

**Rosalynn Carter's Trip to Lima, Peru; Puerto Rico, 7/27-29/80**

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Records of the First Lady's Office, Mary Hoyt's Foreign Trip Files (Press), Box 27, Lima, Peru & Puerto Rico, July 27-29, 1980

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 25, 1980

TO: RSC  
FROM: Jane *JS*  
RE: Follow-up on Costa Rican remote sensor project

Bob Pastor called with the following information:

A team of AID, World Bank, and Inter-American Development Bank officials surveyed sites in Costa Rica last winter and concluded that San Jose was very likely as a potential site for such a project. Subsequently, it was determined that there probably wouldn't be sufficient demand for specialists in just this one area. As a result, the concept was broadened to include environmental and natural resource specialists.

AID has been trying to sell this revised concept to the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. So far, they haven't responded. San Jose is still considered to be the best site.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

July 26, 1980

-----Office of the First Lady's Press Secretary-----

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

First Lady Rosalynn Carter

Lima, Peru

I am extremely happy to return to Peru today at the kind invitation of President Morales Bermudez to attend the inauguration of President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry. As you know, Jimmy and I have a special affection for Peru and for the many friends we have here. I will always remember the warm reception President Morales Bermudez and the people of this country gave me during my first visit here in 1977.

I am particularly pleased to return on such an historic and happy occasion to mark your successful efforts in re-instituting constitutional democracy. On behalf of my husband, the President of the United States, I extend to you our sincerest congratulations.

We look forward to your nation's growth and progress in the years to come. We look forward also to continuing the excellent relations between our governments and our peoples.

Thank you so much for this cordial welcome. It's wonderful to be back!

TURBAY LUNCHEON

I JUST WANT TO EXPRESS MY PLEASURE FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MEET  
UNDER SUCH PLEASANT CIRCUMSTANCES IN ORDER TO DISCUSS <sup>mutual</sup> ~~THE COMMON~~ CONCERNS  
AND GOALS ~~OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES~~. In ~~MAY, 1977~~, WHEN I <sup>have</sup> VISITED COLOMBIA, <sup>several</sup>  
<sup>times</sup> I ~~DID NOT HAVE THE PLEASURE OF MEETING YOU, PRESIDENT TURBAY, BUT~~ I HAVE  
<sup>a</sup> ~~SUSTAINED MY~~ DEEP INTEREST IN YOUR COUNTRY, ~~ENHANCED BY THE WARMTH OF~~  
~~MY WELCOME THERE.~~

<sup>have</sup>  
~~AT THAT TIME, I~~ WITNESSED FIRST HAND THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY AND  
THE COMMITMENT TO THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS THAT GUIDE YOUR COUNTRY.  
OUR DISCUSSIONS HERE TODAY ARE ~~SO~~ IMPORTANT -- COVERING A WIDE RANGE OF

2.

ISSUES THAT CAN BE APPROACHED IN A SPIRIT OF MUTUAL RESPECT. I KNOW MY  
HUSBAND IS EAGER FOR ME AND FOR SECRETARY VANCE TO RETURN TO REPORT TO  
HIM ON THE ISSUES WE HAVE TOUCHED TODAY.

*It is a pleasure to be with you.*

~~AND I WANT TO SAY TO YOU, PERSONALLY, MR. PRESIDENT, THAT IT HAS BEEN~~  
~~A PLEASURE TO MEET YOU AT LAST -- I HAVE HEARD SO MUCH ABOUT YOU FROM MY~~  
~~LATIN AMERICAN FRIENDS -- AND TO BE PRESENT AT THIS OCCASION.~~

*your leadership*

Our leadership is already giving  
direction to economic & political  
developments in this entire part of  
the world. That is so imp. to all of us

PARA SU INFORMACION

el 26 de julio de 1980

Oficina de Prensa de la Primera Dama  
de los Estados Unidos

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Declaración a la Llegada  
de la  
Excelentísima Señora Rosalynn Carter

Lima, Perú

Me siento muy complacida de regresar hoy al Perú, a gentil invitación del Presidente Morales Bermúdez, para asistir a la toma de posesión del Presidente-electo Fernando Belaúnde Terry. Como Uds. saben, Jimmy y yo sentimos un cariño muy especial por el Perú, este país en el que tenemos tantos amigos que ahora tendré el gusto de volver a ver. Recuerdo tan a menudo el afectuoso recibimiento que me brindaron el Presidente Morales Bermúdez y todo el pueblo peruano durante mi primera visita aquí en 1977.

Estoy sumamente contenta de poder regresar en esta histórica y feliz ocasión, marcando el éxito de sus esfuerzos para reestablecer una democracia constitucional. En nombre de mi país y de mi esposo, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, y en el mío propio, me permito extenderles nuestros saludos mas cordiales y felicitaciones.

Hacemos votos por el crecimiento y el progreso de vuestro país en los próximos años, y por la continuación de las excelentes relaciones existentes entre nuestros Gobiernos y nuestros pueblos.

¡Mil gracias por esta maravillosa acogida! ¡Estoy encantada de estar nuevamente en el Perú!

July 27, 1980

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

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MRS. ROSALYNN CARTER'S REMARKS ON THE OCCASION  
OF THE LUNCHEON AT THE EMBASSY OF COLOMBIA FOR  
PRESIDENT TURBAY IN LIMA, PERU.

President Turbay:

You have spoken eloquently about the need for new dimensions in this hemisphere. We are here in Lima to celebrate one dramatic new dimension in the Americas: the rebirth of democracy in Peru. We know that the cooperation we seek in facing the problems of our times can best be developed among nations that live in freedom. The Government and people of Peru deserve great credit for this historic accomplishment.

It is an important time for your initiative, Mr. President. The 1980's have brought us new challenges in this hemisphere and throughout the world, challenges such as---food; energy; protecting human rights; strengthening democratic institutions; and defending international law and custom against flagrant violation.

Our hemisphere has always pioneered new approaches to international problems. A sense of community interest based on shared values has always enabled us to devise new forms of cooperation.

You have referred to a "shared responsibility" among all the nations of the hemisphere. We welcome this concept as reflecting a new reality in our relationships. Latin America has grown in strength and confidence

-more-



over the past decade. In so doing, your nations have developed the capacity to help one another as you are doing in the Andean Group.

We look forward to joining you, Mr. President, in a fresh new effort to assess the most urgent problems we face in the closing decades of this century and to determine how we might best organize our efforts to deal with them.

As my husband has already indicated, you can count on the enthusiastic support of the United States.

*mjh*

Briefing on Latin America/Caribbean

July 22, 1980

1. Significance of Mrs. Carter's Participation in Peruvian Inauguration:

*9 Heads of State*

A. Democracy for Peru - *will be difficult for Blaudel -*

*Carter admin. - U.S. trend toward democratization, peaceful change + multilateral decisions*

B. The Process of Democratization and Peaceful Change in Latin America

*Rec underscored change in '77 talks -*

C. Other Goals to Latin America

2. Accomplishments of Carter Administration.

3. Recent Developments:

A. In Central America

*el Salvador - Junta  
pictures - we suggest current Junta + reforms -  
Bowdler, Muskie + Big - just consulting with them  
direct contact to Bolivia -*

B. In Caribbean

C. In Cuba

D. In Bolivia

4. U.S. Strategy

5. The Peruvian Inauguration

Bowdler - Peru - 7/23

Hemispheric Problems -

Bolivia - OAS meeting now -

El Salvador -

Cuban Refugee -

Narcotics -

Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Colombia - Heads of State

Spain<sup>(IM)</sup>, El Salvador<sup>(Junta)</sup>, Nicaragua<sup>(Junta)</sup>

Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Argentina - other Representation - Cabinet level  
orfila -

Belarunde - architect -

| WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                    |                      |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| FORM OF DOCUMENT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE                            | DATE                 | RESTRICTION |
| report                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Draft #5, Visit of Mrs. Rosalynn Carter..., 14 pgs | 7/26-29/80           | B           |
| report                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Trip Itinerary, 4 pgs                              | 7/23/80              | B           |
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salynn Carter..., 14 pgs

7/26-29/80

B

report

Trip Itinerary, 4 pgs

7/23/80

B

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NA Form 14029 (1-98)

Señor Presidente -electo Belaúnde,

SEÑORES PRESIDENTES ~~Y~~ AMIGOS,

Hemos oído hoy ~~en~~ en otra ocasión

~~En otra~~  
oportunidad,

SEÑOR PRESIDENTE TURBAY

USTED HA HABLADO ELOQUENTEMENTE DE LA NECESIDAD DE NUEVAS DIMENSIONES EN ESTE HEMISFERIO. NOS ENCONTRAMOS EN LIMA PARA CELEBRAR UNA NUEVA DIMENSIÓN EN LAS AMÉRICAS: EL RENACIMIENTO DE LA DEMOCRACIA EN EL PERÚ. SABEMOS QUE LA COOPERACIÓN QUE BUSCAMOS PARA HACER FRENTE A LOS PROBLEMAS DE NUESTRO TIEMPO SE PUEDE DESARROLLAR MEJOR ENTRE PAISES QUE COMPARTEN LA LIBERTAD. EL GOBIERNO Y EL PUEBLO DEL PERÚ MERECE NUESTRO APLAUSO POR ESTE LOGRO HISTÓRICO.

SEÑOR PRESIDENTE, EL MOMENTO ACTUAL ES PROPICIO PARA SU IMPORTANTE INICIATIVA. LA DÉCADA DE LOS OCHENTA HA TRAI

2

NUEVOS RETOS PARA NUESTRO CONTINENTE Y PARA EL MUNDO ENTERO, RETOS COMO:

- ESCASEZ DE ALIMENTOS
- ENERGÍA
- PROTECCIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS Y EL FORTALECIMIENTO DE INSTITUCIONES DEMOCRÁTICAS
- DEFENSA DEL DERECHO INTERNACIONAL Y NORMAS DE CONDUCTA ENTRE LAS NACIONES CONTRA FLAGRANTES VIOLACIONES.

NUESTRO CONTINENTE SIEMPRE HA ESTADO A LA VANGUARDIA DE NUEVOS MÉTODOS PARA HACER FRENTE A LOS PROBLEMAS INTERNACIONALES. UN SENTIDO DE INTERÉS COMÚN BASADO EN VALORES COMPARTIDOS SIEMPRE

NOS HA PERMITIDO ALCANZAR NUEVAS FORMAS DE COOPERACIÓN.

USTED HA HECHO MENCIÓN DE LA RESPONSABILIDAD COMPARTIDA ENTRE TODOS LOS PAISES DEL CONTINENTE. NOS ALIENTA ESTE CONCEPTO/ COMO REFLEJO DE UNA NUEVA REALIDAD EN NUESTRAS RELACIONES.

EL PODER Y LA CONFIANZA DE AMERICA LATINA/HA AUMENTADO DRAMÁTICAMENTE EN LAS ULTIMAS DOS DÉCADAS. ASÍ, SUS NACIONES HAN DESARROLLADO LA CAPACIDAD DE AYUDARSE MUTUAMENTE/ TAL Y como ~~COMO~~ ESTÁN HACIENDO EN EL MARCO DEL GRUPO ANDÍNO.

NOSOTROS ANTICIPAMOS COLABORAR CON USTED, SEÑOR PRESIDENTE, EN UN NUEVO ESFUERZO/ PARA DEFINIR LOS PROBLEMAS QUE REVISTEN LA MAYOR URGENCIA/ EN ESTOS ULTIMOS DECENIOS DE ESTE SIGLO, Y PARA DECIDIR LA MEJOR MANERA DE HACERLES FRENTE.

*manifestado*

COMO YA LE HA ~~(SEÑALADO)~~ MI ESPOSO, USTED PUEDE CONTAR CON EL APOYO DECIDIDO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

*No  
TOAST*

JULY 25, 1980

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

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Members of the Delegation of the United States to the inaugural of Fernando Belaunde Terry, newly elected President of Peru:

Mrs. Rosalynn Carter

Personal Representative of the President and Head of Delegation

The Honorable Harry W. Shlaudeman

American Ambassador to Peru

The Honorable William G. Bowdler

Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

Mr. Robert H. Burck

Senior Vice President - Public Affairs

Braniff International

Dallas, Texas

Mrs. Mary Anne Chalker

President, Schiff-Terhune of California

Beverly Hills, California

Mr. John C. Duncan

Chairman and President, St. Joe Minerals Corporation

Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Council of the Americas

New York, New York

Mr. Alfredo G. Duran

Attorney, Arky, Freed, Stearns, Watson, and Greer

Miami, Florida

Dr. Lloyd C. Elam

President, Meharry Medical College

Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Walter Leventhal

President, Royal Petroleum Corporation

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mr. Evelio W. Ley

President, Evelio Ley & Associates

Director of the Trade Fair of the Americas

Miami, Florida

Professor Dorn C. McGrath, Jr.

Chairman, Department of Urban and Regional Planning

George Washington University

Mr. Martin J. Schreiber

Vice President, Sentry Insurance Company

Stevens Point, Wisconsin

Mr. J.C. Turner

General President, International Union of Operating Engineers

Washington, D.C.

MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL DELEGATION

Personal Representative of the President and Head of Delegation

Mrs. Rosalynn Carter

\* \* \*

Representatives of the President with the Rank of Special Ambassador

The Honorable Harry W. Shlaudeman  
American Ambassador to Peru

The Honorable William G. Bowdler  
Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

Mr. Robert H. Burck  
Senior Vice President - Public Affairs  
Braniff International  
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Miami, Florida

Dr. Lloyd C. Elam  
President, Meharry Medical College  
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Walter Leventhal  
President, Royal Petroleum Corporation  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mr. Evelio W. Ley <sup>SP?</sup>  
President, Evelio Lay & Associates  
Director of the Trade Fair of the Americas  
Miami, Florida

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Chairman, Department of Urban and Regional Planning  
George Washington University  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Martin J. Schreiber  
Vice President, Sentry Insurance Company  
Stevens Point, Wisconsin

Mr. J. C. Turner  
General President, International Union of Operating Engineers  
Washington, D. C.



JULY 18, 1980

Office of the First Lady's Press Secretary

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First Lady Heads Delegation to Peru Inaugural

The President has designated First Lady Rosalynn Carter to head the Delegation of the United States to the inaugural ceremonies for Fernando Belaunde Terry, newly-elected President of Peru, on July 27-29 in Lima.

When Mrs. Carter visited Peru in June of 1977, she expressed her support for Peru's planned return to civilian, constitutional rule. She is pleased to be able to attend the installation of a democratic government headed by President-elect Belaunde, an event which marks a significant success for the cause of free democratic institutions in the Western Hemisphere.

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July 27, 1980

*Mary Hart*  
Dear Mr. Costello

On instructions from Nick Horrock, assistant national editor of The New York Times, I am submitting the following questions for Mrs. Carter's comment. I am covering the inauguration of President Belaunde as South American correspondent of The New York Times and I will be here in Lima throughout Mrs. Carter's visit if she is willing to reply.

*[Signature]*  
Sincerely

Juan de Onis

*[Handwritten mark]*  
Hotel Bolivar room 511

Tel 27-6400

*myh - Revision  
(add to book)*  
July 24, 1980

Press Guidance/U.S. Policy  
Mrs. Carter's Trip to Peru

1. Peru Inauguration - Why are you going?
2. Accomplishments of Carter Administration
3. U.S. Policy to Central America and the Caribbean
4. Bilateral Issues
  - U.S. Aid to Peru
  - Cuban Asylees in Lima
  - Allegations of Torture
  - Drug Control
  - Olympic Games
  - Tuna Embargo
5. Bolivian Coup
6. Cuban Refugee Problems
7. El Salvador
8. Nicaragua

Peru Inauguration

Q: Why are you going to Peru for the inauguration of President Belaunde?

A: -- First, because Jimmy and I wanted to underscore the firmness of our commitment to democracy in Peru. When I met with President Morales Bermudez three years ago, we talked at length about Peru's plans for the restoration of representative government. At that time, I promised President Morales Bermudez to return when these plans were fulfilled, and I am pleased to make good on this promise now.

-- Second, we wished to take this opportunity to identify the United States once again, in a very public way, with what we believe is a positive trend towards more democratic government in this hemisphere. Recent events in Bolivia constitute an unfortunate setback for this process, but we think the trend is nevertheless clear and enjoys the overwhelming support of the people of Latin America and the Caribbean. It is one with which we have enthusiastically associated ourselves throughout my husband's administration.

-- Lastly, we will have an opportunity to see and meet with hemispheric leaders in Lima. While there will not be any negotiations or formal discussions on this occasion, I am sure that we will have the chance to review with them our concerns over events in Bolivia, Central America and the Caribbean.

Progress Toward Administration Goals in  
Latin America and the Caribbean

Q: What progress has been made toward the goals President Carter set for his policy in Latin America?

A: On Pan American day in 1977, President Carter enunciated a new approach toward Latin America and the Caribbean. It is an approach which recognizes and is attuned to the important changes which have transformed the nations of the hemisphere during the last two decades; it is an approach which is guided by the universal ideals of human rights, democracy and security, and by a vision of what we want this hemisphere to become.

Rather than bind ourselves to a single, uniform slogan or policy we have adopted a flexible approach enabling us to respond to the diversity of the region, the growing prosperity and self-confidence of some nations, the worsening economic plight of others and rapid political and social change in some. This flexibility comes from the President's principle of recognizing the individuality and sovereignty of each nation.

The nations in the hemisphere are now confident that we will treat them on the basis of mutual respect, and that we will cooperate in meeting external threats. This is in response to the President's steadfast commitment to the principle of non-intervention and to our obligations in the Rio Treaty.

