

Rosalynn Carter's Trip to Switzerland and Rome, 5/5-11/79

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just arrived - my first event
to be with so many ^{HOTEL} ~~representatives~~
of ~~you~~ ^{INTERCONTINENTAL} American
Community GENEVE

~~and in~~
Pleased to be ~~in~~ in this
beautiful city. I've always
wanted to come to Geneva
& ~~know~~ look forward to
my visit. I brought Amy &
me too - & we do v one
day in Gruyere.

I'm especially pleased to
be here for the WH Assembly
& Sec. Califano & the American
delegation - interested ^{My} long time
les continents ^{Etage principal.}
^{Restaurant français}

I want to say how imp.
you are to us - ^{HOTEL} other countries
^{INTERCONTINENTAL}
GENEVE
gain an imp part of their
impression of us by

les continents ^{Etage principal.}
^{Restaurant français}

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I only arrived a few hours ago
& am pleased that my first event is
with you, the American Comm. -

Jimmy & I want you to know
how important you are to us. You represent
our Co. away from home - And I
know that even being in this beautiful
& prosperous city, it is not always easy
for you, especially when there are
children to raise, & ^{your own} family & friends -
I hope you feel some compensation
from these sacrifices you make by a
sense of satisfaction & fulfillment

Those of you who work for the
govt, I want especially to say thank
you - Your contributions are many - &
sometimes I think we send you off to do
difficult jobs - & so often don't take time
to say thank you - We appreciate what
you are doing & are grateful to you

Thank you for coming out on this
beautiful sun to see me

MRS. CARTER LUNCHEON REMARKS, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1979

YOUR EMINENCES, ARCHBISHOP CASAROLI, ~~THE PRO SECRETARY OF~~
~~STATE~~, DISTINGUISHED CLERGY AND GUESTS:

I AM SO GRATEFUL AND DEEPLY HONORED TO BE IN THE COMPANY OF
SUCH A DISTINGUISHED GROUP AT THIS SPLENDID LUNCHEON GIVEN BY
AMBASSADOR AND MRS. WAGNER.

VISITING ROME IS ALWAYS AN ENRICHING EXPERIENCE -- ITS HISTORIC
sites sense of
STRUCTURES, ITS PRE-EMINENT PLACE ~~IN~~ HISTORY AND ITS PEOPLE MAKE IT
UNIQUE IN THE WORLD; BUT THIS VISIT HAS BEEN MADE EVEN MORE
MEMORABLE BY THE WARM WELCOME WHICH I RECEIVED AT THE VATICAN,
WHERE -- THIS MORNING -- I HAD THE RARE PRIVILEGE OF BEING RECEIVED
IN PRIVATE AUDIENCE BY HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN PAUL II.

LUNCHEON - 2

AMY AND I WERE THRILLED BY THIS UNFORGETTABLE SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCE. I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONVEY TO HIS HOLINESS A MESSAGE OF WARM GREETINGS FROM MY HUSBAND, THE PRESIDENT, TO SPEAK TO HIS HOLINESS OF THE GREAT RESPECT AND AFFECTION IN WHICH HE IS HELD BY MY FELLOW AMERICANS, AND TO OBTAIN HIS INSPIRING VIEWS REGARDING CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC PROBLEMS AND ISSUES.

I ALSO VISITED THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE AND WAS PROUD TO SEE SO MANY YOUNG AMERICAN CATHOLICS WHO HAVE CHOSEN TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE WORLD-WIDE MISSION OF THE HOLY SEE.

AND THE PRESENCE AT THIS LUNCHEON OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN CLERGY IS FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THIS AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION OF WHICH I FEEL VERY PROUD.

LUNCHEON - 3

IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE TO EXTEND THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL GREETINGS TO ALL PRESENT HERE TODAY AND ESPECIALLY TO THE DISTINGUISHED CHURCH LEADERS AND HIGH PAPAL ADVISERS.

MAY I OFFER A TOAST TO THE ~~ARMED AND DANGEROUS~~ CATHOLIC CHURCH AND TO ITS IMPORTANT ROLE IN SUPPORTING THE HOLY FATHER'S DEDICATION TO PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS EVERYWHERE.

DRAFT REMARKS, VANDEN HEUVEL LUNCHEON

I AM VERY PLEASED TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH YOU TODAY
AND LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR WORK HERE IN GENEVA.

When
~~I ASKED~~ BILL VANDEN HEUVEL ~~TO~~ *forme he said* ARRANGED THIS LUNCHEON, ~~BECAUSE I WANTED~~
I would be surprised and impressed by the scope of activities
~~TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE MANY VARIED PROGRAMS CONDUCTED~~
~~BY THE UN SPECIALIZED AGENCIES,~~ *carried on here in Geneva. I am*
Not only impressed, I am amazed

TOO OFTEN YOUR EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD
GO UNNOTICED. TOO OFTEN YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO GREATER INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION AND WORLD PEACE ARE UNRECOGNIZED.

~~ANY~~ ^{far} ~~WE ALL HAVE SO MUCH TO~~ ^{so much} GAIN FROM THE COLLABORATIVE WORK YOU
SPONSOR.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE HUMAN CONDITION REQUIRE THE POOLING OF OUR
BEST INTELLECTUAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES.

I HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED TODAY BY HOW MANY VITAL INTERESTS IN THE UNITED
STATES ARE DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE WORK YOU DO.

~~AND I INTEND TO DO WHAT I CAN WHEN I RETURN TO PUBLICIZE YOUR
ACTIVITIES AND TO SHARE WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MY DEEP RESPECT
AND APPRECIATION FOR THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WORLDWIDE.~~

And he

2. ~~BOTH THE PRESIDENT AND I~~ WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT YOUR HOPES AND
ASPIRATIONS FOR BUILDING A WORLD AT PEACE--~~A GLOBAL SOCIETY~~ WHERE
THE BASIC HUMAN NEEDS OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL ARE ASSURED. ~~AND WE WILL
SUPPORT YOUR EFFORTS IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE.~~

MRS. CARTER REMARKS AT LUNCHEON FOR HEALTH MINISTERS
TUESDAY, MAY 8

MR. SECRETARY, MR. AMBASSADOR, DISTINGUISHED DELEGATES,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN....

✓ I've enjoyed being with you today
✓ I've " being in Geneva changing tables

I AM VERY PLEASED TO BE WITH YOU ALL TODAY AND TO SHARE IN
SOME OF THE EVENTS SURROUNDING THIS IMPORTANT ANNUAL ASSEMBLY.

✓ I BRING TO YOU THE WARM GREETINGS OF PRESIDENT CARTER, WHO
FOLLOWS WITH GREAT INTEREST, JUST AS I DO, THE ACTIVITIES OF
THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION AND ITS ASSEMBLY.

✓ WE BOTH HAVE ADMIRERD THE LEADERSHIP AND SKILL OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL IN DEALING WITH THE COMPLEX HEALTH PROBLEMS
OF THE PRESENT WORLD.

you & essential

BUT WE ALSO ADMIRE AND RESPECT THE PART THAT YOU, THE ~~HEALTH~~ STATESMEN OF THE WORLD, ~~PLAY IN THE~~ VARIOUS GOVERNING BODIES OF THE ~~ORGANIZATION~~. YOU DEVELOP AND ASSESS THE PROGRAMS OF WHO, AND DETERMINE ITS PRIORITIES. THEN IT IS YOU WHO MUST MOBILIZE ACTION IN YOUR OWN COUNTRIES TO CARRY OUT THE COLLECTIVE DECISIONS THAT ARE MADE. *that is an enormous task*

But THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION HAS DEMONSTRATED VERY EFFECTIVELY THAT GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS IN HEALTH ARE INDEED POSSIBLE THROUGH COLLECTIVE ACTION. AND, ~~ALTHOUGH THE TASKS REMAINING~~ *and* ~~AROUND THE WORLD ARE ENORMOUS,~~ I SENSE A FEELING OF EXCITEMENT

AS I TALK WITH YOU AND A SENSE OF COMMON PURPOSE IN THIS

Organization, which I believe will carry you to even greater future accomplishments
I am honored to have been able to participate in this assembly.
I wish you much success in the coming WHO

REMARKS -- THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE

I AM VERY HAPPY TO BE HERE WITH SO MANY AMERICANS FROM ALL PARTS OF OUR ~~GREAT~~ COUNTRY. I HAVE ~~PROFOUND~~ ^{GREAT} ADMIRATION FOR YOU AND FOR THE VOCATION YOU HAVE CHOSEN.

THESE ARE CHALLENGING TIMES FOR PEOPLE OF ALL RELIGIONS. BUT I KNOW FROM MY OWN PERSONAL EXPERIENCE THAT THERE IS NO GREATER SOURCE OF STRENGTH, COURAGE AND INSPIRATION THAN A DEEP ~~AND ABIDING~~ FAITH IN ^{God} ~~THE LORD~~. *I have many responsibilities* I KNOW THAT JESUS IS WITH ME AND HELPS ME THROUGH EVERY DAY IN A VERY PERSONAL AND PRIVATE WAY.

you have chosen
~~YOU HAVE CHOSEN~~ [#] TO SHARE YOUR FAITH WITH OTHERS - ~~AND~~ TO DEVOTE YOUR LIFE TO GOD'S WORK. YOU CAN PLAY SUCH A CRUCIAL ROLE IN

Framed sketch of
College - RSC

Vatican guard doll

- Amy

ENHANCING THE LIVES OF PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY AND AROUND THE WORLD.
 YOU ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF OUR CONTEMPORARY LIFE.

IN A FEW MINUTES, I WILL HAVE THE ~~HIGH~~ ^{of being} HONOR ~~TO BE~~ RECEIVED
 BY POPE JOHN PAUL II. AND I HAVE FOR HIM A MESSAGE FROM MY HUSBAND,
 THE PRESIDENT. I WILL TELL HIS HOLINESS ABOUT THE RESPECT AND
AFFECTION IN WHICH HE IS HELD IN OUR COUNTRY AND WORLDWIDE. AND
 I WILL TELL HIM HOW PROUD JIMMY AND I ARE THAT YOU ARE HELPING TO
CARRY OUT HIS WORLDWIDE MISSION.

THANK YOU FOR COMING TO SEE ME. ^{I wish you the best and to} ~~THIS IS A BEAUTIFUL AND~~
~~SPIRITUALLY ENRICHING SETTING, AND YOUR HOSPITALITY IS WARM AND~~
~~WELCOME.~~ ^{much} ~~want you to know that your~~ success in your
 spiritual endeavors. ^{you will} ~~will~~ be in our prayers.

ROME - ARRIVAL STATEMENT

IT IS A PLEASURE TO RETURN TO ITALY AND TO THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF ROME. I LOOK FORWARD TO MY MEETINGS HERE WITH PRESIDENT PERTINI AND WITH HIS HOLINESS JOHN PAUL II. JIMMY'S MOTHER HAS TOLD ME HOW MUCH SHE ENJOYED HER VISIT WITH THE PRESIDENT, AND, OF COURSE, I CONSIDER IT A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BE ABLE TO SEE THE POPE. BOTH OF THESE MEN HAVE DONE SO MUCH TO ADVANCE THE CAUSES OF LIBERTY AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

I LOOK FORWARD ALSO TO MEETING OTHER DISTINGUISHED ITALIAN AND VATICAN LEADERS....AND TO SEEING SOME OF THE HISTORIC SIGHTS OF THIS CITY.

ITALY HOLDS A SPECIAL PLACE IN THE HEARTS OF AMERICANS. IT COULD HARDLY BE OTHERWISE -- THERE ARE 20 MILLION AMERICANS OF ITALIAN DESCENT.

ROME ARRIVAL - 2

AND SO WE IN THE U.S. ARE ESPECIALLY GRATEFUL TO YOU, THE ITALIAN PEOPLE,
FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL BUILDING OF OUR OWN
NATION. AMONG ALL OF US, THERE IS GREAT AFFECTION AND ADMIRATION FOR YOUR
ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE ARTS, IN THE HUMANITIES, IN SCIENCE -- IN ALL FIELDS
OF HUMAN ENDEAVOR.

THIS IS AN UNOFFICIAL VISIT FOR ME. BUT ON BEHALF OF MY HUSBAND,
PRESIDENT CARTER, AND SPEAKING FOR ALL AMERICANS, I WOULD LIKE TO SAY THAT
WE SHARE YOUR SADNESS ON THIS DAY, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF ALDO
MORO. IN OUR COUNTRY, WE KNOW FROM EXPERIENCE THAT A NATION CAN SURVIVE
TRAGEDIES -- AND IN SO DOING, FIND COURAGE AND UNITY FROM SUCH ADVERSITY.

*I want you to know that you have our prayers
& the prayers of the rest of the world. Tk you.*

REMARKS -- GARDNER DINNER

DISTINGUISHED FRIENDS... I APPRECIATE YOUR VERY KIND REMARKS.
I WISH THAT JIMMY WERE HERE SO HE COULD SHARE THIS EVENING WITH
ME.

I KNOW THAT HE LOOKS FORWARD TO COMING TO ROME HIMSELF.
HE HAS -- WELL -- BROUGHT UP SEVERAL TIMES THAT THIS IS MY
SECOND VISIT TO THIS SPLENDID CITY.

IN FACT I THINK HE WAS DOWNRIGHT DESPONDENT WHEN I TOLD HIM ABOUT
THE DINNER TONIGHT. DESPITE THE RUMORS THAT HE ~~HAS THE WORK~~ ^{is disciplined in his}
~~HABITS OF A SCIENTIST~~ ^{& has an analytical mind. He is very creative} HE HAS A DEEP APPRECIATION FOR ARTISTIC
^{deep appreciation for} AND CULTURAL PURSUITS. HE REALLY IS VERY CREATIVE & HAS A
AND CULTURAL PURSUITS. HE WOULD LOVE TO BE HERE TO DISCUSS WITH

the arts & cultural *

2-GARDNER DINNER

YOU THE ARTS, SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY -- INTERESTS WE SHARE TOGETHER.

I AM REMINDED IN THIS BEAUTIFUL CITY OF HOW MUCH ITALY HAS
CONTRIBUTED TO OUR NATION. MILLIONS OF AMERICANS OF ITALIAN
DESCENT HAVE HELPED TO BUILD OUR COUNTRY AND MAKE IT GREAT.

THIS HAS BEEN A MOST MEMORABLE DAY FOR ME. AMY AND I
WERE PRIVILEGED TO HAVE A PRIVATE AUDIENCE WITH POPE JOHN PAUL II
AND WE WERE DEEPLY TOUCHED BY HIS HUMANITY AND HIS CARING SPIRIT.
WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO VISIT SOME OF THE ^{historic} ~~GLORIOUS MONUMENTS~~ ^{Sights} OF
ANCIENT ROME AND TO DISCUSS ISSUES OF COMMON CONCERN WITH
YOUR DISTINGUISHED PRESIDENT PERTINI.

3 - GARDNER DINNER

I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT AS SOON AS I RETURN HOME I AM GOING TO OFFER MY SERVICES TO JIMMY IF HE SOULD EVER NEED A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN THIS CITY AGAIN.

THE HISTORY OF ITALIAN-AMERICAN COOPERATION IS A LONG AND PROUD ONE AND I AM CONFIDENT OUR CLOSE AND SUCCESSFUL PARTNERSHIP WILL CONTINUE.

AND NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO JOIN ME IN A TOAST TO ITALY AND TO THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE PROUD FRIENDSHIP WE SHARE.

REMARKS- EMBASSY EMPLOYEES AND THEIR FAMILIES

Embassy

THANK YOU FOR THE WARM WELCOME. I MET SOME OF YOU WHEN I WAS HERE LAST AUGUST, AND I TOLD YOU THEN I WOULD BE BACK SOON. BUT THIS IS REALLY A MEMORABLE TRIP.

I HAVE JUST COME FROM GENEVA WHERE I SPOKE TO THE WORLD WHO HEALTH ASSEMBLY ABOUT MY INTERESTS IN MENTAL HEALTH. THEN THIS MORNING I HAD AN AUDIENCE WITH HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN PAUL II--AND MET WITH AMERICANS AT THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE. IN JUST A FEW MINUTES, I WILL MEET WITH PRESIDENT PERTINI. THIS IS AN EXCITING AGENDA FOR A PERSON FROM PLAINS!

EMBASSY EMPLOYEES -2-

BEFORE I LEFT, JIMMY GAVE ME LETTERS TO DELIVER TO HIS HOLINESS AND TO PRESIDENT PERTINI. BUT HE ALSO GAVE ME A VERY SPECIAL MESSAGE TO DELIVER TO YOU. HE AND I KNOW THAT FOREIGN SERVICE CAN BE THE MOST DEMANDING, INTERESTING AND CHALLENGING PROFESSION. BUT WE ARE WELL AWARE, TOO, THAT THERE ARE INTANGIBLE__EVEN TANGIBLE__SACRIFICES THAT MUST BE MADE BY YOU AND BY YOUR FAMILIES AND YOUR CHILDREN.

SOMETIMES I DO NOT THINK THAT WE THANK YOU ENOUGH FOR THE REAL CONTRIBUTION YOU MAKE TO THE IMAGE OF OUR COUNTRY. WE KNOW THAT THE LITTLE ACTS OF RESPONSIBILITY, OF CARING,

tell you personally how
much you mean to us ~~to~~
our ~~country~~ -

We are grateful to you &
appreciate all you do for our Co.

7- I think Mrs. has all of the remarks,
speeches, etc. We should have all copies
TOAST FOR GARDNER'S DINNER & program for Dinner
General & Rome
for file

DISTINGUISHED FRIENDS. I AM GRATEFUL FOR THE KINDNESS OF
YOUR REMARKS. I WISH THAT JIMMY WERE HERE SO THAT HE COULD
~~TELL YOU HIMSELF HOW DEEPLY WE SHARE THE SENTIMENTS THAT~~
~~FILL THE ROOM TONIGHT.~~ This evening with me

I KNOW JIMMY LOOKS FORWARD TO COMING TO ROME HIMSELF.
HE HAS--ERR, WELL,--BROUGHT UP SEVERAL TIMES THAT THIS IS
MY SECOND VISIT TO THIS SPLENDID CITY. IN FACT, I THINK
HE WAS DOWNRIGHT DESPONDENT WHEN I TOLD HIM ABOUT THE DINNER
THAT WAS PLANNED TONIGHT. YOU SEE, JIMMY IS A VERY CREATIVE

GARDNERS -2-

interests we share together

AND ARTISTIC PERSON--IN SPITE OF THE RUMORS THAT HE
HAS THE WORK HABITS OF A SCIENTIST. HE WOULD LOVE TO
BE HERE TONIGHT TO DISCUSS THE ~~SHARED HERITAGE~~ OF OUR
TWO COUNTRIES--ARTS, SCIENCE, THOUGHT. - (*audrey hepburn!*)

~~THIS CITY IS A LASTING REMINDER THAT ITALY HAS~~ *→ I am surrounded again in this beautiful city of how much stuff*
~~CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH TO OUR OWN NATION. MILLIONS OF~~
~~AMERICANS OF ITALIAN DESCENT HAVE MADE OUR COUNTRY GREAT.~~
~~AND YOUR GENERATION HAS CREATED MUCH OF THE HARMONY OF ANCIENT~~
~~AND MODERN THAT MAKES ROME SPECIAL~~

GARDNERS 3

IT HAS BEEN A MEMORABLE DAY. I HAVE BEEN SPIRITUALLY
UPLIFTED FROM AN AUDIENCE WITH POPE JOHN PAUL II. ~~AND I~~
~~HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE VITALITY OF YOUR PEOPLE:~~ I
HAD AN OUTSTANDING VISIT WITH PRESIDENT PERTINI.

AND NOW I WILL GO HOME TO JIMMY AND OFFER MY SERVICES
AGAIN IF HE SHOULD EVER NEED ME TO PARTICIPATE IN MEETINGS
HERE.

I KNOW THIS: WE MUST CONTINUE TO SEARCH PATIENTLY FOR

GARDNERS -4-

THOSE NEGLECTED SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL AREAS IN
WHICH WE CAN DO MORE TOGETHER AND FOR EACH OTHER. ~~WE~~
~~MUST NEVER LOSE SIGHT OF THE HISTORY OF ITALIAN-AMERICAN~~
~~COOPERATION,~~ ^{*we're a*} ~~WE MUST CONTINUE OUR CLOSE~~ ^{*partnership*} ~~PARTNERSHIP.~~

~~JIMMY IS COMMITTED TO THIS EFFORT--AND SO AM I.~~
^{*I would like*} ~~WON'T YOU~~ ^{*to*} JOIN ME IN A TOAST TO ITALY AND TO THE UNITED
STATES AND TO THE PROUD FRIENDSHIP WE SHARE.

Pleased - opportunity - learn about yr work

Bill vanden Heuvel - surprised & impressed
scope - activities

~~positive~~

& I am, - and pleased
positive, constructive, significant things being
done by the UN agencies

I am pleased that U.S. is a contributor
& a beneficiary of yr work

My husband - people of our co. are deeply
committed to UN. He regards peace in the world
a primary responsibility of the Presidency -

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ade
1983

I look to the UN as a major instrument in fulfilling that responsibility — and supports your hopes for bldg a world at peace where the basic human needs of every individual are assured.

I'm grateful to each of you for giving me the opportunity of this personal meeting today —

I'm proud of you as you contribute your efforts to programs & achievements that so clearly benefit the people of the world.

Pleased to be in Geneva
beautiful international

Amy
Especially pleased Sec. Cal. — WHA — MH
just arrived — first event —

American community — important
You are all very imp. to us
You represent our country
not always easy
children
family friends

Hope compensation from your
sacrifices — sometimes tangible
" intangible —
in a sense of satisfaction &
fulfillment —

Those of you who work for govt
I want especially to say "thank you"
send off to perform ^{imp.} difficult task
& never adequately tk — We appreciate
what you are doing & are grateful to you
TK u all for coming out to see me

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Pleased to be in Geneva

Always wanted to visit

especially glad to be here with Sec. Cali.
& American delegation^{representative} to WH Assembly

r These next weeks, we're going to be focusing
on one of our ~~most pressing~~^{basic} human needs -
good health. & I'm going to be talking about good M

Health is a basic human right. Those
who suffer from a lack of decent health care
are denied their rights, just as those who suffer
from brutality & oppression
welfare of ^{Through UN} people everywhere we can work for the

We can be concerned about
better nutrition, improved health care, jobs,
education.

And this WH Assembly is evidence
of that concern — and the determination
to improve the human condition.

I'm proud to be here. We are
-- to be a part of this meeting.

REMARKS - VATICAN LUNCHEON (WAGNER)

IT IS AN HONOR TO BE HERE WITH SO MANY DISTINGUISHED CHURCH FIGURES. I HAVE HAD A MEMORABLE MORNING. AS YOU KNOW, I WAS RECEIVED BY THE POPE; AND I HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF VISITING THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE.

TWO IMPRESSIONS STAND OUT. ONE IS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PARTICIPATION OF THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE WORLD-WIDE MISSION OF THE HOLY SEE. I AM VERY PROUD OF THE PRESENCE AT THIS LUNCHEON OF SO MANY AMERICAN CLERGY-- AND I WAS PLEASED TO MEET SO MANY OTHERS WHO HAVE MADE THE CHOICE TO CONTRIBUTE ALSO TO YOUR SPIRITUAL MISSION.

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I also visited ^{the} North American College and was
proud to see ^{so many young American Catholics} ~~the importance of the participation~~
~~of the American Catholic Church in the mission of~~
~~the Holy See~~ who have chosen to contribute
contributing to the world wide mission
of the Holy See

And the presence at this luncheon of distinguished
American clergy is further evidence of the American
contribution of which I feel very proud.
~~And was impressed by the~~
The participation

Lunch

-2- VARICAN LUNCH

SEONCDLY, MY AUDIENCE WITH POPE JOHN PAUL II LEFT ME WITH
A SENSE OF ^{Wonder about} THIS VERY SPECIAL MAN. ONLY PERSONAL ENCOUNTER,
I THINK, CAN CONVEY HIS MAGNETISM AND GENEROUS LOVE. WE
IN THE UNITED STATES ARE AWARE OF THE CRUCIAL ROLE OF THE
CHURCH, AND OF THE POPE IN PARTICULAR, IN CHANGING THE
BEHAVIOR OF NATIONS FOR THE BETTER. THAT IS WHY WE ARE
SO PROFOUNDLY HAPPY THAT A MAN OF SUCH DEPTH, SPRITUALITY
AND COURAGE IS LEADING THE CHURCH THROUGH THESE UNSETTLED
TIMES.

3 VATICAN LUNCH

MAY I OFFER A TOAST TO THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND
TO ITS IMPORTANT ROLE IN SUPPORTING THE HOLY FATHER'S
DEDICATION TO PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS EVERYWHERE.

PRESS SCHEDULE

MRS. CARTER'S TRIP TO GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
May 6-9, 1979

FYI

The First Lady's press staff will maintain an office at the Mikado Room, Intercontinental Hotel.

