

Latin America Trip - Transcripts of Return Speeches, 6/77

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I am aware that many people, in both private and public life, would like ^{(two-week trip to} ~~a report on my~~ Latin America. In response to the numerous requests ^{to know more about} I've received since my return on ~~July~~ June 12, here are some highlights and general impressions that I would like to share with you.

^{But} first, the "why" of this trip. Jimmy thought that a trip to Latin America just as this time was very important for several reasons. First, ^{at} the beginning of a new Administration, everybody wants to know about the new President, who he is, what he stands for. ~~It is the same way with us: when there is a new leader comes to power in another country we want to know as much as possible about him.~~ Therefore, Jimmy thought it was important ^(he send) that a personal representative ~~of his~~ go to Latin America and the Caribbean ^{to} ~~and~~ convey to the leaders of these countries a sense of the goals and priorities of the Carter Administration.

Jimmy had made three major speeches on foreign affairs: ^(prior to my trip) one before the United Nations, one before the Organization of American States and one ^(Jimmy felt that) at Notre Dame. His positions, as stated in these speeches, needed to be explained firsthand to the leaders of Latin American and Caribbean nations, ^(of his speeches) particularly those parts which specifically pertained to them. And Jimmy wanted their frank views of his position on major issues such as nuclear nonproliferation and human rights.

The second reason for my trip was to establish personal relationships between the heads of State in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Carter family. Jimmy wanted me to go because I could be a direct line of communication ^{and himself} between them ~~and himself~~; they would understand that I was Jimmy's special emissary and would bring their opinions and concerns directly back to him.

To prepare for the trip I studied and was briefed in several two-hour sessions in the weeks before concerning our foreign policy ^{as} ~~and~~ it applied to Latin America and the Caribbean countries. I made a list of each point I wanted to cover with the leaders in these countries, and I took the points (They would comment on each point and then I would reply to their comments.) one by one. In every country that I visited -- and there were seven: Jamaica, Costa Rica, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela -- ~~that there was~~ ^(for my talks with) an hour or an hour and a half scheduled ~~to talk to each leader,~~ but as it turned out, ~~and I was so happy that it did,~~ we ended up talking for two and a half to three hours, in each case.

The major points that I covered are as follows:

- That we respect their sovereignty and recognize their individuality, each country and each government in turn. We recognize that ~~and~~ each country is different and therefore our policies ~~toward each~~ much accommodate those differences. Jimmy believes that we have lumped all of the Latin American countries together for too long, We have tended to say that this policy, or that policy, is our Latin America policy. Jimmy doesn't think that is right, and he recognizes that the Latin American leaders do not appreciate it.

That this was Jimmy Carter's attitude, that we were going to recognize the uniqueness of every country made a great impression on ~~upon~~ them. ^{Very favorable}

- Human Rights
 That Jimmy is committed to the advancement of human rights around the world. I explained that Jimmy's definition of human rights is a broad one, that it does not mean just freedom from political ~~oppression~~ oppression; it also means the right to be fed, to have clothes, to have a decent place to live. It means social, political and economic rights. I stressed the fact that Jimmy doesn't believe that human rights should be the exclusive concern of the United States but that it should be a global concern; ~~he believes that we have to work with many countries in the world on these concerns.~~

- That it is Jimmy's strong concern that we end the spectre of war and waste, that ~~all~~ of the countries of the world must work together ~~to end~~ ~~against~~ nuclear proliferation and armaments build up.

- That Jimmy is committed to work with the developing countries of the world to narrow the gap between the developing countries and the developed countries.

With these things in mind, I would like to give you some impressions of the countries that I visited.

Jamaica was my first stop. It is a beautiful country. I enjoyed my ^{nearly nine hours} meetings ^{of talks} with Prime Minister Manley. I had many hours of discussion with him ^{both} alone and in groups. He spoke to me in detail about the problems that face his country. He explained his belief in democratic socialism, that all Jamaicans should share in the benefits of the country's economic development, that political freedom must be ^{re}preserved. Jamaica wants to be independent and yet they need massive outside support. Jamaica has tremendous problems but I really believe that we must search for ways to cooperate with Jamaica because the problems they face are typical of those of all of the Caribbean countries.

I believe that

We must recognize ~~and be sensitive to~~ and be sensitive to Jamaica's pride. It is (while I was there) interesting to note that one reporter asked Prime Minister Manley if he was going to ask me for money. He replied that he was not, and indeed he did not.

Costa Rica ~~is~~ was my second stop and it is a very ~~compatible~~ encouraging country ~~for an American~~ to visit. Costa Rica is a democracy. They have no army. They spend their money on national development, and it shows. It is said that 96% of their people are literate. When I was visiting ^{one remarkable} a school for mentally retarded and deaf children, ~~which was very impressive~~ a Costa Rican teacher told me that every single child in Costa Rica has a school, even (children) handicapped. Costa Rica is wonderful example of what happens to national development if money is not spent on armaments. For one thing, you get an excellent educational system. I liked to stress that point in my further travels --

what of fine things can result for a country whose first priority is national and human development, not the acquiring of arms.

Costa Rica has been a leader in the human rights area, too. The American Convention on Human Rights was negotiated in San Jose, Costa Rica, in 1969; and this convention is an agreement among the members of the Organization of American States that human rights will be respected and guaranteed in their countries. Costa Rica and Columbia were two countries of those that I visited that had already signed and ratified that agreement. I spoke to all of these Latin American leaders about the American Convention on Human Rights. Prime Minister Manley of Jamaica told me before I left his country that he would sign and ratify it, and that we would encourage other Caribbean countries to do so, as well, at a meeting this summer.

Peru, which was my third stop, is bordered by five different countries; Ecuador is one of them, Bolivia is another. Some of these countries have been historically adversaries; each country therefore feels it has to have a strong defense. This is a troubled area. Ecuador, the fourth country I visited, has a military government, as does Peru. But their leaders seem committed to re-establishing democratic, civilian governments. They are actually working on plans to accomplish this end. In Ecuador, official in a discussion with the man who is head of the committee for bringing about a civilian government, I was told that many well known people of great stature had been appointed to this committee in order to give it credibility. I was told that Ecuadorians were going to be voting on a constitution early next year, that they are now in the process of registering the voters -- alphabetically -- and are already in the "S"s".

That Ecuador may vote on a President next year in a ~~free~~ democratic

But I had great discussions with Admiral Poveda and General Duran, Morales Bermudez, we sat above with them. They realized I understood the 15 years in Peru and I understand in detail. We spoke candidly and I could connect Jimmy's personal concern about them. I think, caused them to open up to me at some length.

election is ^{promising} very good news. Still, there is the very real problem of the arms build-up ^{and} The leaders of these countries are truly concerned ~~about it.~~ They understand that it is a situation where, if one country arms, the others feel they must arm. ~~They are aware of the volatile nature of this situation.~~

^{But} And it was my impression that they would much prefer to spend the money ^{they now spend} ~~now spent~~ on arms for the development of their countries. ^{instead.} Many ^{officials} people that I spoke to were quick to agree that it would be a wonderful thing ^{that} for instance, and to spend money on education, ~~not~~ on arms. Still, one can see their problem:

they have to feel secure. I ^{explored} ~~discussed~~ with them ways to feel secure without the build-up of armaments. I asked them if, possibly, through a strengthened OAS, or through the United Nations, that we might work together to solve this problem. I believe they are motivated ^{try to solve it,} ~~to do so,~~ ^{and therefore} it is important that they understand that we are truly concerned about them, that we want to help.

That Jimmy takes a very real interest in them ^{I discovered,} makes a tremendous difference. ^{are willing to continue} I am optimistic that they ~~will~~ explore these problems with us in the future.

One problem that was raised ^{during} on my trip that is understandaly of great concern to both Ecuador and Venezuela is our Trade Act of 1974. Under this act, we give ^{trade preferences} ~~advantages~~ to the developing countries for many of their exports, but we exclude the OPEC countries. ~~Both~~ Ecuador and Venezuela have oil and are members ~~of OPEC.~~ They were excluded from the trade preferences even though they did not participate in the oil embargo and have always been reliable sources of petroleum ~~oil~~ for us. In fact, they kept us supplied with petroleum during the oil embargo of 1973 and they resent very much that this exclusion applies to them. I promised ~~them~~ ^{of theirs} to bring this Major concern back to Jimmy.

friendship -- with my hosts in seven Latin American nations. I left with a feeling that there was a great willingness to work with us in an open and unrestrained way to solve our individual problems and our mutual problems.

And ^{they} we will work as equals with us. ~~They~~ Paternalism on the part of the United States must be a thing of the past if we are to achieve the best for all people ^{and} if every nation is to have full self-respect. This is so important.

We all need to consult with each other not just on bilateral issues but ^{on} issues that concern the whole world. We need to consult with them on matters of finance, trade, technology, investment and development assistance. We need to work closely with them on human rights and maintenance of peace. We need to strengthen our cultural relations. Many Latin American and Caribbean nations have felt neglected by us over the past few years. Yet ^{This has always been so, but not always properly} we have a stake in their future just as they have a stake in ours. [^] We are natural neighbors; we should also be natural friends and allies.

Get knowledge

I am grateful to Jimmy for trusting me to bring his concerns to the governments ^(and the Caribbean.) and the people of Latin America. I am grateful for the warm reception I received in every one of the seven countries I visited. I will be especially grateful if the dialogue I helped open will ~~continue~~ continue into the future with the same ^{note of} hopefulness and ~~optimism~~ optimism on which it began.

And now for the pallid fatty pull...

Actual transcript from briefing

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But there are some things that I want to say that I think are very important and to some of you who briefed me its going to sound alot of it very elementary. But there are alot of people who requested a briefing that didn't know any more about Latin America and the Carribbean -- that don't any more about those than I did, the first started studying so I thought that I had given a speech in San Jose, California just for the public and I thought that I would begin with that speech and just let you know my general impressions about the trip. And then when I get through with that I'll be glad to answer any questions -- tell you a little more detail about the things that I did. But I do want to start with -- just give you a quick briefing that I would give to the public.