For too long, the US was associated with dictatorships which trampled on human rights and with the status quo even when that meant poverty, political repression, and social justice. President Carter has changed the way the people of Latin America and the Caribbean view the US; the US is now associated with human rights, democracy, and moderate peaceful social change. Because the US is now identified with the cause of human rights, our ability to influence developments in the region in a direction compatible with universal ideals has been enhanced.

The third principle of the Pan American speech is to cooperate on global economic issues affecting the well-being of all American states. The major countries in the hemisphere have experienced rapid economic growth in which the private sector is playing a vital role. Our Economic Assistance to the poorer countries in the Caribbean and Central America has more than doubled since 1977. The Administration has taken the lead in negotiating large new replenishments of funds for the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, the two largest sources of aid to the area. Trade agreements have been concluded with 12 countries; we have successfully negotiated new international commodity arrangements for sugar, tin, coffee and rubber, and a new International Common Fund. The Administration has taken the initiative in developing new collaborative arrangements with the nations of the hemisphere in the important area of science and technology.

The President also attained specific goals.

1. A new treaty arrangement with Panama has been achieved. The Canal is operating smoothly and efficiently. A potential conflict with the people of Panama has been removed and the security of the canal enhanced. A divisive issue of long-standing in our hemispheric relations has been resolved to the satisfaction of all.

2. Encourage respect for human rights. The American Convention on Human Rights, signed by the President in 1977 and pending in the Senate, has now been ratified by 13 states and is in force. The Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the OAS has become a respected and vigorous voice in support of human rights, completing five major reports in the last two years. Violations of the integrity of persons have substantially declined in a number of countries. Disappearances are down in Argentina from more than 500 in 1978 to less than 50 in 1979; and in Chile and Uruguay there have been none confirmed since 1978. Political prisoners have been released in substantial numbers, about 3,900 in Cuba and all those previously held in Paraguay. The use of torture has declined sharply. Human rights has become a subject of major international importance, and progress is evident in virtually every country in this hemisphere.

3. To stand with those countries committed to democratic government. The trend toward democracy is gaining strength. Ecuador and now Peru have returned to freely elected democratic governments. Brazil has maintained a steady course toward democracy. Uruguay will have national elections next year. Chile is presently considering a democratic constitution. The new nations in the Caribbean, with the exception of Grenada, remain vibrant models of democracy despite severe economic hardship. The only setback has come in Bolivia, but even in Bolivia, where military coups are a tradition, one is encouraged by the strong new force of democratic groups and by the international support these groups have received.

4. To promote trade and investment. Long-standing hostility to US investment has diminished. Total trade reached \$59 billion in 1979, an increase of more than 20 percent in one year alone. The US has signed 12 trade agreements, increased aid, negotiated a Common Fund, and established new arrangements in science and technology.

5. To consult regularly on multilateral issues. This Administration has demonstrated its respect for the nations of the region by consulting regularly at all levels on issues of major concern, and by seeking whenever feasible, multilateral approaches to problems.

6. The Administration has successfully advanced US interests in human rights and other matters in Cuba. All Americans held in Cuban jails for political reasons have returned home, and many other political prisoners, including Huber Matos, have been released and have left the island. In 1979, over 100,000 Cuban residents in the United States visited their relatives in Cuba conveying in a personal way the advantages of a free economic and political system. Castro's bid for leadership in the Third World has been severely compromised. Among other setbacks, Cuba failed to win a seat on the Security Council. The exodus of Cubans in 1980 exposed the world to the failures of the Soviet system. But Cuba's dependence on the Soviet Union remains and tension with us continues. We have improved our monitoring of Cuban/Soviet activities and increased our military readiness in the Caribbean as a precautionary measure. We now have American diplomats in Cuba giving us direct access to the Cuban government and firsthand knowledge of conditions there.

7. To forge new relationships in the Caribbean Basin. The President has placed special emphasis on developing a more balanced and respectful relationship with Mexico by inviting President Lopez Portillo as the first state visitor and subsequently meeting with him regularly, by setting up a special Coordinator for US-Mexican Affairs with the purpose of ensuring that all government agencies grant US-Mexican Affairs the priority it deserves. Using this mechanism, the US and Mexico have concluded agreements on energy, border problems, science and technology, and many other issues. The Administration's attention to the Caribbean and Central America have resulted in dramatically increasing our aid to the region, on improving the numbers and quality of our personnel, on enhancing the security of the area, and on improving people-to-people ties. Our goals in this turbulent region are to work with those who want moderate, peaceful reform and democracy.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Q: How serious is the political instability in Central America and the Caribbean? What is the US doing to stop Cuba in its efforts to transform the Caribbean into a red sea?

A: Central America and the Caribbean are passing through a period of unusual social and political turbulence, and the US is playing an active and positive, moderate and democratic path. Cuba is not the cause of the problems in the area, but their subversive efforts are making peaceful and democratic solutions more difficult to attain. We have devoted our efforts to assist moderate and democratic leaders in the area deal more effectively with their nations' economic and social problems, and at the same time, we are working to counter Cuba's aggression by enhanced military and security exercises and by close consultations with like-minded nations.

-- Since President Carter was inaugurated, the US has more than doubled its aid to the Caribbean, and when Congress completes action on the present aid bill, we will have nearly quadrupled our economic aid to Central America. We have done this, despite extraordinary budget restraints, because we recognize that only by investing in the economic future of the area can we give people hope and deprive the Communists of targets of exploitation.

-- Moreover, we have encouraged increasing aid and activities by international institutions and by other countries as a way to multiply our own impact. We have worked with 30 other nations and 15 international institutions to provide



additional economic aid through the Caribbean Group. As a result of these efforts, multilateral assistance has increased fourfold between 1976 and 1980, from \$110 million to more than \$400 million. We have also undertaken regular consultations with regional leaders on political and security matters.

-- When the Congress completes action on the present program, we will have nearly quadrupled our aid to Central America. We are working to strengthen moderate groups in El Salvador in their struggle to implement fundamental, social and economic reforms and resist Communist aggression and right-wing repression. We are helping those who would promote political pluralism in Nicaragua.

-- In summary, the US had done more than any previous administration to try to ensure that this turbulent period will lead to democratic and social justice in Central America and the Caribbean. While there have been some setbacks, there have also been many more signs of success, including free elections in St Vincent, Antigua, St Kitts, Dominica and Costa Rica. An important land reform has been enacted in El Salvador. Cuba has been racked by a number of serious political and economic setbacks, and there is no better proof of the failure of the Cuban model than the mass exodus from the island.

## BILATERAL ISSUES

### ANTICIPATED PRESS QUESTIONS AND SUGGESTED REPLIES

#### U. S. Support to Peru

Q. The defense of human rights and democracy is an integral part of U.S. foreign policy, and is closely associated with responsiveness to requests for economic and military assistance. Now that Peru has returned to a democratic government, what is the U.S. government going to do to assist Peru in meeting its pressing needs for economic development?

A. The U.S. Government applauds Peru's return to constitutional, democratic government, which it considers an important positive development in the Hemisphere. It recognizes the importance of Peru's interest in development. We will continue to provide bilateral assistance. In fiscal year 1981 we expect our bilateral assistance program to Peru to be about 110 million dollars, which is one of the largest in Latin America. Our projects emphasize the high jungle area which figures so prominently in President Belaunde's own development plans. U.S. economic assistance has increasingly been funneled through the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank. We will give a sound Peruvian development program our full support in these international financial institutions.

July 23, 1980

Cuban Asylees in Lima

Q: Some seven hundred Cubans in Lima have been told that the U.S. Government does not consider them to be refugees. Recently, a few of them illegally entered the U.S. and were permitted to stay. Has the U.S. changed its policy on refugee status for this group? Why not allow all Cubans from Lima who wish to settle in the U.S. to go there immediately?

A: Our policy has not changed. We view those persons who sought the protection of the Peruvian government and later travelled to Peru as being settled in that country and therefore not eligible for resettlement in the U.S. as refugees.

As for those individuals who entered the U.S. illegally, they have not been allowed to settle in the U.S. Their cases are still under disposition by U.S. immigration authorities and they face the strong possibility of deportation. The U.S. has already accepted and is in the process of resettling over 115,000 Cubans since April. We cannot do everything ourselves.

July 23, 1980

Allegations of Torture

Q: Recently, some Argentines allegedly were tortured during a joint operation by Peruvian and Argentine security officials. None has reappeared. What has your Government done to register its concern about this case of violation of human rights?

A: We are, of course, concerned by these allegations of human rights violations and have taken steps to look into the matter. If the allegations proved to be true, we would condemn such a violation as we have done in similar cases throughout the world.

Drug Control

Q. Does the U.S. Government intend to provide assistance to the new administration in Peru to control drug trafficking?

A. The U.S. Government has been cooperating with the Government of President Morales Bermudez on various aspects of narcotics control, including coca crop production limitation and narcotic interdiction. We are prepared to continue and to expand this cooperation with the Government of President Belaunde.

## Olympic Games

Q. Given the key role the U.S. Government played in initiating and developing support for the boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games, what comment do you have about the fact that Peru decided not to join the boycott?

A. The U.S. Government continues to believe that boycotting the Moscow Olympics is a clear and significant way of demonstrating to the Government of the Soviet Union repudiation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. We have been encouraged by the fact that so many countries from around the world have decided to join the boycott.

July 23, 1980

Tuna Embargo

Q: The U.S. imposed an embargo on imports of tuna from Peru early this year despite the good will demonstrated by Peru in the treatment of this matter. Given the fact that more than eight months have passed since the incident motivating the embargo and a new government has taken office, would it not be appropriate now for the U.S. to lift the embargo?

A: This issue arose because the U.S. and Peru have different laws relating to national jurisdiction over highly migratory tuna fish. Our law requires us to impose an embargo when U.S. tuna boats are seized. We have already had consultations with the Peruvian government on this matter and are prepared to continue bilateral or regional talks aimed at reaching a mutually satisfactory solution to the problem.

July 23, 1980

Bolivian Coup

Q: What is your view of recent developments in Bolivia?

A: We deplore the military coup and the violence which accompanied it. The overthrow of constitutional civilian government in Bolivia is a setback for all those who, like ourselves, are committed to the success of the process of democratization now under way throughout the Americas. To demonstrate our deep displeasure and concern over recent events we have suspended all security assistance to Bolivia, halted new commitments for economic aid and recalled our Ambassador for consultations. We will continue to urge in the strongest terms a restoration of constitutional government and an end to bloodshed.



July 23, 1980

Cuban Refugee Problem

Q: Is the United States talking to the Cuban government about the orderly departure of those people who want to leave the Island?

A: We have made many efforts to discuss precisely this problem with the Cuban Government, but have not been successful in getting its cooperation. The Cubans have taken the position that they will only discuss orderly departure arrangements if we lift the embargo, leave Guantanamo and so forth. We do not believe that the fate of almost 300 persons safehavened in our Interests Section in Havana or the plight of those Cubans attempting to leave their homeland should be held hostage to the resolution of such long-standing and difficult issues.

## El Salvador

Q: The level of violence in El Salvador has increased so much that a civil war appears to be in the offing. What is U.S. policy toward the Government of El Salvador and what is it doing to stop the violence?

A:

-- Remains a deeply troubled country. Level of violence is increasing due to armed opposition to reformist government by both extreme left and extreme right.

-- Extreme left opposes government's efforts because reforms diminish popular support for more radical solutions. Far right opposes reforms which threaten its traditional political domination and economic privilege.

-- Governing Junta (JRG) has had some success in carrying out reforms but has not been able to control violence.

-- Urging all sides to end violence and pursue their objectives through dialogue and peaceful, democratic procedures. We are providing government security forces with riot control items as well as transportation and communication equipment to improve their capability to deal with violence with minimum use of force and respect for human rights.

-- Will continue to support JRG and its reform program as best alternative to avoid bloody civil war and extremist takeover.

## Nicaragua - Cuban Model

Q: Is the leftist Nicaraguan Government trying to establish a system modelled after Cuba? If so, why are we aiding the Nicaraguans?

A:

-- Nicaraguan leaders repeatedly have stated that Nicaragua does not plan to pattern its development after any foreign model, and that it intends to remain non-aligned.

-- As they deal with enormous economic problems resulting from years of civil strife, the Sandinistas have pledged to maintain a pluralistic system that permits full participation of non-Sandinista groups, such as representatives of the private sector, the trade unions, and the Church.

-- Clearly there are bonds of friendship between Cuban and Sandinista leaders, and Cuba has a number of teachers, medics, and other advisors in Nicaragua today. We can either cede the field to the Cubans by withholding our concrete support or try to influence the direction of events by providing assistance that strengthens the forces of moderation. Our aid to Nicaragua is designed to do the latter.

Señora de Morales Bermudez  
Señor ministro y señora de García „ Amigos todos  
MRS. CARTER ARRIVAL PERU CARD 1

ME SIENTO MUY COMPLACIDA DE REGRESAR HOY AL PERÚ, A GENTIL INVITACIÓN DEL PRESIDENTE MORALES BERMUDEZ, PARA ASISTIR A LA TOMA DE POSESIÓN DEL PRESIDENTE-ELECTO FERNANDO BELAÚNDE TÉRRY.

COMO USTÉDES SABEN, JIMMY Y YO SENTIMOS UN CARÑO MUY ESPECIAL POR EL PERÚ, ESTE PAÍS, EN EL QUE TENEMOS TANTOS AMIGOS QUE AHORA TENDRÉ EL GUSTO DE VÖLVER A VER. RECUERDO TAN A MENUDO EL AFECTUOSO RECIBIMIENTO QUE ME BRINDARON EL PRESIDENTE MORALES BERMUDEZ Y TODO EL PUEBLO PERUANO DURANTE MI PRIMERA VISITA. AQUÍ EN EL AÑO MIL NOVECIENTOS SETENTA Y SIETE.

MRS. CARTER

--ARRIVAL PERU --

CARD 2

ESTOY SUMAMENTE CONTENTA DE REGRESAR EN ESTA HISTÓRICA Y FELÍZ OCASIÓN, MARCANDO EL ÉXITO DE SUS ESFUERZOS PARA REESTABLECER UNA DEMOCRACIA CONSTITUCIONAL. EN NOMBRE DE MI PAÍS Y DE MI ESPOSO, EL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, Y EN EL MÍO PROPIO, ME PERMITO EXTENDERLES NUESTROS SALUDOS MÁS CORDIALES Y FELICITACIONES.

HACEMOS VOTOS POR EL CRECIMIENTO Y EL PROGRESO DE VUESTRO PAÍS EN LOS PROXIMOS AÑOS, Y POR LA CONTINUACIÓN DE LAS EXCELENTE RELACIONES EXISTENTES ENTRE NUESTROS GOBIERNOS Y NUESTROS PUEBLOS.

¡MIL GRACIAS POR ÉSTA MARAVILLOSA ACOGIDA! ¡ESTOY ENCANTADA DE ESTAR NUEVAMENTE EN EL PERÚ!

July 27, 1980

Questions from The New York Times for Mrs. Carter

- 1) Did the original idea to bring Billy Carter into the hostage problem, through his Libyan connection, come from Mrs. Carter or from Mr. Brzezinski ?
- 2) Was the idea discussed with President Carter before Billy Carter was asked to contact the Libyans?
- 3) When the decision was made to involve Billy Carter, through the Libyans, was this done after taking into consideration that he was already under investigation for activities as an agent for the Libyan government ?
- 4) What were the results of Billy Carter's request for Libyan assistance on the hostage problem ?

Puerto Rico's legislature is bicarmel with twenty-seven members of the Senate and fifty-one members of the House of Representatives popularly elected based on proportional representation from seventy-eight municipios. Local elections routinely produce participation levels above 80% of the electorate.

#### CARTER ADMINISTRATION POSITION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO:

At the Congressional Hispanic Caucus dinner held September of last year the President said the following on the Puerto Rican status question:

"On the important issue of the future of Puerto Rico, I will support whatever decision is made by the people of Puerto Rico because I believe...that Puerto Ricans have enough judgment to make a decision about their own future for themselves, and I will honor their judgment."

At a news directors briefing September 16, 1977, the President said:

"...I don't have any objection to any analysis of the question, but I think my own statement and the statement of all the leaders of our country that whatever Puerto Rico's people want to do is acceptable to me. If the Puerto Rican people want to be a Commonwealth, I will support it. If the Puerto Rican people want to be a state, I will support it. If the Puerto Rican people want to be an independent nation, I will support it."

Briefly stated the President supports self-determination.

*July 25, 1978  
Proclamation by J.C.*

\*FYI: Governor Reagan has come out in support of statehood for Puerto Rico.

DRAFT

WHITE HOUSE PRESS RELEASE

President Carter today announced that the First Lady will head the U.S. delegation to the inaugural ceremonies for Fernando Belaunde Terry as President of Peru, July 27-29, in Lima. Mrs. Carter visited Peru in June of 1977, and at that time expressed support for Peru's planned return to civilian, constitutional rule. She is ~~most~~ pleased to be able to attend the installation of a democratic government headed by President-elect Belaunde, <sup>2</sup>which marks a <sup>major</sup> signal success for the cause of free democratic institutions in the Western Hemisphere.

MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL DELEGATION

7/24 3:30pm  
Final

Personal Representative of the President and Head of Delegation

Mrs. Rosalynn Carter

\* \* \*

Representatives of the President with the Rank of Special Ambassador

The Honorable Harry W. Shlaudeman  
American Ambassador to Peru

The Honorable William G. Bowdler  
Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

Mr. Robert H. Burck  
Senior Vice President - Public Affairs  
Braniff International  
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. Mary Anne Chalker  
President, Schiff-Terhune of California  
Beverly Hills, California

Mr. John C. Duncan  
Chairman and President, St. Joe Minerals Corporation  
Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Council of the Americas  
New York, New York

Mr. Alfredo G. Duran  
Attorney, Arky, Freed, Stearns, Watson, and Greer  
Miami, Florida

Dr. Lloyd C. Elam  
President, Meharry Medical College  
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Walter Leventhal  
President, Royal Petroleum Corporation  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mr. Evelio W. Ley  
President, Evelio Lay & Associates  
Director of the Trade Fair of the Americas  
Miami, Florida

Professor Dorn C. McGrath, Jr.  
Chairman, Department of Urban and Regional Planning  
George Washington University  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Martin J. Schreiber  
Vice President, Sentry Insurance Company  
Stevens Point, Wisconsin

Mr. J. C. Turner  
General President, International Union of Operating Engineers  
Washington, D. C.



*Smith*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 23, 1980

REVISED DRAFT

VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY TO PERU

JULY 26-29, 1980

Saturday, July 26 (All Times Local)

11:50 am Depart The White House en route Andrews AFB

12:25 pm Depart Andrews AFB en route Lima, Peru (no stop)

(7 hours 35 minutes)

(Gain 1 hour)

(Lunch and Snacks en route)

7:00 pm Arrive Lima, Peru

8:00 pm Arrive Ambassador's Residence

RON Ambassador's Residence, Lima, Peru

(7/23/80)

Sunday, July 27

11:30 am            HOLD for private visits with personal friends -  
                      Ambassador's Residence

12:30 pm            Greet U.S. Embassy personal - Ambassador's Residence

1:00 pm             Reception/luncheon in honor of President Turbay of  
                      Colombia - Colombian Embassy

8:00 pm             Presentation of Credentials to President Morales  
                      Bermudez (all delegates)

                      Dinner in honor of Chiefs of State and Government  
                      hosted by President and Mrs. Morales Bermudez  
                      (RSC and one escort)      Long dress; business suit

(evening            U.S. Embassy reception for all other delegates and  
                      guests)

RON                 Ambassador's Residence

Monday, July 28

|            |                                                                                                                                    |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10:00 am   | Mass and Te Deum at Basilica (all delegates)<br><u>Mantillas recommended for women</u>                                             |
| 12:00 Noon | Reception in honor of Prime Minister Suarez at<br>Spanish Embassy (all delegates)                                                  |
| 2:00 pm    | Installation of National Congress and Inauguration<br>of President-elect Belaunde (delegates)                                      |
| 5:30 pm    | Presentation of Chiefs of State and Government to<br>President Belaunde (all delegates)                                            |
| 10:00 pm   | Dinner in honor of Chiefs of State and Government<br>hosted by President and Mrs. Belaunde<br><br><u>Long dress; business suit</u> |
| RON        | Ambassador's Residence                                                                                                             |

Tuesday, July 29

8:30 am Depart Lima, Peru en route San Juan, Puerto Rico  
(4 hours 50 minutes)  
(Lose 1 hour) (Lunch en route)

2:20 pm Arrive San Juan to refuel and met by:  
Governor and Mrs. Carlos Romero Barcelo  
and proceed to National Guard Hangar for informal  
coffee/reception  
(Contact: Frances Moran 809/722-1700 (o)  
722-2556 (o)  
809/789-4567 (h))

3:15 pm Depart National Guard Hangar and proceed to aircraft for boarding

3:30 pm Depart San Juan en route Andrews AFB  
(3 hours 30 minutes)  
(No change) (Snacks en route)

7:00 pm Arrive Andrews AFB

7:30 pm Arrive The White House

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE                            | DATE       | RESTRICTION |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| report           | Draft #5, Visit of Mrs. Rosalynn Carter..., 14 pgs | 7/26-29/80 | B           |
| report           | Trip Itinerary, 4 pgs                              | 7/23/80    | B           |

## FILE LOCATION

Records of the First Lady's Office, Mary Hoyt's Foreign Trip Files (Press), Box 27, Lima, Peru & Puerto Rico, July 27-29, 1980

## RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive Order governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

\_\_\_\_\_ Represents U.S. in Ecuador Inaugural Ceremonies

\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ today attended the inaugural ceremonies of the new President of Ecuador as an official member of the U.S. delegation headed by First Lady Rosalynn Carter.

\_\_\_\_\_ was named by President Carter to participate in the two-day celebration, which turned over Ecuador's military government to the new President, Jaime Roldos, who was chosen in free election after seven years of military ruling.

During the events, Mrs. Carter and the Delegation met with the American community in Quito. At that time, the First Lady said that \_\_\_\_\_ and the other members of her party "are a cross section of distinguished Americans who flew here with her on behalf of our country to commend the Ecuadorian people for nourishing the democratic process."

"By holding free elections," the First Lady said, "Ecuador serves as a beacon for other such movements throughout the Americas."

In addition to Mrs. Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mrs. Vance, and \_\_\_\_\_, the delegation includes

The Honorable Raymond E. Gonzalez, American Ambassador to the Republic of Ecuador; The Honorable Viron P. Vaky, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs; Mr. Andrew Camacho, Attorney-at-Law, Los Angeles, California; Dr. Charles A. Intriago, Attorney-at-Law, Miami, Florida; The Honorable Leroy K. Irvis, Minority Leader, Pennsylvania House of Representatives; Dr. Mathilde Krim, Associate Member, Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York; The Honorable Wayne Mixson, Lt. Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida; and Mr. Carlos P. Portes, Insurance Broker, New York, New York.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

SCHEDULE OF INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Sunday, July 27

6 pm  
18:00 Presentation of Credentials to President Morales Bermudez

8 pm  
20:00 Visit of Chiefs of State and Government to President Morales Bermudez Followed by a Dinner Offered by the President

Monday, July 28

10:00 Mass and Te Deum in the Basilica.

noon Reception at Spanish Embassy in Honor of Prime Minister Suarez

2:00  
14:00 Installation of National Congress and Inauguration

5:30  
17:30 Presentation of Chiefs of State and Government to President Belaunde

6:30  
18:30 Presentation of Chiefs and Members of Special Missions to President Belaunde

7:00  
19:00 Swearing in of Cabinet (large public event) NO

Evening Ambassador Shlaudeman's Reception in Honor of U.S. Delegation AT Residence

10:00  
22:00 Dinner Offered by the President and Mrs. Belaunde in Honor of the Chiefs of State and Government Attending the Inauguration

RSC - - not delegation

Tuesday, July 29

10:00 Military Parade *open reviewing stand*  
16:30 Traditional Inaugural Horse Race  
19:30 Meeting of Presidents of Andean Pact  
22:00 Reception Offered by President and Mrs. Belaunde  
in Honor of all Missions to the Inauguration

The Foreign Ministry recommends that the dress for men be dark suit for all occasions. Women should wear short dresses except for the dinners on the 27th and 28th and the reception on the 29th where long dresses are suggested.



Inaugural Address Delivered by Fernando Belaunde Terry,  
Constitutional President of the Republic

Lima, July 28, 1980

Beloved Jose de San Martin; beloved Simon Bolivar; forefathers of Peru's independence: From this moment on, the constitutional regime, human rights and the freedom of press are hereby reestablished by the general will of the people and because this is a just cause defended by God.

Distinguished representatives:

The people are opening again the doors of the law for us. Let us walk through them without any winner's arrogance, with solidarity and humility to face the great common task which is waiting for us, earnest in our goal to unify in closest friendship all members of the great Peruvian family.

The country is honored by the distinguished presence of emissaries from friendly nations, not only high government and parliamentary officials but Chiefs of State who wished to enhance this solemn ceremony by their presence, one of whom has graciously sent his illustrious wife.

Through my lips, the Peruvian people and the government branches address these words of protocol to our distinguished visitors, because these words are applicable to them in all circumstances, inside and outside the government, great and good friends.

Democracy is reestablished in Peru after 12 years, fulfilling the desire of the people which was correctly interpreted by the military government. It has allowed the realization of a clean electoral process and an orderly transfer of power, for which we must express our appreciation. A great sense of responsibility and maturity must guide the citizenry to overcome the adverse effects suffered by the long denial of freedoms, one harmful result of which is the galloping inflation which has greatly impoverished the poorer classes.

My words to the national Congress, which is representative of all the regions and peoples of Peru where all creeds and political tendencies are found, are strengthened by the legitimacy of its legislative and oversight mission, irreplaceable in the democratic regime.

Destiny has entrusted me for the second time with the role of restoring the elective municipal regime, which will allow the participation of all the communities in the management of public affairs. We shall proceed, then, without any delay, to call for local elections.

With great civic satisfaction I have fulfilled the duty of swearing loyalty to the constitution which today enters into full effect, promulgated by the prominent and well-remembered fellow citizen, Victor Raul Haya de la Torre.

Tonight we shall ratify and enforce the constitution, and I shall ask Luis Alberto Sanchez, Vice President of the Constituent Assembly, to accept the pen with which this historic document is signed.

Permit me to divide this message -- which I personally hand over to the Congress in writing according to Article 211 of the Constitution -- into the following points, which sum up our concerns and aspirations at this initial stage regarding the situation of the country and government programs: 1) the dignity of human beings; 2) the creation and distribution of wealth; 3) Peru in the world; 4) external and internal peace.

The validity of a state of right and the rule of law is strengthened by the restoration of the Ministry of Justice which will resume its activities after a prolonged interval of 12 years. The new constitution imposes the promulgation of organic and normative laws, aimed at achieving its immediate, effective and integral functioning. Those laws will be submitted for the consideration of the Congress. I am mainly referring to the organic law for the Constitutional Guarantees Court, the law for the National Council of Judges, the organic law for the Office of the Public Prosecutor, and the organic law for the judicial branch by which that branch of the state will be reorganized.

We believe that the closest cooperation should be

promoted and maintained between the executive branch and the judicial branch. The high dignity of the judges should be carefully respected in order to address effectively the problems of the penitentiary system which should be provided with a first-class technical infrastructure and the necessary means to achieve an adequate rehabilitation of the prisoners.

Effective attention should be granted to the problems of protecting and aiding children and youths, who are the most valuable capital of the nation; families, which are the basic social nucleus, the essence of society; the old people who should be protected, not only to cover their apparent needs but also as a sign of the gratitude of a nation to which they have given the best part of their lives in the service of the country.

On assuming office, we hail the message of faith, hope and social justice which His Holiness Pope John Paul II is spreading. By interpreting the feelings of the nation, without detriment to religious freedom, we recognize and appreciate the importance of the Catholic Church in the life of Peru and we intend to maintain close cooperation with it and with other faiths with which links have already been established, particularly in the fields of education and health.

We firmly hope that the government which is being initiated will be remembered as the 5-year period of education.

Our attention is centered on the students, but we will also engage in the task of improving the situation of teachers because without a decent standard of living it is difficult for them to fulfill their mission.

As any person who depends on a salary, the teacher is a victim of the impoverishing inflation which we have inherited. The magnitude of this inflationary process is unprecedented in Peruvian history.

This inflation is the most unjust tax which the people must bear. It benefits only privileged sectors and leads to positions and attitudes which divide society into petty factions, undermining the spirit of solidarity which must prevail in the nation.

According to the information which I have received,

in 1980 inflation will reach 60 percent, a figure which is quite different from the one which has been publicized lately.

We shall submit bills to Congress which will give the teachers the importance which they deserve in a strenuous effort to increase their economic standing, creating cultural incentives and reforming the state apparatus to make the job competition just and capable of promoting the most efficient and honest persons.

We shall order, without delay, the reinstatement of those teachers who have been unjustly dismissed.

We plan to improve the framework of educational services and facilities, calling upon the decided support of the citizenry whose unselfish efforts built most of the primary schools of this country. We plan to launch a great campaign to improve, care for and expand our schools in the various communities.

We feel that without losing its universal scope, education must be channeled along historic and cultural paths. Frequently the school tears the child away from his environment by supplying him with concepts outside his experience. Sometimes it becomes a factor of aggression when it denies or downplays the spiritual background of the children of the Andean region.

We plan to apply these guidelines to combat illiteracy. The Congress must engage in the task of establishing firm and lasting bases for the Peruvian university which is currently facing a crisis.

We believe that higher education must be closely tied to the great national problems and the state must resort to the universities for whatever research it might require.

Public health deserves special attention from the government. It has been deplorably neglected in recent years, both in the field of preventive medicine and medical aid.

A broad plan of basic services must be organized from a realistic viewpoint. Through this plan the best-educated members of every community which lacks the appropriate facilities will be trained and provided with the necessary

supplies to take care of vaccinations and first aid, at least.

The equipment and facilities of the health services are deplorable. In some cases the situation is incompatible with human dignity. To correct this state of affairs it will be necessary to provide the Health Ministry with special powers. The basic rural sanitation programs will be continued and special attention will be given to the struggle against environmental pollution.

The institute of social security will be organized on the basis of the autonomy granted to it by the constitution so it can fulfill its objectives and effectively protect and promote workers and their families.

The housing problem has worsened significantly as a result of the population explosion and the inflationary spiral, by raising the interest rate too high, has upset the mortgage system and has diverted the funds of the mutual credit associations to targets other than their own.

The government plans to establish a new mortgage system for the economically weak classes and it will implement a broad plan of construction. Projects will be allotted under the new system to favor families which do not own real estate.

For the most needy sectors which are building in shantytowns, the government will create a pool of building materials which will allow these sectors to build their own houses or improve existing ones on the basis of soft loans and reasonable terms of payment. Thus we shall not only overcome the problem of a lack of housing, but will also somewhat protect the sectors which have been hurt most by inflation.

#### Generation and distribution of wealth:

Our country has a significant quantity of natural resources and it is traditionally an exporter of more than a dozen goods which are in great demand throughout the world.

In view of this situation, it would be difficult to explain the existing situation if we were unable to point to the obvious causes of inflation such as the

squandering of public funds on generally nonproductive expenditures made under the cover of a controlled press and the harmful lack of supervision.

Within this atmosphere, uncontrolled spending has been topped by excessive debts contracted to make nonrecoverable or long-term paying investments. This is the cause of the impoverishment of the people whose income has never been adjusted proportionately to the cost of living.

Fortunately, the clarifying and controlling debate is now beginning. The nation's budget will again be carefully analyzed by the people's representatives and each year the nation's accounts will undergo strict auditing within the framework of absolute freedom of the press, which will reign after the plundering to which the owners of newspapers and radio stations have been subjected is terminated.

We are not unaware that the recovery will be painful and that it will demand conscientious sacrifices from the people and a deep sense of responsibility on the part of the government.

Our target can be no other than the adjustment of incomes to the cost of living; and once this objective is attained we will seek stability. This process will demand a period of painful adjustments.

After a lengthy process of agrarian reform, the people have become aware that the problem of low production cannot be solved through a simple change in land ownership, but through the expansion of farmlands and the increase of productivity.

The experience which we have acquired in San Martin Department shows us that the lands which have the highest yield and which are most economically feasible to settle are on the eastern slope of the Andes. The major irrigation projects along the coast should not be forgotten because they have a high cost per unit, especially if they also generate power.

Despite its high cost and the remote possibilities of recovering the invested capital, irrigation in Majes should not be abandoned since work on canals and tunnels is in an advanced stage. Inclusion of the hydroelectric

plant could balance an investment which would otherwise yield scant profit.

The Olmos project obviously has first priority. The Chao and Viru projects, the channeling of the Pampas, and the Puyango-Tumbes plan, for which favorable feasibility studies have been prepared, are based on legislation which can and should be brought up to date. It is necessary to give attention to small and medium-sized projects which would in a short time solve pressing irrigation problems on the coast and in the mountain region. The severe drought in the north makes it advisable to drill tubular wells on a vast scale in the Olmos region.

The Popular Cooperation system, restored with renewed impetus, should be able to solve the problems of channeling and building of small dams immediately with the same efficiency employed in fruitful Andean tradition in the areas of community roads, education, health, and energy.

The plan to promote food production will have the additional advantage of giving employment to the landless peasants required for its implementation.

The immense Peruvian wealth in fisheries has suffered from a regrettable plundering, upsetting the biological balance by excessive and uncontrolled fishing since 1969. Foreign flag trawlers are increasing.

An exhaustive study should be made of the functioning of the public enterprises and organizations in order to determine their effectiveness and profitability and those which are viable should be maintained. Small-scale fishing should be promoted with determination since it can appreciably contribute to solving the nutrition problem once the necessary facilities for the storage and distribution of the produce are made available. This important protein supply should be made available to the less prosperous classes under reasonable conditions.

In the last few years Peru has been self-sufficient in petroleum and has become an exporter of moderate volumes of hydrocarbons. That which was considered at the beginning as a success -- the so-called Peruvian model for the granting of operating contracts -- proved to be harmful to the interests of the country. This has been borne out by the fact that the terms of granting contracts have recently been advantageously modified. New contracts

have been concluded which we will find in operation, and in the coming years we intend to take steps in order that additional exploitation may be initiated under conditions of fair competition.

Since petroleum is an exhaustible resource, it is necessary to explore other permanent sources of energy. Hydroelectricity, which is plentiful in our territory, will have a prominent role as an alternative source of energy. Nevertheless, geothermic and solar energy sources should not be neglected.

Let us have a look at the comparative energy situation in Peru. The hydroelectric potential available to the country totals 60 million kw, of which 3 percent is now being used to generate an installed power of 1.8 million kw.

With the existing potential it would be possible to generate energy equivalent to 240 billion kw hours in one year. If this annual energy, rather than being generated by using water -- which is a renewable resource -- were produced with oil, it would require an annual consumption of 500 million barrels, more than 10 times the equivalent of present Peruvian petroleum production and two-thirds of our reserves. This reality leads to the conclusion that the country must make important decisions in the hydroelectric field.

