening

INDIA (cont.)

Tuesday, January 3

9 a.m.

Mrs. Carter departs residence for visit to Central Cottage Industries Emporium, where local craftsmen display and sell all types of handicrafts. She will tour displays and watch artisans at work. Photo Opportunity; extent of coverage to be announced

10 a.m.

Mrs. Carter departs Emporium to return Rashtrapati Bhavan. This concludes Mrs. Carter's separate schedule for India.

SAUDI ARABIA

To be announced.

FRANCE

Wednesday, January 4

4:30 p.m.

Following ceremonies at the Arc de Triomphe Mrs. Carter departs by separate motorcade for Georges Pompidou National Center for Art and Culture. Press bus will follow.

4:40 p.m.

Presidents Carter and Giscard have bi-laterals)

Arrive Pompidou Center, new art and culture facility noted for controversial interior and exterior design. Photo Opportunity; extent of coverage to be announced.

5:30 p.m.

Depart Pompidou Center for Marigny residence. This concludes Mrs. Carter's separate schedule for the day. She will accompany the President to his speech in the evening.

Wednesday, January 4

Thursday, January 5

Thursday, January 5

Mrs. Carter accompanies the President to Normandy. During return on train, she will have 15 minute round table interview with representatives of three French publications. There are no other separate events on her schedule for the day. She will attend the State Dinner in the evening.

Friday, January 6

8:55-10 a.m.

Mrs. Carter meets at Marigny residence with French experts for briefing on French programs for the elderly. Pool writing coverage only by one French, one U.S. journalist. This concludes Mrs. Carter's separate schedule in France.

BELGIUM

Friday, January 6

Separate schedule for Mrs. Carter begins following luncheon at Zaventum Palace, which Mrs. Carter attends with the President.

1:45 p.m.

Press buses depart for Cerebral Palsy Institute. Photo Opportunities with Institute officials and Belgian mental health experts; writers may cover round table discussion on mental health between Mrs. Carter and Belgians.
OPEN COVERAGE

2 p.m.

Press buses arrive Institute. Press takes position in foyer.

2:40 p.m.

Photo of Mrs. Carter, Queen Fabiola and Ambassador Chambers greeted by Institute Directors, Administrative Council and founding members.

2:50 p.m.

Press moves to seminar room.

3 p.m.

Photo of Mrs. Carter, Queen Fabiola and Ambassador Chambers accepting gifts from children from institute and with

BELGIUM (Cont.)

participants in round table discussion.

3:10 p.m.

Photographers depart seminar room, board bus for Rubens Castle. Writers may stay for discussion.

3:30 p.m.

Press photographers' bus departs Institute for Rubens Castle, Elewijt.

3:50 p.m.

Press photo bus arrives castle. Press takes position at moat. (Photographers need film suitable for changing light. Castle and park floodlit after 4 p.m.)

4 p.m.

Round table discussion at Institute concludes.

4:05 p.m.

Motorcade departs for Rubens Castle, with press bus for writers following.

4:25 p.m.

Motorcade arrives Rubens Castle. Press debarks at moat in front of castle. Photo of Mrs. Carter, Queen Fabiola, Ambassador Chambers and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Maison, owners of castle.

4:30 p.m.

Press moves to rear of castle. Photo of Queen and Mrs. Carter on balcony.

4:35 p.m.

Press reboards buses.

4:45 p.m.

Press buses depart for Zaventum Airport.

Conclusion of separate schedule.

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
UPON DEPARTING THE WHITE HOUSE
FOR OVERSEAS TRIP

THE SOUTH LAWN

7:35 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, everybody.

I depart today on a journey that reflects both the diversity of the world we live in and also our own Nation's ability and desire to deal creatively and constructively with that diversity.

It is a rapidly changing world, a world in which the old ideological labels have less meaning than ever, in which the universal desire for freedom and for a better life is being expressed more strongly, and in more ways than ever before; a world in which political awakening, economic independence and technological progress have created new demands on the foreign policy of our people.

The variety of places that we will visit over the next nine days is symbolic of the breadth and the variety of American interest in this new world.

In France and in Western Europe, we will reaffirm the historic bonds and our common values, and we will explore ways to meet the common problems of the industrial democracies.

In Poland, the ancestral home of millions of Americans, we will nourish the improving relationships between the United States and the peoples of Eastern Europe.

In Iran and in Saudi Arabia, we will discuss key economic relationships and press for a continuation of the dramatic progress that is being made in bringing peace to the Middle East.

In India, which is the largest democracy on earth, we will seek new paths of cooperation and communication between the developing nations of the world and the industrial north.

In all these places, we will be reaffirming our dedication to peace and our support of justice and of human rights.

It is a changing world, a different world, and I believe that it is also a different America whose message we will carry; an America more confident and more united at peace with other nations and also at peace with itself; an America which is ready and able to cooperate wherever possible and to compete when necessary.

After a long period of doubt and turmoil here, we are finding our way back to the values that made us a great nation, and in this new spirit we are eager to work with all countries and all peoples in building the kind of world and the kind of world community that serves the individual and common needs of all.

We undertake this trip to express our own views clearly and proudly, but also to learn and to understand the opinions and the desires of others. We will try to represent our Nation and our people well, and I will take the goodwill of America everywhere we go. Thank you very much.

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Mr. President, we wish you and Mrs. Carter well as you undertake this most important mission on behalf of our Nation. And I know that I speak for everyone here and for the American people when I say you take with you not only our best wishes but our love as well. We know it will be a successful journey, and we eagerly await your return.

JANUARY 1, 1978

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(New Delhi, India)

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS
BETWEEN
THE PRESIDENT
AND

SHRI N. SANJIVA REDDY, PRESIDENT OF INDIA

PALAM AIRPORT

(2:27 P.M. India local time)

PRESIDENT REDDY: Mr. President, Mrs. Carter, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to welcome President and Mrs. Carter and the very distinguished guests on this New Year's Day.

The year just ended saw a new burst of faith and vitality in our two democracies. The year which begins today will, we hope, open a new chapter in our relations.

Our people were greatly enthused at the visit last year of your mother, Mrs. Lillian Carter, and especially at her abiding interest in the little community of Vikhroli which she served with great dedication some years ago.

Today in welcoming you, we welcome not only the President of the United States but also a great humanist, a man of ideals, and one who has brought to international politics the nobility of moral imperatives. (Applause)

Much has happened in our two countries since the last visit of an American President to India. It is a happy coincidence that governments in Washington and New Delhi changed almost at the same time. Shared values in terms of democracy and the dignity of the individual have worked for a free and easy dialogue between the people and the governments of our two countries.

As mature, independent nations, our countries have had differences in priorities and policies, which have often clouded the common ideals and deep affinities which bind us. Neither of our countries has been indifferent to the great challenges which confront the world as a whole. We believe that our goals are the same -- a world of peace, justice and liberty for individuals and nations.

The United States has long interested itself and cooperated with us in our own developmental balance. We believe that a closer and more confident relationship can be of mutual benefit and in turn contribute to serve the cause of building bridges of cooperation between the developed and developing countries.

We hope, Mr. President, that this visit, however short, will provide an opportunity for frank and free discussions and become a catalyst for establishing a clear rapport and understanding between the leaders of our two governments.

MORE

(OVER)

But even this brief visit will, I am confident, give you an opportunity to get a feel of the warmth of friendship which the people of India have for the people of the United States.

On behalf of the people and government of India and on my own behalf, allow me to wish you a very pleasant and fruitful stay in Delhi and a Happy New Year.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Mr. President.
(Applause)

MORE

President and Mrs. Reddy, Prime Minister Desai, distinguished members of the leading group in India, diplomatic members and people of this great country:

I am certainly delighted to begin my own new year by coming here to India to make new friends. My mother, who loves this nation and its people very deeply, has told me of the warmth and friendship of the Indian people.

She experienced it in her years of service here and again, a few months ago in a time of sorrow when she represented me as President and the people of the United States at the funeral of your former president.

I know that I will feel at home here because of the things the United States and India have in common -- the importance that we attach historically and in this present day to basic moral values; our common belief in and the daily practice of democracy; our mutual commitment to world peace and to its essential foundations; a more just political and economic order among the nations, large and small, rich and poor; our concern for helping those who are most in need, both our immediate neighbors and those who live far away from our own homes; the great size and potential and economic strength of both our nations and our readiness on occasion, Mr. President, to criticize others -- but to be even more critical of ourselves, knowing that we can always improve even the superb achievements which our people have realized.

I am very glad to be welcomed by you, such a distinguished leader. And through our correspondence this year I have also already come to regard Prime Minister Desai as a personal friend. Now I am happy to meet him and you personally. I know him to be a man of great courage, of rectitude and dedication.

We will have much to talk about with the government leaders of India. Both our nations know that an interdependent world requires close cooperation and consultation between the leaders every day, every year which we serve. I am certainly grateful for this opportunity to visit your great country and to learn in person about the largest democracy on earth.

On behalf of the people of the United States, Mr President, let me say that we are very glad to renew our friendships, to establish new ones and to respond toward your heart-felt welcome and also to return your wish that we both together and the entire world can have a good new year and a world at peace.

Thank you very much.

END

(2:35 P.M.
INDIA LOCAL TIME)

AT THE WHITE HOUSE
(New Delhi, India)

WITH JODY POWELL

AT 3:10 P.M. (India)

JANUARY 2, 1978

MONDAY

MR. PURUSHOTTAM: Ladies and gentlemen, we apologize for the slight delay in starting this press briefing this afternoon.

Foreign Secretary Mehta will say a few words.

MR. MEHTA: I think you know by now that Prime Minister Desai called on the President. They met this morning alone for about 35 minutes, and thereafter there were official talks from between 10:00 to about 10 past 11:00, with President Carter, accompanied by the Secretary of State, National Security Adviser Dr. Brzezinski, Ambassador Goheen, Mr. Atherton, Mr. Lake and Mr. Thornton.

Our Prime Minister was accompanied by the Home Minister, the Defense Minister, the Minister of External Affairs, Finance Minister, the Commerce Minister, Minister for Industries and the Deputy Minister for External Affairs.

The conversations were very wide ranging. We covered almost all subjects of importance, subjects that are of interest to the two governments. The first important thing I would like to say, that President Carter informed the Prime Minister that he had recommended for the issue of the pending license for enriched uranium fuel. This was naturally welcomed by our Prime Minister.

Q What kind of fuel did you say?

MR. MEHTA: Enriched uranium fuel for reactors.

Q How much?

MR. MEHTA: 7.6 tons. That is in the pending application.

Amongst the subjects which were covered, let me quickly try and give you a rundown. On the Middle East, President Carter expressed his great admiration for the courage shown by President Sadat, and said the United States had always made efforts to encourage various parties to negotiate and that is why the visit of President Sadat to Israel was such welcome news to the United States Government. The President also confirmed that he is going to Aswan to reassure President Sadat of continuing support to these efforts for the establishment of peace in that region.

Prime Minister Desai stressed that lasting peace in the Middle East was possible only on the basis of withdrawal by Israel from the occupied territories; but he expressed the hope that the great powers in the countries concerned would work towards it.

They discussed also the problem in the Horn of Africa. Both the President and the Prime Minister expressed their concern and regret at the continuing conflicts and hoped that the conflict would be resolved soon, peacefully.

In this connection, President Carter explained the U. S. government's policy of not supplying arms to any of the parties involved in the conflict, contrary to certain reports that have appeared in sections of the international press.

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The Prime Minister also denied rumors which have been circulating somewhere of having supplied weapons or aircraft directly or indirectly to either of the two countries involved.

The two leaders informed each other of the present state of relations of their countries with China and expressed the hope that the process of improvement continue without affecting relations with other countries.

President Carter informed the Indian Prime Minister --

Q What does that mean?

MR. MEHTA: Well, the process of improvement of relations which both countries have in their different ways, this would continue. And this did not involve their relation with third countries.

President Carter informed the Prime Minister that he was hopeful of an agreement on SALT II to be concluded with the USSR in the near future. They were hoping also that an understanding will be reached with USSR and UK for the prohibition of all nuclear tests, including peaceful explosions, and expressed the hope that in due course France and China would be able to join in this understanding.

Prime Minister Desai said that if the two powers, USA and USSR, were to reach an agreement on these questions, this would go a long way in positively influencing and promoting the process of disarmament. President Carter expressed his great concern at the possibility of the spread of nuclear explosives and stated that his government was making consistent and earnest efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear explosive capacities around the world.

The Prime Minister expressed his appreciation of President Carter's earnestness in this regard.

The President and the Prime Minister talked about the Indian Ocean and the hope that it could be made tension-free.

The President said that good progress had been made in the talks between the USA and the Soviet Union. And they were hopeful that an agreement would be concluded in the near future.

The Prime Minister welcomed this development and said that India's help in promoting the process of peace and relaxation of tensions in the Indian Ocean -- sorry, process of trying to promote the relaxation of tension in this area was welcome. India's own efforts to join in this endeavor would always be available, and the President remarked, "Your influence has indeed been very helpful."

They discussed also the North-South dialogue. President Carter explained that they had always acknowledged the importance of improving the economic relationships between the developed and the developing world which affected the economics of the vast majority of the people.

At the same time he stressed that in their economic development, the Prime Minister said that he recognized the primary importance of developing countries making their own efforts towards development and towards self-reliance. But it was necessary for developing countries to help each other.

He wanted a spirit of cooperation to be extended both between the developed countries and the developing ones. In an interdependent world, the feeling amongst the developing countries of being neglected should not be allowed to accumulate.

President Carter assured the Prime Minister that his Administration would continue to work for the success of the efforts to find a solution to these problems. India's approach, the Prime Minister explained, was always one of moderation; restraint, cooperation and constructive resolution of these difficult problems. India did not believe in confrontation on this or any other question.

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He recalled that India had extended constructive cooperation in the Paris dialogue but emphasized the solution to these economic problems were related to the process of disarmament which could release productive sources for the development of the developing countries.

Our Finance Minister drew attention to the process of protectionist tendencies and that it was important that the trade opportunities for the developing countries should not be impeded. This was more important or as important as aid. He did not think a bloc approach of the developing world was the answer. No country alone could resolve these problems, but both leaders acknowledge that the outbreak of protectionism would be unfortunate.

Our Minister of Commerce noted that this generalized scheme of preferences needed to be extended to cover a whole range of cottage and small scale industries which helped the rapid growth of employment opportunities in a country like India.

President Carter also referred to the role of the United States business and industrial circles in this respect, the transfer of resources and technical and industrial capability.

He recognized the problems of investment in India have perhaps been exaggerated in the United States but looked forward to better understanding and interchange amongst the concerned organizations in the two countries.

The Finance Minister explained India's policy on foreign investment. India welcomed investment in specified sectors which pertain to our national economic policies and priorities.

President Carter mentioned that the Panama Treaties had been concluded. The Prime Minister welcomed the conclusion of these Treaties and the President expressed the hope that the Treaties would soon be ratified. They referred to the Southern African questions, both Zimbabwe and Namibia and both the Prime Minister and the President agreed it was important to find a solution which would be consistent with the aspirations of the majority community.

Both leaders also referred to the need for consultations as part of the preparation for the special session of the U. N. General Assembly on disarmament which is to be held in May this year.

President Carter also informed the Prime Minister that the United States was willing to expand the already existing cooperation between India and the USA in the satellite program for archeological and geological surveys as well as providing ground station facilities.

We recognize the benefits for education and economic development. The President said of such technology and the U. S. was willing to engage in further collaboration with India in this stead.

The Prime Minister acknowledged we had benefited greatly from the advances made in the United States and appreciated the offer of future cooperation in this field.

Both sides expressed support to the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission which will have a meeting tomorrow which had identified and sought to enlarge areas of cooperation in diverse fields.

The two sides agreed that bilateral consultations between the Minister's External Affairs and the State Department were helpful, which had taken place earlier. This might be held as frequently as convenient.

Finally, President Carter extended a warm and cordial invitation to the Prime Minister to visit the United States, which the Prime Minister gratefully accepted.

You will see a great deal of ground was covered and the atmosphere was very cordial, also very warm, friendly and informal during the working lunch which they just had.

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Q Was there any date set on that invitation?

MR. MEHTA: No date has been set yet. That we will settle afterwards.

Q Was there any discussion of the war in Southeast Asia?

MR. MEHTA: No, sir.

Q Both Korea and Vietnam and Cambodia are in support of Vietnam; this was not discussed?

MR. MEHTA: No. This didn't come up. In two hours they covered a lot of ground.

Q Did the Prime Minister agree to any safeguards in connection with this new agreement for the purchase of uranium?

MR. MEHTA: This question was discussed and all I can say is the dialogue on this question will continue.

Q What was India's reaction to President Carter's explanation that President Sadat has taken bold steps to --

MR. MEHTA: I indicated that our reaction has been that they hope on the basis of our position he would be glad to see a peaceful solution of the problems in the area.

Q Did he also, the Indian Prime Minister, also welcome President Sadat's visit to Israel?

MR. MEHTA: No. I think I have answered the question on what the Indian side said.

Q You just now said President Carter made the announcement at the beginning of the meeting that he had ordered a fresh shipment of uranium. Now, are we to take it that the next supply that is in addition to what has already been released, the next supply will be in the agreement between the two countries on the safeguards?

MR. MEHTA: The President's announcement pertained to the pending application.

Q What I am asking you is in addition to what you have said, the pending application being cleared, future supplies of enriched uranium by the United States is conditional on an agreement on safeguards.

MR. POWELL: I will have to get the follow-up question repeated after we answer the first question.

What we are dealing with here in regard to the general question of nuclear material technology, research, development power and so forth, is an existing agreement between India and the United States and also pending legislation in Congress which will quite probably be passed reasonably early next year, and which will place into law certain restrictions and terms on our action with regard to the export of nuclear material and technology.

