

Reagan

strong Federal commitment to an effective national transportation system. The new Federal focus on national interest programs accompanied by greater responsibility for the States will ensure fulfillment of the na-

tion's transportation needs.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
November 30, 1982.

Remarks on Departure for Latin America November 30, 1982

Today we embark on an important journey to visit our friends in the south, in Latin America. This will be an important visit not only for the United States but for others, too. As friends and neighbors of the New World, we have a vital stake in each other's economies, security, and general well-being. This is true for Central America, the Caribbean, and for the entire hemisphere.

This will be a working visit. I'll be meeting with six Presidents, and I believe we have a lot to learn from one another. We certainly have a lot to discuss: the steps we all need to take to get our domestic economies back on the path to growth, to reduce the threats to peace and security, and to promote the continued development of democracy. This will be a journey for the cause of democracy and peace.

The four countries I'm visiting have all had elections in the past year. There's a strong democratic tide running in the Americas. It's important that democratic leaders maintain a dialog with one another and that our actions foster the ideals of democracy in a climate of peace.

I've long held that one of the highest priorities of this administration would be to improve our relations with our neighbors in this extraordinary hemisphere. We are, as you know, most fortunate, for this half of the globe is the source and repository of many of mankind's noblest dreams. Our Caribbean Basin Initiative is a reflection of our commitment to sustaining those moral visions—or noble visions. And when our neighbors are in trouble, their troubles inevitably become ours.

I'm pleased that the Congress approved the aid portion of my CBI request in September. I also attach great importance to the critical foreign assistance package for fiscal year 1983, which is currently before the Congress. But we need more than just an injection of critically needed funds. We need the long-term incentives encompassed in the trade and tax provisions of the CBI legislation. In my meeting with the Republican leadership this morning, I underlined the importance that I attach to enactment, as soon as possible, of the trade and tax portions of the CBI, and they agreed.

I've spoken with Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who recently traveled to the Caribbean at our request. He saw firsthand the positive impact that the CBI would have on the economies and the societies of this area, and he, too, promised to help during the final days of this session.

Our trip is an opportunity to demonstrate firsthand our concern for our neighbors. Whether our nations be of the north or the south, we can work together as partners to pursue the dreams we share. We will strengthen the democratic bond, stimulate new growth and opportunity, and promote the sacred cause of peace. That's the purpose of the journey.

And now, I'd better quit talking and start walking, or the journey will be late. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 11:31 a.m. to reporters and members of the White House staff assembled at the South Portico of the White House.

Responses to Questions Submitted by Latin American Newspapers November 30, 1982

Global Economic Crisis

Q. The power of the democratic idea and economic progress allowed the West to win the battle for the hearts and minds of people almost everywhere and helped them resist totalitarian ideologies. But isn't there an implicit threat to those gains in the present economic crisis and, therefore, to the strategic interests of the United States, even in the hemisphere?

The President. There is no question that today's global economic crisis is a severe challenge to democracies everywhere. During an economic downturn, competition among labor, business, and government becomes more intense, and the relationships can become strained. This, in part, is the reason why I proposed last February, in cooperation with other donor nations in the hemisphere, an ambitious program to increase aid and stimulate trade and investment in the Caribbean Basin. It is also why the U.S. has worked closely with the international community to assist countries which are facing more serious financial difficulties during the current worldwide recession.

The situation in El Salvador is a good example of the tension and instability that can develop. There, leftist guerrilla forces have undermined the economic infrastructure in order to spread dissatisfaction and opposition to the democratically elected government. El Salvador also shows, however, that even in a profoundly divided society, democratic institutions can rise above economic or political crisis to meet the challenge with a national consensus.

Other nations in Central America and South America are finding that the consensus building inherent in a democracy offers a firm foundation for responding to economic and other crises. So although economic difficulties test our democratic ideals, I believe that recent events, such as the elections in Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Colombia, Honduras, and Mexico, show that our democracies will emerge not only secure but stronger. That Brazil has just

conducted a landmark election during a period of severe economic problems is a clear indication that democracy can not only be maintained but advanced, even during times of economic difficulty.

U.S. Development Assistance

Q. The United States is trying to reduce its contributions to the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, while refusing to increase the lending resources of the International Monetary Fund in the proportion desired by developing nations. In light of these initiatives, what expectations can Third World countries have in relation to U.S. participation in the North-South dialog?

The President. Your initial statement is inaccurate. We support an adequate increase in IMF quotas and a substantial replenishment of the Inter-American Development Bank. Moreover, I am committed to working with leaders of Third World countries to address their real development problems in a pragmatic, concrete manner.

The world community's most important contribution to growth in developing countries is through trade. Last year, the United States alone provided more than \$68 billion to the non-OPEC developing world in payment for goods imported from developing countries. That is twice as much as LDC's received in official development assistance from all sources.

We are committed to fostering an international trade system which will continue to provide a powerful engine of growth. For example, in last week's GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) meeting in Geneva, we proposed a round of North-South trade talks that would help increase trade between developed and developing countries.

We recognize, however, that concessional assistance also plays an important role in development, particularly for least developed countries. In a period when concessional financing is scarce, those limited resources should be concentrated on the

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Caribbean Basin Initiative

Q. What concrete results can we now see from the CBI? What are the possibilities that the Congress will not support the initiative fully? If the access to the North American market contemplated as part of the as yet unapproved CBI is not approved soon, would your government be disposed to establish some kind of bilateral arrangement with the Caribbean Basin countries?

The President. The Caribbean Basin Initiative is an integrated program of emergency financial aid, trade preferences, and investment incentives. It will help revitalize the economies of the Caribbean Basin by stimulating greater investment, production, and exports in the region. That will create jobs and give people tangible hopes for a better economic future within stable democratic institutions. As you know, the U.S. Congress in September approved the emergency aid portion of the initiative, and those funds are now being disbursed. The trade and investment portions of the initiative will be considered by the Congress in the next few days. We have been working closely with the leadership in both Houses to see that the full legislative program of the CBI is completed before Christmas.

We will continue to seek a multilateral and regional approach, rather than isolated bilateral arrangements. I strongly believe that the cooperation of other countries—both as donors and as participants in the program—strengthens and increases the effectiveness of any individual country's efforts.

Inter-American Relations

Q. The Falklands/Malvinas Islands conflict damaged relations between the U.S. and Latin America. How can hemispheric unity be achieved, and how will your trip better inter-American relations?

The President. We in the New World are very important to each other. Our mutual dependence—our interdependence—shows up in almost every statistic concerning hemispheric trade, capital flows, communications, and other forms of human interaction.

Much of the world's growth potential is here in our hemisphere. I know public attention is focused on alleviating the global recession; that is only natural. But we must focus on how to create the conditions for renewed, long-term growth.

Perhaps the most encouraging trend at work in the hemisphere is the movement toward democracy. We firmly support this trend, and through my trip, I hope to make that support clear and widely known.

We must recognize that the inter-American system has served us well. True, it was unable to prevent the tragic outbreak of war earlier this year. But let's not forget that thanks in large measure to the inter-American system, Latin America devotes less than 1.4 percent of its gross national product to military expenditures. What is called for now is not new institutions but a renewed commitment to making the system's emphasis on the rule of law and the peaceful resolution of disputes work better. That calls for political will. The United States is firmly committed to do its part in this endeavor. My visit to your countries will emphasize that commitment.

Latin American Democracies

Q. In recent years, several democracies have been restored in Latin America: Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Honduras. What importance does your government give to these democracies in contrast to military regimes in the hemisphere? What impact do you believe your administration's human rights policy had on these developments?

The President. The United States places great importance on the development of stable democratic institutions in our hemisphere. In addition to the special bond which the shared value of democracy brings to our relationship with another nation, there are certain practical elements in democratic systems which also deepen and strengthen our ties. Democracies tend to be more stable because they represent a broader spectrum of national opinion. Democracies tend to be more peace-loving because they must consult with their citizens regarding major foreign policy questions. Democracies tend to have more policy con-

tinuity because of their broad-based support. And lastly, when we deal with a democratic government, we know it speaks for its sovereign people as a whole, not just for an isolated sector.

I believe that U.S. promotion of human rights and support for democracy in the Western Hemisphere reinforce each other. History shows us that the most effective guarantee of human rights lies in the creation and strengthening of open democratic institutions of government.

But we in the United States can only influence, we cannot determine. I believe that the growth of democracy we have seen in recent years shows the power of the democratic idea—from the unity and stability it brings to a nation, to the dignity and legitimacy it bestows on a government.

Cuba

Q. It is evident that Cuba threatens both Central America and the Caribbean. Have you thought of an effective way to eliminate the root of this Cuban subversion?

The President. You are quite right that Cuba, by its support for armed violence and subversion against its neighbors, is indeed a threat to the peace of the Americas. But more importantly, with its economy in a shambles, with tens of thousands of mercenaries in Africa, and with its extreme dependence on Soviet largesse, merely to hold its head above water, Cuba has become more and more a Soviet satellite and a willing conduit for advancing aggressive communism. Were it not for the Soviet Union, which gives massive aid in the form of arms and money—\$3 to \$4 billion this year alone—Cuba could not afford to do what it is doing.

Our response has been threefold. First and foremost, we are working with the other States of the region to help the actual and potential victims of Soviet-abetted, Cuban-inspired attacks in the region. This includes as its most important element help to strengthen their economies through bilateral and multilateral programs, including the Caribbean Basin Initiative, which is key to the success of this joint effort. Where necessary, we also provide security assistance. Second, we hold the Soviet Union ultimately responsible for much of its client's

behavior. And third, we maintain and have strengthened economic measures designed to increase greatly the costs to Cuba and its Soviet paymasters of their interventions in other countries.

Arms Reduction and Deterrence

Q. In the past, the United States permitted the Soviet Union to achieve strategic parity. You now appear to believe that only an American threat to regain superiority will cause the Kremlin to accept your plan to mutually reduce nuclear arms. However, this position has not produced results at the negotiating table. In fact, it appears to be exacerbating the arms race, with the resulting waste by the superpowers of resources that would be better utilized in the fight for development. In light of the change of guard in the Kremlin, isn't this the moment to revitalize détente and abandon the rhetoric of confrontation?

The President. The United States is not seeking strategic superiority. I am convinced that the preservation of peace requires that we follow two parallel paths—deterrence and seeking significant arms reductions to equal and verifiable levels. These are the only paths that offer any real hope for enduring peace. I want to stress that the present disparity in forces brought about by the massive Soviet buildup of the 1970's has been very detrimental to international peace and stability.

I believe our strategy for peace will succeed. Although the United States has always led the effort for arms limitations and reductions, never before have we proposed such a comprehensive program of nuclear arms control. What we are saying to the Soviet Union is this: We will modernize our military in order to keep the balance for peace, but wouldn't it be better if we both simply reduced our arsenals to a much lower level?

We have stressed from the outset that we want a constructive relationship with the Soviet Union, based on mutual restraint, responsibility, and reciprocity. Unfortunately, Soviet-backed aggression in recent years—such as Afghanistan, Poland, and Kampuchea—has violated these principles. But we remain ready to respond positively to con-

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Brazilian Economy

Q. Brazil is experiencing the gravest economic and financial crisis of the last 20 years. Naturally, Brazil looks to the United States, the richest nation in the world, for support. What types of specific assistance can your administration provide Brazil directly, in the terms of credit and loans, and indirectly, in its attempts to restore the confidence of private banks in the country and to increase the resources of multilateral lending institutions?

The President. The United States continues to be a strong supporter and the largest contributor to the World Bank (IBRD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). We believe these institutions have key roles to fill in today's world and provide important resources, both financial and technical. While we believe IMF resources are sufficient to handle current problems, we are working with other members of the IMF to ensure that adequate resources will also be available in the future. We hope that agreement on a new quota increase will come soon and that our suggestion for a special borrowing facility to meet possible extraordinary demands will be accepted.

Brazil can be proud of its well-established reputation for meeting its obligations in a responsible manner and for facing problems with skill, energy, and pragmatism. We have every reason to believe Brazil will continue to take whatever measures it finds necessary to deal with its problems, including any economic adjustments that may be needed to assure sound growth and development. This, in turn, gives lenders confidence in Brazil's creditworthiness—confidence that I share. We believe Brazil will have adequate access to private international financial markets.

U.S.-Brazilian Relations

Q. Brazil condemns foreign interference in Central America, sympathizes with Nicaragua (Brazil has given Nicaragua some economic assistance), condemned Zionism as a form of racism in the United Nations, and was the first country to officially recognize Angola in spite of the Soviet and

Cuban roles in Angola's independence. Given the self-proclaimed Western inclinations of Brazil, do the fruits of its foreign policy of "non-automatic alliances" surprise you? Is there a risk that Brazil's foreign policy will place both nations on a collision course? During your visit to Brazil will you call for a new alinement between Brazil and the U.S.?

The President. Your question suggests that the foreign policies of Brazil and the United States are in direct conflict. I do not accept that suggestion. In our discussions last May, President Figueiredo and I found that there are many more points of convergence in our foreign policies than there are points of divergence. That is not surprising, since both countries are based on a similar value system and have similar origins and histories and are dedicated to peace, prosperity, freedom, and justice. As for the points of divergence, well, we live in a large and complex world with many difficult problems and situations, and it would be totally unrealistic to expect any two free and independent nations to hold identical views on all of them. You only find that automatic identity of viewpoint within the Soviet bloc, and I certainly would not like to see that replicated anyplace in the world.

In answer to the second part of your question, no, I do not intend to propose a new alinement between Brazil and the United States. I am interested in strengthening the bilateral relationship, in reviewing areas where there have been problems, and in exploring new possibilities for bilateral cooperation. This is important to me, and I think it is important to President Figueiredo—not in the context of a new alinement, but as reaffirmation of the longstanding friendship between Brazil and the United States and our common commitment to the peace and progress of the hemisphere and the world.

Effects of U.S. Economic Policies

Q. President João Baptista Figueiredo stated during a recent speech at the United Nations that "The economic policies of the great powers are destroying wealth without replacing it." The American Government, in particular, has been accused of adopting

economically repressive policies, ignoring the pernicious effects on the rest of the world. The U.S., according to critics, is exporting recession and unemployment today in the same way that it exported inflation in the past. Was your government somewhat insensitive regarding the negative repercussions of U.S. economic policies abroad?

The President. I know that slow economic growth in the U.S. is having serious impacts on other economies, and I wish we could have avoided this painful transition period for all of us. The continuation of past U.S. economic policies and the continued lack of control over U.S. inflation would have led to disaster not only for the U.S. but for the whole world economy. We are seeing the beginnings of recovery in the U.S.—inflation has fallen dramatically, interest rates also are dropping fast, and there are encouraging signs of investor confidence, for example, in the stock market and in construction. What we are aiming for now is a revival of steady economic growth with price stability. I want to lay the foundations for a long period of U.S. growth not subject to exaggerated ups and downs which have caused so much pain around the world in the past. I think we are on the right road and that the U.S. economy will once again provide a significant stimulus to production and employment around the world.

U.S.-Latin American Relations

Q. President Betancur has said that the United States is treating Latin America as "America's backyard." How do you respond to that?

The President. While there may have been some basis in the past for the concern that the United States did not focus sufficiently on its relations with the hemisphere, I think it is clear that my administration has devoted considerable attention to our hemispheric relations, as evidenced in the Caribbean Basin Initiative, which we and Colombia support, and my current trip, which underlines the importance of our hemispheric neighbors for the United States.

Drug Trafficking and Abuse

Q. Beyond doubt, one of the most important problems between Colombia and the U.S. is drug trafficking, and certainly there

have been some important advances such as the recent "Operation Swordfish." Nevertheless, for those who are in the know, drug trafficking is produced not only by the sellers but also by the buyers, which in this case are the U.S. citizens themselves. What policies have been instituted to fight against the immense consumption of drugs in your country?