In addition to the power plants already studied on the coast, some of which are now in their preparatory stage, it is necessary to study the projects carried out by competent foreign teams. German technicians, who have made a thorough study, support the construction of a dam on the Ene River which would generate 2.3 million kw, forming an immense main reservoir in the heart of the country not far from Mantaro, some 165 km long at an altitude of 530 m. In addition to the great generation of energy, the main reservoir would offer attractive possibilities for tourism, the fisheries industry, and communities. Since its construction would take seven years and investment would be sizeable, although fully profitable, we believe that the project must be submitted to a thorough discussion in professional circles and in Congress.

We shall place utmost emphasis on the mining sectors



where the key for our economic recovery can be found, by gaining currency which will allow us to cope with heavy foreign indebtedness.

We promise to keep in the hands of the state, with the consent of Congress, those companies whose operations are satisfactory and to encourage small and medium-size mining. We will review the marketing norms of minerals to ease them and thereby accelerate as much as possible the payment of our debts. The broad development plan of the mining sector will not be fulfilled exclusively with local capital. It will be necessary and convenient to attract foreign investments as well, with the appropriate safeguards for the national interests.

The Peruvian highway system is notably insufficient and inadequate in most parts, while its maintenance is also deficient. It is urgent to extend it and improve it so that the high cost of fuel due to the current energy crisis may be compensated with lesser expenses for spare parts and waste of time which adversely affect the transporters and freight. A broad repair and paving program must be carried out in a short period of time on practically all the main highways in the country.

The Panamerican Highway, with the new characteristics between Lima and Chilca, must be extended to Chimbote and Ica, with a first stretch that will take it to Huacho and Canete. The main highways will be paved and, after the main route to La Oroya has been repaired, the paved road will extend to the Satipo forest. An important project will be the expansion of Lima's food-producing region between Mazamari and Tambo River and Villarrica via the current stretch now under construction to Puerto Bermudez until it connects with the Pucallpa highway between the two towns of Neshuya and San Alejandro. This project will encompass the best lands for livestock raising, lumber industries, and agroindustry located a few hours from the capital and will shorten the distance to Pucallpa to 100 km. We intend to conduct an in-depth colonization study along 300 new km. On the southern side this development would be near the proposed Ene dam and the future main reservoir; on the north it would be near the proven gas deposits at Aguaytia. Excellent ecological and climatic conditions at an ideal altitude would be complemented by an abundant energy potential. Both stretches correspond to the main section of the Marginal Highway under study by the TAMS firm.

With the construction of the Punta Arenas bridge over the Huallaga River, access will be open between Tingo Maria, Tarapoto, Jaen, and San Ignacio near the northern boundary with Ecuador, that is, all the northern stretch of the forest Marginal Highway.

The final studies must be carried out to connect our highway system with the Brazilian Trans-Amazonian system and the highway built between Ilo and Desaguadero which will be the basic artery for the economic development of the Republic of Bolivia.

In my prior administration the Andean provinces were interconnected. We hope that under the administration beginning today, relying on the people's cooperation, it will be possible to build district roads and put an end to the isolation of some areas.

After the finish the expansion of the Iquitos river port it will be our job to build ports at Pucallpa and Yurimaguas and to provide facilities at various other points of our river network.

The airports project, which includes those in the Amazon corridor and the Cusco international airport, will include a modern system of flight aids and the paving of existing airstrips to allow use by jet planes.

We will modernize and expand the national system of telecommunications so that it will be able to benefit most of the towns and villages.

We will launch efforts aimed at correcting the severe shortcomings of the telephone system in Lima and certain other important towns.

We plan to stimulate industrial activities under the slogan "work and let work."

A strenuous effort toward the reduction of administrative red tape will remove the troublesome obstacles which hamper development in many fields.

It is our desire to create incentives, favoring those industries which are willing to increase their work force and to encouraging those who are currently working at full capacity to operate several shifts.

We shall study the location of industries in order to develop new regions and industrial and crafts centers such as that built in Arequipa, an outstanding success, in keeping with the future supply of energy and other facilities.

Small enterprises and crafts, which require only a moderate operating investment because they use intermediate technology, will definitely be promoted.

We shall give special attention to the lumber industry which can become one of our principal export categories and shall promote construction and the furniture industry. The opportunities which we shall encounter in the jungle along the highway network will give Peru an outstanding role in this field where we can count on the effective cooperation of the great lumber-producing countries.

The extension of powerlines along the coast and installations will make it possible to establish new industries to meet the needs of the domestic market and to spur nontraditional exports. Where State participation is required, we shall seek to ease the burden of the Government Treasury with the creation of semi-public companies.

We shall give considerable encouragement to tourism and the hotel industry which must continue to benefit from the facilities implanted under the constitutional system.

A perfected and expanded system of national planning will coordinate all the country's economic activities.

#### Peru and the world:

The top priority of our international policy will be the strengthening of our relations with countries in the hemisphere where the United States and Canada, being close sources of scientific and technological development and vigorous markets at the same time, play an important role.

We are interested in helping the Andean Group so that it can effectively meet the deadlines and targets established for the progressive integration of the member

nations, as the step prior to a broader Latin American integration.

After more than decade of gathering experience, we will make an evaluation of achievements and mistakes to overcome current frustrations.

Continental development must be dealt with in a more general manner. The Andean Group, the Amazonian region, and the River Plate Basin or Southern Cone, which are engaged in huge development projects, must act in a coordinated manner.

The Marginal Highway, currently 55-percent finished, will provide the link among these three groups.

The interconnection of South American rivers and highways, the coordination of a policy of settlements, the development of energy and the future interconnection of powerlines, are subjects which must be handled from a broad continental viewpoint.

A plan for the coordination of our airlines must stimulate binational and multinational contacts. Satellite communications which are applied to education and health must be the common concern of all nations, especially those united by the same language.

The detection of our natural resources through remote sensing, constantly perfected and expanded, must step up development by providing guidelines for human settlements and facilitating the protection of areas threatened by plundering and environmental pollution.

This common effort toward development should strengthen continental ties to such an extent that any possibility of a disagreement will be dispelled by the scope and benefits of our actions in favor of integration.

Peru will continue maintaining friendly relations with all the countries without involving itself with ideologies, complying with its staunch nonaligned position; it shares deeply the concerns and aspirations of the countries of the Third World.

Domestic and foreign peace:

According to the constitution which has gone into effect, the president of the nation is granted the supreme command of the armed forces.

I assume this supreme and sensitive mission fully aware of the responsibility and with respect for those institutions which are entrusted with the sacred mission of guarding national sovereignty.

The chief of state is not assigned this supreme power to exercise it without the most qualified professional advice from his aides and subordinates of the army, navy, air force and police forces.

The president epitomizes the nation and symbolizes the unity of these institutions, guaranteeing their hierarchic position. The new constitution is much more explicit than the previous one which allowed the president to take over the supreme command of the armed forces only if he temporarily surrendered the government.

In view of this, I wish to make a patriotic call to all military sectors to facilitate this enormous task by complying with the rules of honor, effectiveness and discipline which will permit my aides to advise me with calm and accuracy, thus enabling me to carry out the significant mission to which I am constitutionally entitled.

I have had the opportunity to see for myself the high caliber of our institutions and their full readiness for national defense.

Recent inspections of navy, army and air force installations have been very encouraging because of the high morale and training of the personnel and the good quality of the material. We clearly understand our duty to watch over the maintenance and development of our military resources, in strict compliance with the requirements of national security, and we duly appreciate the participation of the armed forces in the country's economic development and their fruitful and tenacious efforts in the field of civic activities.

The advent of a democratic government places the police within the boundaries of their authentic scope of action that is the true protection of public order.

We have come to serve and not to use the Peruvian people. Thus, the citizenry must actively cooperate in the preservation of public order, rejecting any disruption and bearing in mind that the large national sectors have just expressed their unequivocal support for a democratic system of government.

The staunch and not always risk-free defense of this system will enhance the honorable Civil Guard, Investigations Police and the Republican Guard, which will receive the maximum support from our administration which will demand only the rightful fulfillment of their duty.

There is no denying that to implement these plans which I have outlined, the country must enjoy absolute labor peace. I want to call upon the workers for their patriotic help in this endeavor, aware that our basic objective is to improve the Peruvian people's standard of living and to correct wherever possible the social injustices of which they are the victims.

I wish to make the same call to businessmen, asking them to take advantage of the protection provided by the new constitution for their efforts and investments, to repay the cooperation which we ask for and expect from the workers by giving them the benefits to which they are entitled for their participation in the productive effort. Only thus shall we be able to replace useless confrontations with fruitful dialogue, indispensable for national recovery.

The public servants -- of whose precarious economic situation we are aware and which we are willing to correct -- have a sensitive responsibility. They share the tasks of national administration with us and this compels us to mutual efforts in serving the community.

To permit the effective fulfillment of this task, one of the government's first measures will be to submit to Congress a bill designed to reconcile the responsibilities of public servants with the validity of the rights to which they are entitled by the constitution in order to better represent and defend their rights as workers.

What do we offer in exchange for this social peace for which we ask?

Specifically we offer a plan for mass employment,

which will be launched without delay; a temporary adjustment of incomes; and a clearly defined salary policy which will be in line with the cost of living; all of which will be implemented within a reasonable period of time, as soon as the current emergency is overcome. This emergency period will be shortened by the greater tranquility of the country.

We will erase every sign of authoritarianism from public administration implementing a tripartite system within which the state will call for the dialogue which we deem not only possible but essential.

We have outlined our broad plans for the construction of socially oriented housing which will benefit, if not all, at least a great number of employees and workers, giving them the opportunity to acquire small properties. Also, we shall firmly advocate adequate participation by the workers in the fruits of their efforts.

But above all, we offer to promote a peaceful atmosphere for labor relations by submitting to Congress an amnesty bill -- which is fortunately being debated already -- for actions stemming from labor conflicts which have not led to casualties but have given rise to trials, in order to free those who have been imprisoned, allowing the persons involved in these proceedings to return to work. We also request that the national Congress lift restrictive measures in the labor sector which are not compatible with the constitution, putting an end to existing conflicts.

On assuming the supreme office of the republic for the second time, I wish to reaffirm the ideas and purposes that have been the driving force of my political life and which can be summarized in one word: service.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to my fellow members of the Accion Popular Party, to those fellow members who fought for our victory, especially the youths who fell courageously in the struggle.

We also feel indebted toward independent citizens who have supported us, as we are to members of the Popular Christian Party who, after the contest, responded to our request for cooperation. After the electoral process and in keeping with our ideals, we stated that we felt closely linked with all our countrymen, above ideological

and party interests, strongly wishing that at the end of our term, which will not be unflawed by human error, we may all have the inner satisfaction of having served our country with unselfishness and patriotism.

The support given by our people, their decision to work for the common good, have caused us to start this administration without fearing the magnitude of the task that has been entrusted to us. Our shoulders would be unable to hold such a great responsibility if a group of Peruvians of goodwill did not join in to share the burden and to allow us to lead the country correctly on the path of law. Along this enlightened path, with the eminent guidance of the Congress, we shall attain the high destiny that history reserves for peoples among whom brotherhood and patriotism reign.

Let me now address a brief message to the Peruvian people because during my tenure we can all feel the warm sun on the hills, the scent of the jungle, the beauty of the sand. To all people who have brought us to Congress and to the government I wish to convey a brief message, and I wish to apologize for any boasting. I want to tell the noble people of Peru this: this chest is your chest, this sash of office is your sash.





## LUNCHEON TOAST

President Turbay:

" " You have spoken eloquently about the need for new dimensions in this hemisphere. We are here in Lima to celebrate one dramatic new dimension in the Americas: the rebirth of democracy in Peru. We know that the cooperation we seek in facing the problem of our times can best be developed among nations that live in freedom. The Government and people of Peru deserve great credit for this historic accomplishment.

It is an important time for your initiative, Mr. President. The 1980's have brought us new challenges in this hemisphere and throughout the world, challenges such as

- food
- energy
- protecting human rights, strengthening democratic institutions; and
- defending international law and custom against flagrant violation.

Our hemisphere has always pioneered new approaches to international problems. A sense of community interest based on shared values has always enabled us to devise new forms of cooperation.

You have referred to a "shared responsibility" among all the nations of the hemisphere. We welcome this concept as reflecting a new reality in our relationships. Latin America has grown in strength

and confidence over the past two decades. In so doing, your nations have developed the capacity to help one another as you are doing in the Andean Group.

We look forward to joining you Mr. President in a fresh new effort to assess the most urgent problems we face in the closing decades of this century and to determine how we might best organize our efforts to deal with them.

As my husband has already indicated, you can count on the enthusiastic support of the United States.

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Peru*

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SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE  
VOA MIAMI IMMEDIATE  
HEADRR/WHITE HOUSE WASHDC IMMEDIATE

UNCLAS LIMA 8721

USICA FOR PGM/CP, PGM/PL, VOA/PL, ARA, AR  
E.O. 12865: N/A  
SUBJECT: CURRENT REACTION REPORT

1. FIRST LADY CARTER'S 26 JULY ARRIVAL AND BRIEF AIRPORT REMARKS RECEIVED PROMINENT AND UNIFORMLY POSITIVE PLAY IN ALL MAJOR LIMA DAILIES 27 JULY. THAT SHE SPOKE IN SPANISH WAS NOTED, WITH HER FACILITY TWICE CHARACTERIZED AS "PERFECT." HER STATEMENT: "JIMMY AND I FEEL A VERY SPECIAL FONDNESS FOR PERU..." WIDELY QUOTED. NO MENTION OF POSSIBLE TALKS ON BOLIVIA.

2. LIMA'S THREE TV CHANNELS EVENING OF 26 JULY DOMINATED BY LENGTHY ELOGIA ON TWELVE YEARS OF MILITARY RULE BY OUTGOING PRESIDENT MORALES BERNARDEZ (SEE GRAF 26).

3. LIMA'S TOP DAILY, "EL COMERCIO," FRONT PAGES TWO-COLUMN PHOTO OF MRS. CARTER DELIVERING AIRPORT REMARKS WITH HEAD: "ROSALYNN CARTER ARRIVED YESTERDAY FOR THE TRANSFER OF POWER."

4. LEAD: "ROSALYNN CARTER, WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, SAID YESTERDAY THAT SHE WAS DELIGHTED TO AGAIN BE IN PERU ON THE HISTORIC AND HAPPY OCCASION MARKING THE SUCCESSFUL RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY IN PERU."

5. MRS. CARTER'S BRIEF TEXT "IN FLUENT SPANISH," IS QUOTED: "JIMMY AND I FEEL A VERY SPECIAL FONDNESS FOR PERU, A COUNTRY IN WHICH WE HAVE SO MANY FRIENDS WHOM I NOW HAVE THE PLEASURE TO SEE AGAIN!"

6. "SHE REMARKED ON HER PLEASURE AT RETURNING TO PERU FOR THE SECOND TIME..."

7. "ROSALYNN CARTER'S ARRIVAL WAS COVERED BY MORE THAN 200

\*\*\*\*\*WHHR COMMENT\*\*\*\*\*

F/L FENDERSON  
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PSN:016055

PAGE 01

TOR:200/19:48Z

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U.S. AND PERUVIAN JOURNALISTS."

8. "COMERCIO" PAGE TEN, UNDER HEAD "CARTER'S WIFE WILL FOLLOW A FULL SCHEDULE DURING HER STAY IN LIMA," DETAILS OFFICIALLY PROMULGATED LIST OF ACTIVITIES.

9. CONTIGUOUS STORY NOTES THAT "THE PERUVIAN RED CROSS HAS MADE ROSALYNN CARTER AN HONORARY MEMBER BECAUSE OF HER HUMANITARIAN AND ALTRUISTIC QUALITIES," QUOTING THAT ORGANIZATION'S PR DIRECTOR.

10. LEADING LIMA DAILY "LA PRENSA" FRONT PAGES MRS. CARTER'S ARRIVAL IN LIMA UNDER HEAD: "ROSALYNN CARTER ARRIVED," EXPRESSED PLEASURE IN ATTENDING THE INAUGURATION."

11. ACCOMPANIED BY FOUR-INCH-SQUARE PHOTO OF MRS. CARTER DELIVERING AIRPORT GREETINGS, STORY REPORTS HER TEXTUAL GOOD WISHES FOR PERU'S FUTURE AND FOR BILATERAL RELATIONS. ARTICLE QUOTES MRS. CARTER: "AS YOU KNOW, JIMMY AND I FEEL A VERY SPECIAL FONDNESS FOR PERU; THIS COUNTRY IN WHICH WE HAVE SO MANY FRIENDS WHOM I NOW HAVE THE PLEASURE TO SEE AGAIN. I REMEMBER VERY WELL THE KIND RECEPTION PRESIDENT MORALES BERMUDEZ AND THE PERUVIAN PEOPLE GAVE ME DURING MY FIRST VISIT IN 1977."

12. "SHE THEN SUMMARIZED HER RECEPTION WITH THESE WORDS: 'A THOUSAND THANKS FOR THIS MARVELOUS RECEPTION. I AM THRILLED TO AGAIN BE IN PERU.'"

13. "LA PRENSA" SUNDAY SUPPLEMENT DEDICATED TO THE INAUGURATION CARRIES A DOUBLE-PAGE BIOGRAPHICAL-HISTORICAL PIECE ON BELAUNDE AND THE RETURN OF DEMOCRACY TO PERU.

14. ALONG WITH PICTURES OF BELAUNDE, INAUGURAL SITE AND VISITING LEADERS (COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA, SPAIN, PANAMA, COSTA RICA) IS A PICTURE OF MRS. CARTER TAKEN DURING HER LAST VISIT TO PERU CAPTIONED "ROSALYNN CARTER WILL BE REPRESENTING HER HUSBAND JIMMY CARTER."