It is in this context that the United States and India -- and I think in a very friendly and productive fashion -- are attempting to resolve two questions: One, how to go about halting proliferation and the spread of nuclear weaponry and explosives, a desire which is shared by both governments; and two, how to not only allow but to assist wherever that is practical and wherever it is desired, the government of India in their wish to legitimately develop, to do research, to produce the power and other benefits from the atom which the country of India needs and wants.

Their desire to do that is something which we understand and with which we have great sympathy. We want to make sure that the terms that are pending in this legislation are equally well understood by us, by India, by other countries with which we are and will be engaging in this sort of relationship and to continue to move forward in a friendly and cooperative spirit, to identify and resolve any differences that we have.

So the legislation, once it is passed, will be, under its present terms implemented in phases, 18 to 24 months. But at some point 18 to 24 months from now, the legislation will be in effect and it will by law restrict our activities in this particular area and that is the context of the discussions.

Q Would it affect past obligations within the contractual arrangements of the United States and India?

MR. POWELL: It obviously can't affect past practices, but what is written into law is indeed written into law, and it is not possible to take action which is prohibited by law even for a President.

Q No, Jody, he asked about past contractual obligations.

MR. POWELL: I well understood the question.

Q But you didn't answer it.

Q It is just that you don't know the answer, right?

MR. POWELL: I don't wish to engage in an argument about whether I know the answer or whether you consider it satisfactory. You have my answer.

Q What is India's problem in going along with safeguards? I address that to the Spokesman for the Indian Government.

MR. MEHTA: Sorry?

Q What is India's problem in this question of safeguards?

MR. MEHTA: We have accepted some safeguards under the agreement. We are not going back on any of our obligations. As to problems, they are not ours in that sense.

Q Could I ask that question in a different way, sir. It seems to me Prime Minister Desai has renounced the use of nuclear technology for the development of nuclear weapons. Now, if that is his commitment, why does he have any inhibitions about signing any nuclear safeguards?

MR. MEHTA: Well, with regard to safeguards, two-fold problems: One, we accepted some contractual obligations as regards the non-proliferation treaty. We have always considered it discriminatory. And that aspect remains. And safeguards which have been accepted from any supplies which come from another country, we stand by that. We accept that. But the safeguard may go beyond that.

Q You said we are not going back on any of our obligations. Are you suggesting that the United States may in any fashion be going back on some of its obligations if this legislation is passed?

MR. MEHTA: We have to study what the implication of the legislation is. It does involve renegotiations of existing contracts.

Q So it would affect existing contracts, to answer this gentleman's question? Could you answer that question, sir?

MR. MEHTA: Pardon?

Q Would it in fact, as this gentleman asked before, would it in fact affect existing contracts if this new legislation is passed by the American Congress, would it in fact affect existing contracts? If this new legislation is passed by the American Congress, would that have an effect on contracts that have already been signed between India and the United States?

MR. MEHTA: It might, yes.

Q Mr. Mehta, was there any hint from him that India might be exempted from the provisions of the law? Was there any hint by him that India might be exempt so far as safeguards is concerned?

MR. MEHTA: No, I said the dialogue on this question would continue.

Q What will you do, what would India do if the supplies stopped? If the contractual obligation is -- what is the Indian stand there?

MR. MEHTA: I am not going to speculate now.

Q May I ask Mr. Powell?

Now, does it mean in terms of existing contract which has been accepted by India, or does it get further subjected to the prospective legislation that the Congress may pass?

MR. POWELL: I am not sure I understood the last part of your question.

Q The question is we have been told that the President has recommended continuing supply of industrial uranium. Now, is it in terms of existing contracts or is this recommendation subject to the future legislation which is under consideration by the Congress?

MR. POWELL: If I understood your question correctly -- let me go back a step. This will be the second shipment approved by this Administration. There was a previous shipment which was pending when this Administration took office. The President made a decision early last year, early '77, to send that shipment forward. There was a subsequent Indian request for, I believe, formally it was an export licence. I think that was in January of 1977.

What we are saying today is that the President has acted and has recommended that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which is the body charged with the authority for making those decision, that he has recommended to that body that that license be granted and so this shipment of fuel can be made.

Obviously, the legislation itself is not in effect yet and so that decision was made, and let me go back by saying obviously it is not possible to determine exactly at this point what the terms of the legislation may finally be. However, at some point there will be legislation, there will be terms which we will have to deal with.

This shipment was approved because of our desire to work in harmony, to work in cooperation, and our strong belief that any differences about the techniques of dealing with this problem can indeed be resolved and will indeed be resolved.

It was because of that belief and that faith that this decision was made.

Let me say -- just a couple of additional notes that occurred to me as we went along. Number 1, with regard to the Indian Ocean, as a footnote here, it was indeed the historic expressions of concern and interest on the part of India in relieving tensions and avoiding military confrontation in the Indian Ocean that first brought this issue to the President's attention before he became President. And it is indeed because of the role that India has played in taking the initiative in this area that this became an issue in the Presidential campaign of 1976 and a promise to the American people that the President and this Administration, if elected, would pursue that matter.

So we have, in a sense, come full circle and all the talk that has gone on in the United States by the President on this very crucial issue, we are now here where he got the original idea.

Q A question for Mr. Metah, please.

Mr. Metah, a few minutes ago Mr. Powell said that the issue of safeguards between the United States and India was being negotiated in a friendly and constructive fashion. But earlier today the President instructed the Secretary of State when they get back to Washington to send a letter which he described as a cold, blunt letter to Mr. Desai on the subject of nuclear safeguards. In light of that, can you agree that those negotiations are being carried on in a constructive and friendly manner and how will Mr. Desai react when he receives a cold, blunt letter from the President?

MR. METAH: I certainly would confirm that the discussions which have taken place today have been warm, cordial and the understanding of each other's position

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does not in the Prime Minister's mind reflect that kind of difficulty which you are saying. I cannot react on some parts of the question because I am afraid that is based on what the President said to Secretary of State Vance and it is not for me to react on that.

The Prime Minister's reaction is that the conversations on the subject were very understanding.

MORE

MR. POWELL: Let me, as I have, I think with most of you previously, deal with those two particular words. I think as most of you know that was a conversation, a very hurried conversation, at the beginning of the expanded meetings in which the President was attempting to review the high points of the discussion with the Secretary of State and a conversation in which he was not giving care to a choice of words, because neither he nor the Secretary of State were aware that their conversation was being taped for subsequent public release. (Laughter)

I think most of us can imagine situations perhaps within the past day or so in which we may have made a choice of words which, if they had been a matter of public record, would have had an entirely different effect from what we had intended.

What the President's reference there was was to his feeling that there was a need, ~~on~~ we return to Washington, to set down the facts of the situation in a manner that was unembellished and that was straightforward and frank, and that is the interpretation which should be placed on the words cold and blunt.

Certainly it should be obvious to everyone who has watched the progress of these discussions over the past day or so that the relationship between these two gentlemen is indeed warm and that those words in their narrow sense do not apply either to the relationship or, quite frankly, to the discussions on this particular admittedly sensitive matter. And any other interpretation of those comments would, I think it is safe to say, be misinforming those who watch the process and would be an inaccurate depiction of the discussion in the relationship that has taken place and exists.

MR. MEHTA: I would like to endorse what Mr. Powell has said. And certainly I think I am right in saying the Prime Minister has found President Carter extremely warm, friendly, and has great admiration for his sincerity.

We had a sense of this before President Carter came here, and this one day's discussions have fully confirmed this. What I gather is there is no question of the need for, certainly, frankness. But there is no suggestion of any kind of coldness between that relationship or such differences on any problems.

MR. POWELL: Perhaps I might say that perhaps this incident will confirm that our publicly stated belief in the freedom of the press has some substantive component to it.

Q May I ask Mr. Powell, is there any reason why the war between Cambodia-Vietnam was not discussed?

MR. POWELL; Since I am unable to look into the minds of either the President or the Prime Minister, I can't answer that question. And obviously neither of us were present at every moment in time, But I agree that so far as I know, the subject did not come up.

MR. MEHTA: It is a simple answer to that. There was a lot covered in two hours or one hour and twenty minutes already. There just wasn't time to discuss all the problems which, if they had more time, they would have. No meaning should be read into that. I think you people have to go soon.

MR. POWELL: Maybe one more question, but the press buses need to depart immediately.

Q On the Indian Ocean, did you discuss the negotiations of Diego Garcia?

MR. POWELL: I understand that specific topic did not come up.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

(AT 3:48 P.M. India
local time)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JANUARY 1, 1978

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(New Delhi, India)

THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESS BRIEFING

BY

JAGAT MEHTA, INDIAN FOREIGN SECRETARY

S. V. PURUSHOTTAM

CHIEF SPOKESMAN, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AND

JODY POWELL, PRESS SECRETARY

6:30 P.M. India Local Time

MR. PURUSHOTTAM: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I wish to apologize to you for having kept you waiting a little longer than we had anticipated. But before we start, I would like to wish all of you a very happy prosperous and successful New Year.

Before we start, I would like to introduce to you the honorable Jody Powell, who doesn't really need an introduction. (Applause)

His Excellency, Mr. Thornton from the National Security Advisor of the President, and Mr. Jagat Mehta, our Foreign Secretary. (Applause)

About the day's proceedings, you have obviously followed them very closely. I would like to say only a few introductory words, and that the people of Delhi have accorded to the distinguished guests from the United States of America, President Jimmy Carter, and Mrs. Carter, a rousing and warm welcome.

The people who turned out to greet the President and Mrs. Carter are estimated to be over a million. If you add to that the very large number of people who sat at home to watch the proceedings on the telecast on the television, then the numbers become even more impressive.

I would now request the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Mehta, to say a few words and answer your questions.

Thank you.

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(OVER)

MR. MEHTA: Ladies and gentlemen, today's proceedings were all open, and you know practically all there is to know about it. You have seen for yourself the warmth and spontaneity of the reception which was accorded to President Carter and Mrs. Carter.

The only little bit of information which you may not know, President Carter called on our President immediately after reaching Rashtrapati, and our President also introduced his family consisting of son, daughter-in-law, two grandchildren, and I understand instead of staying in the drawing room where they were supposed to meet, they walked out into the Moghul Gardens, the Gardens of the Rashtrapati Bhavan, the Presidential Palace.

The other bit of information which I dare say you know, our Prime Minister -- this was not in the schedule, but the Prime Minister drove back from the civic reception with President and Mrs. Carter, and thereafter the Prime Minister went up to the suite of rooms of the President and they were together, alone, for about 45 minutes.

I gather that the conversation was extremely warm, friendly, ranging over a number of subjects. It is not our Prime Minister's practice to disclose confidential conversations, and I am not going to say anything more. But in the entire day's events, proceedings on which the text of speeches that our President delivered at the airport, President Carter's reply, and the addresses at the civic reception you could see the running theme of friendship, shared ideas and concern for those things which affect the individual and a common desire that the two countries can work together for the sort of common goals to which they are committed.

I think that is sufficient for a brief introduction. Are there any questions which you think I can answer? I would be glad to do so.

Q Do you think the President saw the Tibetan demonstrators?

Q Did the President see the Tibetan --

Q Question.

MR. MEHTA: The question is did the President see the Tibetan demonstrators. This was en route when the Presidential cavalcade was passing. I dare say he must have.

As you will see, the crowds, the people who came, were entirely spontaneous. No one was stopped from coming and the Tibetans were there. They had their cards. I am not sure whether the President himself saw it or not, but that will have to be checked,

Q What were any particular subjects that were discussed in the discussions between President Carter and Mr. Desai?

MR. MEHTA: I have said to you that the conversations were extremely warm, cordial, I believe wide-ranging, but I do not know the specific subjects which were discussed. They were wide-ranging.

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Q Mr. Mehta, you said our Prime Minister is not in the habit of disclosing these conversations. May I ask from Mr. Jody Powell if you would be in a position to indicate some of the subjects discussed? (Laughter)

MR. POWELL: What was the question?

Q What were the subjects they discussed?

Q You know, our Foreign Secretary says that our Prime Minister is not in the habit of disclosing the subjects he discussed. Now, in your country the practice is slightly different. Can you indicate some of the subjects?

Q Question, please?

MR. POWELL: The question was that the Foreign Secretary has correctly pointed out that it is not his practice to disclose the subjects of confidential conversations; however, in our country, the practice is somewhat different. And he wonders if I might, therefore, disclose some of the subjects.

First of all, let me say you are correct and that I have on occasion disclosed things which I ought not to have disclosed. However, I think in this particular situation, it's best when in India to do as the Indians -- (Laughter) -- particularly in as much as I have not had an opportunity to talk with the President since the end of those conversations, and I have no idea what they may have talked about.

This was not a scheduled meeting. It did take place I assume, because of the desire of the two parties -- and I believe I am correct in saying that there were only the two parties involved. There were only the two individuals there, so there is no one else to check with.

I might say for general information, we will try to provide for you a short briefing sometime in the neighborhood of about 3:00 o'clock which can deal, to the extent possible, with the conversations that morning, and with the upcoming speech, the President's speech, that afternoon.

We will just have to see how the schedule runs, but at some point -- a half-hour or 45 minutes after the end of the luncheon, I believe is the last thing on the schedule which is scheduled to end about 2:30 -- we will try to provide what we can in terms of an overview of what we are dealing with.

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Q When will we get the speech?

MR. POWELL: The question was when will we get the speech text. It is my hope you will get it before the speech. I think I can guarantee that, but the President has not given his final approval to the text as yet. I would guess he would do that tonight and we could have it to you or have it available here at least before noon tomorrow. That is a hope, not a promise.

Q Jody, on another subject, we understand from the American officials that the meeting with Sadat is going to last one hour. But they are saying in Cairo it is going to last four hours.

MR. POWELL: I hate to comment on the sort of reports there. I am not sure about the length of the meeting. The time available is more limited than we would prefer, but we felt it was better to go ahead with the meeting, even though we wouldn't have as much time for the face-to-face conversations as we would like.

I will have to check and see what the actual schedule will be. I answered that question, but let me ask that we try to keep our questions confined to this visit for the time being. I know the people traveling with us are very tired and very anxious to get out of the press room and so forth, so if we get involved in all these other things, we will be here all night.

I notice that Schieffer is already nodding off back there. (Laughter)

Q Can you tell us what is on the agenda for the talks, Jody?

Q Would you care to give an impression of the welcome he received? Did the President have any occasion to make an observation?

MR. POWELL: I have not seen the President, as I said, since he got off the airplane, to actually talk to him and all. And I have no basis on which to judge, but I was certainly, and I feel certain that he, too, was quite pleased by the response he received from the Indian people, and there willingness to come see him and listen and respond to what he had to say.

The speech this afternoon was designed primarily to put forward a list of basic principles that he felt ought to be addressed by the world community at large, basic rights of individuals in countries all over the world, and it was my impression that the people of India, as might have been expected, responded well to a statement of such principles.

Q Jody, could you run over a list of topics that you understand are going to be discussed between

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Desai and the President tomorrow? I might refer that to Tom Thornton and see if he would comment.

MR. THORNTON: The answer to that is there is no agenda as such. I think it's open, as far as I know. And Foreign Secretary Mehta may want to comment on this also, but it is open to practically any subject anybody wants to bring up, the President or Prime Minister Desai. That would be in the multilateral range, bilateral between India and the United States, political, economic -- really anything you could think of are obvious candidates that are going to get talked about, but an agenda as such was not prepared.

MR. MEHTA: I endorse that. There is no structured agenda and when heads of state come to meet, they really go over the subjects in their own way, but there is no specific order or specific problem which they would cover.

As you know, they will have their second meeting tomorrow morning at 9:00 o'clock and thereafter there would be a sort of bigger meeting of the delegations. But they start off by meeting alone in the morning.

The reason why I am late is because the President and Prime Minister were meeting. I should have apologized for that earlier.

Q Would the Government have any objection if Mr. Carter met with Mrs. Gandhi, and do you expect such a meeting?

MR. MEHTA: We have no objection if Mr. Carter wants to meet Mrs. Gandhi.

Q Would that be an accepted procedure, or out of the ordinary?

MR. MEHTA: People from other governments, they have met Mrs. Gandhi. The Government has not objected in any way.

MORE

Q Is there something like that from the American President or Mr. Powell?

MR. MEHTA: That I don't know.

Q Mr. Powell?

Q The question is whether the President has any intention of meeting Mrs. Gandhi.

MR. POWELL: There are no plans for such a meeting; nor has there been any indication of any interest in such a meeting from Mrs. Gandhi. There have been no requests or plans.

Q Would you respond to an invitation from Mrs. Gandhi?

MR. POWELL: Frankly, I don't know, because I don't know what situation we would be in. I think the best position is not to make guesses on what would happen in hypothetical situations.

I frankly don't know what situation would then arise.

MR. PURUSHOTTAM: May I call for just one or two additional pieces of information on the point of the response of the Indian people to the President's arrival and the response in the capital city today.

I would like to say that the very fact that the audiences en route and also at the Ramlila grounds civic reception burst out in applause frequently -- almost after every second sentence -- is indicative of the warmth with which the people, the citizens of Delhi, have responded to the President and his remarks, his very inspiring remarks made at the civic reception and at the airport earlier.

As most of you know, it is not an Indian habit to applaud, however brilliant the performance. But I think they did make a departure because there was a rapport between what the President said and what the people of India feel just now.

On the question of a meeting with anybody, as you raised about Mrs. Gandhi in this specific instance, I would like to say that the President's schedule here is so tight that it would be impossible to fix anything additional in that program. Thank you.