The President. On October 5, I endorsed our new Federal strategy which is designed to mobilize all our forces to stop the flow of illegal drugs into the United States and to prevent drug abuse, especially among our youth. This is a bold, confident plan, which simultaneously attacks organized criminal trafficking in drugs and international production and exporting of illicit narcotics and seeks to reduce demand for drugs.

I have charged two Cabinet-level councils with responsibility for domestic enforcement and international narcotics control and for overseeing health-related drug programs. The South Florida Task Force on Crime made significant inroads on narcotics trafficking, and we have announced plans to create similar task forces in other regions. My staff and interagency teams are coordinating a nationwide prevention effort—with a strong assist from my wife, Nancy—that involves government, health institutions, business, educational institutions, the media, other private sector interests, and importantly, parents and parent groups.

I have described drug abuse as one of the gravest problems facing us internally. We must undertake vigorous policies and programs at home and overseas where the major drugs are produced. In that context, I am pleased to be able to say that we have been cooperating very actively with the Government of Colombia. For several years we have been engaged in cooperative efforts to help improve the enforcement and interdiction efforts within Colombia against cocaine, marijuana, and other drugs. We have seen some good results. We hope in the future that we can work together to expand this cooperation on supply control. Such cooperation, together with progress on the demand side against drug abuse in the U.S., is the only way to effect a permanent

improvement in the situation. My administration has committed more than \$900 million per year to this effort, the majority of those funds being spent on reducing drug abuse within the United States.

Colombia and the Nonaligned Movement

Q. What is the Reagan administration's reaction to President Betancur's intention to join the nonaligned movement?

The President. Colombia is a sovereign nation with whom we have excellent relations, and it would not be appropriate for me to express an opinion about its relations with others.

Costa Rican Democracy

Q. Many Costa Ricans believe that the present economic and security crises in Costa Rica and the area endanger our democratic system. What is your administration prepared to do to avoid the destruction of Costa Rican democracy?

The President. There are few countries in the region which have a better understanding of the economic and security challenges facing Central America and the Caribbean today than your own. In his speech to the free elections conference in Washington, D.C., President Monge said that in your February 7 elections, the Costa Rican people confirmed their faith in democracy as the means of resolving your country's economic problems. I share that faith in the democratic process, and agree that economic health is key to a secure future for the entire Caribbean Basin.

While congressional approval of the \$350 million supplemental appropriations addresses some of the more immediate concerns, I think we must be equally concerned about the medium- and long-term issues addressed by the trade and investment portions of my own government's Caribbean Basin Initiative. This is a major policy priority for my administration, and we are actively working with Congress to enact those remaining parts of the CBI legislation in the congressional session now underway in Washington.

President Monge's leadership in the recent San Jose conference represented both a growing consensus among the democratic countries of the region as to the con-

ditions necessary for peace, and a commitment among us all to find the means for reducing those tensions. During the past year we have seen free elections and orderly changes of government in Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, and Colombia—all signatories of the San Jose final act. The challenges are real, but so is our commitment to succeed.

President's Meetings With Latin American Leaders

Q. In less than 6 months, President Monge has met with you twice in Washington. Now you will meet with him in San Jose. This level of contact is higher than usual in traditional relations between Costa Rica, and the majority of Latin American countries, and the United States. What is the reason for these close contacts?

The President. We cannot afford to forget that only a few years ago, Costa Rica, long an historic model for democratic government in the hemisphere, was also virtually alone. In just the last year, six of the countries that participated in the recent San Jose conference conducted free elections and witnessed an orderly change of government. Democratic government has taken the initiative in addressing the economic, social, and political challenges facing the region. This will be my third meeting with President Monge, and it reflects both the common values which we bring to the issues and a recognition that the democratic process itself offers a better alternative than the historic and simplistic choices of the extremes of a violent right or a violent left.

U.S. Assistance to Honduras

Q. We know that the North American Congress has passed strict legislation with regard to sending United States troops outside the country; however, the President has the power to send troops for 30 days. In the event of Nicaraguan aggression against Honduras, could our country depend on the concrete assistance of the United States?

The President. The obstacles to peace in Central America stand clearly exposed, as the countries of the region grapple with severe economic challenges, demands for social justice and reform, strains on public

services, and violence frequently born out of extremist solutions. Your own country has been in the forefront in having proposed constructive solutions to resolve these tensions.

Economically, we have collaborated on both the immediate and longer term solutions, and I am optimistic that my own administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative will receive congressional action shortly to address the pressing requirements in the trade and investment areas.

Politically, the recent San Jose conference final act reflected your own country's diplomatic initiatives aimed at reducing the likelihood of further military conflict in the region. As one of the eight democratic governments which signed that final act, the United States supports the growing regional consensus on those conditions necessary for peace in the region. As you know, the level of U.S. economic and military assistance to Honduras has risen significantly over the past year in response to our shared concerns in Central America, and I think represents a clear indication of our support for your country's democratic efforts to surmount these problems.

Sugar Quotas for Honduras

Q. Our country, a friend and an ally of

the United States, has witnessed with surprise the imposition of sugar quotas. What was the reason that Honduras was given a substantially smaller quota than the quotas of countries that are openly hostile to Washington?

The President. As I have explained before, the drop in world sugar prices and the congressional reaction to this development left us no choice but to impose temporary sugar import quotas to protect our domestic producers. Quota allocation is based on an average of a country's exports to the U.S. from 1975 (the date when the previous U.S. sugar program expired) through 1981, excluding each country's high and low performance years. The Honduran allocation was determined by this nondiscriminatory formula, which we are applying across the board to all countries in accordance with our international trade obligations.

Note: The questions were submitted to the President by the Jornal do Brasil and O Estado de São Paulo, from Brazil; El Espectador, El Mundo, and El Colombiano, from Colombia; La Prensa, from Honduras; and La Nación, from Costa Rica.

Proclamation 5002—Modification of Quotas on Certain Sugars, Sirups and Molasses

November 30, 1982

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Headnote 2 of subpart A of part 10 of schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), hereinafter referred to as the "TSUS", provides, in relevant part, as follows:

"(i) . . . if the President finds that a particular rate not lower than such January 1, 1968, rate, limited by a particular quota, may be established for any articles provided for in items 155.20 or 155.30, which will give due consideration to the interests in the United States sugar market of

domestic producers and materially affected contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, he shall proclaim such particular rate and such quota limitation, . . ."

"(ii) . . . any rate and quota limitation so established shall be modified if the President finds and proclaims that such modification is required or appropriate to give effect to the above considerations; . . ."

2. Headnote 2 was added to the TSUS by Proclamation No. 3822 of December 16, 1967 (82 Stat. 1455) to carry out a provision in the Geneva (1967) Protocol of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Note 1

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of Unit A, Chapter 10, Part I of Schedule XX; 19 U.S.T., Part II, 1282). The Geneva Protocol is a trade agreement that was entered into and proclaimed pursuant to section 201(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1821(a)). Section 201(a) of the Trade Expansion Act authorizes the President to proclaim the modification or continuance of any existing duty or other import restriction or such additional import restrictions as he determines to be required or appropriate to carry out any trade agreement entered into under the authority of that Act.

3. Headnote 3 of subpart A of part 10 of schedule 1 of the TSUS was modified by Proclamation No. 4941 of May 5, 1982 (47 F.R. 19661) in order to carry out the trade agreement described in paragraph 2 of this Proclamation and the International Sugar Agreement, 1977 (T.I.A.S. 9664, 31 U.S.T. 5135).

4. I find that the additional modifications of Headnote 3 which are hereinafter proclaimed are appropriate to carry out the trade agreement described in paragraph 2 of this Proclamation and the International Sugar Agreement, 1977 (T.I.A.S. 9664, 31 U.S.T. 5135), and give due consideration to the interests in the United States sugar market of domestic producers and materially affected contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including section 201 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code; and the International Sugar Agreement, 1977, Implementation Act (7 U.S.C. 3601 *et seq.*), and in conformity with Headnote 2 of subpart A of part 10 of schedule 1 of the

TSUS, do hereby proclaim until otherwise superseded by law:

A. Headnote 3 of subpart A, part 10, schedule 1 of the TSUS is further modified by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

"(j) The Secretary may exempt the entry of articles described in items 155.20 and 155.30 from the requirements or limitations established pursuant to this headnote on the condition that such articles: (1) be used only for the production (other than by distillation) of polyhydric alcohols, except polyhydric alcohols for use as a substitute for sugar in human food consumption; or (2) be re-exported in refined form or in sugar containing products. Such articles shall be entered under licenses issued pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Secretary. In promulgating such regulations, the Secretary shall give due consideration to the interests in the U.S. sugar market of domestic producers and materially affected contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Such regulations may contain any terms, conditions, bonds, or other limitations as the Secretary determines are appropriate to ensure that articles imported under license are used only for the purposes specified in this paragraph. This paragraph shall terminate whenever paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this headnote are terminated under paragraph (f) of this headnote."

B. The provisions of this Proclamation shall be effective as of the day following the date of its signing.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 30th day of Nov. in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:35 p.m., November 30, 1982]

Remarks on Arrival in Brasilia, Brazil November 30, 1982

I am delighted to be here in Brazil, to have the opportunity to see this city which is famous the world over as an expression of

Brazil's confidence in its destiny. I look forward to strengthening my friendship with President Figueiredo, so warmly begun in

May, and to continue the discussions we began in Washington.

We're here on a working visit. In addition to Secretary of State Shultz, I have with me Treasury Secretary Regan and our Trade Representative, Ambassador Brock, and other leaders of our government. We're prepared to discuss a wide range of subjects.

I also look forward to learning firsthand about this giant country and the contrast between this city and São Paulo, which is so well known the world over as an industrial and metropolitan wonder.

Our societies are similar in that we both have a frontier tradition, an openness, and vision for greatness. The roots of our nations are also similar. We are both melting pots—nations that succeeded in giving their citizens, no matter what their origins, an opportunity to share with their initiative, hard work, and intelligence in the vision of freedom: freedom to worship and to work in dignity for a better life.

You in Brazil have great dreams, and a vast nation blessed with enormous resources in which to fulfill them. Here in Brasília we

see dramatic proof of the spirit of a people with unlimited drive, determination, and confidence in their future. We all know of the strong and steady advance of Brazil both domestically and internationally. Your elections November 15th demonstrate Brazil's confidence in itself and its stability in freedom. Similarly, the management of the Brazilian economy through times of economic difficulty around the world inspires us all that our present problems can be overcome.

And while we may have areas of disagreement, we also have a great deal in common. I'm sure our talks will be fruitful and prove beneficial to both our countries.

On behalf of the people of the United States I bring you our good wishes and friendship. And, President Figueiredo, thank you for welcoming me. I already feel at home.

Note: The President spoke at 10:42 p.m. at the ceremony at Brasilia International Airport.

Following the welcoming ceremony, the President went to the Palacio da Alvorada, where he remained overnight.

Letter to the Speaker of the House and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Reporting on the Cyprus Conflict November 30, 1982

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 95-384, I am submitting the following report on progress made during the past 60 days toward reaching a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Intercommunal negotiations resumed on November 9 following a one and one-half month recess and continue to focus on various elements of the U.N. Secretary General's evaluation document. The two parties remain committed to these U.N.-sponsored talks and to working for progress in this forum. We continue to believe that it represents the most fruitful course for negotiating progress. The parties are engaged in a genuine dialogue which has made it possi-

ble for each side to define its positions.

On October 6, Secretary Shultz and Cypriot President Kyprianou met in New York during the United Nations General Assembly and exchanged views on efforts to reach a settlement to the Cyprus problem. In addition, Mr. Christian A. Chapman, a senior Foreign Service Officer newly appointed by the Secretary of State as U.S. Special Cyprus Coordinator, traveled in early November to Cyprus where he met with President Kyprianou, Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash, the intercommunal negotiators, and U.N. Special Representative Gobbi. Mr. Chapman will coordinate our support for the efforts of the Secretary General and Ambassador Gobbi.

Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters Following Meetings With Brazilian President João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo in Brasilia

December 1, 1982

Q. Sir, can you tell us—[inaudible]—of Senator Kennedy's refusal to run in '84 will have on the race?

The President. Sam [Sam Donaldson, ABC News], I'm not going to comment on what I understand is just a rumor, and—

Q. He's making it official, sir, this afternoon.

The President. Well, if he's made it official, why, that's a problem for the Democratic Party, and they're welcome to it.

Q. What about the Lebanon situation? Are you going to give more troops to Lebanon that President Gemayel has asked for?

Q. Mr. President, are we going to give the Brazilians some help with their economic problems, sir?

The President. Let me—[inaudible].

Q. Sir, what about the Lebanon situation?

The President. Lebanon has made a request. They believe that a bigger multinational force would speed up and help them in removing the other foreign forces that are in Lebanon. This has been talked about for some time. It's not a new idea presented to us. And we will be talking to friends and allies about that and taking it up with them, because we want to do whatever we can to help get the foreign forces out of Lebanon. That's the first important step for beginning—

Q. When do you think you can get the foreign forces out?

Q. When can you get them out now, and how soon could you bring them home?

The President. We're not discussing that now. We're discussing how the multinational force can aid the Lebanese Government in getting control of its own country and getting the Syrians, the PLO, and the Israelis out of Lebanon.

Q. A few more troops, would that help? If we offered a few more troops, would that help?

The President. Well—[inaudible]—not only for ourselves. The request has simply been made for the multinational force—but

to see if there are other nations that would like to join in that force.

Q. Now, are we going to give Brazil some help with its economic problems, sir?

The President. This has got to be the last question, they tell me, because of the time element here.

We've had a very good meeting this morning. And we have—

Q. He's translating, sir.

The President. Oh, you're translating. Oh, fine.

We've had a very fine meeting on this and on a number of other subjects here, and have come to some agreements about future cooperation and all. And, yes, we look forward to working with Brazil on their economic problems as well as our own and, as I say, have a fine understanding. And it was worthwhile.

Q. Do you think that they'll be able to get enough credit, sir, so—

Q. Are we going to give them some money, sir?

The President. No, there has been a bridge loan, you might say, which is just a part of the entire economic process that is going on. And these meetings have been very successful.

Q. Are you going to help them on trade?

The President. What?

Q. Are you going to help them on trade, sir?

The President. We haven't gotten down to much of that, except that we can say this for Brazil, that in the GATT meeting just concluded, Brazil's contributions in the discussions there in GATT were most impressive and, certainly, most pleasing to us and to our own point of view there with regard to GATT. They were most helpful—[inaudible].

Q. What about the export subsidies?

Q. You're not going to do what Kennedy did, are you?

The President. We're holding up Presi-

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Q. Well, are you going to do what Kennedy did? You won't take yourself out of the race will you?

The President. What?

Q. You won't take yourself out of the '84 race, will you?

The President. You know, I don't believe that there's much of a record of me imitating Teddy Kennedy. [Laughter]

Note: The exchange began at 11:32 a.m. in

the Palacio do Planalto. Earlier, the President had met privately with President Figueiredo in the Brazilian President's office, and then they met, together with their delegations, in the President's Cabinet room.

In the afternoon, President Reagan attended a private luncheon hosted by President Figueiredo at the Brazilian President's residence, Granja do Torto. Following the luncheon, President Reagan returned to the Palacio da Alvorada and, in the early evening, hosted a reception for a group of members of the Brazilian Congress.

Toast at a Dinner Hosted by Brazilian President João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo in Brasília December 1, 1982

President Figueiredo, thank you for your cordial welcome.

There is an old saying in Brazil that says, "The United States is a very big country, but Brazil is colossal." Flying for hours in a jet aircraft gives one a sense of just how colossal Brazil is. In fact, the only thing larger than Brazil is the heart and good will of the Brazilian people. You, Mr. President, and all Brazilians have said *bem vindo*—welcome. And we do feel welcome and at home.