Jimmy thought a trip to Latin America this time was very important for several reasons. And the first reason was the beginning of a new Administration, everybody wants to know about the new President, who he is, what he stands for, its the same way with us, when there's a new leader that comes to power in another country we want to know who that leader is and we want to know about him. And Jimmy thought it was very important that a personal representative go to the Caribbean and Latin America this time and convey to the leaders of this countries a sense of the goals and priorities of the Carter Adminis-

tration. That was one of the reasons he thought it was very important for somebody to go. He had made three major speeches on foreign affairs, one before the United Nations, one before the Organization of American States, and one at Notre Dame. And these speeches needed to be explained - his positions need to be explained firsthand to the leaders of the countries in the Caribbean and Latin America and also, particularly the parts pertaining to the Caribbean and Latin American countries. But also his positions on the major issues such as nuclear nonproliferation, human rights, need to be explained to the leaders of the country. And he wanted their frank views of his speeches. He wanted reactions to his positions. And another point was that if I went, I could establish personal relationships between the Heads of State and my family. And that was the reason Jimmy thought it was important for me to go. And so I studied. And I want to thank you who came to brief me because it was a great experience for me and I had a lot to learn but I learned a lot and even the language was, the diplomatic language I didn't know. So I'm really very grateful to you who came to brief me. When I went into to speak to the leaders of the countries, I had this notebook with me. And I had an overview of our foreign policy and then our foreign policy as it applied to the Latin American and Caribbean countries. And I explained to the leaders briefly the

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foreign policy, Jimmy's policy, and then I had a list, well, I show you, I think I brought Brazil. I had written it myself. The things I wanted each point I wanted to make to them so that after I got through with the overview and then ask for their comments and after I would give my comments they would always have comments that were something longer than mine. And then I would go one by one with the points that I had. In every country that we went to we had an hour, an hour and a half. The time we were suppose to spend, every single instance, we went much overtime, 2 1/2 - 3 hours. With President Gisell in Brazil, he had had a death in the family and he had to leave at the end of the hour, but he asked me to continue the discussions that evening, which we did. In Jamaica I think I had 9 hours with Manley. And so it really was interesting and we talked in depth about all the issues. But these are the main things of our foreign policy as applied to Latin America and the Caribbean. This is what I said to them. The first is the respect for the sovereignty and a recognition of individuality of/ ^{all the} governments. All of the countries are different. At the two long we've had one policy for Latin America; we've lumped all the countries together and we've said this is our Latin America policy and the leaders of these countries don't like that.

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This made the greatest impression of them of anything I said was that we were going to recognize the uniqueness of every country. They were very pleased about that and if I hesitate every once and a while is because I've had something here for San Jose that does not apply here. But that really did make a great impression on them and I think it is so important because just the countries that I went to, everyone is different and they have different problems peculiar to those countries and it's time that we recognize that they are different. And then human rights. We are committed to the advancement of human rights throughout the world and Jimmy's definition of human rights is a broad one. It does not mean just freedom of political oppression; it means the right to be fed, to have clothes, to have a decent place to live, political, social and economic rights. And also Jimmy doesn't believe that it's just our concern, but it's a global concern and we have to work with many countries in the world to assure the basic human rights of all people everywhere. The third is to end the spectre of war and waste of armaments, nuclear and conventional, and I explained to them Jimmy's policy on armaments, nuclear armaments and conventional armaments. And then a commitment to work with the developing countries in the world to narrow the gap between the developing countries and the developed

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countries. With these things in mind, I'd like to give you some impressions of the countries that I visited. Jamaica was the first country and it's a beautiful country. And I enjoyed my visit there and my meetings with Prime Minister Manley. As I said I had many, many hours of discussion with him alone and with other people and he talked to me in detail about the problems that face his country. He explained to me his belief in democratic socialism and he said that it would not change. And that all Jamaicans should share in the benefits of the country's economic development and that political freedom must be preserved. He made that point to me over and over. And he made a very persuasive case for changing the rules of the institutions and these are things I did not ever intercede, I have not ever interceded with Jimmy on any issue or anything that I discussed with any of the heads of state. I merely related information to him about what the heads of state told me about the information to him. I took to them information from him. But I really believe that we need to search for ways to cooperate with Jamaica because the problems that they have are typical of those of all the Carribean countries. They want to be independent and yet they need massive outside support. So they really do have tremendous problems but one reporter asked Prime Minister

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Manley if he were going to ask me for money. And he told them no and he never did mention it. But he stressed over and over the rules of the institution should be changed. But I really believe that we need to cooperate with them on trade issues, for instance. And we must express in international meetings our concern for the countries in the Carribbean because they feel that we have ignored them and they really do need help. Costa Rica was the next country. Costa Rica is a democracy. They have no army. This is something that I stressed everywhere that I went in Latin America that if you didn't have to have armaments and spend so much money on armaments the money could go for the development of the country. Costa Rica is a good example of this that educational system is excellent. In fact some people say 96% of their people are literate. I know that I visited a school and watched mentally retarded and deaf children perform and just a wonderful physical education program. And I was talking to one of the teachers about the education system in Costa Rica and she said, she told me that every single child in Costa Rica has a school. Physically handicapped, mentally handicapped, there's a place for every single child in Costa Rica. And Costa Rica has been a very important leader in the human rights area. American Convention on Human Rights was negotiated in San Jose

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in 1969 and this convention is an agreement among the members of the Organization of American States -- that human rights will be respected and guaranteed in their countries. And Costa Rica and Colombia were two countries of those that I visited that already signed and ratified the Agreement. I spoke to all of the leaders about this. Prime Minister Manley called me in the next day and told me that he would sign and ratify the American Convention and that he was going in July to a meeting of the CariCom countries and he would bring it up with those countries and hopefully they would all sign and ratify the American Convention. I had good discussions in Ecuador and Peru about the American Convention. And Venezuela announced the day after I left that they had ratified the American Convention. Ecuador and Peru, are two countries which now ~~do not~~ have military governments but which are committed to re-establishing democratic government and civilian governments. They are both working on these plans and that was really interesting to me because, Ecuador, to talk to Gallo Plaza (?) who is head of the committee for bringing about a civilian government. They appointed people to this committee to work on it with great stature in the country to give it credibility. And I really believe that they plan very soon to have a democratic and civilian government. In fact they told me that they were going to ~~be~~ be voting on a constitution early next year. And that they are now in the process of registering the voters. They're doing it alphabetically. And they are already in the "s's"

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-- so I do think they are making progress. And they still think that by next year they can vote on a President. This area is a very troubled area. In Latin America. And we are concerned about the arms buildup. Proof for instance is bordered by five different countries. Ecuador is one of them, Bolivia, and some of these countries have historically been adversaries and so each country feels that they have to have a strong defense. And one arms then the others have to arm. The leaders of these countries are really struggling with this problem and I believe that they are sincere and very concerned about it. I believe that they would much prefer ~~this~~ to spend that money on the development of the country. One official said to me at dinner we had some of our best discussions at dinner because the meetings were not formal. I ~~always~~ was always sitting with the leaders. And one of them said to me that he had had misperceptions about Jimmy's position. But then when I came down ~~to~~ and told ~~me~~ them that none of his policies were directed at a particular country but that he really thought as I said in the beginnning that if they didn't have to spend the money on ~~arms~~ ^{armaments} they could develop the country. He said do you know I agree with that one hundred percent. If we could just spend the money we have on education in our country instead of on buying arms would be the greatest thing that ever happened. So I think they must feel secure. They have to feel secure. And ~~when~~ what

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I talked to them about was how can they feel secure without the buildup of armament. I asked them if possibly a ~~x~~ - through a strengthened OAS, or possibly through the UN, but we talked about different ways that we might possibly work together to help these countries feel secure and not have to build up their armaments. I think that it is really important and its so, to me to make an impression on them that we were concerned about them. I think they have felt ignored. But if they feel that we are really concerned and we want to help in this situation, I think their sincere in going to at least explore it with us and talk about alternatives to building up of armaments. In Peru I visited ~~xxxx~~ some experiment stations. Experiment with potatoes. Thousands of different potatoes. And they told me that they could take a starving child, one who couldn't eat anything, couldn't keep anything on its stomach, just skin and bones, just practically starved to death and feed that child potatoes and the potatoe, something about the consistency, coated its stomach and in a very short while the child would be healthy again. And then the same place, they were experimenting with guina pigs. I had always thought of guina pigs as those little things we have at home. They're tremendous. And they multiply very, very fast and they eat them anyway when they are this small but if they had experiment with them and breed them so that they can raise them to eat, just a great thing to see. But what

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struck me was to go to Peru and see people there ~~concerned~~ concerned about the hungry world -- really made an impression on me. One of the stations was the International Experiment Station, crude experiment station,

Under our Trade Act of 1974 we give _____ to the developing countries for many of their exports which excluded the OPEC countries. Ecuador and Venezuela have oil and members of OPEC, this is something that I had to talk to the ladies of these countries about. They're excluded from the trade preferences, and even though they did not participate in the oil embargo and have always been reliable sources of petroleum for us, in fact they kept us supplied with petroleum during the oil embargo of 1973 and ~~there~~ they resent very much that this exclusion applies to them.

In Ecuador, however, the question never did come up until I brought it up myself. I knew it was there. I wanted to talk to them about it.

They were so concerned about the veto of the _____ that's what they wanted to explain to me. How important it was to have a strong defense. But I did discuss with them and they resent very much that exclusion applies to them. Brazil is the largest country I visited both in land and population. And there's a large reserve of goodwill in Brazil for the United States. We've historically been friends and they just like the people, the people like our people. And the issue that confronts Brazil is one which confronts the whole world. How to have nuclear energy without risking the spread of nuclear explosive capability.

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The Brazilians need nuclear energy. They import nearly 80 percent of their oil and we want them to have nuclear energy and I've explained this to their leaders that we want them to have the nuclear energy as we do realize their great need. But we hope they could have it without the reprocessing facility which would give them the nuclear explosive capability. Latin America has the opportunity to be a model for the whole world. A nuclear weapons freezone. There's an agreement called the Gloda Local Treaty which put into effect would do just that. It would make the Latin American and Caribbean area a nuclear weapons freezone. Most of the countries have ~~signed~~ signed ~~that~~ that treaty. Jimmy signed it on the day before we left here - we went to St. Simons a few days before I went to Latin America. But Jimmy signed that ~~treaty~~ treaty before I left. Which means that we will not deploy nuclear weapons from that area. But -- and Brazil has signed -- but with certain conditions. And I talked to him about this. We hoped that they would waive these conditions. To me if you have a choice of having nuclear weapons or not having nuclear weapons which this gives you. There's just no choice. We have too many in the world already. And if there's an area of the world that does not have to have them this is just so important to me that Brazil waive those conditions and that Gloda Local Treaty be put into effect. Colombia is a democracy, we have much in common and feel very close to the Colombians. Right now we and Colombia have a

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problem with drug trafficking. The drug situation in Mexico has greatly improved. Our governments have cooperated and the work ~~we've~~ we've done together is now paying off. We need to work now with Colombia~~s~~ in this same spirit of cooperation and I spoke to the President very frankly about this situation and he agreed that it was and is a mutual concern and I also spoke to him about Peter Bourne going down and since then Peter has and those talks have continued. Venezuela was the last country I visited. Venezuela is a friend and ally and we just had a very good visit with the President, with President Pettas here. Venezuela is working together with us in so many areas in the promotion of human rights, in halting nuclear proliferation, in fact President Pettas has taken an leadership position among the developing countries of the world, and I talked with him on two different occasions, while I was there on a Friday afternoon and again on Sunday morning, for long periods of time and we had identified these things that he wanted to talk with ~~him~~ Jimmy about when he got here. So we eliminated ~~a lot~~ a lot of things that they would have had to discuss once he arrived and I do think those meetings that Jimmy had with Pettas were very fruitful. I left Latin America with an overwhelming sense of friendship / with the ~~xxxxxxx~~ persons I had met and with friendships that will be lasting. I left with a feeling that a great willingness to work with us and an unrestrained one in helping to solve the problems.