Q Was there any talks with officials today or maybe tomorrow to prepare the ground for talks --

MR. MEHTA: You can see from the schedule there was no time for any official-level talks. There were some officials who traveled with some other officials, and they must have talked in the car; but I take it you excluded that.

Q Is it likely now?

MR. MEHTA: No formal talks are scheduled for this evening. There may be informal meetings, but that is not what you mean.

Q (Inaudible)

MR. MEHTA: The question is that the President and Prime Minister -- you mean the heads of governments -- when they talked, there would be no point in their talking over things on which they agree, but I think it is necessary to decide how much they agree before they can think of what they might possibly disagree on.

MR. POWELL: Let me comment on the question that was just asked and dispute the fact there is no point in talking about the matters on which you agree.

I think with regard to the Government of India and the Government of the United States there is indeed a great reason for discussing some of the points on which we agree because I think it is true that in many areas of the world and many governments of the world, we find that those common ideals and policies upon which we agree are not held in such high esteem and that there are indeed goals which we pursue and which the Government of India pursues which address the major problems that are worldwide in scope. And I think there is great worth in, for example, the Government of India and the Government of the United States discussing quite frankly the hopes of the developing nations of the world, the role which the United States can and should play in making those hopes realities, discussing the relationships between the north-south relationships and many others.

And I think it is indeed worthwhile and I am sure there will be discussions on points on which we are in substantial agreement with the Indian Government and which we would hope to pursue and which would be beneficial to the world in general.

Q Americans are very, very conscious of the weather and I was wondering if you heard the President give any reaction to the warm weather today.

MR. POWELL: The question was reaction to the weather in India?

Q What was his reaction?

MR. POWELL: I understand, first of all, the weather has not been nearly so good in the previous several days as it was today, and we appreciate the government arranging that for us. (Laughter) And as you may no doubt have read, there have been accusations in the United States that the present government is too heavily populated with individuals from warm climates and who speak with strange accents. And being one of those, I would have to say that I was very pleased with the warm, sunny weather. It made me feel very much at home, and I am sure I speak for the President when I say that.

Q Thank you.

MR. POWELL: Let me make one last point on your way out. I would like to introduce some of the particularly obnoxious American reporters so they can be distinguished from the staff. I understand from our pool reporter the President was asked by the pool at the conclusion of the public events today for his reaction to the crowd and to the response, and his one word statement was "Beautiful." I am sure that will be in the pool report.

END

(AT 6:46 P.M. India local
time)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JANUARY 1, 1978

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(New Delhi, India)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT
RAMLILA

(4:45 P.M. India local time)

Happy New Year everybody. I bring you warm New Year's greetings from the people of the United States. I am moved and pleased by the size and the warmth of your welcome. It is a stirring testimony to the common values which have always bound together the Indian people and the people of America. (Applause)

I am particularly pleased with the presence of the Mayor and of your Prime Minister Desai. I know him to be a man of uncompromising dedication to personal and also public morality. Both he and I share with the people of India and the people of my country a deep religious faith. (Applause)

Interest in my family in your great country of India runs very deep because of my mother's years of service here with you and because of her love for the Indian people. Being here with my wife fulfills a longstanding ambition of mine to visit your great country and your great people. (Applause)

I particularly want to learn about your country and to learn from your country, the greatness of India, the culture of India, and your views on the problems with which we all must deal together.

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We want the other peoples of the world to benefit from our consultation, our friendship, our standard of moral values and our hope for world peace. The most important bond between India and the United States is our emphasis on the questions and the commitments of the spirit. (Applause)

It is to be expected that the world's two greatest and largest democracies are bound together with a profound commitment to the importance of moral values. Our creeds and our religions differ in some ways; but we agree that all faiths be granted equal respect.

Both nations are certain that a concern with matters of morals and the spirit is closely connected with the strength of our own democratic political systems.

My own Nation is built on firm and fundamental beliefs. We believe that governments exist to protect the freedom and the well being of the people. We believe that there are individual rights which have a higher claim than powers of governments.

We believe that every human being is entitled to certain basic human rights -- a right to choose one's own government a right to worship one's own God; a right to think and to speak one's own mind freely; a right to live where one chooses; a right to learn and to be taught; a right to work, to raise a family and to eat so as to be strong in mind and body; a right to be cared for with skill and tenderness when ill.

On these human rights can a world of justice be built, and toward these ends the people of America and the people of India must always work together.

May God's blessings and peace be with you all.
Thank you very much. (Applause)

END

(AT 4:58 P.M.
INDIA LOCAL TIME)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JANUARY 2, 1978

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(New Delhi, India)

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS

BETWEEN

THE PRESIDENT

AND

SHRI N. SANJIVA REDDY
PRESIDENT OF INDIA

ASHOKA HALL

(8:55 P. M. India Local Time)

PRESIDENT REDDY: We are happy to have you with us this evening. My people associate America as a land of liberty and they look upon you, Mr. President, as a leader who has sought to restore the relevance of moral and spiritual values.

The year just ended will long be remembered in the annals of our two nations. The people of the United States of America elected you to the White House to heal the wounds of a decade of conflicts and divisions. In India, our general elections gave proof that in a democracy the will of the people is the ultimate arbiter of power.

Your visit provides the opportunity to establish closer personal contacts between the newly elected and like-minded leaders of our two countries and to strengthen the deep affinities between us. I welcome you on behalf of my people and my government.

Notwithstanding the ideals which we share, we have varied emphasis in our priorities and in our international preoccupations. Paradoxically, the very adherence to similar political systems has at times exaggerated our misunderstandings and blurred our affinities.

The world situation as it appears has materially changed. Many new countries have attained independent nationhood. Detente, coexistence and even cooperation between countries with different political and social systems have come to be recognized as having an inexorable logic for our interdependent planet.

Ideologies are in the process of being domesticated and pluralism amongst nations is seen as a factor of stability rather than a threat to international peace. The prospect of nuclear war has given a new meaning to the search for peace on earth. Non-alignment is much less misunderstood. If there is a bipolarity today, it is between forces seeking stability and cooperation and those which seek to obstruct orderly and progressive solutions to world problems.

The growing chasm between the developing and developed world may in the future lead to increasing dangerous tensions. The world of the rich and the poor

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(OVER)

face a common doom if we cannot act together to protect the earth, the air and the waters from plunder and pollution.

What we have admired in the short period of your Presidency is your sensitivity not just to the problems of your own country but to the dark shadows on peace and international stability. You have made the international community aware of the rights of individuals, be they at home or in other distant lands, and the responsibilities we have to uphold of the common man's inherent demand for liberty, equality and justice.

Mr. President, the world today commands the resources, the technology and also, I believe, the wisdom to fashion a stabler and just international order. The time has come for the United States and India, along with like-minded countries, to work together so that over-riding, narrow national interests may be persuaded to see the wisdom of making necessary adjustments and sacrifices to help establish a new international economic order. The dangerous imbalances which exist must be corrected, the spectre of poverty removed, and the creeping despondency in cooperative solutions banished.

Mr. President, we recognize that the role we in India can play in the resolution of international problems can only come from dynamic economic growth and the establishment of an equitable society in our own land. Our people have demonstrated the capacity to learn and to innovate but to fulfill their modest expectations is, in itself, a gigantic task. Our achievements, however, give us courage and confidence.

We have laid the foundations for our progress on a wide front covering principally agriculture, industry and, more important, the indigenization of scientific and technological know-how. Our economy has been relieved of the endemic anxieties arising from the paucity of food production and difficulties in balance of payments. We are in the process of reviewing our priorities so that a greater share of the benefits of planned socioeconomic development reach the economically weaker sections of society. We have recognized the dangers from uncontrolled urbanization and are determined to make our villages economically resilient.

Social and economic transformation through democratic methods may at times appear slow. Certainly in a democratic setup failure attracts more attention, both at home and abroad, than progress actually made towards social and economic goals. We seek neither to minimize our tasks nor conceal our failures. We are fully convinced that, in the end, a democracy gathers vigor from open dissent and a consensus makes for firmer foundations. What we ask of the international community, and that too as a supplement to our own national efforts, is constructive cooperation or at least a benign understanding of our endeavors.

On the wider canvas, my government remains faithful to the fundamental principles of our foreign policy. The remnants of colonialism and racialism, where they still exist, must go. Racialism, which certainly persists in Africa, in defiance of international opinion, must give way to governments representative of the majority. We believe this is no time for increasing but rather arresting, and eliminating, great power deployment in the hitherto tension-free areas such as the Indian Ocean.

We welcome the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitations of strategic weapons and efforts to consolidate detente.

Faithful to the spirit of the United Nations Charter, India will always be on the side of the peaceful resolution of international disputes. We are determined to be true to the friendships which have served our national interests. We are equally convinced that in keeping with contemporary realities, we can widen and intensify our relations, to mutual advantage, with many countries.

In the final instance, peace will remain fragile if nuclear weapons, capable of such annihilative destruction are kept and multiplied. We appreciate the concern and sincerity which you have expressed at these dangers and the efforts you are making to arrest the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

For our part, we have unilaterally abjured the development of such means of mass destruction. But, Mr. President, we hope that you will agree that the dangers of nuclear war, by accident or design, will remain, until such time as all nations, without arbitrary distinctions, join in a firm commitment for the progressive reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons from all parts of the world. The challenge demands not just restraints from non-nuclear powers, but pledges by the nuclear "haves," to turn away from the use of this instrument of modern science for military purposes. But, in the meanwhile, must countries who have no nuclear weapons be inhibited from using nuclear science as an instrument for economic transformation? I would like to emphasize with a full sense of responsibility that India, for her part, will not indulge in the perverse use of nuclear science.

Mr. President, our bilateral cooperation has been rich in range and content. My government acknowledges the debt of gratitude we owe to the United States, which has provided us generous aid when we were in need. Your assistance has been an important factor in our development and in the progress towards the diversification of our economy.

Of all the many-sided links between us, I would particularly like to recall that students and technologists trained in American institutions have, on return, grafted their acquired knowledge and skills to our national development.

Multifaceted and beneficial as has been our bilateral relationship, the range and sophistication has a wide scope

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for further development. It is for these reasons that we believe that the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission and its three subcommissions merit fuller encouragement and support.

The real cement to our relations goes beyond politics, economics and technology. It is in the values and emotional involvement of our people. Both for Americans and Indians, man's communion with God, tolerance and compassion towards his fellow beings are respected as the highest virtues.

The present revulsion from the tensions of modern life and its unending search for material comforts has, we notice, led to a new burst of interest in our spiritual and philosophic heritage.

On another plane, many volunteers -- like your esteemed mother -- have built bonds of kinship between individuals and families across the oceans. This deep commitment to the things of the mind and the spirit, the sustained exchanges in the field of art, education and culture, along with personal relationships, make for strong but invisible bonds which are only possible between open societies.

Mr. President, the rich texture of our relationship should make it immune to misunderstanding and distrust in the future. The quality of our friendship is such that no nation which cherishes international peace and cooperation need fear its potential or suspect it of malevolence.

With shared faith and complementary objectives, Mr. President, the word could go forth from this ancient capital that the friendship between our two large democracies, one rich and powerful and the other underdeveloped but resurgent, is to serve the hopes and aspirations of all mankind and that our objectives are not only relevant now but will remain valid through time.

Our vision must be of a world which would safeguard nations in their diversity and where man may achieve social justice, dignity and fulfillment.

It is with a sense of the historic significance on this occasion that I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses to the health of the President of the United States of America and Mrs. Carter, to the high ideals and enlightened interests which bind India and the United States. (Applause)

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THE PRESIDENT: President Reddy and Prime Minister Desai, great leaders of the government of India, beautiful women and friends who have made our visit here so enjoyable and productive:

This afternoon in your parliament I spelled out in quite a lengthy speech the details about relationships which we have as a mutual interest. So this evening in my brief remarks I would like to comment in a more personal way.

Today was fulfilled in my life a long ambition to visit the memorial to Mahatma Gandhi. As I stood there I thought about India and about my own country and about the personal feelings that all of us share as we come to an ancient land which in recent years, with the birth of your hopes and dreams for freedom, has been an inspiration to us all.

This morning your Prime Minister gave me a book that he had written analyzing the Bhagvatagita; one passage from that great book stood out in my mind.

I can't quote it exactly, Mr. Prime Minister, and I can't interpret it well, but it said when a country is flooded, the reservoirs become superfluous. Shri Krishna went on to explain what he meant in this message, that when one's heart is filled completely with an awareness of or love for God, the other considerations in life are incidental.

And one need not worry about the outcome of an action, but should worry on a momentary basis about the purposes and the attitudes and one's relation to the eternal.

There is no way to describe in overall terms my feeling about India. So I will have to describe my thoughts in specifics.

My first impression on leaving Air Force One, my plane, was the extreme friendship exhibited to me by the leaders who are assembled at this table. It was a remarkable expression of deference and respect on your part for the country I represent. When all your Ministers, many of the members of your Parliament and the Diplomatic Corps came to meet us and the beautiful words that you expressed, Mr. President, to me then, will always be cherished in my heart.

On the drive into the city from the airport, the overwhelming welcome that I received from the hundreds of thousands of Indian citizens assembled on the side of the road was indeed a remarkable experience for me. There was a genuine expression of happiness and good will and friendship on their faces and their raised hands and smiles made me feel, indeed, that I was welcome.

I also had a sense of belonging. I didn't feel that I was in an alien land. I think the reason for this is that my family has grown to respect and to love India in the last 10 years. When my mother was 68 years old she became a member of the Peace Corps and requested that she be sent to India. She is a registered nurse and she worked in a small clinic in a village of Vikhroli just north of Bombay. One of the reasons that she requested India -- perhaps the most important reason -- was her awareness of what your nation represents as expressed by the commitment and the courage and the humility of Mahatma Gandhi.

So our family, although this is my first visit, has felt a part of your life. When your former great President Ahmed died, I had just become President of our country. And my mother and my son, who has the same name as I, came to represent the United States during that sorrowful time. So I felt a sense of belonging this afternoon.

In the presence of the members of your Parliament, the welcome that I received there, the attention that was given to my words, a sense of political ties was very strong. Again, I felt that I was in a place which shared commitments and not in a strange place where the form of government was unknown to me; a sense of democracy. A sense that everyone in that assembly hall indeed represented the people of India was something very similar to a person who has served in the Government in our own country as well.

I had a thought this morning, too, about the beauty of India, as I stood at the Memorial to Gandhi. This is a lovely time of year. And the flowers are bursting forth. I walked for an hour or so this afternoon in the Motal Garden outside this palace, and was impressed by the quietness and a sense of peace and even in your busy streets and alongside the highways there is a sense of inward beauty among the people, a sense of inward peace in their hearts and also outward beauty in your buildings, in your trees and in your flowers.

I also felt a common purpose with you in the principles which we all represent: Freedom of speech, a free press, a right to criticize, a right to disagree, open debate, issues thoroughly discussed, changes welcomed, even in a nation which is ancient in its customs and in its traditions.

We share a common measurement of greatness, not power or pomp or ceremony or uniforms or outward show of greatness, but we recognize the greatness is present when the least of those in our nations are treated well and cared for when their afflictions are eased and when they have food and education and a healthy life.

I also, Mr. President, shared your words a few moments ago in a hunger for peace, not only in individuals, but as a nation and as leaders in the world.

India sets a moral standard for many of us to emulate. And the judgment that is spoken by the leaders of your country makes a great impact on those of us who sometimes have been criticized.

We think twice before we incurred the disapproval of India and your leaders because we realize that your standards of morality and justice are very deeply felt.

MORE

You have an ability to bridge the gap between those who have a developed society and you understand in personal terms the hungers and the needs and the yearnings and the unmet aspirations of those who live in nations which are still developing.

The last thing I would like to say is that there has been somewhat of a circle of influence between our country and yours. I am very proud of my nation, although most of my words have been in praise of your own. I have read some of the works of Mahatma Gandhi. And I know that he was greatly impressed by our poet, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and by a man who loved God's world, Henry David Thoreau. I brought your Prime Minister a gift of the collected works of Thoreau because of Gandhi's respect for him.

And when Gandhi learned even more and gave his life in the cause for which he stood, many of our own people learned from him and were inspired by him.

This afternoon, I just mentioned one of our leaders, Martin Luther King, Jr., who studied the works of Gandhi and adopted non-violence and the force of truth as the essence of his own beliefs. And although he never carried a weapon and never struck another human being, but turned his face when he was beaten and suffered many times in jails, he remembered the teachings of Gandhi.

MORE

So from our country to you, and from you back to our country, there is a circle of learning, a circle of mutual trust, a circle of friendship, a circle of respect, and also a circle of shared responsibilities and shared commitments.

The quality of our life is not yet what we would hope. We have many things to learn. We have many grievances to redress. We have many degrees of freedom still left to enhance. We are far short of our dream of peace. But in a democratic society like our own, when the yearnings of every person can make an impact upon the decisions of the leaders, there is always a sure sense that progress will be ever upward.

I would like to propose a toast on behalf of my own nation and the American citizens who are here tonight, Mr. President: To President Reddy, to Mrs. Reddy, to the distinguished leaders of India, to the great people of India, and to peace throughout the world. (Applause)

END

(AT 9:13 P.M. Indian
local time)

DECEMBER 30, 1977

Office of the White House Press Secretary
(Warsaw, Poland)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Following is the text of the Joint United States - Polish Communique:

The President of the United States of America and Mrs. Carter paid an official visit to Poland December 29-31, 1977, at the invitation of the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic. The President was accompanied by Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance and by Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The President laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and placed flowers at the Nike Monument to the Heroes of Warsaw and at the Monument to the Heroes of the Ghetto. He also saw some districts of Warsaw, acquainting himself with its reconstruction and development.