I'm told that 77 years ago the Baron of Rio Branco, that great Brazilian diplomat, in referring to the arrival of one of Secretary Shultz' predecessors, Elihu Root, is supposed to have said, "His eyes may not be dazzled by our small material progress, but his American philosophy will surely be pleased to note the new phenomena in the Brazilian nation: activity, energy, and hope." Well, I can assure you that my American philosophy is still very much in tune with Brazil's phenomenal activity, energy, and hope. I must also admit that my eyes are dazzled by the progress of the Brazilian nation.

Clearly, the postwar period, the time when relationships were still determined by the monumental events of the Second World War, is over. Old patterns are giving way to new relationships. Economic and po-

litical power once concentrated in the hands of a few is being spread, as it should, among many nations. This is a result not of redistribution, but the creation of vast new wealth, generated by modern technology, creative enterprise, and hard work.

President Figueiredo, you capsulized it well at the United Nations when you said, "The extraordinary release of productive forces on a worldwide scale in the postwar period wrought within a few decades the intricate patterns of a different world, a complex and unstable world, but also a diversified and promising one." Well, Mr. President, I was very much impressed by the depth of analysis and the strength of conviction of your speech at the United Nations.

Today, Mr. President, I renew my pledge to maintain with you the closest of consultation. Friendship does not mean total agreement; instead it suggests shared values, ideals, mutual respect, and trust. And this is certainly true of the Brazilian and American peoples. I know, Mr. President, it is true of you and me as individuals. Our countries, as friends, and we, as leaders of these great nations, will work together to overcome the challenges we face to our prosperity and freedom.

Recently, our economies have been hard hit by recession, something experienced in

most of the world. In the United States, as you're doing here in Brazil, we're taking the painful steps necessary to overcome the economic crisis that threatens our people.

Self-discipline is necessary; so, too, is mutual accommodation. Borrowers must move to restrict their deficits. But it is just as important that lenders not withhold new funds from countries which adopt effective stabilization plans. Lenders and borrowers must remember that each has an enormous stake in the other's success.

Similarly, the integrity of the world trading system must be preserved, so it can serve once again as the great engine of growth. Closed markets must be carefully opened. Open markets must be shielded from protectionism. Our challenge is to make our trading and financial relationships remain a source of prosperity and strength—not become a source of discord and disagreement.

Toward that end, we believe that economic relationships among the trading nations of the world must rest on three main pillars. First, a spirit of cooperation. Our economies are so clearly intertwined that our best hope for growth is to act in concert and not in isolation. Nothing is more destructive than unilateral decisions by individual countries to cut back trade or financial flows. We cannot prescribe what the private sector should do. But our aim should be government and private relations that can be relied upon. Second, a spirit of fairness. In today's climate there is a powerful temptation for countries to take action at the expense of their neighbors. We've seen in the past the damage that can do. Finally, there must be a spirit of commitment—commitment to stable economic growth shared by nations around the globe.

The debt problems facing many nations today are imposing, and we must act together to ensure that we have the tools to deal with them. The resources of the International Monetary Fund are one of the most important of these tools. To assure the adequacy of the IMF resources, the United States has proposed that in addition to an increase in the IMF quotas, there should also be a special borrowing arrangement to meet the demands that may be placed on the IMF. Where countries need assistance

as they seek IMF funding, those able to do so must act to provide bridging funds.

We also need trading rules that reflect the enormous changes in world trade that have occurred since GATT was established 35 years ago. The meeting which has just ended in Geneva was a useful step along that road, but we still have a long way to go.

Many countries will need to pass through a painful period while making necessary adjustments in the years ahead, and we must work closely together during this transition. We will work with you to help the international system evolve so as to bring a brighter economic day to all our people.

At times it's too easy to be lured into the trap of seeing only the problems, pitfalls, and vulnerabilities of the journey. This is especially true in a period of economic crisis. President Figueiredo, the United States is overcoming its crisis, and I want you and all Brazilians to know that we're confident that Brazil will surmount its current difficulties.

There's an old saying here that "Nothing stops Brazil." Well, Mr. President, nothing will stop Brazil. We're confident, because we know the character of your people. Our citizens came from the same mold. We are nations of immigrants. Our national soul was honed on the frontier, by people with the courage to leave the familiar and face the unknown. This is the heritage of your land and mine.

The people who came here wanted to better their lives and the lives of their children. The frontier of the New World didn't offer streets paved with gold. It offered opportunity and the spirit of freedom. Today, freedom-loving people around the world are tremendously encouraged by your stable transition back to democracy.

History proves that the freer a people become, the more their creative energies are unleashed. You touched on this last year when you outlined your commitment to representative government. "Democracy," you said "is none other than a system in which every individual has the chance to play a highly responsible and active role on the stage of national politics, rather than the role of a mere passive spectator."

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Last month about 50 million of your countrymen became political activists instead of spectators. Your legislative and gubernatorial elections demonstrated the vigor and vitality of the democratic ideal in this hemisphere. We salute you, President Figueiredo, for your strong leadership in opening this new frontier—or chapter, I should say, in your country's history, and we salute your fellow countrymen as well. From all accounts, your elections were much more than political contests; they were a celebration of freedom.

What we strive for is a hemisphere where the future is determined not by bullets, but by ballots—a hemisphere of countries at peace with themselves, and one another, and at peace with the world.

The peace we've known has been a precious asset for the Americas. Instead of allocating a great share of their resources on military spending, the developing countries of this hemisphere have invested in the future. And this has been no accident. From the Pan American Union to the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro and the Organization of American States, this hemisphere has been in the forefront of multilateral, international cooperation. No other region in the world can match our record.

Mr. President, I cannot forget that when last we met the hemisphere faced a crisis in the South Atlantic, and your country was a voice of moderation and reason. We both found to be unacceptable the first use of military force to resolve that dispute. Underlining our support of this principle, the United States recently joined with Brazil and other countries of the hemisphere in calling upon Great Britain and Argentina to negotiate their differences.

As your speech before the United Nations suggested, Brazil's concern for peace extends far beyond this hemisphere, especially in an age when the weapons of destruction threaten all mankind. Let me assure you tonight, and all of our friends in this hemisphere, the United States is absolutely determined to maintain peace and bring the nuclear arms race under control. Here again our hemisphere has an exemplary record through the nuclear-free zones defined by the 1967 treaty of Tlatelolco, we have already demonstrated the kind of

progress that can be achieved in this vital area of arms control.

Brazil can take great pride that it's a country with a long border touching more nations than any other in this hemisphere, and yet you remain at peace with your neighbors. This is a gift from a former generation of Brazilians, such as the Baron of Rio Branco, who, with vision, hard work, and a spirit of fairness and compromise, resolved difficult problems. Together, we should strive to pass on that same gift to future generations in our hemisphere.

But just as threatening as conventional armies or nuclear weapons are counterfeit revolutionaries who undermine legitimate governments and destroy sources of economic progress; insurgents who are, at great expense, armed by the surrogate of a faraway power; a power that espouses a philosophy alien to the Americas, whose goal is the destabilization of our governments and our economies. This is aggression, pure and simple.

When President Dwight Eisenhower visited this city in 1960, even before it was consecrated as your capital, he stressed the commitment of the United States to the charter of the Organization of American States and the Mutual Assistance Treaty of Rio de Janeiro. Today I reaffirm that commitment and that pledge. We stand firmly with the other responsible nations of the Americas in opposing those who with violence and force of arms try to undermine economic progress and political stability.

The government among the American States, of course, is as much moral as it is legal. A great Brazilian statesman, Joaquim Nabuco, understood this when, at the turn of the century, he noted: "Our alliance is . . . a completely peaceful one, which shines outside of the American orbit only to let the rest of the world know that it can be called the hemisphere of peace." Those words reflect the goal of the United States, a hemisphere of peace.

Tonight, I want to share with you a dream I have about the Americas. Joaquim Nabuco must have had a similar dream when he called for us to be the vanguard of civilization. It's a vision of two great land masses rich in opportunity and resources,

populated by people from every part of the world, every race and background, living together, trading together in peace and freedom, people who share a desire for liberty and a respect for the rights of others, a people who know that with ingenuity and enterprise no obstacle is too great, people who share a belief in those fundamental values of God, family, and justice that give meaning to our existence.

What is so remarkable is that this dream is within the grasp of this generation. We have a hemisphere composed of 600 million hardy souls. We have the resources and the know-how. Just as important, we have a wellspring of good will between us that waits to be tapped. With faith, commitment, common sense, and strength of character, we can meet the challenges to our peace and prosperity.

No one should be disheartened by the dark night of problems that surround us. There's a beautiful sunrise coming, and when it does, as Nabuco said, we can shine as an example to the rest of the world. We can and will be a hemisphere of peace, of

prosperity, and of freedom.

On a personal note, Mr. President, I was deeply moved not only by the unique gesture you made today in offering the Granjo for a delightful lunch and meeting but also the warmth and hospitality that you've shown to me and my Cabinet officers.

President Figueiredo, all of you, it has been an honor to be with you this evening. Please accept on behalf of the American people our warmest wishes of friendship, admiration, and respect.

And now, would you join me in a toast to President Figueiredo, to the people of Bolivia [Bogotá]¹—that's where I'm going—to the people of Brazil, and to the dream of democracy and peace here in the Western Hemisphere.

Note: The President spoke at 9:50 p.m. in response to a toast proposed by President Figueiredo. The dinner was held at the Palacio do Itamaraty.

Following the dinner, President Reagan returned to the Palacio da Alvorada, where he remained overnight.

Remarks at the United States Embassy in Brasilia, Brazil December 2, 1982

Thank you very much, and it's good of all of you to be here. Thank you for coming. I was afraid we might not have a good turnout. [Laughter] Someone told me that those of you fortunate enough to live in 113 normally prefer to hang around home. [Laughter]

Well, in contrast to the Secretary, as you know, this is my first visit to South America and to Brazil, and it's an exciting country. And the capital is particularly intriguing. Like many of you, I can remember when Brasilia was no more than a gleam in the eye of its designer. The world has changed. Brasilia is now a major world capital. And this Embassy is one, as you've been told, of our most important missions.

Brazil is a key political and economic force in the region and an increasingly im-

portant actor on the world political stage. The relations between our two countries are now entering a period where the need for cooperation is perhaps greater than ever before. And it's to reinforce the importance the United States attaches to Brazil that I've come here to continue the discussions that President Figueiredo and I began last May when he visited us in Washington.

Ambassador Motley tells me the Embassy staff is first rate, that you are doing an outstanding job, and that you stand ready to assist in this task of strengthening our relations with Brazil. I don't think we need any proof of that beyond the help that, as George said, you've already given us in arranging this visit. From the very beginning,

¹ White House correction.

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the cooperation that we've received from the Embassy and the Consulate-General in São Paulo has been exceptional. You have all put in a lot of time and hard work. And I want you to know that your efforts are truly appreciated.

Now, there was just one slipup. The schedule said this morning that I was to wake up at 8 o'clock. I woke up at 7—[laughter]—you know, the change of time and all.

Very few Americans realize what a unique and special group you are—the handful of Americans who represent and serve our country abroad. The tasks you face are enormous. You often live in conditions of hardship and frequently in danger; and under the most extreme conditions, such as Iran, you've proved your mettle above and beyond the call of duty. Even in less difficult circumstances, you must uproot your families, frequently, begin new lives in countries where you serve, often finding it necessary to overcome the barriers of foreign language and different customs.

Secretary Shultz has told me, of the superb job that our Brazilian colleagues on the Embassy staff do, year in and year out. I always get a kick out of the Washington columnists who regularly refer to our missions around as the "striped pants set." I wonder where they get their material? I do not see any striped pants here. [Laughter] What I do see is a group of hard-working, dedicated individuals—Americans and Brazilians—who make up a team that I'm proud to be a part of.

So, you keep up the good work. And thank you very much for all that you're doing, and God bless you.

[The President spoke at 9:22 a.m. inside the Embassy. He then went outside and spoke to members of the American community in Brazil at 9:32 a.m.]

Mr. Secretary, Mr. Ambassador, you ladies and gentlemen:

I'm very pleased, honored to have the opportunity to participate in the unveiling

of this plaque that commemorates my visit.

I think it's significant that the first plaque on the wall commemorated the 1958 visit of Secretary John Foster Dulles, who came to dedicate the grounds of this Embassy. And we're delighted to have with us Ellen Dulles Coelho, John Foster Dulles' granddaughter, who is living here in Brasília—and I know is someplace here, but I haven't been able to pick out. Would you raise your hand? There. Well, pleased to have you here.

The United States was the first country to establish an Embassy in Brasília, symbolic of the pioneer spirit that characterizes our two peoples. And the young people here from the American School of Brasília are living proof of this. I think a student body with Brazilians, Americans, and other nationalities studying and playing together is a lesson for all of us. We can cooperate and resolve our disputes in a spirit of friendship.

There's another plaque here, one commemorating the 1960 visit of President Eisenhower. He was a statesman who understood and deeply appreciated the importance of building and maintaining good relations between Brazil and the United States. And on returning from his visit to Brazil, he told the American people, "Brazil treasures as much as we do freedom, human dignity, equality and peace with justice." Well, on this visit and on this occasion, may I just say, I share his views, and I'm sure that all of us do. And this is a great example as these two great nations have found these bonds of friendship between us.

And now, I'm not going to keep you waiting any longer. I'm going to unveil the plaque.

That's better than winning an Oscar. [Laughter]

Note: Following his appearance at the Embassy, the President went to the Palácio do Planalto, where he met with President Figueiredo. He then left Brasília for a visit to São Paulo.

Remarks to Reporters on Action by the House Appropriations Committee Supporting Production of the MX Missile

December 2, 1982

The President. I just have a brief statement here regarding some news that has come to us from the Capitol.

Today's vote in favor of the peacekeeping missile system by the House Appropriations Committee is a vote for a stronger, more secure America. I applaud the judgment of the members of the committee, and I urge the full House to show similar wisdom by approving the committee position.

This program is essential to the ability of the United States to maintain a credible deterrent on land, in the air, and on the sea. Moving forward on schedule will also greatly increase the prospects for a meaningful strategic arms reduction agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Q. Well, Mr. President, you almost lost that one. Aren't you a little sorry that this goes right to the floor?

The President. No. We wanted to get it out of the committee. And we're not jumping up and down and claiming a victory, because we know it's going to be a very tough battle on the floor. I assume it'll come to a vote, probably next week sometime, and I just hope that the floor will follow the committee's recommendation.

Q. Your chief sponsor on the floor—the committee, Mr. Edwards, viewed it as a weak—because it weakens the administra-

tion's position.

The President. Well, I consider a win a win. And, frankly, it was in danger of not getting out of the committee, and it did. And I have been making a few calls, thanking some of the people who helped bring that victory—

Q. Are you going to start lobbying when you get home?

The President. What?

Q. Lobbying Members of this Congress when you get home for that vote next week?

The President. Well, I'll find out when I get home what needs to be done, and do whatever needs to be done—if I can be of help.

Q. What gives you any optimism that you can win on the floor?

The President. What's that?

Q. What gives you any optimism you can win on the floor?

The President. Well, because right is on our side. And I have to believe that if they'll think about it, they'll realize that this is absolutely essential to the process that is going forward in Geneva. It could be very destructive to our efforts at peace and disarmament if they don't do it.

Note: The President spoke at 2:48 p.m. in the Salão dos Despachos of the Palácio dos Bandeirantes in São Paulo, Brazil.

Remarks to American and Brazilian Businessmen in São Paulo, Brazil

December 2, 1982

Governor Marin, *obrigado*. Thank you very much. I've looked forward to this day. It's an honor to speak to men and women of enterprise here in São Paulo. This city was built by innovation and hard work in a spirit of confidence and hope.