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They want to work with us. They don't want to work with us in a position which denotes paternalism. They want to work with us. With a mutual respect and cooperation for all of the countries. And I think that they feel that we are willing and eager to consult with them on the issues that are not just bilateral issues but issues that concern their region and the whole world. We need to consult with them on matters such trade, finance, technology, investment and development assistance. And we need to work closely with them on our purposes on human rights and maintenance of peace. We need to strengthen our cultural relations. They've contributed so much to our music, drama, art and this was for California. These are the kinds of things I was leaving out. But I said after all the first settlers of Georgia and California was spanish-speaking. But they have contributed so much and I think it is so important for us to strengthen our cultural relations. As we examine the world and its problems it's very important to have the wisdom of our neighbors to the South. That was the speech I made in San Jose and I was really pleased with their response because when I got back I didn't know/^{whether} they would be interested. It was a Annual Mayors' Day Dinner and I didn't know, it was not the kind of audience that they would naturally be interested in Latin America but they

really did respond to the human rights, to the nuclear non-proliferation, to working with the countries, to the cultural relations; they even applauded when I said that we need to strengthen our cultural relations with Latin American countries. So it was interesting to me to see that people in our country are interested in Latin America and the Carribbean. And now if you have questions I will be glad to answer your questions or go over in more detail the things that happened in these countries.

Q. Mrs. Carter there is with respect to stress the cultural relations that we have now and it so happens that in seven months this Administration reversed the U.S. policy of seven years of self-denying attitude towards the cultural _____ of the Organization of American States. Very shortly after your return Secretary of State Vance made a speech at the OAS General Assembly meeting in Grenada announcing that the U.S. had in fact changed its policy and would request from Congress \$500,000. I don't know if you were directly in-ⁱⁿ involved in this reappraisal but it's a pity that today/the New York Times making hardware more important than music and other cultural events seems to suggest that characterize the Ecuadorian reassessment of the airplanes as a first complete result and I was wondering if you were aware of this situation on the cultural _____ and since you had mentioned you had hoped to intensify exchanges and _____ right at the

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Peru

Youth Orchestra in Costa Rica.

A. I did. I invited the National Youth Symphony of Costa Rica to come to our country. I was aware of that and the article today just indicates what whoever wrote it didn't know because we followed up. Before I came/^{home} I sent the memorandum of conversation to the State Department and to Jimmy as they read it, they marked things and began immediately to follow up on the trip. And I think we've done a lot of things to follow up. The Ecuadorian situation I just relayed the facts the things that Admiral Purvada and the leaders in that country told me to Jimmy. I have never interceded in any way with him. I just, as we said earlier today, I was a communicator not an interceder. I did communicate these things to him but I think that there have been a lot of areas with the American convention in the human rights area and there have been a lot of things that have been followed up already on the trip and will continue to be followed up.

Q. Just as a matter of information, Mrs. Carter, the _____ Agreement yesterday with the International Monetary Fund, the institution they are complaining about here. After your visit, there were reopened and intensified discussions and this is all financial assistance from the Fund in exchange for a domestic _____ spelled out in that agreement on Jamaican economic performance of the next two years. Whether they will be able to live up to that

I don't know but at least these steps will begin.

A. It's very good because Prime Minister Manley was telling me that the rules of the institution were made right after World War II pertaining to Europe and I am not in any way advocating that they be changed. I'm giving you his argument but he made a very persuasive argument that we need if not to change then to look at them, to examine the rules of the institution. And to me what happens to Jamaica is so important for the whole Carribean area and his problems are massive. And I think that our assistance to him depended on that loan, is that not right?

Q. Right.

A. Is there another question?

Q. As you might suspect Ambassador Bunker and I have been especially interested to learn what if anything was said about the Panama Canal?

A. The Panama Canal treaty was discussed at every single stop that I made in every single country. And I think that that fact alone is an indication of the importance of that issue not only to our country and to Panama but to all the Latin American countries and our position on the Canal treaty I think is a sign, I think that the Latin American countries view this as a sign of the sincerity of our country to work with the Latin American and Carribean countries in a spirit mutual of/respect and cooperation. We share the feeling with Panama

the Carribbean, and the Latin American countries that the Panama Canal needs to be kept opened, efficiently run and also neutral to all the world's commerce and I can't stress how important it is. I can't stress the importance of our position on the Panama Canal to the Latin American countries. It is just great importance to every one of the countries that I visited and to all of Latin America. I think that your being named as co-negotiator and Ambassador Bunker's willingness to remain in his position was, really meant a lot to the Latin American and Carribbean countries. It meant to them that Jimmy was sincere and wanting a new treaty. It was very important to them.

Mrs. Carter

Q. /how did it come about that you met with the two jailed Americans in Brazil and what did the Brazilians do?

A. I was going to Recife? anyway. I was in Brasilia when I got a message through the Ambassador. I was in the car with the Ambassador and he said that they had gotten a message that the two missionaries would like to see me or either he had a message from them and I was going to Recife anyway, so I said I would like to see them. I got to Recife, I didn't tell. I didn't have any opportunity to tell President Gisella any of the people there because I didn't seem them any more. I was with the Ambassador. I got up to Recife, I rode into town with the Governor of the _____, whom I really

liked, and I asked him about them and he told me that it was a case of mistaken identity and that he was sorry that it had happened. And I told him the next day, I think I told him that day that I was going to, everybody questioned who I told about it, but anyway I went to see them that afternoon at the Consulate and they never complained to me at all about what had happened to them. They said it could have been mistaken identity because they had on trousers with no shirts, they had beards, the _____ Courts had pictures of them clean-shaven and they were not complaining at all about what had happened to them but they wanted to just let me be aware of the situation in the prison. So the next day I told the Governor about my conversations with them. That's the way it happened, it was nothing to it when I was there. I just went to see them.

Q. Mrs. Carter, on your discussion of basic human rights, and the basic needs of these countries, was it possible to draw any analogies between their experiences and our own domestic experiences of the past or did they not come up?

A. It didn't come up specifically but they, well every country I went to, except Brazil, agreed with me on human rights and there is a feeling even in Brazil that we need to work toward furthering human rights in the world. You can almost feel, I don't know whether there is a change, but you can feel that people really, in these countries that I visited, really want the approval of the world and

the fact that they are doing what they can to better the lives of their people. And I think it's happening in all of Latin America. The people support the position so strongly that the leaders support it and without exception they explained to me, wanted me to be very sure that they were trying to feed their people and house them and take care of their physical needs, and they were no longer going to oppress them politically. And I had a good argument. Everything like human rights and nuclear non-proliferation had about a page and a half or two pages with a good argument that would end up saying, sign the American Convention. Won't you sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and I thought it was a very convincing argument but the fact that they all agreed with me. I didn't know whether they had agreed before they went through all of my papers, but I do think there is a spirit of wanting to help people and wanting to appear in the eyes of the world that they are cooperating and trying to better the lives of the people in their countries. In only one instance did I have anything about, I had questions in the press conferences about human rights in our country. And what we were doing about human rights in our country. But with the leaders only in one instance did I have any kind of analogy between what we had done in the past and what was going on in their country. I think that all the countries really want to do something or in the process of trying to, even in the political oppression,

I think it is easing up. You just get the feeling that they want our respect in those areas and the respect of the world.

Q. If you had seen one or two things that particularly surprised or impressed/^{you}about Latin America, what would they be?

A. Well, not having been a student of Latin America, not the history of our relationships between our country and that country in the past, I think that the thing that made the greatest impression on me was when I told them that Jimmy wanted to respect the sovereignty and individuality of each country what an impression it made on them. It's just unbelievable. They already knew every word in Jimmy's speeches that he had made, particularly the ones before the OAS and the Notre Dame speech. And I think that the one thing that made the greatest impression on them of any of the things that he said, and it was such a surprise because as I said I had not known the history of the relationship. I know I got off the airplane in Venezuela and in my opening remarks, I said that I was glad to be in this country, that we were so pleased to have this special relationship with Venezuela. Wow! I had been warned against that but that's the worst thing you can say that denotes _____ which is exactly the opposite of what we want to project or the

way we want to feel toward the Latin American countries. Let's see what were the other surprises. But I think that the fact that they really do want their respect, like in the human rights area or the nuclear non-proliferation area. They want to do those things, they want the world to approve of the way they treat their people. It's very important to them, they kept bringing it up to me over and over. And I think those are two things that made such an impression on me.

Q. A lot of people feel that the last First Lady who might have attempted such a trip was perhaps Mrs. Roosevelt. A personal note, what was going through your mind that you spent that last weekend in Georgia with the President and Amy before you took off?

A. I had a lot going through my mind. I took all my work ~~down~~ ^{down} there to study and instead of studying, I went out on a submarine one day and I went fishing one day. That's what was going through my mind, how much I needed to learn before I left. I don't know. I was nervous like I was on weekends when I was at home during the campaign, but the only time that I was really nervous in the campaign was when I was at home thinking about what I was going to do when I got there. And that was a feeling that I had, you know, can I do it, will they talk with me. And I kept thinking that when I know when I get there, it will be alright, but I know when

I first got to Jamaica I went in to see Prime Minister Manley with his wife, whom I had met before. She had come to Georgia on exchange, well it was not exchange probably it was the inaugural flight of Eastern Airlines and she came to Atlanta. And I went to a banquet for her and she presented us with this great painting from Jamaica, which I have on the wall in our house. So I had talked with them. We went into the house and sat down and she said I am going to leave you to talk because I know you want to talk. So she left me alone with the Prime Minister. And I had my over-view of -- this is my first -- I had the things that I was going to say, I didn't have my notebook with me because the meeting was for 3 o'clock in the afternoon, this was before lunch. So, I went over it, I had, pretty well knew that the general foreign policy and the foreign policy as applies to Latin America. I spent almost 2 hours with him, just talking in the first conversation. And then I went upstairs to the Ladies Room with Mary and I wrote her a little note, the only thing I could find was a pack of matches. I've already said everything I know to say to her. And then we went to lunch and it was a small lunch and I guess it must have been, maybe 12 people counting Mary and Bob Pastor and ^{Terry}~~Cary~~ Toddman, just a small working group. And I didn't say very much and Terry and Bob thought that they were doing all the talking, I could tell cause they kept looking at me, but I had already talked, you know, and finally