Sunday, May 6

- 8:00 a.m. Press access to satellite for coverage of arrival of the First Lady. Press should proceed through departure areas to satellite #44. Press must have valid press ID and other form of personal identification. You are advised not to load film in cameras prior to passing through security. All cameras will be checked.
- 9:00 a.m. The First Lady arrives satellite #44, Geneva International Airport, Geneva, Switzerland. OPEN COVERAGE of her remarks.
- 9:15 a.m. The First Lady departs Geneva International Airport enroute Intercontinental Hotel.
- 9:25 a.m. The First Lady arrives Intercontinental Hotel and proceeds to suite for private time.
- 4:30 - 5:00 p.m. Press access to Grand Ballroom, Intercontinental Hotel for coverage of reception.
- 5:15 p.m. The First Lady Arrives Grand Ballroom, Intercontinental Hotel for reception with members of the American Community. OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- 6:00 p.m. Program commences -- Remarks by Ambassador William Vanden Heuvel and First Lady Rosalynn Carter.
Press facilities: Mult and lights
- 6:15 p.m. The First Lady departs Grand Ballroom enroute suite.
- 7:00 p.m. The First Lady departs Intercontinental Hotel enroute residence of the Ambassador for private dinner.
NO PRESS COVERAGE

MRS. CARTER'S TRIP TO GENEVA, SWITZERLAND (cont.)

Monday, May 7

- Press credentials for press not credentialed to the U.N. must be picked up in room A531, Palais des Nations between the hours of 9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. and 1:30-3:30 p.m. Press ID and personal identification necessary to obtain press badge.
- 11:30 a.m. The First Lady arrives World Health headquarters for private briefing. NO PRESS COVERAGE
- 12:00 - Press access to Ariana Museum for coverage of receiving
12:30 p.m. line at luncheon hosted by Ambassador Vanden Heuvel.
- 12:45 p.m. The First Lady arrives Ariana Museum for luncheon. Receiving line begins - OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- 1:00 p.m. Receiving line concludes. Luncheon begins.
NO PRESS COVERAGE
- 2:15 p.m. Luncheon concludes. The First Lady departs Ariana Museum enroute Intercontinental Hotel.
- 4:00 p.m. Press access to Salle XVII for coverage of the First Lady's address to Medical Society. Proceed to gate 40-41, Palais des Nations, (New Building) - press are advised to arrive as early as possible after 4:00 p.m. for set-up. Press facilities: Press area for stills and TV cameras. 20' throw-lights
Writers proceed to seated press area
- 5:40 p.m. The First Lady arrives Palais des Nations and proceeds to Salle XVII.
- 5:45 p.m. The First Lady arrives Salle XVII. Program commences. OPEN PRESS COVERAGE for First Lady remarks
- 6:30 p.m. Program concludes. The First Lady departs Salle XVII, boards motorcade and departs enroute Intercontinental Hotel.
- 8:45 p.m. The First Lady arrives World Health Organization headquarters for private dinner hosted by the Medical Society.
NO PRESS COVERAGE

Tuesday, May 8, 1979

9:30 a.m. The First Lady arrives Palais des Nations
for Second Plenary Session of World Health
Assembly

PRESS NOTE: The First Lady will not address
the Assembly. For press coverage details
contact: Charles Morrow, Director of
Public Information, W.H.O.

12:30 p.m. Morning session concludes. The First
Lady departs Palais des Nations enroute
Intercontinental Hotel

1:00 p.m. The First Lady departs suite for private
luncheon at Intercontinental Hotel hosted
by Secretary Califano

NO PRESS COVERAGE

PRESS NOTE: There is no public schedule
for remainder of Tuesday afternoon and
Wednesday at this time.

* The First Lady will depart for Rome on
Wednesday afternoon.

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USMISSION USUN NEW YORK 9584

UNCLAS GENEVA 07711

FOR PGM/PPE COHEN, VOA/PE, PGM/GF, PGM/RC, EU
PASS NEW FOR JOHN BLAMPHAM, WHITE HOUSE FOR VICKY LOVETTE,
FIRST LADY'S PRESS OFFICE

SPEECH FIRST LADY. (Cleared by PAUL COSTELLO)
GENEVA -- FIRST LADY ROSALYNN CARTER IN A SPEECH
DELIVERED TO THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE WORLD HEALTH
ASSEMBLY CALLED FOR CLOSER LINKS BETWEEN GENERAL
HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH WORLDWIDE.
SPEAKING AT THE PALAIS DES NATIONS IN GENEVA, MRS. CARTER
PLEGGED THAT HER COUNTRY WOULD SHARE ITS RESEARCH FINDINGS
IN THE FIELD OF MENTAL HEALTH WITH OTHER NATIONS AND THAT
THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) OFFERS A "MARVELOUS
VEHICLE FOR DOING JUST THAT."
THE MEDICAL SOCIETY, AN INFORMAL PROFESSIONAL GROUP
COMPOSED OF WHO STAFF, ANNUALLY INVITES A DISTINGUISHED
PERSON TO ADDRESS THE GROUP DURING THE WORLD HEALTH
ASSEMBLY.
THE FIRST LADY, WHO SERVED AS HONORARY CHAIRPERSON OF THE
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON MENTAL HEALTH, TOLD WHO
DELEGATES THAT "THERE IS RESISTANCE TO THE IDEA OF COM-
MUNITY CARE FOR THE MENTALLY ILL IN MY COUNTRY. THE
STIGMA ATTACHED TO MENTAL ILLNESS IS SO GREAT THAT MANY ARE
AFRAID OR ASHAMED TO SEEK HELP WHILE OTHERS HIDE THE
FACT THAT THEY HAVE BEEN TREATED."
A CONSTANT EMPHASIS, THE FIRST LADY SAID, SHOULD BE
PLACED ON PROVIDING HEALTH CARE AT THE COMMUNITY
LEVEL WHERE "THOSE SUFFERING CAN BE BETTER CARED FOR
NEAR FAMILY, FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS."
IN CLOSING, MRS. CARTER SAID THAT THE SPIRIT OF CARING
"INSPIRES ALL THE STEPS NECESSARY TO BRING TO PEOPLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD THE BASIC NECESSITIES FOR IMPROVING

*****WHSR COMMENT*****

VICKY LOVETTE
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THEIR PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH." END HAFREY
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SUGGESTED REMARKS FOR MRS. CARTER
AT DINNER GIVEN BY THE WHO MEDICAL SOCIETY
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7

Dr. Gunn, Dr. Mahler, Members of the WHO Medical Society, and Friends:

Thank you, Dr. Gunn and Dr. Mahler, for your kind words on my behalf. This entire day as your guest has been an exciting experience for me. It began this morning with a briefing by Dr. Mahler and his staff, extended through my talk to the Society this afternoon and the brief reception that followed, and finally to this delightful evening I have been able to share with you. My only regret is that the organization has not yet found a cure for jet lag!

In the course of the day's events, I feel I have come to know much better the real meaning of WHO - what it has accomplished already and what it has the potential to accomplish in improving the health of peoples everywhere. I have especially enjoyed the opportunity to speak informally with members of the Secretariat and to see for myself the enthusiasm and idealism which you bring to your work.

I am proud to be an honorary member of the WHO Medical Society and to know that henceforth I have a formal tie to all of you and to the great goals the Organization is trying to accomplish.

I have been introduced during this visit to the important work of a doctor whose fame is shared by both the United States and Switzerland, Dr. Henry E. Sigerist. Dr. Sigerist once said:

"Medical science has infinitely more to give than the people actually receive."

May we all be mindful that this Organization has a unique ability and responsibility to bring the benefits of medical science to the millions of people in this world who are unable to enjoy the priceless gift of health.

Thank you all for your hospitality and your friendship. May your work prosper.

SCENARIO FOR MRS. CARTER'S MEETING
WITH WHO DIRECTOR GENERAL HALFDAN MAHLER
MONDAY, MAY 7, 11 A.M.

The meeting will take place in Dr. Mahler's office in the WHO Building.

The U.S. Mission in Geneva understands that the following individuals are likely to be present:

Dr. Mahler; Dr. Thomas Lambo (Nigeria), Deputy Director-General; Dr. A. Tejada-De-Rivero (Peru), Assistant Director-General; Dr. Joshua Cohen (Israel), Chairman of Global Program Committee; Dr. Ralph Henderson (U.S.), Director of the Expanded Program of Immunization; Dr. E. Tarimo (Tanzania), Director, Division of Strengthening of Health Services; and Dr. N. Sartorius (Yugoslavia), Director of the Division of Mental Health.

The topics expected to be covered, for which the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has prepared separate briefing papers, are:

- The WHO goal of health for all by the year 2000.
- Primary health care.
- The expanded program on immunization.
- Mental health.

Dr. Mahler's style is such that he will probably do most of the talking, particularly about the WHO goal of health for all and primary health care.

Since the meeting is billed primarily as a briefing session on WHO issues, Mrs. Carter may wish, after the usual courtesies, to let the Secretariat carry the burden. A few questions which might help direct the discussion are:

- What do you see as the special role and special problems of the developed countries in promoting health for all by the year 2000?

- How successful has WHO been in persuading countries to incorporate basic mental health services into primary health care?
 - What should WHO's proper role be in promoting drug abuse programs?
 - Do you foresee any technological breakthroughs that might permit an effective eradication program for measles or any other infectious disease?
-

SUGGESTED REMARKS FOR MRS. CARTER
AT LUNCHEON WITH HEADS OF UN SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
MONDAY, MAY 7

Distinguished Friends:

Bill Vanden Heuvel insisted on arranging this luncheon because he said I would be surprised and impressed by the scope of activities that are carried on in Geneva.

I am not only impressed, I am amazed -- and pleased. The first point that comes to mind is how important it is to get the message to the Governments and peoples of the world about the positive constructive, significant things that are being done by the UN agencies concentrated in this beautiful city.

As you know, I have come here at the invitation of the Medical Society of the World Health Organization to speak about the problems of mental health. This morning I met with Dr. Mahler and some of his staff and was briefed on the programs and accomplishments of the World Health Organization. I am pleased and proud that American personnel and American resources have been able to play such a constructive role in this important organization.

Now that I have been introduced to the larger panorama of international work in Geneva, I can repeat that message to all of you. We know, of course, that the United States is not only a contributor to your work. It is also a

major beneficiary. Each one of your agencies, each one of your organizations is involved in work that directly affects vital interests of the United States. We must publicize and repeat the details of those benefits as often as possible.

In this beautiful setting, I am speaking to you in the shadow of the Palais which was built to house the League of Nations. President Woodrow Wilson gave the ebbing energies of his life to bring that dream to reality. There were major political forces in the United States that prevented our participation. The disastrous consequences of the failure of the League are part of history.

President Carter and the people of the United States are deeply committed to the United Nations. I know that he regards the peace of the world as a primary responsibility of the Presidency and that he looks to the United Nations as a major instrument in fulfilling that responsibility.

All of us must be aware, however, that there are still important forces in our country that constantly challenge that commitment. None of us who believe in the United Nations can afford to allow the destructive political confrontations that spring up everywhere in the world to destroy the larger objective of a universal organization committed to the well-being of mankind.

I am grateful to each of you for interrupting your busy schedules to be here today, giving me the opportunity to have this personal meeting and to hear about your important work. How proud each of you must be to be part of such an important enterprise, to be contributing your efforts to programs and achievements that so clearly benefit the peoples of the world.

Both President Carter and I will continue to follow your hopes and aspirations so that we can support them in every way possible.

SUGGESTED REMARKS FOR MRS. CARTER
AT RECEPTION FOR GENEVA AMERICAN COMMUNITY
AND DIPLOMATIC CORPS

MAY 6, 1979

I have only arrived a few hours ago, but I am delighted that my first event has permitted me to meet so many representatives of our American community.

I want you to know how imp. you are to us.
~~The President and I are aware of the sacrifices that~~
~~many of you make to represent our country while living~~

abroad. And no matter how beautiful or prosperous Geneva

I know that it is not easy for you, especially
~~is, I know that there is a large measure of intangible~~
~~when you have families to be raised and your friends~~
~~sacrifice that must be paid in raising children away from~~
~~their own country. far away. But I hope there is~~

compensation for you in a sense of satisfaction & fulfillment
The President is enormously proud of those of you

who represent our Government and who have contributed to much by your work to the preservation of peace for our world and security for our country. I hope an important measure of your compensation is a feeling of satisfaction and fulfillment in promoting the highest ideals of humanity and resolving some of the most difficult political and economic problems confronting us.

Other countries gain an important part of their impression of us by the quality and character of the citizens who represent us. In that sense all of you, whether in

Suggestions for American community reception

It is a very special pleasure to be with you in this beautiful city that is your home away from home.

~~the President~~ I want to say first that the President is very proud of those of you who represent our Government. You contribute so much by your work to the security of our country--and to the preservation of peace for our world.

I hope there is compensation for you by a sense of satisfaction and fulfillment. You are promoting high ideals--and it is not always easy when you are away from home, with families to be raised, and your friends far away. Jimmy and I want you to know that we understand those intangible sacrifices *you must sometimes make,* ~~that are made when you work for your country~~

But you are respected--and you are appreciated.

As you know, I have come to participate in the opening of the World Health Assembly. And I am so proud to be here. The World Health Organization has a history of major accomplishments and contributions to the betterment of mankind. It is simply wonderful to know that so many Americans are involved in this international service.

I thought I would take a minute tonight to tell you about some of my own interests--because I do think we share common goals.

Mental Health, of course, is a priority in my own work. It has been for many years.

Mental Health

Elderly

Communities

My goal, as I have often said, is to build a more caring society. But this is not just a wish for a better America. It is also a dream that ~~it~~ in some way I can encourage people to have the self confidence to know they can contribute to a more caring world, wherever they may be.

You are doing that. I commend you. I want to hear more about your work. and I am honored that you_{ca} came out on ~~this~~ Sunday evening to meet me.

Arrival--Geneva--draft

M

^{pleased}
I am delighted to be in Geneva ~~to attend this important assembly.~~

I have always wanted to visit this city, which is ~~internationally~~
known ^{all over the world} for its ~~incredible~~ beauty. & for its significant international

Critical international disputes are arbitrated here; standards
for international behavior are established here; and in this city,
nations engage in historical dialogue that affects the future of the
world. And I'm especially pleased to be here along with the Californians

and this American delegation, representing the Pres & the American people at this
~~This week our energies will be focused on one of the greatest~~ ^{imp. W.H. Assembly}
~~issues that face us~~
callings of world diplomacy--meeting basic human needs. And of
course, good health and good mental health is a basic human ^{need} ~~right~~ ^{right} ~~need~~ ^{health} ~~need~~ ^{health}
human right. People who suffer from the lack of decent services
are ~~too often~~ denied their rights, just as those who suffer as a
result of brutality and oppression are ~~denied their human rights.~~

The principles we advocate here are the ~~very heart of a global~~
diplomacy that is based on human concerns. ^{And through} ~~And the United Nations~~ ^{we can}
is the foremost ^{global} ~~organization through which the world can practice~~ ^{work for the}
~~diplomacy based on human concerns~~ ^{welfare of}
~~humanistic diplomacy--better nutrition, improved health care, productive~~ ^{people everywhere}
jobs, and education ^{and improve} ~~for all mankind.~~ ^{the basic}

These are just and honorable goals. They advance our quest for ^{human} ~~con.~~
a more humane world.

That is why I am here--and I want to thank you for welcoming me this ^{practica}
morning. I am looking forward with great anticipation to our ^{diplomacy}
deliberations. ^{based on human}

^{I'm proud to be here}
^{& to be included in a}
^{part of this}
^{meeting}
^{Thank you.}
^{That we are}
^{The N.A. is evidence of concern}
^{determined to improve the basic}
^{human condition}
^{care - better nutrition -}
^{jobs - education}

IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE HERE TODAY WITH THIS DISTINGUISHED
BODY OF WORLD CITIZENS.

I AM GRATEFUL TO THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION FOR INVITING ME TO GENEVA. THE PRESIDENT AND
I HAVE SUCH RESPECT FOR THIS GREAT ORGANIZATION.

EVERYDAY YOU ARE FIGHTING THE HARSH REALITIES OF LIVING
ON THIS PLANET -- SICKNESS: PAIN; SUFFERING, DEATH. EVERY
DAY, YOU ARE BRINGING HEALTH CARE TO MILLIONS WHO NEVER
BEFORE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO REALIZE THAT HEALTH IS A BASIC
HUMAN RIGHT.

AS A LAYPERSON, I AM HONORED TO BE INCLUDED IN YOUR PROFESSIONAL
DELIBERATIONS. WE SHARE COMMON CONCERNS AND COMMON GOALS
~~AND I WOULD LIKE TO FEEL THAT I CAN CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR WORK.~~
AND ^{Today} SO I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ~~TODAY~~ ABOUT WHAT I HAVE
LEARNED ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH IN MY OWN COUNTRY -- IN HOPES THAT
YOU WILL CONSIDER ITS APPLICATION TO HEALTH IN A BROADER AND
GLOBAL SENSE.

IN 1977, I HAD THE RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE AS HONORARY
CHAIRPERSON OF A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION TO STUDY THE STATUS
OF MENTAL HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES -- WHICH HAD NOT BEEN
DONE FOR OVER A DECADE. WE SPENT HUNDREDS AND HUNDREDS OF HOURS
WITH HIGHLY TRAINED PROFESSIONALS, FORMER PATIENTS, STATE OFFICIALS,

AND PARENTS AND FRIENDS OF THOSE TOUCHED BY MENTAL ILLNESS OR RETARDATION. I BELIEVE THE INSIGHTS WE GAINED RELATE NOT ONLY TO BETTER MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY AND IN YOURS, BUT TO BETTER BASIC HEALTH CARE FOR ALL.

I THINK I CAN SUM UP OUR FINDINGS BY SAYING THAT THEY ARE BASED ON COMMON SENSE AND ON HUMAN VALUES. FOR TOO MANY YEARS, FOR EXAMPLE, MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN THE UNITED STATES WAS PROVIDED EXCLUSIVELY IN LARGE, IMPERSONAL, ISOLATED MENTAL INSTITUTIONS. FAMILIES AND PHYSICIANS ALMOST LITERALLY HID THE MENTALLY ILL. PEOPLE WERE "PUT AWAY" IN FACILITIES WHICH WERE USUALLY OVERCROWDED AND UNDERSTAFFED--AND SELDOM--PROVIDED ADEQUATE TREATMENT. CONDITIONS WERE DEPLORABLE.

THEN ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS AGO, OUR COUNTRY BEGAN TO MOVE TOWARD THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY-BASED CARE. AND IT IS BEGINNING TO WORK! OUR COMMISSION ENDORSES THIS CONCEPT AND URGES IT BE EVEN MORE WIDELY ADOPTED IN AMERICA -- AND I AM SURE THAT YOU WILL UNDERSTAND WHY.

THOSE WHO ARE SUFFERING CAN BE BETTER CARED FOR NEAR FAMILY, FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS. WE KNOW THAT COMMUNITY SERVICES CAN REACH PEOPLE IN TROUBLE BEFORE AN ILLNESS IS SO SEVERE THAT HOSPITALIZATION IS NECESSARY. WE KNOW THAT EVEN SEVERELY MENTALLY ILL PEOPLE ARE BETTER SERVED IN A MORE HUMANE AND SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT.

I AM CERTAINLY AWARE THAT THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION HAS ADDRESSED ITSELF TO THE NEED FOR GOOD GENERAL HEALTH CARE PRACTICES AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL. YOU HAVE ALREADY RECOGNIZED THAT PROGRAMS MUST REACH INTO EVERY TOWN, VILLAGE AND SETTLEMENT, AND I APPLAUD YOUR EFFORTS.

THE PROBLEMS YOU FACE IN ACHIEVING THAT GOAL ARE, I BELIEVE, SIMILAR TO THOSE WE CONFRONT IN THE UNITED STATES.

FEAR AND SUPERSTITION HOLD BACK OUR PROGRESS, FOR INSTANCE. THERE IS RESISTANCE TO THE IDEA OF COMMUNITY CARE FOR THE MENTALLY ILL. PEOPLE IN MY COUNTRY ARE STILL AFRAID TO LIVE NEXT DOOR TO PATIENTS OR FORMER MENTAL PATIENTS BECAUSE THEY WORRY THAT THESE MIGHT BE DANGEROUS AND IRRESPONSIBLE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY, THAT CRIME WILL INCREASE, THAT THEIR CHILDREN MAY BE HARMED. THE STIGMA ATTACHED TO MENTAL ILLNESS IS SO GREAT THAT MANY ARE AFRAID OR ASHAMED TO SEEK HELP, WHILE OTHERS HIDE THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED TREATMENT. I AM SURE THAT YOU NEED NOT BE REMINDED THAT PUBLIC ATTITUDES ABOUT ILLNESS AND TREATMENT GREATLY HAMPER ALL OF US HERE TODAY.

OUR COMMISSION CONCLUDED THAT UNTIL WE CHANGE THIS AURA OF IGNORANCE AND PREJUDICE -- UNTIL THE PUBLIC IS BETTER INFORMED ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESS OUR EFFORTS TO IMPROVE CARE WILL BE IN VAIN. AND I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT I HAVE TAKEN ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SPEAKING OUT AGAINST STIGMA AS MY PERSONAL CRUSADE.

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION HAS AN EVEN MORE DIFFICULT TASK OF EDUCATING, THAN THE ONE WE FACE IN THE UNITED STATES. YOU MUST WORK WITH SO MANY DIFFERENT CULTURES AND TRADITIONS AROUND THE WORLD. IT IS NOT JUST THE MENTALLY ILL WHO SUFFER BECAUSE OF FEAR, SUPERSTITION AND IGNORANCE. WHOLE FAMILIES AND VILLAGES IN DEVELOPING NATIONS SUFFER TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES WHEN THERE IS A LACK OF BASIC KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HYGIENE, DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH CARE.

THERE IS ALSO A SHOCKING LACK OF EDUCATION ABOUT HEALTHFUL PRACTICES IN THE DEVELOPED NATIONS, AS THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE, SMOKING AND OBESITY INDICATES.

WE MUST ALL WORK TO IMPROVE HEALTH EDUCATION TO MAKE SURE THAT BASIC KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH IS INCLUDED IN ALL HEALTH EDUCATION INITIATIVES.

THERE IS A SEVERE GAP IN THE REALITY OF HEALTH CARE AS IT STANDS TODAY AND THE HOPES WE SHARE FOR ENLIGHTENMENT OF THE WORLD IN THE FUTURE. THE RANKS OF THOSE WHO CAN BRING LIFE -SAVING KNOWLEDGE TO EVERY TOWN AND HAMLET AROUND THE GLOBE -- WHO CAN PROMOTE BETTER HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH -- MUST BE EXPANDED DRAMATICALLY!

EVEN IN MY OWN COUNTRY -- ONE OF THE RICHEST IN THE WORLD -- THERE ARE MANY COMMUNITIES IN WHICH THERE ARE NO MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AT ALL. AND EVEN IN THOSE NEIGHBORHOODS WITH A FULL RANGE OF MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL, MANY STILL TURN TO THEIR FAMILY PHYSICIAN OR MEDICAL CLINIC FOR HELP WITH MENTAL OR EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS. THEREFORE, OUR COMMISSION STRONGLY RECOMMENDS CLOSER LINKS BETWEEN GENERAL MEDICAL CARE PROVIDERS, MENTAL HEALTH PRACTITIONERS AND THOSE WHO PROVIDE OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THERE IS, I BELIEVE A SIMILAR NEED FOR CLOSER LINKAGES BETWEEN GENERAL HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH, WORLDWIDE. PARTICULARLY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, I KNOW THERE IS A SEVERE SHORTAGE OF EVERY KIND OF HEALTH PROFESSIONAL AND ONLY ENOUGH MENTAL HEALTH PRACTITIONERS TO MEET A FRACTION OF THE NEED.

TODAY WE CAN HOPE FOR THE TIME WHEN MENTAL HEALTH CARE IS AVAILABLE IN EVERY COMMUNITY AROUND THE WORLD. BUT WE MUST FOCUS NOW ON STRENGTHENING THE ABILITY OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL TO INCORPORATE MENTAL HEALTH INTO THEIR BASIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES. WITHOUT THIS, MILLIONS WILL NEVER HAVE ACCESS TO ANY KIND OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE AT ALL.

IN MY COUNTRY AND IN YOURS, WE MUST NOT OVERLOOK THE RICH RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY OF OUR PEOPLE. AND WE MUST TRAIN PROFESSIONALS TO UNDERSTAND THE SPECIAL NEEDS THESE DIFFERENT CULTURAL TRADITIONS CREATE. IN OUR COUNTRY, FOR INSTANCE, MANY COMMUNITIES COMPOSED OF RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES WE LEARNED THAT THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES WERE NEVER INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING AND DELIVERY OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. THEIR SPECIAL NEEDS WERE NOT MET. THE TRAGIC RESULT IS THAT SERVICES AVAILABLE ARE TOO OFTEN INADEQUATE, INAPPROPRIATE AND GROSSLY UNDERUTILIZED.

I BELIEVE OUR FINDINGS HAVE APPLICATION WORLDWIDE. CERTAINLY, THE TRAINING OF ADDITIONAL HEALTH MANPOWER IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE. BUT IT MUST BE CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE RESOURCE LIMITATIONS OF EACH COUNTRY. AND EVERY NATION MUST ESTABLISH ITS OWN PRIORITIES FOR TRAINING ITS OWN SUPPLY OF HEALTH PERSONNEL. THIS IS THE ONLY WAY TO ASSURE THAT NOT ONLY ARE ADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ALL PEOPLE, BUT THAT THEY ARE RELEVANT TO THE SPECIFIC CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF EACH INDIVIDUAL.