15. LEFTIST DAILY "CORREO" FRONT PAGES AIRPORT ARRIVAL GREETING OF MRS. CARTER BY PERUVIAN FIRST LADY, DONA ROSA, DESCRIBING THE FORMER AS "HEADING THE SPECIAL MISSION OF HER COUNTRY TO THE INAUGURATION."

16. PAGE THREE, WITH BANNER "DEMOCRACY LOOKS AT PERU," CARRIES TWO-COLUMN ARRIVAL PHOTO OF FIRST LADY WALKING DOWN AIRPORT RED CARPET WITH HEAD: "ROSALYNN CARTER ARRIVED."

17. "CORREO" TERMS MRS. CARTER'S SPANISH "PERFECT."

18. LIMA DAILY "LA CRONICA" FRONT PAGES SIX-INCH-SQUARE COLOR PHOTO OF MRS. CARTER DELIVERING AIRPORT REMARKS, WITH CAPTION IDENTIFYING HER AS "SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER."

19. ON PAGE EIGHT, UNDER HEADLINE, "ROSALYNN CARTER ARRIVED, RECEIVED BY (PERU'S) FIRST LADY," "LA CRONICA" GIVES SAME DETAILS CARRIED BY OTHER MORE WIDELY READ PAPERS.

20. PAGE TEN GUNS PHOTO OF MRS. CARTER BEING RECEIVED AT THE AIRPORT BY MRS. MORALES BERMUDEZ.

21. INDEPENDENT DAILY TABLOID "CRITICA" FRONT PAGES FIVE-COLUMN PICTURE OF MRS. CARTER MAKING AIRPORT REMARKS, CAPTIONED "ROSALYNN CARTER, WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, IS IN LIMA A SECOND TIME FOR THE BEGINNING OF A NEW CONSTITUTIONAL STAGE OF THE REPUBLIC AFTER TWELVE YEARS OF DICTATORSHIP."

22. PAGE TWO OF "CRITICA" CARRIES BANNER "ROSALYNN CARTER EXPRESSES HAPPINESS TO BE BACK AMONG US AGAIN".

23. LEFTIST LIMA DAILY, "EXPRESO" RUNS PAGE SIX STORY HEADLINED "ROSALYNN CARTER IN LIMA," WITH KICKER "STRICT PROTOCOL FOR HER ARRIVAL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON."

24. DAILY TABLOID "OJO" FRONTPAGES FOUR-BY-SIX PICTURE OF FIRST LADY'S AIRPORT ARRIVAL AND GREETING BY PERUVIAN COUNTERPART ROSA PEDRAGLIO DE MORALES BERMUDEZ, WITH CAPTION HEADS "THE ARRIVAL OF ROSALYNN." THAT SHE GAVE REMARKS IS NOTED.

25. PAGE THREE HEADS "IT IS A HISTORIC AND HAPPY OCCASION TO RETURN" ACCOMPANIES ONE-COLUMN SHOT OF FIRST LADY'S DEPLANING WAVE AND STORY WHICH LEADS: "I AM EXTREMELY HAPPY TO BE ABLE TO RETURN ON THIS HISTORIC AND HAPPY OCCASION OBSERVING THE SUCCESS OF EFFORTS TO REESTABLISH A CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY. I "

26. OUTGOING PRESIDENT MORALES BERMUDEZ ADDRESSED NATIONWIDE TV ON ALL THREE CHANNELS FOR APPROXIMATELY TWO-AND-A-HALF HOURS EVENING OF 26 JULY, GIVING AN APOLOGIA FOR TWELVE YEARS OF MILITARY RULE.

27. WHILE MAINTAINING THAT "THE REVOLUTION" HAD GAINED MEASURES OF SUCCESS--PARTICULARLY IN AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION--MORALES BERMUDEZ SAID THAT REVERSION TO CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT IS RIGHT AND TIMELY. HE TOOK PAINS TO RECALL THAT, ALTHOUGH GOOD SAYERS HAD PREDICTED PERU WOULD GO COMMUNIST SHORTLY AFTER MILITARY GOVERNMENT BEGAN IN 1968, HIS OWN DEPARTURE FROM GOVERNMENT WAS COMING, NOT BY PUTSCH, BUT BY BALLOT.  
BT

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/25/80

MARY--

Attached is some background on Puerto Rico from Ambassador Torres' office. There are 2 copies--one for you, one for Mrs. Carter.

Buena suerte.

grateful for this reception  
Carol  
Glad to be back -  
purpose of trip to Peru - democracy  
ties between nations & peoples, as  
we all know, exist.  
Spanish speaking people in whole  
hemisphere providing new leadership -  
greetings from the P  
Glad to see old friends

In RSC

March 6, 1980

### Background Information on Puerto Rico

- A. Governor <sup>Romero</sup> Barcelo elected 1976
- greatest number of votes ever
  - statehood advocate
  - promises referendum in 1981 on Puerto Rico's political status
  - mayor of San Juan 1968 - 1976
  - known to have best political machine
  - President of NPP
- B. Significance of 1980
- first time Puerto Rico participated in national presidential primaries. *Election open to all parties.*
  - Democratic primary (March 16, 1980) elects 41 voting delegates to the Democratic National Convention (14 to the Republican) *(21 Carter, 20 Kennedy)*

NOTE: Puerto Ricans on the island are known for high voter turnout, greater than those of the States. In 1976 1.5 million votes were cast which accounts for 87% of registered voters

- C. Political Parties
- There are four recognized political parties on the island.
1. New Progressive Party (NPP) formed in 1968
    - advocates statehood
    - it includes statehooders who were Democrats as well as Republicans
    - controls both houses of the legislature and most 78 city halls
  2. Popular Democratic Party (PDP) formed in 1940
    - advocates commonwealth (created 1950 by Congress)
    - Rafael Hernandez-Colon, former Governor, and Kennedy supporter, is a Principal Party spokesperson
  3. Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP) formed in 1946
    - split from PDP because of the then Governor Munoz' reluctance to deal with the status issue
    - pro independence
  4. Puerto Rican Socialist Party
    - pro independence

NOTE: New Democratic Party is not as of yet a recognized political entity on the island.





common defense, market, currency and United States citizenship. While the final Compact of Permanent Union proposed by the committee was referred to the Congress on October 1, 1975 no action has been taken to date. The New Progressive Party, of which the present Governor is a member favors statehood for Puerto Rico.

#### Government

As a Commonwealth, Puerto Rico exercises virtually identical control over its internal affairs as does a sovereign state. It differs primarily in its relationship to the Federal government. Although they were granted U.S. citizenship in 1917, residents of Puerto Rico do not vote in national elections, yet they do send delegates to the Democratic and Republican Nominating Conventions. Puerto Rico is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner who has a voice but no vote in the House of Representatives.

Puerto Ricans are United States citizens but they have no general liability for federal income taxes, except specific taxes such as Social Security. Although Puerto Rico participates in most federal programs (it ranks ninth in receipt of federal assistance) it is subject to ceilings on funding under many formula grant programs.

#### Governor:

Carlos Romero-Barcelo (NPP). Term expires January 1, 1980. Formerly the Mayor of San Juan.

#### Puerto Rico Senate:

New Progressive Party - 14 members; Popular Democratic Party - 13 members. President of the Senate - Luis A. Ferre (former Governor of Puerto Rico). Minority Leader - Miguel Hernandez Agosto. Term expires January 1, 1980.

#### Puerto Rico House of Representatives

New Progressive Party - 33 members; Popular Democratic Party - 18 members. Speaker of the House - Angel Viera Martinez; Minority leader - Severo Colberg. Term expires January 1, 1980.

#### Resident Commissioner:

Baltasar Corrada del Rio, New Progressive Party.

U-2



## PUERTO RICO OVERVIEW

### Geography

Puerto Rico, the fourth largest of the Caribbean islands, is located in the tropics, approximately 1,600 miles southeast of New York City and 1,000 miles east-southeast of Miami, Florida. It is approximately 100 miles long and 35 miles wide. Its 3,435 square miles include several small offshore islands.

### History

The Commonwealth status is unique in the American system of government. Puerto Rico is neither a State nor a territory. Some features of each characterize the relationship between this tropical island and the mainland United States government. It is this current fact, combined with a history of foreign occupation and meager economic conditions, which has fostered the problem of an "identity" among many Puerto Ricans.

The Island of Puerto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493 and first settled by Ponce de Leon in 1508. It was never occupied by a European power other than Spain under whose dependency and influence the island remained for about 400 years.

The island was ceded to the United States in 1898 at the close of the Spanish American war. It was administered as an unincorporated territory by the United States under a succession of Organic Acts which gradually increased insular autonomy until July 1950 when President Truman signed legislation which allowed Puerto Rico to develop its own Constitution. The new Constitution, approved by both the United States and Puerto Rico, was adopted July 25, 1952. On this same date the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was proclaimed.

Numerous motions have been put forth over the last few years for a change in Commonwealth status. These include representation in the U.S. Congress, statehood or total independence from the United States. In July 1962 the legislature of Puerto Rico, almost by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution petitioning Congress to provide an opportunity for the population of Puerto Rico to vote on these alternatives. In 1967 a plebiscite was held reaffirming Commonwealth status. Of the 700,000 ballots cast, 60.4% favored Commonwealth status, 39% favored statehood and 0.6% wanted independence.

In 1973 the President of the United States appointed an Ad Hoc Advisory Group to examine Puerto Rico's status and to determine how to maximize self-government compatible with

Puerto Rico's legislature is bicarmel with twenty-seven members of the Senate and fifty-one members of the House of Representatives popularly elected based on proportional representation from seventy-eight municipios. Local elections routinely produce participation levels above 80% of the electorate.

#### CARTER ADMINISTRATION POSITION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO:

At the Congressional Hispanic Caucus dinner held September of last year the President said the following on the Puerto Rican status question:

"On the important issue of the future of Puerto Rico, I will support whatever decision is made by the people of Puerto Rico because I believe...that Puerto Ricans have enough judgment to make a decision about their own future for themselves, and I will honor their judgment."

At a news directors briefing September 16, 1977, the President said:

"...I don't have any objection to any analysis of the question, but I think my own statement and the statement of all the leaders of our country that whatever Puerto Rico's people want to do is acceptable to me. If the Puerto Rican people want to be a Commonwealth, I will support it. If the Puerto Rican people want to be a state, I will support it. If the Puerto Rican people want to be an independent nation, I will support it."

Briefly stated the President supports self-determination.

July 25, 1978  
Proclamation by J.C.

\*FYI: Governor Reagan has come out in support of statehood for Puerto Rico.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date: Oct. 2, 1980

To: Faith

Follow-up reporting after  
RSC's trip to Peru. Are you  
interested in having for your  
files?

From:

Chris Hathaway  
206 East Wing  
x 6702

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E.O. 12812  
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CURRENT REACTION REPORT

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USICA

USICA FOR PGM/GP, PGM/PL, VOA/PL, ARA, AR

SECRET//EXFOR//WHITEXMONSEX

1. All major Lima dailies headline 26 July arrival of First Lady Rosalynn Carter with reportage uniformly positive. Focus: ceremonial aspects, arrival time and fact she is leading U.S. delegation on behalf of President Carter.
2. CRONICA, government-run daily of fourth-most importance, has taken a noon briefing answer of spokesman Trattner's--that Mrs. Carter's participation in possible talks here on Bolivia would "not be discounted"--and ~~paralyzed~~ parlayed it into headline and lead characterizing her as ready for full participation in such discussions (see graf ~~000000~~ 10 below).
3. Lima's top daily, COMERCIO, under head "Carter's wife arrives heading

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CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:

IO:JU/Parek/PAO:ACHansen

## CLEARANCES

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## CLASSIFICATION

OPTIONAL FORM 153  
(Formerly FS-413)  
January 1975  
Dept. of State

the U.S. Delegation" and sub-head "To Be Received Today by the Chief of State..." front pages news of Mrs. Carter's afternoon arrival at Air Force Base Grupo 8, "where she will be welcomed by President and Mrs. Morales Bermudez and high officials of the armed forces."

4. Report then details other countries' attention to the inauguration, reporting that arriving Russian, Czech and South Korean officials "had underlined our country's return to the democratic system and the exemplary transfer of power to the people, citing as well cordial diplomatic and commercial relations with Peru."

5. An FRG Embassy spokesman said that his government: "places special interest in the inauguration. He noted that the technical and financial cooperation between both nations has a long and successful tradition, and this year...aid to Peru since the 50s will pass the billion mark level."

6. Article ends with observation that Foreign Ministry estimates attendance of more than one hundred official missions, of which sixty-three are from individual governments and twenty-eight from international organizations.

7. Leading Lima daily, PRENSA, characterizes, on page nine, Mrs. Carter's Lima trip as heading an "important U.S. mission...."

8. Mentioning arrivals of other dignitaries, article notes that Presidents of Andean Pact countries will meet on the day

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following the inauguration to discuss, among other things, "Bolivia, whose democratic process has been interrupted by a coup d'etat."

9. Leftist CORREO carries only inch-high head on front page:

"Rosalynn Arrives Today."

Lima

10. Government-owned ~~xxx~~ afternoon/daily LA CRONICA runs coverage of First Lady's trip on page two and in its regular Saturday supplement.

11. Page two news story Agence France Presse release datelined Washington, July 25, bears head: "Rosalynn Carter Will Take Part in Consultations on Bolivia."

12. Release's lead: "The First Lady of the United States, Rosalynn Carter, Will Participate in Hemispheric Talks About the Situation in Bolivia That Will...Take Place in Lima, Along With the Inauguration Ceremonies of President...Belaunde... The State Department Said Here Today."

13. "We do not discount that possibility," said Trattner, responding to a question...."

14. "The situation created in Bolivia...will be examined by all the Andean leaders attending the July 28 ceremonies."

15. First page of paper's regular Saturday supplement is dominated by a ten-inch-square color photograph of a ~~xxxx~~ smiling Mrs. Carter with three-inch high block head: "Rosalynn Carter in Lima Today."

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16. Third-page five-by-seven black-and-white photo of President and Mrs. Carter carries 36-point head: "Welcome Rosalynn!", with caption: "Rosalynn is for Jimmy Carter something more than a companion and an exemplary wife. She is also the woman that encourages him and accompanies him on his political trips and represents him at a high level."

17. Below, prefacing a nine-paragraph Embassy-released bio of First Lady is an editor's note: "Mrs. Rosalynn Carter--wife of the President of the United States--arrives today in Lima for the second time to officially attend the ceremony of the transfer of Presidential power--and her visit signifies a re-strengthening of the ties of friendship between Peru and the United States."

18. Page two of daily tabloid OJO runs head: "Foreign Missions Have Begun to Arrive," with kicker: "Rosalynn Carter Arrives Today." Reporting on incoming delegations, story leads off by noting that the first delegations to arrive were the Russian, Czech and South Korean. Story observes that First Lady will "head the U.S. delegation in place of her husband."

19. Independent daily CRITICA front pages banner head: "Rosalyn (sic) Carter Arrives Today." Page three carries photo and story, recalling that Mrs. Carter's first trip to Peru is well remembered "for the enormous warmth that grew between us." Report delineates her arrival plans and that she will be lodged at Ambassadorial Residence.

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## 16319

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| 12065:<br>E.O. 11652<br>TAGS:<br>SUBJECT:<br><br>ACTION: | FROM<br>USICA LIMA                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | CLASSIFICATION<br>UNCLASSIFIED CP 6723 | 6723<br>7                                                           |
| USICA-3<br>AMB<br>DCM<br>POL<br>DAO<br>ECON<br>CHRON     | N/A<br><br>CURRENT REACTION REPORT<br><br>RUEHFO/USINFO WASHDC IMMEDIATE<br><del>SECRET/NOFORN/NOFORN/NOFORN</del><br>RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE<br>RUCLFOA/VOA MIAMI IMMEDIATE<br>TUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE WASHDC IMMEDIATE<br>UNCLAS LIMA<br><br>USICA<br><br>USICA FOR PGM/GP, PGM/PL, VOA/PL, ARA, AR<br><br><del>SECRET/NOFORN/NOFORN/NOFORN</del>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                        |                                                                     |
|                                                          | <p>1. Press July 28--Peruvian Independence-- continues uniformly positive and wide coverage of Mrs. Carter's Lima visit, with her role depicted as substantive, (e.g., private talks late 27 July with Belaunde) and her Spanish facility highlighted. One photo caption termed<sup>S</sup> her "a star" of the meetings. <del>Startlingly</del> underplayed with virtually no analytical attention to implications is death of ex-shah of Iran (see GRAF 15 ).</p> <p>2. Lima's top daily, "EL COMERCIO" runs three-column page four picture of Mrs. Carter flanked by Presidents Herrera Campins and Turbay during lunch offered 27 July by Colombian delegation.</p> <p>3. Lead: "The wife of the President of the United States, Rosalynn Carter, yesterday termed the re-establishment of the democratic system in Peru</p> |                                        |                                                                     |
| DRAFTED BY:<br>TD/KKing:sll.                             | DRAFTING DATE:<br>7/28/80                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | TEL. EXT.<br>315                       | CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:<br>10:JLMarek/PAO:ACHansen |
| REMARKS:                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                        |                                                                     |

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OPTIONAL FORM 153  
(Formerly FS-413)  
January 1975  
Dept. of State

'a historic measure' and said that it will open 'a new dimension in the Americas.'"

