

**Rosalynn Carter's Trip to Puerto Rico, 10/11/77**

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# United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES  
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

RODERICK W. BEATON  
PRESIDENT

August 2, 1977

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

Dear Mrs. Carter:

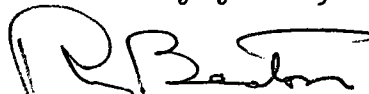
I am most pleased that you are able to accept our invitation to address the Tuesday, October 11 luncheon session of the 18th Annual Conference of UPI Editors and Publishers at Cerromar Beach Hotel in Puerto Rico.

Using the Caribbean as a background, this year's conference will deal mainly with U.S. relations with its Latin American and Caribbean neighbors. We, of course, are interested in learning your impressions of your recent trip to Latin America. We anticipate an attendance of more than 500 editors and publishers and their ladies from the U.S., Europe, Latin America and Canada.

The Tuesday luncheon will follow panel discussions on legalized gambling and Third World news coverage, and an address by former Puerto Rican Governor Rafael Hernandez Colon. We have scheduled a reception in the Foyer Grande at 11:45 a.m., lunch in the Salon Cerromar at 12:15, followed by your address at approximately 1:15. We do hope you will entertain questions from our delegates following your prepared remarks.

Again, all of us at UPI are extremely pleased with your acceptance. Our program chairman, Debbie Nolan of this office, is the person who should be contacted by your staff regarding the details of your appearance.

Sincerely yours,



R. W. Beaton

RWB/ah

# United Press International

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NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

GRANT DILLMAN

VICE PRESIDENT  
AND

WASHINGTON MANAGER  
315 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004  
(PHONE 202-393-3430)

July 29, 1977

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

Dear Mrs. Carter:

We are delighted that you will be able to address a luncheon session of the 1977 meeting of United Press International Editors and Publishers (Edicon) in Puerto Rico Tuesday, October 11. Our President, Roderick W. Beaton, will write you shortly with details.

I can tell you, however, that our annual meetings attract between 400 and 500 editors and publishers and their wives. Newspapers represented offer a cross-section of U.S. journalism, ranging from big metropolitan publications to small and medium-sized dailies. Given the locale, we also anticipate a strong contingent of Latin American and other foreign newspapers this year.

Our sessions will be held at the Carromar Beach Hotel at Dorado Beach a few miles west of San Juan. For the information of the Secret Service, arrangements are in charge of Debbie Nolan at our New York headquarters in the Daily News Building. Her telephone number is (212) MU 2-0400.

Ours is a lively and friendly group and, in keeping with that spirit, our meetings tend to be relatively informal. We welcome your thoughts about the format but we particularly hope you will entertain questions from the floor following your prepared remarks.

Obviously there will be an airport welcoming ceremony in which we will cooperate in every way possible. Also please let us know what else we can do to make your stay in Puerto Rico more enjoyable.

Again, all of us in UPI are delighted with your acceptance. We will delay any formal announcement, of course, until your office is ready to release the information.

Warmest regards,

*Grant Dillman*  
Grant Dillman

I'm glad to be here again  
in P.R. I came once with  
my husband when he was  
Gov. of Ga. We came to a  
national Gov's Conf — and  
on that visit we were  
able to travel over  
your beautiful island.

This time I've come  
to another convention.  
I've come to speak to  
the UPI editors about  
the problems & opportunities  
of the Caribbean —

I'm glad they chose  
PR as the site for their  
convention because it

Has given me the oppor-  
to visit with you  
I hopefully learn <sup>more</sup> of  
the issues that are  
of foremost interest to  
you.

Es un gran placer  
para mi estar aquí  
otra vez en su  
hermosa isla.  
Muchas gracias por  
su recepción tan

---

Asopao  
Trofongo

Estoy muy contenta de estar aquí  
con Uds. Les traigo <sup>Uds.</sup> saludos  
de mi esposo. Lo siento mucho  
que el y Amy no estén conmigo.  
Espero que en una próxima  
visita ellos puedan venir también.  
Muchas gracias por sus  
bienvenidos.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

EMBARGO - 12 noon October 11, 1977

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Remarks to UPI Conference of Editors and Publishers - Rosalynn Carter

Puerto Rico - October 11, 1977

Thank you. I love your choice of a convention site. San Juan sets the perfect mood for reflecting on relationships between the Caribbean and Latin America and the United States today. Jimmy and I have had a long-term interest in all the countries of the Americas. We have studied Spanish and have read about the region for years.

And I feel very lucky to have been the first Presidential emissary from the new Administration to Latin America and the Caribbean. As you know, I visited seven countries in June. And in preparation for the trip, I had hours of briefings -- by scholars from all over the country and by officials from the State and Treasury Departments, the National Security Council, the Organization of American States, and elsewhere -- in fact, I am still having regular briefings and discussions about our fascinating hemisphere.

Back in June, my goal was to talk to the leaders of countries I visited about major foreign policy themes of the Carter Administration, especially as they apply to Latin America. I talked about our commitment to human rights -- nuclear non-proliferation -- arms restraint -- and what we call the North-South Dialogue.

I said that while we are definitely opposed to intervention in the internal affairs of other countries -- we nonetheless have a deep and active interest in helping in any way to solve problems in this hemisphere and elsewhere.

On my trip I found a great receptiveness to new ideas. It was clear that these leaders had developed a renewed confidence. They were eager to consult about working together toward common goals.

The atmosphere of inter-American relations has changed. The time when the United States would or could tell other governments how they should deal with their own affairs has passed. And so, too, has passed the sometimes bitter resentment and resistance to our ideas and initiatives, which we offered in good spirit. I sensed this change in the conversations I had on my trip. The people with whom I spoke not only understood -- but strongly supported -- a renewed commitment to advance basic human rights.

While I was in San Jose, Costa Rica, for example, Jimmy signed the American Convention on Human Rights. This convention was negotiated there in 1969. It is an agreement among members of the Organization of American States that human rights will be respected and guaranteed in their countries. I talked at length about the Convention to the leaders of each country I visited, and I have been following its progress with great interest. Since my trip, three other countries have signed it, three others have pledged to sign it, and two countries have ratified it.

At the OAS General Assembly in Grenada, which was held a week after my trip, the OAS debated the human right issue with extraordinary candor which

had been, frankly, missing in the OAS. Secretary Vance led this unprecedented international debate, and I hope that my modest efforts also contributed to it.

Now I am watching with great interest the more gradual -- but no less real -- progress with respect to the other issues we discussed: arms control; peacekeeping, nuclear non-proliferation, solving of regional disputes, and economic development. This progress has reflected a willingness to discuss problems on a basis of equality and mutual respect.

Jimmy believes that cooperation can provide a practical alternative to confrontation. The Panama Canal Treaty negotiations are a good example of the success of this approach. The new treaties protect our overall interest in an open, efficient and neutral canal; but they are also responsive to Panama's aspirations, which are shared by all the countries of the hemisphere.

We think the cooperative spirit evident in those negotiations is contagious. At least when 28 leaders of the Americas -- among them, 17 Heads of State -- came to Washington for the Treaty Signing ceremonies, that seemed to be the case.

Consider these steps forward -- many of which were taken on that occasion.

- \* The Government of El Salvador ratified a mediation agreement with Honduras to begin to normalize relations which were broken in 1969. The two Presidents met at the OAS to discuss the next steps after meeting with Jimmy.
- \* The leaders of the Andean Pact worked out a formula for allocating certain segments of an automotive industry to each country, thereby insuring that the Andean Pact will continue to be an integrative force in the region.
- \* The Heads of State of Bolivia, Chile, and Peru met to discuss common problems, including the possibilities of reaching an agreement on Bolivia's desire to obtain a sovereign corridor to the sea.
- \* It was reported to Jimmy that the people in these countries plus those in Ecuador, Brazil, and Nicaragua have begun to openly and vigorously debate their countries' political future -- a development which probably would have been impossible a year ago.
- \* Several countries not only signed or ratified the American Convention on Human Rights, as I have already stated, but invited the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to visit and assess the human rights situation in their countries.
- \* The Prime Minister of Canada attended the ceremonies and, although Canada is not formally a member of the OAS, he exhibited an unprecedented interest in hemispheric affairs.
- \* By the time the week of meetings was over, it seemed possible that we can now reach our common goal of creating the world's first region free from the fear of nuclear arms.

Our past programs for our friends in Latin America -- both successful and otherwise -- have been based primarily on economic aid. With the Panama Canal treaty, a powerful and tangible new factor has been added: a spirit of equality, mutual respect, partnership, and an end to a damaging image of colonialism. It is obvious this new spirit has already affected less developed countries throughout the world.

This new spirit of friendship, cooperation, and mutual respect faces an important test right here in the Caribbean. On my trip in June, for example, I spent seven hours talking with Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica about many things, but primarily about the economic issues and the political aspirations of Jamaica and the Caribbean. The problems of the Caribbean are very serious, but they are not insurmountable.

Consider these facts:

- \* Unemployment ranges from 15 to 30 percent. Many of the young have lost hope of finding jobs; and too many of the talented and educated leave.
- \* A chronic balance of payments problem exists in most of the region. Except for Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela, all of the countries of the area are suffering from the increasing cost of petroleum and other imports, and the decline in the price of traditional exports.
- \* Farmers in the region do not produce enough to feed their own people. The Commonwealth Caribbean islands imported \$500 million worth of food in 1976, and 90 percent of the food served in the hotels was imported. But agriculture could be a vital source of new income since there is a lot of good farm land which is not being used.

Such problems were not just Michael Manley's concern. Presidents Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela and Daniel Oduber of Costa Rica discussed the Caribbean with me at length. And later in June, Prime Minister Eric Williams of Trinidad and Tobago talked about similar questions with Secretary Vance and Assistant Secretary Todman.