THE REALITY OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN AMERICA IS THAT IN TOO MANY CASES THOSE WHO ARE WITHOUT POWER OR INFLUENCE SUFFER SEVERE DISCRIMINATION IN THE DELIVERY OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE.

TODAY, FOR INSTANCE, THOUSANDS OF LIVES ARE WASTED BECAUSE WE HAVE INADEQUATE PROGRAMS FOR THE SEVERELY DISTURBED CHILD. AND THOUSANDS OF OLDER PEOPLE SPEND THEIR FINAL YEARS LIVING IN ANGUISH BECAUSE THEY HAVE NO WHERE TO TURN FOR HELP. OUR COMMISSION COMPLETED ITS WORK CONVINCED OF THE NECESSITY TO PLACE SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE AGED AND OF CHILDREN.

I BELIEVE THERE IS A SIMILAR NEED WORLDWIDE. I RECOGNIZE THAT PRIORITY MUST BE GIVEN TO THE CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, THE ALLEVIATION OF MALNUTRITION AND ENHANCEMENT OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH. BUT LET ME URGE THAT HEALTH PROGRAMS ALSO INCLUDE PROGRAMS THAT MEET THE MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS OF THESE SPECIAL GROUPS.

IN 1979, THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD, I URGE ALL OF YOU TO TAKE STEPS TO CARE FOR THE TOTAL CHILD -- TO ADDRESS ALL HIS PHYSICAL AND MENTAL NEEDS. THIS IS URGENT. OUR CHILDREN ARE OUR LEGACY TO THE WORLD.

A SIGNIFICANT CONCLUSION OF OUR REPORT -- AND PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT FOR ALL OF US HERE TODAY -- IS THAT OUR BASE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL ILLNESS IS UNACCEPTABLY SMALL.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH IS NEEDED ABOUT THE FUNCTIONING OF THE MIND, THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS TREATMENTS. WITHOUT NEW KNOWLEDGE, WE LOCK OURSELVES TO THE PAST AND CONTINUE TO REVERT TO OLD PATTERNS, AT EVER-INCREASING COSTS.

I AM PLEASED TO SAY THAT OUR COMMISSION HOPES TO OBTAIN A COMMITMENT OF ADDITIONAL U.S. DOLLARS TO BUILD OUR MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH CAPABILITY IN THE COMING DECADE AND TO ADDRESS PROBLEMS THAT FACE US ALL. WE WILL SHARE OUR IMPORTANT RESEARCH FINDINGS -- AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION OFFERS A MARVELOUS VEHICLE FOR DOING JUST THAT. YOUR COORDINATING ROLE PREVENTS COSTLY DUPLICATIONS IN RESEARCH EFFORTS AND ASSURES THAT ALL COUNTRIES HAVE ACCESS TO THE LATEST RESEARCH DATA IN ALL AREAS OF HEALTH. WE MUST CONTINUE TO SEARCH FOR WAYS TO IMPROVE AND EXPAND BASIC RESEARCH IN OUR FIELDS TOGETHER.

MY FRIEND, MARGARET MEAD, ONCE TOLD ME THAT THE SUCCESS OF ANY SOCIETY CAN BE MEASURED BY THE COMPASSION IT HOLDS FOR ITS MOST VULNERABLE MEMBERS. WE HAVE NOT YET FULFILLED THAT COMMITMENT AND I THINK WE CAN. LET ME SUGGEST SOME WAYS WE CAN PROCEED:

- FIRST, WE CAN PLACE OUR EMPHASIS ON MAKING HEALTH CARE AVAILABLE AT THE MOST BASIC GEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL IN EVERY COMMUNITY AROUND THIS WORLD.
- SECOND, WE CAN FOCUS SPECIAL ATTENTION ON THE NEEDS OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE POPULATIONS -- THE VERY YOUNG, THE VERY OLD, THOSE SUFFERING FROM POVERTY, DISCRIMINATION AND IGNORANCE.
- THIRD, WE CAN PLEDGE AN UNTIRING EFFORT TO EDUCATE AND HELP EVERY MAN AND WOMAN AND CHILD THROUGH BETTER HEALTH EDUCATION.
- FOURTH, WE CAN RECRUIT, TRAIN AND PLACE MORE QUALIFIED HEALTH PERSONNEL, OF THE TYPES AND NUMBERS APPROPRIATE TO EVERY COMMUNITY -- AND MAKE HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ALL.
- AND, FINALLY, WE CAN ENCOURAGE RESEARCH THAT WILL BE FREELY SHARED BY ALL.

THERE IS AN ADDITIONAL ELEMENT CRITICAL TO OUR WORK. IT IS THE SPIRIT OF CARING.

I v seen the institutions -
overcrowded

I v seen the community centers
" " seen the group homes

AND WE DO CARE, OR WE WOULD NOT BE HERE TODAY. WE ARE MEMBERS
OF THIS ORGANIZATION BECAUSE WE CARE. WE ARE ADVOCATES FOR ALL
WHO HURT BECAUSE WE BELIEVE IT IS A HUMAN RIGHT TO BE HEALTHY
-- AND HOPEFUL. I AM PROUD THAT WE ARE PARTNERS IN HELPING TO
ACHIEVE THE DREAM OF BUILDING A MORE CARING SOCIETY.

Handwritten notes:
8. 11. 1988
11. 11. 1988
11. 11. 1988
11. 11. 1988

^{for my}
I've worked with those with problems ~~at the~~
~~mentally afflicted~~ for many years.

In my own state of Ga. I had
the opportunity to be involved as we began?
to develop a program of community services —
~~for the MA~~ - getting the MA out of institutions
and into ^{the} Community ~~MA Centers~~

I've served as a volunteer in one
of our state Regional Hospitals

and a member of
our Pres. Comm.
was a former
patient

I've seen persons helped so that
they are no longer burdens to the state
to their families - communities -
but are contributing citizens
in their communities.

I remember a little boy - 12 yrs old who
had never done anything but sit in a chair & rock.
~~spent his life~~ ^{sitting} sit in a chair & rock.
we had to teach him

And a man 15 yrs old — who told me himself
he had always been "the town crazy". A CMHC
opened & he began going to a class program - & the director

DRAFT REMARKS, ~~THE~~ MEDICAL DINNER

THANK YOU DR. GUNN AND DR. MAHLER.

THIS HAS BEEN AN EXCITING DAY FOR ME AND I AM DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR THE OPPORTUNITY I HAVE HAD TO LEARN FIRSTHAND ABOUT THE WORK OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, TO SHARE WITH YOU SOME OF MY OWN THOUGHTS ABOUT HOW WE CAN ADDRESS PRESSING HUMAN NEEDS AROUND THE WORLD, AND TO MEET SO MANY OF YOUR DISTINGUISHED COLLEAGUES.

THE ENTHUSIASM, THE DEDICATION AND THE COMMITMENT YOU BRING TO YOUR WORK IS INSPIRING TO ME. AND I CAN ASSURE YOU I INTEND TO SHARE MY EXPERIENCES WITH MY HUSBAND, WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION AND WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WHEN I RETURN HOME.

2

I AM ESPECIALLY PROUD THAT YOU HAVE MADE ME AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE WHO MEDICAL SOCIETY. IT IS INDEED AN HONOR TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH YOU AND TO BE A PART OF YOUR GREAT EFFORTS IN IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF PEOPLES EVERYWHERE.

DURING MY WORK WITH THE MENTAL HEALTH COMMISSION I VISITED THE CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTER AT THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, OUR NATION'S FOREMOST FACILITY FOR BASIC AND APPLIED HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH

SEVERAL OF OUR LEADING EXPERTS BRIEFED ME ABOUT EXCITING NEW TREATMENTS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA AND DEPRESSION. I WAS IMPRESSED BY THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS, BUT I WAS EVEN MORE IMPRESSED BY THEIR EFFORTS TO DISSEMINATE

THEIR FINDINGS AROUND THE COUNTRY, SO THAT ALL OUR CITIZENS MIGHT
BENEFIT FROM THEIR ENDEAVORS.

KNOWLEDGE FOR THE SAKE OF KNOWLEDGE IS AN HONORABLE PURSUIT. BUT
ITS REAL VALUE TO MANKIND CAN ONLY BE FULLY REALIZED WHEN IT IS
AGGRESSIVELY APPLIED TO MEETING PRESSING HUMAN NEEDS.

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION HAS THE UNIQUE ABILITY TO DO JUST THAT.
YOU BRING THE BENEFITS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE TO MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN
THIS WORLD WHO DESERVE THE PRICELESS GIFT OF HEALTH.

I AM VERY PLEASED TO CELEBRATE YOUR WORK HERE TONIGHT AND WANT TO
THANK YOU FOR YOUR HOSPITALITY AND FRIENDSHIP.

Departure Statement

Although my stay here was shorter than I would have wished, I leave Rome like millions who visit your beautiful city, enriched by the experience and determined to return. Yesterday morning I had the privilege of being received by Pope John Paul II. I delivered a message of warm greetings from my husband and spoke to His Holiness of the respect and affection in which he is held by so many Americans. Today I had the pleasure of calling on President Pertini, a man whose lifelong devotion to liberty we admire so much. We spoke of the ties of friendship which bind the people of the United States to the Italian people, and I conveyed a message of particular thanks from President Carter to President Pertini for his words of encouragement at the conclusion of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty negotiations. During my stay I also had an opportunity to renew friendships with distinguished figures in Italian public life, including particularly with Prime Minister Andreotti. Thank you for your warm welcome.

SUGGESTED REMARKS FOR MRS. CARTER
AT LUNCHEON GIVEN BY SECRETARY CALIFANO
FOR HEALTH MINISTERS OF 15 COUNTRIES
TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1979

Mr. Secretary, Mr. Ambassador, distinguished delegates,
ladies and gentlemen:

I am very pleased to be with you all today and to share in some of the events surrounding this important annual Assembly.

May I bring to you the warm greetings of President Carter, who follows with great interest, just as I do, the activities of the World Health Organization and its Assembly.

We both have admired the leadership and skill of the Director General in dealing with the complex health problems of the present world.

But we also admire and respect the essential part that you, the health statesmen of the world, play in the various governing bodies of the Organization. It is you who develop and assess the programs of WHO, and determine its priorities for action. Then it is you who must mobilize national action to carry out the collective decisions that are made.

The Organization can remain a successful instrument of international cooperation in health only if its member states and its Secretariat share a similar vision of what

can be accomplished by working together to improve health conditions around the world.

The World Health Organization has demonstrated very effectively that great achievements in health are indeed possible through collective action. Although the tasks remaining around the world are enormous, I detect a feeling of excitement, a momentum and sense of a common purpose in this Organization, which I believe will carry it to even greater future accomplishments.

I am honored to be a participant in the work of this Assembly, and wish each of you and most of all the Organization you constitute, every success in the coming weeks.

It is indeed a great honor to be here today before such a distinguished body of world citizens.

I am very grateful to the Medical Society of the World Health Organization for inviting me to Geneva. I have such respect for this truly great organization.

Every day you are fighting the harsh realities of sickness, pain, suffering and death. Every day you are bringing health care to millions of people around the world, many of whom have never before seen a health practitioner.

As a dedicated layperson, I am awed to be in the midst of so many dedicated professionals. But I do believe we share common concerns and common goals and I am here today to talk to you about them -- about reshaping stark and brutal realities...about turning hopes and dreams into a brighter future for people everywhere.

Just this morning, Dr. Mahler was telling me that we will soon be able to declare smallpox -- one of the most dread diseases of all times -- eradicated from the world.

How amazing that I can stand before you and make that statement. For our parents and grandparents, the eradication of smallpox was hardly a hope -- a vision far in the future, when it was seen at all. Today, because of the intensive program conducted by the World Health Organization, it is virtually a reality.

When I was growing up it was common to see children and adults in wheelchairs or on crutches -- crippled by polio. Parents could only hope their children would be spared its devastating effects.

Today that hope is, ^{also} a reality. The discovery of polio vaccine in 1952 has made it possible to control this disease. ~~Children can be protected. And I was very pleased this morning to learn about WHO's expanded efforts to immunize children all over the world against polio, as well as five other serious childhood diseases.~~

The imminent conquest of smallpox and control of polio illustrate how far we have come in transforming hopes into realities. But there is still much to be done. And what appears impossible today may be possible tomorrow.

I share with you the hope that killers like cholera, malaria and the diarrheal diseases -- which are, rare in my country but far too common in other regions of the world -- will some day be conquered.

And that the plagues of developed nations like mine -- cancer, heart disease and stroke -- will some day be contained.

And that the suffering caused by my own special concern -- mental illness -- which cripples people in rich and poor countries alike, will some day be relieved.

Everyone here knows the realities of the disease I have just described. We all know how lives are shattered through the physical and mental scars left by disease; how whole families and communities endure incalculable pain from mental and physical illness; and how a promising future for an individual or even a whole nation can be dashed because prevention and treatment programs are not employed.

We all understand what the hopes of a disease-ridden world are. What parent does not hope for a healthy child? What sick or suffering human being does not wish to be

made well and strong? What leader of a nation does not hope to control the diseases that devastate his country.

Making these hopes become realities presents a difficult challenge. But I believe we bring great resources to this effort and I would like to suggest that what we are learning in mental health has application to health more broadly.

In 1977, I had a rare and wonderful opportunity to serve as Honorary Chairperson of a Presidential Commission which studies mental health in the United States. ~~My work with the Commission gave me the chance to talk with hundreds of individuals knowledgeable about mental health. At public hearings held across the country, I heard the testimony of high-trained professionals, former patients, state officials, parents and friends of mentally ill and retarded persons.~~

~~Over 450 people who served on special study panels shared their knowledge, wisdom and experience with me and the other members of the Commission.~~ I learned of the many steps that must be taken in order to assure all our citizens have ready access to mental health care.

Today, I want to review with you some of those steps, because I believe they relate not only to better mental health care worldwide, but also to better basic health care throughout the world.

Until the last fifteen years or so, mental health care in the United States was provided almost exclusively in large, impersonal, isolated mental institutions. Families and physicians hid mentally ill people in facilities which were usually overcrowded, understaffed and seldom provided adequate treatment. These conditions are totally unacceptable.

The Mental Health Commission strongly endorsed the concept of community-based care. We know that people can be better cared for near family, friends and neighbors. We know that community services can reach people in trouble before their illness becomes so severe that hospitalization is necessary. And we know that even for severely mentally ill people, remaining in the community provides a more supportive environment for recovery.

To improve the health and mental health status of people around the world, our programs must reach from national

and regional levels to every town, village and settlement. It will not be easy; but it must be done.

applaud the efforts of the
I ~~knew that the~~ World Health Organization ~~has been~~
~~working to~~ bring basic health care to every community
in the world. ~~I applaud your efforts~~ *A* and I am especially
pleased by your initiatives to organize community mental
health services as an integrated part of primary health care.

Of course, I realize the difficulties all countries
encounter in this effort. In many ways, the problems
are similar to those we confront in the United States.

Fear and superstition hold back progress in ~~this~~ *my* field.
People resist the idea of community care for the mentally ill.
They are still afraid to live next door to patients or
former patients because they worry that these might be
dangerous and irresponsible members of society, that
crime will increase, that their children may be harmed.

The stigma attached to mental illness is so great many
people are afraid or ashamed to seek help. Others hide
the fact that they have received treatment.

Our Commission concluded that we must make a concerted effort to change the aura of ignorance and prejudice that surrounds mental illness. And that until we change public attitudes towards the mentally ill, our efforts to improve care will be in vain.

The World Health Organization has an even more difficult task of educating than the one we face in the United States. You must help nations overcome the social conventions, traditions and superstitions in hundreds of cultures around the world. It is not just the mentally ill who suffer from unenlightened views about medicine. Whole families and villages in developing nations suffer tragic consequences when there is a basic lack of knowledge about hygiene, disease prevention and medical care.

There is also a shocking lack of education about healthful practices in the developed nations, as the high incidence of alcohol abuse, smoking, traffic accidents and obesity shows.

We must expand the ranks of those who can bring life-saving knowledge to every town and hamlet around the globe.

We must redouble our efforts to promote better health and mental health education. It is the key to a brighter future.

Despite the fact that I live in the richest country in the world, I was shocked to find in my work with the President's Commission on Mental Health that there are many communities in the U.S. that have no mental health professionals at all. And even in those communities with a full range of mental health personnel, many people still turn to their family doctor or other health providers for help with a mental health problem. Therefore, our Commission strongly recommended closer links between health, mental health providers and other social service providers.

There is, I believe, a similar need for closer linkage between health and mental health personnel worldwide. Particularly in developing countries, I know there is a severe shortage of every kind of kind of health professional and only enough mental health practitioners to meet a fraction of the need.

Today, we can hope for the time when mental health care is available in every community around the world. But we must focus now on strengthening the ability of primary health care personnel to incorporate mental health into their basic health activities. Without this linkage, millions will never have access to any kind of mental health care at all.

For over two hundred years my country has been strengthened by the rich, racial, ethnic and cultural diversity of our people. But too often we have failed to recognize that to meet their human needs we must have people trained to understand their special circumstances.

Our Commission was shocked to find that in the entire United States, there are only _____ American Indian psychiatrists, for example, and only _____ psychiatrists of Hispanic origin. In many minority communities ~~there has been a dismal lack of effort to involve its members~~ *have not been involved* in the planning and delivery of health and mental health services. The tragic result is that these services are inadequate, inappropriate and grossly under-utilized.

I believe our findings have application worldwide. Certainly, the training of additional health manpower is of paramount importance. But it must be carried out within the resource limitations of each country. And every nation must establish its own programs to train its own supply of health personnel. This is the only way to assure that not only are adequate health services available to all people, but that they are relevant to the specific cultural environment of each individual.

The reality of mental health care in America is that in too many cases those who are without power or influence suffer severe discrimination in the delivery of mental health care. Nowhere is this more apparent than among our children and elderly citizens.

My good friend, Margaret Mead once told me that the success of any society must be measured by the compassion it has for its most vulnerable members. We have not yet fulfilled that commitment.

In the United States today, thousands of lives are wasted because we have inadequate programs for the severely disturbed child. And thousands of older people spend

their final years living in anguish because they have no where to turn for help. Our Commission completed its work convinced of the necessity to place special emphasis on meeting the needs of the aged and of children.

While data about the incidence of mental illness among children and the elderly worldwide is not as complete as that we have in the United States, the problems of these populations are no less real or the consequences of lack of adequate care no less tragic.

And so there is a need for emphasis on the problems faced by the old and the young throughout the world. I believe this is an area in which the World Health Organization can be of special help -- to encourage continued efforts to meet the special mental health needs of the elderly, children and other vulnerable populations.

I recognize that priority must be given to the control of communicable diseases, the alleviation of malnutrition and enhancement of maternal and child health. But let me suggest that health programs must also include

programs to meet the mental health needs of these special groups.

(May want to insert material from
India, Latin America)

A final conclusion of the Mental Health Commission was that our base of knowledge about mental health and mental illness is unacceptably small. Additional research is needed on the functioning of the mind, the epidemiology of mental illness and the effectiveness of various treatments. Without new knowledge, our hopes will never become realities. We will remain locked to the past, doing the same old things in the same old ways, at ever increasing costs.

We urged the commitment of additional United States dollars to building our mental health research capacity over the next ten years. But this is an effort that must be supported worldwide.

The World Health Organization has been a marvelous vehicle for sharing research findings. Your coordinating role must be continued to prevent costly duplication in research efforts and to assure that all countries have access to the latest research findings. Of course, this

must be done in all areas of research not just mental health. Research is the key to prevention and treatment of all disease and a spirit of cooperation must prevail if we are to have effective health services worldwide.

I said at the outset that I wanted to talk about transforming the rather bleak reality of ill-health around the world into a new, brighter reality -- one which is today but a hope. Let me suggest that progress toward such a transformation can be furthered via the steps outlined by the Mental Health Commission:

- o First a constant emphasis must be placed upon providing health care at the most basic geographical level -- communities.
- o Second, an untiring effort must be made to awaken the understanding of all people through health education.
- o Third, additional health personnel of the types and numbers appropriate to each community must be recruited, trained, and distributed so as to make health services accessible to all.

- o Fourth, special attention must be focused upon the special needs of the most vulnerable populations.
- o And fifth, further research must be encouraged with the findings of such research being freely available to all nations.

There is, of course, one additional element which is absolutely crucial. It triggers all the steps necessary to bring to people throughout the world the basic necessities for improving their physical and mental health. It is the spirit of caring.

The fact that we are here today demonstrates that, indeed, we do care. We are members of this Organization because we care. And, because we are concerned, I am confident that my hope, our hope, for a healthier world in which all people can obtain the physical and mental health care they need will someday become a reality.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

RSC -

This is version #1

by someone on

Stu's staff.

It is too long,

not very relevant.

MENTAL HEALTH AND WORLD HEALTH: PROGRESS FROM HOPES TO REALITIES

Speech to
World Health Organization Medical Society

It is indeed a great honor to be here today before such a distinguished body of world citizens. I am very grateful to the Medical Society of the World Health Organization for inviting me to Geneva. My visit here has afforded me the opportunity to observe a truly great organization developing its attack against sickness, pain, suffering and death, by bringing health care to millions of people, including many who have never seen a health practitioner nor ever received medical care.

I met this morning with Dr. Mahler and several of his outstanding staff, and heard them describe their efforts in working toward the goal of providing health care to all people over the next two decades. I developed further understanding of the World Health Organization which, in a spirit of social justice, is devoted every day to helping and improving the health status of millions of people around the world. I applaud your outstanding accomplishments.

President Carter's international health policy is dedicated to supporting programs which meet basic human needs in the context of economic development. Secretary Califano has come to this World Health Assembly, as he did last year, on behalf of President Carter and to express the United States' commitment to take part in the worldwide collaborative effort to improve human health throughout the world, working with the World Health Organization and with all nations.

I want to speak with you today about hopes and about realities. I want to talk with you about reshaping stark and brutal realities into a brighter healthful picture which is, today for millions, but a mere hope.

I know that smallpox, one of the most dread diseases of all times, will soon be declared as eradicated from the world. How amazing that I can stand before you and make that statement. For our parents, grandparents and all preceeding generations the eradication of smallpox was hardly a hope -- a vision far in the future, when it was seen at all. Now, thanks to an intensive program launched in 1967 by the World Health Organization, that hope of our forefathers is virtually a reality.

When I was growing up it was common to see children and adults in wheelchairs or on crutches as a result of poliomyelitis. One of the greatest Presidents of my country, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, suffered from this cruel disease. I am sure that hundreds of thousands of parents hoped, with all their heart, that their children would be spared from this disease. With the discovery in 1952 of the polio vaccine, today's parents need no longer only hope that some safeguard be developed to spare children from polio -- the reality of 1979 is that polio can be controlled. At WHO this morning, I learned of the progress of the Expanded Program on Immunization and the efforts to immunize all the world's children against polio, as well as five other serious childhood diseases.

The imminent conquest of smallpox and control of polio testify that we have come a long way toward transforming hopes into realities. They also encourage us that while we still have a very long way to go in controlling other diseases, what appears impossible today may be possible tomorrow.

Diseases such as schistosomiasis, diarrheal diseases, and malaria which are rare in my country, are far too common in other regions of the world, particularly in developing nations. The efforts against these and other communicable diseases require continued collaborative and intensive measures.

Cancer, cardiovascular diseases and genetic disorders which were not well understood a generation ago, are today better understood as a result of intensive research in many countries. Efforts to prevent and control these diseases require vigorous and continued cooperation.

Yet another important cause of serious impairment and suffering is of special interest and concern to me -- namely mental health disorders. A very great deal needs to be done to improve the status of mental health worldwide. It is estimated that in 1975 at least 40 million people suffered from serious untreated mental disorders. At least ten percent of the world population will suffer severe disablement during their lifetime, as a result of mental illness and, tragically, 90% of the developing world receives practically no mental health services.

Everyone here knows the realities of the diseases I've just described. We all know how lives are shattered through the physical and mental scars left by disease; how whole families and communities endure incalculable suffering from mental and physical illness; and how a promising future for an individual and a whole nation can be dashed because disease prevention and treatment measures are not employed.

We all understand what the hopes of a disease ridden world are. What parent does not hope for a healthy child? What sick or suffering human being does not wish to be made well and strong? What leader of a nation does not hope to control the diseases which devastate his country?

The striving to make these hopes become realities will be long and arduous. But I believe we know a great deal and continue to learn how best to approach these problems. Let me dare suggest that what we are learning in mental health has application to health more broadly.

In 1977, I had a rare and wonderful opportunity to serve as honorary chairperson of a Presidential Commission devoted to studying mental health in the United States. My work with the Commission afforded me the opportunity to talk with hundreds of individuals knowledgeable about mental health. At public hearings held across the country, I heard the testimony of highly-trained professionals, former patients, state officials, social workers and parents and friends of mentally ill and retarded persons. Through this experience I learned of the many steps that must be taken in order for all of our citizens to have ready access to mental health care. I want to review with you some of those steps because I believe they relate not only to better mental health care worldwide, but also to better basic health care throughout the world.

Up until the past fifteen years or so, mental health care in the United States was provided almost exclusively in large, impersonal, isolated mental institutions. Families and physicians had mentally ill people hidden away from their normal community environment and placed in facilities which usually were overcrowded, understaffed and seldom provided adequate treatment. We have since learned that these conditions are unacceptable.

The Mental Health Commission strongly endorsed the concept of community-based care. Community services can reach people in trouble before their illness becomes so severe that hospitalization is necessary. In addition even for severely mentally ill people, remaining in the community as much as possible provides a more supportive environment for recovery.