During the visit, the President held talks with the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Edward Gierek.

In the plenary talks, which were chaired by the President and the First Secretary, there took part:

From the American side:

Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance,
Assistant to the President Zbigniew Brzezinski,
and other officials.

From the Polish side:

The Chairman of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski;
Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz,
and other officials.

Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance also held talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek.

The President and the First Secretary expressed their satisfaction with the conversations they had held as well as their conviction that continued visits at the highest levels, as well as visits by other leading personalities of both countries, serve the interests of both countries and the development of detente and international cooperation.

President Carter expressed his gratitude to the First Secretary and to Mrs. Gierek for the splendid hospitality accorded in Poland to him, Mrs. Carter, and the entire delegation.

President Carter invited First Secretary Gierek to visit the United States. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The dates for this visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

PRESS CONFERENCE NO. 22

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

5:30 P.M. CET
DECEMBER 29, 1977
THURSDAY

Victoria Hotel
Warsaw, Poland

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon. Dzień Dobry.

It is a great honor for me to be here in Poland to reaffirm and to strengthen the historic and strong ties of friendship and mutual purpose which exist between our two countries. I have had very fruitful discussions with First Secretary Gierek and the other officials of Poland on bilateral questions, on questions involving NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries, matters relating to SALT, mutual and balanced force reductions, and a general commitment to peace in the future.

This morning I had a chance to visit memorials to the brave people of Poland, and particularly of Warsaw. I doubt that there is any nation on Earth which has suffered more from the ravages of War. In the Second World War the Nazis killed 800,000 people in Warsaw alone and 6 million Poles. And I was able to pay homage to their courage and bravery.

I also visited the Ghetto Monument, a memorial to Polish Jews who stood alone to face the Nazis but who will forever live in the conscience of the world.

This afternoon I would like to answer questions from the reporters assembled here. There were a few who wanted to attend who were not permitted to come. Their questions will be answered by me in writing. And now I would be glad to respond to questions, beginning with Mr. Wojna.

QUESTION: Mr. President, Poland and the entire world has attached great importance to the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Could you answer what is your assessment of the chance for a prompt conclusion on SALT talks and in other discussions on strategic matters, and how in this respect do you assess the latest pronouncement by Leonid Brezhnev in an interview for the Pravda Daily?

THE PRESIDENT: In the last few months, the United States and the Soviet Union have made great progress in dealing with a long list of important issues, the most important of which is to control the deployment of strategic nuclear weapons. We hope to conclude the SALT II talks this year, hopefully in the spring.

We have resolved many of the major issues. A few still remain. We have made good progress in recent months.

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(OVER)

At the same time, we have made progress for the first time in establishing principles on which there can be a total prohibition against all tests of nuclear explosives in the future. We have made progress on prohibiting additional military build-up in the Indian Ocean; recently commenced talks to reduce the sale of conventional weapons to other nations in the world. And I will pursue this same subject with President Giscard next week.

In addition, the Soviets and we are making progress in how we can prevent the use in the future of chemical and biological warfare, and we hope that we can reinstate progress in the mutual and balanced force reductions which have been stalemated in Vienna for a number of years. So I would say that in summary I am very encouraged at the new progress that I have witnessed personally among our negotiators.

When Foreign Minister Gromyko was in Washington recently, in a few hours we resolved many of the difficult issues. Our negotiators are at work on all of those subjects at this present time. There has been no cessation of the effort. And I believe that in 1978 we will see a resolution of many of these issues.

Mr. Cormier?

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QUESTION: Mr. President, are you likely to go to Egypt next Wednesday, and, if you do, will it be primarily because President Sadat has urged you to go, or for some other purpose, or why?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have a standing invitation from President Sadat to visit Egypt that he extended to me on his trip to Washington. He has re-emphasized it several times since that date. We have had no discussions with President Sadat on that particular visit to Egypt while I am on this trip. We will try to keep our schedule flexible. If it is mutually convenient and desirable, we would certainly consider it. But we have no plans at this time to stop in Egypt next Wednesday or any other time on this trip. I might say that our own relations with the Arab nations, including, certainly, Egypt, are very good and harmonious. There has been no change in our own position relating to the Middle Eastern talks. And we communicate almost daily with the Egyptian and Israeli leaders. And, as you know, I will be meeting King Hussein in Tehran on our next stop on this trip.

QUESTION: You said often you don't intend and you don't desire to dictate the terms of a Middle East settlement.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. This is true.

QUESTION: Yet President Sadat seems to think that you have pulled the rug out from under him and that you are in fact dictating terms when you are backing an Israeli military presence on the West Bank at Gaza after there would be a settlement.

THE PRESIDENT: We don't back any Israeli military settlement in the Gaza Strip or on the West Bank. We favor, as you know, a Palestinian homeland or entity there. Our own preference is that this entity be tied into Jordan and not be a separate and independent nation. That is merely an expression of preference which we have relayed on numerous occasions to the Arab leaders, including President Sadat when he was with me in Washington. I have expressed the same opinion to the Israelis, to King Hussein, and to President Sadat and also to the Saudi Arabians. We have no intention of attempting to impose settlement. Any agreement which can be reached between Israel and the Arab neighbors would be acceptable to us. We are in a posture of expressing opinions, trying to promote intimate and direct negotiations and communications, expediting the process when it seems to be slow, and adding our good offices whenever requested.

But we have no intention or desire to impose a settlement.

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QUESTION: Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me go back to the Polish side.

QUESTION: I will speak Polish. Let me welcome you not only as the President of the United States but as an eminent American Baptist. I am a Baptist myself. I am pre-occupied with editing a Baptist magazine in Poland, and I would like to express my gladness that you have been elected to the post of the President of the United States, as a man, as a believer who is not ashamed of it and of his evangelical convictions. This prompts me to wish you and your family the best of the very best in 1978 and also in your activity in strengthening peace the world over.

Now over to our question. We all know that you are a practicing Christian, as every Baptist should be--as every good Baptist should be. And I would like to ask whether your religious convictions help you in executing the job of President of such a big country.

Can you quote an example in how the evangelical principles helped you in solving any complicated problem? And the second question, we the Polish Baptists live in an extra Catholic country and on occasions we are discriminated against.

As a believer, as a Baptist, can you influence a change of the situation?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as you know, the United States believes in religious freedom. And I am very grateful for the degree of religious freedom that also exists in Poland.

Dr. Brzezinski, my National Security Advisor, and my wife, Rosalynn, had a visit with Cardinal Wyszyński this morning and did this as an expression of our appreciation for the degree of freedom to worship in this country.

This is a matter of conscience, as a Baptist and as an American leader. We believe in separation of church and state, that there should be no unwarranted influence on the church or religion by the state and vice versa. My own religious convictions are deep and personal. I seek divine guidance when I make a difficult decision as President and also am supported, of course, by the common purpose which binds Christians together, and a belief in the human dignity of mankind and also in the search for worldwide peace, recognizing, of course, that those who don't share my faith quite often have the same desires and hopes.

My own constant hope is that all nations would give maximum freedom of religion and freedom of expression to their people, and I will do all I can within the bounds of propriety to bring that hope into realization.

QUESTION: Mr. President, during those Presidential debates, in a celebrated exchange, President Ford claimed that Eastern Europe was not under Soviet domination. You replied, "Tell it to the Poles." Now that you are here, is it your view that this domination will continue almost into perpetuity, or do you see a day when Poland may be actually free? And if so, how would that come about?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, this is obviously a decision for the Polish leaders and the Polish people to make. Our Nation is committed to the proposition that all countries would be autonomous, they would all be independent, and they would all be free of unwanted interference and entanglement with other nations.

The Polish people have been bound very closely to the Soviet Union since the Second World War, and they belong to a Warsaw Pact Military Alliance which is, of course, different from the NATO relationship to which we belong. My own assessment within the European Theater, Eastern European Theater, is that here, compared to some other nations, there is a greater religious freedom and otherwise, and I think this is a hope that we all share and cherish. I think this has been the origin of the Polish nation more than a thousand years ago and it is a deep commitment of the vast majority of the Polish people, a desire and commitment not to be dominated.

QUESTION: If you don't mind, they are dominated, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: I think I have commented all I wish on that subject.

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QUESTION: Mr. President, what is the potential for realization of the Helsinki final act as an integral entity, especially in view of the Belgrade meeting? And what is your opinion about Chancellor Schmidt's proposal to repeat in one or another form the meeting on the top level?

THE PRESIDENT: I think the Helsinki agreement, which calls for cooperation and security in Europe and which has a so-called Third Basket component, an insistence upon maximum enhancement and preservation of human rights, is an agreement that is important to the Poles and also to our country and other signatories of that treaty.

We believe that the Belgrade conference has been productive. This is a question that must be approached on a multinational basis. The treaty terms provide for open and frank criticism of other signatories when standards are not met.

There has been a free exchange of opinion between ourselves and the Soviet Union and indeed all the nations involved.

We hope that this session will come to a rapid and successful conclusion and that there will be repeated scheduled meetings based upon the Belgrade conference that would be held in the future so that all nations who participated in the Helsinki agreement and all those who didn't become signatories would have a constant reminder before them of the importance of cooperation, mutual security, the sharing of information, the recombination of families, freedom of emigration and the preservation of basic human rights.

I hope this will be a continuing process scheduled repeatedly and that this issue of human rights will never be forgotten.

QUESTION: Mr. President, then how satisfied are you that your concept of the preservation of human rights is currently being honored here in Poland?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that our concept of human rights is preserved in Poland -- as I have said -- much better than [some] other European nations with which I am familiar. There is a substantial degree of freedom of the press exhibited by this conference this afternoon; a substantial degree of freedom of religion, demonstrated by the fact that approximately 90 percent of the Polish people profess faith in Christ; and an open relationship between Poland and our country and Poland and Western European countries in trade, technology, cultural exchange, student exchange, tourism.

So I don't think there is any doubt that the will of the Polish people for complete preservation and enhancement of human rights is the same as our own.

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QUESTION: What steps, then, do you believe should be taken here in Poland to come closer to reaching your concept?

THE PRESIDENT: I think Poland shares with us a commitment which is sometimes embarrassing for us and them to have our own faults publicized, evocatively at conferences like the one in Belgrade, where there is a free and open discussion and criticism and a singular pointing out of violations of high standards of human rights preservation.

We have been criticized at Belgrade, sometimes legitimately; sometimes I think mistakenly. The same applies to nations in Eastern Europe, and to the Soviet Union.

I think this is the best thing that we can do at this point, is to continue to insist upon a rigid enforcement and interpretation of the Human Rights Section of the Helsinki Agreement.

QUESTION: Mr. President, the Polish Radio.

The United States is facing an energy crisis which is also an international problem. How can you see the possibilities of solving that crisis, like a multi-lateral conference, a European conference or bilateral agreements, and are you of the opinion that the cooperation between the United States and Poland in this respect is possible?

THE PRESIDENT: One of the worst domestic problems that we have is the over-consumption and waste of energy. I have no doubt that every country I visit on this tour will be pressing us on the question of what will the United States do to save energy and not to import too much of very scarce oil, in particular, which is available on the world markets.

We are addressing this as a top priority among domestic issues.

Poland is, as you know, self-sufficient in both hard coal and also brown coal, which is increasing in production in Poland itself. We call it lignite in our country. One of the things that we can do is on a world-wide basis to try to hold down unnecessary demand for oil and natural gas, therefore providing stable prices.

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Another is to consume those energy sources which we have most available, in our country and in yours, coal; shift to permanent sources of energy, primarily those derived from solar power and share research and development information and commitments, a subject which I was discussing early today with First Secretary Gierek.

How to burn lignite coal so that it will have minimum effect on the environment and also have maximum heat derivation is a question of importance to you and to us. We are now shifting to the production and consumption of lignite coal in our own country, for instance, and so are you. So I think sharing on an international basis of data and technological advantages and progress in the energy field and conservation of scarce energy sources for all nations would be the two basic things which we could do jointly.

QUESTION: Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sir?

QUESTION: I have got one question.

THE PRESIDENT: Go right ahead.

QUESTION: Can I?

THE PRESIDENT: Go ahead.

QUESTION: May I?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

QUESTION: What is involved in the entity of Polish-American cooperation, so far, and what is your opinion as far as this cooperation between Poland and the United States is concerned and how in the light of today's talks can you see the prospects for the development of such cooperation as well as what the United States wants to do to contribute to this development?

THE PRESIDENT: We already have a good relationship with Poland in cultural exchange, in technological and scientific cooperation, and a rapidly growing level of trade.

About four years ago we had total trade with Poland of only about \$500 million. In 1978, the level of trade will probably exceed \$1 billion.

I have just informed First Secretary Gierek that in addition to the \$300 million in commodity credit grain sales that has been authorized by our own country, that we would increase that by two hundred million more dollars worth of food and feed grains.

Poland has had a devastating and unprecedented four years of crop failure because of adverse weather conditions; three years of drought, the last year of excessive floods. We, on the other hand, have had very good and bountiful harvests. And we want to share our grain with Poland on legal credit terms which have already been established by our government.

I think another thing that Poland can help with is to improve even further the better relationships that we are working out with the Soviet Union. Poland is a nation that

has good communications and cooperation with the nations in Western Europe with Germany, Belgium, Holland, France and others, and also are an integral part of the Warsaw Pact Nations.

I think this ease of communication and this natural and historical friendship is a basis on which Poland can provide additional cooperation and communication between ourselves and the Soviet Union.

I don't say this to insinuate that we have a lack of communication now. But Poland's good offices can be of great benefit to us.

QUESTION: Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sir.

QUESTION: In your discussions earlier today with First Secretary Gierek and other Polish leaders, did they in your mind express any viewpoints on international questions that diverged in tone or substance from the viewpoints generally expressed by the Soviet Union?

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THE PRESIDENT: We discussed a wide range of subjects. I didn't detect any significant differences of opinion between ourselves and the Polish leaders; and we did not go into detail on matters that now are not resolved between ourselves and the Soviets.

For instance, the details of the SALT negotiations and the comprehensive test ban were not discussed by me and Mr. Gierek. So I would say that we found no disharmonies of any significance between ourselves and the Poles or between the Poles and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gierek did express a concern that there might be a bilateral agreement between Israel and Egypt in the Middle East, to the exclusion of the other Arab countries. This is an opinion also held by the Soviet Union. It is an opinion also held by us and by Israel and by Egypt.

I pointed out to Mr. Gierek that had the Egyptians and Israelis wanted to seek a solution only for the Sinai Region and the Egyptian-Israeli relationship, they could probably already have consummated such an agreement.

But President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin do not want such an agreement. I pointed this out to Mr. Gierek and he was relieved to hear this. He also was quite concerned about the lack of progress on the mutual and balanced force reductions which have been stalemated in Vienna for years. He pointed out that the primary responsibility lay on the shoulders of the United States and the Soviet Union.

This is not exactly the case because we consult very closely with our NATO allies before any common opinion or proposition is put forward. I hope to relieve this stalemate shortly.

We are consulting closely with the Germans and others in the Western European theater and also with the Soviets on this matter. He was very pleased that we want to reduce our international sales of conventional weapons.

This is a subject on which we have just begun to talk with the Soviet Union; and perhaps Poland is ahead of the Soviet Union in this particular subject. But I hope they would be amenable to that same suggestion.

So the answer is I don't know of any disagreements between the Poles and the Soviets that came out this morning, nor do I know of any significant disagreements that came out between ourselves and the Poles.

QUESTION: Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sir?

QUESTION: Mr. President, the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev has put forward a suggestion recently that Eastern and Western countries renounce the neutron bomb together. Would you be ready to accept such a proposal?

THE PRESIDENT: One of the disturbing failures up until this point in nuclear weaponry has been a complete absence of discussions concerning tactical or theater nuclear weapons. The only discussions that have ever been held between ourselves and the Soviets related only to strategic weapons -- those that can be fired from one continent to another, or from the sea into a continent.

I would hope that as a result of the SALT II talks we might agree with the Soviets to start addressing the question of the so-called tactical nuclear weapons, of which the enhanced radiation or neutron bomb would be one.

This weapon is much less destabilizing in its effect, if it should be deployed, than, for instance, some of the advanced new Soviet weapons like the SS-20 missile, which is much more destructive than any weapon held by the NATO allies and has a much greater range.

So my hope is that in general we can reduce the threat of nuclear destruction in the European area. There are now several thousand tactical nuclear weapons already deployed on both sides in the European Theater. And the whole matter must be addressed in its entirety rather than one weapon at a time.

We would not deploy the neutron bomb or neutron shells unless there was an agreement by our NATO allies. That is where the decision will be made. But there are other new weapons including the SS-20 much more threatening to the balance that presently exists.

QUESTION: Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sir.

QUESTION: You said that you have agreed to expand the agricultural credits to Poland.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

QUESTION: In talking with us the other day, your advisors have linked that with a human rights concern, namely, that the reunification of families between the Eastern and Western Blocs be improved in Poland. Have the Poles agreed to do that? Have they given you any satisfaction that this, too, would be done?

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THE PRESIDENT: One of the first subjects which I discussed with First Secretary Gierek in our private talks today was the reunification of families between Poland and the United States. In the last four years there have been about 15,000 Poles who have been permitted to emigrate to our country. We still have about 250 families -- we call them nuclear families; that is, a father, mother and children -- who desire to be unified and permission has not yet been obtained.

First Secretary Gierek said that he would give his own personal attention to alleviating this problem. And he directed his Foreign Minister and I directed our Secretary of State to proceed with this discussion during this afternoon. Their assurance was that our concern would be alleviated.

MR. CORMIER (AP): Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much.