he looked across the table and we said something about Cuba. We wanted to discuss Cuba with him. And he said all right and he started, just _____ generalities and I said, Mr. Prime Minister, you can be blunt. And with that he just opened up and we stayed oh, 2-1/2 hours for lunch. It was time for the movie to start. So we had some long discussions with him but in that first one if I hadn't had him to help me then I wouldn't have known what I would have done, so that made me even more nervous, I kept thinking maybe I won't know what to do, the next one was Costa Rica. Terry Todman had been in _____ of that and had just left 4 months earlier. So Rudabel was talking with Terry instead of with me to start with until I just opened my notebook with my things written there and started down the list so that after that I felt all right because then he turned to me and started talking to me and we got some good conversations going. He talked to me about Trade, I talked about North-South with all of the countries, but had some fairly good discussions then. Then by the time we got to Ecuador I knew exactly what I wanted to say because I had enough practice. But we got to Ecuador - the had a military government with the 3 generals, 2 generals and and admiral who head the air force and the army and the navy. And we had a long table we had about 35 people sitting around. And here was me and Mary, Bob Pastor, Terry Todman and the ambassador. And he had an outline about what he wanted to talk about so he started and he talked about domestic problems he had, every department on the staff would give me a little review of what they were doing in every domestic situation

and the military and we stayed there for 3 hours, I think, didn't we? And just accomplished almost nothing. He would tell me that I would respond to his remarks and he would nod and then he would go with his next remark, its back and forth, It was distressing, I thought I had learned how and then got there and just was not effective at all. So that night, then I sat between Admiral Poveda and General Duran and we spent the whole evening, I had made a list in the afternoon of things I wanted to talk to them about that I didn't have any satisfaction in the daytime. And I went down that list and had really great discussions with Admiral Poveda and General Duran, at dinner that night. And Peru was, the Peruvian visit was good, I enjoyed Peru. I think one reason was because I really liked Morales Bermudez, we got along well, I told him exactly, I told everyone of them everything I had to tell them without holding back anything, except one. But in one of them they wouldn't let me say everything I knew about one situation. But with the others I did and Morales Bermudez I told him exactly the situations, I told him how we felt about the arms build-up. And then he told me exactly how he felt. It happened in every instance, once they decided that I knew in issues, if you start off in generalities and then you decide, in my overview which I prepared before I left home. Once I talked with them and gave them that information they knew that I understood the issues. And so we -- I think they told me -- they realized, too, that they could talk to me and I could take these things back to Jim. And so I think they told me everything they would have told anybody. Maybe, not Jimmy, but I felt like they told me

things, anything they would have told Jimmy because they knew that I could take these things back to him. I hadn't thought about that at first, that that would be important to them. I should have. But it just didn't occur to me how important that was in the beginning, that they realized that I did know the issues and that I could go straight back to Jimmy and tell him how they felt and Peru also we had a weekend, the first weekend and we worked solid, I had so much to learn that by the time we got through with one and we got on the airplane for the next one, we started studying what we were going to do for the next country and then we would get up like 5:30 in the morning, at 6 o'clock Bob Pastor would come to my room and we would go over all of these things that, with Mary, that I was going to say, so we worked solid in Peru, we had a weekend in one of the most beautiful places I've ever seen, Granja Azul right outside Lima and it just was a good feeling and to show you how important -- and it happened in every case the head of state wanted me to know in detail how they felt about every single issue. Once they knew that I understood they would call people in -- in one place my military aide was called in for 3 hours while they explained to him what else they wanted me to know to take back to Jimmy. He came into my room and went into detail over the situation in the country. Again with me so that I would know exactly, I had things that they wanted me to convey back to Jimmy and I think it was a really good trip. That weekend in Peru, we had time, I had a Sunday with nothing to do, had time to prepare for Brazil and what was the last week - Colombia and Venezuela. So after that

last weekend it was not - the next week was a little more leisurely though none of it was really leisurely but you did know kind of what you wanted to say, but how we feel about them is really important to them. They feel that for so long they've been ignored and that we were not concerned about their problems and I think that if we can just get across to them the fact that we are concerned, we do care what happens in those countries. It means, you cannot imagine how much it means to them to think that we really care about them and their problems. I was very impressed with that.

Q. Imagine ----- with Jamaica, I suppose it would ----- the -----the other countries you ----- can you generalise the attitude of those countries toward the Carter administration's policy?

Cuba was discussed with every single country and almost all of them approve of the United States opening dialogue with Cuba. Even those who might not approve of the Cuban government thought that the best way to really know them was to have an open dialogue with them and so I would say without -- with one exception, maybe -- they all were very pleased that we were opening dialogue with Cuba. We talked about Cuba at length with most of the leaders. Are there any other questions?

I have a lot of other things I would like to do, but some of it I can't.

Q, You said in your remarks the important ----- the accommodations with the leaders, some of the press coverage here

made considerable --- about the reaction you had in San Jose on the people-to-people aspects - the understanding which would help to generate in this country I suppose ----- the concern which you -----about America. Could you tell us what is happening here now that you've returned to complement the official ----- at the more popular level in this country?

Well, I think the fact that I made the speech in San Jose is significant because I talked -- with one of the ladies on the telephone the other day just to -- a conversation with him, and not about any issues, but just a social conversation. And he already had a copy of my speech. So I think the fact that we're bringing Latin America to the attention of the people of our country is important to the Latin American countries. And I think its important, as I said before, for people to understand and be concerned about them. We have - I'm working with Friendship ----- which is not a, its a private organization but its an exchange program and we're planning some exchange trips to the Caribbean and Latin America which I think is important, I know that ^{Pernambuco} Per---, Brazil was ^{a sister} ~~just assistant~~ state to Georgia when ^{Jimmy} Jim was governor and we did the exchange programs with Brazil thats how we -- well, I think we have been interested in Latin America before that because we'd been to Mexico and Central America, but not into South America but that's how we originally became very involved with Brazil. Once you go to a country a couple of times like that in one of those exchange programs, you become interested in the country and every time, I know everytime I read anything about Brazil I'm interested in it, if you just hear it on television you stop

to see what they're saying because you've been there, you have friends there and you want to know, so I think that just the friendships we can develop with these countries is good. I think that the cultural exchanges just talking about Latin America bringing it to the attention of the public. Being interested in them having people like President Perez come here so that attention is focused on them. If you have any other ideas about things we can do I'm open, but one reason that I did that in Latin America and that I did appear on the Today Show was to stimulate and create some interest in the Latin American countries and I think people are more interested in them than we think, just from the reaction that I have had.

Q. Mrs. Carter, you mentioned that ----- had been a sense of neglect in Latin America about the U.S. reaction both government and popular level, going back to your Costa Rica trip, for example, there are things that are very meaningful in terms of self-esteem, I believe the president and almost everyone else emphasized they had just -- here is a country that indeed has no military expenditure but they did, everyone mentioned that ask for a loan from the First City National Bank of Boston for a million dollars to buy instruments for the symphony orchestra. The symphony orchestra there becomes a national institution and given the size of the country. Doesn't this tell us something about a community that takes great pride in these cultural institutions and a very eloquent example of how a democratic society can emphasize these things and tell us something -- even our own community which are constantly

struggling for money for symphony orchestras.

I think that's exactly right. A young man who is, I don't know whether he's a conductor or whether he's just a kind of president, the one who came out on the stage the most of he talked to ----- made the announcement that night that we heard the National Youth Symphony. That they had allocated a million dollars for instruments for the National Youth Symphony. Every child has an opportunity to play in this National Youth Symphony. It's just something really great to see. And to see the people in that country, everybody interested in the arts, everybody, without exception, because they've had the money and well just because they have stressed the arts, I guess they could have had the money and not stressed the arts. But because they have had this great feeling of pride in what they've done in the arts. Its really good to see, and that's another thing that we're going to do, bring that National Youth Symphony here to the White House so that will focus some attention too, on Latin America. Are there other questions? Well I think that you can figure that I thought that it was a good trip. I think that it was important to go to Latin America, that it was important to let the people there know what the goals and priorities of the Carter Administration are. His foreign policy as applied to Latin America. I think it was important to explain first-hand to them his feeling about human rights and nuclear non-proliferation and the issues. I think that just to meet them and develop a personal relationship was good. I think that some of the misperceptions possibly with

a few of the countries were cleared up, put into focus so that we can now go into ----- with the countries. And as I said just the fact that we are interested in them is so important in the Andean area with Peru and Ecuador and Bolivia -- that area there is such a likelihood of war, nobody believes it until you go there and listen to it but and then another thing that happened was that as I went from one country to another I found that the leader in this country was willing to work with the leader in the next country to help solve the problem and then when I would tell the next head of state about these two were going to work together on something then he wanted to cooperate so I think that if they think that we're willing to cooperate with them we can help them solve a lot of their problems and that they really are going to have to work together to solve the problems. I think it was a good trip, I think it was an important trip and I appreciate all the help from the briefers and I hope that those of you that didn't know anymore about Latin America than I knew when I started now know a little bit about it and are interested in it. And I want you to talk about it often. Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

In response to requests about my trip to Latin America, ^{I would like to share with you} ~~here are~~ some highlights and general impressions. ~~that I would like to share with you:~~

But first, the "why" of this trip. Jimmy thought that a trip to Latin America early in his administration was very important for several reasons. First, people in other countries want to know about a new United States President -- who he is, what he stands for. It is the same way with us: when a new leader comes to power in another country, we want to know as much as possible about him. Therefore, Jimmy thought it was important that he send a personal representative to Latin America and the Caribbean to convey to the leaders of these countries a sense of the goals and priorities of the Carter Administration.

Jimmy had made three major speeches on foreign affairs prior to my trip: one before the United Nations, one before the Organization of American States and one at Notre Dame. He felt that his positions, as stated in those speeches, needed to be explained firsthand to the leaders of Latin American and Caribbean nations, particularly those policies which specifically pertained to them. And he very much wanted their frank reaction to his positions on major issues such as nuclear nonproliferation and human rights.

The second reason for my trip was to establish personal relationships between the heads of state in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Carter family. Jimmy wanted me to go because I could be a direct line

of communication between them and himself; they would understand that I was his special emissary and would bring their opinions and concerns and ideas directly back to him.

To prepare for the trip I studied and was briefed for many weeks in two-hour sessions conducted by experts, academicians and officials who are conversant with our foreign policy as it applied ^{to} Latin America and the Caribbean countries. I drew up an overview of our policies and made a list of each point I wanted to cover with the leaders in each country I visited. I raised each point, one by one; they would comment on each point and ~~then~~ ^(then) I would reply to their comments. In ~~every country~~ ^(each of the seven countries) that I visited ~~and there were seven~~ ^{Ecuador} Jamaica, Costa Rica, Peru, ~~Ecuador~~, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela -- ~~we~~ ^{the leaders and I} talked much longer than ^(was originally) scheduled.

My overview stressed ~~three~~ ^{four} points:

-- That we respect the sovereignty and recognize the individuality of each Latin American country and each government in its turn. We recognize that each country is different and therefore our policies must accommodate the differences. Jimmy believes that we have lumped together all of the Latin American countries for too long. We have tended to say that this policy, or that policy, is "our Latin America policy." Jimmy doesn't think that is right, and he recognizes that the Latin American leaders have not appreciated such a patronizing relationship.

That this was Jimmy Carter's attitude, that we recognize the uniqueness of each country made a very favorable impression on ~~them~~ ^{the leaders of these countries}.