I know that the World Health Organization has been working in recent years to bring basic health care to every community in the world, now culminating in the recently announced goal of "Health for All by the Year 2000". You have known for years that the world's health status can be fundamentally improved only when health care programs reach from national and regional levels to every town, village and settlement. I am gratified to know that your efforts include attempts to organize community mental health services as an integrated part of primary health care. I greatly encourage the pursuit of community mental health programs, but I realize the difficulties all countries encounter in this effort. The problems, I am sure, are similar to those we confront in the United States.

Many people resist the idea of community treatment for those in obvious need of mental health care. Fear and superstition intercede to perpetuate rejection of the mentally ill. Families and community members often argue that a mentally ill person is dangerous or troublesome and therefore, should be segregated.

We find a great reluctance for people to seek out mental health services. With such a stigma associated with mental illness, it is no wonder that so many people totally reject the idea that they themselves may benefit from treatment.

In order to deal with the negative image of mental health care and many peoples' reluctance to seek out this care, the Mental Health Commission recommended two strategies. The first is to expand public understanding of mental illness and to educate the population to understand that mental health care is part of sound general health care. The second strategy is to integrate mental health services with basic health and social services in order that they may be visible, accessible and viewed in a more positive light.

In the United States we are indeed blessed that public education is available to every child and adult as well. But even though a high school education predominates among our population, people in America are largely uneducated about mental health.

During my year as honorary chairperson of the Mental Health Commission, it became very clear to me that the need for mental health care is of such staggering proportions that professional mental health providers cannot possibly handle it alone. We estimated that for every American receiving professional mental health care, four to seven others who might benefit from such care, were not receiving treatment. Thus, the

Fear of rejection and discrimination often causes those who have suffered an episode of mental illness to hide the fact from friends and neighbors. Indeed one young woman on our Commission who had once been a mental patient was very reluctant to openly discuss her previous illness. We are making every effort to change the aura of ignorance and prejudice that surrounds mental illness, but we realize it will take a long time.

The World Health Organization has an even more difficult task of educating than the one we face in the United States. You must help nations overcome the social conventions, traditions and superstitions in hundreds of cultures around the world. It is not just the mentally ill who suffer from unenlightened views about medicine. Whole families and villages in developing nations suffer tragic consequences when there is a basic lack of knowledge about hygiene, disease prevention and medical care. Even developed countries show a shocking lack of education about healthful practices as the high incidence of alcohol abuse, smoking, traffic accidents, and obesity indicates.

Commission strongly endorsed the concept of "linkage" between health and mental health providers, and social service networks. This concept promotes a stronger working relationship among professionals to assure that persons seeking help receive the aid that is most appropriate to their needs. We want to make sure that the person who goes to a medical doctor but needs mental health services will in fact receive mental health services.

There is, I believe, a similar need for a closer linkage between health personnel and mental health providers worldwide. This need is borne out by a World Health Organization study which revealed that in four randomly selected countries, approximately 15% of all patients who sought health care at the primary level suffered from definite mental disorders. There is, however, an even more compelling reason for a close linkage between health and mental health services. In developing countries there are just not enough mental health practitioners to even meet a fraction of the need. In most developing countries there are less than one psychiatrist and two psychiatric nurses per 100,000 population. In many nations there are less than one psychiatrist and one psychiatric nurse per one million population. Thus, it is imperative that we develop an educational link between general health providers and mental health personnel. (I know that WHO's Mental Health Program also seeks to teach primary health workers to incorporate mental health care into their basic health activities.) Without this linkage millions will never have exposure to any mental health care at all.

Given the tremendous need for mental health personnel, the Mental Health Commission recommended that additional efforts be made to expand the number of professionals in the United States. In addition, it was recommended that students be recruited from various cultural backgrounds. Such recruiting practices could, we believe, assure that an adequate number of mental health providers have a special sensitivity to the problems of differing ethnic groups.

Training additional health manpower and achieving an appropriate distribution to areas of need, are, of course, of paramount importance worldwide. Developing countries, in particular, suffer health personnel shortages of such severity that even the most basic health care is not available to millions of people. I believe it is important to continue and expand global efforts to train more physicians, nurses, pharmacists, dentists, public health workers, auxiliary health personnel, community health workers, and mental health personnel. Of course, the training and utilization of health personnel must be carried out within the resource limitations of each country. Every nation must establish its own facilities to train its own supply of health personnel to meet its own needs. This practice will not only contribute to assuring adequate health services for all people, but will also assure understanding by health personnel of the cultural environment of each patient.

During the deliberations of the Mental Health Commission we became keenly aware of the need for special mental health services to two very special populations - our children and our elderly citizens. We estimated

that in the United States between 5 and 15% of all children suffer from handicapping mental health problems including emotional disorders, conduct disorders, and impairments in development. We also determined that only 4% of patients seen at public outpatient mental health clinics are elderly, even though over 10% of our population is elderly. The Commission concluded from these and other data that our national mental health policies must place special emphasis upon meeting the needs of the aged and of children.

A similar need for emphasis on the problems faced by the old and the young is needed throughout the world. Data from developed countries worldwide indicate that among children 3 to 15 years of age, between 5 and 15% have persistent socially handicapping mental health problems. The more sketchy data from developing countries suggest a roughly similar rate. Autism occurs in about 3 or 4 children out of every 10,000; mental retardation in about 34 out of every 10,000.

Similar data are not as readily available on the incidence of mental health problems among elderly populations around the world. This is the result of a lack of information generally. We do know, however, that the elderly population of the less developed nations will increase. It is known that their aged populations will grow substantially, so that by the year 2000 there will be about 220 million people over 65 years of age in less developed countries as compared with 170 million in the more developed countries. These numbers attest to the fact that health and mental health programs for the elderly in developing countries are no less important than they are in the more developed nations.

I believe this is an area that the World Health Organization can be of special help -- to encourage continued efforts to help nations meet the special mental health needs of their elderly, children and other vulnerable populations. I recognize that first priority must be given to control of communicable diseases, alleviation of malnutrition, enhancement of maternal and child health. But let me suggest that health programs must also include programs to meet the health needs of these vulnerable groups. We must try to meet the health needs of those who have passed their working years through accessible, affordable care. And we cannot neglect the mentally ill, the mentally retarded, alcoholics, the drug dependent, and the physically handicapped -- these very special people who, with help, can offer much to society and the world.

A final conclusion of the Mental Health Commission was that our base of knowledge about mental health and mental illness is unacceptably small. Additional research is needed on the functioning of the mind, the epidemiology of mental illness, and the effectiveness of various treatments. We urged the commitment of additional United States dollars to building our mental health research capacity over the next ten years. I would likewise urge other nations of the world to commit additional research funds to mental health.

The World Health Organization has been a marvelous vehicle for sharing research findings. Your coordinating role must be continued to prevent costly duplicative research efforts, and to assure that all countries have access to research findings when needed. Of course, the research findings I speak of are not confined to the area of mental

health - all health research findings must be universally shared.

Because research is the key to prevention and treatment of all disease, a spirit of cooperation must prevail if we are to have access to effective health services as a worldwide norm.

I said at the outset that I wanted to talk about transforming the rather bleak reality of ill-health around the world into a new, brighter reality -- one which is today but a hope. Let me suggest that progress toward such a transformation can be furthered via the steps outlined by the Mental Health Commission:

- First, a constant emphasis must be placed upon rendering health care at the most basic geographical level - communities.
- Second, an untiring effort must be made to awaken the understanding of all people through health education.
- Third, additional health personnel of the types and numbers appropriate to each community must be recruited, trained, and distributed so as to make health services accessible to all.
- Fourth, special attention must be focused upon the special needs of the most vulnerable populations.
- And fifth, further research must be encouraged with the findings of such research being freely available to all nations.

There is, of course, one additional ingredient which I cannot fail to mention. In fact, it is this ingredient that I believe triggers all the steps necessary to bring to people throughout the world the basic necessities for improving their physical and mental health. This ingredient is "caring", or to express it another way, being concerned about the plight of others.

The fact that we are here today demonstrates that, indeed, we do care. We are members of this Organization because we care. And, because we are concerned, I am confident that my hope, our hope, for a healthier world in which all people can obtain the physical and mental health care they need will someday become a reality.

DRAFT REMARKS, VANDEN HEUVEL LUNCHEON

I AM VERY PLEASED TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH YOU TODAY AND LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR WORK HERE IN GENEVA.

I ASKED BILL VANDEN HEUVEL TO ARRANGE THIS LUNCHEON BECAUSE I WANTED TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE MANY VARIED PROGRAMS CONDUCTED BY THE UN SPECIALIZED AGENCIES.

TOO OFTEN YOUR EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD GO UNNOTICED. TOO OFTEN YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO GREATER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND WORLD PEACE ARE UNRECOGNIZED.

2

AN YET WE ALL HAVE SO MUCH TO GAIN FROM THE COLLABORATIVE WORK YOU SPONSOR.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE HUMAN CONDITION REQUIRE THE POOLING OF OUR BEST INTELLECTUAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES.

I HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED TODAY BY HOW MANY VITAL INTERESTS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE WORK YOU DO.

AND I INTEND TO DO WHAT I CAN WHEN I RETURN TO PUBLICIZE YOUR ACTIVITIES AND TO SHARE WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MY DEEP RESPECT AND APPRECIATION FOR THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WORLDWIDE.

BOTH THE PRESIDENT AND I WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT YOUR HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS FOR BUILDING A WORLD AT PEACE--A GLOBAL SOCIETY WHERE THE BASIC HUMAN NEEDS OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL ARE ASSURED. AND WE WILL SUPPORT YOUR EFFORTS IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE.

REMARKS TO THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF WHO

IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE HERE TODAY WITH THIS DISTINGUISHED
BODY OF WORLD CITIZENS.

I AM GRATEFUL TO THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE WORLD
HEALTH ORGANIZATION FOR INVITING ME TO GENEVA.

THE PRESIDENT AND I HAVE SUCH RESPECT FOR THIS
ORGANIZATION. JUST A YEAR AGO HE SET FORTH A BASIC
FRAMEWORK AND SET OF PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE THE UNITED
STATES INVOLVEMENT IN ADDRESSING WORLD HEALTH PROBLEMS.
*We want to work with you to develop a truly international
program to improve worldwide health.*
EVERY DAY, YOU FIGHT THE HARSH REALITIES OF LIVING ON
THIS PLANET -- SICKNESS, PAIN, SUFFERING, DEATH.

EVERY DAY, YOU BRING HEALTH CARE TO MILLIONS WHO
NEVER BEFORE HAVE KNOWN HEALTH IS THEIR BASIC HUMAN
RIGHT.

AS A LAYPERSON, *I* AM HONORED TO BE INCLUDED IN
YOUR PROFESSIONAL DELIBERATIONS.

WE SHARE COMMON CONCERNS AND COMMON GOALS AND I
WOULD LIKE ~~TO FEEL THAT I CAN CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR WORK.~~

~~AND SO I WOULD LIKE TO~~ TALK TO YOU TODAY ABOUT WHAT
I HAVE LEARNED ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH IN MY OWN
COUNTRY -- IN HOPES THAT YOU WILL CONSIDER ITS
APPLICATION TO HEALTH IN A BROADER AND GLOBAL SENSE.

--PERSONAL EXPERIENCES IN GEORGIA:

*- Boy in special Olympics
- town crazy*

IN 1977, I HAD THE RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE AS
HONORARY CHAIRPERSON OF A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION
TO STUDY THE STATUS OF MENTAL HEALTH IN THE UNITED
STATES -- WHICH HAD NOT BEEN DONE FOR OVER A DECADE.

WE SPENT ~~HUNDREDS~~ HUNDREDS AND HUNDREDS OF HOURS WITH HIGHLY
TRAINED PROFESSIONALS, FORMER PATIENTS, STATE OFFICIALS,
AND PARENTS AND FRIENDS OF THOSE TOUCHED BY MENTAL
ILLNESS OR RETARDATION.

I BELIEVE THE INSIGHTS WE GAINED RELATE NOT ONLY
TO BETTER MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY AND
IN YOURS, BUT TO BETTER BASIC HEALTH CARE FOR ALL.

I THINK I CAN SUM UP ~~OUR~~ ^{the} FINDINGS BY SAYING THAT THEY
ARE BASED ON COMMON SENSE AND ON HUMAN VALUES.

and I want to say today -

3

FOR TOO MANY YEARS, FOR EXAMPLE, MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN THE UNITED STATES WAS PROVIDED EXCLUSIVELY IN LARGE, IMPERSONAL, ISOLATED MENTAL INSTITUTIONS.

FAMILIES AND PHYSICIANS ~~ALMOST~~ LITERALLY HID THE MENTALLY ILL. PEOPLE WERE "PUT AWAY" IN FACILITIES WHICH WERE USUALLY OVERCROWDED AND UNDERSTAFFED AND SELDOM PROVIDED ADEQUATE TREATMENT. CONDITIONS WERE DEPLORABLE.

and
/ THEN ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS AGO, OUR COUNTRY BEGAN TO MOVE TOWARD THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY-BASED CARE. AND IT IS BEGINNING TO WORK. OUR COMMISSION ENDORSES THIS CONCEPT AND URGES IT BE EVEN MORE WIDELY ADOPTED IN ~~AMERICA~~ ^{My own country} -- AND I AM SURE THAT YOU WILL UNDERSTAND WHY.

THOSE WHO ARE SUFFERING CAN BE BETTER CARED FOR NEAR FAMILY, FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

WE KNOW THAT COMMUNITY SERVICES CAN REACH PEOPLE IN TROUBLE BEFORE AN ILLNESS IS SO SEVERE THAT HOSPITALIZATION IS NECESSARY.

the
WE KNOW THAT EVEN SEVERELY MENTALLY ILL PEOPLE ARE
BETTER SERVED IN A MORE HUMANE AND SUPPORTIVE
ENVIRONMENT.

AND WE KNOW THAT IF THEY RECEIVE PROPER CARE THEY CAN
BECOME USEFUL AND PRODUCTIVE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY.

~~A STORY ABOUT LITTLE BOY/SPECIAL OLYMPICS.~~

I AM ~~CERTAINLY~~ AWARE THAT THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
HAS ADDRESSED ITSELF TO THE NEED FOR GOOD GENERAL
HEALTH CARE PRACTICES AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL.

YOU HAVE ALREADY RECOGNIZED THAT PROGRAMS MUST REACH
INTO EVERY TOWN, VILLAGE AND SETTLEMENT, AND I APPLAUD
YOUR EFFORTS.

problems *the free*
~~THE PROBLEMS~~ YOU FACE IN ACHIEVING THAT GOAL ARE, I
BELIEVE, SIMILAR TO THOSE WE CONFRONT IN THE UNITED
STATES.

FEAR AND SUPERSTITION HOLD BACK OUR PROGRESS, FOR
INSTANCE. THERE IS RESISTANCE TO THE IDEA OF COMMUNITY
CARE FOR THE MENTALLY ILL.

PEOPLE IN MY COUNTRY ARE STILL AFRAID TO LIVE NEXT DOOR TO PATIENTS OR FORMER MENTAL PATIENTS BECAUSE THEY WORRY THAT THESE MIGHT BE DANGEROUS AND IRRESPONSIBLE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY, THAT CRIME WILL INCREASE, THAT THEIR CHILDREN MAY BE HARMED.

THE STIGMA ATTACHED TO MENTAL ILLNESS IS SO GREAT THAT MANY ^{people} ARE AFRAID OR ASHAMED TO SEEK HELP, WHILE OTHERS HIDE THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED TREATMENT.

-- Priscilla

I AM SURE THAT YOU NEED NOT BE REMINDED THAT PUBLIC ATTITUDES ABOUT ILLNESS AND TREATMENT GREATLY HAMPER ALL OF US HERE TODAY.

OUR COMMISSION CONCLUDED THAT UNTIL WE CHANGE THIS AURA OF IGNORANCE AND PREJUDICE -- UNTIL THE PUBLIC IS BETTER INFORMED ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESS, OUR EFFORTS TO IMPROVE CARE WILL BE IN VAIN.

AND I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY TAKEN ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SPEAKING OUT AGAINST STIGMA.

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION HAS AN EVEN MORE DIFFICULT TASK OF EDUCATING, THAN THE ONE WE FACE IN THE UNITED STATES. YOU MUST WORK WITH SO MANY DIFFERENT CULTURES AND TRADITIONS AROUND THE WORLD.

"I want
everyone
to know"
quote, not ASC

IT IS NOT JUST THE MENTALLY ILL WHO SUFFER BECAUSE OF FEAR, SUPERSTITION AND IGNORANCE.

WHOLE FAMILIES AND VILLAGES IN DEVELOPING NATIONS SUFFER TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES WHEN THERE IS A LACK OF BASIC KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HYGIENE, DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH CARE.

THERE IS ALSO A SHOCKING LACK OF EDUCATION ABOUT HEALTHFUL PRACTICES IN THE DEVELOPED NATIONS, AS THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE, SMOKING AND OBESITY INDICATES.

together
WE MUST ALL WORK TO IMPROVE HEALTH EDUCATION TO MAKE SURE THAT BASIC KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH IS INCLUDED IN ALL HEALTH EDUCATION INITIATIVES.

THERE IS A SEVERE GAP BETWEEN THE REALITY OF HEALTH CARE AS IT STANDS TODAY AND THE HOPES *that* WE SHARE FOR MAKING HEALTH A HUMAN RIGHT AND A WORLDWIDE REALITY IN THE FUTURE.

Numbers
AND SO WE MUST EXPAND THE ~~RANKS~~ OF THOSE WHO CAN
BRING LIFE-SAVING KNOWLEDGE TO EVERY TOWN AND HAMLET
AROUND THE GLOBE -- WHO CAN PROMOTE BETTER HEALTH
AND MENTAL HEALTH -- FOR ALL.

EVEN IN MY OWN COUNTRY -- THERE ARE MANY COMMUNITIES
IN WHICH THERE ARE NO MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS
AT ALL.

AND EVEN IN THOSE NEIGHBORHOODS WITH A FULL RANGE
OF MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL, MANY ^{*plurim*} ~~A~~ STILL TURN TO THEIR
FAMILY PHYSICIAN OR MEDICAL CLINIC FOR HELP WITH
MENTAL OR EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS.

THEREFORE, OUR COMMISSION STRONGLY RECOMMENDS
CLOSER LINKS BETWEEN GENERAL MEDICAL CARE PROVIDERS,
MENTAL HEALTH PRACTITIONERS ~~AND THOSE WHO~~
PROVIDE OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THERE IS, I BELIEVE, A SIMILAR NEED FOR CLOSER LINKAGES
BETWEEN GENERAL HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH, WORLDWIDE.

PARTICULARLY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, I KNOW THERE IS A SEVERE SHORTAGE OF EVERY KIND OF HEALTH PROFESSIONAL AND ONLY ENOUGH MENTAL HEALTH PRACTITIONERS TO MEET A FRACTION OF THE NEED.

TODAY WE CAN HOPE FOR THE TIME WHEN MENTAL HEALTH CARE IS AVAILABLE IN EVERY COMMUNITY AROUND THE WORLD.

BUT WE MUST FOCUS NOW ON STRENGTHENING THE ABILITY OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL TO INCORPORATE MENTAL HEALTH INTO THEIR BASIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES. WITHOUT THIS, MILLIONS WILL NEVER HAVE ACCESS TO ANY ~~KIND OF~~ ^{treatment} MENTAL HEALTH CARE AT ALL.

IN MY COUNTRY AND IN YOURS, WE MUST NOT OVERLOOK THE RICH RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY OF OUR PEOPLE. AND WE MUST TRAIN PROFESSIONALS WHO ARE SENSITIVE TO THEIR DIFFERENT CULTURAL TRADITIONS.

*but on women
of other cultures -*

IN MANY COMMUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES COMPOSED OF RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES, OUR COMMISSION LEARNED THAT THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES WERE NEVER INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING AND DELIVERY OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

are
THEIR UNIQUE PROBLEMS WERE NOT PERCEIVED. THE TRAGIC RESULT IS THAT SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR THEM ARE TOO OFTEN INADEQUATE, INAPPROPRIATE AND GROSSLY UNDER-UTILIZED.

I BELIEVE OUR FINDINGS HAVE APPLICATION WORLDWIDE. CERTAINLY, THE TRAINING OF ADDITIONAL HEALTH MANPOWER IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.

— examples from hearings. little boy on NYC who was diagnosed as M.E. case umbrella // woman who told prof that had had a heart put on her by husband gave her drugs, respiration

AND EVERY NATION MUST ESTABLISH ITS OWN PRIORITIES FOR TRAINING ITS OWN SUPPLY OF HEALTH PERSONNEL.

THIS IS THE ONLY WAY TO ASSURE THAT NOT ONLY ARE ADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ALL PEOPLE, BUT THAT THEY ARE RELEVANT TO THE SPECIFIC CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF EACH INDIVIDUAL.

THE REALITY OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN AMERICA IS THAT IN TOO MANY CASES THOSE WHO ARE WITHOUT POWER OR *and* INFLUENCE SUFFER SEVERE DISCRIMINATION IN THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES.

TODAY, FOR INSTANCE, THOUSANDS OF LIVES ARE WASTED BECAUSE WE HAVE INADEQUATE PROGRAMS FOR THE SEVERELY DISTURBED CHILD.

AND THOUSANDS OF OLDER PEOPLE SPEND THEIR FINAL YEARS LIVING IN ANGUISH BECAUSE THEY HAVE NO WHERE TO TURN FOR HELP.

OUR COMMISSION COMPLETED ITS WORK CONVINCED OF THE NECESSITY TO PLACE SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE AGED AND OF CHILDREN, ~~AND ADOLESCENTS.~~

I BELIEVE THERE IS A SIMILAR NEED WORLDWIDE. I RECOGNIZE THAT PRIORITY MUST BE GIVEN TO THE CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, THE ALLEVIATION OF MALNUTRITION AND ENHANCEMENT OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.

BUT LET ME URGE THAT HEALTH PROGRAMS ALSO INCLUDE PROGRAMS THAT MEET THE MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS OF THESE SPECIAL GROUPS.

IN 1979, THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD,
I URGE ALL OF YOU TO TAKE STEPS TO CARE FOR THE
TOTAL CHILD -- TO ADDRESS ALL HIS PHYSICAL AND
MENTAL NEEDS. THIS IS URGENT. OUR CHILDREN ARE
OUR LEGACY TO THE WORLD.

and
A SIGNIFICANT CONCLUSION OF OUR REPORT -- AND
PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT FOR ALL OF US HERE TODAY --
IS THAT OUR BASE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH
AND MENTAL ILLNESS IS UNACCEPTABLY SMALL.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH IS NEEDED ABOUT THE FUNCTIONING
OF THE MIND, THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MENTAL ILLNESS
AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS TREATMENTS.

WITHOUT NEW KNOWLEDGE, WE LOCK OURSELVES TO THE
PAST AND CONTINUE TO REVERT TO OLD PATTERNS, AT
EVER-INCREASING COSTS.

I AM PLEASED TO SAY THAT OUR COMMISSION HOPES TO OBTAIN
A COMMITMENT ⁷⁵ ~~OF~~ ADDITIONAL U.S. DOLLARS TO BUILD OUR
MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH CAPABILITY IN THE COMING DECADE
AND TO ADDRESS PROBLEMS THAT FACE US ALL.

WE WILL SHARE OUR IMPORTANT RESEARCH FINDINGS --
AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION OFFERS A
MARVELOUS VEHICLE FOR DOING JUST THAT.

YOUR COORDINATING ROLE PREVENTS COSTLY DUPLICATIONS
IN RESEARCH EFFORTS AND ASSURES THAT ALL COUNTRIES
HAVE ACCESS TO THE LATEST RESEARCH DATA IN ALL
AREAS OF HEALTH.

WE MUST CONTINUE TO SEARCH FOR WAYS TO IMPROVE AND
EXPAND BASIC RESEARCH IN OUR FIELDS TOGETHER.

MY FRIEND, MARGARET MEAD, ONCE TOLD ME THAT THE SUCCESS
OF ANY SOCIETY CAN BE MEASURED BY THE COMPASSION IT
HOLDS FOR ITS MOST VULNERABLE ~~MEMBERS~~. WE HAVE NOT
YET FULFILLED THAT COMMITMENT AND I THINK WE CAN.

over

IN CONCLUSION, LET ME SUMMARIZE SOME OF THE LESSONS
WE HAVE LEARNED ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN AMERICA --
AND URGE YOU TO CONSIDER THEIR APPLICATION TO HEALTH
CARE IN GENERAL:

- A CONSTANT EMPHASIS MUST BE PLACED UPON PROVIDING HEALTH CARE AT THE MOST BASIC GEOGRAPHICAL~~AL~~ LEVEL -- COMMUNITIES.
- SPECIAL ATTENTION MUST BE GIVEN TO THE NEEDS OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE POPULATIONS -- THE VERY YOUNG, THE VERY OLD, THOSE SUFFERING FROM POVERTY, DISCRIMINATION AND IGNORANCE.
- AN UNTIRING EFFORT MUST BE MADE TO AWAKEN THE UNDERSTANDING OF ALL PEOPLE THROUGH HEALTH EDUCATION.
- ADDITIONAL HEALTH PERSONNEL OF THE TYPES AND NUMBERS APPROPRIATE TO EACH COMMUNITY MUST BE RECRUITED, TRAINED, AND DISTRIBUTED SO AS TO MAKE HEALTH SERVICES ^{available} ~~ACCESSIBLE~~ TO ALL.
- FURTHER RESEARCH MUST BE ENCOURAGED WITH THE FINDINGS OF SUCH RESEARCH BEING FREELY AVAILABLE TO ALL NATIONS.