In fact, it was President Oduber who recommended to Jimmy that Andy Young, who is widely admired in the region, be sent on his 12-day fact-finding trip to both the Caribbean and bordering countries.

Great interest in Caribbean development has emerged from discussions between our government's officials and those of several other countries, including Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom.

These exchanges of information and ideas have reinforced the feeling that a broader, more comprehensive approach to the problems of the region need to be undertaken at once, and all of the ingredients for an effective effort are there. For example, there are three international development banks with interest and experience in the region: The World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the region's own Caribbean Development Bank. And of course the International Monetary Fund has been involved in helping to solve balance of payments problems in the region.

And a number of countries, including the United States, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Canada, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands already have important assistance programs to the area. Mexico has also long been interested in helping the region.

At the moment, development assistance is coming to the region from many different sources with little or no coordination and no overall purpose. And the economic problems are getting worse.

All these individual efforts need to be organized and coordinated better. One idea would be to set up a group which would include representatives from all of the countries and all of the institutions interested in contributing to the development of the Caribbean.

The recipients of this group effort would be all the nations in that region with which we have normal diplomatic or commercial relations. The United States is eager to meet with others to discuss this idea -- in fact, we hope this can be done before the end of this year. But the decisions on the most appropriate multi-lateral approach to the Caribbean can only be made in a cooperative spirit by all those who wish to be a part of this major undertaking.

It is somewhat of a luxury to be listened to when I am not really my government's representative. But I would like to volunteer some ideas that I have discussed with others in recent weeks. The biggest problem in this region is the reconciliation of strong political aspirations for independence -- and their fragile and dependent economies. And I am told that there are several ways this can be resolved. First, by encouraging economic integration among the small nations of the area, through the Caribbean Community -- which is known as CARICOM -- and in other ways. Second, by coordinating, through some common mechanism, the assistance which will go to the region. Finally, by strengthening and broadening existing regional mechanisms like the Caribbean Development Bank, so that assistance can be used more effectively.

The purpose of the multilateral approach is to provide more choices for the region's countries -- more choices of markets for exports, of jobs for its people, of opportunities for investment. This is the way nations grow strong and independent. Before the job can be done, the problems of the Caribbean need to be better understood. The first task of the Group would be to agree on a development strategy for the region. Then priorities would be set in order to understand how outside assistance could be of greatest help.

Jimmy -- and those who study Latin America and the Caribbean -- tell me that there is an emerging consensus on our overall goals. Let me spell them out again. They are:

1. The economic viability of all the nations of the Caribbean.
2. The reduction of inefficient or duplicative administrative services among the smaller states in the area.
3. The increased cooperation among English-speaking nations of the Caribbean and non-English-speaking nations.
4. The increased collaboration between the Caribbean countries and those which border the Caribbean, and others interested in contributing to the region's development.
5. The strengthening of the Caribbean Development Bank.

The need for developing a common strategy and better coordination is greater now than ever before. We all want to see an improvement in the economic and social conditions in the area. I believe that the American people would be prepared to do their part if we felt it was part of a larger and more comprehensive effort involving many other countries -- contributors willing to share the burden, and recipients willing to take measures necessary to use those resources more wisely.

The Caribbean is important to us. It is not only its proximity. It is not only the many immigrants who have come to the U.S. These are powerful reasons for us to pay attention to the region. But more important, the Caribbean offers to all the nations of the hemisphere -- indeed the world -- the chance to participate in transforming a proud but economically weak area into a vigorous and cooperative region.

The entire region is rich with potential. With interest, common purpose, and resources, I think the new spirit will insure the realization of our mutual goals.

REMARKS TO UPI CONFERENCE OF EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS - ROSALYNN CARTER  
PUERTO RICO - OCTOBER 11, 1977

THANK YOU.

I LOVE YOUR CHOICE OF A CONVENTION SITE.

SAN JUAN SETS THE PERFECT MOOD FOR <sup>1</sup>~~REFLECTING~~<sup>1</sup> ON RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES TODAY.

JIMMY AND I HAVE HAD A LONG-TERM INTEREST IN ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS.

WE HAVE STUDIED SPANISH AND HAVE READ ABOUT THE REGION FOR YEARS.

AND I FEEL VERY LUCKY TO HAVE BEEN THE FIRST <sup>one</sup>~~PRESIDENTIAL~~ ~~EMISSARY~~ FROM THE NEW ADMINISTRATION TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.

AS YOU KNOW, I VISITED SEVEN COUNTRIES IN JUNE.

AND IN PREPARATION FOR THE TRIP, I HAD HOURS OF BRIEFINGS -- BY SCHOLARS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY AND BY OFFICIALS FROM THE STATE AND TREASURY DEPARTMENTS, THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, AND ELSEWHERE -- IN FACT, I AM STILL HAVING REGULAR BRIEFINGS AND DISCUSSIONS ABOUT OUR ~~REGIONAL~~ <sup>OAS</sup> HEMISPHERE.

BACK IN JUNE, MY GOAL WAS TO TALK TO THE LEADERS OF THE COUNTRIES I VISITED ABOUT MAJOR FOREIGN POLICY THEMES OF THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION, ESPECIALLY AS THEY APPLY TO LATIN AMERICA.

I TALKED ABOUT OUR COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS -- NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION -- ARMS RESTRAINT -- AND WHAT WE CALL THE NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE.

<sup>Dialogue between the industrialized & the developing nations, on ways to increase their devel. prospect</sup>  
I ~~SAID~~ <sup>told them</sup> THAT WHILE WE ARE DEFINITELY OPPOSED TO INTERVENTION IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER COUNTRIES -- WE NONETHELESS HAVE A DEEP AND ACTIVE INTEREST IN HELPING IN ANY WAY TO SOLVE

Problems

*over the world*

PROBLEMS IN THIS HEMISPHERE AND ELSEWHERE.

ON MY TRIP I FOUND A GREAT RECEPTIVENESS, ~~TO NEW IDEAS~~.

IT WAS CLEAR THAT THESE LEADERS <sup>were</sup> HAD DEVELOPED <sup>ing</sup> A RENEWED CONFIDENCE. THEY WERE EAGER TO CONSULT ABOUT WORKING TOGETHER TOWARD COMMON GOALS.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS HAS CHANGED.

THE TIME WHEN THE UNITED STATES WOULD OR COULD TELL OTHER GOVERNMENTS HOW THEY SHOULD DEAL WITH THEIR OWN AFFAIRS HAS PASSED.

AND SO, TOO, HAS PASSED THE SOMETIMES BITTER RESENTMENT AND RESISTANCE TO OUR IDEAS AND INITIATIVES, WHICH WE <sup>have always</sup> OFFERED IN GOOD SPIRIT.

I SENSED THIS CHANGE IN THE CONVERSATIONS I HAD ON MY TRIP.

THE PEOPLE WITH WHOM I SPOKE NOT ONLY <sup>UNDERSTAND</sup> UNDERSTOOD -- BUT STRONGLY SUPPORTED <sup>ED</sup> -- <sup>OUR</sup> A <sup>RENEWED</sup> COMMITMENT TO ADVANCE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS.

WHILE I WAS IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, FOR EXAMPLE, JIMMY SIGNED THE AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS. THIS CONVENTION WAS NEGOTIATED THERE IN 1969.

IT IS AN AGREEMENT AMONG MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES THAT HUMAN RIGHTS WILL BE RESPECTED AND GUARANTEED IN THEIR COUNTRIES. <sup>Few countries had signed it -</sup> <sup>Colombia & Costa Rica</sup> <sup>11 effect</sup>

I TALKED AT LENGTH ABOUT THE CONVENTION TO THE LEADERS OF EACH COUNTRY I VISITED, AND I HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING ITS PROGRESS WITH GREAT INTEREST.

SINCE MY TRIP, THREE OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE SIGNED IT, THREE OTHERS HAVE PLEDGED TO SIGN IT, AND <sup>3</sup> TWO COUNTRIES HAVE RATIFIED IT.

*Jamaica, Dominican Republic*  
*Barbados, Grenada,*  
*Panama*  
*Venezuela*  
*Haiti*  
*Honduras*

AT THE OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN GRENADA, WHICH WAS HELD A WEEK AFTER MY TRIP, ~~THE OAS DEBATED~~ THE HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE <sup>was debated</sup> WITH EXTRAORDINARY CANDOR WHICH HAD BEEN, FRANKLY, MISSING IN THE OAS.

SECRETARY VANCE LED THIS UNPRECEDENTED INTERNATIONAL DEBATE, AND I HOPE THAT MY MODEST EFFORTS ALSO CONTRIBUTED TO IT.

NOW I AM WATCHING WITH GREAT INTEREST THE MORE GRADUAL -- BUT NO LESS REAL -- PROGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE OTHER ISSUES WE DISCUSSED: ARMS CONTROL, PEACEKEEPING, NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION, SOLVING OF REGIONAL DISPUTES, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

THIS PROGRESS HAS REFLECTED A WILLINGNESS TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS ON A BASIS OF EQUALITY AND MUTUAL RESPECT.

JIMMY BELIEVES THAT COOPERATION CAN PROVIDE A PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVE TO CONFRONTATION.

THE PANAMA CANAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS ARE A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THE SUCCESS OF THIS APPROACH.

THE NEW TREATIES PROTECT OUR OVERALL INTERESTS IN AN OPEN, EFFICIENT AND NEUTRAL CANAL; BUT THEY ARE ALSO RESPONSIVE TO PANAMA'S ASPIRATIONS, WHICH ARE SHARED BY ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE HEMISPHERE.

WE THINK THE COOPERATIVE SPIRIT EVIDENT IN THOSE NEGOTIATIONS IS CONTAGIOUS.

AT LEAST WHEN 28 LEADERS OF THE AMERICAS -- AMONG THEM, 17 ~~HEADS~~ OF STATE -- CAME TO WASHINGTON FOR THE TREATY SIGNING CEREMONIES, THAT SEEMED TO BE THE CASE.