END

(AT 6:00 P.M. CET)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DECEMBER 30, 1977

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

(Warsaw, Poland)

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS

BETWEEN

THE PRESIDENT

AND

EDWARD GIEREK, FIRST SECRETARY,
POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

KRAKOWSKI PRZEDIESCE

9:27 CET

FIRST SECRETARY GIEREK: Dear Mr. President, dear Mrs. Carter, ladies and gentlemen:

I wish to express, Mr. President, our satisfaction on your visit to Poland. I rest assured that together with the highest authorities of the Polish Peoples' Republic, it is indeed shared by the entire people of Poland.

We take great pleasure in seeing Mrs. Carter in our midst. We also welcome prominent members of the Party accompanying you on this visit.

In your visit, Mr. President, we see a reaffirmation of the friendly feelings of the American people of Poland and a reflection of the intentions to further expand cooperation between our two countries. Indeed, these feelings and intentions enjoy our full reciprocity as has the expansion of Polish-American cooperation remains in keeping with the traditional friendship between our two peoples.

It is in the interest of our two countries. It helps deepen detente and shape up constructive international relations. Rich and noble are the traditions we jointly refer to. Poles were among the first settlers on the American soil. In the American struggle for independence a splendid chapter has been written by Kosciuszko, Pulaski, and other great Polish patriots, for whom the cause of the freedom of their own land was inseparably hinged with that of all peoples.

It can be assumed with all certainty that from the outset and all through the Bicentennial of the United States, which, along with the American people, we mark here with friendly observances, a significant share of the expansion of the American economy and culture has been contributed by Poles.

We are glad that today the overwhelming majority of the multi-millions of masses of Americans of Polish extraction as good United States citizens keep maintaining their sentimental and cultural ties with the lands of their ancestors, that they wish favorable development of cooperation with the Polish Peoples' Republic. The people of Poland are also cognizant of our common struggle in the great anti-Nazi coalition.

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(OVER)

Mr. President, I trust that the paramount cause guiding us mutually is the consolidation of peace. The Polish people in particular only too well know both its price and value, for wasn't it so that the City of Warsaw -- which we have risen from the ashes -- had been doomed to total extinction, for its heroic resistance, for its contribution for the victory of nations over the fascists, over our nation paid the price of more than six million human lives, of the loss of over 40 percent of national wealth.

It paid the price of most cities turned to ruins and thousands of villages reduced to ashes. The memory of those tragic experiences impressed forever in the Polish minds and hearts imposes the loftiest of obligations upon us to do all in our power to insure security and peaceful development.

It is with lasting peace, the joy of which we want to share with all other countries of Europe and the world, that we are linking our aspirations, our plans and expectations, for today and for tomorrow. Hence, it is only natural and understandable, Mr. President, that we view with due attention and support warmly actions which serve that great and supreme cause to all nations.

The key factor of the process of detente we perceive in relations between your country, Mr. President, and the Soviet Union. The dialogue between the two big powers determines the climate, the overall climate of international relations in saving mankind from a nuclear holocaust.

This is why there is a special responsibility for world peace. Hence, our profound satisfaction over the incipient progress in the talks on offensive strategic arms limitation. Hence our hopes, in fact shared by the broadest public opinion, for a prompt new agreement, as well as for positive results of discussions between the two powers on other important questions.

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With its Socialist allies and friends, Poland spares no effort to consolidate the process of detente and make it irreversible, for detente is the only alternative. It indeed represents a great chance of our times. Its proper utilization depends in particular on containing the arms race which weighs heavily upon international relations, wastes economic resources, imposes great threats.

I am sure you are aware, Mr. President, that Poland has always attached special significance to preventing proliferation of nuclear armaments. We have been advancing our own initiatives to this effect, which have enjoyed general recognition.

Today, when the danger of proliferation of those armaments and introduction of new kinds of weapons of mass destruction is greater than ever before, we are bound to appeal for moderation for the containment of the dangerous phenomenon, for the strengthening and extension of the system of treaties to protect against it.

Remembering, as we do, what you, yourself, Mr. President, have been saying in that matter, we trust it will be given the maximum attention. By the same token, we lend our full support to the initiative made by Leonid Brezhnev to conclude an agreement to mutually reduce, renounce the introduction of nuclear weapons.

Poland proceeds from the principle of full and integrated implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the final act of the Helsinki Conference which we treat as the magna carta of peace in Europe. Guided by its principles, we are favorably shaping up our bilateral relations with all state signatories of the final act to take efforts to achieve positive results of the Belgrade meeting.

Progress in the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe would, too, no doubt, serve to strengthen the general sense of security.

There is much to be said, Mr. President, of the climate of international relations. There is need for mutual understanding and trust; only in such circumstances there can be progress in constructive and friendly international cooperation.

Dear Mr. President, we are glad that you share our desire of continuation of the positive processes in Polish-American relations. Our constructive discussions today have confirmed this.

In recent years, important joint statements, agreements and contracts were signed between our two countries. They do provide a good basis for further

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mutually beneficial cooperation. Our economic relations have dynamically expanded. As you know, we attach special significance to them and wish to continue expanding them. Our scientific and technical exchanges have grown; constantly enriching is our cultural cooperation, as is the growing tourist traffic, more frequent our conduct serving to get our respective nations to know better and bring them closer together.

It gives me satisfaction to expect that your visit will effect a further growth of Polish-American cooperation.

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Mr. President, we are sorry you are visiting us for such a short time. We would certainly wish that you could get to know our country better, a country of great progress and, at the same time, still overcoming century-old underdevelopment.

Following the gravest tragedies in its own history, our nation has made a choice which offers it lasting safeguards of independence, sovereignty and security which provides for the best premises for development. These premises compromise its own ever more growing potential of present-day Poland, its alliance with the Soviet Union and other friends.

Today Poland belongs to the group of countries of the world which are having the greatest development scale as far as production in industry is concerned. And for the last seven years we are maintaining a very high indices of further growth.

There has been a tremendous revival, biological revival, of our people. In the current decade, the age of maturity is being reached by seven million young Polish girls and boys. We insure to all of them education and work. We have created just, democratic socio-political conditions. We are implementing the fullest possible code of socio-economic and political rights.

In maintaining and cultivating all what has been most precious in our national tradition, we are enriching contemporary life of Poles by new profoundly humanistic contents.

Our greatest achievement is the moral and political unity of our people in which we perceive the paramount safeguard for successful implementation of all noble aspirations of Poles and also a dignified place of our country among other states of Europe and the world.

Mr. President, tomorrow you will be leaving Poland, departing for other countries. May I be permitted to express my conviction that the impressions you will be taking with you from the first leg of your trip, and first of all the friendly feelings of the Polish people to the American people and our strivings to peace and cooperation, will stay in your good memory for long.

I wish to propose a toast and ask all those present to join me to drink to you, Mr. President, and Mrs. Carter, to the successes of the great American people, to the further expansion of friendly Polish-American relations. (Applause)

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THE PRESIDENT: First Secretary and Mrs. Gierek, distinguished leaders in politics, the military, music, drama, art, poetry, education, science, engineering:

We are very proud to be here in Poland and to have had a chance to meet with and to learn from First Secretary Gierek. We have already become close personal friends. He has taught me things that I can use in my own nation. He has this afternoon discussed with me -- and tonight -- how he proposed to have a balance of trade in Poland. He sells hare or rabbits to adjacent countries for a lease in hunting preserves, and the rabbits are trained to return to Poland. (Laughter)

When I was running for President of the United States for two years, I met hundreds of thousands of Americans of Polish ancestry. I saw very quickly that they had a deep love for the United States and simultaneously for Poland. They recognize the historical ties which have bound our nations together since the very origins of our country. They have a natural hospitality inherited from their ancestors, and this made us look forward to this trip with great anticipation.

Our country has observed closely the distinguished Poles who have affected world history and our own nation -- ancient and modern scientists like Copernicus and Madam Curie; favorite authors like Joseph Conrad; musicians like Artur Rubenstein, who still loves Poland very deeply; and one of the greatest engineers of all time, Admiral Hyman Rickover, who developed the peaceful use of atomic power.

MORE

We have much to learn from Poland -- how to use coal, and particularly brown coal, efficiently in this day of short energy supplies. We share cultural and scientific and engineering knowledge.

A hundred and twenty thousand Americans each year come back to visit their homeland here, and today I have seen at first hand at your memorials a demonstration of affection for those who suffered so bravely in recent wars.

Georgia's capital city of Atlanta was completely destroyed in war, as was the city of Warsaw. But although we have suffered greatly, no other nation has borne such suffering as Poland. In the World War 6 million Poles died, 800,000 in Warsaw alone. Poles were the first people to fight the horrors of Nazism and earn the admiration and appreciation of the world. You were the ones who demonstrated a deep commitment to human rights, a belief in the value of human freedom and human life.

You have seen the horrible consequences of racial hatred when the Polish Jews were exterminated by Nazi terrorists. From these terrible experiences, valuable lessons have been learned. There is a tendency for those in the West to distrust those nations in the East. Sometimes perhaps you distrust our motives and our judgment. Sometimes we feel that you might be a danger to us as NATO allies face the Warsaw Pact nations. But I know in more vivid terms than before that nations like your own and like the Soviet Union, which have suffered so deeply, will never commence a war unless there is the most profound provocation or misunderstanding brought about by lack of communication.

We also want peace and would never start a war except by mistake, when we didn't understand the motives and attitudes and desire for peace on the part of our potential adversaries.

I am pleased to know that there is increasing communication, consultation, and cooperation between the Socialist nations and the nations of the West. Although we belong to different military alliances, our hunger for peace is the same. We are working closely with the Soviet leaders to eliminate the constant and horrible threat of atomic destruction. This is an extremely complicated and technical discussion, but good motivations and common purposes can resolve those differences.

I have every expectation that this next year will bring success. We will do our utmost to realize this dream. We want to prevent the development of new and more powerful weapons and also to prevent any test of atomic explosions. We want to prevent nations which do not presently have atomic explosions from desiring those capabilities. We want to reduce the sale of conventional weapons to nations around the world. And we want to seek in every possible way closer communications, better trade, closer friendship between our countries.

MORE

Poland and your leaders have an ability and experience to look knowledgeably both to the East and to the West, and you can contribute greatly to the mutual efforts of ourselves and the Soviet Union to reach those agreements which we both desire.

The ancient alliance between the United States and Poland in peace and war has given our people good lives. We have helped to establish and to maintain the independence of one another. This sharing of culture, blood kinship and close cooperation in the past can give us a basis for an even better future together.

I hope that at the earliest convenient time we might be permitted to repay the hospitality to your leaders, First Secretary Gierek and others, that you have extended to us on this visit. It is very valuable to have Polish and American friendship combined together to give us what all men and women want -- peace throughout the world.

On behalf of the people of the United States, I would like to propose a toast to the indomitable spirit and to the freedom of the Polish people, to your enlightened leaders -- particularly First Secretary Gierek and his wife -- and to peace throughout the world. (Applause)

END

(AT 10:05 P.M. CET)

AT THE WHITE HOUSE
(Paris, France)

WITH JODY POWELL

AT

JANUARY 5, 1978

THURSDAY

MR. POWELL: Before I begin the briefing, this briefing is not available for broadcast and there is no filing from the briefing until the briefing has concluded.

Q Can you tell us how much wine was consumed on the special train?

MR. POWELL: Unfortunately, I was not on the press train so I can't tell you. (Laughter)

Q I can tell you .

MR. POWELL: I would imagine it might have been a record, even for France.

With regard to the discussions this afternoon, they lasted for virtually the entire trip, some two and a half hours. They were amicable and constructive. I think it is not possible to over-emphasize the extent to which these were real discussions rather than just the formal exchanges of views. There was interchange, not only between the two Presidents, but among those others in the meeting. They included, in addition to the two Presidents, Secretary Vance and Foreign Minister de Guiringaud, Messrs. Francois-Poncet and Brzezinski, American Ambassador Arthur Hartman and French Ambassador Francois de Laboulaye.

The topics covered were the Middle East, Africa, including the Horn, Southern Africa and Northern Africa, SALT and non-proliferation.

With regard to the Middle East, there was agreement on the need for a comprehensive settlement in that area.

There was agreement on the need for a comprehensive settlement on that area. The President gave a full and detailed report to President Giscard on his recent conversation. They discussed the upcoming talks in Jerusalem. President Carter told President Giscard that he was encouraged by his recent discussions and meetings. He said that progress had been made, although difficult issues still remain.

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Q Are those direct quotes from the President?

MR. POWELL: You may use them as direct quotes, yes.

The President said that he felt that the momentum could be maintained. President Giscard likewise gave President Carter the benefit of his appraisal of events of that area and the views of the French Government on possible approaches.

In the African Horn they dealt, of course, with Ethiopia and Somalia as well as Djibouti and Kenya. There was concern on both sides about the build-up of Soviet and Cuban military and military-related personnel and material. There was an agreed upon feeling that there was a need for restraint and for diplomatic initiatives in the area.

As one might expect, there were discussions about the dangers of the conflicts or conflict in Northern Africa.

Q Could you repeat that business on the feeling of need for restraint and what?

MR. POWELL: And diplomatic initiatives.

Q What was the first part? For what and diplomatic initiatives?

MR. POWELL: Restraint. It is an unfamiliar word in the press room. (Laughter)

Q It is not unfamiliar.

MR. POWELL: That is why we make a transcript, Ted.

Q Mr. Pierpoint points out it is all meaningless anyway.

MR. POWELL: It ought to go well in ABC and CBS news broadcasts. (Laughter)

Q How do we know he is finished or not when he walks off? Let him brief.

MR. POWELL: I would like to recess while Jerry and Walt fight it out. (Laughter)

Let me make a couple more points here before I forget them and then we will deal with whatever questions I can answer.

On SALT, President Carter provided a briefing which is both detailed and specific on the nature of the agreements that have been reached in those negotiations and on the differences remaining. President Carter reported that progress was being made, that we were approaching the negotiations, or continuing to approach them in a careful manner and that he was determined to and felt it was possible to have a SALT Treaty during 1978.

Q Could you repeat that, please?

MR. POWELL: It was determined -- I am not sure exactly how I said it, but it comes down to that he was determined to have -- the President said that he was determined to have and felt that we would have during 1978 a SALT agreement which protected the security interests and provided for adequate verification.

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As you know, that is the commitment which the President has made publicly to the American people on a number of occasions.

Q That it would protect?

MR. POWELL: It would protect our security interests, provide for adequate verification. President Carter also reviewed the status of American energy legislation; he emphasized his commitment to a comprehensive program.

Q How long did that take? (Laughter)

MR. POWELL: He noted that the health of the world economy required that the industrialized nations restrain their consumption of energy, and he congratulated France.

That is most of what I have to say from briefing notes. I will be glad to --

Q What about non-proliferation? What did they have to say about that?

Q Question?

MR. POWELL: The question was, what about non-proliferation? I think it is safe to say that there was agreement on the importance of dealing with the expansion of nuclear energy capability in a way that minimizes the risk of proliferation and on the need to continually evaluate and improve upon the various technologies available.

Q Did they get down some specifics on that? Did the President make some requests of the President of France?

MR. POWELL: I am sure that the discussions were specific in at least some areas. I don't have any specifics to relate to you today.

Q With my good friend Jerry Schecter's leave, I would like to ask you if the President is going to have the remarks at Andrews or the White House when he returns tomorrow night?

MR. POWELL: I am not sure about that. I think there is a possibility that he will.

Q Why?

MR. POWELL: I don't know.

Q What about arms sales? You have mentioned that frequently as a topic for his talks here.

MR. POWELL: I don't believe that topic came up during the discussion this afternoon. It may have been touched upon yesterday.

Q Jody, how much of the discussion centered on the Middle East?

Q Question?

MR. POWELL: The question was how much of the discussion centered upon the Middle East.

I can't really give you that. It was certainly a major topic. And as I think I indicated, there was detailed and specific reporting of discussions that had taken place and review of events and so forth. I don't think it would be correct to assume that it dominated the discussions, by any means, but it was obviously a major topic.

Q It was the French vote which kept the Common Market from endorsing the Sadat-Begin meeting late last year. Do the French now give their full support to the effort in Jerusalem and in Cairo?

MR. POWELL: I certainly can't speak for the French Government.

Q Did Giscard communicate anything along those lines to Carter?

MR. POWELL: As I say, it is not my role to speak for the French Government about what they --

Q Did the President ask for support for that effort?

MR. POWELL: I was not in on the meetings. I don't know if there was a specific request along that line.

Q Did they discuss domestic French politics?

MR. POWELL: I would doubt it. I would doubt that I would brief on it if they did.

Q Did their government discuss how he would support the dollar?

MR. POWELL: I don't know if that came up in these discussions. As you know, there were parallel talks going on yesterday and I believe also today and continuing tomorrow between Prime Minister Barre and U.S. Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss and Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Richard Cooper. And I don't believe that there was any in-depth discussion of that at this meeting this afternoon.

Q Since we haven't got the bible yet, can you give us at least the time on the President's meeting tomorrow in Brussels with Mr. Mitterrand?

MR. POWELL: It is 8:55.

Q Why is he going to see him?

MR. POWELL: Because he has to meet with him.

Q Who has to meet with him?

MR. POWELL: Mr. Mitterrand asked to see the President, and the President --

Q How long is it expected to last?

MR. POWELL: I am not sure what it is.

Q Question?

MR. POWELL: The question was the length of the meeting. Twenty or twenty-five minutes, something like that.

Q What will they discuss?

MR. POWELL: I don't know. Whatever they choose to, I suppose.

Q Why did he see the mayor?

MR. POWELL: I think the American Embassy here responded to that, and I have nothing to add to their response.

Q When will Carter meet with the Soviet Party leader? Will Carter meet with Mitterrand?