THERE IS, OF COURSE, ONE ADDITIONAL ELEMENT WHICH IS ABSOLUTELY CRUCIAL.

IT INSPIRES ALL THE STEPS NECESSARY TO BRING TO PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD THE BASIC NECESSITIES FOR IMPROVING THEIR PHYSICAL AND ^{PHYSICAL} MENTAL HEALTH.

IT IS THE SPIRIT OF CARING.

THE FACT THAT WE ARE HERE TODAY DEMONSTRATES THAT INDEED, WE DO CARE. WE ARE MEMBERS OF THIS ORGANIZATION BECAUSE WE CARE AND ^{WE ARE} COMMITTED.

THE CHALLENGES WE FACE ARE ENORMOUS, BUT I AM CONFIDENT THAT MY HOPES, ^{YOUR} HOPES, FOR A HEALTHIER WORLD IN WHICH ALL PEOPLE CAN OBTAIN THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CARE THEY NEED ^{WILL} SOME DAY BECOME A REALITY.

- med. society - ^{Founded} 1970 - Traditional to go outside
profession at lch meetings - Mrs C's interest in county
service Ag, Rn, m. L. -

"A leading lady in
wound care"

Dr. J. J. - med soc / lch

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Col. Jack E. BAKER, USA Army Attache	103
Col. Lucien E. RISING, USA Chief, Office of Defense Cooperation	182

SVO
(January 1979)

Suggested Remarks and Toast
for Mrs. Carter at Luncheon
Hosted by Ambassador and Mrs. Wagner

May 10, 1979

Emminences, Excellencies, and Friends.

It is such a pleasure for me to find myself today among so many of the Church's leading figures after having had the honor this morning of an audience with the Holy Father and the privilege of a visit to the Pontifical North American College.

Two impressions stand out. One is the importance of the participation of the American Catholic Church in the worldwide mission of the Holy See. The presence at this luncheon of so many distinguished American clergy is vivid evidence of an American contribution of which I feel very proud.

Secondly, my audience with Pope John Paul II left me with an appreciation for this extraordinary man that only a personal encounter can convey. We in the United States are aware of the crucial role of the Church, and of the Pope in particular, in changing the behavior of nations for the better. That is why we are profoundly happy that a man of such depth, spirituality and courage is leading the Church through this dangerously unsettled period.

[May I offer a toast to the ~~American~~ Catholic Church and to its important role in supporting the Holy Father's dedication to peace and human rights everywhere.]

- Mary - Amb. Wagner made changes in the suggested remarks for tomorrow's luncheon.

YOUR EMINENCES, ARCHBISHOP CASAROLI, the Pro-Secretary of State,
DISTINGUISHED CLERGY AND GUESTS:

I am so grateful and deeply honored to be in the company of such a distinguished group at this splendid luncheon given by Ambassador and Mrs. Wagner.

Visiting Rome is always an enriching experience -- its historic structures, its pre-eminent place in history and its people make it unique in the world -- but this visit has been made even more memorable by the warm welcome which I received at the Vatican, where -- this morning -- I had the ^{rare}~~high~~ privilege of being received in private audience by His Holiness Pope John Paul II.

Amy and I were thrilled by this unforgettable spiritual experience. I had the opportunity to convey to His Holiness a message of warm greetings from my husband, The President, to speak to His Holiness of the great respect and affection in which he is held by ~~so many~~ of my fellow Americans, and to obtain His Holiness' inspiring views regarding contemporary public problems and issues.

It gives me great pleasure to extend the President's special greetings to all present here today and especially to the distinguished Church leaders and high Papal Advisers.

3 // I have the honor to propose a toast to the good health of His Holiness, Pope John Paul II.

GUEST LIST
LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF ROSALYNN CARTER
Thursday, May 10, 1979 at 1:30 PM
at the GRAND HOTEL

Mrs. Rosalynn Carter

H.E. Antonio Cardinal Samore
Archivist (Librarian) for the Church .

H.E. Sebastiano Cardinal Baggio
Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Bishops &
President of the Pontifical Commission for Latin America

H.E. Lawrence Joseph Cardinal Shehan
(retired Archbishop of Baltimore)

H.E. Egidio Cardinal Vagnozzi
President of the Prefecture of the Economic Affairs
of the Holy See

H.E. Ugo Cardinal Poletti
Vicar General of His Holiness for the City of Rome

H.E. Sergio Cardinal Pignedoli
President of the Secretariat for Non-Christians

H.E. Bernardin Cardinal Gantin
President of the Commission of Justice and Peace

H.E. Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, Pro-Secretary of State

H.E. Archbishop-elect Achille Silvestrini
Secretary, Council for Public Affairs of the Church

H.E. Archbishop Domenico Enrici, Nuncio-at-large

Reverend Monsignor Audrys Juozas Backis, Under Secretary (Dep. Foreign Minister)
Council of the Public Affairs of the Church

Reverend Monsignor Ambrose De Paoli
Council of the Public Affairs of the Church

(GUEST LIST -2)

Right Reverend Charles B. Mouton, Congregation for the Propagation of Faith
Reverend Monsignor Justin Rigali, Secretariat of State

Reverend Monsignor Carlo Maria Vigano, Secretariat of State

Reverend Monsignor William F. Murphy
Pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace

Reverend Vincent O'Keefe, S.J.
General Assistant and Specialist in Jesuit Education

Reverend Paul V. Maloney
Pastor, American Church of St. Susanna

Reverend Charles Kelly
Vice Rector, North American College

H.E. Prince Don Aspreno Giuseppe Colonna, Assistant to the Throne
and Princess Donna Milagros Colonna

H.E. Count Enrico Galeazzi, Architect of the Apostolic Palace

Professor Carlo Pietrangeli, Director of the Vatican Museum

Sister Irene Breslin, S.U., President of Regina Mundi University

Sister Eleanor McNabb

Princess Letizia Boncompagni

Baron Fabrizio Serena di Lapigio, Central Director of Alitalia
and Baroness Giovanna Serena di Lapigio

Count Niccolo Pasolini dall'Onda

Donna Desideria Pasolini dall'Onda

American Guests:

The Honorable and Mrs. Richard N. Gardner (Ambassador to Italy)

The Honorable and Mrs. H. Allen Holmes (Minister to Italy)

Assistant Secretary of State C. William Maynes

Vittorio Brod, Vatican Desk Officer

Dr. Thomas Bryant, Drug Abuse Council

Mrs. Mary Hoyt, Press Secretary to Mrs. Carter

Mrs. Madeline Mac Bean, Personal Assistant to Mrs. Carter

Miss Kathy Cade, White House Staff Member

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sarros, Deputy to Ambassador Wagner

Ambassador and Mrs. Robert F. Wagner

Evelyn Cannestra, Secretary to Ambassador Wagner

memorandum

DATE: May 7, 1979

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Chuck Loveridge *cl*

SUBJECT: La Nazione and Il Resto del Carlino Articles on Mrs. Carter

TO: Faith Collins

Attached is an English translation of the article which appeared in two of Italy's most influential conservative dailies, La Nazione and Il Resto del Carlino. The text is identical in the two papers because they share a correspondent in Washington.

CC Loveridge:gb



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He's The President But She Rules

Rosalynn Carter Wednesday in Italy: Let's Get To Know Her Better

By Girolamo Modesti in La Nazione and Il Resto del Carlino,
May 4, 1979

Washington -- Rosalynn Carter will be in Rome Wednesday, May 9 and Thursday, May 10. America's first lady will visit President Pertini and will be received by Pope John Paul II. It will not be a tourist visit, there is no time for tourism in the lady's packed schedule. The visit to Italy will be a friendly, courteous, indirect reminder to Italians, once again engaged in an electoral campaign, that Italy is a democracy and America -- the greatest democracy in the world -- stands beside her. The visit to the Vatican will be another bridge to Catholic Americans. There has never been a warm friendship between Baptists and Catholics in the U.S., nor, to be precise, between Baptists and other religious groups. A bridge to the Vatican will help Carter, who is already involved in another electoral battle.

We should not underestimate the importance of the visit, of its meaning, nor particularly the importance of the gentle, smiling, quiet lady, who speaks softly and avoids strong adjectives. The "Iron Magnolia," as she is called in her native Georgia, "is the most powerful person in America after the President," as White House expert Hugh Sidey showed this very week in his column in Time. In addition, not a few in Washington and in the embassies accredited in this city suspect that Rosalynn is simply "the most powerful person" in the United States. "The President," they say at the White House, "is simply nuts about her."

Rosalynn is the most trusted, esteemed, listened to, lasting and respected presidential adviser in Jimmy Carter's unstructured style of "leadership." There is practically no problem, federal or state, domestic or foreign, about which the first lady has not been asked -- when she herself does not take the initiative to advance her point of view.

The lunch with Rosalynn Carter that the President has every Wednesday or Thursday is a working lunch which has been duly institutionalized as part of the head of state's activities, and is the most important weekly meeting that Carter holds with any member of his administration. Rosalynn has no official position in the administration of which she is, however, the most influential member. There are some who politely raise timid objections to such a concentration of power in the hands of an 'unelected' person. But the objections have made no inroad, the U.S. President has the constitutional right to choose the collaborators he prefers, to look

for advice wherever he wants. After all, he is the one who is accountable to the nation. But if the President is accountable, Rosalynn often decides. The first lady has an impact on White House policy that no president's wife has ever had," says Time, quoting internal White House sources. "She knows what is going on (in the country and in the world). She has the best mind for statecraft and politics that has ever been seen in the wife of an American president."

Although she has no official job, she sits in regularly on Cabinet meetings. Although she is not part of the restricted and top secret Security Council, she is often seen in meetings where essential decisions are sometimes made.

Rosalynn advises on essential decisions. Carter discussed the long and difficult Middle East negotiations mainly with Rosalynn. "Not on its minor, although important details, but mainly on pace and tactics." It was Rosalynn who encouraged Jimmy when he, discouraged by the complexity of the situation, was about to give it all up. "She is more of a realist than the President," explains a White House friend. "She doesn't exaggerate like Jimmy. She doesn't get discouraged. She doesn't quit. Her sense of pace, of timing, is exceptional."

There is virtually no affair of state or bill or political pronouncement that has not been approved first by Rosalynn and then by the President. She has the "feel for the country," for what the people think, like or don't like, for what should be done or not done. From the SALT 2 negotiations to Strauss' appointment as "super ambassador" for the Middle East, everything is first examined by the first lady. And when Strauss (the President of the Democratic party, an expert on domestic affairs, but totally ignorant about foreign policy matters and particularly the Middle East) protested to the President, Jimmy Carter silenced him, without giving him a chance to reply, by explaining: "I confirmed my judgement with Rosalynn, Cy, Zbig and Ham" -- in that order. Strauss didn't even try to protest. In diplomatic circles and among State Department wives the opinion, and not only recently, is that "the real U.S. President is Rosalynn Carter." There is some exaggeration in all this, but also some truth. The Southern "magnolia" like all Southern ladies, says the Washington Post, had a tough, determined, and precise upbringing. "She learned to make decisions, to manipulate people to carry out plans and project from behind the scenes, without putting in an appearance, but, always with an air that seemed to say: 'Who, little insignificant me?'" Lady Bird Johnson is the political animal most like Rosalynn Carter in recent history. A first-class "politican," Lady Bird had some influence on her husband, but not as much as Rosalynn. Lyndon Johnson had a

different personality. And Lady Bird is not a "magnolia" but rather a yellow Texas rose. She has none of the softness of the Southern ladies. The French never reached Texas. And Lyndon Johnson had deep respect for and great confidence in Lady Bird, but perhaps, unlike Jimmy and Rosalynn, he wasn't "nuts" about her.

In everyday's life, at home and with friends, Rosalynn is not very different from the Rosalynn who sits in on Cabinet meetings or Security Council sessions. Her parties vary with her guests, from a Georgian barbecue to a Horowitz recital, from Jimmy singing "Salted Peanuts" with the Nashville Folk Singers to Leontyne Price singing "Rigoletto" in the East room for foreign VIPs. It all depends on the audience and the circumstances, everything is linked with Jimmy's work. And everything is kept modest and moderate. Only recently have White House reception and social events taken on a vaguely more brilliant and slightly more expensive tone. Liquor is not served, but wine is perhaps a little more plentiful. And the guests can choose, if they are thirsty, between water and soda pop, a choice that was not always possible in the past. The budget for these expenses is still kept within limits, although Carter has just asked for an increase in representation expenditures from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year.

Rosalynn said that she immediately felt at home in the White House. But she decided to furnish a small part of the third floor with contemporary furniture and upholstery, good ready-made furnishings that can be found in any American store. It rests the eye and the mind, and was coordinated by an interior decorator from Americus, the large town close to Plains, and by her daughter in law, Annette, who has a degree in interior decorating. Maybe she didn't feel at home with all the ghosts and the White House furniture.

Perhaps again Rosalynn won't feel at home in the gilded rooms of Villa Taverna. But as we said, she isn't coming as a tourist. The first lady has no time for frivolities. She is once again on a working mission -- a discrete, friendly and delicate political mission.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

Mrs. Carter's Visit to Rome

May 9-11

PRESS SCHEDULE

Wednesday, May 9

6:00 p.m.

First Lady Rosalynn Carter
arrives Ciampino Military Airport

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

Thursday, May 10

3:00 p.m.

Amb. and Mrs. Robert Wagner's
luncheon in honour of Mrs. Carter
at Grand Hotel. Guests include
Vatican officials and Cardinal-Prefects.Press arrive outside Daniele Room,
Grand Hotel.Exchange to toasts between Mrs. Carter
and Amb. Wagner, the President's Personal
Envoy to the Vatican

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY

4:15 p.m.

The Forum - enter San Cosumo e Damiano
gate of Forum

4:20 p.m.

PRESS OPPORTUNITY - Caesar's Temple

4:35 p.m.

San Cosumo e Damiano Church - outside

PRESS OPPORTUNITY

6:35 p.m.

Mrs. Carter meets with President
Sandro Pertini at QuirinalePHOTO OPPORTUNITY in President Pertini's
office at beginning of meetingFriday, May 11

12:10 p.m.

Ciampino Military Airport
Mrs. Carter departs Rome

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

APRIL 6, 1979

Office of the First Lady's Press Secretary

MRS. CARTER TO VISIT SWITZERLAND AND ITALY

First Lady Rosalynn Carter will visit Geneva, Switzerland May 6-8 on the occasion of the 32nd annual meeting of the World Health Organization.

As an unofficial member of the U.S. delegation, the First Lady will address the Medical Society of the World Health Organization on May 7. Her remarks will center on the U.S. report of the President's Commission on Mental Health and its relationship to mental illness in other countries.

Mrs. Carter will fly from Geneva to Rome, Italy, where she will meet with President Sandro Pertini and have an audience with His Holiness Pope John Paul II.

Details of Mrs. Carter's trip will be released at a later date. Press who wish to accompany the First Lady should call 456-2164 as soon as possible. Plans now are to leave Washington on the evening of May 5, returning on the evening of May 11.

10-10-68

Classification

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TAGS: OVIP (CARTER, ROSALYNN)

SUBJECT: GIFT FROM FIRST LADY TO POPE JOHN PAUL II

FOR PETER SARROS

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT THE GIFT FOR HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN PAUL II WILL CONSIST OF SIX BOOKS COMPRISING THE WORKS OF WILLIAM JAMES, A NINETEENTH CENTURY PRAGMATIST WHOSE WRITINGS HAVE BEEN MOST INFLUENTIAL IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN THOUGHT. THE WORKS CONSIST OF THE MEANING OF TRUTH, PRAGMATISM, ESSAYS IN RADICAL EMPIRICISM, A PLURAL-ISTIC UNIVERSE, ESSAYS IN PHILOSOPHY, AND THE WILL TO BELIEVE; THE FIRST HAVING BEEN INSCRIBED PERSONALLY BY MRS. CARTER. THIS GIFT WILL ARRIVE IN A SEPARATE BOX ADDRESSED TO YOU ON MRS. CARTER'S PLANE. PLEASE HAVE BOOKS DELIVERED TO THE VATICAN PRIOR TO MRS. CARTER'S AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE. THIS COMPILATION OF JAMES' WORKS WAS JUST RECENTLY FUNDED BY THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES, AND WAS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE DEAN OF PHILOSOPHY AT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. IN RESEARCHING THE SUGGESTION OF POLISH GLASSWORKS IN THE WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA AREA, WE HAVE LEARNED OF THE JAMESTOWN GLASS HOUSE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. THIS IS A RECON-

STRUCTION OF A COLONIAL GLASS HOUSE, WHOSE ORIGINAL CRAFTSMEN WERE POLISH AND DUTCH SENT OVER BY ENGLAND IN 1608. HOWEVER, NO COMMUNITY OF CURRENT POLISH GLASS BLOWERS EXISTS TO OUR KNOWLEDGE IN THE VIRGINIA AREA. THANK YOU FOR THE SUGGESTION AS WE MAY HAVE OCCASION TO USE THE JAMESTOWN GLASS SOMETIME IN THE FUTURE. VANCE

BT

#2231

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Classification

PRESS SCHEDULE

MRS. CARTER'S TRIP TO GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
May 6-9, 1979

FYI

The First Lady's press staff will maintain an office at the Mikado Room, Intercontinental Hotel. Operation hours are as follows:

Sunday, May 6

- 8:00 a.m. Press access to satellite for coverage of arrival of the First Lady. Press should proceed through departure areas to satellite #44. Press must have valid press ID and other form of personal identification. You are advised not to load film in cameras prior to passing through security. All cameras will be checked.
- 9:00 a.m. The First Lady arrives satellite #44, Geneva International Airport, Geneva, Switzerland. OPEN COVERAGE of her remarks.
- 9:15 a.m. The First Lady departs Geneva International Airport enroute Intercontinental Hotel.
- 9:25 a.m. The First Lady arrives Intercontinental Hotel and proceeds to suite for private time.
- 4:30 - Press access to Grand Ballroom, Intercontinental Hotel
5:00 p.m. for coverage of reception.
- 5:15 p.m. The First Lady Arrives Grand Ballroom, Intercontinental Hotel for reception with members of the American Community. OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- 6:00 p.m. Program commences -- Remarks by Ambassador William Vanden Heuvel and First Lady Rosalynn Carter. Press facilities: Mult and lights
- 6:15 p.m. The First Lady departs Grand Ballroom enroute suite.
- 7:00 p.m. The First Lady departs Intercontinental Hotel enroute residence of the Ambassador for private dinner. NO PRESS COVERAGE

MRS. CARTER'S TRIP TO GENEVA, SWITZERLAND (cont.)

Monday, May 7

Press credentials for press not credentialed to the U.N. must be picked up in room A531, Palais des Nations between the hours of 9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. and 1:30-3:30 p.m. Press ID and personal identification necessary to obtain press badge.

- 11:30 a.m. The First Lady arrives World Health headquarters for private briefing. NO PRESS COVERAGE
- 12:00 - Press access to Ariana Museum for coverage of receiving
12:30 p.m. line at luncheon hosted by Ambassador Vanden Heuvel.
- 12:45 p.m. The First Lady arrives Ariana Museum for luncheon. Receiving line begins - OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- 1:00 p.m. Receiving line concludes. Luncheon begins.
NO PRESS COVERAGE
- 2:15 p.m. Luncheon concludes. The First Lady departs Ariana Museum enroute Intercontinental Hotel.
- 4:00 p.m. Press access to Salle XVII for coverage of the First Lady's address to Medical Society. Proceed to gate 40-41, Palais des Nations, (New Building) - press are advised to arrive as early as possible after 4:00 p.m. for set-up. Press facilities: Press area for stills and TV cameras. 20' throw-lights
Writers proceed to seated press area
- 5:40 p.m. The First Lady arrives Palais des Nations and proceeds to Salle XVII.
- 5:45 p.m. The First Lady arrives Salle XVII. Program commences. OPEN PRESS COVERAGE for First Lady remarks
- 6:30 p.m. Program concludes. The First Lady departs Salle XVII, boards motorcade and departs enroute Intercontinental Hotel.
- 8:45 p.m. The First Lady arrives World Health Organization headquarters for private dinner hosted by the Medical Society.
NO PRESS COVERAGE

Tuesday, May 8, 1979

9:30 a.m. The First Lady arrives Palais des Nations for Second Plenary Session of World Health Assembly

PRESS NOTE: The First Lady will not address the Assembly. For press coverage details contact: Charles Morrow, Director of Public Information, W.H.O.

12:30 p.m. Morning session concludes. The First Lady departs Palais des Nations enroute Intercontinental Hotel

1:00 p.m. The First Lady departs suite for private luncheon at Intercontinental Hotel hosted by Secretary Califano

NO PRESS COVERAGE

PRESS NOTE: There is no public schedule for remainder of Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday at this time.

* The First Lady will depart for Rome on Wednesday afternoon.

Collins

MANIFEST

GENEVA TO ROME

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. ✓ CARTER, Rosalynn | 17. ✓ HOYT, Mary |
| 2. ✓ CARTER, Amy | 18. LE GETTE, Jim |
| 3. BAQUET, Charles | 19. ✓ MACBEAN, Madeline |
| 4. ✓ BJERKE, Eivind | 20. MAYNES, Bill |
| 5. ✓ BROD, Vittorio | 21. MCCARTHY, D. |
| 6. BROWN, Ron | 22. PARKER, Jim |
| 7. ✓ BRYANT, Tom | 23. PETRO, R. |
| 8. ✓ CADE, Kathy | 24. PORTE, Larry |
| -9. CAHILL, Tim | 25. RUTLEDGE, Steve - Christian Life |
| -10. DAVIS, Tom | 26. SCARFI, Bruno |
| -11. DE CARLO, Len | 27. ✓ SMITH, Jack |
| 12. ✓ FITZ-PATRICK, Bill | 28. UNRUE, T. |
| 13. FITZ-PATRICK, Mary | 29. WRIGHT, R. |
| -14. GORDON, Mary Ann | 30. ZAMBONINI, Franca - Christian Life |
| 15. GUERRA-MONDRAGON, Gabriel | -31. ZARHEN, Ed |
| 16. HAMILTON, Dory | |

Dinner at Villa Taverna
in honor of Mrs. ROSALYNN CARTER
Thursday, May 10, 1979 - 8:30 p.m.

Mrs. Hoyt

Ambassador & Mrs. Richard N. GARDNER

NAME	ACCEPT	REGRET	REMARKS
Mrs. CARTER	X		
Amy CARTER	X		
On. Susanna AGNELLI - Deputy, Italian Republican Party	X		
President Giulio ANDREOTTI - Prime Minister	X		
Minister Tina ANSELMi - Minister of Health	X		
Senator Vincenzo BETTIZA - Vice Director, <u>Il Giornale Nuovo</u> (Liberal Party)	X	X	pending RSVP
Mrs. Laetitia BONCOMPAGNI - Patron of the Arts	X		
Ing. & Mrs. Gianangelo BORGHESE - Founder, "Lorenzini Medical Foundation"	XX		
Luca CORDERO DI MONTEZEMOLO, Esq. - Director of External Relations, FIAT S.p.A.	X		
Mrs. Flavia DELLA GHERARDESCA - President of Italian League of Women Voters	X		
Dr. & Mrs. Andrea DOTTI - he, Psychiatrist; she, Audrey Hepburn	XX		
President & Mrs. Amintore FANFANI - President of the Italian Senate	XX		
Amb. & Mrs. Roberto GAJA - former Italian Ambassador to the United States; presently Director of "Affari Esteri" (Italian Foreign Affairs Quarterly Publication)	XX		
Miss Sari GILBERT - Journalist, <u>Washington Post</u>	X	X	pending RSVP
Counselor & Mrs. Antonio MACCANICO - Secretary General, Presidency of the Republic	XX		

NAME	ACCEPT	REGRET	REMARKS
Dr. Ruggero ORLANDO - Socialist Journalist & News Commentator	X		
Amb. & Mrs. Egidio ORTONA - former Italian Ambassador to the United States; presently President of Honeywell Italy	XX		
Dr. Giorgio PAGNANELLI - U.N. Information Center, Rome	X		
Amb. Carlo PERRONE CAPANO - Secretary General, Italian-Latin American Institute, Rome	X		
Mrs. Beatrice RANGONI MACHIAVELLI - Secretary General, Italian League of Women Voters	X		
Dr. & Mrs. Alberto RONCHEY - Writer and Journalist for the <u>Corriere della Sera</u>	XX		
On. Luigi ROSSI DI MONTELERA - Christian Democratic Deputy	X		
Mr. Alberto SORDI - Movie Actor	X		
Mr. Henry TANNER - <u>New York Times</u>	X		
The Hon. Joseph A. CALIFANO, Jr. - Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare	X		
The Hon. Charles William MAYNES - Asst. Secretary for International Organizations	X		
Ambassador & Mrs. Robert F. WAGNER - Special Envoy to the Holy See	XX		
Minister-Counselor & Mrs. H. Allen HOLMES	XX		
Dr. Tom BRYANT - President, Drug Abuse Council	X		
Mr. Vittorio BROD	X		
Mrs. Mary F. HOYT	X		
Mrs. Madelaine MacBEAN	X		
Mrs. Kathryn CADE	X		
Prof. Bruno LUZZATTO - Mrs. Gardner's father	X		maybe



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO : Mrs. Hoyt

FROM: Jock Shirley

SUBJ: Press Coverage of Mrs. Carter's Visit to Rome

Mrs. Carter's arrival is covered by all Thursday papers, except Communist L'Unita' and Paese Sera, and radio this morning, with several lengthy articles and photographs of Mrs. Carter and Amy at the airport. Il Tempo and La Stampa also carry photographs of Mrs. Carter with Ambassador Gardner. Most stories are wire service pieces quoting the arrival statement -- especially the reference to Aldo Moro -- and giving sketchy details about Mrs. Carter's schedule. Headlines stress that the visit is private but that Mrs. Carter will see President Pertini and Pope John Paul II. The tone of all the articles is favorable and friendly.