I bear heartfelt wishes of friendship from

your neighbors to the north who, like you, are Americans, citizens of this New World. Like you, they yearn deeply for peace, share your love for democracy and your commitment to build a future of progress and opportunity. On their behalf, to all of you, I say *estamos com o Brasil e não mu-*

damos. We are with you, Brazil; we will not waver.

We look to Brazil with the admiration and respect that is due a great nation. One of your renowned writers, Monteiro Lobato, lived in our country in the 1920's and the 1930's. And while there he wrote a book called "America," in which he said, "The Brazilian considers his country the marvel of marvels, but with one single defect, that it is not known well abroad." Well, if he were writing today, he could still say Brazil is the marvel of marvels, but he would have to admit that your reputation has caught up with your achievements.

We hear it said, in a world wracked by political tensions, recession, poverty, energy shocks, debt, high interest rates, and inflation, that there is little hope for a new era of lasting growth and prosperity. I would never minimize the problems we face or the urgent need to deal effectively with them. I'll talk about them in a minute.

But, you know, I just have to say I've been around for quite a few years now—I keep being reminded of that. I've lived through world wars and economic depression, and what's impressed me even more than those terrible crises is mankind's unending courage to bounce back, to struggle, to find new cures and novel solutions. To all those doom-criers—and they're worldwide—we have a message: The hope of the world lives here in the New World, where tomorrow is being built today by brave pioneers like yourselves, people who believe in each other and who will never lose their faith in the future.

In that remarkable speech that President Figueiredo gave to the United Nations, he expressed his confidence in the world community's capacity for renewal. He said of Brazil, "We have made considerable efforts toward economic development, with promising results which fill with hope not only the people of Brazil but also all peoples yearning to attain standards of living compatible with human dignity and modern development."

I share his confidence. May I also share with you today a dream that I've long had: a dream of strengthening our relations with Brazil and with all our neighbors here in the Western Hemisphere.

On this shrinking planet, the drive for renewal, economic progress, and the leadership for world peace must increasingly come from the New World. Here we are blessed with great abundance: resources, technology, and most important, the spirit of freedom—a spirit that harnesses our energies to pursue a greater good.

There is, in the world today, a counterfeit revolution, a revolution of territorial conquest, a revolution of coercion and thought control, where states rule behind the barrel of a gun and erect barbed wire walls, not to keep enemies out, but to keep their own people in.

The real revolution lives in principles that took root here in the New World. The first principle says that mankind will not be ruled, in Thomas Jefferson's words, "by a favored few." The second is a pledge to every man, woman, and child: No matter what your background, no matter how low your station in life, there must be no limit on your ability to reach for the stars, to go as far as your God-given talents will take you.

Trust the people; believe every human being is capable of greatness, capable of self-government. This is the soul of our revolution, the soul of democracy and freedom. It's the New World's gift to the Old. Only when people are free to worship, create, and build, only when they're given a personal stake in deciding their destiny, and benefiting from their own risks—only then do societies become dynamic, prosperous, progressive, and free.

In terms of geography, Brazil is of the south and the United States the north. But in terms of historical ties and fundamental values, we are nations of the west and the New World. And we're among the few nations which exercise worldwide influence and responsibility.

As Americans from the north or south, whether we're leaders in government or private industry, we must work harder to break down barriers to opportunity for our people. We must marshal every possible asset for growth. We must insist on sound economic policies at home and more open trading and financial systems around the world.

The great republics of South and North America and the Caribbean have virtually unlimited potential for economic development and human fulfillment. We have a combined population of more than 600 million people. Our continents and islands boast vast reservoirs of food and raw materials. The markets of the Americas have produced high standards of living. We offer hope to oppressed and impoverished people. We're nations of immigrants. Our resources have made the New World a magnet for migration from all continents. But it has been the vision, the enterprise, the skill, and the hard work of our people that has created our wealth and well-being.

The developing countries of this hemisphere have achieved a record of soaring growth over the last generation—growth in savings, investment, work, and resources; growth from open world markets for trade and finance; growth from private initiative, risk, and reward—the cornerstones of both economic and political freedom.

When we in the States look at Brazil, we see the success of an economy that grew fourfold in 20 years, more than doubling per capita income; the promise of tomorrow in Brazil's youth—with one-half your population under 21, and becoming better educated every year; a confident response to the challenge of the eighties—diversifying your economy and exports with new markets and technologies; leadership and vision in daring projects like Itaipu, which will be the largest hydroelectric dam in the world; and a strong energy substitution drive, including the alcohol fuel program which is to power more than half your automobiles by 1985. We also see Brazil's modern pioneers exploring a frontier as challenging as the Amazon—space.

Well, today, I'd like to propose an idea to you—to have a Brazilian astronaut train with ours so that Brazil and the United States can one day participate in a shuttle launch together as partners in space.

Last night, I told President Figueiredo that the United States has confidence that Brazil will overcome its difficulties just as the United States will overcome its own. But we face serious problems. Your economy has been in recession, and so has ours. In the next decade, we must both provide

millions of jobs for our people. By taking the necessary steps now, our countries can lead the world toward a new era of growth, but this time, growth without the albatross of runaway inflation and interest rates.

Three things are essential for full world recovery and development. We must each move to correct our domestic, economic, and financial problems. We must protect the integrity of the world's trading and financial systems. And we must work together to help the international system evolve and better assure our mutual prosperity.

The first, most important contribution that any country can make is to get its own economic and financial house in order. Many countries, including our own, did not do so. Somewhere along the way, the leaders of the United States forgot how the American growth miracle was created. We substituted government spending for investment to spur productivity, a bulging bureaucracy for private innovation and job creation, transfers of wealth for the creation of wealth by rewards for risk-taking and hard work, and government subsidies and over-regulation for discipline and competition from the magic of the marketplace.

For the United States, the way back has been hard. When my administration took over, we faced record interest rates and inflation and the highest peacetime tax burden in our history. Our recovery program is designed to help us make a long overdue transition to an investment-powered, noninflationary economy that will put the United States back on the cutting edge of growth.

We have cut the growth of Federal spending by nearly two-thirds, and soon we will have reduced personal income tax rates by 25 percent—well more than that, total tax rates. We have cut the top rate of tax on interest and dividend income, introduced strong, new incentives for savings, encouraged capital formation by permitting more rapid depreciation of plant and equipment, and aggressively pursued deregulation of markets in energy, transportation, and finance.

Many of these reforms have been in place for barely a year. Much more remains to be done. You can't wipe away decades of sin

people. By taking our countries can new era of growth, about the albatross interest rates.

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with one year of penance. But confidence is returning to the United States. We believe recovery is in sight.

Inflation and interest rates have been brought down dramatically. Real wages are increasing for the first time in 3 years. Productivity is up sharply. Venture capital in small business—the best source of job creation and technological innovation—is near a record. The personal savings rate is at a 6-year high. Our equity markets have made an historic advance on record-breaking volume. And our bedrock industry, housing, has begun to rebound. We are also seeing signs of strength in auto sales.

We believe the door is now opening to a lasting, broadbased economic expansion over the next several years. As the world's largest single market, a prosperous, growing United States economy will mean increased trading opportunities for our friends in the developing world. Brazil is preparing to take advantage of these opportunities. Your country has been making the difficult reforms needed to renew expansion.

And this brings me to my second point. All of us are trying to work our way free from this tenacious recession. But we can always make a bad situation worse by damaging those powerful engines of growth—the world's trading and financial systems.

Over the last 20 years, Brazil has exported an expanding range of industrial and agricultural products, while developing its own raw material resources. Your role in the international trading system is now indispensable. Your potential is enormous.

There are some in the industrial world who view your success with apprehension. They fear being overwhelmed by your competition. They fear that one sector after another will be deindustrialized and redeployed to the developing world. Likewise, there are some in the developing world who attribute persistent poverty to industrial powers, whom they accuse of exploitation.

Well, I can't accept either argument. One need only look at the United States exports to the developing countries of this hemisphere—which have increased sixfold in a decade, the same as imports—to see that new competition brings new opportunities.

With so many out of work—in my coun-

try, yours, and others—protectionism has become an ugly specter stalking the world. One danger is protection against imports, erecting barriers to shut out the competitive goods and services of others in one's own markets. Another danger is protection of exports, using artificial supports to gain competitive advantage for one's own goods and services in the markets of others. The aim of these actions may be to protect jobs, but the practical result, as we know from historical experience, is the destruction of jobs. Protectionism induces more protectionism, and this leads only to economic contraction and, eventually, dangerous instability.

This brings me to my third point. Our crisis today is not between north and south, but between universal aspirations for growth and the longest worldwide recession in postwar history. But let us also acknowledge another fundamental fact of economic life: This recession has had a particularly painful impact on developing countries. They have suffered declining demand in world markets and falling access to financial markets. This greatly complicates our collective recovery.

So, if it's inevitable that borrowers must move to restrict their deficits, it's equally important that countries, like Brazil, that adopt effective stabilization plans be assured of continued financing. Lenders and borrowers must remember that each has an enormous stake in the other's success.

I concur with your President that we need solidarity and understanding. Last February I spoke before the Organization of American States in Washington. I pledged that our administration would seek a new relationship with the nations of the Caribbean and Central and South America. I said that we would approach our neighbors not as someone with still another plan, but as a friend, pure and simple—one who seeks their ideas and suggestions on how we could become better neighbors. And this is what we've done in Brasilia. We discussed our problems, compared notes, and sought solutions.

Let me repeat: We want to go forward with you to help the international system evolve in ways that better assure our

mutual prosperity—and we will go forward.

To handle the liquidity crisis, we have agreed that the International Monetary Fund resources should be increased. We have also proposed a special borrowing arrangement to make sure that the IMF will have adequate funds to carry out its function.

The leading developing nations should all enter the world trading system as full partners. Then they can share more fairly in the gains from trade and, at the same time, assure more fully the obligations of the trading system. All we ask is that we examine together the mutual trading gains that can be achieved through reciprocal action.

I have enormous confidence in the methods that have brought unprecedented benefits in the past. We must improve the mechanisms for the settlement of trade disputes to take economic quarrels out of the political arena and base resolution of conflicts on criteria we all respect.

We must complete unfinished business—trade in agriculture, which has resisted liberalization in the postwar years, and agreed rules on safeguards in the event of injury that provide for transparency and equity.

And we must look forward to the emerging challenges of the 1980's, such as trade in high technology products and processes—processes, then, to devise rules will ensure we do not impede the growth potential of the technological revolution.

Finally, let us remember that just as progress is impossible without peace, economic growth is a crucial pillar of peace, beckoning with brighter horizons all who dream of a better life.

To deter aggression the United States

must and will remain militarily strong. When I met with His Holiness Pope John Paul II, I gave him the pledge of the American people to do everything possible for peace and arms reduction. For the sake of the children of the world, we're working to reduce the number and destructive potential of nuclear weapons. We're working to end the deadlock between Israel and her Arab neighbors, and we're working, as you are, to preserve the peace in this hemisphere.

When Pope John Paul visited here in 1980, he said to young Brazilians, "Only love can build." Well, from the moment we arrived in this land of spectacular beauty and unbounded energy, we have been touched by the special warmth of the Brazilian people.

We've come to know the heart of Brazil. We will say goodbye knowing her heart is strong, her heart is true, her heart is good. Brazil will build. You will grow. And by your side will be the United States—your partner in the New World, a partner for progress, a partner for peace. *Estamos com o Brasil e não mudamos.*

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 4:20 p.m. in the auditorium of the Palácio dos Bandeirantes. Prior to his remarks, he met with Governor Jose Maria Marin of São Paulo.

Following his remarks, the President attended a reception for the businessmen and then left São Paulo for the return trip to Brasília. He remained overnight at the Palácio da Alvorada. On the following morning, he left Brasília and traveled to Bogotá, Colombia.

Remarks to the People of Costa Rica

December 3, 1982

I'm happy to accept President Monge's invitation to see Costa Rica. I know your country has long been a model for peace, democracy, and economic progress in the Western Hemisphere.

Last month, President Monge spoke at

the Conference of Free Elections in Washington about democracy. He made all of us who are committed to freedom very proud. "Democracy," he said, "has no universal formulas, like those of totalitarian philosophies. Its strength is that it allows free

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people to find their own solutions. As free people, we are not compelled to accept the one candidate offered to us by a small group claiming exclusive knowledge of the destiny of an entire nation. We, the voters—free citizens—make this decision."

Today the countries of Central America face enormous challenges: economic recession, social injustice, and the cynical efforts of outside powers to impose nondemocratic systems of government on them. But I'm confident we have the will and the ability to overcome these challenges.

The most promising formula for peace and security for the nations of Central America was proposed at the meeting of democratic nations in San José in early October. It offers terms for a peace that can be verified without fear of violation. It stresses the importance to peace of democratic institutions. I'm convinced, as I believe most of you are, that democracies find it easier to live in peace with each other.

In facing the economic challenges, the countries of this hemisphere have begun a cooperative effort to address the pressing needs of the Caribbean Basin. Part of the

United States contribution to this effort—\$350 million in emergency economic assistance—is already in place. I'm asking the Congress to give priority consideration to the other main features of our program—open access to our markets for the products of the Caribbean and Central America, and incentives for American investment in the region.

I believe we all have a crucial stake in this venture. Democracy, and even our independence as free nations, are vulnerable to economic recession. By cooperating together, we can offer real hope for sustained growth to our peoples.

I have met with President Monge twice. From these meetings I know we share the conviction that it's through freedom and democracy that economic progress and social justice have their best chance to work. I look forward to visiting San José and to having the opportunity for further discussions with your President.

Note: The President's remarks were taped on November 22 at the White House for later broadcast on Costa Rican television.

Statement on Departure From Brazil December 3, 1982

I leave Brazil impressed and reinvigorated. I have felt the warmth and energy of the Brazilian people and their dedication to peace and freedom.

My meetings with President Figueiredo and his ministers were successful in spirit and substance. We conducted serious discussions about the international systems of trade and finance and the difficulties both our countries face in this period of slow economic growth around the world. We discussed the importance of trade and free markets to bring lasting growth. For my part, I've gained a deeper understanding of Brazil's perspectives.

President Figueiredo and I resolved to find mutually acceptable solutions to those areas where we have differences, and to remain open to possibilities for new cooper-

ation, especially in the areas of scientific and military industry. I leave confident that Brazil, like the United States, has the skill and determination to work its way up to renewed growth and prosperity. When I arrived here I reminded President Figueiredo of the old saying, "Nothing stops Brazil," and now I know it's true.

We considered the threats to peace in the hemisphere and in the world, the dangers of a nuclear arms race, the crisis in the Middle East, and prospects in southern Africa. I confirmed our intention to maintain a strong defense as the best assurance of peace for us and our friends.

I made clear to President Figueiredo our desire to continue close consultations with him. Of course, there are issues on which we have differences. But our mutual inter-

est in cooperation is infinitely stronger. I hope that my visit has helped—in the same way that President Figueiredo's visit did—to improve an already warm relationship.

On behalf of our entire delegation, I want to thank you and all the Brazilian people

for the wonderful hospitality you showed us.

Since I hope this meeting will not be our last, let us not say *adeus*, but *ate logo*. We go with the spirit of your friendship tucked close to our hearts.

Statement on the United States Unemployment Rate December 3, 1982

The unemployment reported by the Labor Department today represents a continuing tragedy. This news makes it more important than ever that we press forward in our efforts to create a solid, sustained recovery.

We have already laid a foundation for that recovery, and we have seen many signs of progress: Inflation is down, interest rates are down, and the leading economic indicators have been up for 6 of the past 7 months. Unfortunately, unemployment has traditionally been one of the last indicators

to fall, but as the recovery comes on stream, we can expect to make progress on that front, too.