MR. POWELL: Yes. He will meet with Mr. Mitterrand on tomorrow morning at 8:55.

Q Jody, he was asking about the mayor.

Q Will the President meet with the mayor?

MR. POWELL: The American Embassy has responded to that. I think he was asking about the Socialist Party leader. I think he was asking about Mr. Mitterrand. But --

Q Is he going to Camp David for the weekend, or what is he going to do?

MR. POWELL: I would hope that upon return to Washington that we can keep the first part of the President's schedule for that week -- certainly Monday, perhaps even Tuesday -- relatively free so we can all have a little time to catch our breath.

As I understand, that is the President's plan. There is a Cabinet meeting scheduled for Monday morning. I don't know if he is going to Camp David or not. It is my impression that he is not, but that is only because I haven't heard that he is.

Q How has he enjoyed this trip? We haven't had any real personal comment from him at all.

Q We can't hear the question.

MR. POWELL: The question is how has the President enjoyed the trip. I think the President has found the trip to be extremely enjoyable. I think those of you that have watched him on public occasions could easily deduce that; not only personally enjoyable for himself and for Mrs. Carter but also quite constructive with regard to the numerous issues which have been pursued in the various meetings on the trip.

Q Will he be able to tell us tomorrow -- if not he, then someone else in a position who knows -- what he accomplished on this trip?

MR. POWELL: I think we will, if you feel that you need to be told, I think we can arrange to do that.

Q Is he going to have any farewell remarks?

MR. POWELL: Any farewell remarks?

Q Yes.

MR. POWELL: I am not sure what the airport schedule is. I don't think there are formal farewell remarks there. But I will check that for you. I just don't know.

Q Is he going back to the United States forever?
(Laughter)

MR. POWELL: No, I think not. (Laughter) As you know, we have a trip to Latin America and Africa coming up in the spring.

Q Don't forget Bonn; you announced that.

MR. POWELL: There are rumors there may be a trip to --

Q My answer is yes, if you could arrange for the President to tell us that, yes, I would like to have it.

MR. POWELL: I will try to see what I can do. Is that better?

Q Yes.

Q On SALT, when he said he was concerned about having the security interests spoken about --

Q Jody, there is so much noise in this room we can't hear the questions.

MR. POWELL: I will try to repeat the question. We have a question in progress here.

Q When you said President Carter told Giscard that the SALT was protection for security interests, did he

mean western security interests as well as U.S. security interests?

MR. POWELL: The question was when I referred to the President's determination to have a SALT Treaty that would protect security interests if I was referring to western security interests as well as United States security, and obviously the answer to that is yes. I was specifically referring to the public statements which the President has made in the United States about his determination not to sign a treaty unless it protected our security and had adequate means for verification.

Clearly the security of our friends and allies as it relates to SALT is a major consideration. We have in the past and will continue to consult with them on a bilateral and multilateral basis in great depth.

Q Has Chirac followed through on his boycott on all these activities and were the upcoming French elections discussed at all?

MR. POWELL: The question is whether Jacques Chirac has followed through on his boycott on all activity. I frankly don't know with regard to the first question; and with regard to the second, I am not aware there was any discussion of that.

As I think I indicated earlier, if there were, I probably would not be briefing on it.

Q What about the neutron bomb?

MR. POWELL: I think the neutron bomb was raised. It was not a major topic, but it was indeed raised. We, of course, have already previously indicated our concern about the SS-20 and have made the points that in comparison to weapons, the SS-20 is more destructive; the SS-20 is destabilizing, whereas the neutron warhead is not, and the SS-20 is being destroyed whereas the neutron warhead is not.

I can say that it is the view of the United States that discussions relating to this and similar weapons would not be carried forward in some new forum and that it is, of course, our determination that any discussions that might take place about such weapons would only take place after very thorough consultation with our friends and allies in Western Europe and that such consultation would continue to the discussions.

Q Did you say not in any new forum?

MR. POWELL: Yes. We were not seeking a different forum for such discussions.

Q You were referring to the SALT talks, they would not be carried on as part of the SALT negotiations?

MR. POWELL: No, I didn't say that.

Q Is that what you mean?

MR. POWELL: No. What I meant was that we were not seeking some additional forum for these talks, unnamed, unspecified.

Q Has there been a suggestion that there be another forum? Could you explain that?

MR. POWELL: What I mean is that, as the President has indicated, this is a subject which might well be -- or could be is perhaps a better way to put it -- appropriate for discussion as part of SALT III. But we are not seeking some other forum different from that for such a discussion.

Q Jody, has the President talked to Prime Minister Begin, to Sadat or any of the other principals in the Middle East by phone or communicated by letter since the last report you gave us?

MR. POWELL: I don't believe there has been any direct communication by letter or phone between President Carter and any of the leaders of the Middle East since the phone call to Begin yesterday.

Q Was there a concurrence of views by Giscard on the neutron bomb?

MR. POWELL: As I said, I am not in a position of characterizing the views of the French Government.

Q I understand that, but there have been issues in this briefing which you said the two men agreed on this, this and this. Did they agree on the neutron bomb?

MR. POWELL: As I say, I am not going to try to characterize their views on that.

Q Did they disagree on anything?

MR. POWELL: The question was did they disagree on anything. Obviously there are areas in which they disagree.

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I am not going to try to make a list of them. But in many of the major topics which I listed, there are bound to be areas of discussion in which interests are not exactly parallel. That is to be expected.

Q What about Brussels, what is he going to discuss in Brussels? Just topic-wise.

MR. POWELL: I am not prepared. Let me get Bob Hunter from NSC to give you a rundown. This is the last question.

THE PRESS: Thank you, Jody.

MR. HUNTER: What is he going to talk about at Brussels, was the question.

The first set of meetings is with King Baudouin at the Royal Palace. That will probably be a review of basic economic considerations that are facing all of the Western countries and particular questions of economic growth and trade and the multilateral trade negotiations. Also we would hope there would be a review of the experience of Belgium for the last six months and the Presidency of the European Community Council, an office that terminated at the end of December. He then goes to the European Commission Headquarters, the European Community, where he will meet with Roy Jenkins, who is President of the European Community Commission for a period of time, and then join the full Commission.

In these talks we expect them also to center upon the economic questions of growth; undoubtedly the question of the dollar will figure in this, multilateral trade negotiations; our expectations for them. It may well be that questions of steel will come up in that context. Energy may be discussed.

Finally, he goes to the North Atlantic Council which is meeting in permanent session which means the Ambassadors aforementioned. He will meet briefly with Secretary General Luns of NATO, of the Netherlands, and then with the full North Atlantic Council. Apparently, the President will have prepared remarks which we will release to the Press. There he will be discussing again the status of negotiations on SALT and other arms control issues and also the stated progress on the four initiatives which President Carter launched and which were accepted at last year's Summit meeting in London, looking forward to further progress at this year's summit meeting, which you know is going to be held in Washington on May 30th and 31st.

Q Washington?

MR. HUNTER: This is the North Atlantic Council. Those four initiatives were short-term measures to approve defense. For the long-term defense program study for 1980, there are various things that the allies can do: Defense procurement across the Atlantic and finally the NATO East-West study.

Q Do you expect a decision on the neutron bomb?

MR. HUNTER: Did you want to take that last question?

MR. POWELL: Let's end it. We have got a thank you back there.

END (AT 6:40 P. M. Paris
Local Time)

JANUARY 6, 1977

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Paris, France)

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS
BETWEEN
THE PRESIDENT
AND
VALERY GISCARD D'ESTAING
PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

ORLY AIRPORT

(10:35 A.M. Paris Local Time)

THE PRESIDENT: On this departure from the great nation of France, it is difficult for me to express how deep the emotions have been in me and among the American people for the extraordinary hospitality that has been extended to us on this all too brief visit.

The many reminders of the historical alliance and the mutuality of heritage between our country and France, the common demonstrations of bravery of our fighting people who have defended liberty have been overwhelming in the depth of emotion engendered in all of us.

The personal welcome given to us by President Giscard d'Estaing and his wife, the Ministers of the French Government, have been equalled, even though this has been very difficult, by the spontaneous and genuine expressions of friendship among people at Normandy, at Bayeux, on the streets of Paris, and last evening at Versailles.

The open demonstration of mutual commitment for the future of the ideals and principles of our two nations has indeed been reassuring to us, and I believe even to the rest of the world.

And I want to express my personal thanks to your great President and to the wonderful people of France.

PRESIDENT GISCARD: Just a word, Mr. President, to say that our conversations we had during your visit were exceptionally cordial and open and have taken place in full respect of the views of the other.

Perhaps for the first time in conversations of this sort, neither of the partners in fact at either time tried to alter or change the policy of the other, but on the contrary, tried to seek out those elements in common which can be pursued together.

I would say that it was a particularly warm welcome that you received from the people of France, and those who know the people of France would agree it was exceptionally

MORE

cordial and warm.

There is, of course, the effect of the long-standing friendship between our two countries, but there is also the favorable judgment in the eyes of the people of France for the generous action that you have undertaken. Your desire for idealism in the international responsibilities of your country is something which is very akin to the views and feelings of the French people. And I am quite convinced that, thanks to our conversations and our meetings, we will be able to work fruitfully together for the understanding and peace and progress of the world.

END (10:43 AM Paris Local Time)

JANUARY 4, 1978

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Paris, France)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT

PALAIS DE CONGRES

(832 P.M. Paris Local Time)

Thank you, everybody.

Mr. Prime Minister, President Giscard, the organizations who daily work to ensure friendship between our two countries, ladies and gentlemen of France and the United States, who have come this evening:

This afternoon I laid a wreath along with the President of France on the grave of the soldier who commemorated the bravery of the French people. And standing on my left was a group of men in the same regiment who fought with George Washington at Yorktown 200 years ago.

When our democracy was born, France was there. And for more than two hundred years, our two nations have shared the same ideals and the same culture.

There is one belief above all others that has made us what we are. This is the belief that the rights of the individual inherently stand higher than the claim or demands of the state. This is the message that the American and French peoples, each in turn carried forward to the world two centuries ago, and these are the values which the world still depends upon us to affirm.

Democracy was then a new and untried concept. Now it is a standard for our Western civilization. The American Declaration of Independence inspired so greatly by French philosophy, spoke of the "unalienable rights" of persons, of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These rights were controversial then, and now they are the measure by which the faithfulness of government is tested. Democracy is indeed a compelling idea, an idea so attractive that even its enemies now attempt to cloak repression with false democratic labels.

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(OVER)

But our democratic order has come under challenge. There are those who question whether democratic values are appropriate for contemporary circumstances. Voices in the developing world ask whether notions of free speech, personal liberty, freely-chosen governments should not be pushed aside in the struggle to overcome poverty. Voices in the industrialized world ask whether democracy equips us for the frenzied pace of change in our modern lives.

We have heard warnings that a democratic society cannot impose on itself the restraints and self-discipline necessary to cope with persistent economic problems. We have heard that the disparate elements of our societies cannot cohere in a democratic system. Governments everywhere have begun to seem remote, impersonal, incompetent. Many people question whether any government can hear their distant and solitary voices.

These problems are real, and we must admit their existence. But we must also bear the burden that democratic society imposes on those like us who are part of it. That is to proclaim our unshaken faith in the values of our democratic nations and our belief that those values are still relevant -- to the rich and poor, in the North and South, East and West, as constant now as they were when our forebears signed the Declaration of Independence and your forebears proclaimed the Declaration of the Rights of Man.

We defend these values because they are right, and because there is no higher purpose for the state than to preserve these rights for its citizens. But we defend them also in the faith that there is no contradiction between preserving our democratic values and meeting challenges which face our modern societies.

It is precisely when democracy is up against difficult challenges that its leaders must show firmness in resisting the temptation of finding solutions in non-democratic forces.

This week, in India, I discussed our belief that only through respect for individual liberties can developing nations achieve their full economic and political potential. That is our faith, and India, the world's largest democracy is proving that it is true.

Here in France we meet as industrialized powers to affirm that our confidence in a democratic future for these developed societies is equally strong.

Democracy is not merely right and just. It is also the system that is most consistent with human nature. It is the most effective way to organize society for the common good.

MORE

Where the state dominates everything, only the narrow talents of the bureaucrat are free to flower. But the pluralistic nature of a democracy allows for a broad range of talents to succeed -- in government, in the arts, in labor, in technology, in the sciences, and in the marketplace as well.

Democracy unleashes the innate creative energy in each of us. We need look no further back than the last three decades to see unparalleled success. These years have been an extraordinary time for France, for Western Europe, the United States, and other democratic nations.

France, and its partners in Western Europe rose from the destruction and the turmoil of World War II, to build communities and societies more thriving and productive than ever before; and to regain positions of world leadership very rapidly.

Never have so many new jobs and so much new wealth been created or so much change in people's lives been managed so effectively, and yet with so much freedom.

All of this is no accident. Nations with other political systems, in spite of their great human and natural resources, have not done as well.

Democracy protects us also against excesses of modernization. It helps us constantly to reduce the rising complexity of modern life to human terms. At a time when the computer makes total state control more possible than ever -- processing people like numbers -- democracy stands guard, protecting the uniqueness of the individual.

This is why the great trend of emigration has formed those states that deny basic rights to their people and toward the free nations of the West. That is why India, under the greatest trial and tension, has reaffirmed its commitment to rule by the people, and that is why Portugal and Spain and Greece have rejoined the ranks of Europe's democratic nations.

We do not fear the challenges which test our chosen form of government. But today we need a new agenda for democracy. The first task on this agenda is to devise ways in which governments and social institutions can better and more quickly respond to the higher standard of leadership and service which are now being demanded by our people.

It is a time of testing. Already the varied experiments are underway, according to the unique traditions and needs of our country. In Western Europe successful sharing of the fruits of economic growth at all levels of society has provided a way to help overcome mounting social problems.

In France, you are making a young Constitution work, in balancing authority between the executive and the legislature.

In some countries, like Germany and Scandinavia, there are continuing experiments in new forms of inter-relations between labor and management.

The member nations of the European Community are planning to hold direct elections for the European Parliament.

In my own Nation, we are trying to reduce government regulation in areas better left to private business or to the individual.

And in several nations, including some of our own, there is emphasis on strengthening the role of local government, on decentralizing power, and working through voluntary associations to meet particular problems and needs.

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In these and other ways we can make government more responsive, accountable, and also closer to the people, fostering a renewed sense of confidence in our national and in our local communities.

We can also find new answers to the old problems of combining freedom with responsibility. As President Giscard d'Estaing wrote in his book, Towards a New Democracy,

"The pluralism of power guarantees freedom.... Democratic progress does not result in disorder, but in a better balance of order within freedom and responsibility."

The second item on the new agenda for democracy is the economic challenge. We must not only restore growth, control inflation and reduce unemployment. We must also demonstrate that our democratic economic system can adapt to the demands that are constantly changing and placed on it. This means proving again that we have the self-discipline to pursue our future, no less than our current interests, so that contending domestic groups will not produce chaos and discord, but a new harmony of effort for the common good.

It means increasing our efforts to insure that the fruits of economic growth reach all parts of society, so each individual will share in the benefits of economic progress. And it means using our resources to promote human development -- not just growth for its own sake.

Our democratic economies now have unprecedented strength to meet this challenge. We have skilled workers. We have productive plants and equipment, effective management, and the will and the means to cooperate closely with one another -- both within nations and also among nations.

And in the free market we have a means of matching production to human needs that is swifter and more subtle than any computer, more sensitive to society's requirements than any state committee.

My country is able and willing to join with its partners in building on that strength, to put the global economy on the path to growth and to rising prosperity.

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America's efforts will be directed toward maintaining the strength of the dollar, continuing steady progress against unemployment and inflation, and stimulating private investment.

This year we will cut taxes substantially for both business and consumers, and we will take these steps primarily because they are in our own interests, but also because we recognize the importance of continued non-inflationary recovery in the United States to the economies of the rest of the world. We are working with our economic partners also in the Geneva trade negotiations to reach rapid agreement that will improve the open trading system, expand commerce, and create new jobs. And following the French example, we are hard at work on a comprehensive energy program which will lessen our imports of foreign oil, reduce undue dependence, and cut the deficit in our balance of trade.

France and America and the other industrial democracies are emerging from the economic recession of recent years. Some of us can turn our attention at once to non-inflationary growth like the United States. Others must first take painful measures simply to reduce inflation.

As more nations are able to pursue higher growth, our economies will create more jobs, and unemployment will go down.

Confidence in steady growth will reduce pressures for trade restrictions, protectionism, make it easier for us to adapt to changes within our society, help make more efficient use of energy, and make it easier for countries with payments surpluses to open their markets to developed and developing nations alike.

But there are also many other economic needs today. The economic institutions that served us well in the past need to be strengthened. We must reach a better understanding of basic economic forces so we can solve the problem simultaneously of inflation and unemployment.

We must devote much greater efforts to further advances in high technology to help all our nations compete effectively in tomorrow's markets.

We must develop new and productive industries and services so that we can moderate the impact on our peoples of change imposed by increased global competition for jobs and markets that is sure to come. And we must solve the problem of youth unemployment. Unless we do, an entire generation could be estranged from our democratic society.

We must take steps to avoid exporting our economic difficulties to other nations, whether rich or poor.

And we must use the tools of shared freedom to increase the choices and opportunities of our economic system. We can share our experience in social development,

in education, health care, social services, and the organization and management of farm and factory.

At the heart of all these efforts is continued cooperation along with our other economic partners in such ways as the economic summits first proposed by France. This cooperation should recognize the individuality of each nation while acknowledging that our economic well-being will rise or fall together.

The third task on the new agenda for democracy is to provide for our mutual security.

I come to France today recognizing that our two nations share a basic commitment to preserve our hard-won freedom. We are able, with our allies, to keep our freedom precisely because we are militarily strong.