Il Tempo, in a front-page story by Piero Accolti ("Rosalynn Carter: We Americans pray for you -- Words of solidarity for Moro's tragic death") notes: "The greetings, smiles and quick exchanges with the authorities at the airport went beyond the rules of protocol." Accolti adds: "Like a normal tourist who is not here for the first time, perhaps this time she will toss a coin into the Trevi fountain to assure herself of another trip to Rome."

Victor Ciuffa in Italy's leading daily, Corriere della Sera: "Coming from Geneva where she participated in a meeting on mental health -- she has a particular interest in the mentally handicapped -- the first of the first ladies arrived at the airport with a disconcerting expression of inner sweetness and simplicity. Is it possible that the most powerful woman in the world has such a gentle expression?... She is elegant and modest, but also extremely sensitive -- her statement included a delicate reference to yesterday's sad anniversary [of the Moro assassination]."

Il Giorno notes: "In her meeting with Pertini she will probably gather elements for an analysis of the Italian situation in view of the June elections. As for the Vatican audience, the White House's interest in the Polish Pope is understandable, considering that, after Yugoslavia, Poland is the first Communist country with which the U.S. established diplomatic and economic relations."

La Gazzetta del Popolo referred to the "First Lady's spirit, her exceptional cordiality....Protocol calls for a very intense program...but we believe that the lady may not be able to resist the attraction of Italian fashion, now so popular in the U.S....We must, however, stress that Rosalynn Carter loves simple elegance. She does not hide the fact that she buys her dresses in department stores."



DAILY PRESS SUMMARY

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AGENCY

Responsible Editor
Daniel J. Hatrey

UNITED STATES MISSION 60, RUE DE LAUSANNE GENEVA TEL. (022) 32 70 20

May 9, 1979

News

Mrs. Carter/WHO: Neue Zurcher Zeitung, Switzerland's leading newspaper, carries a report of the First Lady's speech to the WHO Medical Society in today's issue, at the top of page 4. The story, from the Agence Telegraphique Suisse (ATS), is headed: "Rosalynn Carter's speech in Geneva," and reads:

"The wife of the American president, Rosalynn Carter, in an address she gave in Geneva Monday as guest of honor of the Medical Society, an organization of leading personalities in the World Health Organization (WHO), appealed for better public information on mental illness, as the present extent of public information on the subject was 'unacceptably small.'

"'We can no longer go on in the same old way with constantly growing costs,' she said. 'Instead, the functioning of the brain, the epidemiology of mental illnesses and the effectiveness of the various forms of treatment must be ever more intensively researched.'

"The president's wife described the WHO as an excellent instrument for promoting the progressive treatment of the mentally ill, and gave an assurance that the U.S. would gladly share the results of its research with the rest of the world. She cited as a problem, not only in her own country but elsewhere, the fact that, due to ignorance on the subject, in many cities and towns many people were afraid of the mentally ill or those who had had psychiatric treatment. Depressed not only by their illness but by their neighbors' lack of understanding, psychiatric patients dared not admit that they had received psychiatric treatment. Others simply dared not undergo such treatment. Such fears and lack of understanding must be combated if progress was to be made in mental health."

Basler Zeitung carries on page 3, its main international news page, a picture of Mrs. Carter at the WHO and a story on Secretary Califano's remarks to the World Health Assembly. The picture's caption reads:

"Rosalynn Carter, the wife of the American president, addressed 1,200 delegates from 150 countries at the opening of the annual meeting of the World Health Organization (WHO). After her speech, in which she pleaded for better treatment for the mentally ill, she received from the WHO president, Dr. S.W.A. Gun, the members' medal of the WHO's Medical Society."

The story, headed, "Health for the masses is a global investment in the future," comes from the Agence Telegraphique Suisse (ATS - German initials, SDA), and reads:

"American health minister Califano on Tuesday appealed to the World Health Assembly in Geneva to abstain from political considerations in its work and concentrate wholly and entirely on improving the health of all the world's people. The appeal seemed directed mainly at the Arab member-countries, said to want to see Israel deprived of its right to vote at the assembly, and the WHO withdraw its office from Alexandria, Egypt.

"WHO Director Mahler, for his part, emphasized that health for the masses was not a question of charity but an investment in national development. In an age when man had landed on the moon and was exploring the planets, it should surely be possible to attain WHO's aim to provide health care enabling everyone to lead a socially and economically productive life.

"Mahler added that this involved developing new international development strategies, leading to the establishment of a new international economic order."

zczc nle020

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rosalynn sked 5-8

geneva (upi) - first lady rosalynn carter and daughter amy planned tuesday to take 24 hours free from official engagements to go sightseeing in the gruyere cheesemaking region of switzerland.

mrs. carter was first attending a plenary session of the world health organization (who) annual assembly, listening to speeches by who director general halfdan mahler, of denmark, and new secretary joseph califano.

after lunch with califano, mrs. carter and amy, 11, were leaving for the gruyere region, some 80 miles (128 km) from geneva.

u.s. officials said mrs. carter planned a visit to a cheese factory while amy was going to a chocolate factory.

apart from those photo-taking opportunities for news media, the first lady and her daughter asked for some hours of privacy so they could enjoy the swiss countryside.

the gruyere region is in the french-speaking part of switzerland and is famed for its traditional chalets and dairy products.

mrs. carter came to geneva sunday for the opening of the who meeting. she stated on arrival that health and adequate health care are basic human rights. people are as entitled to those rights as they are to freedom from brutality and oppression, she said.

on monday, the first lady expanded on this theme in an address to the who medical society. in her speech, she concentrated on mental health, calling for an end to the prejudice and social stigma which still surrounds mental illness all over the world.

mrs. carter spends tuesday night in the gruyere district, returning to geneva wednesday afternoon to fly to rome for an audience with pope john paul ii.

jac-eak

upi 01:25 gmt nnnn

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intelligence 5-7

washington (upi) - attorney general griffin bell monday created a new post as counsel for intelligence policy within the justice department, assigning a senior lawyer to coordinate the department's handling of surveillance and other intelligence matters.

bell also announced he will ask congress to appropriate money for a new, separate office of intelligence policy and review.

the reorganization moves come as another reform aimed at guarding against civil rights violations and other abuses in the carrying out of surveillance functions by the fbi and other intelligence agencies.

+there are no new intelligence functions contemplated,+ justice department spokesman terrence adamson said, explaining the proposals. he said bell is not surrendering any of the attorney general's authority for approving national security wiretaps and other electronic surveillance.

but he said kenneth bass iii, a senior attorney-adviser in the justice department's office of legal counsel who will head the new office, will advise bell on surveillance decisions and other department policies covering intelligence agencies.

adamson called the effort a means of +consolidating existing functions and making more efficient use of the attorney general's role in the intelligence community.+

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upi 00:00 gmt nnnn

pzc nle050

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salt 5-8

by jim anderson

washington (upi) - an official announcement of a salt ii treaty is expected this week, perhaps within a day or two, as soviet and american teams of negotiators polish the remaining details.

after an unusual flurry of meetings monday on the strategic arms agreement with soviet ambassador anatoliy dobrynin, secretary of state cyrus vance said through a spokesman, +i hope to complete the negotiations this week.+

the sequence of events monday indicated an +end-game+ pattern, the final rush of work focusing on the one unsettled issue, in a set of negotiations that have lasted nearly seven years and have produced a treaty package that runs nearly 100 pages.

the remaining issue involved the rules governing the technology of multiple warheads on missiles, and the means of verifying those rules. it is a relatively minor difference, according to officials close to the talks.

dobrynin came to the state department monday morning for a 45-minute session with vance. the two men have been the principal negotiators throughout.

dobrynin smiled as he left the department, but said, +check with the secretary (vance)+ when asked if the negotiations were complete.

vance, after testifying in a senate committee, said, +we had a very good discussion+ and said he might have an announcement later.

more-eak

upi 04:12 gmt nnnn

zczc nle051

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salt 1stadd washington 5-8

x x x later.

vance then went from capitol hill to the white house in a visit that had not been previously announced, apparently to discuss the negotiations.

also unannounced, dobrynin arrived at the state department to see vance for a second time monday in late afternoon, leaving after 11 minutes through an entrance used to avoid reporters.

vance then issued his statement, saying he hoped to complete the negotiations this week.

state department officials said they have been put under tight secrecy on the details and timing of the approaching agreement, but one official said at least one more session between vance and dobrynin will be required to settle the arrangements for a summit at which salt ii would be signed by the two presidents.

officials expect that meeting to occur in mid-june, and they now consider either vienna or geneva to be the most likely locale.

the officials said the administration, to build up as much good will as possible on capitol hill, will allow 48 hours for briefing of key members of congress before the summit is announced.

the officials said the sequence of monday's developments suggested wednesday as a likely day for the official announcement.

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salt 2ndld-pickup5thgraf 5-7''

urgent

by jim anderson

washington (upi) - secretary of state cyrus vance and soviet ambassador anatoly dobrynin met twice monday to negotiate final details of the substance of a nuclear arms limitation treaty.

dobrynin visited the state department for a 45-minute morning session with vance, then returned, without prior public announcement, in the early evening for a second session lasting only 11 minutes.

as he left the state department after the morning session, dobrynin smiled and said, +check with the secretary+ when asked if he and vance had come to agreement.

after the meeting, vance said that he and dobrynin +had a very good discussion and that's all i have to say right now.+ he said later through his spokesman, +i hope to complete the negotiations this week.+

neither commented on the brief second session.

officials said at least one more meeting will be required to pin down details on the timing and location of a summit for the signing of the treaty package.

only one relatively minor issue - rules limiting the technology of multiple warheads on strategic missiles - remained to be settled as vance and dobrynin met for the 24th and 25th times this year on the strategic arms limitation treaty.

pickup 5thgraf: reporters

k-eak

upi 22:17 gmt nnnn

bbc nle064

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krebs 5-8

by aline mosby

peking (upi) - u.s. commerce secretary juanita kreps met tuesday with chinese finance ministry officials to discuss the still-unsigned frozen assets agreement that is delaying a major trade pact between the two nations.

mrs. kreps said monday the united states will refuse to sign an overall trade pact with china unless both sides sign the long-delayed frozen assets accord.

the assets agreement would provide for the chinese to make partial payment for u.s. assets, both commercial and private, frozen by china when the communists regime took control in 1949.

the document also calls for the united states to make partial payments on chinese commercial assets seized in america at the same time.

when diplomatic relations were resumed in january, both countries quickly initialed the assets agreement during a visit to peking by treasury secretary michael blumenthal.

but both sides then requested changes. the chinese agreed to the u.s. changes but the american side has not approved alterations asked by peking.

following her meeting at the finance ministry, mrs. kreps went to the great hall of the people on tienanmen square for a luncheon hosted by chinese science and technology officials.

after lunch, mrs. kreps was scheduled to sign four agreements covering weather data cooperation, measurements and standards, oceanography and fisheries.

she also will launch an iowa-made weather balloon that can study the atmosphere at 100,000 feet (30,500 m) and send signals back to a machine at the peking weather bureau.

eak

upi 05:56 gmt nnnn

0zc nle057

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iran 1stld-pickup2ndgraf tehran 5-8'''

by sajid rizvi

tehran (upi) - islamic firing squads tuesday executed 21 former officials of the shah's regime in the biggest single-day toll of killings in recent weeks of summary trials by islamic revolutionary courts.

the 21 executed included a speaker of parliament and two former ministers. the former officials were found guilty of battling against god by islamic revolutionary courts set up after the revolution in february.

among those executed were: javad saied, speaker of the majlis (parliament), gholam reza kianpour, former minister of information and justice, reza ameli-tehrani, former minister of information and akey official of the shahs rastakhiz (resurgence) political party.

the latest executions brought to nearly 200 the total of death sentences carried out by islamic courts since the revolution.

meanwhile, the government sought villagers help in tracing former officials said to be hiding in the mountains.

pickup2ndgraf: revolutionary

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upi 05:14 gmt nnnn

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iran 1stld-1stadd tehran 5-8''

x x x mountains.

tehran radio said the trial of the 21 began +early monday+ and lasted tilt midnight (2030gmt), after which the jury went into session

all 21 men were executed at 5 a.m. (0130gmt), the radio said.

the majority of the condemned men consisted of army, police and savak secret police officers accused of +battling against god and naeb-imam (khomeini).+

the latter charge implied that by allegedly trying to crush the anti-shah protests, the men had actually declared war on ayatollah khomeini, who led his campaign against the ousted monarch from exile in france before returning to take over the country in january this year.

more-eak

upi 05:37 gmt nnnn

pzc nle063

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iran 1stld-2ndadd tehran 5-8''

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pol tical sources said the mass executions were intended to show the revolutionaries resolve had not been shaken by the assassination of two key aides of ayatollah khomeini during the past 18 days.

morteza motaheri, said to be a key figure in the secretive revolutionary council which approves death sentences for those tried by islamic courts, was gunned down in tehran eight days ago.

earlier, maj.-gen. mohammad vali qarani, also a member of the council, was shot dead in his rose garden in central tehran.

an ultra rightwing group, the forqan, claimed responsibility for both killings and issued a death list in which all top clergy men and officials have been named as potential targets.

pickup2ndgraf: revolutionary

sr-eak

upi 05:44 gmt nnnn

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vietrefs 5-8

by alan dawson

bangkok, thai and (upi) - a u.s. navy frigate landed in thailand tuesday with 448 vietnamese refugees rescued at sea but thai authorities ordered a coastal blockade to prevent any more of the desperate +boat people+ from landing.

the navy frigate robert e. peary arrived early today off pattaya beach, 96 miles (155 km) south of bangkok, with its human cargo, all of whom are guaranteed entry to the united states.

but thai officials ordered a blockade of a 300-mile (480 km) section of its southeastern coastline on the gulf of thailand and the south china sea to keep other boat people from vietnam away from its shores.

the governor of surat thani province, about 290 miles (465 km) south of bangkok, said the blockade order - to be enforced by police boats - was given after he heard reports that 13 boatloads of refugees from vietnam were headed his way.

sanong rodpothong told thai newsmen he also warned fishermen they would face charges of helping illegal immigration if they aided the refugees.

thailand, the most tolerant of all the southeast asian nations in receiving refugees, has grown increasingly testy in recent weeks as its refugee population continued to rise.

about 200,000 indochinese refugees are now in thailand and the country has pushed thousands of other cambodians and vietnamese back to sea or across the cambodian border in the past month.

the major thai complaint since 1975 has been that western nations have accepted refugees at a slower pace than they have arrived in this country.

that does not apply to the 448 aboard the peary, which rescued the vietnamese on its way for a shore leave for its crew at pattaya, a major beach resort.

u.s. embassy spokesmen in bangkok said the united states has already agreed to accept the refugees aboard the frigate under government rules that the united states take in all refugees picked up by u.s. ships, civilian or military.

the peary picked up the 448 men, women and children last week when it happened across their fishing boat foundering in the south china sea.

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upi 04:59 gmt nnnn

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unctad 5-8

by william j. holstein

manila (upi) - a top third world diplomat said tuesday a trend toward protectionism in the united states, japan and europe could +undermine and negate+ the attempt by developing countries to escape their poverty.

gamani corea of sri lanka, secretary general of the u.n. conference on trade and development, told about 5,000 delegates attending unctad's fifth session that the world's have-not nations were +deeply concerned+ about the protectionist trend.

corea spoke on the second day of a four-week conference that is the largest organized confrontation between the industrial nations of the north and the developing countries of the south.

american delegates told a press briefing monday they expected no breakthroughs at the manila meeting toward establishing a new international economic order and acknowledged the possibility of a bitter confrontation between north and south.

+it's going to be a difficult conference,+ a ranking u.s. delegate said.

some of the more advanced developing countries - such as brazil, south korea and hong kong - are seeking to expand their exports to the major industrial powers but claim they are encountering new trade barriers.

+this is a phenomenon which could undermine and negate the whole effort of the developing countries at industrial transformation, and indeed frustrate the restructuring of the international division of labor,+ corea said.

more-eak

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unctad 1stadd manila 5-8

x x x said.

u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim also said monday one of the most urgent issues before the conference was the +question of how the current protectionist trend could be arrested and reversed.+

corea was the first in a long series of speakers including representatives from india, brazil, france, syria and argentina.

the syrians were watched closely to see if hard-line arabs would move to prevent egypt from taking part in the conference to protest the egyptian-israeli peace treaty.

a credentials fight also was likely over cambodia's representation, but an expected row over south africa's presence failed to materialize because pretoria has not yet sent delegates to manila.

u.s. delegates said they believed the conference lacked focus - and hence would accomplish little - because of the +growing disparity of interests+ among developing countries.

one american official said oil-producing nations had presented debate on the cost of energy, one of the most vital issues facing both north and south. developing nations themselves had sidestepped debate on their internal development problems, including corruption and poor distribution of income, he said.

developing nations hope final agreement will be reached at the manila meeting on an estimated dlr\$ 750 million common fund to reduce violent fluctuations in the prices of rubber, tin, sugar and other commodities.

the united states, the common market and japan are coming under pressure in manila to pledge specific amounts to the funds, but u.s. officials said only general expressions of willingness are expected and that a final accord will not come until later this year.

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upi 04:53 gmt nnnn

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salvador 1stld 1stadd writethru san salvador 5-8
x x x been freed.

+he (the ambassador) has been freed,+ rodriguez torth told reporters. asked where the ambassador had been taken following his release, the foreign minister replied, +i donat know.+

he refused elaborate further or indicate whether the government had made any concessions to the leftists to win the ambassador's release.

but police said the leftists were still holed up inside the costan embassy, where they were reportedly holding two more embassy employees hostage as the siege dragged through its fourth day.

another seven persons, including french ambassador michel dondenne, were also being held hostage in the french embassy by the leftists demanding the release of five dissident labor leaders they say are still in government custody.

a police spokesman said monday night shortly before esquivel valverde's release was announced that only two of the five labor leaders were still in custody.

the costa rican ambassador's release came after the leftists - members of a student-worker coalition called the popular revolutionary bloc - rejected an offer of political asylum in exchange for freeing all of their hostages and leaving the two embassies they seized friday.

jose antonio rodriguez, editor of the newspaper la cronica, said his newspaper was running a paid advertisement from the popular revolutionary bloc tuesday reiterating their demand for the release of five dissident labor leaders who they say the government has arrested.

+they rejected the offers (of political asylum) and do not want to leave el salvador,+ antonio rodriguez said.

the editor said the human rights commission +has offered to mediate in any way with any of the parties involved in an effort to eolve the stalemate.+

france and costa rica sunday offered political asylum to embaasy occupiers and the salvadorean government agreed to let them leave this tiny central american country of 4 million people.

but the leftists said they would not surrender until five labor leaders, including bloc secretary-general facundo guardado, are released.

salvadorean government sources say they have not been in direct contact with the activists.

includes pvs

upi 03:39 gmt nnnn

mexoil 5-8

mexico city (upi) - seven visiting u.s. congressmen said monday they convinced mexican president jose lopez portillo to consider increasing mexican oil production and exports to the united states.

the congressmen, led by representative jim lloyd, democrat-california, chairman of the subcommittee on investigation and oversight of the committee on science and technology, held a news conference monday to report on their weekend talks with lopez portillo.

mexico currently produces approximately 1.2 million barrels of crude oil per day and exports about 600,000 barrels, most of it to the united states. production during 1980 is scheduled to be increased to about 2.25 million barrels per day, about half of it earmarked for export.

lloyd said the mexican president agreed to consider further production and export increases.

representative jim scheuer, democrat-new york, cited mexico's need to create new jobs as one argument for increasing oil production. the mexican work force increases at the rate of 800,000 persons each year.

lloyd said lopez portillo agreed to be +flexible+ in setting the price of natural gas sold to the united states but did not specify what that price would be.

a 1977 deal between mexico's state oil monopoly, petroleos mexicanos (pemex), and a six-company, texas-led oil consortium allowed the consortium to buy up to 2 billion cubic feet (560,000 cu m) per day at dlrs 2.60 per 1,000 cubic feet (dlrs 2.60 per 28 cu m).

but the deal collapsed that same year after energy secretary james r schlesinger said the carter administration could not permit the american companies to pay more than dlrs 2.16 per 1,000 cubic feet (dlrs 2.16 per 28 cu m) - the price paid for canadian natural gas.

eak

upi 02:09 gmt nnnn

zczc nle015

r i

safrica sked 5-8

by erik van ees

johannesburg (upi) - the government monday accepted proposals that could wipe out one of the cornerstones of south-african apartheid - the reservation of certain jobs for whites only.

a white paper, representing the government's thinking on sweeping labor law changes suggested by the wiehahn commission report, was tabled in parliament in cape town for debate within the next two weeks.

the paper, laid before the assembly by labor minister fanie botha, said that statutory work reservation has proved to be an +impractical and inadequate measure which harms race relations and is out of keeping with the needs of modern times.+

the government-appointed wiehahn commission - headed by prof nic wiehahn - last week published its recommendations that wide-ranging changes be made in the country's labor legislation, including bringing an end to economic racialism on the factory floor.

the white paper approved the proposal that blacks compete equally with whites for all jobs and that an end be made to regulations demanding separate eating and toilet facilities in industries. black apprentices should also be allowed to train for jobs presently reserved for whites and be allowed to do so in white areas, the paper said.

changes are not expected to come about overnight - both the wiehahn commission and the white paper urged the streamlining be done with caution and after +consultations with all the parties concerned.+

the wiehahn proposals were widely acclaimed last week by all sectors of commerce and industry except the white mineworkers union and the conservative confederation of labor, also all-white which feared that their members privileged positions would be eliminated.

arrie paulus, head of the miners union, said the report was +treason+ and friday stormed out of a meeting with the labor minister during discussions of the report.

the white paper said the government accepted the idea that workers of all races have the right to form trade unions - only whites are formally unionized at present - but it had reservations about the formation of multi-racial unions and the unionization of black workers temporarily in south africa from neighboring states.

eve-eak

upi 00:59 gmt nnnn

zczc nle007

r i

lebanon-un sked 5-8

editors: u.n. security council to begin closed-door consultations on lebanon at 1400gmt.

by r.m. sorge

united nations (upi) - lebanon has asked the u.n. security council to turn the u.n. peace-keeping troops into a more active fighting force to pacify the enclave held by major saad haddad's christian militia in south lebanon.

in a memorandum to the council, lebanese ambassador ghassan tueni requested a meeting to redefine the role of the u.n. interim force in lebanon and increase its punch to a point where it can assert itself against the militia and deploy its troops in the enclave.

ambassador vasco futscher pereira of portugal, president for may, scheduled a closed-door meeting with the western powers tuesday to discuss the request, and private meetings with the other council members.

the lebanese feel that the militia has pushed around the u.n. troops to a degree where the whole peace-keeping operation is losing +credibility+.

the christians, they point out, are still preventing the unifil from deployment in the enclave, following the grave incidents april 17 and 18 which included heavy shelling of the u.n. operational headquarters in nasqoura which caused casualties and heavy damage.

as long as this situation continues, said tueni, the force would be unable to fulfill its security council mandate to maintain peace in the area and gradually restore lebanese authority.

more-eak

uqi 00:32 gmt nnnn

lebanon sked 5-8

by richard sisk

beirut (upi) - lebanon has rejected as +blackmail+ an israeli offer to begin peace talks that was made after the second israeli air strike on lebanese territory in as many days.

responding to the israeli proposal monday, lebanese prime minister selim al hoss said the suggestion was +amazing coming after the israeli attacks on lebanon. it is almost as though israel has been given the right to blackmail us.+

hoss issued the statement after israeli jets struck suspected palestinian positions in the hills of southern lebanon near the village of rihan, the southernmost outpost of the estimated 25,000 syrian army troops in lebanon.

syria has a number of tanks in hardened positions in the village along with a small contingent of supporting infantry.

palestinian spokesmen said there were no casualties reported in the 15-minute attack by the israeli warplanes.

beirut authorities said five people were killed and 20 wounded in a bombing raid by israeli planes sunday on the outskirts of tripoli in northern lebanon.

since a guerrilla raid on israel april 22 killed four israelis, a series of israeli attacks with planes gunboats and artillery have killed at least 60 people and wounded more than 100 in lebanon, beirut officials said.

hoss said there was a connection between the sustained israeli raids and the sudden proposal for a dialogue made by israeli prime minister menachem begin.