CONSIDER THESE STEPS FORWARD -- MANY OF WHICH WERE TAKEN ON THAT OCCASION:

-- THE GOVERNMENT OF EL SALVADOR RATIFIED A MEDIATION AGREEMENT WITH HONDURAS ~~TO BEGIN TO NORMALIZE RELATIONS~~ WHICH

a border dispute which had broken diplomatic relations

~~WERE BROKEN~~ IN 1969. THE TWO PRESIDENTS MET AT THE OAS  
TO DISCUSS THE NEXT STEPS <sup>toward normalizing relations.</sup> AFTER MEETING WITH JIMMY.

-- THE LEADERS OF THE ANDEAN PACT WORKED OUT A FORMULA  
<sup>Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia</sup>  
FOR ALLOCATING CERTAIN SEGMENTS OF AN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY TO  
EACH COUNTRY, THEREBY INSURING THAT THE ANDEAN PACT WILL CON-  
TINUE TO BE AN INTEGRATIVE FORCE IN THE REGION.

-- THE HEADS OF STATE OF BOLIVIA, CHILE, AND PERU MET  
TO DISCUSS COMMON PROBLEMS, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITIES OF  
REACHING AN AGREEMENT ON BOLIVIA'S DESIRE TO OBTAIN A SOVEREIGN  
CORRIDOR TO THE SEA.

-- IT WAS REPORTED TO JIMMY THAT THE PEOPLE IN THESE  
COUNTRIES PLUS THOSE IN ECUADOR, BRAZIL, AND NICARAGUA HAVE  
BEGUN TO OPENLY AND VIGOROUSLY DEBATE THEIR COUNTRIES' POLITICAL  
FUTURE -- A DEVELOPMENT WHICH PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE  
A YEAR AGO.

-- SEVERAL COUNTRIES NOT ONLY SIGNED OR RATIFIED THE AMERICAN  
CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, AS I HAVE ALREADY STATED, BUT INVITED  
THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS TO VISIT AND ASSESS  
THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN THEIR COUNTRIES. <sup>Panama  
El Salvador  
Paraguay</sup>

-- THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA ATTENDED THE CEREMONIES,  
AND, ALTHOUGH CANADA IS NOT FORMALLY A MEMBER OF THE OAS, HE EX-  
HIBITED AN UNPRECEDENTED INTEREST IN HEMISPHERIC AFFAIRS.

-- BY THE TIME THE WEEK OF MEETINGS WAS OVER, IT SEEMED  
POSSIBLE THAT WE CAN NOW REACH OUR COMMON GOAL OF CREATING THE  
WORLD'S FIRST REGION FREE FROM THE FEAR OF NUCLEAR ARMS. <sup>Tlatelolco</sup>

OUR PAST PROGRAMS FOR OUR FRIENDS IN LATIN AMERICA -- BOTH  
SUCCESSFUL AND OTHERWISE -- HAVE BEEN BASED PRIMARILY ON ECONOMIC

*And so*  
AID. WITH THE PANAMA CANAL TREATY, A POWERFUL AND TANGIBLE NEW FACTOR HAS BEEN ADDED: A SPIRIT OF EQUALITY, MUTUAL RESPECT, PARTNERSHIP, AND AN END TO A DAMAGING IMAGE OF COLONIALISM. IT IS OBVIOUS THIS NEW SPIRIT HAS ALREADY AFFECTED LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THIS NEW SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION, AND MUTUAL RESPECT FACES AN IMPORTANT TEST RIGHT HERE IN THE CARIBBEAN. ON MY TRIP IN JUNE, FOR EXAMPLE, I SPENT SEVEN HOURS TALKING WITH PRIME MINISTER MICHAEL MANLEY OF JAMAICA ABOUT MANY THINGS, BUT PRIMARILY ABOUT THE ECONOMIC ISSUES AND THE POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS OF JAMAICA AND THE CARIBBEAN. THE PROBLEMS OF THE CARIBBEAN ARE VERY SERIOUS, BUT THEY ARE NOT INSURMOUNTABLE.

CONSIDER THESE FACTS:

-- UNEMPLOYMENT RANGES FROM 15 TO 30 PERCENT. MANY OF THE YOUNG HAVE LOST HOPE OF FINDING JOBS; AND TOO MANY OF THE TALENTED AND EDUCATED LEAVE.

-- A CHRONIC BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROBLEM EXISTS IN MOST OF THE REGION. EXCEPT FOR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AND VENEZUELA, ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE AREA ARE SUFFERING FROM THE INCREASING COST OF PETROLEUM AND OTHER IMPORTS, AND THE DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF TRADITIONAL EXPORTS. *petroleum*

-- FARMERS IN THE REGION DO NOT PRODUCE ENOUGH TO FEED THEIR OWN PEOPLE. THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN ISLANDS IMPORTED \$500 MILLION WORTH OF FOOD IN 1976, AND 90 PERCENT OF THE FOOD SERVED IN THE HOTELS WAS IMPORTED. BUT AGRICULTURE COULD BE A VITAL SOURCE OF NEW INCOME SINCE THERE IS A LOT OF GOOD FARM LAND WHICH IS NOT BEING USED.

*Agricultural production moved from a position of net exports → net imports*

SUCH PROBLEMS WERE NOT JUST MICHAEL MANLEY'S CONCERN. PRESIDENTS CARLOS ANDREZ PEREZ OF VENEZUELA AND DANIEL ODUBER OF COSTA RICA DISCUSSED THE CARIBBEAN WITH ME AT LENGTH.

AND LATER IN JUNE, PRIME MINISTER ERIC WILLIAMS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TALKED ABOUT SIMILAR QUESTIONS WITH SECRETARY VANCE AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY TODMAN.

IN FACT, IT WAS PRESIDENT ODUBER WHO RECOMMENDED TO JIMMY THAT ANDY YOUNG, WHO IS WIDELY ADMIRERD IN THE REGION, BE SENT ON HIS 12-DAY FACT-FINDING TRIP TO BOTH THE CARIBBEAN AND BORDERING COUNTRIES.

*Other discussions between*  
~~GREAT INTEREST IN CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT HAS EMERGED FROM~~  
~~DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN~~ OUR GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIALS AND THOSE OF  
 SEVERAL OTHER COUNTRIES, INCLUDING CANADA, MEXICO, AND THE  
 UNITED KINGDOM, *HAVE TAKEN PLACE / and great interest in*  
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT HAS EMERGED.

THESE EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION AND IDEAS HAVE REINFORCED THE FEELING THAT A BROADER, MORE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE REGION NEEDS TO BE UNDERTAKEN AT ONCE, AND ALL OF THE INGREDIENTS FOR AN EFFECTIVE EFFORT ARE THERE.

FOR EXAMPLE, THERE ARE THREE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS WITH INTEREST AND EXPERIENCE IN THE REGION: THE WORLD BANK, THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, AND THE REGION'S OWN CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK. AND OF COURSE THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN HELPING TO SOLVE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROBLEMS IN THE REGION.

AND A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, VENEZUELA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE NETHERLANDS ALREADY HAVE IMPORTANT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN THE AREA. MEXICO HAS ALSO LONG BEEN INTERESTED IN HELPING THE REGION.

<sup>though the</sup>  
AT THE MOMENT, DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IS COMING TO THE REGION FROM MANY DIFFERENT SOURCES WITH LITTLE OR NO COORDINATION AND NO OVERALL PURPOSE. AND THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ARE GETTING WORSE.

ALL THESE INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS NEED TO BE ORGANIZED AND COORDINATED BETTER. ONE IDEA WOULD BE TO SET UP A GROUP WHICH WOULD INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALL OF THE COUNTRIES AND ALL OF THE INSTITUTIONS INTERESTED IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN.

THE RECIPIENTS OF THIS GROUP EFFORT WOULD BE ALL THE NATIONS IN THAT REGION WITH WHICH WE HAVE NORMAL DIPLOMATIC OR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

THE UNITED STATES IS EAGER TO MEET WITH OTHERS TO DISCUSS THIS IDEA -- IN FACT, WE HOPE THIS CAN BE DONE BEFORE THE END OF THIS YEAR. BUT THE DECISIONS ON THE MOST APPROPRIATE MULTI-LATERAL APPROACH TO THE CARIBBEAN CAN ONLY BE MADE IN A COOPERATIVE SPIRIT BY ALL THOSE WHO WISH TO BE A PART OF THIS MAJOR UNDERTAKING.

IT IS SOMEWHAT OF A LUXURY TO BE LISTENED TO WHEN I AM NOT REALLY MY GOVERNMENT'S REPRESENTATIVE. BUT <sup>I HAVE DEVELOPED A SENSE</sup> ~~I WOULD LIKE TO~~ <sup>SOME IDEAS</sup> ~~VOLUNTEER SOME IDEAS THAT I HAVE DISCUSSED WITH OTHERS~~ IN RECENT WEEKS. <sup>And</sup> THE BIGGEST PROBLEM IN THIS REGION IS THE RECONCILIATION <sup>trying to</sup> ~~OF~~ <sup>English-speaking</sup> <sup>5 independent</sup> <sup>5 more by 1980</sup> <sup>their</sup> STRONG POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS FOR INDEPENDENCE -- <sup>with</sup> ~~AND~~ THEIR FRAGILE AND DEPENDENT ECONOMIES. -- <sup>none will be self-supporting upon gaining independence</sup> ~~NONE~~ WILL BE SELF-SUPPORTING UPON GAINING INDEPENDENCE.

AND I AM TOLD THAT THERE ARE SEVERAL WAYS THIS CAN BE RESOLVED:

FIRST, BY ENCOURAGING ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AMONG THE SMALL NATIONS OF THE AREA, THROUGH THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY -- WHICH IS KNOWN AS CARICOM -- AND IN OTHER WAYS.