Our central security system today and our central problem is maintaining our will to keep the military strength we need, while seeking at the same time every opportunity to build a better peace. Military power without detente may lead to conflict; but detente would be impossible without the NATO Alliance and popular support for a strong defense.

Both France and America prove that the peoples of a democracy can and will support these joint goals of constant strength and also commitment to peace. The commitment of the American government and the American people to the security of Europe is absolute. There should be no doubt that we will maintain in Europe whatever forces are needed to meet that commitment. We are also grateful that France maintains and improves its forces that are essential for defense.

But we also see the need to move beyond confrontation, to resolve the differences between East and West, and to progress toward arms control and disarmament.

We are determined to seek balanced and mutual limits on both qualitative and quantitative deployment of nuclear weapons, and then substantial reductions, leading to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons as a potential destructive force among the nations of the world.

We are determined to seek early agreement on a comprehensive ban of the testing of all nuclear explosives, both military weapons and also the so-called peaceful nuclear devices. And we are determined to seek a substantial reduction of the international commerce in conventional weapons.

MORE

We will work with other nations to achieve the advantages which such agreements can bring. While the approaches of France and the United States to these issues may sometimes differ, our desire to build a more stable peace is one and the same. And in all these efforts, we will consult and cooperate closely with you and with our other allies, recognizing the independence of each nation but also our mutual interests and our mutual commitments.

The fourth task on democracy's new agenda is the effort of Europeans to shape your future. For the goal that you set for yourself, with your partners in the European Community is nothing less than to transform in an unprecedented fashion in history and to improve relations among states with ancient traditions, unique histories, and legitimate pride in national achievement.

The United States will give its unqualified support to what you and your partners in the Nine are doing to strengthen European cooperation -- for we see European strength and unity as a boon and not as a threat to us. The real threat to the interests of us all would be economic weakness and disunity.

The fifth and final item on the new agenda for democracy is to cooperate among ourselves in adapting to global change. The same factors which led to our economic successes over the past two generations -- science, technology, education, health, will and wisdom of our people -- have also altered the interrelationships between the industrial democracies, on the one hand, and the developing world, on the other.

European nations, individually or together, also have an increasing role to play beyond the Continent, particularly in reordering relations between North and South.

It was less than 100 years ago that the European powers met and divided the continent of Africa among them. And yet today colonialism has nearly ended. Before World War II, 80 percent of the world's land mass and 75 percent of its people were under Western authority. But today there are more than 100 new nations, each with insistent needs and insistent demands.

A few years ago, the West made virtually all the decisions about the global economy. But now important resources are also under the control of developing countries -- as the energy crisis has made very clear. The councils of economic action can no longer be limited just to a few.

MORE

During this trip, I have seen how the developing nations are creating a new role for themselves in the world's economic system, redistributing global power, posing new global problems, and assuming new rights and new responsibilities.

We have long understood that greater individual equality can bring forth greater prosperity in our domestic societies. But now we also see how greater equality among nations can promote the health of the global economy, including our own.

No nation nor any small group of nations can any longer shape its destiny alone. In proposing the North-South conference, President Giscard spoke of creating new forms of international cooperation.

What he said then stands as a watch-word of all our efforts together and I quote him again: "This should not constitute a victory for some countries over others, achieved by taking advantage of temporary power relationships. Rather it must be a victory of mankind over itself."

If we move in that spirit and direct our efforts together to solving the problems that face the nations of the world, then we shall surely gain that victory of which he spoke.

We will vindicate our deep and abiding faith in the strength of democracy to grow and to develop with the times.

Six days ago, I left the United States on a tour whose constant theme has been the universal vitality of democracies. In Poland, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, India, and now in France, I have emphasized that our modern struggle is not only to establish peace, but also to protect the individual from abuse by the State.

Tomorrow, with President Giscard d'Estaing, I will leave Paris and visit the beaches of Normandy. If the names Omaha, Utah, Juno, Gold and Sword will always live in the memories of both our peoples, it is because they remind us at what cost our liberties have been purchased, and what a precious heritage has been left for us to attend and to defend.

These names remind us that liberty is not secured with just one defense but must be struggled for again and again, and again. Our ancestors made their defense with principles and with revolution.

People of my parents' generation, and of my own, bore arms in the name of freedom. Many of them are left at Normandy Beach, and at the thousands of other shrines to liberty across the world.

Though we will always be prepared, we pray that their sacrifice in battle need never be repeated, and we know that war need not come again, so long as we transmit our devotion to those values of free people, strengthened and renewed, to each succeeding generation that comes after us. Thank you very much. (Applause)

JANUARY 5, 1978

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Normandy, France)

THE WHITE HOUSE
EXCHANGE OF REMARKS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND
VALERY GISCARD D'ESTAING, PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

AT
NORMANDY AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL

Memorial Statue

(11:32 A.M. Normandy local time)

President Giscard, friends of France and the United States of America join together in history in the present and in the future.

This morning I flew in a modern-day helicopter from our Armed Forces in Europe from Paris to these famous beaches, and on the trip I thought about the past which has brought us together today.

In June of 1940, General de Gaulle, the leader of the French Resistance Forces, said "the flame of the French Resistance must not and will not die." Four years later, on the 6th of June 1944, the allied forces came to the beaches known to us as Omaha, Utah, Juno, Gold and Sword to begin heroic action leading to the liberation of Europe.

On that day, an unprecedented armada landed on the shores of Normandy. 176,000 brave troops came here from England to launch a tremendous attack. Within two weeks more than one and a half million troops had moved into France and the other coastal countries.

Before me, beyond the flags of my country and that of France, there are more than 9,000 white marble crosses erected in memory of those who died near here. They served under great commanders: General Eisenhower, General Bradley, General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who because of his heroism was awarded the medal of honor and later joined the French Second Armored Division under General Leclerc.

The first and the twenty-ninth American Divisions were the ones who landed near here on the Omaha Beach. This was where the most fierce resistance was encountered. And of the roughly 2500 who came ashore, about 2,000 died.

MORE

(OVER)

At one point, American rangers had to scale a vertical hundred foot cliff while the Germans above rolled down grenades upon them.

On Omaha Beach, hundreds of our troops lay dead, and the site was so impressive that because of that the German commanders thought, until it was too late for them, that the victory had been won by Germany.

But from Juno, Gold and Sword, Allied Forces moved forward and were even actually victorious and then swept across Europe, restoring freedom here.

MORE

Almost two centuries before that, the French had come to our shores to help give Americans freedom, led by Lafayette, Comte d'Estaing, and many other courageous men.

About 30 years before the Normandy invasion, in the First World War, when American soldiers arrived in Europe, their first words as they stepped ashore were, "Lafayette, we are here."

In Europe now there are about 30,000 American soldiers and marines who are buried in Europe from the First World War. 60,000 others are buried in Europe from the Second World War. More than 150,000 bodies of American dead were returned to our own country to be buried there who lost their lives in the defense of freedom in Europe.

We are determined, with our noble allies here, that Europe's freedom will never again be endangered. We now have about 200,000 Americans, fighting men, in Europe to make sure that this threat is never before us again.

General Donaldson told me that this is the first time that two Presidents have ever been together in a memorial to those who gave their lives in the past. But I believe that this is symbolic of the unshakable bonds which history has seen binds together American people and the heroic people of France.

We are proud for what we have done together. We are sure that our friendship will be everlasting. And it is indeed a great honor for me, as President of the United States, to come here to pay homage to the brave men and women of the past who have insured our precious freedom today. (Applause)

PRESIDENT GISCARD: Mr. President, like all young Frenchmen of my age, on June 6 I heard the news of the landings over the radio. That news spread like wildfire across Paris -- "They have landed." They were the Americans, the British, the Canadians and the French, who, on five beaches, had come to give us back hope and freedom.

You can imagine our impatience and our pride. The fight was a harsh one. Here at Omaha, General Bradley's first American army lost 3,000 men in the first few hours. It was only after eight hours' struggle that veterans of the first American division managed to reach the top of the cliff.

Everyone knows Colonel Taylor's command -- the only people who were on the beach were those who were dead and those who were about to die -- "We must move."

All this France remembers. She expresses her gratitude to those who fell for her freedom, to their families and all their friends.

MORE

Today our two peoples in their deep-lying will for peace but also in their dedication to liberty -- that liberty which, for us, is the most precious of all possessions, which we will never renounce and which we would justify, if by misfortune it became necessary, the greatest of all sacrifices. That is why we are ready to work in the pursuit of peace with all those who want freedom to spread throughout the world. (Applause)

END (11:50 A.M. Normandy local time)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DECEMBER 31, 1977

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Tehran, Iran)

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS

BETWEEN

THE PRESIDENT

AND

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI

THE SHAHANSHAH OF IRAN

10:18 Iranian Local Time

THE SHAHANSHAH: Mr. President, Mrs. Carter, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. It gives the Shabanou and myself great pleasure to welcome you to our country. This reception is particularly auspicious since it takes place on the eve of 1978, and your presence here represents a New Year's gift for your Iranian friends.

In our country, according to ancient tradition, the visit of the first guest in the new year is an omen for that year. And although the annual new year is celebrated with the advent of spring, nevertheless, since the distinguished guest tonight is such a person of good will and achievements, naturally we consider it as a most excellent omen.

Mr. President, you now have come to a country which has always had unshakable links with your country and your great nation. We are united together by a special relationship made all the closer by a wide community of mutual interests, which we share in our firm determination to contribute to the maintenance of world peace and security in assuring human progress and betterment.

History has been witnessed through the growth and development of an outstanding relationship between two nations motivated by common trust, good will, and respect which has repeatedly withstood the test of time.

Humanitarianism, liberty, good will, constructiveness and creativeness, which are the distinctive qualities of the great American nation, have always been highly regarded by us. Fortunately, our American friends have also perceived this friendship and regarded our people from the very beginning.

MORE

(OVER)

The Reverend Mr. Smith, the first American that set foot on the land of Iran in the year 1832 wrote in his assignment report that living among good people like Iranians and serving them was more pleasant for him than anything else, and that he considered the best days of his life those spent in this country.

It gives me pleasure to state that the fruitful cooperation, the social and cultural fields have commenced even prior to the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The first modern school was established in Iran in the year 1836 by American missionaries. The American College in Tehran, which was established 100 years ago, was an outstanding center for education and training of Iranian youth during the whole course of its activities. Our people carry such good memories of its beloved principal, Dr. Samuel Jordan, that one of the highways of Tehran has been named after him.

Now that we are reminiscing on our meritorious American friends, it is perhaps suitable to cherish the memory of Howard Baskerville, a young American who upon completion of his studies at Princeton was for a time a teacher in the Memorial School of Tabriz, and during the constitutional revolution of Iran heroically and bravely lost his life in the fight for freedom.

This feeling towards Iran has always been evidenced in the literary works of your nation. For instance, the poetry of Ralph Waldo Emerson, in glorifying Iran, is one of the most beautiful examples of its kind in the world of literature. The basic and comprehensive work of Arthur P. Pope regarding the art of Iran is the best research work that has ever been prepared. Likewise, the extensive studies of William Jackson regarding the culture and civilization of Iran are among the most valuable research in the history of Iranology.

MORE

Numerous universities in the United States have expanded activities in the field of Iranian studies and its language. Also valuable treasures of the culture and art of Iran are preserved in various libraries and museums of your country. Moreover, American archeologists have attained an eminent role in archeological discoveries in art.

In the political field, our nation carries unforgettable memories of the role of America in our crisis and times of stress, from the beginning of the present century.

For instance, we will never forget that in the great political and economic adversity of our country, in the second decade of this century, William Schuster, upon invitation of the Government of Iran, sincerely endeavored to bring in order the finances of Iran. Moreover, following the 1919 agreement, Iran was in danger of losing independence. America raised its voice to the world in support of the sovereignty of Iran, as also in the years after the Second World War America provided us with vital economic and political assistance.

During World War II I personally had the pleasure of meeting Franklin Roosevelt in our capital. Since then I had the opportunity of welcoming to Iran several Presidents of the United States. I personally have also traveled repeatedly to your great country, and I am glad to say that all these visits have been accompanied with the spirit of friendship and cooperation, which is a distinct quality of our relationship.

An example of this cooperation is the long-term economic exchange agreement between Iran and the United States which was recently signed, and in its scope is the largest agreement ever signed between us and any other country.

Almost 100 years ago the first American Ambassador, Samuel G. W. Benjamin, who had been assigned by President Chester Alan Arthur, came to Iran. In his book, Persia and the Persians, he wrote, "Iran today is a weak and unknown country, but certainly this country will step into (inaudible) progress and in the not too distant future will again play an important role in the world."

Now with this prediction coming true, our country has started its role within its potentialities and possibilities. Perhaps it need not be mentioned, but this is a positive and constructive role and in conformity with the principle that your great country has always supported independence, of which you, Mr. President, are the most notable advocate.

From the early days of your election campaign you indicated how much you will attach to high ideals of right and justice, moral belief in human value. These are all qualities that have elevated the American society in such a short period of time to its present high prestige in the world;

MORE

and a nation like ours with its ancient culture can very well feel to what extent such concepts in moral principles are vital, especially in the world of today which is suffering from some sort of a civilization crisis.

I entertain excellent memories of the fruitful discussions which I had with you in Washington a few weeks ago. The cordial hospitality extended by Mrs. Carter and yourself and the warmth of your attitude and the understanding which you showed in our discussions have deeply touched me. I am glad our discussions were so meaningful, particularly in the case of energy which is one of the most important and vital problems of our era.

We who are among the greatest producers share the same view that the present unrestricted use of oil -- which is an expendable and finite resource -- is not logical and that this valuable commodity, instead of the present normal daily use, should be utilized mainly in the petrochemical industry. In the meantime, efforts should be exerted to find a substitute in new resources of energy.

Fortunately we enjoy close cooperation with your country in the field of energy which will no doubt be consolidated in the future. We also share the same opinion regarding the establishment of an honorable and durable peace and we sincerely hope that 1978, which begins tomorrow, will be a year of such a peace of which you are the harbinger.

I wish every success to you, Mr. President and Mrs. Carter, who has proved to be such a successful ambassador of good will, motivated, as she is, by high humanitarian ideals in your present role, and hope that this will prove to be a fruitful trip in the interest of the whole world and that of peace, security and welfare for human society.

With this hope I propose a toast, Mr. President, for you and Mrs. Carter's health and happiness, for the further progress and prosperity of the great and noble American people, for the ever-increasing friendship and cooperation between our two countries and for international peace and understanding. (Applause)

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: Your Majesties and distinguished leaders of Iran from all walks of life: I would like to say just a few words tonight in appreciation for your hospitality and the delightful evening that we have already experienced with you. Some have asked why we came to Iran so close behind the delightful visit that we received from the Shah and Empress Farah just a month or so ago. After they left our country, I asked my wife, "With whom would you like to spend New Year's Eve?" And she said, "Above all others, I think with the Shah and Empress Farah." So we arranged the trip accordingly. (Applause)

These visits and the close cooperation that we share, the intense personal and group negotiations and consultations are very beneficial to both our countries. They are particularly beneficial to me as a new leader of the United States. I might pause parenthetically and say I apologize for taking ten years off your service this afternoon when I said twenty-seven years. It should have been thirty-seven years, and Empress Farah, thank you very much for correcting me on that. The Shah said he felt ten years younger when I did that. (Laughter)

But we do have a close friendship that is very meaningful to all the people in our country. I think it is a good harbinger of things to come, that we could close out this year and begin a new year with those in whom we have such great confidence and with whom we share such great responsibilities for the present and for the future.

As we drove in from the airport this afternoon to the beautiful white palace where we will spend the night, and saw the monument in the distance, I asked the Shah what was the purpose of the beautiful monument. And he told me that it was built several years ago, erected to commemorate the 2500th Anniversary of this great nation. This was a sobering thought to me. We have been very proud in our nation to celebrate our 200th birthday, a couple of years ago. But it illustrates the deep and penetrating consciousness that comes from an ancient heritage and a culture that preceded any that we have ever known in our own lives.

Recently, Empress Farah gave us a beautiful book called The Bridge of Turquoise. We get many gifts of that kind from visitors and for a few days I have to admit that we didn't pay enough attention to it. And one night I started to thumb through the pages and I called my wife Rosalynn and I called my daughter Amy, who climbed into my lap and we spent several hours studying very carefully the beautiful history that this book portrays of Persia, of Iran, of its people, of its land, of its heritage and its history, and also of its future. It caused me to be reminded again of

the value of ancient friendships and the importance of close ties that bind us as we face difficult problems.

Iran, because of the great leadership of the Shah, is an island of stability in one of the more troubled areas of the world.

This is a great tribute to you, Your Majesty, and to your leadership and to the respect and the admiration and love which your people give to you.

The transformation that has taken place in this nation is indeed remarkable under your leadership. As we sat together this afternoon discussing privately for a few moments what might be done to bring peace to the Middle East, I was profoundly impressed again not only with your wisdom and your judgment and your sensitivity and insight, but also with the close compatibility that we found in addressing this difficult question.

As we visit with leaders who have in their hands the responsibility for making decisions that can bring peace to the Middle East, and ensure a peaceful existence for all of us who live in the world, no matter where our nations might be, it is important that we continue to benefit from your sound judgment and from your good advice.

We also had a chance to discuss another potential troubled area, the Horn of Africa. And here again we live at a great distance from it. But this region which already sees the initiation of hostility and combat needs to be brought under the good influence of you and others who live in this region. And we will be glad to cooperate in any way that we can. We want peace to return. We want Somalia and Ethiopia to be friends again, border disputes to be eased and those of us who do have any influence at all to use their influence for these purposes.