+the purpose of the israeli attacks is now very clear,+ hoss said. +they want to drag us into the position they would like to see us take.+

+but israel and the whole world know that our policy is in line with the arab one and that we behave accordingly.+

political analysts saw the proposal for peace talks as one israel knew lebanon could not accept.

in addition to the presence of the syrian army, an estimated 500,000 palestinians currently reside in lebanon, and beirut is the headquarters of the palestine liberation organization.

in a further indication of the perplexing array of problems faced by the central government, a christian leader earlier monday said the christian community in lebanon may soon declare its independence.

dory chamoun, secretary general of the christian national liberal party, said the christians may soon be forced to tell the government + if you are unable to ensure security and justice, then we don't need your institutions and we will prepare and proclaim our own.+

rps-eak

upi 00:16 gmt nnnn

nw

uvnkcyq

d i

indochina 1stld-writethru 5-7

pvs bangkok

peking (upi) - china accused vietnam monday of balking at a peace settlement, sending its dispute with hanoi further into stalemate and the possibility of a renewed border war.

the communist party newspaper peoples daily also said in an editorial +hanoi is bound to gang up with soviet social-imperialism+ for expansionism in asia.

+to pursue regional hegemonism and oppose and antagonize china, hanoi is bound to gang up with soviet social-imperialism, otherwise it can achieve nothing.+

the article, signed by +commentator+, usually a high-ranking communist party official, came in apparent response to similar charges by vietnam sunday, accusing china of +hegemonism.+

at the latest session of the peace negotiations in hanoi between china and vietnam, the chinese delegation offered mutual cooperation to eliminate hegemony in the region, the editorial said.

+if vietnam really has no intention to seek regional hegemony, then it should readily agree to this proposal with pleasure.+

+the vietnamese authorities are now noisily proclaiming their opposition to china's hegemonism and their determination to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity...

+but strange to say the vietnamese authorities, while talking loudly about their opposition to china's hegemony, would not, for the life of them, join china in undertaking the commitment not to seek hegemony.+

+this amounts to an unwilling confession of their intention to seek hegemony and, what is more, of their refusal to allow anyone to oppose their doing so.+

chinese and vietnamese foreign ministry officials are meeting in hanoi to negotiate a settlement to the three-week-long war which ended in march when china withdrew from vietnam.

more

k-eak

upi 20:40 gmt nnnn

zczc nle045

r i

salvador 1stldwritethru 5-8'''

san salvador (upi) - rebels holding the french and the costa rican ambassadors hostage freed the costa rican diplomat monday night but rejected an offer of political asylum if they ended their occupation of the two embassies, officials said.

dr. jose antonio rodriguez torth announced late monday that costa rica ambassador julio esquivel valverde, one of 10 hostages being held by 18 leftists occupying both the french and the costa rican embassies, had been freed.

more-eak

upi 03:18 gmt nnnn



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MAY 8, 1979

- C O N T E N T S -

GENEVA

PAGE

(TEXT) ROSALYNN CARTER CALLS FOR CLOSER TIES
BETWEEN GENERAL AND MENTAL HEALTH 1

DOMESTIC

CARTER ON NUCLEAR POWER 4
STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT 5

- - - * * * - - -

EURX-1

ROSALYNN CARTER CALLS FOR CLOSER TIES BETWEEN GENERAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Geneva -- First Lady Rosalynn Carter in a speech delivered to the Medical Society of the World Health Assembly called for closer links between general health and mental health worldwide.

Speaking at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Mrs. Carter pledged that her country would share its research findings in the field of mental health with other nations and said that the World Health Organization (WHO) offers a "marvelous vehicle for doing just that."

The Medical Society, an informal professional group composed of WHO staff, annually invites a distinguished person to address the group during the World Health Assembly.

The First Lady, who served as Honorary Chairperson of the President's Commission on Mental Health, told WHO delegates that "there is resistance to the idea of community care for the mentally ill in my country. The stigma attached to mental illness is so great that many are afraid or ashamed to seek help while others hide the fact that they have been treated."

A constant emphasis, the First Lady said, should be placed on providing health care at the community level where "those suffering can be better cared for near family, friends and neighbors."

In closing, Mrs. Carter said that the spirit of caring "inspires all the steps necessary to bring to people throughout the world the basic necessities for improving their physical and mental health."

Following is the text of Rosalynn Carter's speech to the WHO Medical Society, May 7: (Begin Text)

"It is a pleasure to be here today with this distinguished body of world citizens. I am grateful to the Medical Society of the World Health Organization for inviting me to Geneva. The President and I have such respect for this organization. Just a year ago he set forth a basic framework and set of principles to guide the United States involvement in addressing world health problems. We want to work with you to develop a truly international program to improve worldwide health.

Every day, you fight the harsh realities of living on this planet -- sickness, pain, suffering, death. Every day, you bring health care to millions who never before have known health is their basic human right.

As a layperson, I am honored to be included in your professional deliberations. We share common concerns and common goals. And I would like to talk to you today about what I have learned about mental health in my own country -- in hopes that you will consider its application to health in a broader and global sense.

In 1977, I had the rare opportunity to serve as honorary Chairperson of a Presidential Commission to study the status of mental health in the United States -- which had not been done for over a decade.

We spent hundreds and hundreds of hours with highly-trained professionals, former patients, state officials, and parents and friends of those touched by mental illness or retardation. I believe the insights we gained relate not only to better mental health care in our own country and in yours, but to better basic health care for all.

I think I can sum up our findings by saying that they are based on common sense and on human values. For too many years, for example, mental health care in the United States was provided exclusively in large, impersonal, isolated mental institutions. Families and physicians almost literally hid the mentally ill. People were "put away" in facilities which were usually overcrowded and understaffed and seldom provided adequate treatment. Conditions were deplorable.

Then about fifteen years ago, our country began to move toward the concept of community-based care. And it is beginning to work. Our Commission endorses this concept and urges it to be even more widely adopted in America -- and I am sure you will understand why.

Those who are suffering can be better cared for near family, friends and neighbors. We know that community services can reach people in trouble before an illness is so severe that hospitalization is necessary. We know that even severely mentally ill people are better served in a more humane and supportive environment. And we know that if they receive proper care they can become useful and productive members of society.

I am certainly aware that the World Health Organization has addressed itself to the need for good general health care practices at the community level. You have already recognized that programs must reach into every town, village and settlement, and I applaud your efforts. The problems you face in achieving that goal are, I believe, similar to those we confront in the United States.

Fear and superstition hold back our progress, for instance. There is resistance to the idea of community care for the mentally ill. People in my country are still afraid to live next door to patients or former mental patients because they worry that these might be dangerous and irresponsible members of society, that crime will increase, that their children may be harmed. The stigma attached to mental illness is so great that many are afraid or ashamed to seek help, while others hide the fact that they have received treatment. I am sure that you need not be reminded that public attitudes about illness and treatment greatly hamper all of us here today. Our Commission concluded that until we change this aura of ignorance and prejudice -- until the public is better informed about mental illness, our efforts to improve care will be in vain. And I want you to know that I have personally taken on the responsibility of speaking out against stigma.

The World Health Organization has an even more difficult task of educating, than the one we face in the United States. You must work with so many different cultures and traditions around the world. It is not just the mentally ill who suffer because of fear, superstition and ignorance. Whole families and villages in developing nations suffer tragic consequences when there is a lack of basic knowledge about hygiene, disease prevention and health care. There is also a shocking lack of education about healthful practices in the developed nations, as the high incidence of alcohol and drug abuse, smoking and obesity indicates.

We must all work to improve health education to make sure that basic knowledge about mental health is included in all health education initiatives. There is a severe gap between the reality of health care as it stands today and the hopes we share for making health a human right and a worldwide reality in the future. And so we must expand the ranks of those who can bring life-saving knowledge to every town and hamlet around the globe -- who can promote better health and mental health -- for all.

Even in my own country -- there are many communities in which there are no mental health professionals at all. And even in those neighborhoods with a full range of mental health personnel, many still turn to their family physician or medical clinic for help with mental or emotional problems. Therefore, our Commission strongly recommends closer links between general medical care providers, mental health practitioners and those who provide other social services in the United States.

There is, I believe, a similar need for closer linkages between general health and mental health, worldwide. Particularly in developing countries, I know there is a severe shortage of every kind of health professional and only enough mental health practitioners to meet a fraction of the need. Today we can hope for the time when mental health care is available in every community around the world. But we must focus now on strengthening the ability of primary health care personnel to incorporate mental health into their basic health activities. Without this, millions will never have access to any kind of mental health care at all.

In my country and in yours, we must not overlook the rich racial and ethnic diversity of our people. And we must train professionals who are sensitive to their different cultural traditions. In many communities in the United States composed of racial and ethnic minorities, our Commission learned that the people themselves were never involved in the planning and delivery of health and mental health services. Their unique problems were not perceived. The tragic result is that services available for them are too often inadequate, inappropriate and grossly under-utilized.

I believe our findings have application worldwide. Certainly, the training of additional health manpower is of paramount importance. And every nation must establish its own priorities for training its own supply of health personnel. This is the only way to assure that not only are adequate health services available to all people, but that they are relevant to the specific cultural environment of each individual.

The reality of mental health care in America is that in too many cases those who are without power or influence suffer severe discrimination in the delivery of services. Today, for instance, thousands of lives are wasted because we have inadequate programs for the severely disturbed child. And thousands of older people spend their final years living in anguish because they have no where to turn for help. Our Commission completed its work convinced of the necessity to place special emphasis on meeting the needs of the aged and of children, and adolescents. I believe there is a similar need worldwide. I recognize that priority must be given to the control of communicable diseases, the alleviation of malnutrition and enhancement of maternal and child health. But let me urge that health programs also include programs that meet the mental health needs of these special groups. In 1979, the International Year of the Child, I urge all of you to take steps to care for the total child -- to address all his physical and mental needs. This is urgent. Our children are our legacy to the world.

A significant conclusion of our report -- and perhaps the most important for all of us here today -- is that our base of knowledge about mental health and mental illness is unacceptably small. Additional research is needed about the functioning of the mind, the epidemiology of mental illness and the effectiveness of various treatments. Without new knowledge, we lock ourselves to the past and continue to revert to old patterns, at ever-increasing costs.

I am pleased to say that our Commission hopes to obtain a commitment of additional U.S. dollars to build our mental health research capability in the coming decade and to address problems that face us all. We will share our important research findings -- and the World Health Organization offers a marvelous vehicle for doing just that. Your coordinating role prevents costly duplications in research efforts and assures that all countries have access to the latest research data in all areas of health. We must continue to search for ways to improve and expand basic research in our fields together.

My friend, Margaret Mead, once told me that the success of any society can be measured by the compassion it holds for its most vulnerable members. We have not yet fulfilled that commitment and I think we can. In conclusion, let me summarize some of the lessons we have learned about mental health care in America, and urge you to consider their application to health care in general:

-- A constant emphasis must be placed upon providing health care at the most basic geographical level -- communities.

-- Special attention must be given to the needs of particularly vulnerable populations -- the very young, the very old, those suffering from poverty, discrimination and ignorance.

-- An untiring effort must be made to awaken the understanding of all people through health education.

-- Additional health personnel of the types and numbers appropriate to each community must be recruited, trained, and distributed so as to make health services accessible to all.

-- Further research must be encouraged with the findings of such research being freely available to all nations.

There is, of course, one additional element which is absolutely crucial. It inspires all the steps necessary to bring to people throughout the world the basic necessities for improving their physical and mental health. It is the spirit of caring. The fact that we are here today demonstrates that, indeed, we do care. We are members of this organization because we care and are committed. The challenges we face are enormous, but I am confident that my hopes, our hopes, for a healthier world in which all people can obtain the physical and mental health care they need will some day become a reality.

(End Text)

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EUR-5

CARTER TELLS DEMONSTRATORS NUCLEAR POWER IS COMPLEX ISSUE

Washington -- Continued use of nuclear power plants, President Carter has told some leading opponents of such use, presents him with a difficult question requiring "careful addressing."

Speaking in his oval office May 7 with leaders of the anti-nuclear demonstration held in Washington the day before, Carter noted that half of the electricity used by the city of Chicago, for example, is generated by nuclear plants, adding "It is out of the question to peremptorily shut down" existing nuclear power installations.

Carter said his administration is working aggressively to shift the American economy to alternate energy sources, and to foster conservation, so as to "minimize the requirement for the use of nuclear power."

The President reminded demonstration leaders of his efforts to curb nuclear power, noting that he is attempting to kill the Clinch River Breeder reactor -- in the face of Congressional efforts to revive it -- to slow the approach of a plutonium economy. (The breeder reactor would produce plutonium, which is used in nuclear weapons construction.)

Carter said he has proposed legislation which would, for the first time, provide a safe method of disposing of nuclear waste material and has signed legislation curbing the spread of nuclear technology useful in making nuclear weapons.

Noting that the strictest safety standards must be applied to nuclear plants, Carter said the work of his newly-appointed Presidential Commission on the Three Mile Island nuclear accident will be watched with interest around the world.

The President congratulated the invited leaders for conducting a "peaceful and effective" demonstration. The march down Pennsylvania Avenue and mass rally in front of the Capitol of May 6 drew an attendance estimated at between 65,000 and 125,000 persons and featured well-known speakers, including California Governor Jerry Brown, consumer activist Ralph Nader, environmentalists Barry Commoner and Helen Caldecott, comedian Dick Gregory, and actress Jane Fonda.

Asked why Carter met with organizers of the anti-nuclear-power demonstration, his press secretary Jody Powell said the Administration has had a long-standing policy "of attempting to be open to various groups," including those who disagree with Carter policy. "We think," Powell added, "that it's healthy for the White House and for government to be there, to listen, to provide an opportunity for people to express their concerns directly."

Besides Carter, some of the organizers of the mass protest met with other White House officials, including science advisor Frank Press and Presidential Assistants Stu Eizenstat and Anne Wexler.

The President had been invited to speak at the rally but declined. However, he did issue the following statement to the press May 6: "I think it is a legitimate demonstration. I understand the concern about nuclear power, and we're doing all we can to reassure people that what nuclear reactors we do have are safe." (There are now 120 nuclear power plants in operation or under construction in the United States.)

The demonstration was the largest rally of anti-nuclear activists yet held in the United States. It came five weeks after the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The crowd was composed mainly of white, young middle-class Americans. The rally organizers -- the May 6 Coalition -- represented among others, the Union of Concerned Scientists, the Mobilization for Survival, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Gay Liberation, various specialized anti-nuclear organizations such as the Clamshell Alliance and the Prairie Alliance, the International Association of Machinists, assorted socialists and a few communists.

Governor Brown told the protestors that nuclear power will be an issue in the 1980 Presidential campaign. "Nuclear power is a health issue," he said. "It's an environmental issue, but fundamentally, it's a political issue."

Donald Ross, spokesman for the May 6 Coalition, said the demonstration was not the end of its activity in Washington. "We plan to confront 100 Congressmen this week. We're here to confront Congress and to confront Carter, too," he said.

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EUR-2

STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT (HODDING CARTER), MAY 7

VANCE-DOBRYNIN -- Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin discussed SALT for 45 minutes May 7 at the State Department. According to the spokesman, Vance described the meeting as "very good." The Department Press Office had nothing to offer on the possibility of another meeting.

ISRAEL-LEBANON -- Spokesman Carter said the State Department was "increasingly concerned" about the violence in Lebanon. He said, "We are concerned for a number of reasons. First, because of the toll it takes in lives. Second, because of the effect that it has detrimental to the stability of Lebanon and the area. Third...the negative effect it has on the over-all situation in the Middle East -- the amount of tension that it induces. Fourth, because of the impact that the violence has on the peace process...and finally -- and not unimportantly -- the effect that the violence has on various participating nations in UNIFIL (the U.N. peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon) as to whether or not they would look forward, as renewal time comes -- which comes very soon -- to participating in that mission.

"We are, obviously, in touch with Israel on this, and with Lebanon, as well as representatives of the United Nations. I am aware...of the fact that the violence is not confined to Lebanon. We have condemned the terrorist raids into Israel, which have been suggested as the reason for the (Israeli) raids. I am only emphasizing here that it is our position that acts of violence have only one predictable product. That is, more violence and more loss of innocent lives.

"It is our own analysis right now that the cease-fire in southern Lebanon has been continuing. At least generally so, prior to today's last reported wave of air strikes."

Reporters questioned spokesman Carter on the possibility of a meeting between Israeli and Lebanese leaders. "What we obviously want," he said, "is to see the extension of a comprehensive peace throughout the area.... We are clearly in favor, as a general proposition, of all measures that would increase stability and lessen tension in the area."

SAUDI-CIA -- Spokesman Carter said he would "not be able to comment" on a Saudi Arabian newspaper report that the Saudi Government had demanded the withdrawal of U.S. "intelligence personnel" from the country for allegedly leaking stories about disagreements in the royal family. He reiterated long-standing Department policy of not commenting on allegations of intelligence activity. He emphasized that restating the policy "is neither a confirmation nor denial of the story."

CHINA-HUMAN RIGHTS -- Spokesman Carter said the United States had "no independent verification" to confirm a May 7 New York Times report that many of China's political prisoners over the last decade have been kept in a walled complex near Beijing where they are tortured and deprived of food and visits.

"We are of course opposed to political oppression and torture wherever it occurs," he said. The Times story was based on a wall poster allegedly written by a leading Chinese dissident.

EAST GERMANY-U.S. -- Spokesman Carter confirmed that the Deputy Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic met U.S. officials last week in Washington "for a number of political consultations." During that period he met with Deputy Secretary (Warren) Christopher and other officials. "A number of bilateral and international matters were discussed including CSCE, arms control and detente."

"Both sides agreed that existing possibilities for the development (of relations) could be used," spokesman Carter said, "and during the consultations came to an agreement on some steps to that end." He said those steps included a "parcel post agreement," an agreement on a reciprocal tax exemption for diplomatic properties and a visit to the GDR by an American team of energy experts.

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Responsible Editor
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MAY 7, 1979

- C O N T E N T S -

GENEVA

PAGE

ROSALYNN CARTER ARRIVES IN GENEVA TO TALK ON MENTAL HEALTH. 1

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. VIEWS UNCTAD-V AS MAJOR NORTH-SOUTH EVENT. 2

OECD; WORLD CONCERN, COOPERATION ON ENVIRONMENT SEEN GROWING. 3

(TEXT) CHRISTOPHER ON U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY. SUPPLEMENT

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EURX-1

ROSALYNN CARTER ARRIVES IN GENEVA TO TALK ON MENTAL HEALTH

Geneva -- First Lady Rosalynn Carter has arrived in Geneva for a four-day visit during which she will attend the World Health Assembly and address the Medical Society of the World Health Organization (WHO). Mrs. Carter will speak on the subject of psychosocial problems and world health, from hope to reality.

Speaking to reporters at her arrival early May 6 at Geneva International Airport, Rosalynn Carter said she believes that good health is "one of our basic human rights" in the world, and the United States is "determined to do something about the human condition in the world."

Mrs. Carter was greeted as she stepped off the plane by Ambassador William vanden Heuvel, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, Dr. S.W.A. Gunn, President of the Medical Society of WHO, Dr. Halfdan Mahler, Director-General of WHO, and other Genevan personalities.

Following is the text of Rosalynn Carter's arrival statement at Geneva International Airport: (Begin Text)

I just want to say how pleased I am to be here in Geneva. I have wanted to visit this city for a long time. We all know how beautiful Geneva is and there are so many important international meetings that go on here. It is world famous as you all know, and I am pleased to be here and especially to be with Secretary Califano and the American delegation representing my husband and the people of our country at the World Health Assembly.

We are going to be focusing, during the next few days and few weeks, on one of our basic human needs -- good health. I am going to be talking about good mental health. Health is one of our basic human rights and I believe that those people who suffer from a lack of decent health care are being deprived just as those persons who suffer from brutality and oppression.

Through the U.N. we can be concerned and express concern and think about better nutrition and better health care, jobs and education. The World Health Assembly, I think, is evidence that we are doing that, that we are concerned. It is also evidence that we are determined to do something about the human condition in the world, and so I am pleased to be here. (End Text)

In the afternoon, Rosalynn Carter attended a reception, hosted by Ambassador vanden Heuvel, for over four hundred members of the American community in Geneva, shaking hands with most of them personally.

The First Lady's receiving line was briefly interrupted by a telephone call from the President, who had some advice on the speech she will deliver to the WHO Medical Society.

Mrs. Carter thanked the members of the American community for representing the United States abroad and said: "If there are sacrifices, sometimes tangible, sometimes intangible, I hope you can compensate for them with a feeling of satisfaction and fulfillment in what you are doing."

Describing her personal interest in the problems of mental health, the First Lady said she had worked on programs for the mentally afflicted for many years. The report of the President's Commission on Mental Health, which she described as "outstanding," is "going to make a difference in health care and give direction to services for the mentally afflicted for many years to come," Mrs. Carter noted. "It can have world-wide impacts," she added.

Following Mrs. Carter on the podium, Joseph Califano, U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said that President Carter set a precedent by sending his wife to address the Medical Society of the WHO. This is "an indication of how deeply the President feels about the issues of world health...and about the potential" of the WHO, Mr. Califano said.

EUR-61

U.S. VIEWS UNCTAD-V AS MAJOR NORTH-SOUTH EVENT

By John J. Harter

Washington -- UNCTAD-V, the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which begins in Manila on May 7, will be the major event in North-South relations during 1979, U.S. officials say.

The conference, approached constructively, can enable the international community to pinpoint those aspects of international trade, commodity policy, transfer of technology or other issues that promise further progress during the coming months and years, the officials believe.

They anticipate "lively but non-confrontational" exchanges in the plenary and eight separate negotiating groups that will be in continuous session from May 7 until June 1. But they do not believe the intensely polemical outbursts that dominated earlier UNCTAD conferences in the 1960's and early 1970's will prevail at Manila.

U.S. positions at the forthcoming session will fall within the philosophical framework laid out by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in a major address in Seattle on March 30, they say. Secretary Vance emphasized at Seattle not only the moral consideration but also the practical necessity that impels the United States to help move forward the process of equitable growth in developing countries.

"Our progress toward a more equitable and healthy new international economic order," the Secretary said in Seattle, "will turn on our common ability to avoid endless debates on sterile texts, and to focus instead on concrete development problems which we can tackle together, and which directly affect people's lives."

The U.S. officials expect the UNCTAD-V debate on international trade to center on the recently-concluded Tokyo Round of trade negotiations. This will provide an early opportunity to zero in on the wider access to developed country markets opened by the Tokyo Round, the officials say, and the resulting prospects the developing countries now have to increase their export earnings. Even so, the officials note, some developing countries are bound to complain that the Tokyo Round did not go far enough, and that it in fact fell short of the Tokyo Declaration which launched the negotiations in the fall of 1973 with assurances to developing countries that their export interests would be given special consideration.

There is no way the Tokyo Round can be reopened, the officials say. But UNCTAD-V could bring about new momentum, they add, to conclude an international safeguards code in the coming months. A safeguards code would specify actions importing countries may take to restrain a surge of imports of goods that are damaging or threatening particular domestic industries.

The United States had endeavored to conclude such a safeguards code as part of the package of agreements negotiated in Geneva. This was blocked by differences between the European Community -- which wished to ensure that the code would include authority for importing countries to raise tariffs or quotas "selectively" against only those countries whose exports of the goods in question are rapidly rising -- and developing countries and the United States, which generally argued that any such restraints should not discriminate among suppliers.

UNCTAD-V will also assess recent progress -- and the outlook for further advance -- in dealing with international commodity problems, the officials note. They say the commodity discussions in Manila will benefit considerably from the success of negotiations in Geneva last March, looking toward the creation of a Common Fund to help finance international commodity stabilizing measures.

The hope UNCTAD-V can illuminate steps developing countries themselves can take to improve their facilities for processing their primary commodities, including the development of transportation and marketing infrastructure.

Better international understanding of the transfer of technology could result from the Manila conference, in the view of some U.S. officials. They see particular merit in considering what can be done to encourage developing country technicians or engineers to create their own new processes or adapt techniques used elsewhere.

"In the end," one U.S. official emphasized, "this Manila conference, more than its predecessors, could help to bring about some further constructive evolution of the international economic system, to a point where it can better support developing country development."

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EUR-84

WORLD CONCERN, COOPERATION ON ENVIRONMENT SEEN GROWING

Paris -- Concern for the environment, which has become a major issue to Americans in recent years, is now growing throughout the world, says U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Douglas M. Costle.

He also finds an increased awareness in all nations that pollution in any country may affect the environment in neighboring countries, and thinks it "almost inevitable" that there will be more multilateral efforts -- including East-West discussions -- to deal with environmental problems that do not respect national boundaries.

The need is becoming more evident for precise, defined international agreements to protect the global environment, he says.

Costle, who will chair the May 7-8 Ministerial-level meeting of the OECD Environment Committee here, made his assessment at a May 4 news conference.

The Environment Committee meeting, first to be held at the Ministerial level in five years, will focus particularly on the problems of protecting the environment in the current period of low economic growth. With most nations facing rising inflation and unemployment and the need to economize on energy consumption, the costs of safeguarding and improving the environment are increasingly under challenge.

Costle said the OECD member nations are striving "for a synthesis of environmental and economic concerns that is international in scope and based on the presumption that healthy economic growth and the protection of our planet are compatible objectives."

Questioning the contention that environmental costs add to inflation and unemployment rates, Costle cited a new study which suggests that U.S. environmental controls will add only one-tenth to two-tenths of a percentage point to the consumer price index over the next eight years -- as well as studies in Japan and Norway showing only slightly higher impacts in those countries during the mid-1970's. Moreover, he said, implementation of environmental regulations in the United States has created jobs, reducing the American unemployment rate by two-tenths to three-tenths of one percent.