SECOND, BY COORDINATING, THROUGH SOME COMMON MECHANISM, THE ASSISTANCE WHICH WILL GO TO THE REGION.

FINALLY, BY STRENGTHENING AND BROADENING EXISTING REGIONAL MECHANISMS LIKE THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, SO THAT ASSISTANCE CAN BE USED MORE EFFECTIVELY. *This is a multilateral approach - AND IT needs to be " on both ends.*

THE PURPOSE OF THE MULTILATERAL APPROACH IS TO PROVIDE MORE CHOICES FOR THE REGION'S COUNTRIES -- MORE CHOICES OF MARKETS FOR EXPORTS, OF JOB FOR ITS PEOPLE, OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT. THIS IS THE WAY NATIONS GROW STRONG AND INDEPENDENT.

*But* BEFORE THE JOB CAN BE DONE, THE PROBLEMS OF THE CARIBBEAN NEED TO BE BETTER UNDERSTOOD. THE FIRST TASK OF THE GROUP WOULD BE TO AGREE ON A DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE REGION. THEN PRIORITIES WOULD BE SET IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND HOW OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE COULD BE OF GREATEST HELP.

JIMMY -- AND THOSE WHO STUDY LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN -- TELL ME THAT THERE IS AN EMERGING CONSENSUS ON ~~OUR OVERALL~~ <sup>the</sup> GOALS. *to be reached*

LET ME SPELL THEM OUT AGAIN. THEY ARE:

- (1) THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF ALL THE NATIONS OF THE CARIBBEAN.
- (2) THE REDUCTION OF INEFFICIENT OR DUPLICATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AMONG THE SMALLER STATES IN THE AREA.
- (3) THE INCREASED COOPERATION AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS OF THE CARIBBEAN AND NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS.
- (4) THE INCREASED COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES AND THOSE WHICH BORDER THE CARIBBEAN, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENT.
- (5) THE STRENGTHENING OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK.

THE NEED FOR DEVELOPING A COMMON STRATEGY AND BETTER COORDINATION IS GREATER NOW THAN EVER BEFORE. WE ALL WANT TO SEE AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA. I BELIEVE THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WOULD BE PREPARED TO DO THEIR PART IF WE FELT IT WAS PART OF A LARGER AND MORE COMPREHENSIVE EFFORT

INVOLVING MANY OTHER COUNTRIES -- ~~CONTRIBUTORS~~ WILLING TO SHARE THE BURDEN, AND RECIPIENTS WILLING TO TAKE MEASURES NECESSARY TO USE THOSE RESOURCES MORE WISELY.

THE CARIBBEAN IS IMPORTANT TO US. IT IS NOT ONLY ITS PROXIMITY. IT IS NOT ONLY THE MANY IMMIGRANTS WHO HAVE COME TO THE U.S. THESE ARE POWERFUL REASONS FOR US TO PAY ATTENTION TO THE REGION. BUT MORE IMPORTANT, THE CARIBBEAN OFFERS TO ALL THE NATIONS OF THE HEMISPHERE -- INDEED THE WORLD -- THE CHANCE TO PARTICIPATE IN TRANSFORMING A PROUD BUT ECONOMICALLY WEAK AREA INTO A VIGOROUS AND COOPERATIVE REGION.

THE ENTIRE REGION IS RICH WITH POTENTIAL. WITH INTEREST, COMMON PURPOSE, AND RESOURCES, I THINK THE NEW SPIRIT WILL INSURE THE REALIZATION OF OUR MUTUAL GOALS.

*I know there is a new spirit among these countries*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Last question from Helen  
Thomas:

"When did you stop  
beating your husband?"

Answer?

"As long as Helen covers the  
White House, I don't have to  
worry about keeping Jimmy  
in line."

or,

"Well, I wonder if she means  
at tennis .... or speed  
reading .... or .."

"I'll ask him at our next  
working lunch."

File  
Puerto Rico

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Rosario Ferré, writer and  
editor (daughter of former  
Gov. Luis Ferré)

Myrna Rodriguez, artist and  
de Canals college professor

Janette Ramos, attorney  
Sanchez (wife of former  
Governor)

Piri Fernandez de  
Leiva, Former Pres. of the  
Ateneo Puertorriqueno

# Nelson Canals

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

sent wire to

Attorneys -

Emilio A. Siler - (765-4105  
4106)

9/28/40 - Rosario Ferré - writer + editor  
583-32-03-15 - Ponce, PR

Myrna Rodríguez - artist +  
MYRNA de Canals prof.

9/16/40 - 581-88-1968 - Guánica, PR

Jeanette Ramos -

July 3/32, - 585-82-5271 - Ponce, PR  
Sanchez - Attorney

Piñer Fernández de Larrea - former  
Pres. of

Aug 18, 22 -

582-16-31-24

San Juan

the  
ATNEO

Puerto Rico

before 3<sup>00</sup> -



(1)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Behalf of Puerto Ricans  
would like JC to  
commute sentence  
based

on human rights policy -

Enhance image of U.S.  
in world.

I know committed -

You know also

petition

But do not do that

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

(2)

We are not passing  
judgment —

We are  
"RSC — all aware  
of situations."

You have taken first  
step — — —

Given papers to you —  
And letter —

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Loaris - remembered when  
factoring.

Just wanted to help  
in general way -

Beyond politics  
that you can help us -

Pres only way to help -

Attitude of persons -  
Cannot receive corrections  
Cannot ask for  
commutation -

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

In that act, they give  
up 25 years —

Should be  
seriously considered  
a wonderful gesture

RE I certainly  
will mention

it to J. - and

give him info —  
if it is in that  
envelope

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Unselfish aid as woman,  
Mother, humanitarian -

The fact you received  
us -

It is a sign -

Like glad to listen +  
Get info + Talk to  
Gowing -

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

It's not right or wrong  
The issue: they have  
served in jail —

After so many years,  
Commute sentence —

When Ferre gov. he  
commuted sentences for  
several — Her father  
agrees — he said to  
tell you —  
and governor also,

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

signed portions +  
Commented Sentence -

---

Carrada - knew Jack  
& Mary -

Apart from politics  
& ideology

W RSC

I don't know I can do  
about it but I'm glad  
to hear what you  
have to say. "

"Working Group"  
"Consultative Group"

---

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

wife - Gen. Sanchez Villala  
(Jeanette Buonomo)  
daughter - Ferre (Rosario Ferre  
de Aguilar)

---

"for calls for PR Statehood"

Some rep. to cast off  
semi-political status

Issue sidestepped by  
RSC's trip —

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

for request of people of  
P.R. — for 2  
decades now;

Ms. Lolita Lebron +  
Messrs. Oscar Collazo,  
Juvencio Flores, Rafael  
Cancel, and Andres  
Figueroa —

Human Assassination?  
Shooting up towns?

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Safe - not extending self -  
difficult situation -  
agree - leave to last  
moment -

---

Questions:

Pastor - What are they so  
interested in? They are terrorists  
who harm us.

Why should they be pardoned,  
particularly if not asked -

---

C. P.  
721



765-4105  
765-4106

Ext. 559

Barack - 724-3358 -  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

724-9663 ext. 11

Belson  
~~Roberto Canale~~ - Pres -  
Nat'l Cmtee to Free  
Prisoners -

signed by - 4 women -

to present -

Cardero requested Mrs.  
Cartier see him at hospital -  
Appreciate if she can come -  
Will request release -

Fernando de Lira - former Pres.  
cultural institutions also

wife of J. R. - Janato  
de Sanchez

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Also - Rosario Fajardo  
Miguel Rodriguez -

4 would appreciate  
interview

3-3<sup>10</sup>

Soc Sec  
date  
Place of Birth

Munoz  
Nat'l  
Guard  
Base



UPI CONFERENCE OF EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

I AM SO HAPPY TO BE HERE.

I HAVE BEEN CURIOUS ABOUT THE EDITORS ON THE OTHER END OF HELEN THOMAS' COMPUTER.

SHE TELLS ME THAT YOU'RE THE ONES WHO SAY THAT I'M A PUBLIC FIGURE NOW AND THAT MY PRIVATE LIFE IS NEWS.

*Don't blame her*

~~IT'S NOT HER FAULT~~ IF I RESIST.

IT DIDN'T TAKE LONG TO FIND OUT THAT WHAT I SAY TO UPI SEEMS TO TRAVEL LIKE AN ECHO -- ON AND ON AND ON.

# United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES  
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

DEBORAH L. NOLAN  
ASSISTANT  
TO THE GENERAL MANAGER

September 19, 1977

Ms. Mary Finch Hoyt  
Press Secretary to the First Lady  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20025

*Gave Jane & Barbara H.  
a copy 9/21  
Ann*

Dear Ms. Hoyt:

We are extremely pleased that Mrs. Carter has accepted UPI's invitation to address its 18th Annual Conference of Editors and Publishers at Cerromar Beach Hotel in Puerto Rico on Tuesday, October 11.

The schedule that day opens with a panel on separatism followed by an address by the former governor of Puerto Rico, Rafael Hernandez Colon. This, in turn, will be followed by a panel on Third World news coverage. The session is scheduled to adjourn to a reception at 11:45 a.m., and at 12:15 p.m. the delegates should start to be seated for the luncheon.

I think that everyone would most like to hear Mrs. Carter discuss her recent trip through Latin America and the question of human rights as it pertains to those countries she visited.

Prior to the regular luncheon, we would like to invite Mrs. Carter to meet Roderick W. Beaton, president of UPI, his wife, Evelyn, and the rest of the head table for a small reception in Salon 6. This would take place between 11:45 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.

I would appreciate knowing your estimate of the number of reporters and TV crews who will be accompanying Mrs. Carter. We are planning six on-line and four off-line Telexes, as well as two house phones, but do not have any long distance lines planned for the press room. I especially need to know about TV as I expect a large attendance at the luncheon and may have some problem fitting everyone in.