In the meantime, it is imperative that the Congress and the executive branch work closely and constructively together to hold down spending and encourage greater economic growth. I am encouraged by the progress this week on my transportation initiative, and I am hopeful that we will see similar progress in the next several days on our bill creating enterprise zones.

Toast at a Luncheon Hosted by Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas in Bogotá December 3, 1982

Reverend clergy, President Betancur, I'm happy to be in Santa Fe de Bogotá, the Athens of America. I appreciate this opportunity to reaffirm the close and longstanding ties between our peoples.

Since 1824, when a United States Representative, Richard Anderson, became the first foreign diplomat to be formally accredited here after independence, my country has followed with admiration the development of your constitutional tradition.

I thought I was having a translation here. I guess—well.

Colombia's great independence leader, General Francisco de Paula Santander, is celebrated today not so much for being the great warrior he was, but as the "Man of Laws." He declared, "If the sword gave us independence, the law will give us liberty."

Well, you, Mr. President, are a man of law and liberty.

Your first statement as President-elect of your country carried on the profound tradition of law and liberty in Colombia. "I aspire," you said, "to a happy and open democracy in which citizens who wish to be representatives must win that right in a frank contest with the broad participation of the new generations, a contest in which merit, quality of service, and proven honesty will be the best attributes for receiving popular support."

I was waiting to be interpreted, but I understand I'm not to wait.

Well, we all know that the democratic path is never easy. But it's a path toward which the peoples of this hemisphere are increasingly turning. Democracies are

ing between them during the last year, was a demonstration of their interest in continuing their consultations on world matters of importance to the two countries.

Upon ending his stay in Venezuela, President and Mrs. Carter thanked President Pérez for the cordial hospitality offered them and their official party by the Venezuelan people and government.

NOTE: The text of the joint communique was released at Caracas, Venezuela.

Brasília, Brazil

Remarks of President Carter and President Ernesto Geisel at the Welcoming Ceremony, March 29, 1978

PRESIDENT GEISEL. *Your Excellency, President of the United States of America:*

In the name of the Government and the people of Brazil, I should like to express my warmest words of welcome to Your Excellency and to Mrs. Carter, as well as to the members of your party, and wish you a happy stay in Brazil.

Your Excellency's presence in our country well reflects the stage reached by the traditional friendship that links Brazil and the United States of America. I am happy, therefore, that Your Excellency was able to carry out your plans for travel. And I must state that I understood perfectly well the decision you had to take regarding the postponement of the original date foreseen for your visit.

Your Excellency has already been to our country before taking on your heavy responsibilities, and Mrs. Carter more recently gave us the pleasure of her agreeable company when she visited us last year.

As it has happened before, Your Excellency and Mrs. Carter will be welcomed as

friends by the Brazilians. The hospitality with which we greet those who visit us cordially will be with you during all the time you are in our country. We will be extremely satisfied if the present visit may assist Your Excellency and Mrs. Carter in forming a fair opinion about the Brazilian reality.

Personally, I believe that our talks will be rewarding and that they will allow for a renewed trust in the relations between our two countries.

PRESIDENT CARTER. Thank you, Mr. President, for your kind words of welcome.

This is my second visit to your beautiful capital city of Brasília, and this time I am pleased to bring not only my own personal words of personal greeting but those of the people of my country as well. And I come to Brazil with a full realization that our two nations share the responsibilities of great world powers.

There are many things in our histories that make us understand one another, that have taught us both to treat the other with friendship and respect. We both earned our freedom from European colonial powers, and in this century our soldiers fought side by side in Europe during the World Wars to bring peace and freedom to others.

We have both expanded through our great national frontiers which have provided our most difficult challenges and our best opportunities, and we have applied the determination and the talent of our people to conquer them.

The frontier spirit truly has shaped the attitudes of Brazil and of the United States. We both built new capitals as acts of faith in our own future—you, 18 years ago here in the Sertao; our ancestors, nearly 200 years ago along the Potomac River.

We are both proud of the human diversity of our national population, and we

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value our unique cultures, which we are
determined to preserve.

I have seen the greatness of Brazil dur-
ing my visits to Manaus, to Belém, Recife,
to São Paulo, and to Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil's rise to world leadership has
earned the admiration of the people every-
where in the world, but nowhere more so
than in the United States. Yours is the
fifth largest nation and the sixth most pop-
ulous. Your national product is already
the world's eighth largest, and it is grow-
ing at one of the fastest rates in the world.

You have the vision, the energy, and
the creativity of a truly great power, and
the world must depend upon you to apply
those talents to the problems that affect
us all.

Both our nations are turning to nuclear
power as one of the answers to our energy
problem, and we both believe that peace-
ful use of atomic power is not incompati-
ble with the need to prevent nuclear pro-
liferation.

Like you, my Nation is concerned that
the system of world trade be made fairer
and more open and that all nations have
an equal chance to participate.

Today all of us are joining in the world-
wide struggle to advance the cause of
human freedom and the rule of law. This
is a struggle that will prevail only when
we are willing to recognize our own lim-
itations and to speak to each other frankly
and with understanding.

Our friendship with Brazil is an old
one. In 1824 the United States was the
first nation to recognize your independ-
ence. Our friendship can be even stronger
now as we accept as equals the responsi-
bilities the world asks of us.

Mr. President, I must not fail to men-
tion with gratitude your sharing with us
one of Brazil's greatest treasures, perhaps
the greatest athlete of all, the incompara-
ble Pêlé. He is a friend of mine, and his
courage on the playing field has been an
inspiration to the people of the United
States.

My wife, Rosalynn, visited you last year,
and her accounts of your hospitality and
your very useful discussions, Mr. Presi-
dent, made me all the more eager to visit
Brazil once more.

We both know that personal contact
between leaders can build understanding
between nations, and I believe that our
conversations will result in a reaffirmation
of the mutual respect and friendship that
has blessed our two nations for so long a
time.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The exchange began at 5:08 p.m. at
the Aéroporto Militar. President Geisel spoke
in Portuguese, and his remarks were trans-
lated by an interpreter.

Following the ceremony, President Carter
proceeded to the Palácio do Planalto for meet-
ings with President Geisel.

In the evening, the President attended a
working dinner hosted by President Geisel at
the Palácio da Alvorada.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEWS CONFERENCE OF MARCH 30, 1978

Held in Brasília, Brazil

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning, ladies
and gentlemen. I'm very delighted to be
here in Brasília to participate in a live
press conference, and I will alternate
questions between the Brazilian and the
American press.

I'll begin with Mr. Bonfim.

U.S.-BRAZILIAN RELATIONS

Q. [in Portuguese] Mr. President, at
the beginning of your administration
there was a clear tendency to isolate and
treat Brazil coldly in favor of demo-
cratically elected governments, elected by
the people.

Yesterday at the airport you stressed
the need for cooperation between Brazil

a dormant issue for too long, and now I doubt that there's a world leader who exists that doesn't constantly feel the pressure of considering the human rights questions—to analyze one's own administration, one's own country, what the rest of the world thinks about us, and how we could correct any defects and prevent allegations in the future, either true or false.

POSSIBILITY OF MIDDLE EAST VISIT

Q. Mr. President, with the new movement which is now apparent in the Middle East question, is there any possibility of a Middle East stop on your way back home?

THE PRESIDENT. No. No, I have no intention to stop in the Middle East. I'll go from here to Nigeria, from there to Liberia, and then back home.

Maybe one more question.

U.S.-BRAZILIAN RELATIONS

Q. [*in Portuguese*] The restraint of your public words until now, your specific desire to meet with the new President, all these facts amount to a virtual blessing of the Brazilian regime. Is your interest in civil rights and political dissidents fading away, or are American economic interests in this country so strong that Brazil is already a special case?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I might say that the history, the culture, common defense requirements, trade, common purpose binds the people of Brazil—all bind the people of Brazil and the people of the United States together in an unbreakable commitment, regardless of the identity of the leaders in our own country or yours. The people of Brazil and the United States are bound together. There is no lessening of our commitment to the principles that you described. The basic freedoms to democratic government, to the protection of human rights, to the prevention of nuclear proliferation—these commitments are also very deep for us.

Obviously, the overwhelming responsibility when I come to a foreign country, no matter where it is, is to meet with the leaders who are in office. But I also will be visiting the Congress this morning. I'm sure that I will be meeting the chairman of a Senate foreign relations committee who's also a candidate for President.

We've already pointed out I will be meeting with religious leaders, and I hope that in this process that I'll have a chance to get views from all elements, at least some of the major elements of the Brazilian society. But I'm not endorsing any candidates, and I think that the overwhelming sense of my visit already has been that the strength of our friendship and the mutuality of our purposes, now and in the future, far override any sharply expressed differences of opinion on even the major and very important issues of human rights, nonproliferation, trade, and so forth.

FRANK CORMIER [*Associated Press*]
Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you very much.

NOTE: President Carter's twenty-eighth news conference began at 9 a.m. in the Ballroom of the Hotel Nacional in Brasilia, Brazil. It was broadcast live via satellite on radio and television in the United States.

Several of the reporters spoke in Portuguese, and their questions were translated by an interpreter.

Brasília, Brazil

*Remarks Before the Brazilian Congress.
March 30, 1978*

Distinguished leaders of the great Government of Brazil, the Senate, the House of Deputies:

One of the greatest honors of my life is to meet with others who share with us in the United States a common back-

the overwhelming responsibility to a foreign country, and it is, is to meet with the President in office. But I also will be in Congress this morning. I'm going to be meeting the chairman of the foreign relations committee and a candidate for President.

He pointed out I will be meeting religious leaders, and I hope I'll have a chance to meet all elements, at least some elements of the Brazilian. I'm not endorsing any particular. I think that the over-riding of my visit already has the strength of our friendship and the unity of our purposes, now, far override any sharply conflicting opinions on even the very important issues of nuclear nonproliferation, trade,

and the President. [Associated Press].

Mr. Carter: Thank you very much.

Mr. Carter's twenty-eighth news conference at 9 a.m. in the Ballroom of the Hotel Brasilia in Brasilia, Brazil. It was broadcast on radio and television in the United States.

Portuguese reporters spoke in Portuguese and their questions were translated by

Brazilian Congress.

Address of the great Governor of the State, the Senate, the House

and the latest honors of my life. I am grateful to all those who share with us and who represent a common back-

ground, a common commitment to the common future.

I particularly want to thank Senator Enrico Rezende and my good and old friend, Deputado Erasmo Martins Pedro, for those inspirational words. There is no way that I can match your eloquence. There's no way that I can improve upon what you have said. And your complimentary words to me, undeserved, will be an inspiration in the years ahead.

I've been here before in this chamber, in your country. I've been impressed with the greatness of Brazil. I've seen the compatibility between your own people and ours—the origins of your country; the struggle for freedom against colonial rule; the courage, the tenacity, the dedication that was required in our country and yours to explore new frontiers, to carve out for ourselves a better life, a greater life, and a position of leadership throughout the whole world.

I recognize that in your country and in mine there is a great diversity of interest, differences among people, and a constant, unceasing, most often successful struggle to bring harmony among differences and to carve out common commitments that will add the strength of all those different people together to reach a destiny even more inspirational than the past history has already given to us.

We share a common religion among many of our people, a common hope for peace. We share a feeling that our nations are bound together with unbreakable chains. We share a realization that while friendship is strong enough to sustain transient differences of opinion, that we can exchange ideas freely and without constraint and, in the process, learn about one another and perhaps improve the attitudes of people in the United States and also in Brazil.

We are learning together in the Western Hemisphere, which still has the vigor of

newness, how we can exert our leadership throughout the rest of the world in dealing with hunger and despair, in dealing with the struggle for basic human rights.

We understand the broad definition of these two important words—the right to freedom, the right to criticize a government, the right of people to contain within themselves, collectively, the ultimate authority, the right to an education, the right to good health, a place to live, food, the right to share more equitably the riches with which God has blessed us, the right to express opinions, the right to enhance our own individuality, the right to seek collective solutions to private and public problems, the right to expose the greatness of our own nations which we love.

I'm grateful for the invitation to appear before this great Congress as one whose own political career began in a legislature. I've seen the importance of a good relationship between a Governor and a State legislature, between a President and a national Congress. And I join you in honoring the ultimate purpose of any legislative body, that of ensuring that individual people who have small voices may participate through you in the decisions that affect their lives.

Thirty-one years ago, another American President stood before the Brazilian Congress, another Congress in a different city, since your vision of Brasilia had not yet been fulfilled. I'd like to quote from the words of Harry Truman: "It is not too much to describe our relations as those of life-long friends," he said. And then he asked, "Why are the ties between Brazil and the United States so close? The distance between our countries is great. And until recent years communications were slow and difficult. It is not physical proximity that alone makes friends and neighbors; it is rather the fact

that we have common interests, common principles, and common ideals."

Those words still apply today, and they are the overriding concepts which bind our nations together permanently and on which we base our realization and our hope and our expectation for future friendship, stability, and mutual strengthening in the years to come.

In the intervening years, Brazil has come into an even fuller realization of your rightful place in the world, though it has not yet reached the limits of your enormous potential. And after all those years, we can still call on one another as friends, for that bond recalls the sacrifices that we have made together in a common struggle, with the loss of Brazilian and American lives, and it implies the right to disagree on occasion, even vigorously, without bitterness or mistrust.

As I said when I met your President yesterday, the world needs, the world expects, and the world will benefit from your creativity, your energy, and your success. Many of the problems that we share as members of a human family will never be solved unless the ablest among us devote their best to efforts to that cause. Economic development with a fairer distribution of the world's riches, a trading system that is open and equitable, cooperative solutions to our common energy problems, peaceful use of atomic power without the risk of proliferation, reducing the excessive trade in weapons, and encouraging consultations and negotiations about even the most troubling issues, advancing the cause of human liberty, democratic government, and the rule of law—these are efforts in which the United States needs your friendship, your partnership, and the world needs your help and your leadership. And I'm sure we will not be disappointed.

Since my friend has quoted the Bible, I would like to do the same. In Portuguese,

as well as English, the Bible says, "Whom much is given, much is required. Our two nations have been blessed by God, and we have a duty in return."

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Chamber of Deputies of the Brazilian Congress. In his remarks, he referred to Enio de Azevedo, majority leader of the Senate, and to Deputy Erasmo Martins Pedro.

Prior to his remarks, the President was accompanied by the Supremo Federal Tribunal, headed by Carlos Thompson Flores, president of the Supremo Federal Tribunal, and by other members of the Nobre with senior members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Following his remarks to the Chamber of Deputies, the President proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies for meetings with President

Brasília, Brazil

Joint Communiqué Issued Between President Carter and President Geisel. March 30, 1978

The President of the United States, Jimmy Carter, and Mrs. Carter, March 29–31, 1978, as part of their visits to major nations, were accompanied by President Carter were Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Assistant Secretary for National Security Affairs Jeane Kirkpatrick, Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs A. Todman, Director of the Office of the Department of State for the Department of State, and Robert Pastor.

The President of the Republic of Brazil and Mrs. Geisel received the President and Mrs. Carter at the Brazilian Government. President Geisel welcomed the visit and expressed the importance of the importan-

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emarks, the President met at
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remarks to the Congress, the
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*ue Issued Following Meeting
nt Carter and President
30, 1978*

nt of the United States and
Carter visited Brazil
1978, as part of a series of
r nations. Accompanying
er were Secretary of State
Assistant to the President
Security Affairs Dr. Zbig-
ki, Assistant Secretary of
-American Affairs Terence
Director of Policy Planning
ment of State W. Anthony
ert Pastor of the NSC Staff
ent of the Federative Re-
il and Mrs. Ernesto Geisel
President of the United
s. Carter as official guests of
Government. President
ied the visit as a clear ex-
importance of the relation-

ship and the historic ties that link the two
countries.