Costle pointed out that efforts have only recently begun to quantify the benefits from environmental protection -- in reducing health costs, increasing property values, and limiting damage to vegetation. The United States is spending about 6,700 million dollars a year to protect the environment, he said, but may be gaining 8 billion a year in increased productivity through reducing chronic illness caused by air pollution.

He praised the work of the OECD toward controlling toxic chemicals, particularly its efforts at harmonizing national legislation nomenclatures and developing common data bases on them. Eighteen OECD member countries are participating in these studies, he said, and increasingly national legislation in these countries is focusing on regulating the use of chemicals before they are introduced into the environment.

Establishing standards for toxic chemicals, he noted, is difficult because scientists cannot say what are safe levels of long-term exposure to small amounts of toxic substances. Determining safe levels of exposure and long-term effects is one of the most current environmental tasks, he said.

Questioned about revision of the estimate of radiation emissions at the site of the Three Mile Island nuclear plant accident in Pennsylvania, Costle said the original estimates of emissions during the first two days after the incident were based on data supplied by the company operating the plant and by the State of Pennsylvania. The revised higher estimates represent a statistical construct based on evaluations of such factors as telemetry data and the weather conditions prevailing.

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(TEXT)

CHRISTOPHER ON U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY;
'IMPLEMENTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY'

Washington -- Following is the text of testimony by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher as prepared for delivery May 2 before the International Organizations Subcommittee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on "Implementing the Human Rights Policy:"

(Begin Text)

This Administration has placed renewed emphasis on human rights objectives in the conduct of our foreign affairs.

A 1976 amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act states:

"A principal goal of the foreign policy of the United States shall be to promote the observance of internationally-recognized human rights."

Today I would like to describe the steps that have been taken in the past two years and four months to implement that directive. In particular, I would like to discuss three areas in which human rights considerations have become an integral, everyday part of the foreign policy process;

- First, reporting and evaluating information on human rights conditions;
- Second, incorporating human rights into our diplomacy, both bilateral and multilateral; and
- Third, bringing human rights considerations to bear on our foreign assistance programs.

A necessary first step in implementing an effective human rights policy is the systematic collection and evaluation of basic data on human rights conditions throughout the world. Without balanced, objective and detailed assessments of the human rights situation in a country, we cannot hope to have productive discussions with that country about possible improvements in the situation.

In order to develop such assessments, we have sought information from many sources. Of course, a primary source of information is our embassies abroad. All U.S. Ambassadors have been asked to report on human rights conditions in their host countries on a regular and detailed basis. We also rely on the published reports of non-governmental human rights organizations, on findings of Congressional committees, on discussions with private U.S. citizens and on other information in the public domain.

Some of this information is inevitably controversial. Reports of serious human rights abuses often elicit official denials. Official claims of significant progress may be challenged by private human rights groups. We are careful to check and recheck the accuracy of critical information and the reliability of its source.

The information we collect is used for both internal decision-making and for preparing the annual reports required by the Congress on human rights practices in countries receiving U.S. development or security assistance. I believe that if you compare the reports submitted for the three years Congress has required them, you will see a consistent improvement in their coverage and quality. This year's reports cover over 650 pages and 115 countries. They include for the first time an over-all assessment of the human rights situation world-wide. Also included is an appendix reporting on the compliance by East European countries with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

We recognize, of course, that the assessment of human rights conditions is not an exact science. There are inevitably some questions of judgement on which reasonable people will differ. There are inevitably some elements of subjectivity which the most conscientious process of reporting and evaluation cannot eliminate. And there are inevitably differences in the quantity and quality of data available on human rights practices around the world, depending for example, on the degree of contact of a particular country with the United States and other Western countries, or on the extent of foreign press coverage.

Nevertheless, I believe we can have confidence in our over-all appraisals and in our identification of trends. And that is an essential predicate for an effective human rights policy.

Let me turn to the diplomacy of human rights. The primary ingredient in this human rights diplomacy has a seeming simplicity: We frankly discuss human rights in our consultations with foreign diplomats and leaders. This may seem an obvious technique. But it is a dramatic change from past diplomatic practice.

In the past, our diplomats tended to shy away from high-level dialogue on sensitive human rights issues such as the fate of political prisoners. Now these issues are raised in face-to-face conversation. They are brought to the center of the diplomatic interchange, where they must be addressed, rather than being conveniently ignored.

In the case of governments which seriously restrict the rights of their citizens, we have expressed concern over specific abuses. Where countries have good records, we have encouraged such practices and invited support for our efforts. In all cases, we discuss the international legal foundation for recognizing basic obligations owed by all governments to their citizens. We emphasize, in addition, the high priority which the Congress and the American people attach to human rights concerns.

We underline these discussions with actions such as meeting with opposition political figures or with exiled victims of human rights abuses. For example, when President Carter visited Brazil last year, he met with a Brazilian rights leader, as well as with officials of the military government.

In some circumstances, a public statement of concern or praise may be appropriate. We generally do not prefer to use public criticism, but we will not shrink from it where it can be effective.

This bilateral diplomacy has been complemented by our multilateral efforts. We are participating actively in the consultations and conferences in which the 35 nations who signed the Helsinki Final Act are reviewing what has been done -- and what has not been done. It is clear that the Soviet Union and the East European countries, in varying degrees, have not lived up to their human rights commitments. We have not hesitated to say so publicly, and we are persisting in our efforts to seek fuller compliance. The role of the Congressional CSCE Commission, under the wise and able leadership of Congressman Fascell, has been indispensable in this work.

At the United Nations, we have pressed for more even-handed treatment of human rights issues. We remain deeply disturbed by the unfair politicization of these issues in that body. But we believe that progress is being made toward establishing fair procedures that can lead to broader and more objective consideration of human rights issues by the United Nations.

In the Western Hemisphere, we are working to strengthen the inter-governmental machinery for protecting human rights. The authority and staff of the inter-American Human Rights Commission have been increased. Last year the Commission reported on violations in Chile, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay; and the Commission has accepted an invitation to visit Argentina later this year.

These and other efforts at quiet diplomacy are in many ways our most effective tools in promoting human rights. But we are also prepared to support our words with actions -- to take tangible steps to recognize good human rights performance or to manifest our concern over human rights violations. I would like to discuss one such area -- namely, the way we are bringing human rights considerations to bear on our foreign assistance programs.

Our foreign assistance programs are an essential tool in promoting a broad category of internationally recognized human rights -- rights to fulfillment of such vital needs as food, shelter, health care and education. In the face of severe budget pressures, the President proposed significant increases in development assistance for 1979 and 1980. At the same time, we are attempting to channel a growing share of our economic aid to countries that respect the human rights of their peoples. The President reaffirmed this policy a few months ago when he said:

"In distributing the scarce resources of our foreign assistance programs, we will demonstrate that our deepest affinities are with nations which commit themselves to a democratic path to development."

Congress has played an active role in this area by mandating that human rights considerations be taken into account in decisions to provide aid to some countries and deny it to others. It has enacted a broad range of statutes which restrict the flow of economic and military assistance to countries with serious human rights problems. Restrictions of varying kinds apply, for example, to our economic assistance, our military assistance and sales, our PL-480 food aid, and our votes on loans in the World Bank and other international development banks.

Congress passed many of these provisions before the Carter Administration came into office, and others more recently. For example, in the last session of Congress, new legislation was passed requiring the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to take into account human rights considerations in the conduct of its programs abroad. In that same session, Congress also strengthened the restrictions on providing security assistance to serious human rights violators.

We are committed to carrying out the letter and the spirit of these laws. To assist in these efforts, the Interagency Group on Human Rights and Foreign Assistance was established in the early months of the Administration to provide a broad and open forum for discussion within the executive branch of human rights issues relating to foreign assistance programs. The membership includes representatives from the Departments of State, Defense, Labor, Treasury, Commerce, and Agriculture, from the NSC and the Agency for International Development, and from other agencies that have a potential interest in the deliberations of the group.

In applying the relevant statute to a particular loan, grant, or program, this interagency group generally considers a wide range of factors, including the following:

- The present human rights situation in the recipient country, and any positive or negative trend;
- The political, economic and cultural background of the country and the level of human rights performance that can reasonably be expected of the country in light of that background;
- The other fundamental U.S. interests with respect to that country;
- The extent to which a loan will directly benefit the needy; and
- The effectiveness of a decision to defer or oppose a loan in comparison or in combination with any of the available diplomatic tools for indicating our concern about human rights violations.

The Interagency Group is by no means the only forum in which issues relating to human rights and foreign assistance are discussed. For example, human rights aspects of arms transfers are generally considered by the Arms Export Control Board, which is responsible for formulating our security assistance programs.

Over the past two years, the agencies participating in these and other groups have gained valuable experience in carrying out the new function of systematically bringing human rights considerations to bear on foreign assistance decisions. Working groups have been established which in an increasing number of cases are able to develop consensus recommendations that eliminate the need for higher-level review.

Perhaps most useful in promoting the smooth functioning of this interagency process has been the emergence of a number of general principles which have come to guide our decision making. We have not tried to formalize these principles because we wished to proceed cautiously and deliberately in implementing a new and controversial policy, and because we wished to respond flexibly to the widely varying circumstances presented by particular countries and particular programs.

However, I think it is now appropriate to mention a few of these guidelines that have developed over the more than two years that we have been addressing these problems:

-- First, we attach fundamental importance to all three categories of internationally recognized human rights -- that is personal, economic and political rights. We are prepared to react to flagrant denials of any of these rights, but we have found in practice that we are most often called to respond to flagrant violations of personal rights such as widespread systematic torture or arbitrary executions.

-- Second, the most effective strategy for obtaining human rights improvements is one that combines the full range of diplomatic approaches with a willingness to adjust our foreign assistance programs as required. No element in the over-all strategy can be as effective alone as in combination with others. In addition, the use of these various elements must be calibrated and sequential, conveying our concerns in a steady, even way while avoiding sudden escalations.

-- Third, bilateral or multilateral economic assistance that directly benefits the needy is rarely disapproved, even to governments with poor human rights records. Disapproval could penalize the poor because of their government's misdeeds.

-- Fourth, only compelling considerations of national security can justify providing security assistance to countries with very serious human rights problems. Even where these considerations require us to go forward with military sales to such a country, we still restrict sales to the police or others involved in human rights abuses. And we take particular care to convey our human rights concerns through other diplomatic instruments.

-- Fifth, decisions to extend or withhold assistance are often taken on the basis of trends in human rights conditions, as well as the over-all level of performance.

It should be apparent from these five principles that we do not rigidly adopt the same approach to foreign assistance decisions just because two countries have a similar human rights situation. Our decisions are influenced by other factors -- factors such as the presence of other important U.S. interests, conditions and traditions unique to a particular foreign country, and considerations of effectiveness and tactics. What does remain constant in our approach to human rights problems around the world is our determination to bring these concerns to bear on foreign assistance programs in a conscientious process that fully reflects the will of Congress.

I have discussed the implementation of the human rights policy in three areas; reporting, diplomacy and foreign assistance. Let me turn now to address briefly what I believe we have accomplished with this policy.

One of the major achievements is the dramatic increase in world awareness of human rights issues. To quote from the 1978 annual report of a leading private human rights organization, the International League for Human Rights:

"Within the past year, human rights has for the first time become a subject of national policy debate in many countries. Human rights concerns have been the focus of greater discussion in international organizations and of greater attention in world media. A most significant factor in this has been President Carter and the U.S. human rights policy."

This new consciousness helps to curb existing abuses and to deter new violations.

Moreover, there are many examples of tangible human rights progress. We do not claim credit for particular improvements. But we believe we have contributed to an atmosphere that makes progress more likely to occur.

In the past year, significant steps toward the transfer of power from the military to civilian democratic institutions were taken in the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Nigeria, Peru, Brazil, and Thailand. In Bangladesh, Sudan, Indonesia, Nepal and Paraguay, substantial numbers of political prisoners were released, and other prisoner releases occurred in Cuba, Guinea and the Republic of Korea. In Bangladesh, Brazil and Thailand, more freedom was extended to the press, to labor organizations and to political parties. Just a few days ago, successful elections were held in Ecuador which help pave the way for civilian rule.

In Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, human rights conditions remain a source of serious concern. But even there, we have seen some positive signs: prisoner releases in Poland and Yugoslavia; greater tolerance for dissent in Hungary and Poland; and significant increases in emigration from the Soviet Union. We are particularly gratified that Alexander Ginsburg and four fellow dissidents have been released from prison and are now in the United States.

In my view, then, our policy clearly has been effective in improving human rights around the world. Moreover, I believe our policy is also making an important contribution to our security in a changing and often turbulent world. In this regard, our idealism and self-interest coincide.

Our human rights policy responds to the aspirations of more and more people in the Third World for a fuller participation in their government and economy. As Secretary Vance said last night in Chicago, these growing demands for fulfillment of fundamental rights are generally in our national interest, because they are producing new or strengthened democratic institutions in many countries around the world. By helping Third World nations meet popular aspirations in an orderly and peaceful way, we can improve our relations and strengthen our own security, not on a temporary basis of accommodation to a repressive regime but on an enduring basis of a shared commitment to democratic values.

As I have said, I believe our efforts in implementing the human rights policy have been effective. But the distance covered is dwarfed by the distance that still must be traveled. Let me say a few concluding words about this task that remains.

Despite the many improvements I have mentioned and others like them, egregious violations of human rights persist across the globe. Through our words and our actions, we will persevere in our efforts to improve these situations. As progress is achieved, we will set new goals for further attainment.

In these efforts, we seek your support to carry out the common objective of Congress and the President -- as he put it a few months ago, "To rekindle the beacon of human rights in American foreign policy."

(End Text)

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* * *

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1979

9:30 AM THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES PALAIS DES NATIONS FOR
SECOND PLENARY SESSION OF WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

PRESS NOTE: THE FIRST LADY WILL NOT ADDRESS
THE ASSEMBLY. FOR PRESS COVERAGE
DETAILS CONTACT: CHARLES MORROW,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, WHO

12:30 PM MORNING SESSION CONCLUDES. THE FIRST LADY
DEPARTS PALAIS DES NATIONS ENROUTE INTERCONTI-
NENTAL HOTEL

1:00 PM THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS SUITE FOR PRIVATE
LUNCHEON AT INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL HOSTED BY
SECRETARY CALTEANO
NO PRESS COVERAGE

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PAGE 02

OF 02

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Date: 1/12/2021

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PASS WHITE HOUSE FOR VEKKI LOVETTE
PASS WHITE HOUSE FOR MARY HOYT
FROM PAUL COSTELLO

PRESS NOTE: THERE IS NO PUBLIC SCHEDULE FOR
REMAINDER OF TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND
WEDNESDAY AT THIS TIME.

THE FIRST LADY WILL DEPART FOR ROME ON WEDNESDAY
AFTERNOON. VANDEN HEUVEL

MR. ROBERT VIEUX, CHIEF OF PROTOCOL FOR CANTON OF GENEVA.
MR. JACQUES VERNET, PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF STATE OF THE REPUBLIC AND CANTON OF GENEVA.
MR. PIERRE RAISIN, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF GENEVA.
DR. S.H.A. GUNN, PRESIDENT, MEDICAL SOCIETY, WHO.
DR. HALFDAN MAHLER, DIRECTOR GENERAL, WHO.
THE FIRST LADY PROCEEDS TO PRESS AREA FOR STATEMENT TO THE PRESS.

9:15 AM THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS GENEVA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ENROUTE INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL.
9:25 AM THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL AND PROCEEDS TO SUITE FOR PRIVATE TIME.
4:30 - 5:00 PM PRESS ACCESS TO GRAND BALLROOM INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL FOR COVERAGE OF RECEPTION.
5:15 PM THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES GRAND BALLROOM, INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL FOR RECEPTION WITH MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY.
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE.
6:00 PM PROGRAM COMMENCES.
REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR WILLIAM VANDEN HEUVEL.
FIRST LADY REMARKS.
PRESS FACILITIES: MULT LIGHTS.
6:15 PM THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS GRAND BALLROOM ENROUTE SUITE.
7:00 PM THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL ENROUTE RESIDENCE OF THE AMBASSADOR FOR PRIVATE DINNER.
NO PRESS COVERAGE.

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1979

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PASS TO WHITE HOUSE FOR MARY HOYT

FROM PAUL COSTELLO

PRESS CREDENTIALS FOR PRESS NOT CREDENTIALLED TO THE
 U.N. MUST BE PICKED UP IN ROOM 4881, PALAIS DES
 NATIONS BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 9:30 AM - 12:00 PM AND
 1:30 - 3:30 PM

PRESS ID AND PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NECESSARY TO

OBTAIN WHO PRESS BADGE

11:30 AM THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES WORLD HEALTH HEADQUARTERS
 FOR PRIVATE BRIEFING

NO PRESS COVERAGE

12 NOON - 12:30 PM PRESS ACCESS TO ARIANA MUSEUM FOR
 COVERAGE OF RECEIVING LINE AT LUNCHEON HOSTED BY
 AMB. VANDEN HEUVEL

12:45 PM THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES ARIANA MUSEUM FOR
 LUNCHEON

RECEIVING LINE COMMENCES

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

1:00 PM RECEIVING LINE CONCLUDES. LUNCHEON COMMENCES

NO PRESS COVERAGE

2:15 PM LUNCHEON CONCLUDES. THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS
 ARIANA MUSEUM ENROUTE INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL

4:00 PM PRESS ACCESS TO SALLE XVII FOR COVERAGE OF
 THE FIRST LADY'S ADDRESS TO MEDICAL SOCIETY,
 PROCEED TO GATE 40-41, PALAIS DES NATIONS, (NEW
 BUILDING). PRESS ARE ADVISED TO ARRIVE AS EARLY
 AS POSSIBLE AFTER 4:00 PM FOR SET-UP.

PRESS MUST HAVE U.N. PRESS ID OR WHO SPECIAL

PRESS BADGE - SEE ABOVE FOR DETAILS

PRESS FACILITIES: PRESS AREA FOR STILLS AND
 TV CAMERAS

20' THROW - LIGHTS

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WRITERS PROCEED TO SEATED
PRESS AREA

8:40 PM THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES PALAIS DES NATIONS AND

PROCEEDS TO SALLE XVII

8:45 PM THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES SALLE XVII. PROGRAM

COMMENCES

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

SEATED LEFT TO RIGHT:

1) WILLIAM H. WHITFIELD, EX. COMM., WHO MED.

SOCIETY

2) DR. S.W.A. GUNN, PRESIDENT, WHO MED. SOC.

3) THE FIRST LADY

4) DR. NORMAN BAILEY, VP WHO MEDICAL SOCIETY

5) DR. ROSALINDA VALENZUELA, SECRETARY, WHO MED.

SOCIETY

6) DR. VITTORIO FATTORUSSO, EX. COMM., WHO MED.

SOCIETY

FIRST LADY REMARKS

8:30 PM PROGRAM CONCLUDES. THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS

SALLE XVII, BOARDS MOTORCADE AND DEPARTS ENROUTE

INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL

8:45 PM THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES WHO HEADQUARTERS FOR

PRIVATE DINNER HOSTED BY THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

NO PRESS COVERAGE

He's The President But She Rules

Rosalynn Carter Wednesday in Italy: Let's Get To Know Her Better

By Girolamo Modesti in La Nazione and Il Resto del Carlino,
May 4, 1979

Washington -- Rosalynn Carter will be in Rome Wednesday, May 9 and Thursday, May 10. America's first lady will visit President Pertini and will be received by Pope John Paul II. It will not be a tourist visit, there is no time for tourism in the lady's packed schedule. The visit to Italy will be a friendly, courteous, indirect reminder to Italians, once again engaged in an electoral campaign, that Italy is a democracy and America -- the greatest democracy in the world -- stands beside her. The visit to the Vatican will be another bridge to Catholic Americans. There has never been a warm friendship between Baptists and Catholics in the U.S., nor, to be precise, between Baptists and other religious groups. A bridge to the Vatican will help Carter, who is already involved in another electoral battle.

We should not underestimate the importance of the visit, of its meaning, nor particularly the importance of the gentle, smiling, quiet lady, who speaks softly and avoids strong adjectives. The "Iron Magnolia," as she is called in her native Georgia, "is the most powerful person in America after the President," as White House expert Hugh Sidey showed this very week in his column in Time. In addition, not a few in Washington and in the embassies accredited in this city suspect that Rosalynn is simply "the most powerful person" in the United States. "The President," they say at the White House, "is simply nuts about her."

Rosalynn is the most trusted, esteemed, listened to, lasting and respected presidential adviser in Jimmy Carter's unstructured style of "leadership." There is practically no problem, federal or state, domestic or foreign, about which the first lady has not been asked -- when she herself does not take the initiative to advance her point of view.

The lunch with Rosalynn Carter that the President has every Wednesday or Thursday is a working lunch which has been duly institutionalized as part of the head of state's activities, and is the most important weekly meeting that Carter holds with any member of his administration. Rosalynn has no official position in the administration of which she is, however, the most influential member. There are some who politely raise timid objections to such a concentration of power in the hands of an 'unelected' person. But the objections have made no inroad, the U.S. President has the constitutional right to choose the collaborators he prefers, to look

for advice wherever he wants. After all, he is the one who is accountable to the nation. But if the President is accountable, Rosalynn often decides. The first lady has an impact on White House policy that no president's wife has ever had," says Time, quoting internal White House sources. "She knows what is going on (in the country and in the world). She has the best mind for statecraft and politics that has ever been seen in the wife of an American president."

Although she has no official job, she sits in regularly on Cabinet meetings. Although she is not part of the restricted and top secret Security Council, she is often seen in meetings where essential decisions are sometimes made.

Rosalynn advises on essential decisions. Carter discussed the long and difficult Middle East negotiations mainly with Rosalynn. "Not on its minor, although important details, but mainly on pace and tactics." It was Rosalynn who encouraged Jimmy when he, discouraged by the complexity of the situation, was about to give it all up. "She is more of a realist than the President," explains a White House friend. "She doesn't exaggerate like Jimmy. She doesn't get discouraged. She doesn't quit. Her sense of pace, of timing, is exceptional."

There is virtually no affair of state or bill or political pronouncement that has not been approved first by Rosalynn and then by the President. She has the "feel for the country," for what the people think, like or don't like, for what should be done or not done. From the SALT 2 negotiations to Strauss' appointment as "super ambassador" for the Middle East, everything is first examined by the first lady. And when Strauss (the President of the Democratic party, an expert on domestic affairs, but totally ignorant about foreign policy matters and particularly the Middle East) protested to the President, Jimmy Carter silenced him, without giving him a chance to reply, by explaining: "I confirmed my judgement with Rosalynn, Cy, Zbig and Ham" -- in that order. Strauss didn't even try to protest. In diplomatic circles and among State Department wives the opinion, and not only recently, is that "the real U.S. President is Rosalynn Carter." There is some exaggeration in all this, but also some truth. The Southern "magnolia" like all Southern ladies, says the Washington Post, had a tough, determined, and precise upbringing. "She learned to make decisions, to manipulate people to carry out plans and project from behind the scenes, without putting in an appearance, but, always with an air that seemed to say: 'Who, little insignificant me?'" Lady Bird Johnson is the political animal most like Rosalynn Carter in recent history. A first-class "politican," Lady Bird had some influence on her husband, but not as much as Rosalynn. Lyndon Johnson had a

different personality. And Lady Bird is not a "magnolia" but rather a yellow Texas rose. She has none of the softness of the Southern ladies. The French never reached Texas. And Lyndon Johnson had deep respect for and great confidence in Lady Bird, but perhaps, unlike Jimmy and Rosalynn, he wasn't "nuts" about her.

In everyday's life, at home and with friends, Rosalynn is not very different from the Rosalynn who sits in on Cabinet meetings or Security Council sessions. Her parties vary with her guests, from a Georgian barbecue to a Horowitz recital, from Jimmy singing "Salted Peanuts" with the Nashville Folk Singers to Leontyne Price singing "Rigoletto" in the East room for foreign VIPs. It all depends on the audience and the circumstances, everything is linked with Jimmy's work. And everything is kept modest and moderate. Only recently have White House reception and social events taken on a vaguely more brilliant and slightly more expensive tone. Liquor is not served, but wine is perhaps a little more plentiful. And the guests can choose, if they are thirsty, between water and soda pop, a choice that was not always possible in the past. The budget for these expenses is still kept within limits, although Carter has just asked for an increase in representation expenditures from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year.

Rosalynn said that she immediately felt at home in the White House. But she decided to furnish a small part of the third floor with contemporary furniture and upholstery, good ready-made furnishings that can be found in any American store. It rests the eye and the mind, and was coordinated by an interior decorator from Americus, the large town close to Plains, and by her daughter in law, Annette, who has a degree in interior decorating. Maybe she didn't feel at home with all the ghosts and the White House furniture.

Perhaps again Rosalynn won't feel at home in the gilded rooms of Villa Taverna. But as we said, she isn't coming as a tourist. The first lady has no time for frivolities. She is once again on a working mission.-- a discrete, friendly and delicate political mission.

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 SUBJECT: MRS. CARTER'S VISIT TO GENEVA, MAY 6-9, 1979

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 THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS STAFF WILL MAINTAIN AN OFFICE AT
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 MONDAY, MAY 7 - 8:30AM - 9:00 PM
 TUESDAY, MAY 8 - 8:30AM - 9:00 PM
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 SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1979

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