*sent 9/22* Inasmuch as my program is going into print, I would appreciate receiving an 8 x 10 glossy photograph and a biography of Mrs. Carter to include in it.

Again, we are looking forward to Mrs. Carter's address and look forward to meeting her.

Sincerely,

*Deborah L. Nolan*  
Deborah L. Nolan

DLN/ah

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

EMBARGO - 12 noon October 11, 1977

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Remarks to UPI Conference of Editors and Publishers - Rosalynn Carter

Puerto Rico - October 11, 1977

Thank you. I love your choice of a convention site. San Juan sets the perfect mood for reflecting on relationships between the Caribbean and Latin America and the United States today. Jimmy and I have had a long-term interest in all the countries of the Americas. We have studied Spanish and have read about the region for years.

And I feel very lucky to have been the first Presidential emissary from the new Administration to Latin America and the Caribbean. As you know, I visited seven countries in June. And in preparation for the trip, I had hours of briefings -- by scholars from all over the country and by officials from the State and Treasury Departments, the National Security Council, the Organization of American States, and elsewhere -- in fact, I am still having regular briefings and discussions about our fascinating hemisphere.

Back in June, my goal was to talk to the leaders of countries I visited about major foreign policy themes of the Carter Administration, especially as they apply to Latin America. I talked about our commitment to human rights -- nuclear non-proliferation -- arms restraint -- and what we call the North-South Dialogue.

I said that while we are definitely opposed to intervention in the internal affairs of other countries -- we nonetheless have a deep and active interest in helping in any way to solve problems in this hemisphere and elsewhere.

On my trip I found a great receptiveness to new ideas. It was clear that these leaders had developed a renewed confidence. They were eager to consult about working together toward common goals.

The atmosphere of inter-American relations has changed. The time when the United States would or could tell other governments how they should deal with their own affairs has passed. And so, too, has passed the sometimes bitter resentment and resistance to our ideas and initiatives, which we offered in good spirit. I sensed this change in the conversations I had on my trip. The people with whom I spoke not only understood -- but strongly supported -- a renewed commitment to advance basic human rights.

While I was in San Jose, Costa Rica, for example, Jimmy signed the American Convention on Human Rights. This convention was negotiated there in 1969. It is an agreement among members of the Organization of American States that human rights will be respected and guaranteed in their countries. I talked at length about the Convention to the leaders of each country I visited, and I have been following its progress with great interest. Since my trip, three other countries have signed it, three others have pledged to sign it, and two countries have ratified it.

At the OAS General Assembly in Grenada, which was held a week after my trip, the OAS debated the human right issue with extraordinary candor which

had been, frankly, missing in the OAS. Secretary Vance led this unprecedented international debate, and I hope that my modest efforts also contributed to it.

Now I am watching with great interest the more gradual -- but no less real -- progress with respect to the other issues we discussed: arms control; peacekeeping, nuclear non-proliferation, solving of regional disputes, and economic development. This progress has reflected a willingness to discuss problems on a basis of equality and mutual respect.

Jimmy believes that cooperation can provide a practical alternative to confrontation. The Panama Canal Treaty negotiations are a good example of the success of this approach. The new treaties protect our overall interest in an open, efficient and neutral canal; but they are also responsive to Panama's aspirations, which are shared by all the countries of the hemisphere.

We think the cooperative spirit evident in those negotiations is contagious. At least when 28 leaders of the Americas -- among them, 17 Heads of State -- came to Washington for the Treaty Signing ceremonies, that seemed to be the case.

Consider these steps forward -- many of which were taken on that occasion.

- \*The Government of El Salvador ratified a mediation agreement with Honduras to begin to normalize relations which were broken in 1969. The two Presidents met at the OAS to discuss the next steps after meeting with Jimmy.
- \*The leaders of the Andean Pact worked out a formula for allocating certain segments of an automotive industry to each country, thereby insuring that the Andean Pact will continue to be an integrative force in the region.
- \*The Heads of State of Bolivia, Chile, and Peru met to discuss common problems, including the possibilities of reaching an agreement on Bolivia's desire to obtain a sovereign corridor to the sea.
- \*It was reported to Jimmy that the people in these countries plus those in Ecuador, Brazil, and Nicaragua have begun to openly and vigorously debate their countries' political future -- a development which probably would have been impossible a year ago.
- \*Several countries not only signed or ratified the American Convention on Human Rights, as I have already stated, but invited the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to visit and assess the human rights situation in their countries.
- \*The Prime Minister of Canada attended the ceremonies and, although Canada is not formally a member of the OAS, he exhibited an unprecedented interest in hemispheric affairs.
- \*By the time the week of meetings was over, it seemed possible that we can now reach our common goal of creating the world's first region free from the fear of nuclear arms.

Our past programs for our friends in Latin America -- both successful and otherwise -- have been based primarily on economic aid. With the Panama Canal treaty, a powerful and tangible new factor has been added: a spirit of equality, mutual respect, partnership, and an end to a damaging image of colonialism. It is obvious this new spirit has already affected less developed countries throughout the world.

This new spirit of friendship, cooperation, and mutual respect faces an important test right here in the Caribbean. On my trip in June, for example, I spent seven hours talking with Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica about many things, but primarily about the economic issues and the political aspirations of Jamaica and the Caribbean. The problems of the Caribbean are very serious, but they are not insurmountable.

Consider these facts:

- Unemployment ranges from 15 to 30 percent. Many of the young have lost hope of finding jobs; and too many of the talented and educated leave.
- A chronic balance of payments problem exists in most of the region. Except for Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela, all of the countries of the area are suffering from the increasing cost of petroleum and other imports, and the decline in the price of traditional exports.
- Farmers in the region do not produce enough to feed their own people. The Commonwealth Caribbean islands imported \$500 million worth of food in 1976, and 90 percent of the food served in the hotels was imported. But agriculture could be a vital source of new income since there is a lot of good farm land which is not being used.

Such problems were not just Michael Manley's concern. Presidents Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela and Daniel Oduber of Costa Rica discussed the Caribbean with me at length. And later in June, Prime Minister Eric Williams of Trinidad and Tobago talked about similar questions with Secretary Vance and Assistant Secretary Todman.

In fact, it was President Oduber who recommended to Jimmy that Andy Young, who is widely admired in the region, be sent on his 12-day fact-finding trip to both the Caribbean and bordering countries.

Great interest in Caribbean development has emerged from discussions between our government's officials and those of several other countries, including Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom.

These exchanges of information and ideas have reinforced the feeling that a broader, more comprehensive approach to the problems of the region need to be undertaken at once, and all of the ingredients for an effective effort are there. For example, there are three international development banks with interest and experience in the region: The World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the region's own Caribbean Development Bank. And of course the International Monetary Fund has been involved in helping to solve balance of payments problems in the region.

And a number of countries, including the United States, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Canada, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands already have important assistance programs to the area. Mexico has also long been interested in helping the region.

At the moment, development assistance is coming to the region from many different sources with little or no coordination and no overall purpose. And the economic problems are getting worse.

All these individual efforts need to be organized and coordinated better. One idea would be to set up a group which would include representatives from all of the countries and all of the institutions interested in contributing to the development of the Caribbean.

The recipients of this group effort would be all the nations in that region with which we have normal diplomatic or commercial relations. The United States is eager to meet with others to discuss this idea -- in fact, we hope this can be done before the end of this year. But the decisions on the most appropriate multi-lateral approach to the Caribbean can only be made in a cooperative spirit by all those who wish to be a part of this major undertaking.

It is somewhat of a luxury to be listened to when I am not really my government's representative. But I would like to volunteer some ideas that I have discussed with others in recent weeks. The biggest problem in this region is the reconciliation of strong political aspirations for independence -- and their fragile and dependent economies. And I am told that there are several ways this can be resolved. First, by encouraging economic integration among the small nations of the area, through the Caribbean Community -- which is known as CARICOM -- and in other ways. Second, by coordinating, through some common mechanism, the assistance which will go to the region. Finally, by strengthening and broadening existing regional mechanisms like the Caribbean Development Bank, so that assistance can be used more effectively.

The purpose of the multilateral approach is to provide more choices for the region's countries -- more choices of markets for exports, of jobs for its people, of opportunities for investment. This is the way nations grow strong and independent. Before the job can be done, the problems of the Caribbean need to be better understood. The first task of the Group would be to agree on a development strategy for the region. Then priorities would be set in order to understand how outside assistance could be of greatest help.

Jimmy -- and those who study Latin America and the Caribbean -- tell me that there is an emerging consensus on our overall goals. Let me spell them out again. They are:

1. The economic viability of all the nations of the Caribbean.
2. The reduction of inefficient or duplicative administrative services among the smaller states in the area.
3. The increased cooperation among English-speaking nations of the Caribbean and non-English-speaking nations.
4. The increased collaboration between the Caribbean countries and those which border the Caribbean, and others interested in contributing to the region's development.
5. The strengthening of the Caribbean Development Bank.

The need for developing a common strategy and better coordination is greater now than ever before. We all want to see an improvement in the economic and social conditions in the area. I believe that the American people would be prepared to do their part if we felt it was part of a larger and more comprehensive effort involving many other countries -- contributors willing to share the burden, and recipients willing to take measures necessary to use those resources more wisely.

The Caribbean is important to us. It is not only its proximity. It is not only the many immigrants who have come to the U.S. These are powerful reasons for us to pay attention to the region. But more important, the Caribbean offers to all the nations of the hemisphere -- indeed the world -- the chance to participate in transforming a proud but economically weak area into a vigorous and cooperative region.

The entire region is rich with potential. With interest, common purpose, and resources, I think the new spirit will insure the realization of our mutual goals.



OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

---

First Lady Calls for Multinational Effort to Aid Caribbean

Dorado Beach, Puerto Rico -- In a major address today on development problems in the Caribbean area, First Lady Rosalynn Carter called for all interested nations and institutions to join together to "transform a proud but economically weak area into a vigorous and cooperative region."

Speaking at the 18th Annual Conference of United Press International Editors and Publishers at the Cerromar Beach Hotel, Mrs. Carter said that within recent months a consensus seemed to be emerging among nations within and outside the Western Hemisphere on the common goals of a multilateral Caribbean development effort. Those goals would be: the economic viability of all the Caribbean nations; reduction of inefficient or duplicative administrative services among the smaller states; increased cooperation among the English-speaking and non-English speaking nations; increased collaboration between the Caribbean nations and other countries interested in contributing to the region's development; the strengthening of the Caribbean Development Bank.

Mrs. Carter cited Panama Canal Treaty negotiations as an illustration of a "new spirit of equality, mutual respect, partnership and an end to the damaging image of colonialism."

Besides the Treaties, she noted that the "new spirit" had also inspired other recent positive achievements in Western Hemisphere relationships, including: steps toward normalization of relations between El Salvador and Honduras; and Andean Pact formula for allocation of a new automotive industry among the Andean nations; the signing and ratification by additional countries of the American Convention on Human Rights; meetings between Bolivia, Chile and Peru to discuss common problems, including access to the sea by Bolivia; and a growing hemispheric commitment to keeping Latin American nations free of nuclear arms.

Pointing out that the new spirit of cooperation "faces an important test in the Caribbean", Mrs. Carter said that interest in Caribbean development had emerged in recent talks between officials of the U.S., Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom, as well as Latin American and Caribbean countries. "These exchanges of information and ideas have reinforced the feeling that a broader, more comprehensive approach to the problems of the region needs to be undertaken at once, and all of the ingredients for a successful effort are there," Mrs. Carter stated.

The First Lady said that some approaches toward reaching mutual goals include encouragement of economic integration among all the small nations of the area; finding a common mechanism to coordinate assistance for the region; and strengthening and broadening such existing mechanisms as the Caribbean Development Bank.

The First Lady said she hoped a meeting could be held before the end of the year to discuss a common strategy for the Caribbean region. She said she believed that "the American people would be prepared to do their part if we felt it was part of a larger and more comprehensive effort involving many other countries -- contributors willing to share the burden and recipients willing to take measures necessary to use those resources more wisely."



UPI CONFERENCE OF EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

I AM SO HAPPY TO BE HERE.

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*Don't blame her*  
~~IT'S NOT HER FAULT~~ IF I RESIST.

IT DIDN'T TAKE LONG TO FIND OUT THAT WHAT I SAY TO UPI SEEMS TO TRAVEL LIKE AN ECHO -- ON AND ON AND ON.

REMARKS TO UPI CONFERENCE OF EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS - ROSALYNN CARTER  
PUERTO RICO - OCTOBER 11, 1977

THANK YOU.

I LOVE YOUR CHOICE OF A CONVENTION SITE.

SAN JUAN SETS THE PERFECT MOOD FOR <sup>thinking about</sup> ~~REFLECTING ON~~ RELATIONSHIPS  
BETWEEN THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES TODAY.

JIMMY AND I HAVE HAD A LONG-TERM INTEREST IN ALL THE COUNTRIES  
OF THE AMERICAS.

WE HAVE STUDIED SPANISH AND HAVE READ ABOUT THE REGION FOR  
YEARS.

AND I FEEL VERY LUCKY TO HAVE BEEN THE FIRST <sup>one</sup> ~~PRESIDENTIAL~~  
~~EMISSARY~~ FROM THE NEW ADMINISTRATION TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE  
CARIBBEAN.

AS YOU KNOW, I VISITED SEVEN COUNTRIES IN JUNE.

AND IN PREPARATION FOR THE TRIP, I HAD HOURS OF BRIEFINGS --  
BY SCHOLARS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY AND BY OFFICIALS FROM THE  
STATE AND TREASURY DEPARTMENTS, THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, THE  
CAS ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, AND ELSEWHERE -- IN FACT, I AM  
STILL HAVING REGULAR BRIEFINGS AND DISCUSSIONS ABOUT OUR ~~FASCINATING~~  
HEMISPHERE.

BACK IN JUNE, MY GOAL WAS TO TALK TO THE LEADERS OF THE  
COUNTRIES I VISITED ABOUT MAJOR FOREIGN POLICY THEMES OF THE  
CARTER ADMINISTRATION, ESPECIALLY AS THEY APPLY TO LATIN AMERICA.

I TALKED ABOUT OUR COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS -- NUCLEAR  
NON-PROLIFERATION--ARMS RESTRAINT -- AND WHAT WE CALL THE NORTH-  
SOUTH DIALOGUE. Dialogue between the industrialized  
+ the developing nations, on ways to increase  
I <sup>told them</sup> ~~SAID~~ THAT WHILE WE ARE DEFINITELY OPPOSED TO INTERVENTION  
their devel. project

IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER COUNTRIES -- WE NONETHELESS  
HAVE A DEEP AND ACTIVE INTEREST IN HELPING IN ANY WAY TO SOLVE

Problems

*over the world*

PROBLEMS IN THIS HEMISPHERE AND ELSEWHERE.

ON MY TRIP I FOUND A GREAT RECEPTIVENESS, ~~TO NEW IDEAS~~,

IT WAS CLEAR THAT THESE LEADERS <sup>were</sup> HAD DEVELOPED <sup>199</sup> A RENEWED CONFIDENCE. THEY WERE EAGER TO CONSULT ABOUT WORKING TOGETHER TOWARD COMMON GOALS.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS HAS CHANGED.

THE TIME WHEN THE UNITED STATES WOULD OR COULD TELL OTHER GOVERNMENTS HOW THEY SHOULD DEAL WITH THEIR OWN AFFAIRS HAS PASSED.

AND SO, TOO, HAS PASSED THE SOMETIMES BITTER RESENTMENT AND RESISTANCE TO OUR IDEAS AND INITIATIVES, WHICH WE <sup>have always</sup> OFFERED IN GOOD SPIRIT.

I SENSED THIS CHANGE IN THE CONVERSATIONS I HAD ON MY TRIP.

THE PEOPLE WITH WHOM I SPOKE NOT ONLY UNDERSTOOD -- BUT STRONGLY SUPPORTED -- <sup>OUR</sup> A RENEWED COMMITMENT TO ADVANCE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS.

WHILE I WAS IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, FOR EXAMPLE, JIMMY SIGNED THE AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS. THIS CONVENTION WAS NEGOTIATED THERE IN 1969.

IT IS AN AGREEMENT AMONG MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES THAT HUMAN RIGHTS WILL BE RESPECTED AND GUARANTEED IN THEIR COUNTRIES.

*Few countries had signed it.  
Columbia & Costa Rica*

*11/1/70*

I TALKED AT LENGTH ABOUT THE CONVENTION TO THE LEADERS OF EACH COUNTRY I VISITED, AND I HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING ITS PROGRESS WITH GREAT INTEREST.

SINCE MY TRIP, THREE OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE SIGNED IT, THREE OTHERS HAVE PLEDGED TO SIGN IT, AND TWO COUNTRIES HAVE RATIFIED IT.

*Barbados, Jamaica, Korea Republic*

*Guatemala, El Salvador,  
Panama*

*Venezuela  
Haiti  
Honduras*

AT THE OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN GRENADA, WHICH WAS HELD A WEEK AFTER MY TRIP, ~~THE OAS DEBATED~~ THE HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE <sup>was debated</sup> WITH EXTRAORDINARY CANDOR WHICH HAD BEEN, FRANKLY, MISSING IN THE OAS.

SECRETARY VANCE LED THIS UNPRECEDENTED INTERNATIONAL DEBATE, AND I HOPE THAT MY MODEST EFFORTS ALSO CONTRIBUTED TO IT.

NOW I AM WATCHING WITH GREAT INTEREST THE MORE GRADUAL -- BUT NO LESS REAL -- PROGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE OTHER ISSUES WE DISCUSSED: ARMS CONTROL, PEACEKEEPING, NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION, SOLVING OF REGIONAL DISPUTES, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

THIS PROGRESS HAS REFLECTED A WILLINGNESS TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS ON A BASIS OF EQUALITY AND MUTUAL RESPECT.

JIMMY BELIEVES THAT COOPERATION CAN PROVIDE A PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVE TO CONFRONTATION.

THE PANAMA CANAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS ARE A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THE SUCCESS OF THIS APPROACH.

THE NEW TREATIES PROTECT OUR OVERALL INTERESTS IN AN OPEN, EFFICIENT AND NEUTRAL CANAL; BUT THEY ARE ALSO RESPONSIVE TO PANAMA'S ASPIRATIONS, WHICH ARE SHARED BY ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE HEMISPHERE.

WE THINK THE COOPERATIVE SPIRIT EVIDENT IN THOSE NEGOTIATIONS IS CONTAGIOUS.

AT LEAST WHEN 28 LEADERS OF THE AMERICAS -- AMONG THEM, 17 ~~H~~ HEADS OF STATE -- CAME TO WASHINGTON FOR THE TREATY SIGNING CEREMONIES, THAT SEEMED TO BE THE CASE.

CONSIDER THESE STEPS FORWARD -- MANY OF WHICH WERE TAKEN ON THAT OCCASION:

-- THE GOVERNMENT OF EL SALVADOR RATIFIED A MEDIATION AGREEMENT WITH HONDURAS ~~TO BEGIN TO NORMALIZE RELATIONS~~ WHICH

*a border dispute which had broken diplomatic relations*

WERE BROKEN IN 1969. THE TWO PRESIDENTS MET AT THE OAS TO DISCUSS THE NEXT STEPS <sup>to reach normalization relations.</sup> AFTER MEETING WITH JIMMY.