4. ~~XX~~ Third graf: "The U.S. First Lady also stated that 'the cooperation we are seeking in order to face the problems of our time can develop between nations that share liberty' and that ~~XX~~ (because of Peru's transition) 'the government and the people of Peru deserve our applause.'"
5. Lima leading daily "LA PRENSA" carries same picture of Mrs. Carter with Presidents Turbay and Herrera Campins twice--on front page and, cropped, on page 21 ~~only~~ (slightly different pose). No copy.
6. Page four carries ad by "Permanent Accion Organizada Revolucionaria" "Welcome Rosalynn Carter," wishing her a pleasant visit and imploring her to help bring about a new "Marshall plan for Peru" --"with the object of elevating the standard of living of the great majority of people that live in misery, suffer and die. Before you return to your great country, take a look at the nameless (existences) and the tragic reality of the slums that surround Lima. It will make you cry. Long live Rosalynn Carter!"
7. Government-owned "LA CRONICA" carries four-by-seven-inch photo of Mrs. Carter with President-elect and Mrs. Belaunde as they began private talks 27 July.
8. Mrs. Carter also pictured page 7 with President Morales Bermudez in two-column shot of their entrance into the 27 July banquet.

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9. Paper's supplement runs six-photo inauguration centerfold, ~~xxx~~ including shot of Mrs. Carter with Presidents Herrera Campins and Turbay.

10. Independent Daily tabloid "CRITICA" splashes three-column shot of Mrs. Carter, President-elect and Mrs. Belaunde ~~cross~~ lower half of front page, caption ~~was~~ <sup>NOTES</sup> their 27 July private talk.

11. Page two box details Belaunde's visit to Ambassador Shlaudeman's Residence --accompanied by his wife and first V.P. Schwalb-- for talks with First Lady. "President-elect said he was pleased to have Mrs. Carter in Lima and expressed his surprise at Mrs. Carter's correct Spanish..."

12. Left-leaning tabloid "EL DIARIO MARKA" runs photos of luncheon in Colombian Embassy on page nine, captioning one: "Rosallynn Carter, one of the 'stars' of the meeting, arrives..."

13. Page four has small photo and cutline of Belaunde's visit to Residence for talks.

14. Press' near-total preoccupation with <sup>NG</sup> change in government and of a new democratic edifice with Belaunde himself as Architect/~~with Belaunde himself as Architect~~ was echoed in July 27 evening <sup>T.V.</sup> ~~news~~ news. Focus was on arriving

Chiefs of State --Herrera Campins, Turbay, Nicaraguan co-presidents, and Suárez, noting that Mrs. Carter had already arrived heading U.S. delegation.

15. Perhaps most interesting aspect: perfunctory, late-in-broadcast seconds-only mention that ex-shah of Iran had died. Nary a whisper of analysis re implications, etc.

# TELEGRAM

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| 12065:<br>E.O. 11652<br>TAGS:<br>SUBJECT:<br><br>ACTION:<br><br>USICA-3<br>AMB<br>DCM<br>POL<br>ECON<br>CHRON | FROM<br>USICA LIMA                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | CLASSIFICATION<br>UNCLASSIFIED |                                                                  |
|                                                                                                               | N/A<br><br>CURRENT REACTION REPORT<br><br>RUEHFO/USINFO WASHDC IMMEDIATE<br>RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE<br>RUCLFOA/VOA MIAMI IMMEDIATE<br>RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE WASHDC IMMEDIATE<br><br>UNCLAS LIMA 6729<br><br>USICA<br><br>FOR PGM/GP, PGM/PL, ARA, AR, VOA/PL<br><br>1. Lima daily press 29 July devoted to news, color pieces on inauguration of President Belaunde, 28 July. Leftist press gives column inches to low-scale peaceful demonstrations.<br><br>2. Despite near-total media attention to President Belaunde, First Lady Rosalynn Carter remains a prominent pictorial presence. Also noted; that Peru's new leader broke protocol to pay her deferential treatment upon departing Congress after his inauguration. All play positive.<br><br>3. Lead article in Lima's top daily, EL COMERCIO, ends with mention that Belaunde's congressional departure included a stop to kiss the hand of Mrs. Carter. |                                |                                                                  |
| DRAFTED BY:<br>TDY:KKing:sc                                                                                   | DRAFTING DATE<br>7/29/80                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | TEL. EXT.<br>315               | CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:<br>IO:JLma/PAO:ACHansen |

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4. Page six carries three-column picture of First Lady in Cathedral.
5. Five-column shot page twelve shows Mrs. Carter greeting prominent jurist and ex-president José Luis Bustamante y Rivero.
6. Leading Lima daily, LA PRENSA, runs page 4 three-column photo, four-column head: "Belaunde leaves protocol aside, descends and greets Rosalynn Carter."
7. Lead: "In a highly significant gesture breaking protocol, the new President of the Republic...descended from the dais to greet the wife of the President of the U.S., Rosalynn Carter."
8. "This deference, applauded by those present, took place just after the Peruvian leader gave his salute to (visiting leaders)...."
9. "Belaunde said, referring to Mrs. Carter, 'One of the Presidents has had the refinement to send his very dignified wife.'"
10. "A wide smile and sweet glaze were ~~the only~~ <sup>the only</sup> response she gave the public...that showered her with applause."
11. Page three has two pictures of First Lady--one in line with visiting dignitaries and Presidents, the other giving an autograph to a nun.
12. Back page runs four-column shot of Mrs. Carter arriving at the Colombian Embassy for Sunday's luncheon.
13. Leftist tabloid CORREO carries page nine color piece under head: "two rays of light caught the attention of Rosalynn Carter" (during Te Deum mass).

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14. In admiring the yellow and white rays and in devoted prayer during the mass, "Rosallynn, with her simplicity, yesterday again became the center of attraction."

15. CORREO's page 15 runs photo and brief story on Belaunde's talks with First Lady at Residence X 27 July.

16. Independent daily tabloid CRITICA carries four-column head on page five "Rosallynn was the first to greet FBT" (Belaunde).

17. "With a strong squeeze of hands" the U.S. First Lady "warmly greeted Belaunde, wishing him success. Belaunde asked her to carry greetings from the Peruvian people to their brother nation to the north. Dialogue between them lasted more than five minutes."

centerfold.

18. Ten-picture/~~centerfold~~ in Lima daily EXPRESO with head: "An Historic Act" has two shots of Mrs. Carter, one a four-by-six close-up with Belaunde.

19. Mrs. Carter also pictured once in the inauguration centerfold run by daily tabloid OJO. Same edition carried <sup>3/</sup>page three piece under head: "Rosallynn - 'A Beautiful Smile."

20. Lead: "The beautiful smile of Rosallynn Carter and her simple, but tasteful outfit perfectly/<sup>complimented</sup>~~complimented~~ her usual warmth, which allowed her once more to win over the Peruvian public."

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# TELEGRAM

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| FROM<br>USICA/LIMA                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | CLASSIFICATION<br>UNCLASSIFIED                                     |                  |
| 12065<br>E.O. 11652<br>TAGS:<br>SUBJECT:<br><br>ACTION:<br><br>INFO:<br><br>USICA-4<br>AMB<br>DCM<br>POL<br>ECON<br>CHRON | <p>N/A</p> <p>CURRENT REACTION REPORT</p> <p>RUEHFO/USINFO</p> <p>RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC<br/>RUCLFOA/VOA MIAMI</p> <p>UNCLAS LIMA 6756</p> <p>USICA</p> <p>FOR PGM/GP, PGM/PL, VOA/PL, ARA, AR</p> <p>1.<br/>/SUMMARY: First Lady Rosalynn Carter's 29 July departure is carried briefly by most 30 July Lima dailies. A majority pegs news of other delegations to Mrs. Carter's return to the U.S. One paper states she shortened Lima visit because of "internal problems" in the U.S. Importance of Spain's role in Inauguration and surrounding meetings is increasingly apparent with heavy coverage to the awarding, late 29 July, "The Sun of Peru" Order to Prime Minister Suárez; an interview with the Spanish leader is also well played.</p> <p>2. Page four of top Lima daily "El Comercio" carries four-column shot of a departing Mrs. Carter escorted to her plane by Mrs. Belaunde with note that the U.S. First Lady "expressed satisfaction</p> |                                                                    |                  |
| DRAFTED BY:<br>KKing/gdc                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | DRAFTING DATE<br>7/30/80                                           | TEL. EXT.<br>394 |
| CLEARANCES:                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | CONTENT AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:<br>IO:JLMarek/PAO:ACHansen |                  |

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at having been present for such a majestic ceremony."

3. Leading Lima daily "La Prensa" runs four-column shot of Mrs. Carter with President Belaunde in its social section, page 13.

4. Leftist daily "El Correo" runs two-column photo with banner: "Rosallynn Carter Said Goodbye," and kicker "Violeta Correa de Belaunde bade her farewell" on page nine. Fourth graf of story: "Informed sources indicated that internal matters in her country necessitated that the First Lady's visit to Peru be short." The gallant greeting just-sworn-in President Belaunde gave Mrs. Carter in Congress 28 July is recalled, along with audience's thundering applause for that gesture.

5. Government-owned "La Cronica" runs brief page three story with three-column head: "Violeta Correa said goodbye yesterday to Rosallynn Carter."

6. ~~La Cronica~~ Lima daily "Expreso" prints page eight banner: "Rosallynn said goodbye to Peru," with summary of departing missions.

7. Daily tabloid "Ojo" splashes page eight with two-inch high banner: "Rosallynn and the missions return to their countries."

8. Leftist daily tabloid "El Diario Marka" notes on page 9 that delegations have begun to depart, among them the U.S. team, led by First Lady Carter.

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LIMA

30 July draft "1st letter" on  
press changes

CONCOMITANT WITH PERU'S HISTORY-MAKING RESTORATION  
OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT LAUNCHED BY THE 28 JULY SWEARING-IN OF  
CHARISMATIC POLITICAL VETERAN FERNANDO BELAUNDE TERRY HAS  
BEEN THE END OF SIX YEARS OF PRESS CONTROL ACCORDING  
TO GOVERNMENT "PARAMETERS," AS FORMER OWNERS AND  
OUTCAST JOURNALISTS HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR BOARD ROOMS  
AND TYPEWRITERS.

see  
1st  
page

~~WAS~~ JULY 26, 1974 BROUGHT THE SOCIALIZATION  
OF NEWSPAPERS AND ~~THE~~ EVENTUAL ~~THE~~ NEWSROOM  
DOMINATION BY OCI (CENTRAL INFORMATION OFFICE)  
TELETYPES. IN THE COURSE OF SIX YEARS JOURNALISTS  
WERE ARRESTED, OWNERS ~~WERE~~ THROWN OUT, ~~AND~~

REPORTAGE TURNED TO PABLUM AND DEBATE BECAME EXTINCT.

TOMÁS UNGER, WRITING IN THE JULY 30 "LA PRENSA"  
DECRIES 2192 DAYS OF "ABSOLUTE DISREGARD FOR THE READER'S  
INTELLIGENCE -- IN WHICH NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS TOOK PRIDE...."

THERE ARE  
"LET'S NOT FORGET THAT TODAY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS  
OF PERUVIANS WHO DO NOT KNOW WHAT A ~~THE~~ NEWSPAER  
IS AND WHOSE LANGUAGE AND ~~VIEW~~  
VIEW OF THE WORLD HAVE BEEN INFECTED BY THE  
DAILY FEED FROM THE SO-CALLED 'NATIONAL CIRCULATION  
PRESS.' VERY UNDERSTANDABLY ~~DEBATE~~ IF YOU  
CAN CALL IT THAT ~~HAS~~ FALLEN TO LAMENTABLE LEVELS. WE MUST  
NOW ~~RESCUE~~ RESCUE IT."

Though trends are, of course, not yet discernible, newly liberated Lima press sounds a jubilant and self-congratulatory note as Belaúnde takes office. After the new president and 18 leaders of government signed documents restoring a free press, the owners of El Comercio, La Prensa, Expreso, Corco, Extra, Ojo and Ultima Hora have resumed management of their papers, with many workers and writers joyfully greeting them in the streets outside their offices.

Already rightist elements appear to have more of a journalistic toehold than in recent years. Competition among Lima's \_\_\_\_\_ major dailies will certainly increase, perhaps eliminating one or two. More political definition in the press seems inevitable, but the sifting process will take time. After six years, the limeño press feels a certain numbness.

3-3-3

Certainly Belaunde's popularity  
will remain effervescent ~~while~~ <sup>fresh</sup> press freedom ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup>  
a ~~new~~ taste to be savored. Top Lima daily, "El Comercio"  
credits "the citizens' will and

<sup>ES</sup> THE RESOLUTE AND FIRM DEMOCRATIC CONVICTION  
AND ELEVATED VISION OF THE STATESMAN  
PRESIDENT FERNANDO BELAUNE" <sup>UP</sup> WITH RESTORING  
INDEPENDENCE TO THE PRESS.

-4-4-4

Leading Lima daily "La Prensa"

30 July front pages a note that its masthead would once again carry the line "independent morning daily." And so it does, on the second day of the Belaúnde administration.

A front page box calls the reader's attention to La Prensa issue number 31063, a "rigorous" continuation ~~of the last~~ since number 31062 of July 26, 1974. Over interim editions, we read, "should fall a pious forgetfulness."

Tabloid "Critica" carries July 30 a head that "nothing happen<sup>ed</sup> in the handing over of the newspapers." On its editorial page APRista lawyer Francisco Chirinos Soto writes that "Gen. Morales Bermudez had the honesty to admit

THAT THE EXPROPRIATION OF THE NEWSPAPERS WAS THE WORST ERROR OF THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT <sup>but</sup> DID NOT, ON THE OTHER HAND <sup>he</sup> HAVE SUFFICIENT COURAGE TO TURN HIS WORDS INTO DEEDS. HE LET PASS INTO HISTORY AN OPPORTUNITY <sup>he</sup> TO ESTABLISH HIMSELF AS THE RESTORER OF ~~THE~~ FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN PERU."

To that role, at the dawn of the '80s, has risen President Belaúnde.

Puerto Rico

RSC FROM MFH

Since there will not be delegates at the airport in Puerto Rico, and since this is an official trip, and since we are not quite sure who or how many people will be there, obviously, your remarks have to be pretty general. The press, however, will probably be there in force. Therefore, you may wish to give a little mini-hello in Spanish for the TV clips. They have already asked for a press opportunity, of course, but I strongly urge that you stay away from them and substitute formal hello instead. (Stephanie can translate while you nap after you have had a chance to do your thing to them?) . If the press is unhappy about not having a press opportunity, I will spend some time with them and give them personal stuff about the trip. It is just foolish to take a chance on stepping on our whole trip on the final stop, don't you think?

You should know that Hamilton was just here on a fund raising trip with the Governor heavily involved. Also, attached is briefing sheet from Estaban, prepared before primary, so somewhat dated.

RSC from MFH'

Since there will not be delegates at the airport in Puerto Rico, and since this is an official trip, and since we are not quite sure who will be there, obviously, your remarks have to be pretty general. You should know, however, that Hamilton was just on the island for a fundraiser and the Governor was heavily involved.

Attached is a briefing paper prepared before the primary. Also some some grade D volcano remarks, just to get you going. Since these are "minor" remarks, but there will be press covering this event, perhaps you should do the whole thing in Spanish? Or at least part or most?

The press, of course, has asked for a conference or availability, but I don't think we should do it. Their questions will be very U.S.-oriented, political, and we could just step on our whole trip at the final stop. I have told everyone that you always made up your mind at the last minute about that (en route), and I think you should walk by and wave to them only. If you speak in Spanish, they'll have a nice piece for the news. I'll spend some time with them and tell them about your trip if it seems appropriate.





~~re~~ ~~immediately~~  
affirm the  
friendship

~~Thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule to come~~

Thank you, Governor, for taking time out of your busy schedule to come

to the airport to greet us. This is the last stop in a memorable trip

for me and for the members of the U.S. Delegation to the inauguration

I know I speak for all of us when I say that it was  
of the new President of Peru, Fernando Belaunde Terry. ~~It was a privilege~~ was  
rare

a privilege to be a part of these historic ceremonies, marking the return

of a democratic government to Peru. [As many of you know, <sup>one of official activities</sup> my first <sup>was to visit</sup> ~~visit~~

in 1977

there was shortly after the inauguration of my husband, the President of

the United States. My purpose then was to ~~extend the hand of friendship~~ <sup>good friend the hand of friendship</sup>

of our country ~~to these~~ <sup>with the</sup> Latin American countries whose ~~relations~~ <sup>contribution</sup> are so

important to ~~our hemisphere~~ <sup>progress in our hemisphere</sup> ~~us and our hemisphere~~

~~my husband~~ I went with great pride in the ~~goals~~ <sup>ideas</sup> my husband

had set forth for ~~strengthening~~ <sup>to strengthen</sup> relations. And now, ~~four years later~~ <sup>less than</sup>

~~four years later~~ <sup>deeper</sup>, it is gratifying to ~~with~~ see for myself how

~~much has been accomplished between our countries~~

~~much has~~ already been accomplished and how ~~strongly~~ <sup>we have</sup> ~~much~~ <sup>together</sup> continue

to ~~strengthen~~ <sup>grow</sup> ~~we move into the 1980's~~ <sup>as you know, I + I have a personal interest in</sup> ~~this part of~~ <sup>our</sup>

~~As many of you know, the President and I have a personal interest in~~ <sup>add we</sup> ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> ~~concerned~~ <sup>are</sup>

find ~~the~~ Spanish-speaking peoples ~~of our hemisphere~~ <sup>in our</sup> ~~in our~~ <sup>entire</sup>

~~whole hemisphere~~ providing ~~leadership~~ <sup>leadership</sup> the leadership so necessary for ~~the future~~ <sup>the future</sup>

~~This leadership~~ <sup>in the many</sup>

I have seen it in the past few days ~~with the~~ official parties from countries

in Latin America. Certainly, you here in Puerto Rico have reason for

~~pride in your great Governor.~~ <sup>of course</sup> ~~And I am proud of the~~ <sup>very</sup> ~~Hispanics~~ <sup>leadership we have</sup>

that my husband has appointed ~~high~~ <sup>to</sup> the highest levels of

government ~~in our hemisphere~~ <sup>the U.S. Government.</sup>

*Curved signature*

*hand signed in  
Chanel Washington*

*Toward  
Common  
Hygiene  
in the*

*Latin  
America*

I bring you greetiggs from him. ~~Handman asked him to speak with him~~

~~and I want to speak to each of you~~ *I hope I can*

here personally today--so that I can ~~deavay~~ *Wu* take your greetings, *you*

~~and any messages that you might have--back to him tonight at the~~

*she* White House ~~for him~~

*He cares for you + he cares about what if*

I want to tahnk you again for comeing out to ~~me~~ *quit* and for what  
you mean to ~~me~~ Jimmy and me, personally; *for* and what you mean ~~a~~ to this  
beautiful island, which has ~~a~~ways held a unique place in our  
system of government.