During the course of their stay in Bra-
silia, President and Mrs. Carter visited
His Excellency, the President of the Su-
preme Federal Tribunal, and other mem-
bers of the Tribunal. President Carter
also called on the National Congress
meeting in solemn joint session. President
and Mrs. Carter expressed their deep ap-
preciation for these opportunities to meet
with the Tribunal and the National
Congress.

The visit testifies to the desire of both
Presidents to increase their mutual under-
standing and build on the broad areas of
agreement that exist between the two
Governments. The visit also recognizes
the growing importance and complexity
of relations between the two countries
and the need to minimize the inevitable
differences in perspective that flow from
that complexity.

The conversations between the two
Presidents took place in an atmosphere of
frankness, cordiality and mutual respect.
They reviewed recent international de-
velopments on the global and regional
plane and exchanged views on the policies
and perceptions of their Governments.
Recognizing the respective responsibilities
of their two countries in the resolution of
important global issues, the two Presi-
dents stressed the common interests and
goals both countries share for the con-
struction of a just and peaceful interna-
tional order. They reaffirmed their strong
support for the principles of the Charter
of the United Nations and of the Orga-
nization of American States, and for the
principles of sovereignty, equality, and
non-intervention in the domestic affairs
of states, non-use of force in international
relations and for other principles of inter-
national law governing relations among
states. They agreed on the need to per-
severe in efforts to maintain international

peace, strengthen world security, inten-
sify cooperation among states, and settle
outstanding international issues in ac-
cordance with the peaceful means en-
visaged by the Charter of the United
Nations.

In the context of this global review, the
two Presidents noted the importance of
the United Nations and other interna-
tional and regional institutions in the
resolution of international issues and dis-
putes, and agreed that their two Govern-
ments should maintain and expand their
cooperation in support of these mecha-
nisms and their increased effectiveness.
They also agreed to expand the annual
consultations between their two Govern-
ments preceding the UN General Assem-
bly sessions, and to bring within the pur-
view of these consultations negotiations
and meetings under UN auspices such as
the Law of the Sea Conference and the
United Nations Conferences on Tech-
nology and Development and Tech-
nical Cooperation among Developing
Countries.

The Presidents exchanged views con-
cerning the situation in the Middle East
and deplored the recent violence which
occurred in that area. They agreed that
it is necessary and urgent to intensify ef-
forts to achieve a just, comprehensive and
durable peace based on UNSC Resolu-
tion 242 and 338. They stressed the im-
portance of withdrawal on all fronts pur-
suant to Resolution 242 and the resolu-
tion of all aspects of the Palestinian
question.

The two Presidents emphasized their
concern with the arms race and re-
affirmed that they strongly favor the
adoption of disarmament measures under
strict and effective international control.
Additionally, the Presidents expressed
their mutual dedication to the positive
participation of their respective coun-
tries in the UN Special Session on

Disarmament and affirmed their mutual desire that the Special Session lead to positive steps towards a reduction and eventual elimination of armaments and the alleviation of international tensions.

Drawing on their deep common heritage of respect for the Rule of Law and their determination to improve the conditions of life of their peoples, both Presidents reaffirmed and agreed that the progress of mankind will be measured in large part by advances made in guaranteeing and assuring the political, economic and social rights of all peoples.

President Carter emphasized the fundamental commitment of his country to the promotion of human rights and democratic freedoms as basic to the process of building a more just world; and stated that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the OAS Charter provide a framework for international concern in this area. In this regard President Geisel recalled that international cooperation for the affirmation of human rights, in all their aspects, is one of the noblest tasks of the United Nations. He stressed the preoccupation of the Brazilian Government with the observance of human rights and noted the essential role of economic, social and political development in attaining progress in this area.

President Carter reviewed the global scope of the non-proliferation policy of the United States, illustrated the practical implementation of this policy within the United States itself, and described the ongoing efforts of his Administration to prevent both vertical and horizontal proliferation on a worldwide basis. He emphasized that U.S. policy is designed to curb the spread of nuclear weapons, while encouraging international cooperation in the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. President Geisel noted Brazil's equal concern for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, both vertical and

horizontal. In this connection, he stressed that Brazil strongly supports international efforts towards disarmament; that Brazil's nuclear program has strictly peaceful objectives and is designed to meet her energy needs; and that Brazil favors the adoption of the IAEA's international non-discriminatory safeguards.

The two Presidents reviewed the conditions and prospects of the world economy. They discussed the critical relationship of developments in the U.S. economy to global stability and growth, and examined Brazil's rapidly expanding role within the global economic system. Both Presidents stressed that it is important that the industrialized countries as a group pursue appropriate policies to ensure the resumption of more rapid worldwide economic growth, which also requires appropriate policies in the developing countries to maintain healthy economies. They welcomed the decision of OPEC taken in Caracas in December to maintain the prevailing level of petroleum prices.

President Carter emphasized his Administration's commitment to freer trade. President Geisel stressed the importance of export growth to Brazilian development. In this connection, both Presidents emphasized their resolve to work toward a more open and fair global trading system, to fight protectionism and to cooperate in bringing the Multilateral Trade Negotiations to a successful conclusion. The two Presidents agreed that the major contributions in this field should be made by the developed countries. President Carter emphasized the determination of the United States to negotiate special and differential treatment for developing countries, where feasible and appropriate. He also noted the desirability of contributions by the developing countries toward trade liberalization. President Geisel expressed Brazil's readiness to contribute, together with other countries, to the lib-

his connection, he stressed that the United States strongly supports international disarmament; that Brazil's policy has been strictly peaceful and designed to meet her energy needs; that Brazil favors the adoption of international non-disarmament agreements.

The two Presidents reviewed the complex aspects of the world economy, discussed the critical relationships in the U.S. economy, and growth, and emphasized the rapidly expanding role of the developing economic system. Both Presidents noted that it is important that the two countries as a group adopt policies to ensure the more rapid worldwide economic growth which also requires appropriate measures in the developing countries and their economies. They welcomed the decision of OPEC taken in November to maintain the present petroleum prices.

President Carter emphasized his Administration's commitment to freer trade and stressed the importance of the relationship to Brazilian development. In this connection, both Presidents agreed to resolve to work toward a fair global trading system, free of protectionism and to cooperate in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations to reach a successful conclusion. The two Presidents agreed that the major work in this field should be made by the two countries. President Carter stressed the determination of the United States to negotiate special treatment for developing countries, to make feasible and appropriate the desirability of contributing to the development of developing countries toward economic growth. President Geisel expressed his readiness to contribute, and the United States, to the liberalization of world trade.

The two Presidents agreed on the importance of reaching an understanding on codes on export subsidies, countervailing duties, safeguards and other trade policy mechanisms. They also agreed on the need for close consultations as the Geneva negotiations approach the final stage.

The two Presidents agreed that the Fifth Session of the Brazil-US Sub-Group on Trade would take place in Brasilia in May. The principal purpose of the session will be a bilateral examination of the substantive issues existing in the current phase of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

The two Presidents strongly endorsed the key role of international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. In this connection, they reviewed the various measures taken in the past year and agreed on the importance of an increased level of funding of these institutions. The two Presidents emphasized the importance of the contributions of the developed as well as of the developing countries to these institutions, and also noted and welcomed the expanding efforts among the developing countries themselves to strengthen mutual cooperation in support of their development. They noted with satisfaction the efforts made to create a group for economic cooperation in the Caribbean.

The two Presidents agreed on the importance of stabilizing commodity prices at levels fair to producers and consumers and of the role which well-designed funding arrangements can play in relation to commodity price stabilization agreements.

Both Presidents stated that they would continue their support for the close working relationships that have been established between the economic and financial authorities of the two countries.

The two Presidents discussed their common interest in reducing dependence on imported oil and reviewed their countries' programs in energy research and development. They agreed to establish a program of cooperation that would emphasize both nations' areas of advanced expertise and ensure a two-way flow of benefits: in coal mining, processing and conversion, the production of alcohol from sugar and other agricultural products, and industrial and transportation energy conservation. This agreement will be followed by meetings of experts to design specific cooperative programs including the possibility of joint funding of such programs.

The two Presidents also noted the world agricultural situation and agreed that the United States and Brazil, as the world's leading exporters of agricultural products, can make an important contribution to easing world problems in this field. They decided to establish, under the Memorandum of Understanding of February 21, 1976, a Sub-Group on Agriculture. The Sub-Group will address problems of mutual interest and will hold its initial meeting in the near future.

The two Presidents also noted that the shared experiences which derive from private sector, professional, cultural and educational exchanges constitute a valuable base of lasting friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries. The two Presidents specifically noted the celebration last year of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Bilateral Fulbright Exchange Program which has involved university scholars of a wide variety of disciplines.

The two Presidents emphasized the shared goals of their peoples in a new era of peace and progress which will contribute to a more just economic relationship between North and South, promote increased economic security for all coun-

tries, assure a better quality of life for all peoples, provide a more equitable sharing of the benefits of growth, and encourage more rapid national development.

The two Presidents agreed on the importance of frequent consultations and close cooperation between the two Governments. They agreed that the mechanisms and procedures of consultation established under the Memorandum of Understanding of February 21, 1976, should continue to be used and instructed their Foreign Ministers accordingly. The two Presidents expressed their intention to continue in close personal communication so as to permit their direct and prompt address to matters of special interest to their two countries.

The two Presidents expressed their great personal satisfaction that their conversations, conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect, had resulted in a very useful, comprehensive and mutually beneficial exchange of views on a wide range of multilateral and bilateral issues, and a full appreciation of each other's views.

Upon ending their visit, President and Mrs. Carter thanked President and Mrs. Geisel for the cordial hospitality offered to them by the Brazilian people and government.

NOTE: The text of the joint communique was released at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following listing includes the President's daily schedule and other items of general interest as announced by the White House Press Office during the period covered by this issue. Events and

announcements printed elsewhere in the issue are not included.

March 26

The President returned to the White House after a weekend stay at Camp David, Md.

March 27

The President transmitted to the Congress the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1979.

March 28

While in Caracas, the President met at La Casona with Rómulo Betancourt, former President of Venezuela.

March 29

The President declared a major disaster for the State of Indiana as a result of severe storms and flooding, beginning about March 15, which caused extensive public and private property damage.

March 30

Following his arrival in Rio de Janeiro, the President went to the National Memorial Monument, where he placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

March 31

While in Rio de Janeiro, the President met at the summer residence of Mayor Marcos Tamoyo with Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, O.F.M., archbishop of São Paulo; Cardinal Eugenio de Araújo Sales, archbishop of Rio de Janeiro; Raymundo Faoro, president of the Brazilian Bar Association; José Mindlin, a Brazilian businessman; Julio Mesquita, publisher of the *O Estado de São Paulo*; and Marcos Vianna, president of the National Bank for Economic Development.

The President left Brazil for visits to Nigeria and Liberia.

to assist State enforcement actions, the Federal Government should have authority to move more quickly and effectively in directing the application of control measures that will swiftly correct such intolerable pollution. In accordance with the 1961 Budget Message, recommendations will be submitted to the Congress for strengthening the enforcement provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Third, the Federal Government should continue to provide modest financial assistance for the administration of control programs by States and interstate water pollution control agencies. Because such programs rest upon a solid foundation of local cooperative action, they properly merit Federal encouragement and assistance. An extended life for this program is recommended in the 1961 Budget.

Fourth, the Federal Government, through research and technical assistance, can be of material help in contributing to our knowledge of water pollution—its causes, its extent, its impact and methods for its control. Increased Federal effort in this respect is also provided for in the 1961 Budget.

These measures will provide Federal authority that accords with the proper Federal, State, and local roles in water pollution abatement. I urge their early consideration by the Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The veto message was released in Washington.

45 ¶ Remarks at the Civic Reception for President Eisenhower in Brasilia.

February 23, 1960

Mr. President, Dr. Pinheiro, citizens of Brasilia:

I am most grateful for the cordial welcome you have extended to me. I am glad that my return to this hospitable land has taken place in this magnificent new city, a living testimony to your own tireless efforts, Mr. President, and a symbol of Brazilian progress. It is an inspiration to get this new glimpse of the vision and energy which characterize modern Brazil and its leadership.

Brasilia has captured the imagination of my fellow countrymen who have visited here and, who, on their return home, have been lavish in their praise of the wonders they have seen.

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For several reasons, Brasilia fascinates citizens of the United States. In the first place, your decision to carve a beautiful city out of the wilderness reminds us of our own decision many years ago to move the capital of our fledgling nation from Philadelphia to the District of Columbia.

In the second place, this pioneering venture recalls to our minds the rolling advance of our own frontier—the winning of the American West—a process which was barely accomplished when I was a youngster. Indeed, having now witnessed the speed with which Brasilia is being completed, I understand why Brazil itself is sometimes described as a “country in a hurry.” Brasilia is an epic worthy of this nation’s vast possibilities and aspirations.

And thirdly, one senses here a “boom” spirit not unlike that which pervaded frontier western communities in the United States such as my boyhood town of Abilene, Kansas.

It has been said, somewhat facetiously, that Brazil and the United States—both influenced by the stern demands of the frontier—ought to get along well together because each has so many of the other’s faults. At least we are both willing to confess that we do have faults. And of course we get along well because we have many of the same virtues—we are, indeed, much alike. Our vast expanses of land have many similarities in physiography and resources. Our constitutional systems and forms of government are similar. The people of both our countries have various national origins, gaining strength from diversity. Both countries are forever committed to democracy, human dignity, and freedom with justice.

Our common heritage will be emphasized for us when you inaugurate your new capital next April 21—Tiradentes Day. It was in 1787, when Thomas Jefferson, then our Minister in France, gave sympathetic counsel to José Joaquim da Maia, emissary of Tiradentes and his little band of Inconfidentes. Those Brazilian patriots—to recall the observation of Joaquim Nabuco—had their eyes fixed on the new democracy to the north at a time when, here, even to think of independence was a crime. Your freedom and ours were won by men of dauntless courage and passionate vision, and it is these qualities in our peoples today that will carry us forward to the brighter future so eloquently dramatized by this new city of the frontier.

To you, Dr. Pinheiro, and your thousands of associates, has been en-

trusted the enormous task of transplanting the inspired dream of planners into reality. I congratulate you for the marvels you are fashioning.

And now to the workers assembled here and through them to all Brazilian labor, I bring special greetings. May your toil be fruitful in advancing Brazil's development and well-being. May your hands be firmly clasped with those of the workers of the United States and the entire free world in the building of a richer life, in freedom, for yourselves, your children, and all generations to follow.

I thank all of you here for the honor you today have done me and my country. This has been a moving and memorable experience.

I thank you for the privilege of being here.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Central Platform. Earlier, upon his arrival about 1:45 p.m. at the Brasilia Airport, the President was met by President Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira, members of the Brazilian Cabinet, and U.S. Ambassador John M. Cabot. Dr. Israel Pinheiro, to whom the President referred, was in charge of the construction of Brasilia.

46 ¶ Joint Statement of the President and President Kubitschek of Brazil.

February 23, 1960

THE PRESIDENTS of the United States of Brazil and of the United States of America, Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira and Dwight D. Eisenhower, meeting together in the new city of Brasilia, soon to be the capital of Brazil, reaffirm the joint determination of the two nations to defend the following principles:

1. The democratic freedoms and the fundamental rights of man, wherein are included the fight against racial discrimination and the repudiation of any attempt against religious freedom and of any limitation on the expression of thought. These are inalienable conquests of civilization which all free men have the duty to protect, bearing in mind the sacrifices of the soldiers of both countries in the last war, and the need to prevent repetition of the causes which led to the loss of so many young and precious lives.

2. The belief that the aspiration of the peoples of the Americas to an ever-improving way of life, moral and material, presents one of the great challenges and opportunities of our time. This challenge should be met by joining together, ever more closely and harmoniously, the

efforts of all countries within the inter-American community in order that, through coordinated action, there may be an intensification of measures capable of combating underdevelopment in the vast area of the American continents.