-- That Jimmy is committed to the advancement of human rights around the world. I explained that Jimmy's definition of human rights is a broad one, that it does not mean just freedom from political oppression; it also means the right to be fed, to have

clothes, to have a decent place to live. It means social, political and economic rights. I stressed the fact that Jimmy doesn't believe that human rights should be the exclusive concern of the United States but ^{that} it should be a global concern.

- That it is Jimmy's strong concern that we end the spectre of war, that all of the countries of the world must work together to end nuclear proliferation ^{as well as a} ~~and in armaments~~ build up ^{of conventional} arms.
- That Jimmy is committed to work with the developing countries of the world to narrow the gap between the developing countries and the developed countries.

With these things in mind, I would like to give you some impressions of the countries that I visited:

Jamaica was my first stop. It is a beautiful country, ^{and} I enjoyed my nearly nine hours of talks with Prime Minister Manley. He spoke to me in detail about the problems that face his country. ^{is that} He explained his goal ~~for~~ all Jamaicans ^{should} share in the benefits of the country's economic development, ^{and that} ~~to preserve~~ political freedom, ^{be preserved.} Jamaica wants to be independent and yet ^{it} they need massive outside support. I really believe that we must search for ways to cooperate with Jamaica -- on trade matters, particularly, ^(and we should always be aware) because

^{that} the problems they face are typical of those of all of the Caribbean countries.

I believe that we must ~~recognize and~~ be sensitive to Jamaica's pride. It is interesting to note that while I was there, a reporter asked Prime Minister Manley if he was going to ask ^{the U.S.} ~~for~~ for money. He replied that he was not. And he did not.

Costa Rica is a very encouraging country to visit. Costa Rica is a democracy. They have no army. They spend their money on national development, ^(is evident.) and it shows. It is said that 96% of their people are literate. When I was visiting one remarkable school for mentally retarded and deaf children, a Costa Rican teacher told me that every single child in Costa Rica

has a school, even handicapped children. Costa Rica is a wonderful example of what happens when money is not spent on armaments but for development, such as ^{for} an excellent education system.

Costa Rica has been a leader in the human rights area, too. The American Convention on Human Rights was negotiated in San Jose, Costa Rica, in 1969; this convention is an agreement among the members of the Organization of American states that human rights will be respected and guaranteed in their countries. Costa Rica and Columbia were two countries that I visited that had already signed and ratified that agreement. I spoke to all of the Latin American leaders about the American Convention on Human Rights. Prime Minister Manley of Jamaica told me before I left his country that he would sign and ratify it, and that he would encourage other Caribbean countries to do so, as well, at a meeting this summer. Since my trip, Peru has also signed and Venezuela has ratified the agreement.

Ecuador has a military government, but its leaders seem committed to re-establishing a democratic civilian government and they are actually working on specific plans to accomplish this. ^{An} ~~The~~ Ecuadorian leader -- Galo Plaza, -a former Secretary General of the OAS -- is head of the Electoral Tribunal working to bring about a civilian government. He told me that ~~the~~ people of great stature had been appointed to this Tribunal in order to give it credibility. He also told me that Ecuadorians would be voting on a new constitution early next year and that they are now in the process of registering the voters alphabetically, and are already in the "S's".

P → That Ecuador may vote on a President next year in a democratic election is promising news. Still, there is the very real problem of an arms build-up in this entire Andean region.

Peru, my next stop, is bordered by five different countries: Ecuador is one of them. Bolivia is another. ~~Historically~~ Historically, some of these countries in this region have been adversaries. Each country therefore feels it needs a strong defense.

But the leaders of these countries are truly concerned about the arms build-up.

Morales Bermudez (What can we say in particular?) They understand that it is a situation where, if one country arms, the others

feel they must arm. But it was my impression that they would much prefer

to spend the money they now spend ^(national) on arms for the development of their

~~of their~~ countries instead. Many of the officials that I spoke to were quick to agree

that it would be a wonderful thing to spend that money on education, for instance,

and not on arms. ^{But} ~~Still~~, one can see their problem: they have to feel secure.

I explored with them ways to feel secure without the build up of armaments.

I asked them if, possibly, through a strengthened OAS, or through the United

Nations, that we might work together to solve this problem. I believe they are

motivated to try to solve it, and it is therefore important that they understand

that we are truly concerned about them, ~~that we want to help.~~ That Jimmy

takes a very real interest in them, I discovered, make a tremendous difference.

I am optimistic that they are willing to continue to explore these problems

with us in the future.

Brazil was the largest country I visited, both in land area and population. There is a large reservoir of good will in Brazil for the United States; We have historically been friends. The issue that confronts Brazil is one which confronts the whole world: how to have nuclear energy without risking the spread of nuclear explosive capability. Brazil needs nuclear energy; they import nearly 80 per cent of their oil. I explained to their leaders that we want them to have nuclear energy because we fully recognize that they need it, but we hope they could have it without the reprocessing facility which would give them the nuclear explosive capability.

Latin America has the opportunity to be a model for the whole world, and I discussed this with the leaders whom I met. Latin America could be a nuclear weapons free zone. There is an agreement called the Tlateloco Treaty which, if put into effect, would bring this about.

Most of the countries I visited have signed that treaty. Jimmy signed it the day before I left for Latin America. It means nuclear weapons will not be deployed from that area. Brazil has signed, too, but with conditions. I talked to President Geisel ^(of Brazil) about this -- about how we hoped that Brazil would waive these conditions.

Colombia, like Costa Rica, is a democracy. We have much in common with the Colombians. Lately, we and Colombia have had a serious problem with drug trafficking. We had a similar problem with Mexico which has greatly improved because our governments have cooperated in trying to stop the exchange across borders of illicit drugs. I spoke ^(frankly with) to the President of Colombia, ^{Lopez Michelson}

Lopez-Michelson, frankly about the drug problem and he agreed that this is a mutual concern which calls for ~~the~~ increased efforts on the part of both our countries.

Venezuela was the last country I visited. Venezuela is a friend and ally and I had a very good visit with President Perez there. Venezuela is working In fact, Venezuela ratified the Amer. Con. on H. R. the day after I left. with us to promote human rights and to halt nuclear proliferation. I was so glad for this opportunity to talk with President Perez because he was scheduled for a State Visit to the United States just a few weeks after my return, and I was able to bring his major concerns back to Jimmy beforehand.

One problem that was raised during my trip ~~was~~ that was of concern ~~to~~ both ^{to} Ecuador and Venezuela is our Trade Act of 1974. ~~Under~~ Under this ^A Act, we give trade preferences to the developing nations for many of their exports, but we exclude the OPEC countries. Ecuador and Venezuela have oil and are members of OPEC. They were thus excluded from the trade preferences even though they did not participate in the oil embargo of 1973 and they resent very much that this exclusion applies to them. I promised to bring this major concern of theirs back to Jimmy, and I did.

In terms of the direct line of communication I was able to provide,
~~In this case particularly,~~ I think my trip to Latin America was timely and ~~was~~ worthwhile. Needless to say, I am not a trained international diplomat; I had not been a serious student of ~~foreign~~ foreign policy before. But as Jimmy's wife, I have taken his message to the public many times in recent years, and it was a special privilege to be his emissary once again on this challenging mission to Latin America. I spoke ~~on~~ on his behalf and I truly believe that the Latin American leaders with whom I spoke appreciated the opportunity to air their views. I hope they saw my visit as a gesture of sincere good will.

and friendship.

I believe that they did. (Because)

I left Latin America with an overwhelming sense of friendship -- lasting friendship -- with my hosts in seven Latin American nations. I left with a feeling that there was a *(deal of)* great willingness to work with us in an open and unrestrained way to solve our individual and mutual problems.

We need to consult with them on matters of finance, trade, technology, investment and development assistance. We need to work closely with them on human rights and maintenance of peace. We need to strengthen our cultural relations. Many Latin American and Caribbean nations have felt neglected by us over the past few years. We are natural neighbors; we should also be natural friends and allies.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

MRS. CARTER'S LATIN AMERICAN TRIP

[Redacted]

0:00

How we feel about them is really important to them. They feel that for so long they've been ignored, and that we really are not concerned with their problems. And, ah, I think if we can just get across to them the fact that we are concerned. We DO care what happens in those countries. It means - you cannot imagine how much it means to them to think that we really care about them and their problems.

0:27

I was, I was, I was very impressed with that.

(FREEZE)

MRS. CARTER'S TRIP

NARRATION OVER OPENING MONTAGE

There had never been a diplomatic journey quite like this one.

On May 30th, Mrs. Rosalynn Carter said goodbye to President Carter and their daughter Amy.

For two weeks she ^{made} a twelve-thousand mile journey through seven countries in the Caribbean and Latin America. It was a good-will trip -- and a substantive, working trip, too.

In each country, the wife of the President of the United States met with the people -- and with their leaders...

in Jamaica....Costa Rica....Ecuador....Peru.... Brazil....Colombia....Venezuela.

Arriving back in Washington, Mrs. Carter was welcomed by her family. She reported to the President on the entire trip...and later she spoke to the senior White House staff, and the people who had helped her prepare for her mission.

Jimmy thought a trip to Latin America at this time was very important for several reasons. And the first reason was that in the beginning of a new administration, everybody wants to know about the new President. Who he is, and what he stands for. It's the same way with us when there's a new leader, ah, that comes to power in another country, we want to know who that leader is. And we want to know about him. And Jimmy thought it was very important that a personal representative go to the Caribbean and Latin America at this time, ah, and convey to the leaders of these countries a sense of the goals and priorities of the Carter Administration.

00:36

He had made three major speeches on foreign affairs. One before the United Nations, one before the Organization of American States, and one at Notre Dame. And these speeches needed to be explained, his positions needed to be explained, first hand, to the leaders of the countries in the Caribbean and Latin America. And also his position on the major issues - such as, ah, nuclear nonproliferation, human rights - and he wanted their frank views of his speeches. He wanted their reactions to his positions.

1:11

And then another point was that, if I went, I could establish a personal relationship between the heads of state and my family. And that was the reason Jimmy thought it was important for me to go. Ah . . .

1:25

When I went into speak with the leaders of the countries, I had this notebook with me. And I explained to the leaders Jimmy's policy, and, ah, so it really was interesting and we talked in depth about all of the issues but these are the main themes of our foreign policy as applied to Latin America and the Caribbea . . . the Caribbean. This is what I said to them.

1:51

The first is a respect for the sovereignty and a recognition of the individuality of all of the governments.

That really did make a great impression on them, and I think it's so important because just the countries that I went to - everyone is different, and they have different problems that are . . . peculiar to those countries, and it's, and it's time that we recognized that they are different.

2:13 —————
- And then, human rights.

We're committed to the advancement of human rights throughout the world, and Jimmy's definition of human rights was a broad one. It does not mean just freedom from political oppression. It means the right to be, ah, fed, to have clothes, to have a decent place to live. Political, social and economic rights. And, also, Jimmy doesn't believe that it's just our concern. But it's a global concern, and we have to work with many countries in the world to assure, ah, the basic human rights of all people everywhere.