*your  
heart  
dreams.*

Max  
Werner



Rosalynn Carter, esposa del Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, lee una breve declaración (en castellano) al volver al Perú por segunda vez. A su lado, la acompaña la esposa del Presidente del Perú, Rosa Pedraglio de Morales Bermúdez. (Fotos: J. Michilotti)

## Rosalynn Carter llegó ayer a la transmisión de mando

Rosalynn Carter, esposa del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, dijo ayer que estaba encantada de estar nuevamente en el Perú, "en esta histórica y feliz ocasión" que marca el éxito por restablecer una democracia constitucional en el Perú.

La Primera Dama Norteamericana, quien vestía un conjunto color lila, leyó con fluído castellano un corto mensaje, poco después de que el avión presidencial de su país se posó exactamente a las 5.35 p.m. en el Grupo N° 8 de la FAP tal como estaba prevista.

"Jimmy y yo sentimos un cariño muy especial por el Perú, este país en el que tenemos tantos amigos que ahora tendré el gusto de volver a ver", subrayó Rosalynn Carter en un párrafo de su declaración.

Asimismo, testimonió su complacencia de regresar al Perú por segunda vez (la primera fue hace 3 años en el marco de una gira continental). "Me siento muy complacida de volver, respondiendo a una gentil invitación del Presidente Morales Bermúdez, para asistir a la toma de posesión del Presidente Electo Fernando Belaúnde Terry", dijo en otra parte de su mensaje.

El discurso de Rosalynn Carter fue de 182 palabras y antes de concluir transmitió los votos por la prosperidad del pueblo y Gobierno peruanos, votos formulados por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos y el suyo propio.

Momentos antes, al bajar a tierra, Rosalynn Carter fue recibida por Rosa Pedraglio de Morales Bermúdez, esposa del Presidente del Perú, quien la besó, tomándole de las manos en gesto de cariñosa amistad.

En esos mismos instantes, se le rendían honores militares por la Fuerza Aérea Peruana, escuchándose una salva de 21 cañonazos, mientras la Banda de Músicos de la FAP entonaba el Himno de los Estados Unidos y en seguida el Himno Nacional del Perú.

Junto con la Primera Dama Norteamericana llegaron también otros altos personajes, entre los cuales figura el Embajador William E. Miller, de Estado Adjunto para Asuntos Interamericanos (nacido en la Argentina en 1924 y nacionalizado norteamericano 21 años después).

También estuvieron a recibir a Rosalynn Carter, el Canciller del Perú, Embajador Arturo García y García y el Embajador de los Estados Unidos en Lima, Harry W. Shlaudeman, aparte de otros altos funcionarios de la Cancillería.

Peruana y de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos.

La llegada de Rosalynn Carter fue cubierta por cerca de 200 periodistas peruanos y estadounidenses, en medio de estrictas medidas de seguridad dispuestas por la FAP, en cuyos terrenos se desarrolló el arribo de la Delegación Oficial de los Estados Unidos a los actos de la asunción presidencial del Arquitecto Fernando Belaúnde Terry, acontecimiento que se concretará mañana 28 de Julio, Día de la Patria.

Office of the First Lady's Press Secretary  
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## NOTICE TO THE PRESS

## SUMMARY SCHEDULE

## TRIP OF THE FIRST LADY TO LIMA, PERU

JULY 26-29, 1980

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1980

(all times are local)

10:00 am Press check in at Andrews AFB

11:00 am THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS ANDREWS AFB ENROUTE LIMA, PERU

Flying Time: 7 hours, 35 minutes

Time Change: gain 1 hour

Lunch and snacks will be served

5:35 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES JORGE CHAVEZ INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT,  
GROUP 8, MILITARY TERMINAL AREA, LIMA, PERU

Open Press Coverage

FIRST LADY REMARKS

6:05 pm THE FIRST LADY BOARDS MOTORCADE AND DEPARTS AIRPORT  
ENROUTE RESIDENCE OF AMB. SHLAUDEMAN6:35 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE TO  
REMAIN OVERNIGHTPress Note: Press hotel - Sheraton LimaPress facilities: filing center - 3rd floor  
2 telex  
1 LDSUNDAY, JULY 27, 198012:30 pm THE FIRST LADY GREETES U.S. EMBASSY EMPLOYEES AND  
THEIR FAMILIES, PATIO AREA, AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

Open Press Coverage

FIRST LADY REMARKS

1:00 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR'S  
RESIDENCE FOR LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF COLOMBIAN  
PRESIDENT TURBAY

Brief Photo Session

8:00 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES PRESIDENTIAL PALACE FOR  
DINNER HOSTED BY PRESIDENT MORALES BERMUDEZ

No Press Coverage

11:45 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES THE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE  
TO REMAIN OVERNIGHTMONDAY, JULY 28, 19809:40 am THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES THE CATHEDRAL FOR MASS  
AND TE DEUMOpen Press Coverage  
arrival only12:00 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S  
RESIDENCE FOR RECEPTION IN HONOR OF PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ

Brief Photo Session

2:45 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES CONGRESS FOR INAUGURATION  
OF PRESIDENT BELAUNDE

Press Pool Coverage

5:30 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES PRESIDENTIAL PALACE FOR  
RECEPTION AND GREETING OF PRESIDENT BELAUNDE

10:30 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES PRESIDENTIAL PALACE FOR DINNER  
HOSTED BY PRESIDENT BELAUNDE

1:15 am THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE  
TO REMAIN OVERNIGHT

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1980

8:30 am THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS JORGE CHAVEZ INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT,  
LIMA, PERU, ENROUTE SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Flying Time: 4 hours, 50 minutes  
Time Change: Lose 1 hour  
Lunch will be served

2:20 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO AIRPORT  
AND PROCEEDS TO NATIONAL GUARD HANGER FOR RECEPTION

Open Press Coverage

3:15 pm THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS NATIONAL GUARD HANGAR AND  
PROCEEDS TO AIRCRAFT FOR BOARDING

3:30 pm THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS SAN JUAN ENROUTE ANDREWS AFB

Flying Time: 3 hours, 30 minutes  
Time Change: none  
Snacks will be served

7:00 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES ANDREWS AFB

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## Office of the First Lady's Press Secretary

## TRIP OF THE FIRST LADY TO LIMA, PERU AND SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

JULY 26-29, 1980

(all times are local)

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1980

11:00 am THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS ANDREWS AFB ENROUTE LIMA, PERU

Flying Time: 7 hours, 35 minutes

Time Change: gain 1 hour

Lunch and snacks will be served

5:35 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES JORGE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT,  
GROUP 8, MILITARY TERMINAL AREA, LIMA, PERU

Open Press Coverage

The First Lady is greeted by:

President and Mrs. Francisco Morales Bermudez

U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Harry Shlaudeman

5:45 pm THE FIRST LADY PROCEEDS TO PRESS AREA

Press Note: Mult  
30' throw  
lights needed

FIRST LADY REMARKS

Open Press Coverage

6:00 pm THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS JORGE CHAVEZ INTERNATIONAL  
AIRPORT ENROUTE THE U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

Press Bus Follows

6:30 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES THE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE  
TO REMAIN OVERNIGHTPress Note: press hotel - Sheraton  
filing center - 337-338  
2 telex - 1 LDPress Note: Room keys will be in door  
of roomSUNDAY, JULY 27, 198011:50 am Press bus departs Sheraton Hotel enroute the U.S.  
Ambassador's Residence12:10 pm ~~Press Bus arrives U.S. Ambassador's Residence~~Press Facilities: mult  
15' throw12:30 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES PATIO AREA TO GREET U.S.  
EMBASSY EMPLOYEES

Open Press Coverage

Remarks by Ambassador Shlaudeman

FIRST LADY REMARKS

12:55 pm THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE  
ENROUTE COLOMBIAN EMBASSY RESIDENCE

Press Bus Follows



1:00 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES COLOMBIAN EMBASSY RESIDENCE  
FOR LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT TURBAY

Brief Photo Session

1:40 pm Press bus departs Colombian Embassy Residence enroute  
Sheraton Hotel

2:00 pm Press bus arrives Sheraton Hotel

3:00 pm THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS COLOMBIAN EMBASSY RESIDENCE  
ENROUTE U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

3:05 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

8:00 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES PRESIDENTIAL PALACE FOR  
PRIVATE DINNER HOSTED BY PRESIDENT MORALES BERMUDEZ

8:15 pm Press bus departs Sheraton Hotel enroute Ambassador's  
residence for reception in honor of U.S. Delegation

8:30 pm Press bus arrives U.S. Ambassador's residence for  
reception in honor of U.S. Delegation

11:55 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE  
TO REMAIN OVERNIGHT

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1980

8:40 am Press bus departs Sheraton Hotel enroute Cathedral

9:00 am Press bus arrives Cathedral

Press Note: Delegations begin  
arriving at 9 a.m.

9:45 am THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES THE CATHEDRAL FOR MASS

Open Press Coverage

10:00 am MASS COMMENCES

No Press Coverage

10:05 am Press bus departs Cathedral enroute Sheraton Hotel

10:25 am Press bus arrives Sheraton Hotel

11:05 am THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS CATHEDRAL ENROUTE U.S.  
AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

11:20 am THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

11:35 am THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE  
FOR SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

12:00 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE  
FOR PRIVATE RECEPTION IN HONOR OF PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ

12:25 pm THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE  
ENROUTE U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

12:40 pm Press bus departs Sheraton Hotel enroute Congress

12:55 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

1:00 pm Press bus arrives Congress

Press Note: Press proceed to pre-  
position for inaugural  
ceremony

2:45 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES CONGRESS FOR INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

Press Pool #1 Coverage

3:00 pm INAUGURATION COMMENCES

Press Pool #2 coverage

5:15 pm THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS CONGRESS ENROUTE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

5:30 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES PRESIDENTIAL PALACE AND PROCEEDS INSIDE TO GREET PRESIDENT BELAUNDE

6:15 pm THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS PRESIDENTIAL PALACE ENROUTE U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

6:30 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

10:00 pm THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE ENROUTE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

10:20 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES PRESIDENTIAL PALACE FOR DINNER HOSTED BY PRESIDENT BELAUNDE

1:00 am THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS PRESIDENTIAL PALACE ENROUTE U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

1:15 am THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE TO REMAIN OVERNIGHT

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1980

BAGGAGE CALL: 5:45 am - Place unlocked bags outside room

7:30 am Press Bus departs Sheraton Hotel enroute U.S. Ambassador's Residence

7:50 am Press Bus arrives U.S. Ambassador's Residence

8:00 am THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE ENROUTE JORGE CHAVEZ INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

8:30 am THE FIRST DEPARTS LIMA, PERU ENROUTE SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Flying Time: 4 hours, 50 minutes

Time Change: lose 1 hour

Continental breakfast and lunch will be served

2:20 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

The First Lady is greeted by:

Gov. and Mrs. Carlos Romero Barcelo  
Sec. of State and Mrs. Pedro Vacquez  
Frances Moran, Asst. Sec. of State

THE FIRST LADY PROCEEDS TO AIRPORT RECEPTION ROOM FOR RECEPTION HOSTED BY GOV. AND MRS. ROMERO

2:25 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES RECEPTION ROOM AND GREETES GUESTS

Open Press Coverage

3:30 pm THE FIRST LADY DEPARTS SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO ENROUTE ANDREWS AFB

Flying Time: 3 hours, 30 minutes

Time Change: none

Dinner will be served

7:00 pm THE FIRST LADY ARRIVES ANDREWS AFB

OP IMMED  
DE RUESLM #6474 2002230  
O 182223Z JUL 80  
FM AMEMBASSY LIMA

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 2089  
WHITEHOUSE WASHDC IMMEDIATE

UNCLAS LIMA 6474

STATE FOR AMB BOWDLER  
WHITE HOUSE FOR FAITH COLLINS  
EO 12065: N/A  
TAGS: OVIP, PDIP, PE  
SUBJ: PERUVIAN INAUGURATION: ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE STATEMENTS

1. FOLLOWING ARE SUGGESTED TEXTS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE  
STATEMENTS FOR MRS. CARTER'S VISIT:

2. DRAFT ARRIVAL STATEMENT. BEGIN TEXT: I AM EXTREMELY PLEASED  
TO RETURN TO PERU TODAY AT THE KIND INVITATION OF PRESIDENT  
MORALES BERMUDEZ TO ATTEND THE INAUGURATION OF HIS SUCCESSOR,  
FERNANDO BELAUNDE TERRY. AS YOU KNOW, JILLY AND Y HAVE A SPE-  
CIAL FONDNESS FOR PERU AND REMEMBER THE WARM RECEPTION THAT  
PRESIDENT MORALES BERMUDEZ AND THE PEOPLE OF PERU GAVE ME  
DURING MY FIRST VISIT IN 1977.

I AM PARTICULARLY PLEASED TO RETURN ON THIS HISTORIC AND  
HAPPY OCCASION WHEN THE EFFORTS THAT YOU HAVE ALL EXERTED  
TO RETURN THE NATION TO CONSTITUTIONAL RULE ARE COMING TO  
FRUITION. JIMMY JOINS ME IN EXTENDING OUR WARMEST GREETINGS  
AND CONGRATULATIONS.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR NATION'S GROWTH AND PROGRESS IN THE  
YEARS TO COME, AND TO CONTINUING THE EXCELLENT RELATIONS BET-  
WEEN OUR GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES. END TEXT.

3. DRAFT DEPARTURE STATEMENT. BEGIN TEXT: I AM BOTH SAD AND  
HAPPY TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES TODAY AFTER SPENDING THESE  
VERY MEANINGFUL AND EVENTFUL DAYS IN PERU.

SAD BECAUSE Y MUST LEAVE OLD FRIENDS MADE DURING MY PREVIOUS  
VISIT AND NEW ONES MADE THIS TIME.  
HAPPY

\*\*\*\*\*WHSR COMMENT\*\*\*\*\*

FEDERSON  
EOB:PASTOR

PSN:005692

PAGE 01

OF 01

TOR:200/23:30Z

DTG:182223Z JUL 80

\*\*\*\*\*U N C L A S S I F I E D\*\*\*\*\*S COPY

## LUNCHEON TOAST

President Turbay:

My husband has told me about your ~~inspiring~~ call for "New Dimensions" in relations between Latin America and the United States. *It is an imp. time for* This initiative ~~comes at an~~ *The 1980's have brought us* ~~important juncture.~~ The new decade has ~~ushered in~~ new challenges in ~~our~~ *this* hemisphere and throughout the world.

[Among these are] *Challenges such as*

[--production and distribution of] food;

[--development and use of] energy;

--protection <sup>of</sup> ~~of~~ human rights [and] strengthening of democratic institutions; and

--defense of international law and custom against flagrant violation.

Our hemisphere has always pioneered new approaches to international problems. A sense of community interest based on shared values has always enabled us to devise new forms of cooperation.

You have referred to a "shared responsibility" among all the nations of the hemisphere. We welcome this concept as reflecting a new reality in our relationships. Latin America has grown dramatically in strength and confidence over the past two decades. In so doing your nations have developed the capacity to help one another as you are doing in the Andean Group.

~~We look to you, Mr. President,~~ to provide the  
leadership in ~~[stimulating]~~ a <sup>new</sup> fresh effort to assess  
the most urgent problems we face in the closing decades  
of this century and <sup>to determine</sup> how we might best organize our  
efforts to deal with them.

As my husband has already indicated, you can count  
on the enthusiastic support of the United States.

Draft for American community

It is good to be back in Peru. Wonderful memories of  
1977 trip. <sup>end of 1st wk</sup> Old friends. New friends. (New London story?)

It is an honor for me, <sup>to come back to celebrate the reestablishment of a constitutional democracy</sup> to head the delegation of distinguished Americans who are here to honor Peru's new democratic government. <sup>I know it has been an exciting time to be here.</sup> (introduce if they are there). This is truly an historic event.

When I was here a few years ago, we spoke about the excellent relations between our country and Peru--and about our mutual aspirations for this hemisphere. The ceremonies we are celebrating at this time further attest to these goals.

<sup>I want to talk to you - families, Peruvians who work in our Embassy.</sup> Since I have been First Lady, I have had the rare <sup>& I've seen</sup> opportunity to visit many countries and to talk to many

Americans overseas. ~~Yours is a story that needs to be told.~~

~~You come from all parts of America, and you form, as a community here in Lima, a microcosm of our nation.~~

It is through you that most Peruvians obtain their most lasting impressions of America. <sup>you always make us very proud</sup> (You are a great family, spread out across the world) <sup>& I'm proud of the job you are</sup>

The President and I have deep respect for those of you in difficult foreign service roles. Many of you are here at some sacrifice. It is not easy to raise a family--to be

~~so far away from home. [And I sometimes worry that you do not~~  
<sup>something " " children -</sup> know how much you are appreciated.]