3. The full implementation of the principles of political and economic solidarity contained in the Charter of the Organization of American States and in the Mutual Assistance Treaty of Rio de Janeiro.

4. The recognition that economic advancement cannot be disassociated from preservation of peace and democratic rights, and that the effort of each nation must be complemented by hemisphere action helping all Americans to achieve the improved living standards which will fortify belief in democracy, freedom and self-determination of peoples. To this end, the Presidents reaffirm their solidarity with the principles approved by all the nations of America within the scope of Operation Pan America and assure their wholehearted support to the Organization of American States and to those other entities which already are formulating measures to help achieve these ends. This will pave the way to the realization of the inter-American ideals, economic as well as political.

Acknowledging that joint efforts of the American nations have already achieved much, but firm in the conviction that action still more fruitful should be taken, the two Presidents are confident that the hemispheric crusade for economic development will lead toward greater prosperity and harmony for all.

NOTE: This statement, released at Brasilia, was read by Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and Foreign Minister Horacio

Lafer at the site of the monument commemorating President Eisenhower's visit to Brasilia.

47 ¶ Message to the Congress Transmitting Second Annual Report on U.S. Aeronautics and Space Activities. February 24, 1960

[Released February 24, 1960. Dated February 22, 1960]

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with Section 206(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, I am transmitting herewith the second annual report on the Nation's activities in the fields of aeronautics and space.

During 1959, the Nation's space effort moved forward with purpose and its accomplishments were many, as this report recounts. In the short period of a single year, a program of great complexity and scope was aligned so that the scientists of many organizations in and out of Government could pool and coordinate their knowledge and skills. Much information of far-reaching significance was acquired on the frontiers of science and technology; substantial gains were made, ranging from advances in aircraft and space vehicle design to greatly improved understanding of the environment in which our planet exists and by which its natural forces and life are conditioned.

The year was also one of transition. The national space program grew in breadth and depth—benefiting greatly from the tremendous efforts of the American scientists, engineers, and technicians who, in the short space of the past five years, have performed miraculously in developing United States rocket technology.

This Report details the steps taken during 1959 to establish a firm foundation for a dynamic program of space exploration, and it summarizes the contributions of Federal agencies toward the paramount goal: the conquest of space for the benefit of all mankind.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The message and report, which in House Document 349 (86th Cong., 2d sess.), were released in Washington, are printed

48 ¶ Remarks Upon Arrival at the Naval Ministry in Rio de Janeiro. February 24, 1960

President Kubitschek, Your Excellencies, and citizens of Rio de Janeiro:

It is a privilege and a particular pleasure to meet again your distinguished President and a privilege to return to this great country with which over the years we have enjoyed fruitful relations in a tradition of friendship.

When I visited Brazil in 1946, I came as a former commander of allied military forces to pay personal tribute to the gallant Brazilian people for their invaluable contributions to our common victory in World War II.

Now, in response to your President's gracious invitation and to my long-held desire to reciprocate the courtesy which he did us in visiting

the United States as President-elect, I come here as the representative of 180 million citizens of the United States. They share with you this fervent wish: that war and all forms of coercion be forever banished from the earth; that leaders of all nations hearken to the prayers of their peoples for peace—for a peace founded on mutual respect, understanding, and collaboration—a peace in which the race of armaments will give way to a constructive, cooperative attack against disease, ignorance, and poverty—a peace which makes neighborliness such as that enjoyed by our two countries a reality throughout the world.

It is impossible to enter Rio de Janeiro without feeling the inspiring impact of this city's scenic grandeur. But Rio has more than natural beauty.

For decades this city has become a symbol of Brazil's cultural contributions to the world.

In the halls of Rio, great principles have been proclaimed, righteous determinations formed.

Here, in 1942, the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics voiced this hemisphere's determination to defend itself against a Fascist aggression. Here representatives of the Americas met in 1947 to proclaim in solemn treaty that an attack on one American Republic would be an attack on all. That treaty has enabled the nations of this hemisphere to live in peace, free of the fear that any one of them, however weak or small, would have its independence challenged by any other, however strong or large.

Brazil and the United States have always lived together in peace and friendship. Constant cooperation has been mutually beneficial. I hope that my brief visit here will emphasize the desire of my Government and all the people of my country to strengthen bonds of friendship with you. We seek only greater understanding of one another, a mutual conviction that all problems existing between us can be resolved to the benefit of both nations, and a lasting partnership in efforts to build a stronger, freer hemisphere—a stronger, freer world.

Mr. President, I am grateful for the generosity of your welcome and remarks, and to all of you, thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:22 a.m.

49 ¶ Address Before a Joint Session of the Congress of Brazil. February 24, 1960

Mr. President, Members of the Congress, fellow citizens of the New World, ladies and gentlemen:

Mr. President, I think you must understand how deeply touched I am by the scene which here before me spreads. I see here represented in the members of this body the spirit, the intellect, and the character of the great Brazilian nation, a nation which is surging forward to heights as yet unimagined, even by ourselves.

Beyond this, I am grateful for the generous statements directed to my country and to me by those who have preceded me today. I am proud that I have been invited the second time by the representative body of Brazil to meet with them for a brief period, and I am more proud of the fact that your spokesmen have greeted me and my country as a country and as an individual that with them work to support and forward the priceless values that make men free and fight those influences which tend or would want to regiment or enslave them.

It is, then, with a sense of singular honor that I come before you, the elected representatives of the people of the United States of Brazil.

But the warm glow of personal pleasure is tempered by the realization that we share awesome responsibilities which this profoundly moving occasion prompts me to discuss with you.

If the burdens of my office permitted, I would travel to the largest cities and the remotest villages of all the Americas, to speak of these responsibilities and of how, together, we may possibly bear them successfully. Since I cannot do this, I trust that what I say here will be accepted by the governments and peoples of all the Western Hemisphere nations as an expression of hope from the millions of my country to the millions who constitute Latin America.

It is fitting, I think, that I should do this here, at the beginning of my present journey, for you of Brazil and we of the United States of America have always worked together for the spiritual unity and material advancement of the hemisphere. If it were physically possible for us to do so, I am sure we would speak with a single voice to all our neighbors of this vast continent.

Not long ago, you and we shared anxieties, suffering, and tragedy

in an agony of worldwide war. Many of your families, as of ours, paid a heavy price in order that the rule of law and moral suasion might replace the rule of naked force. To pay homage to the gallant Brazilian soldiers, airmen, and sailors who fought side by side with others of the free world I came here 14 years ago. I know that your brave men, who knew the horrors of war, pray with me now, that their children and their children's children will find a better way—so that in the future the deep, abiding desires of humanity will prevail over the arrogance and ambitions of misguided or willful leaders; that consultations will replace coercion; that mutual understanding will eliminate threat and crude accusation; that the earth, casting aside the sterile use of resources for arms, will yield its rich bounty to all who are willing to work in freedom.

I am confident that I shall not be thought presumptuous in suggesting that we—our two nations—could speak with a single voice. For our basic ideas have a common inspiration: man, in his sonship under God, is endowed with dignity, entitled to equality in all human and political relations, and destined, through the employment of consecrated intelligence, to shape a world harmonious with basic moral law. Adhering to these beliefs, we have established similar governmental systems; we have constantly maintained friendly relations unmarred by a single explosive incident; and we have worked together to establish and strengthen the Organization of American States, the United Nations, and other cooperative international organizations.

We of the United States admire Brazil for its enviable record of constructive leadership in hemisphere and world affairs, and we salute your statesmen who have played decisive parts in critical international situations, even some involving the United States and one or more of our sister Republics.

Speaking with one voice, then, your country and mine—we would say, I know, that the first responsibility of leadership in any nation is to work for the welfare of its own people, its own land. We would emphasize that heavy reliance must be placed upon the creative talents of the people themselves, with government a helpful partner. While we recognize that success or failure in the whole domestic enterprise is largely a nation's own responsibility, we would look for any needed outside temporary assistance to speed our development. Certainly my country did this from its establishment as a free nation until late in the nineteenth century. And in receiving and using these honors, our gov-

creignty was not violated—nor was our self-reliance diminished.

You now are experiencing, primarily due to your own persistent labors, a remarkable industrial and economic growth. Yesterday, on what was once a remote plateau, I saw your growth revealed in the stone and steel of an emerging and magnificent new capital—a symbol of the vision and sturdy confidence which characterize modern Brazil. This surging growth is evident everywhere in this seaport city of Rio, and tomorrow I shall see what I am told is the most rapidly growing city in the world—São Paulo.

We of the United States are proud that our public and private agencies have responded to the best of their ability to your requests for temporary assistance. United States public and private investments and loans in Brazil now total about two and a half billion dollars. To this could be added the loans of international financial agencies which obtain the major part of their funds from the United States.

These are mighty, but only supplemental aids. The time will come when Brazil, through its own efforts, will experience both the benefits and the complexities of being a creditor nation, and others will be seeking your help—a seeking which I know will not be unrewarded.

Our second responsibility is to all our good neighbors of this hemisphere.

We, Brazil and the United States, hold the common, burning conviction that relations among these sister nations must be characterized by mutual respect, juridical equality, independence, respect for each human being, regardless of his race, creed, or color, and a willingness to help one another promote the well-being of all our peoples.

Neither of us covets one acre of land from another. We do not wish to prosper at another's expense. We do not wish to impose our particular form of democracy upon another. Rather, fervently and persistently, while avoiding all forms of intervention, we proclaim our hope that the nations of the hemisphere will each, according to its own genius and aspirations, develop and sustain free government. We pray that all of us will reject cruel tyranny, for tyranny is, in simple essence, the outright denial of the teachings of Christ. May each of us in every appropriate way, and especially by example, work for the strengthening of democratic institutions.

You of Brazil have constantly shown your desire for the Americas to be a community of free democratic nations, united by the common ideal

of hemispheric cooperation and solidarity. You, like we, insist upon freedom of choice for every country. And you, like we, aspire to the day when poverty, hunger, illiteracy, and discrimination in all forms will become relics of the past.

In proposing Operation Pan America, Brazil has taken an important initiative for the democratic development of the entire hemisphere. The high purpose of this imaginative proposal of your distinguished President—to attack the problem of underdevelopment by cooperative effort—is one which my government endorses. It is for this reason that we have joined with Brazil in requesting an early meeting of the Committee of Nine; this Committee should accelerate the formulation of the specific projects needed to translate this plan into a working reality.

Permit me here to renew a pledge, which I have made repeatedly: the United States itself stands ready, and will continue to urge other free nations to be ready to join in a gigantic effort: to devote substantial portions of the savings made possible by disarmament to vast constructive programs of peaceful development. We embrace this idea despite the fact that we are now carrying such heavy burdens throughout the world that our own internal and external financial situation requires great caution in management—and incidentally, this aid includes significant volumes of public and private capital and technical assistance to Latin America.

Pending that achievement, I assure you that my government, while honoring its commitments outside this hemisphere is in no mood to allow its special responsibilities among the American States to go by default. Indeed, these commitments and responsibilities are part and parcel of the same problem—preserving the strength and unity of the free world.

This brings me to the third responsibility which we may speak of in common voice—that which involves the larger world.

This is truly a time of fateful decision. Nations now possess power so terrible that mutual annihilation would be the only result of general physical conflict. War is now utterly preposterous. In nearly every generation the fields of earth have been stained with blood. Now, war would not yield blood—only a great emptiness for the combatants, and the threat of death from the skies for all who inhabit the earth. To strive ceaselessly, honestly, and effectively for peace is today the imperative responsibility of every statesman—of yours, of ours, of all countries.

At the same moment of this great crisis, we face anew decisions involv-

ing tyranny or freedom, totalitarianism or democracy. Our shared view on this issue is so eloquent and so clear that any words of mine would not be enlightening.

And, perhaps inseparable from the decision of freedom or slavery, we face the philosophic issue which today brings fear, misgiving, and mistrust to mankind. In contrast to our adherence to a philosophy of common sonship, of human dignity, and of moral law, millions now live in an environment permeated with a philosophy which denies the existence of God. That doctrine insists that any means justifies the end sought by the rulers of the state, calls Christianity the "sigh of the oppressed," and, in short, seeks to return mankind to the age-old fatalistic concept of the omnipotent state and omnipotent fate.

You of Brazil and we of my country do not say that this philosophy shall not be held; that peoples may not return to that unenlightened system of tyranny, if they so wish. We would feel a great sorrow for them, but we would respect their right to choose such a system. Here is the key to our policy—the right to choose. Human beings everywhere, simply as an inalienable right of birth, should have freedom to choose their guiding philosophy, their form of government, their methods of progress.

But we—you of Brazil and we of the United States—would consider it intervention in the internal affairs of an American State if any power, whether by invasion, coercion, or subversion, succeeded in denying freedom of choice to the people of any of our sister Republics.

To work throughout the world for a guaranteed peace, free of all outside interference, and for rising levels of human well-being, in justice and in freedom—this is the greatest of the responsibilities which you of Brazil and we of the United States now share.

It is to confer with your distinguished President and his colleagues about these bilateral but hemispheric and global problems that I am making my brief trip to Brazil and your neighbors in this great Southland.

May God cast his grace upon us and guide us in this noble purpose.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:38 p.m. at the Tiradentes Palace in Rio de Janeiro. His opening words "Mr. President" referred to Vice President João Goulart.

Operation Pan America was proposed by Brazil in a memorandum dated August

9, 1958, following the exchange of messages between Presidents Eisenhower and Kubitschek in May and June of that year (see 1958 volume, this series, Item 133). The memorandum of August 9, 1958, is published in Operación Panamericana, Compilación de Documentos II (Presi-

dencia de la República, Servicio de Documentación, Rio de Janeiro, 1958).

The Committee of Nine, to which the President referred, is a subcommittee of

the Special Committee of the Council of the Organization of American States to Study the Formulation of New Measures for Economic Cooperation (Committee of 21).

50 ¶ Remarks to the Members of the Supreme Court of Brazil. February 24, 1960

Mr. Chief Justice, Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States of Brazil, and my Brazilian friends:

I have been privileged to call upon the President of the Brazilian Republic. I have just completed a meeting with the legislative body of this great country. Now it is my great privilege and honor to pay a call upon the third branch—equal branch of equal status in the Brazilian Government.

To have been invited once before this august body was in itself a great privilege and an honor. To have been invited back again, Mr. Chief Justice, is an honor that I consider almost unique.

It is my simple concept that the Supreme Court in a Federal Republic exists to make certain that the rule of law will flourish and will not be weakened by any processes that are not approved by the constitution and as interpreted by that Supreme Court.

In my country, the Supreme Court has attained a position in the minds of the average citizen of grandeur, almost of veneration.

I have been examining the history of your Supreme Court. I see the parallels, between its formation and its history, with our own. I know from the picture you have in the window that you give the same respect to the memory of John Marshall that we do. I have also heard of a great jurist of yours named Luis Barbosa who in your country and in his term took the same occasion as did John Marshall to assert the right, the absolute unchallenged right of the Supreme Court to place interpretation upon any law, and to determine whether or not it was in consonance with the Constitution.

Clothed with this kind of responsibility and with this kind of authority, the Supreme Court stands as a true guardian of justice for the individual. And I submit that the reason for republican or democratic government is to protect the individual in his rights which we—you and ourselves—

believe are his, because of the fact of his creation, because he has been created in the image of his God. I can see, therefore, that the decisions of such a body as this, its opinions, are more than mere decisions for application in a particular case and to make certain that the rights of a particular citizen have been protected, or that the law has not been allowed to go astray in its application in some other branch of the government. It is more important—the court is more important than merely to do this. As I see it, the court is also a teacher. Because the real strength of democracy is in the hearts and minds and the understandings of people, not merely the august members of this great body.