2:49 —————
The third is to end the spectre of war and waste of armaments - nuclear and conventional. And I explained to them Jimmy's policy on armaments - nuclear armaments and conventional armaments. And then a commitment to work with these, ah, ah, with the Developing Countries in the world to narrow the gap between the Developing Countries and the Developed Countries.

And, so, with these things in mind, I'd like to give you some impressions of the countries I visited.

3:20 ¹⁸ Jamaica was the first country, and it's a beautiful country. ²¹ And I enjoyed my visit there, and my meetings with, ah, Prime Minister Manley. ¹⁹ (As I said) I had many, many hours of discussion with him. Alone and with other people. ^{20A} And he talked ~~with~~ ^{to} me in detail about the problems that face his country.

^{20B} He explained to me his belief in Democratic Socialism, and he said that it would not change. ²¹ And that all Jamaicans should share in the benefits of the country's economic development, ^{JACAM} and that political freedom must be preserved. He made that point to me over and over.

Costa Rica was the next country. Costa Rica is a democracy. They have no army. This is something that I stressed everywhere that I went, in Latin America, that if, if you didn't, ah, ah, have to have armaments and spend so much money on armaments, then, ah, the money could go for the development of the country. And Costa Rica is a good example of this.

²² Their educational system is excellent. ³ In fact, some people say that 96% of, ah, their people are literate. ⁶

23 And we heard the National Youth Symphony, ah, . . . every
child has an opportunity to play in this National Youth
Symphony, and, ah, it just is something that's really
great to see. ^{14 CAM} And

Costa Rica has been a very important leader in the human rights area. The, the American Convention on Human Rights has negotiated in San Jose in 1969. And this convention is an agreement among the members of the Organization of American States that human rights will be respected and guaranteed in their countries.

Costa Rica and Columbia were the two countries of those that I visited that had already signed and ratified the Agreement. I spoke to all of the leaders about this. Prime Minister Manley called me in the next day and told me that, ah, he would sign and ratify the American Convention, and that he was going in July to a meeting of the CARECOM (?) countries, and he would bring it up with those countries and, hopefully, they would all sign and ratify.

I had ^{good} discussions in Ecuador and Peru about the American Convention. And Venezuela announced a day after I left that they had ratified the American Convention.

²⁵ Ecuador and Peru are two countries which now have military governments, ²⁶ but which are committed to re-establishing ²⁷ democratic governments. And civilian ²⁸ governments. They're both working on these plans, and that ²⁹ was really interesting to me to, ah, be in Ecuador and to talk to Gallo Plaza, who is the head of the Committee for ³⁰ bringing about a civilian government. They appointed people to this committee to work on it with great stature in the country to give it ^{CAM} credibility, and I really believe that they are, plan very soon to have a democratic and civilian government. ³¹ In fact, they told me that they were going to be voting, ah, on a Constitution early next year.

And Peru was - ³² the Peruvian visit, ah, was good. I, I enjoyed Peru. I think it, one reason was, ah, I really liked Morales Bermudez ^(S). We got along well. I told him exactly . . . I told everyone of them everything that I had to tell them with no - without holding back anything.

³³ Morales Bermudez - I told him exactly the situations. ³ I told him how we felt about the arms build up. ⁴

⁶ And then he told me exactly how he felt. Once I talked to them, and gave them that information. They knew that I understood the issues.

~~me~~ and they realized, too, that they could talk to me and I could take these things back to Jimmy.

³³ In Peru, I visited some experiment stations. ³⁴ Ah -
 An . . . one, ah, experiment³⁵ . . . with potatoes. Thousands
 of different potatoes. And they told me that they could
 take a starving child, ³⁶ one that couldn't eat anything,
 couldn't keep anything on its stomach,
 and feed that
 child potatoes, and the potato - something about the consistency
 of it - coated the stomach, and that in just a very short
 while, the child would be healthy again. ^{CAM}

But what . . . struck me was to go to, to Peru
 and see people there concerned about the hungry world. Ah -
 This area is a very troubled area.
 And some of these countries have historically been adversaries.
 And so each country feels that they have to have a strong defense.
 And when one arms, then the others have to arm, and we are
 concerned about the arms build up.

The leaders of these countries are really struggling
 with this problem, and I believe that they are, I believe that
 they are sincere and very concerned about it. And I believe

that they would much prefer to spend their money on the development of the countries.

One, one official said to me at dinner - we had, I had some of my best discussions at dinner because, ah, the meetings were not formal, and I was always sitting with the leaders, and, ah, one of them said to me that he'd had misperceptions about Jimmy's position, but that when I came down and told them that none of his policies were directed at a particular country, but that he really thought, as I said in the beginning, that if they did not have to spend their money on armaments, that they could develop the country. He said, "Do you know? I agree with that 100%. If we could just spend the money that we have on education in our country instead of on buying arms, it would be the greatest thing that ever happened."

[37]

~~☒~~ ?

there's a large reserve of good will in Brazil for, the United States. We've historically been friends, and, ³⁹ -- the people like our people. the issue that confronts Brazil, ⁴⁰ is one which confronts the whole world. How to have nuclear energy - without risking the spread of nuclear explosive capability. ⁴¹ The Brazilians need the nuclear energy.

(They import more than 80% of their oil.) And, and, ah, and we want them to have this energy, and^{U2} I explained this to, to their leaders - that we want them to have the nuclear energy because we do realize their great need. But we hoped that they could have it without the reprocessing facility, which would give them the nuclear explosive capability.

Latin America has the opportunity to be a model for the whole world. Ah - A nuclear weapons free zone. And there's an agree . . . agreement called "The TLATELOLCO Treaty," which, if put into effect, would do just that. It would make the Latin American and Caribbean, ah, area a nuclear weapons free zone.

Most of the countries have signed that, ah, Treaty. Jimmy signed it on the day before we left here. We went to St. Simon's a few days before I went on to Latin America. But Jimmy signed that treaty before I left. Ah - Which means that we will not deploy nuclear weapons from that area. But, ah, and Brazil has signed it, but with certain conditions. And, ah, I talked with them about this. We hope that they will waive these conditions. To me, if you have the choice of having nuclear weapons or not having nuclear weapons -

which this gives you - there's just no choice. We have too many in the world already.

~~COLOMBIA & THE DRUG TRAFFIC~~

Colombia is a democracy.² We have much in common and feel ~~very~~, very close to the Colombians.⁴ Right now, we and Colombia have a problem with drug trafficking.⁷ Ah - The drug situation in Mexico has, ah, greatly improved.¹⁰ (Our governments have cooperated) and the work that we've done together is now paying off.¹⁴ And, ah, we need to work NOW with Colombia in the same, ah, spirit of cooperation,¹⁴ and I spoke to, ah, the President very frankly about this situation, and he agreed it was, and is, a mutual concern.

~~VENEZUELA & PRESIDENT PEREZ~~

Venezuela was the last country I visited. STET
 Venezuela is a friend and ally, (and we (just) had a very good, ah, visit (with, ah, ah, the President here) with President PEREZ here)³ Venezuela is working together with us in so many areas - in the promotion of human rights, ah, in halting nuclear proliferation. In fact, President Perez has taken a leadership position among the Developing Countries of the world, and, ah,¹⁰ I talked with him on two different occasions

for long periods of time.)

And we identified these things that he wanted to talk with Jimmy about when he got here. So, we eliminated a lot of

things that they would have had to discuss once he arrived, and I do think that those meetings were very - those meetings that Jimmy had with President Perez were very, ah, fruitful.

~~TS-208~~

Ecuador and Venezuela have oil, and ^{and} members of OPEC. This is something that I had to talk to the ^{leaders} ~~leaders~~ of these countries about. They're excluded from the trade preferences, and even though they did not participate in the oil embargo, and have always been reliable sources of petroleum for us, in fact they kept us supplied with petroleum during the oil embargo of 1973, and ~~there~~ they resent very much that this exclusion applies to them.

(9)

OPEC

11A

We talked about Cuba at length with, ah, most of the leaders. Ah - Even those who, ah, might not approve of, ah, of . . . the Cuban government thought that the best way to, to really know them was to have an opening, an open dialog with them, and, ah, so I, I would say without . . . with one exception maybe, they were all very pleased that we were opening dialog with Cuba.

The Panama Canal Treaty was discussed at every, single stop that I made, in every single country. And I think that that fact alone, ah, is an indication of the importance of that issue - not only to our country and to Panama, but to all of the Latin American countries. And our position on the . . . Canal Treaty I think is a sign - I think the Latin American countries view this as a sign of the sincerity of our country to work with the Latin American and Caribbean countries in, ah, a spirit of mutual respect and cooperation. | ~~_____~~

We share the feeling with Panama, the Caribbean and Latin American countries, ah, that the Panama Canal needs to be kept open, efficiently run, and also neutral to

all the world's, ah, commerce.

I think that, ah, that it was important to go to Latin America. It was important to let the people there ah, know what the goals and priorities of the Carter Administration are. His foreign policy, as applied to Latin America. To explain first hand to them his feeling about human rights and nuclear nonproliferation, and the issues. Ah - I think that, ah, just to meet them, and, and develop the personal relationship was good. Ah - And I think that they feel that we were willing and eager to consult with them on the issues that are not just bilateral issues, but issues that concern their region and the whole world.

We need to consult closely with them on matters such as trade, finance, technology, investment, and development assistance, and we need to work closely with them on our common purposes of human rights, and maintenance of peace. We need to strengthen our cultural relations. As we examine the world and its problems, it's very important to hear the . . . wisdom of our neighbors to the South.

How we feel about them is really important to them. They feel that for so long that they've been ignored and that we're really not concerned with their problems. And, ah, I think if we can just get across to them the fact

that we are concerned. We do care what happens in those countries. It means - you cannot imagine how much it means to them to think that we really care about them and their problems.

I was, I was, I was very impressed with that.

~~Handwritten scribbles~~
S.T.T.

END OF INTERVIEW WITH MRS. CARTER

~~I am aware that many people, in both private and public life, would like a two week trip to Latin America. In response to the numerous requests to know more about my recent trip to Latin America,~~
 I've received since my return on ~~June 12~~ June 12, here are some highlights and general impressions that I would like to share with you.

^{But} First, the "why" of this trip. Jimmy thought that a trip to Latin America ^{early in his administration} just ~~at this time~~ was very important for several reasons. First, ^{at the} ~~the~~ people ^{in the country} ~~beginning of a new Administration,~~ everybody wants to know about ^a the new U.S.

President [^] who he is, what he stands for. ~~It is the same way with us: when~~ ^{stet} ~~there is~~ a new leader comes to power in another country we want to know

as much as possible about him. Therefore, Jimmy thought it was important ^(he send) that a personal representative ~~of his go~~ to Latin America and the Caribbean ^{to} and convey to the leaders of these countries a sense of the goals and priorities of the Carter Administration.