<sup>& we are aware of dangers in many parts of the world too -</sup>  
I know you are concerned about & think of hostages in Iran. Richard Queen - <sup>NOT tried to brainwash</sup> - Shah - <sup>" touched him</sup>

other members of American Community

never leaves mind of Peruvians

Each of you in the American community--in your Government jobs--in your businesses--in your churches--in your social contacts--reflect a picture of America that sets the tone for our international relations. You convey for all to see our national pride in our own democratic system--our patriotism--our desire for friendship and understanding with others in different cultures.

And I want to say a special word of thanks to the Peruvian nationals who work in our Embassy, too. You provide an important link for us to your local community.

(say something in Spanish about counting on them for their *insights* ~~judgments?~~)

I do have an important message for you from the President. He has asked me to tell you that he is keenly aware of the new dangers in diplomacy *in many areas* ~~that threaten us~~ in our complex and rapidly changing world. We know that is on your minds. It is on ours, too. We never forget. The hostage situation in Iran has brought us all closer to you--in a very real way--on a daily basis. And I want you to know that the secure release of those Americans in Iran never leaves the mind of the President.

We care about you. We commend you for your work. We thank you for being outstanding ambassadors of good will every day you are here.

PAGE 03 -- MRS. CARTER

JUST NEVER BEEN A FIRST LADY WITH ANY MORE IMPACT THAN ROSALYN."

THE PRESIDENT HAS AMPLY DEMONSTRATED HIS TRUST IN HIS WIFE'S POLITICAL ACUMEN, SENDING HER ON FACT-FINDING TRIPS TO LATIN AMERICA AND ASIA; TO ADDRESS THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION IN GENEVA; AND TO TESTIFY BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS IN THE MENTAL HEALTH FIELD. THE LATTER IS ONE OF HER FAVORITE PROJECTS, ALONG WITH BUILDING SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY SELF-HELP PROGRAMS AND PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE INTERCHANGES WITH OTHER NATIONS.

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CARES WHAT I THINK," MRS. CARTER SAID IN A RECENT SPEECH. "I FIND MYSELF IN THE EYE OF HISTORY, AND I KNOW IT."

STRAUSS, WHO IS NOW CARTER'S CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN AFTER HAVING SERVED THE PRESIDENT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, SPECIAL MIDEAST REPRESENTATIVE, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS AND ANTI-INFLATION ADVISER, SAYS CARTER HAS DEVELOPED A DEEP RESPECT FOR THE FIRST LADY'S POLITICAL INSTINCTS. "HER JUDGMENT IS SUPERB."

PAGE 04 -- MRS. CARTER

HE SAYS.

IT WAS NOT ALWAYS SO. WHILE HER HUSBAND SOUGHT AND GAINED A GEORGIA STATE SENATE SEAT, MRS. CARTER SHUNNED THE LITIGATION. WHEN HE BECAME GOVERNOR, SHE WAS A GRACIOUS AND CHARMING HOSTESS WHO NEVERTHELESS TURNED DOWN SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS. PUBLIC SPEAKING, SHE TOLD HER HUSBAND, MADE HER FEEL "JUST MISERABLE."

BUT WHEN CARTER DECIDED TO MAKE THE RUN FOR THE 1976 DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION, EVERYONE IN THE FAMILY PITCHED IN TO HELP. CARTER TAUGHT HIS WIFE HOW TO BUILD A SPEECH FROM A DOZEN KEY PHRASES WRITTEN ON SMALL CARDS. SHE ACKNOWLEDGES GETTING A "LITTLE NERVOUS" WHEN CALLED ON TO SPEAK BUT ADDS, "I DON'T GET FRANTIC OR ANYTHING LIKE THAT."

THE CARTERS MAKE A POINT OF SETTING ASIDE ONE LUNCHEON PERIOD EACH WEEK FOR A DISCUSSION OF MR. CARTER'S ACTIVITIES. THE CONVERSATION MAY RANGE FROM A CONSIDERATION OF THE FINE POINTS OF SOME PENDING LEGISLATION, TO A REVIEW OF POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS, TO A DISCUSSION ON INTERNATIONAL



## Central America

In one year, violence increased. Since Sandanistas -  
Honduras a good example of peaceful change.  
El Salvador big crisis area: Coup last Oct.;  
group of moderates; (<sup>has been</sup> 14 family-owned - archive - explosive)  
govt. fell - but moderates still involved & are  
reforming - agrarian & banking reform. Their  
strategies a) violence to be disciplined - halt it;  
(extreme left) b) extreme left hurt by reforms - trying to make it  
impossible to implement, thru murder, destroy economic  
base, violence c) <sup>building up</sup> international support for junta.  
needs legitimacy  
- 5 member junta - 3 civilians - 2 military -

Guatemala - Nicaragua - Jamaica - Caribbean

Cuban refugees

116,000 in last few months -

Bolivian Democracy may be issue at times.

Jamaica - neutral - call for elections -

Central Amer - lack of violence - move to democ.

R. Reagan

Panama Canal -

Communism + military -

under Repats, close relationship with harsh military;

also distant relationships - spread of dictatorship -

PAGE 05 -- MRS. CARTER

EVENTS. SHE MAY SPEAK OF PLANNING STATE DINNERS OR WHITE HOUSE RECEPTIONS LIKE THE ONES USED TO HELP GAIN APPROVAL OF THE PANAMA CANAL TREATIES.

IN ADDITION TO THOSE PREOCCUPATIONS, MRS. CARTER ATTEMPTS TO PROVIDE A MEDICUM OF PRIVACY FOR HER HUSBAND AND HER DAUGHTER, AMY, 12. THE CARTERS ALSO HAVE THREE SONS, JACK, 32, CHIP, 30, AND JEFF, 27.

MRS. CARTER, 52, WAS BORN IN PLAINS, GEORGIA, THE OLDEST CHILD OF WILLIAM AND ALTHEA SMITH. WHEN SHE WAS 13, HER FATHER DIED, AND ROSALYNN TOOK ON AFTER-SCHOOL JOBS TO SUPPLEMENT THE FAMILY'S INCOME. SHE GRADUATED AS VALEDICTORIAN OF HER HIGH SCHOOL CLASS AND ATTENDED GEORGIA SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE. SHE MARRIED CARTER, THEN A RECENT GRADUATE OF THE U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

WHEN CARTER LEFT THE NAVY ON THE DEATH OF HIS FATHER, ROSALYNN TOOK OVER THE BOOKKEEPING FOR THE CARTER PEANUT-WAREHOUSE BUSINESS, HELPING CARTER BUILD IT INTO A THRIVING ENTERPRISE.

MRS. CARTER LOVES TO FISH, AS DOES HER HUSBAND, AND SHE

PAGE 06 -- MRS. CARTER

ENJOYS CLASSICAL MUSIC -- MAHLER IS A SPECIAL FAVORITE. SHE ALSO ENJOYS TENNIS, SWIMMING AND JOGGING.

AFTER A 1977 TRIP TO MEXICO, MRS. CARTER STUDIED SPANISH AND IS SAID TO BE PROFICIENT IN THAT LANGUAGE. SHE AND DAUGHTER AMY ALSO STUDY VIOLIN.

MRS. CARTER SAYS SHE THINKS OF HERSELF AS AN INDEPENDENT, MODERN WOMAN, AND MAINTAINS THAT SHE AND THE PRESIDENT FREQUENTLY DISAGREE AND ARGUE. BUT SHE ADDS, "I HAVE LEARNED THAT TO BE EFFECTIVE WITH JIMMY, I DON'T GO OUT AND BROADCAST OUR DIFFERENCES IF I'M EVER GOING TO GET HIM TO FEEL THE WAY I DO...HE ALWAYS LISTENS TO ME, THOUGH HE DOESN'T ALWAYS REACT THE WAY I WANT HIM TO."

ITEM

U.S. PRESS

|                                         |                       |                          |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Charles Krause                          | Washington Post       | Hotel Bolívar, rm. 559   |
| Judith A. Valente                       | Washington Post       |                          |
| Joe Newman                              | Los Angeles Times     | Hotel Plaza, rm. 306     |
| Beryl Berney                            | NBC (free lance)      | Hotel Plaza, rm. 906     |
| Ken Artis                               | Saturday Evening Post |                          |
| Frank Manitzas                          | ABC                   | Hotel Sheraton, rm. 946  |
| Joseph A. Dalisera                      | ABC                   | Hotel Sheraton, rm. 934  |
| Stephen Stanford                        | ABC                   | Hotel Sheraton, rm. 955  |
| Paul Scoskie                            | ABC                   | Hotel Sheraton, rm. 931  |
| David Garcia                            | ABC                   | Hotel Sheraton, rm. 933  |
| Carolyn Garcia                          | ABC                   | Hotel Sheraton, rm. 933  |
| Robert Kahn                             | CBS                   | Hotel Crillón, rm. 557   |
| Charles Gomez                           | CBS                   | Hotel Crillón, rm. 658   |
| Bernard Nudelman                        | CBS                   | Hotel Crillón, rm. 672   |
| Robert Born                             | CBS                   | Hotel Crillón, rm. 723   |
| Robert A. Bahr                          | CBS                   | Hotel Crillón, rm. 657   |
| Leopoldo Herrera                        | CBS                   | Hotel Crillón, rm. 655   |
| Judy Hurley                             | USICA                 | Hotel Sheraton, rm. 1685 |
| Gary Treadway                           | VOA                   | Hotel Sheraton, rm.      |
| Alon Reiningger                         | Contact Press Images  | Hotel Sheraton, rm. 1124 |
| UPI Photographer - Mr. William Cranford |                       | Hotel Sheraton, rm. 1686 |
| AP " - Mr. Charles Tashadi              |                       | Hotel Sheraton, rm. 1662 |
| Juan de Onis - New York Times           |                       | Hotel Bolívar, rm. 511   |

Hotel Sheraton: 32-9050  
Hotel Bolívar : 27-6400  
Hotel Crillón : 28-3290  
Hotel Plaza : 28-6270

gdc

7/24/80

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL

Dear Farah

~~will~~  
I want to add my ~~own~~ personal expression of sympathy to  
the message that Jimmy has sent to you. ~~Remembering our~~  
~~meetings together makes me feel very close to you at a~~  
~~time of your great loss.~~  
*you are  
very much in my thoughts at this*

I am sure it is a comfort to you to know that the prayers  
of your many friends ~~are~~ *+ you* with you during this very ~~very~~  
difficult period, ~~for you and your family.~~

~~My heart reaches for~~ *peace*  
~~you and your family~~ *for your strength*  
I pray that ~~peace and tranquility will be yours.~~ *in the days*  
*ahead.*

RSC

~~May~~

PRESS GUIDANCE

PAGE 3 RUEADWW 5781 UNCLAS

- Q. ARE THERE ANY PLANS FOR THE EMPRESS AND HER FAMILY TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES?
- A. -- THE CHILDREN ARE BEING EDUCATED IN THE UNITED STATES AND PRESUMABLY WILL RETURN HERE. WE KNOW OF NO PLANS OF THE EMPRESS TO TRAVEL TO THIS COUNTRY.
- Q. WILL THE SHAH'S DEATH MAKE POSSIBLE A RESOLUTION OF THE HOSTAGE CRISIS?
- A. --WE CANNOT PREDICT THE REACTIONS OF IRANIAN OFFICIALS.
- Q. ARE YOU AVOIDING COMMENT ON THE SHAH IN ORDER NOT TO COMPLICATE THE HOSTAGE PROBLEM?
- A. -- THIS IS A TIME OF GREAT PERSONAL SUFFERING FOR MEMBERS OF THE SHAH'S FAMILY. OUR ACTIONS ARE GOVERNED BY RESPECT FOR THE FEELINGS OF HIS FAMILY AT A TIME OF PERSONAL GRIEF.

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- OBVIOUSLY, THE QUESTION OF THE HOSTAGES IS ON EVERYONE'S MIND AT THIS TIME.
- HOWEVER, WE ARE NOT ALLOWING OUR ACTIONS TO BE GOVERNED BY UNPREDICTABLE ATTITUDES IN TEHRAN.
- Q. WHY DID (DID NOT) AMBASSADOR ATHERTON ATTEND THE FUNERAL?
- A. -- WE HAVE NO INFORMATION ON FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SHAH AT THIS TIME.
- Q. WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT'S REACTION TO THE SHAH'S DEATH?
- A. -- PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER HAVE CONVEYED PRIVATE MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE TO THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE FORMER SHAH OVER THEIR GREAT PERSONAL LOSS. WE EXPECT OF COURSE THAT THOSE AMERICANS WHO KNEW THE SHAH AND HIS FAMILY WILL ALSO BE SENDING CONDOLENCE MESSAGES.

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-- BEYOND NOTING THESE MESSAGES, I HAVE NO FURTHER COMMENT FOR YOU.

BT  
#5781

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FM THE WHITE HOUSE  
TO AMEMBASSY LIMA  
BT  
UNCLAS WH05781

UNCLASSIFIED

ACTION: WH

INFO AMB

PLEASE PASS IMMEDIATELY TO MARY HOYT, WITH THE FIRST LADY'S PARTY.

TAGS: PINS IR  
SUBJECT: SHAH'S DEATH

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF STATEMENT MADE BY STATE DEPARTMENT  
SPOKESMAN AN AT 8:30 A.M., JULY 27, 1980:

BEGIN TEXT

-- WE HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT THE FORMER SHAH HAS DIED IN  
CAIRO.

-- THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER HAVE SENT THEIR PERSONAL

PAGE 2 RUEADWW 5781 UNCLAS  
CONDOLENCES TO THE SHAH'S FAMILY.

-- AT THIS TIME OF GREAT PERSONAL GRIEF FOR THE MEMBERS  
OF THE SHAH'S FAMILY, THEY DESERVE SYMPATHY AND AN  
ATMOSPHERE OF TRANQUILITY.

-- AMBASSADOR ATHERTON HAS BEEN ASKED TO DELIVER THE  
CARTER'S CONDOLENCES.

-- THE SHAH WAS THE LEADER OF IRAN FOR AN EXCEPTIONALLY  
LONG PERIOD OF TIME -- 38 YEARS. HISTORY WILL RECORD THAT  
HE LED HIS COUNTRY AT A TIME WHEN PROFOUND CHANGES WERE

TAKING PLACE. HIS DEATH MARKS THE END OF AN ERA IN IRAN,  
WHICH ALL HOPE WILL BE FOLLOWED BY PEACE AND STABILITY.

END TEXT.

Do NO  
Charles  
Krause - Wash Post L/A

---

- Policy in Latin  
America

- Republican Platform <sup>orig L/A</sup>  
<sub>human rights - etc.</sub>

- Admin Policy in L/A,  
Peru being example -

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Hotel Bolivar - #559

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27-6400

SEP 09 1980

ARF-211 (9/9/80) (SPANISH COMING)

(PD-301)

ELECTION

INDEPENDENT ROSALYNN CARTER IS STRONG WHITE HOUSE INFLUENCE  
(1,000)

BY ALEXANDER M. SULLIVAN

USICA WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON -- SHE RARELY DISAGREES WITH HIM PUBLICLY. BUT WHEN HE CALLS HER A "PERFECT EXTENSION" OF HIMSELF, SHE BRIDLES.

"I DO MY OWN THINGS," MRS. ROSALYNN CARTER SAYS SOFTLY. "I HAVE THINGS THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO ME AND I DO THEM. JIMMY HAS NEVER SAID I HAVE TO DO THIS OR THAT. I DECIDE HOW I CAN BE HELPFUL."

"HELPFUL" IS A PALE WORD TO DESCRIBE MRS. CARTER'S IMPACT ON THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION. ON THE WAY TO BECOMING THE MOST INFLUENTIAL FIRST LADY SINCE ELEANOR AND FRANKLIN

PAGE 02 -- MRS. CARTER

ROOSEVELT LIVED IN THE WHITE HOUSE, MRS. CARTER HAS EARNED A REPUTATION AS A SHARP JUDGE OF CHARACTER, A PERIPATETIC AND EFFECTIVE CAMPAIGNER, AND A RELIABLE POLITICAL TROUBLESHOOTER.

DURING THE PRIMARY ELECTION SEASON EARLIER THIS YEAR, MRS. CARTER BOAR THE BRUNT OF POLITICAL TRAVELS ON BEHALF OF HER HUSBAND'S CANDIDACY, WHILE HE REMAINED IN THE WHITE HOUSE BECAUSE OF THE URGENCY OF THE IRANIAN-HOSTAGE SITUATION.

CARTER ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THE FIRST LADY, THROUGH THOSE NATIONWIDE TRIPS AND HER EARLIER EXPERIENCE IN THE 1975 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, HAS FRIENDS AND CONTACTS IN THE POLITICAL COMMUNITY THAT HE HIMSELF LACKS. EVEN IN 1976, MRS. CARTER WAS MAINTAINING A SEPARATE SCHEDULE SEPARATE FROM HER HUSBAND'S, HE RECALLS, AND NOW SHE IS FREQUENTLY THE FIRST TO WARN HIM OF AN APPROACHING POLITICAL PROBLEM IN LOS ANGELES OR CHICAGO OR SOMEWHERE ELSE IN THE COUNTRY.

"I'VE BEEN IN AND OUT OF WASHINGTON SINCE THE 1950'S," FORMER AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE ROBERT STRAUSS RECALLS. "THERE'S





**VISIT OF  
MRS. ROSALYNN CARTER  
TO THE INAUGURATION  
OF PRESIDENT  
FERNANDO BELAUNDE TERRY**

*JULY 28, 1980*