We have also known about the great benefits that we derive in our own nation from the close business relationships that we have with Iran.

As I drove through the beautiful streets of Tehran today with the Shah, we saw literally thousands of Iranian citizens standing beside the street with a friendly attitude, expressing their welcome to me. And I also saw hundreds, perhaps even thousands of American citizens who stood there welcoming their President in a nation which has taken them to heart and made them feel at home. There are about 30,000 Americans here who work in close harmony with the people of Iran, to carve out a better future for you, which also helps to insure, Your Majesty, a better future for ourselves.

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We share industrial growth, we share scientific achievements, we share research and development knowledge, and this gives us the stability for the present which is indeed valuable to both our countries.

We are also blessed with the largest number of foreign students in our country from your own nation. And I think this ensures, too, that we share the knowledge that is engendered by our great universities, but also that when these young leaders come back to your country for many years in the future, for many generations in the future, our friendship is ensured.

We are very grateful for this and value it very much.

I have tried to become better acquainted with the culture of Iran in the preparation for my visit here. I was particularly impressed with a brief passage from one of Iran's great poets, Saadi. And I would like to read a few words from him. Empress Farah tells me that he lived about 600 years ago.

"Human beings are like parts of a body, created from the same essence. When one part is hurt and in pain, others cannot remain in peace and quiet. If the misery of others leaves you indifferent and with no feeling of sorrow, then you cannot be called a human being."

I asked Empress Farah why this poet was so famous here in Iran, because he had impressed me so greatly, too. And she said because he had the greatest facility for professing profound thoughts in the simplest possible words that the average citizen could understand.

Well, this brief passage shows that there is within the consciousness of human beings a close tie with one's neighbors, one's family, and one's friends, but it also ties us with human beings throughout the world. When one is hurt or suffers, all of us, if we are human beings, are hurt and we suffer.

The cause of human rights is one that also is shared deeply by our people and by the leaders of our two nations.

Our talks have been priceless, our friendship is irreplaceable, and my own gratitude is to the Shah, who in his wisdom and with his experience has been so helpful to me, a new leader.

We have no other nation on earth who is closer to us in planning for our mutual military security.

We have no other nation with whom we have closer consultation on regional problems that concern us both. And there is no leader with whom I have a deeper sense of personal gratitude and personal friendship.

On behalf of the people of the United States, I would like to offer a toast at this time to the great leaders of Iran, the Shah and the Shahbanou and to the people of Iran and to the world peace that we hope together we can help to bring. (Applause)

Happy New Year to you.

END (AT 10:43 Iranian Local Time)

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Brussels, Belgium)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT
NATO HEADQUARTERS

MAIN HALLWAY

5:40 P.M. EST

SECRETARY GENERAL LUNS: Ladies and gentlemen,
the President.

THE PRESIDENT: That is one of the briefest speeches that you have ever made, Secretary General Luns. And I want to say almost equally briefly that the NATO Alliance is one that is precious to the American people. Our involvement in it is supported almost unanimously in our country.

I have been deeply gratified at the resurgence of commitment and tangible support for NATO military strength among all the members of the Alliance.

I gave them a detailed report about the progress that we are making in our negotiations with the Soviet Union on a wide range of subjects.

We want to understand the East-West relationship and to alleviate any potential tensions. Our commitment is not to war; it is to peace. We believe that the best way to preserve peace and to reserve those ideals and commitments, human rights, of the Western allies, is dependent upon the military capability which we exhibit. I pointed out to them the suffering that has taken place in Europe by our forces and those of our other allies in previous wars, and the fact that we never want to see this happen again, and that its close support and constant commitment to mutual defense is the best way to prevent additional war.

I gave the Ambassadors, the Secretary General, and the military officials an up-to-date account of my own visit, a report on progress that has already taken place and might take place in the Middle East. We covered the economic strength of our own country, the close ties that bind us together, not only militarily but politically and economically.

We had a question and answer session where several of the Ambassadors pointed out to me particular points of interest to the United States and I responded to their comments as well. It was a very fruitful exchange, and in less than two hours we covered these ranges of interest which have been important to all.

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At the end I told our allies who were represented there that we have nothing to conceal from them. They are partners in every sense of the word. And we have had our Secretary of Defense, our Secretary of State, the Vice President, just a few hours after I became President, and now myself come here to the NATO Headquarters to let our allies know that the Alliance is indeed intimate and one that is unconstrained.

If any question in the future ever arises about SALT negotiations, tactical weapons, budget plans, soundness of the dollar, that they only need to contact me directly, if necessary, and they will get an immediate answer.

I think any concerns have been alleviated and I leave here with a great sense of trust and a great sense of appreciation for not only the strength of the Alliance in the past, the ties that have bound us together philosophically and politically and morally, but also with a sense of assurance about the future.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

END (AT 5:45 P.M. BST)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JANUARY 3, 1978

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Riyadh, Saudi Arabia)

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS

BETWEEN

THE PRESIDENT

AND

HIS MAJESTY, KHALID ibn 'ABD al-'AZIZ AL SA'UD

KING AND PRIME MINISTER OF SAUDI ARABIA

- RIYADH AIRPORT

(4:17 P.M. Saudi Arabian Local Time)

KING KHALID: Mr. President, I welcome your Excellency in our country as a great friend, and I thank you for your efforts to find a just and lasting solution for the problem of the Middle East.

I wish Your Excellency a pleasant stay in this friendly country and success in your trip and commendable endeavors.

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Alsalamu Elkum. Peace be unto you.

The primary purpose of my trip and this visit is peace.

The first meeting between the leaders of Saudi Arabia and the United States of America was when President Franklin Roosevelt came to the Gulf of Suez to meet with King Abd al-'Aziz.

This friendship has now grown to encompass the millions of people in our two nations. We work together now and we plan together for the future. The ties which bind us together are strong and unbreakable.

Although our time here is all too brief, I have already learned much from Crown Prince Fahd, Prince Sa'ud and other leaders from Saudi Arabia, who have recently visited me in my own country. Now I am glad to meet with Your Majesty for close consultation on matters of great mutual interest to our people.

As Your Majesty has already said, our most important subject which will be discussed is the early achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

I recall the traditional Arabic welcome, "Anlan wa sahan." It is beautiful and simple. And my understanding is that it means, "You are among your own

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people and your steps will be unhindered."

Seeing the generosity of this welcome, I feel that I am among my own people and know that my steps will not be hindered because I walk the same path as Your Majesty, King Khalid, toward a common goal of even greater friendship among our people, between our two countries, and a peace for all the people of the world.

Your Majesty, we are glad to be in your great country.

Thank you very much.

END (AT 4:23 P.M. Saudi Arabian
Local Time)

January 4, 1978

Office of the White House Press Secretary
(Paris, France)

THE WHITE HOUSE

President Carter and President Giscard met for 1 hour and 30 minutes at the Elysee Palace and began their discussions which covered East-West relations, SALT, the Middle East, and North-South relations. The talks were cordial and friendly and will be continued tomorrow.

Secretary Vance and Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud met for an hour at the Elysee Palace and discussed East-West issues and non-proliferation.

Dr. Brzezinski met with Jean Francois-Poncet, diplomatic adviser to the President. Primarily, they discussed European issues and the Middle East.

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PM-CAR-CLOTHES 1-6

BY ALINE MOSBY

PARIS (UPI) - ROSALYNN CARTER GOT GOOD MARKS TODAY FROM THE PARIS FASHION CRITICS FOR THE CLOTHES SHE WORE DURING HER VISIT TO FRANCE.

A FASHION CRITIC OF THE RESPECTED NEWSPAPER LE FIGARO SAID SOME PARISIANS COMPLAINED BECAUSE MRS. CARTER DID NOT APPEAR AT ANY FASHION HOUSES DURING THEIR THREE-DAY VISIT TO FRANCE.

BUT THE CRITIC SAID THAT ALTHOUGH MRS. CARTER "ALWAYS BUYS HER CLOTHES IN WASHINGTON, SHE DRESSES HERSELF PRETTY WELL THERE EVIDENTLY, AND WITH A MODERN SENSE OF REALITIES."

"THE IMAGE WHICH SHE OFFERED US IN LANDING AT ORLY AIRPORT WAS THAT OF A YOUNG TRAVELER PERFECTLY IN TUNE WITH HER TIMES: NEAT, SPORTY, NOT PLAYING THE ROLE OF ANY QUEEN. BEIGE CAPE, BOOTS, HANDBAG NOT EVIDENT, CASUAL HAIR STYLE - A LOOK THAT MUST ASTONISH MME. VALERY GISCARD D'ESTAING (WIFE OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT) ALWAYS SO STRICTLY HATTED AND RESPECTFUL OF CLOTHING ETIQUETTE, A LOOK THAT MRS. GISCARD SURELY MUST ENVY."

LE FIGARO ON ANOTHER DAY OF THE VISIT PRAISED MRS. CARTER AS "A WOMAN OF GREAT SIMPLICITY LIKE HER HUSBAND. SHE DEFENDS THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN JUST AS THE RIGHTS OF MAN."

THE NEWSPAPER FRANCE SOIR NOTED THAT AT A RECEPTION FOR THE CARTERS AT THE CHATEAU AT VERSAILLES MME. GISCARD WORE A GOWN BY PARIS DESIGNER JEAN-LOUIS SCHERRER, WHILE "MRS. CARTER WAS ELEGANT TOO IN A WHITE GOWN AND CAPE ... THIS WAS ELEGANCE - PARISIAN AND OF COURSE AMERICAN, TOO ..."

OTHER PARIS NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THAT DURING HER VISIT TO THE POMPIDOU ART CENTER SHE WORE THE LATEST PARIS STYLE OF A VELVET BLAZER, LONGISH FLORAL PRINTED SKIRT AND BOOTS.

WALKING PAST CROWDS FROM THE GUEST MANSION TO THE PRESIDENTIAL ELYSEE PALACE BEFORE HER DEPARTURE, MRS. CARTER WAS TOLD THAT PARIS NEWSPAPERS HAD APPROVED OF HER CLOTHES.

LIKE ANY WOMAN WHO COULD MAKE THE GRADE WITH THE CRITICAL FRENCH, SHE DREW IN HER BREATH IN OBVIOUS PLEASURE AND SMILED, "OH, REALLY?"

UPI 01-06 02:47 PES



Department of State

TELEGRAM

DE RUESUZ #4680 1592105
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
O P 082030Z JUN 77
FM AMEMBASSY BRASILIA
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 2096
ZEN/AMCONSUL RECIFE PRIORITY 2924
RUESUA/AMCONSUL RIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 7783
RUESUP/AMCONSUL SAO PAULO PRIORITY 8788
BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE BRASILIA 4680

EO 11652 NA
TAGS OVIP SHUM BR (CARTER, ROSALYNN)

REF: A. BRASILIA 4592 B. BRASILIA 4567 C. BRASILIA 4523 AND PREVIOUS

1. SUMMARY. DURING MRS. CARTER'S CALL AT EMBASSY JUNE 6, A STUDENT HANDED AMBASSADOR TODMAN AN "OPEN LETTER" FOR MRS. CARTER FROM STRIKING STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF BRASILIA, DESCRIBING THEIR SITUATION AND GENERAL PLIGHT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN BRAZIL. INCIDENT WAS NOTED IN LOCAL PRESS, PROMPTING EXPRESSION OF SHOCK AND REGRET FROM PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY, AS WELL AS TWO POINTED QUESTIONS FOR MRS. CARTER AT NEWS CONFERENCE JUNE 7. END SUMMARY.

2. DURING ROSALYNN CARTER'S CALL AT THE EMBASSY THE AFTERNOON OF JUNE 6, A STUDENT MANAGED UNPERCEIVED TO DELIVER TO AMBASSADOR TODMAN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE "OPEN LETTER" ADDRESSED TO MRS. CARTER FROM THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRASILIA (UNB), WHO ARE IN MIDST OF INCREASINGLY BITTER AND POLITICIZED STRIKE AGAINST THE UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION.

3. LETTER OBSERVED THAT MRS. CARTER'S TRIP WAS MOTIVATED BY DESIRE FOR FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES, AND PRESENTED ITSELF AS EFFORT TO BRING TO HER ATTENTION CERTAIN SPECIFIC FACTS IN THAT REGARD. IT DESCRIBED EVOLUTION OF STRIKE, BEGINNING WITH SUSPENSION BY UNIVERSITY RECTOR OF 16 STUDENTS WHO PARTICIPATED LOCALLY IN THE COUNTRYWIDE STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS OF MAY 19, AND INVOLVING MOST RECENTLY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TROOP CORDON AROUND CAMPUS, SUSPENSION OF CLASSES FOR THE THREE DAYS OF MRS. CARTER'S VISIT, AND THE ARREST OF FIVE STUDENTS. LETTER CITED THESE INCIDENTS AS SYMPTOMATIC OF ATMOSPHERE OF OPPRESSION UNDER A REGIME WHICH HAS BROUGHT STABILITY "THOUGHT BENEFICIAL TO AMERICAN INTERESTS" BUT AT COST OF BASIC FREEDOMS. "ARBITRARY IMPRISONMENT AND TORTURE ARE FEARS THAT RULE OUR LIVES," CONCLUDES LETTER. "WE SINCERELY HOPE THAT PRESIDENT CARTER'S POLICY TOWARD BRAZIL WILL BE GUIDED BY HIS SUPPORT OF THOSE RIGHTS TO WHICH ALL HUMAN BEINGS, EVERYWHERE, ARE ENTITLED."

4. DELIVERY OF LETTER WAS PROMINENTLY NOTED IN MAJOR PRESS COVERAGE OF VISIT, JUNE 7, WITH PAPERS CARRYING DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS FOR FULL TEXT OF LETTER. (PORTUGUESE VERSIONS HAD BEEN CIRCULATED TO REPORTERS.)

ACTION PO-2

INFO
ADM
S/S-10
CHRON

JUN 8, 1977

J 5/1/02

6. PRESS ALSO CLAIMED THAT STUDENT SITUATION CAME UP IN CONVERSATIONS DURING RECEPTION MONDAY NIGHT (JUNE 6) BETWEEN AMBASSADOR TODMAN AND (SEPARATELY) ARENA PRESIDENT PEREIRA AND MDB PRESIDENT GUIMARAES, AS WELL AS BETWEEN NSC REP PASTOR AND THE UNIVERSITY RECTOR.

CRIMMINS

IDENTITY INCIDENTS ARE MORE IN FACT THAN IN THE PAST. THE REASON FOR THIS IS THE INCREASED NUMBER OF INCIDENTS AND THE INCREASED NUMBER OF INCIDENTS. THE INCREASED NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IS THE RESULT OF THE INCREASED NUMBER OF INCIDENTS. THE INCREASED NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IS THE RESULT OF THE INCREASED NUMBER OF INCIDENTS.

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Department of State
TELEGRAM

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Media Reaction

ACTION PO-2

INFO
ADM
S/S-10
CHRON

JUN 8, 1977

J sh/or

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CRIMMINS

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REF: 7-134271V 0225 R-108/21770 0225 7-134271V 0229 WHD 55EALC02

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

[illegible]

TELEGRAM

INCOMING Amembassy LIMA

CONFIDENTIAL

Classification

RECD: 3 JUN 77 07 21

ACTION:

5/5-10

INFO:

AMB

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O 031200Z JUN 77

FM AMEMBASSY BRASILIA

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1996

RUESLM /AMEMBASSY LIMA IMMEDIATE 1830

RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE WASHDC IMMEDIATE

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BRASILIA 4509

LIMA FOR CARTER PARTY; DEPARTMENT FOR A;
WHITE HOUSE FOR CATHY CADE

E.O. 11652: GDS

TAGS: OVIP (CARTER, ROSALYNN), BR

SUBJ: GIFTS TO BE GIVEN MRS. CARTER IN BRASILIA

REF: BRASILIA 4361

1. LATEST INFO ON GIFTS FOR MRS. CARTER IN BRASILIA AND
TIMES OF PRESENTATION IS AS FOLLOWS:

BRAZILIANS HAVE DECIDED THAT BOOK OF FRANS. POST REPRODUCTIONS
WILL NOT RPT NOT BE GIVEN TO MRS. CARTER BY FOREIGN MINISTER
SILVEIRA, BUT BY PRESIDENT GEISEL AT THEIR FIRST MEETING THE
MORNING OF JUNE 7. GEISEL WILL ALSO PRESENT AT THAT TIME A
FAMILY PHOTOGRAPH (NOT AUTOGRAPHED).

2. A BAHIAN DOLL IS BEING GIVEN MRS. CARTER FOR AMY
CARTER'S DOLL COLLECTION. BRAZILIANS DON'T WANT TO RISK
PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT WITH DOLL IN HAND, SO DOLL WILL BE
GIVEN MRS. CARTER AT DINNER THE EVENING OF JUNE 7, PROBABLY
BY GEISEL'S DAUGHTER ANALIA LUCY GEISEL. ALSO AT DINNER,
MRS. GEISEL WILL GIVE MRS. CARTER SOME BOOKS OF
PHOTOGRAPHS OF BRAZIL.

3. ACCORDINGLY, POST RECOMMENDS, AND HAS INDICATED TENTATIVELY
TO BRAZILIANS, THAT MRS. CARTER WILL GIVE GEISEL HIS GIFTS
(TWO BOOKS AND BOUND COPY OF OAS SPEECH) AT THE MORNING
MEETING, AND WILL GIVE MRS. GEISEL THE GLASS SCULPTURE AT
DINNER THAT EVENING.

4. FOREIGN MINISTER SILVEIRA WILL GIVE MRS. CARTER
AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BOOK OF BRAZILIAN RECIPES.

CRIMMINS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classification