-- THE LEADERS OF THE ANDEAN PACT WORKED OUT A FORMULA FOR ALLOCATING CERTAIN SEGMENTS OF AN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY TO EACH COUNTRY, THEREBY INSURING THAT THE ANDEAN PACT WILL CONTINUE TO BE AN INTEGRATIVE FORCE IN THE REGION. <sup>Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia</sup>

-- THE HEADS OF STATE OF BOLIVIA, CHILE, AND PERU MET TO DISCUSS COMMON PROBLEMS, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITIES OF REACHING AN AGREEMENT ON BOLIVIA'S DESIRE TO OBTAIN A SOVEREIGN CORRIDOR TO THE SEA.

-- IT WAS REPORTED TO JIMMY THAT THE PEOPLE IN THESE COUNTRIES PLUS THOSE IN ECUADOR, BRAZIL, AND NICARAGUA HAVE BEGUN TO OPENLY AND VIGOROUSLY DEBATE THEIR COUNTRIES' POLITICAL FUTURE -- A DEVELOPMENT WHICH PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE A YEAR AGO.

-- SEVERAL COUNTRIES NOT ONLY SIGNED OR RATIFIED THE AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, AS I HAVE ALREADY STATED, BUT INVITED THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS TO VISIT AND ASSESS THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN THEIR COUNTRIES. <sup>Panama, El Salvador, Paraguay</sup>

-- THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA ATTENDED THE CEREMONIES, AND, ALTHOUGH CANADA IS NOT FORMALLY A MEMBER OF THE OAS, HE EXHIBITED AN UNPRECEDENTED INTEREST IN HEMISPHERIC AFFAIRS.

-- BY THE TIME THE WEEK OF MEETINGS WAS OVER, IT SEEMED POSSIBLE THAT WE CAN NOW REACH OUR COMMON GOAL OF CREATING THE WORLD'S FIRST REGION FREE FROM THE FEAR OF NUCLEAR ARMS. <sup>Atlatelco</sup>

OUR PAST PROGRAMS FOR OUR FRIENDS IN LATIN AMERICA -- BOTH SUCCESSFUL AND OTHERWISE -- HAVE BEEN BASED PRIMARILY ON ECONOMIC

*And*  
AID. WITH THE PANAMA CANAL TREATY, A POWERFUL AND TANGIBLE NEW FACTOR HAS BEEN ADDED: A SPIRIT OF EQUALITY, MUTUAL RESPECT, PARTNERSHIP, AND AN END TO A DAMAGING IMAGE OF COLONIALISM. IT IS OBVIOUS THIS NEW SPIRIT HAS ALREADY AFFECTED LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THIS NEW SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION, AND MUTUAL RESPECT FACES AN IMPORTANT TEST RIGHT HERE IN THE CARIBBEAN. ON MY TRIP IN JUNE, FOR EXAMPLE, I SPENT SEVEN HOURS TALKING WITH PRIME MINISTER MICHAEL MANLEY OF JAMAICA ABOUT MANY THINGS, BUT PRIMARILY ABOUT THE ECONOMIC ISSUES AND THE POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS OF JAMAICA AND THE CARIBBEAN. THE PROBLEMS OF THE CARIBBEAN ARE VERY SERIOUS, BUT THEY ARE NOT INSURMOUNTABLE.

CONSIDER THESE FACTS:

-- UNEMPLOYMENT RANGES FROM 15 TO 30 PERCENT. MANY OF THE YOUNG HAVE LOST HOPE OF FINDING JOBS; AND TOO MANY OF THE TALENTED AND EDUCATED LEAVE.

-- A CHRONIC BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROBLEM EXISTS IN MOST OF THE REGION. EXCEPT FOR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AND VENEZUELA, ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE AREA ARE SUFFERING FROM THE INCREASING COST OF PETROLEUM AND OTHER IMPORTS, AND THE DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF TRADITIONAL EXPORTS.

-- FARMERS IN THE REGION DO NOT PRODUCE ENOUGH TO FEED THEIR OWN PEOPLE. THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN ISLANDS IMPORTED \$500 MILLION WORTH OF FOOD IN 1976, AND 90 PERCENT OF THE FOOD SERVED IN THE HOTELS WAS IMPORTED. BUT AGRICULTURE COULD BE A VITAL SOURCE OF NEW INCOME SINCE THERE IS A LOT OF GOOD FARM LAND WHICH IS NOT BEING USED.

*Agricultural production moved from a position of net exports → net imports*

SUCH PROBLEMS WERE NOT JUST MICHAEL MANLEY'S CONCERN. PRESIDENTS CARLOS ANDREZ PEREZ OF VENEZUELA AND DANIEL ODUBER OF COSTA RICA DISCUSSED THE CARIBBEAN WITH ME AT LENGTH.

AND LATER IN JUNE, PRIME MINISTER ERIC WILLIAMS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TALKED ABOUT SIMILAR QUESTIONS WITH SECRETARY VANCE AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY TODMAN.

IN FACT, IT WAS PRESIDENT ODUBER WHO RECOMMENDED TO JIMMY THAT ANDY YOUNG, WHO IS WIDELY ADMIRER IN THE REGION, BE SENT ON HIS 12-DAY FACT-FINDING TRIP TO BOTH THE CARIBBEAN AND BORDERING COUNTRIES.

*Other discussions between*  
~~GREAT INTEREST IN CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT HAS EMERGED FROM~~  
~~DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN OUR GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIALS AND THOSE OF~~  
 SEVERAL OTHER COUNTRIES, INCLUDING CANADA, MEXICO, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM. *HAVE TAKEN PLACE / and great interest in CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT HAS EMERGED.*

THESE EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION AND IDEAS HAVE REINFORCED THE FEELING THAT A BROADER, MORE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE REGION NEEDS TO BE UNDERTAKEN AT ONCE, AND ALL OF THE INGREDIENTS FOR AN EFFECTIVE EFFORT ARE THERE.

FOR EXAMPLE, THERE ARE THREE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS WITH INTEREST AND EXPERIENCE IN THE REGION: THE WORLD BANK, THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, AND THE REGION'S OWN CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK. AND OF COURSE THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN HELPING TO SOLVE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROBLEMS IN THE REGION.

AND A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, VENEZUELA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE NETHERLANDS ALREADY HAVE IMPORTANT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN THE AREA. MEXICO HAS ALSO LONG BEEN INTERESTED IN HELPING THE REGION.

*though the*  
AT THE MOMENT, DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IS COMING TO THE REGION FROM MANY DIFFERENT SOURCES WITH LITTLE OR NO COORDINATION AND NO OVERALL PURPOSE. AND THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ARE GETTING WORSE.

ALL THESE INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS NEED TO BE ORGANIZED AND COORDINATED BETTER. ONE IDEA WOULD BE TO SET UP A GROUP WHICH WOULD INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALL OF THE COUNTRIES AND ALL OF THE INSTITUTIONS INTERESTED IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN.

*2/8* THE RECIPIENTS OF THIS GROUP EFFORT WOULD BE ALL THE NATIONS IN THAT REGION WITH WHICH WE HAVE NORMAL DIPLOMATIC OR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

THE UNITED STATES IS EAGER TO MEET WITH OTHERS TO DISCUSS THIS IDEA -- IN FACT, WE HOPE THIS CAN BE DONE BEFORE THE END OF THIS YEAR. BUT THE DECISIONS ON THE MOST APPROPRIATE MULTI-LATERAL APPROACH TO THE CARIBBEAN CAN ONLY BE MADE IN A COOPERATIVE SPIRIT BY ALL THOSE WHO WISH TO BE A PART OF THIS MAJOR UNDERTAKING.

*of the situation the*  
IT IS SOMEWHAT OF A LUXURY TO BE LISTENED TO WHEN I AM NOT REALLY MY GOVERNMENT'S REPRESENTATIVE. BUT *I HAVE DEVELOPED A SENSE* ~~I WOULD LIKE TO~~ *SOME IDEAS* VOLUNTEER SOME IDEAS THAT I HAVE DISCUSSED WITH OTHERS IN RECENT WEEKS. *And* *trying to* THE BIGGEST PROBLEM IN THIS REGION IS THE RECONCILIATION *of the situation the* OF *their* STRONG POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS FOR INDEPENDENCE -- AND THEIR FRAGILE AND DEPENDENT ECONOMIES. *more by 1980* *with* *none will be self-supporting upon gaining independence*

AND I AM TOLD THAT THERE ARE SEVERAL WAYS THIS CAN BE RESOLVED:

FIRST, BY ENCOURAGING ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AMONG THE SMALL NATIONS OF THE AREA, THROUGH THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY -- WHICH IS KNOWN AS CARICOM -- AND IN OTHER WAYS.

SECOND, BY COORDINATING, THROUGH SOME COMMON MECHANISM, THE ASSISTANCE WHICH WILL GO TO THE REGION.

FINALLY, BY STRENGTHENING AND BROADENING EXISTING REGIONAL MECHANISMS LIKE THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, SO THAT ASSISTANCE CAN BE USED MORE EFFECTIVELY. *This is a multilateral approach - AND IT Needs to be " on both ends.*

THE PURPOSE OF THE MULTILATERAL APPROACH IS TO PROVIDE MORE CHOICES FOR THE REGION'S COUNTRIES -- MORE CHOICES OF MARKETS FOR EXPORTS, OF JOB FOR ITS PEOPLE, OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT. THIS IS THE WAY NATIONS GROW STRONG AND INDEPENDENT.

*But* BEFORE THE JOB CAN BE DONE, THE PROBLEMS OF THE CARIBBEAN NEED TO BE BETTER UNDERSTOOD. THE FIRST TASK OF THE GROUP WOULD BE TO AGREE ON A DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE REGION. THEN PRIORITIES WOULD BE SET IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND HOW OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE COULD BE OF GREATEST HELP.