Jimmy had made three major speeches on foreign affairs: one before the United Nations, one before the Organization of American States and one at Notre Dame. ^{He Jimmy felt that} His positions, as stated in these speeches, needed to be

explained firsthand to the leaders of Latin American and Caribbean nations, ^{politics} particularly those ~~parts~~ ^{which} specifically pertained to them. And ^{he particularly} ~~Jimmy~~ wanted their frank ^{reaction to} ~~views~~ of his positions on major issues such as nuclear nonproliferation and human rights.

The second reason for my trip was to establish personal relationships between the heads of State in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Carter family. Jimmy wanted me to go because I could be a direct line of communication between them ^{and himself} ~~and himself~~; they would understand that I was ^{his} ~~Jimmy's~~ special emissary and would bring their opinions and concerns ^{and ideas} directly back to him.

more than 40

many weeks
for about 40 hours in ²

To prepare for the trip I studied and was briefed in ~~several~~ two-hour sessions ~~in the weeks before~~ ^{conducted by experts, ~~and~~ academicians + officials ~~and~~ who were} ~~concerning our foreign policy and it applied~~ ^(relevant with) to Latin America and the Caribbean countries. ^{I drew up an overview of our} I made a list of each point ^{for each country, I would ~~and~~ I raised each} and I wanted to cover with the leaders ~~in these countries, and I took the points~~ ^{one by one.} ~~They would comment on each point and then I would reply to their comments.~~ ^{print, one by one} In every country that I visited -- and there were seven: Jamaica, Costa Rica, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela -- ^{we talked} ~~that there was~~ ^{for my talks with} ~~an hour or an hour and a half scheduled to talk to each leader,~~ ^{much longer than had been} but as it turned out, ~~and I was so happy that it did,~~ ^{we ended up talking for two and a half to three hours, in each case.} ^{scheduled.}

^{My} ~~review~~ ^{stressed three points:}
The major points that I covered are as follows:

- That we respect their sovereignty and recognize their individuality of each ^{L/A} country and each government in turn. We recognize that ~~each~~ ^{each} country is different and therefore our policies ~~toward each~~ ^{must ~~each~~ accommodate these differences.} Jimmy believes that we have lumped ^{together} all of the Latin American countries ~~together~~ for too long. We have tended to say that this policy, or that policy, is "our Latin America policy." Jimmy doesn't think that is right, and he recognizes ^{that the Latin American leaders do not appreciate it. ~~that~~ ~~we~~ ~~have~~ ~~not~~ ~~appreciated~~ such a patronizing relationship.} ^{and how} That this was Jimmy Carter's attitude, that we ~~were going to~~ recognize the uniqueness of ~~every~~ ^{each} country made a great impression on ^{very favorable} them.
- ~~Human Rights~~ ^{Human Rights}
That Jimmy is committed to the advancement of human rights around the world. I explained that Jimmy's definition of human rights is a broad one, that it does not mean just freedom from political ~~oppression~~ ^{oppression}; it also means the right to be fed, to have clothes, to have a decent place to live. It means social, political and economic rights. I stressed the fact that Jimmy doesn't believe that human rights should be the exclusive concern of the United States but that it should be a global concern, ~~he~~ ^{he} believes that we have to work with many countries in the world on these concerns.
- That it is Jimmy's strong concern that we end the spectre of war ~~and~~ ~~waste~~ ^{and} that all of the countries of the world must work together ~~to~~ ^{to} end ~~against~~ ^{an} nuclear proliferation and armaments build up.

- That Jimmy is committed to work with the developing countries of the world to narrow the gap between the developing countries and the developed countries.

With these things in mind, I would like to give you some impressions of the countries that I visited.

Jamaica was my first stop. It is a beautiful country. I enjoyed my ^{nearly nine hours} meetings ~~with Prime Minister Manley. I had many hours of discussion with him alone~~ ^{both} ~~and in groups.~~ He spoke to me in detail about the problems ~~that~~ ^{goal for} that face his country. He explained his belief in ~~democratic socialism, that all Jamaicans~~ ^{to} ~~should share in the benefits of the country's economic development, that~~ ^{to preserve} political freedom ~~must be preserved.~~ Jamaica wants to be independent and yet they need massive outside support. ~~Jamaica has tremendous problems but I really~~ ^{-- on trade matters, particularly --} believe that we must search for ways to cooperate with Jamaica because the problems they face are typical of those of all of the Caribbean countries.

I believe that ~~We must recognize~~ ^(while I was there,) ~~and be sensitive to Jamaica's pride. It is interesting to note that~~ ^{one} ~~reporter asked Prime Minister Manley if he was going to ask me for money. He replied that he was not, and indeed he did not.~~

Costa Rica ~~was my second stop and it is a very compatible,~~ encouraging country ~~for an American~~ to visit. Costa Rica is a democracy. They have no army. They spend their money on national development, and it shows. It is said that 96% of their people are literate. When I was visiting ^{one remarkable} a school for mentally retarded and deaf children, ~~which was very impressive,~~ a Costa Rican teacher told me that every single child in Costa Rica has a school, even ^(children.) the handicapped. ^{When money is not spent on armaments but for} Costa Rica is wonderful example of what happens ^{e.g. ~~to~~ an excellent educational system} to national development ~~if money is not spent on armaments.~~ For one thing, you get an excellent educational system. ~~(I liked to stress that point in my further travels --~~

This must be re done - talk about Ecuador, then Peru!

necessary? kid saying this?

what & fine things can result for a country whose first priority is national and human development, not the acquiring of arms.

Costa Rica has been a leader in the human rights area, too. The American Convention on Human Rights was negotiated in San Jose, Costa Rica, in 1969; and this convention is an agreement among the members of the Organization of American States that human rights will be respected and guaranteed in their countries. Costa Rica and Columbia were two countries of those that I visited that had already signed and ratified that agreement. I spoke to all of the Latin American leaders about the American Convention on Human Rights. Prime Minister Manley of Jamaica told me before I left his country that he would sign and ratify it, and that we would encourage other Caribbean countries to do so, as well, at a meeting this summer.

get out - all wrong - creates this to all wrong - the files

Gods! Ecuador!

Since my trip, Peru has also signed & Ecuador Venezuela ratified etc.

Peru, which was my third stop, is bordered by five different countries; Ecuador is one of them, Bolivia is another. Some of these countries have been

adversaries; each country therefore feels it has to ~~be~~ have a strong defense. This But I had great discussions with Admiral Poveda, General Duran, Morales Bermudez. is a troubled area. Ecuador, like the fourth country I visited, has a military government, as does ~~address~~ Peru. But their leaders seem committed to re-establishing

we got along well. They realized I understood the issues in Peru and understood how they felt. We spoke candidly and in detail. Just the fact that I could convey Jimmy's personal concern about them, I think, caused them to open up to me at some length.

democratic, civilian governments. They are actually working on plans to accomplish this end. In Ecuador, ~~in a discussion with the man~~ official who is head of the committee for ~~being~~ bringing about a civilian government, I was told that (many well known) people of great stature had been appointed to this committee in order to give it credibility. I was told that (Ecuadorians) were going to be voting on a constitution early next year, that they are now in the process of registering the voters -- alphabetically -- ~~and~~ are already in the "S's".

That Ecuador may vote on a President next year in a ~~first~~ democratic

election is ^{promising} very good news. Still, there is the very real problem of the arms build-up ^{and} The leaders of these countries are truly concerned ~~6666~~ about it. They understand that it is a situation where, if one country arms, the others feel they must arm. ~~They are aware of the volatile nature of this situation.~~ ^{But} And it was my impression that they would much prefer to spend the money ~~now spent~~ ^{they now spend} on arms for the development of their countries ^{instead.} Many ^{Officials} ~~people~~ that I spoke to were quick to agree that it would be a wonderful thing ^{that} ~~for instance, and~~ to spend money on education, ^{for instance, and} not on arms. Still, one can see their problem: they have to feel secure. I ~~discussed~~ ^{explored} with them ways to feel secure without the build-up of armaments. I asked them if, possibly, through a strengthened OAS, or through the United Nations, that we might work together to solve this problem. I believe they are motivated ~~to do so,~~ ^{try to solve it,} ~~but~~ ^{and} it is ^{therefore} important that they understand that we are truly concerned about them, that we want to help. ^{I discovered,} That Jimmy takes a very real interest in them ^{are willing to continue} makes a tremendous difference. ~~to them.~~ I am optimistic that they ~~will~~ explore these problems with us in the future.

One problem that was raised ^{during} my trip that is understandaly of great concern to both Ecuador and Venezuela is our Trade Act of 1974. Under this ^{trade preferences} act, we give ~~(advantages)~~ to the developing countries ⁶⁹ for many of their exports, but we exclude the OPEC countries. ~~6666~~ Ecuador and Venezuela have oil and are members ~~of OPEC.~~ of OPEC. They were excluded from the trade preferences even though they did not participate in the oil embargo and have always been reliable sources of petroleum ~~for~~ for us. In fact, they kept us supplied with petroleum during the oil embargo of 1973 and they resent very much that this exclusion applies to them. I promised ~~them~~ ^{of theirs} to bring this ^{and I did.} major concern back to Jimmy.

Put this in Venezuela part at end

Brazil was the fifth and largest country I visited, both in land and population. There is a large reservoir of good will in Brazil for the United States. We have historically been friends. The issue that confronts Brazil is one which confronts the whole world: how to have nuclear energy without risking the spread of nuclear explosive capability. ~~The~~ Brazil needs nuclear energy; they import nearly 80 per cent of their oil. ~~We also explained that I~~ explained to their leaders that we want them to have nuclear energy because ^{fully} we recognize that they ~~do~~ need it, but we hope they could have it without the reprocessing facility which would give them the nuclear explosive capability.

I

Latin America has the opportunity to be a model for the whole world, and I discussed this with the leaders whom I met. Latin American could be a nuclear weapons free zone. There is an agreement called the ^{Tlatelco} Treaty which, ^{if} put into effect, would bring this about.

Most of the countries ^{I visited} have signed that treaty. Jimmy signed it the day before I left for Latin America. It means ~~that we will not deploy~~ nuclear weapons ^{will not be deployed} from that area. Brazil has signed, too, but with conditions. I talked to President Gisele about this, about how we hoped that ~~that~~ Brazil would waive these conditions.

Colombia, ^{on the trip} the second to the last stop ^{is}, like Costa Rica, a Democracy.

We have much in common with the Colombians. Lately, we and Colombia have ^{serious} had a problem with drug trafficking, ^(I'll explain, we had a similar problem with, what is it?) The drug situation in Mexico ^{which has} ^{because} has greatly improved ^(what does that mean?). Our governments have cooperated ^{in trying to stop the ~~that~~ exchange across borders of ~~street drugs~~ HOW?)} and the work that we have done together is now paying off. I spoke to the ^{Lopez-Michelso} ^{frankly} the drug problem President of Colombia about ~~this~~ and he agreed that this is a mutual concern ^{call for ^{the} increase efforts} of both our countries ~~on which we will continue to cooperate.~~

Venezuela was the last country I visited. Venezuela is a friend and ally and I had a very good visit with President Perez there. Venezuela is working

with us ^{to} ~~in the promotion of~~ human rights and ^{to} ~~in~~ halting nuclear proliferation.