JIMMY -- AND THOSE WHO STUDY LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN -- TELL ME THAT THERE IS AN EMERGING CONSENSUS ON OUR ~~OVERALL~~ <sup>the</sup> GOALS. *to be reached*

LET ME SPELL THEM OUT AGAIN. THEY ARE:

- (1) THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF ALL THE NATIONS OF THE CARIBBEAN.
- (2) THE REDUCTION OF INEFFICIENT OR DUPLICATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AMONG THE SMALLER STATES IN THE AREA.
- (3) THE INCREASED COOPERATION AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS OF THE CARIBBEAN AND NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS.
- (4) THE INCREASED COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES AND THOSE WHICH BORDER THE CARIBBEAN, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENT.
- (5) THE STRENGTHENING OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK.

THE NEED FOR DEVELOPING A COMMON STRATEGY AND BETTER COORDINATION IS GREATER NOW THAN EVER BEFORE. WE ALL WANT TO SEE AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA. I BELIEVE THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WOULD BE PREPARED TO DO THEIR PART IF WE FELT IT WAS PART OF A LARGER AND MORE COMPREHENSIVE EFFORT

INVOLVING MANY OTHER COUNTRIES -- ~~CONTRIBUTORS~~ WILLING TO SHARE THE BURDEN, AND RECIPIENTS WILLING TO TAKE MEASURES NECESSARY TO USE THOSE RESOURCES MORE WISELY.

THE CARIBBEAN IS IMPORTANT TO US. IT IS NOT ONLY ITS PROXIMITY. IT IS NOT ONLY THE MANY IMMIGRANTS WHO HAVE COME TO THE U.S. THESE ARE POWERFUL REASONS FOR US TO PAY ATTENTION TO THE REGION. BUT MORE IMPORTANT, THE CARIBBEAN OFFERS TO ALL THE NATIONS OF THE HEMISPHERE -- INDEED THE WORLD -- THE CHANCE TO PARTICIPATE IN TRANSFORMING A PROUD BUT ECONOMICALLY WEAK AREA INTO A VIGOROUS AND COOPERATIVE REGION.

THE ENTIRE REGION IS RICH WITH POTENTIAL. WITH INTEREST, COMMON PURPOSE, AND RESOURCES, I THINK THE NEW SPIRIT WILL INSURE THE REALIZATION OF OUR MUTUAL GOALS.

*It is known there is a new spirit among these countries*

Rosalynn--here are some volcano remarks, written solely to refresh your memory. Everyone would like for you to say a few words in Spanish if you so desire. MFH

It's wonderful to be back in Puerto Rico

Jimmy sends his greetings.

We were here in 1971 for the Governor's conference--and slipped away from meetings so that we could really see the island and meet the people.

We went to El Yunque.

And to the rain forest.

And to many little towns and villages.

We ate asapao ( rice and lobster) and carne frida ( fried pork) and mofongo ( green plantains).

Jack and Judy were with us--they weren't married then.  
t

And we all practiced our Spanish.

I remember that Jimmy came back to San Juan and told the press that he hoped the Puerto Ricans would retain their customs and their language--he was worried that this might not happen.

And I am so sorry that I am going to be here for such a short while.

But Puerto Rico is the perfect place to talk about our relations with Latin American and Caribbean countries.

(then something in Spanish---re love your beautiful island and your people and hope to come back some day again with Jimmy and the family.)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

asapas - rice + lobster  
carne frida - fried jack  
mofongo - green plantain

Sau-J: Ran - 9/15/71

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Gov's conf -

pres "real" P.R.

all 50 came - 4 day  
meeting - Luis Ferrer -

~~Gov. + wife top of 7am~~  
Gov. + wife -

Wanted to see "real"

P.R. - El Yunque

Set out to see island -

small birds - taking

to people - Breasted up on  
Spanish -

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

(3)

looked in stars -

got. asked questions about  
population?

workers

status of mine?

got. disappeared because  
got tourist town -

customs retained - keep  
Spanish -



# Caribbean

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## In General

English-speaking territories:

### ① 5 independent countries:

1. Barbados
2. Guyana
3. Jamaica - bauxite
4. Trinidad & Tobago - petroleum
5. Grenada

### ② 5 Associated States:

expect to  
become  
independent  
by 1980

- ① Antigua
- ② St. Kitts - Nevis - Anguilla
- ③ Dominica
- ④ St. Lucia
- ⑤ St. Vincent

### ③ 3 Crown Colonies:

- ① Montserrat
- ② Belize

## Among CARICOM

MDC's - more developed countries (90% area, 81% pop, 94% GNP)

1. Barbados
2. Guyana
3. Jamaica
4. Trinidad & Tobago - unique, oil

LDC - Leeward & Windward Islands & Belize

Any long-term solution to Caribbean problems must depend upon the creation of more jobs.

Serious decline in agricultural production.

Moved from position of net exporter → net importer.

90% of food prepared in luxury hotels imported.

Fundamental structural-technical-and institutional problems need

Serious budgetary and balance of payment problems.  
Receipts from sugar, tourism, bauxite all down  
imports, oil & food up.

Trinidad & Tobago guaranteed flow of petro products  
during crisis.

Period of transition - as break last colonial ties, what  
alternative to integration lies open to them - realizing  
none will be self-supporting upon gaining independence

## II. Caribbean Common Market

established Aug. 1, 1973 - Treaty of Chaguaramas

Goals: 1. foster general economic development {accent on  
employment  
education}  
2. reduce regional external dependence  
3. pursue a cultural & political regional identity

Main features: 1. <sup>Common</sup> External Tariff & Protective Policy  
2. Promotion of coordinated regional develop.  
3. Negotiation of external trade agreements  
on a joint basis  
4. Special regime for LOC - facilitate flow  
of private capital  $\leftrightarrow$  MOC  $\rightarrow$  LOC. cooperation on  
health, education, cultural, sea & air transportation  
meteorology.

Treaty prohibits the imposition of import duties  
on products of CARICOM origin. free entry into other member  
states

### III Caribbean Development Bank -

① To contribute to harmonious economic growth and  
development of CARICOM countries ② promote cooperation &  
~~integration~~ integration among them ③ meet special needs of LDCs.

Membership - 12 CARICOM countries -

Bahamas

Br. Virgin Islands

Cayman

Colombia

Turks & Caicos Islands

Venezuela

Canada.

U.K.

Two regional agreements in operation. To encourage regional  
production and trade.

1. Surpluses of one co. would be bought by  
another co. in need of the products. Imports  
from outside  
are only permitted when supplies can be obtained <sup>within</sup> area.
2. One agreement 22 commodities - fruits, veg., livestock  
other oils and fats products

Regional Food Plan -

Plan for integration in industrial sector, too  
transportation - problem

Regional trade still represents small portion of total  
CARICOM members remain highly dependent on  
outside supplies & markets.

Dramatic rise in oil prices & domestic economic  
predicaments of Jamaica & Guyana - have distorted  
trade & prevented positive integration measures from  
inducing full effect.

LDC's huge expenditures on petroleum limit ability  
to import other needed commodities.

Jamaica & Guyana, because of economic situation,  
have had to place imports under special licensing system  
as as to protect balance of <sup>(payments)</sup> trade situation. Both cos.  
cutting back imports, any further cuts are sure to fall  
on intra-regional imports.

Black picture for further intra-regional  
trade developments.

Next to <sup>petroleum</sup> oil from Trinidad & Tobago - rice from  
Guyana most imp. regional trade item.

Gap widened between LDC's & MDC's. But on positive side:

- ① LDC's beneficiaries of COB loans & CIC funding -
- ② Share in regional common services ③ Regional Food Plan

Integration best hope for negotiating dependency.

Principal U.S. imports CARICOM - petroleum, bauxite,

Principal trading partners alumina, sugar

(After U.S., Great Britain - OPEC nations), CARICOM region,  
other LA republics, European <sup>Economic</sup> Community & Canada (in order)

Venezuela is helping

While total development assistance & other official  
capital flows doubled between 1962-75, bilateral aid  
from Great Britain actually declined

U.S. willingness to expand role will be eagerly welcomed.

The net result of examining the trade & aid  
statistics is a portrait of the regional dependency  
on its external relations. This group of mini-states  
is about to complete its formal break with the colonial  
past despite the fact that its economic structure remains  
unchanged.

Though banding together an attempt has been made to  
strengthen itself in trade agreements & development assistance,  
but reality indicates that the options are few & room for  
maneuvering has not grown appreciably.

Outlook for future U.S. - Caribbean relations with  
respect to the aluminum industry - continued interest.

dependence with gradual eroding of Caribbean position  
vis-a-vis competing suppliers of bauxite and alumina.  
Should <sup>U.S.</sup> aid packages contribute substantially to  
"bailing" Guyana & Jamaica out of their present financial  
crisis the possibility of pursuing joint ventures  
in the aluminum industry as well as in other  
sectors of the economy would be greatly enhanced.

We've always related to individual islands & individual  
problems. Need to relate to area. (Ray of Light)

Islands need to relate to each other. All relate more  
to mother co. than to each other

### *Statelikes Treaty*

*Argentina - Videla says will probably ratify  
by end of year.*

*Chile - Pinochet said that if Argentina signs,  
Chile will.*

*Columbia*

*Costa Rica*

# American Convention on Human Rights

Costa Rica

Dominican Republic signed  
Honduras

Inter-American Commission on H.R.

1. Chile - would accept 2 observers if sent by UN -  
if no advance publicity is important.

2. Argentina - Videla says not troubled by visits

<sup>Paraguay</sup>  
3. Stroessner - not opposed after 1978 elections <sup>to</sup>

4. Uruguay - Comm. of some sort but not IACHR.

*Civilian Government*

1. *Bolivia - Banzer says by 1980*