We identified ^{ISSUES} ~~things~~ that he wanted to ^{discuss} talk with Jimmy ~~about~~ on his recent ^{upcoming} visit to the United States, just ~~_____~~ ^{I had returned from} weeks after my ~~visit to~~ Venezuela.

~~By~~ By the time President ~~Pfe~~ Perez arrived ^{in the United States,} he and Jimmy already felt well acquainted ^{and in tune with each other} since I had been able to bring ^{back} so many of President Perez' concerns and priorities to Jimmy beforehand.

In this sense, particularly, ^{timely and} I think my trip to Latin America was worthwhile. ~~and~~ ~~been a serious student of~~ Needless to say, I am not a trained international diplomat; I have ~~not studied~~ foreign

policy before. But as Jimmy's wife ~~and co-campaigner over the years,~~ I ^{and absorb} have learned a lot. I have learned ~~to listen as well as to hear;~~ I have learned to translate Jimmy's hopes and dreams for this country and for the world and I have been able to speak with some authority about his policies and beliefs.

I have ^{taken} helped ~~take~~ his message to the public many times ^{in recent years;} and ^{it} was a special privilege ~~and yes, pleasure~~ to be his emissary ^{once} again on this ^{challenging} ~~fascinating~~ personal mission to Latin America. I spoke ^{on} in his behalf and I truly believe that the Latin American leaders ^{with} to whom I spoke ~~under stood~~ this and appreciated the opportunity to air their views. I ^{hope} ~~think~~ they saw my visit as a

gesture of ^{Sincere} ~~great~~ good will and friendship, ~~which indeed it was.~~ ~~666~~ Certainly, their response to my visit and to our discussions was thoroughly cordial, and

open and trusting. Sometimes, the mere fact of communication ^{after a period of non-communication, can result in} on a person-to-person basis ~~has~~ implications for better trust and understanding among nations.

That is what Jimmy sought; that is what I think I helped ^{to} accomplish.

I left Latin America with an overwhelming sense of friendship -- lasting

In fact Venezuela ratified the American Convention on Human Rights the day after I left.

redo sentence explain what happened.

friendship -- with my hosts in seven Latin American nations. I left with a feeling that there was a great willingness to work with us in an open and unrestrained way to solve our individual ~~problems~~ and ~~our~~ mutual problems.

And ~~we~~ ^{they} will work as equals with us. ~~The~~ ~~idea~~ ~~of~~ ~~paternalism~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ part of the United States must be a thing of the past if we are to achieve the best for all people ^{and} if every nation is to have full self-respect. This is so important.

We all need to consult with each other not just on bilateral issues but ^{on} issues that concern the whole world. We need to consult with them on matters of finance, trade, technology, investment and development assistance. We need to work closely with them on human rights and maintenance of peace. We need to strengthen our cultural relations. Many Latin American and Caribbean nations have felt neglected by us over the past few years. ^{Yet.} ~~We have a stake in their future just as they have a stake in ours.~~ ^{This has always been so, but not always properly} We are natural neighbors; we should also be natural friends and allies.

acknowledged.

I am grateful to Jimmy for trusting me to bring his concerns to the governments ^(and the Caribbean.) and the people of Latin America. I am grateful for the warm reception I received in every one of the seven countries I visited. I will be especially grateful if the dialogue I helped open will ~~be~~ ^{note of} continue into the future with the same ^{note of} hopefulness and ~~the~~ ^{note of} optimism ~~in~~ which it began.

And now for the pallid fally pull....

SUMMARY SCHEDULE
(Local Times Throughout)

Monday 5/30/77	Tuesday 5/31/77 - Continued	Thursday 6/2/77 - Continued
<p>7:00 a.m.: Departure Washington</p> <p>9:50 a.m.: Departure Georgia</p> <p>12:30 p.m.: Arrival Kingston</p> <p>1:05 p.m.: Meeting with PM Manley and Working Lunch</p> <p>4:05 p.m.: Courtesy Call on Gov. Gen. and Mrs. Glasspole</p> <p>4:40 p.m.: Tour and Reception at Embassy Residence</p> <p>8:30 p.m.: Buffet Supper with PM and Mrs. Manley</p>	<p>3:55 p.m.: Tour of Centro Cultural</p> <p>7:20 p.m.: Reception at National Theater</p> <p>Wednesday 6/1/77</p> <p>9:15 a.m.: Visit to Marta Savorio</p> <p>10:20 a.m.: Visit to Supreme Electoral Tribunal</p> <p>11:15 a.m.: Press Conference and Luncheon at Hotel Cariari</p> <p>1:10 p.m.: Departure San Jose</p> <p>4:10 p.m.: Arrival Quito</p> <p>4:45 p.m.: Meeting with Embassy Staff and American Community</p>	<p>3:30 p.m.: Call on Supreme Court at Palace of Justice</p> <p>4:00 p.m.: Meeting at Legislative Palace</p> <p>4:30 p.m.: Visit to Working Boys Center</p> <p>8:15 p.m.: Visit to La Compania Church</p> <p>8:30 p.m.: Banquet at Presidential Palace</p>
<p>Tuesday 5/31/77</p>		<p>Friday 6/3/77</p>
<p>9:45 a.m.: Visit to Bernard Lodge Workers Cooperative</p> <p>11:00 a.m.: Press Conference at Jamaica House</p> <p>12:30 p.m.: Departure Kingston</p> <p>12:30 p.m.: Arrival San Jose</p> <p>2:25 p.m.: Meeting with PM Facio</p> <p>2:50 p.m.: Talks with President Oduber</p>	<p>Thursday 6/2/77</p> <p>9:10 a.m.: Courtesy Call on For. Min. Salvador</p> <p>9:40 a.m.: Meeting at Presidential Palace</p> <p>1:25 p.m.: Informal Lunch at Embassy Residence</p>	<p>9:45 a.m.: Departure Quito</p> <p>11:45 a.m.: Arrival Lima</p> <p>12:20 p.m.: Meeting with Mission Personnel</p> <p>3:30 p.m.: Meeting with President Bermudez</p> <p>8:30 p.m.: Dinner Hosted by Pres. and Mrs. Bermudez</p> <p>Saturday 6/4/77</p> <p>9:40 a.m.: Meeting with American Community Leaders</p>
<p>WASHINGTON - GEORGIA - KINGSTON - SAN JOSE</p>	<p>SAN JOSE - QUITO</p>	<p>QUITO - LIMA</p>

SUMMARY SCHEDULE
(Continued)

Saturday 6/4/77 - Continued	Wednesday 6/8/77	Friday 6/10/77 - Continued
10:15 a.m.: Tour of La Molina and Press Conference 12:05 p.m.: Arrival Granj Azul	9:30 a.m.: Departure Brasilia 11:45 a.m.: Arrival Recife	3:30 p.m.: Arrival Caracas 4:30 p.m.: Arrival La Vineta
Sunday 6/5/77	Thursday 6/9/77	5:05 p.m.: Ceremony at the Pantheon
Private Time All Day	10:00 a.m.: Departure Recife	5:30 p.m.: Meeting with President Perez
Monday 6/6/77	2:10 p.m.: Arrival Bogota	Saturday 6/11/77
9:00 a.m.: Departure Granj Azul 3:45 p.m.: Arrival Brasilia 5:15 p.m.: Meeting with PM Silveira 8:00 p.m.: Reception for Brazilian Officials	3:00 p.m.: Tree Planting Ceremony at Centro Colombo-Americano 3:40 p.m.: Meeting with Embassy Employees 6:30 p.m.: Champagne Reception at Presidential Palace 7:45 p.m.: Informal Buffet Supper	9:30 a.m.: Briefing at La Casona 11:00 a.m.: Tour of Social Action Project 2:30 p.m.: Press Conference and Meetings at Circulo Militar 8:30 p.m.: Dinner at La Casona
Tuesday 6/7/77	Friday 6/10/77	Sunday 6/12/77
10:25 a.m.: Visit to Palacio Planalto 11:40 a.m.: Courtesy Calls at National Congress 3:15 p.m.: Hotel Nacional Press Conference 8:15 p.m.: Dinner at Palacio da Alvorado	10:00 a.m.: Visit to Metal-Mechanical Training Center 11:00 a.m.: Meeting at San Carlos Palace 1:00 p.m.: Departure Bogota	9:30 a.m.: Second Meeting with President Perez 12 Noon: Departure Caracas 4:20 p.m.: Arrival Washington
LIMA - GRANJ AZUL - BRASILIA	BRASILIA - RECIFE - BOGOTA	CARACAS - WASHINGTON

Lewis School
de la Cruz County, ga

\$12,000

10 kids

2 teachers

Dr. Horton

Spec Ed program

~~15 kids - 10 girls - white
10 boys - "~~

more related - "

Johnson Creek - motto - steady

8:15 re Vasco
Civic League
met for 2 minutes
Mr. Kelday -
6 women

~~Kelday~~
Received them - heard
letter to deliver
She has not seen
letter -
Nor is aware of
book -

ARRIVAL STATEMENT: ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE - JUNE 12

I've had a lot of arrival ceremonies in the last couple of weeks, but it's always good to be back.

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SECRETARY OF STATE, DISTINGUISHED AMBASSADORS:

I BRING YOU THE BEST WISHES OF THE PEOPLE OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN. ES UN PLACER ESTAR AQUI

THAT IS THE WAY I HAVE BEEN DOING IT, AND I COULDN'T RESIST.

THIS MORNING IN A CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT PEREZ, HE SAID THAT JIMMY'S PAN AMERICAN DAY SPEECH AND MY VISIT ^{had opened up} ~~SIGNIFY~~ SIGNIFY A NEW PATH ~~HAS OPENED~~ IN ~~THE~~ INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS. INSTEAD OF THE PATERNALISM WHICH HAS CHARACTERIZED OUR ATTITUDE IN THE PAST, WE ARE NOW EAGER TO DEVELOP MORE BALANCED AND NORMAL AND EQUAL RELATIONSHIPS.

ON THIS NEW PATH, I HAVE FOUND FRIENDSHIP AND GOODWILL. I HAVE FOUND AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATING TO DEAL WITH THE *They love you in LA Jimmy*

-2-

IMPORTANT ISSUES WHICH CONCERN ALL OUR PEOPLE: HUMAN RIGHTS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION, AND ARMS CONTROL. I THINK WE HAVE MADE SOME PROGRESS ON ALL OF THESE AREAS. MORE THAN WHAT I HOPED FOR.

Now, I'M LOOKING FORWARD TO CONVEYING ALL THIS INFORMATION TO JIMMY. I, TOO, PLAN TO CONSULT CLOSELY ^{WITH HIM} ON A REGULAR BASIS.