In my country, and I think it is possibly true in yours, a man who has been honored by being given a chair in this body is thereby removed from partisan politics. Partisan politicians do much to inform our public. Sometimes they merely try to influence. As I see it, the man now in this kind of position, with this authority, with this opportunity to study without bias, cannot merely influence, he can inform. And I say that in all forms of free government the only final force, the only final authority, is public opinion. And if it be informed public opinion, then in truth democracy is truly working. If the rule of law is to be substituted for the rule of the sword, if persuasion is to take the place of fighting on the battlefield, then the kind of public opinion that I speak of must be strong in all free nations.

And so I salute this body for the opportunity that belongs to each of you, because as a group we know that, just like in my own country, this institution is venerated. Your words carry weight. And your words will be heeded. Consequently, when you say we must substitute the rule of law for force, all will heed, all will help—which is all important.

So, Mr. Chief Justice, and Justices of the Supreme Court of Brazil, I come here to pay my respects, but those words are merely formalities by themselves. My visit has a far deeper meaning to me than mere formality. I do want to pay my respects to this court and to its functions, and what I think it can and will do in helping Brazil toward the destiny that is certain to belong to that nation as long as it lives in the institutions of freedom and pushes forward on the course that it is now pursuing.

Thank you very much indeed.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Federal Room of the Supreme Court building at

Rio de Janeiro. His opening words "Mr. Chief Justice" referred to Chief Justice Luiz Galloti.

51 ¶ Toast by the President at a Dinner Given in His Honor by President Kubitschek in Rio de Janeiro. February 24, 1960

Mr. President, Madame Kubitschek, distinguished guests, and friends:

First, Mr. President, may I thank you sincerely for the generosity of your remarks about my country and about me, and for your generous hospitality toward me and to my party. I deeply regret that my wife could not be here to participate in this most gracious ceremony in which you and your lovely wife are the host and hostess. I think the reasons that she could not come are known, but I assure you her regret is very deep.

Mr. President, this afternoon, in meeting with the assembled Congress of the United States of Brazil, I tried to outline the convictions that I hold as to the common role that your country and mine have in the attempt to better the standards of living for all peoples, in order that democracy and the freedom, of which you so eloquently speak, can be thereby strengthened.

On this trip with me, as you know, are Secretary Herter, Assistant Secretary Rubottom, and the citizen members of the new United States Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs. The fact that these gentlemen are accompanying me symbolizes the high importance we of my country attach to good relations with all the nations of Latin America. I know that what we are all learning here, and shall observe throughout this trip, will be helpful to us as we seek constantly to work for hemispheric solidarity.

I should say, Mr. President, that the strong feelings I felt about the need for cooperation, which were the feelings that led me to make this trip, have been emphasized and greatly strengthened by the meetings I have held with you and with your associates during the past hours that I have been able to spend in your great nation.

The friendly relations of our two countries—now stronger and more meaningful than ever before—have an inspiring history. The beautiful home of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry reminds one of thrilling diplomatic traditions.

Here I should like to say if I mispronounce names, it's because of my ignorance and not because of any intent. Itamaraty is symbolic of the

principles enunciated by Baron do Rio Branco, a great hero to us, as to you. Here worked such dedicated statesmen as Joaquim Nabuco and Afranio de Malo France, who stood resolutely for the abiding friendship of our two countries. And here labored Oswaldo Aranha, a firm friend, whose recent passing is deeply mourned in the United States.

I raise my glass in tribute to all who have in these halls worked so patiently and gloriously for the principles of freedom, independence, and abiding cooperation—and to you, President Kubitschek, both for your deeds of friendship and for your staunch support of inter-American solidarity.

Ladies and gentlemen: the President!

NOTE: The President proposed the toast at a dinner at the Itamaraty, the Foreign Ministry in Rio de Janeiro.

52 ¶ Remarks Upon Arrival at Congonhas Airport, São Paulo, Brazil. February 25, 1960

Mr. President, Governor Carvalho Pinto, Mayor de Barros, citizens of São Paulo:

Yesterday I referred to a rumor I have often heard—that São Paulo is the fastest growing city in the world—center of Brazilian commerce and industry. Certainly it is a sincere personal pleasure to have this opportunity today to witness firsthand the mighty achievements of this fabulous community.

In addition to seeing evidence of Brazil's remarkable economic and industrial growth, I have another very special and, to me, deeply moving, mission to perform in your city. Later today, I shall have the honor of paying homage to those brave soldiers of Brazil who were my comrades-in-arms during World War II.

My nation—and all free nations—have reason to remember with gratitude Brazil's partnership in two World Wars.

You made your bases available for our common cause—bases which were truly springboards to victory. On land, sea, and air, Brazilian cooperation was of inestimable value in defeating our enemies and preserving a way of life we cherish. Gallant Brazilian blood, shed with ours, must ever remind us of our solemn, common covenant to preserve the peace, with justice and freedom for all.

I thank all of you for the warmth and cordiality of your welcome, Governor and Mr. Mayor. It is a real privilege to be here.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:45 a.m. He was met by Governor Carlos Alberto de Carvalho Pinto, Mayor Adhemar de Barros, Dr. Potado Rus de Mello Juqueira, President of the Legislative Assembly, Desembargador Joao Marcelino Gonzaga, President of the Court of Justice, and other officials.

53 ¶ Address by the President at a Luncheon Given in His Honor in São Paulo, February 25, 1960

Mr. President, Governor Carvalho Pinto, and other Governors here present, ladies and gentlemen:

I am deeply grateful for the generous welcome my associates and I have received in São Paulo. And I must personally express to you my deep gratitude for the warmth of the welcome with which you have greeted me in this hall.

This is my first visit to your great city, the industrial heart of Brazil. Here in your factories and workshops, much of the economic future of Brazil is being forged. It is indeed a privilege to meet personally so many leaders of São Paulo's progressive government, industry, and agriculture.

I do not wonder, as I look around me and see what Paulista energy and initiative have achieved, that you take pride in your city and state, and especially in the fact that in this area great opportunities exist for men of energy, talent, and initiative, to carve for themselves important places in the life of the nation. This country, like my own, provides opportunities to all, however humble their origins and whatever the circumstances of their birth.

Opportunity, without discrimination—this is one vital aspect of democracy both in Brazil and the United States. The humblest may become the highest—through his own efforts.

Our societies are designed to permit everyone to pursue family welfare and happiness in liberty, and also to promote the well-being of all, not just a few, of the people.

We believe fervently that no one should be denied the chance for or the fruits of self-betterment because of his race, his religion, sex, class, or

political beliefs. In short, in both our countries we make the concept of the dignity of the individual a living reality, knowing that, given a chance, each person is capable of running his affairs with wisdom, dedication, and due respect for the rights of others.

At this point in history, our countries may differ in economic development, but this difference can and will disappear, for Brazil is on the march. It is today a universal Brazilian aspiration to develop the country's resources, to extend the blessings of education to all, to realize the nation's immense potentialities. Let me say to you most earnestly that we pray for your success. And we rejoice in your progress not only because you and we are friends but also because we know that the progress of Brazil and of all the nations which aspire to develop rapidly will make a happier and more peaceful world for everyone.

Three hundred years ago there was little but forbidding wilderness in the United States of America. Great natural resources existed, as they exist in Brazil. But there were no houses, transportation facilities, utilities, factories, institutions of learning and culture. A hundred years ago half our people were engaged in agriculture; industry was beginning to expand. Even 60 years ago there was not a single industrial research laboratory in the United States. Today we have a mature, highly diversified economy. This has been obtained by the hard work and frugal management of the American people. And of course we are proud of what we have accomplished. But we take even greater satisfaction in the means we have employed. All our progress has been protective of personal freedom, political freedom, economic freedom—in my judgment, inseparable elements of true liberty. Other nations have amassed wealth. However, in no nation, ancient or modern, totalitarian or free, have the rights of the individual been more zealously safeguarded.

Sheer material wealth can of course be accumulated, and scientific miracles can be achieved, by authoritarian methods. But let us not be misled by the boasts that fill the air. The production of goods—either capital or consumer goods—is not an end in itself, nor is it a sound criterion for judging economic and governmental systems. Production is only one element in the human enterprise on this earth. You and I believe that each of us is an inviolable spiritual entity, capable of reaching the heights of creative thought. Each is endowed with the right to build social and cultural institutions compatible with our finest instincts, and more deeply devoted to the protection of human dignity and to love of

God than to the mere acquisition of material things. We see then that production, to be praiseworthy, must serve these nobler ends. Faced with no other choice, you and we in the United States would choose poverty in freedom, rather than prosperity in slavery.

But of course we need make no such choice, for freedom in the long run yields also the most productive economic system ever devised by man. The reason for this is simple. Every human being is capable of greatness. Given opportunity and responsibility, he will reach the heights. Controlled man may become an efficient automaton, but with the limitations and the joylessness of men in lock-step parade.

The proponents of Marxism-Leninism seek to belittle the American system. They speak of the "exploited masses." Certainly anyone who has studied history knows that capitalism, in its early stages, was often exploitative. But it is ridiculous to pretend that conditions of the 18th and early 19th centuries exist today in the economic life of the United States.

Our socially-conscious private-enterprise system benefits all the people, owners and workers alike. It has resulted in high productivity, high consumption, high wages, and reasonable returns on investment. Balanced progress is our watchword.

São Paulo is, I think it can fairly be said, the outstanding example of Brazilian private initiative and of Brazilian balance in development. Here is a concentration of factories which produce much of what all Brazil consumes. You are now helping to provide the means by which the remainder of Brazil will similarly progress. And the rewards of your production are indeed exciting.

In freedom the Brazilian worker is happily demonstrating the joys of life under a democratic system. He knows that you do not consider the accumulation of wealth to be the privilege of a few—rather that the true aim of production is to contribute to the greater well-being of the many.

I wish that all the world could see what I have seen today in this city—a demonstration that a dynamic economy, based on private enterprise and free labor, redounds to the benefit of the worker, the consumer, the public at large and the state which embodies their sovereign will.

I am sure that your workers, as ours in the United States, have attained positions of influence, honor, and prestige. Surely the old concept of "the exploited masses" deserves to be discarded, along with the idea of state omnipotence and the divine right of kings.

I take real pleasure in noting the modest but significant contributions which United States capital has made to the prosperity of São Paulo and Brazil. It cannot be coincidence that this area, in which foreign capital is most heavily concentrated, is also the most prosperous in Brazil.

We too benefited much from foreign capital in the period of our development. Late in the 19th century, foreign investments in the United States were as large as those in Brazil today. In fact, I think if we should take the price of today's dollars, the investments that then were made in our country were many times the amount that I am just speaking of. But at that time the revenue of our national government was only one-third as great as yours is now.

The contributions of United States private enterprise to Brazilian development are matched in other fields. We have sought to express our friendship and our interest in your development through loans of the Export-Import Bank and other public lending institutions, through our Point IV work, the re-loaned funds derived from the sale of agricultural surpluses, our support of the international coffee pact, grants by our private foundations, and through the backing we have given President Kubitschek's imaginative Operation Pan America proposal.

Within our financial and economic capacity, we shall continue to support Brazilian development. In view of the modest part we have had in your growth, it is, then, the more heartening to see the mighty contributions which São Paulo is making to the majestic future of our traditional friend and ally, the United States of Brazil.

And in closing, I should like to repeat the sense of the quotation that the Governor took from Thomas Jefferson, the United States wants to march forward as a true partner and brother to Brazil, as we seek earnestly toward that brightest goal of all mankind: peace with justice.

I thank you. Thank you again.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:30 p.m. at the Fasano Restaurant. He was joined by President Kubitschek at the luncheon, which was given by the Industrial Association, the Commercial Association, and the

Federation of Rural Associations of São Paulo. Antônio de Visale, President of the São Paulo Federation of Industries, introduced President Eisenhower.

54 ¶ Remarks at the Airport in São Paulo Upon Leaving for Rio de Janeiro. February 25, 1960

Mr. President, Governor, and citizens of São Paulo:

As I say a friendly farewell to the leaders and people of São Paulo, I want to express my warm thanks for the cordial welcome and the many courtesies which have been extended to my associates and me during our short stay here.

I was greatly impressed by what I was able to see of your magnificent city during the day. São Paulo, leader in Brazilian commerce and industry, is surely characterized by energy, growth, and the spirit of progress.

You receive here each year vast quantities of goods, especially capital goods, from the United States, and of course you ship a tremendous volume of products, especially coffee, to the United States. The two-way trade of the United States and Brazil has long been of high importance to both countries. We are your major consumer; you a major customer of ours. I am glad to have learned in my conversations here today that there is a minimum of friction in these trade matters. And this is good news.

I might point out that we of the United States are the most insatiable coffee drinkers in the world—indeed, we buy nearly 60 percent of your coffee exports. And I doubt that you would have a surplus here if you drank as much coffee as we do.

On leaving São Paulo, I want to say how happy I am to have met Governor Carvalho Pinto, the state and municipal authorities, and to have been privileged to make a personal visit to this tremendous city.

Thank you again, sincerely, for your cordiality, your kindness, and your hospitality.

NOTE: The President's opening words "Mr. President" referred to President Kubitschek who accompanied him on the return flight to Rio de Janeiro.

55 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Leaving Brazil. February 26, 1960

I MUST NOW say farewell to the leaders and people of this vast and beautiful country. I do so with a full heart weighed down by the tragic

accident which cost the lives of Brazilians and Americans yesterday.

I wish, nevertheless, on leaving Brazil to express my deep gratitude for the magnitude of the reception accorded me and my associates since our arrival among you only a few days ago. I am beginning to understand that sentiment which you Brazilians describe so poignantly with the word *saudade*.

I interpret the cordiality of your greeting as evidence of Brazilian friendship for my countrymen. I assure you that this friendship is earnestly reciprocated.

I saw your sparkling new capital at Brasilia—a symbol of Brazilian progress.

In São Paulo I saw firsthand the phenomenal development which forecasts Brazil's emergence as one of the world's new industrial giants.

And here in your present capital of Rio de Janeiro old memories of unsurpassed scenic beauty and traditional Carioca hospitality have been rekindled.

During the past few days my associates and I have had an opportunity to talk with your distinguished President and other leaders of your country. All of us hope and believe that these conversations will enable us to understand better not only Brazilian aspirations but also how our collaboration can become more effective to our mutual benefit.

As I proceed on this trip, I feel that a significant beginning in fulfilling its purpose has been made here. My desire, in the countries I am visiting, is to emphasize the importance we of the United States attach to hemispheric solidarity; to seek ways in which cooperation among the Americas may be even more fruitful, and to proclaim here as I have repeatedly done in other areas the supreme desire of the United States to do all it can to help bring about peace with justice, in freedom, to all humankind.

For your friendship and your many kindnesses, I thank you, and now, goodbye.

NOTE: The President left from Galeao Airport, Rio de Janeiro, at 8 p.m.

In the opening paragraph the President referred to the collision of a U.S. Navy transport plane with a Brazilian airliner

over Guanabara Bay. The Navy transport plane was carrying U.S. Navy bandmen and members of an anti-submarine team.

The statement was released in Rio de Janeiro.

Millions of our unorganized workers are living, in this day of high national income and high profits, on substandard wages. A prompt increase in the minimum wage rates is needed. Our social security system can and must be broadened by extending its benefits to a greater number. Nor can we long delay, without incalculable loss to the Nation, the establishment of an adequate system of health insurance. All these prob-

lems deserve the attention of the Congress early in its next session.

It is fitting that on Labor Day we should acknowledge the debt this country owes to its workers of hand and mind, and that at the same time we should solemnly recognize our common responsibility to preserve and strengthen the democratic principles which have made labor and the Nation strong.

188 Address Before the Rio de Janeiro Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security.

September 2, 1947

Mr. President, delegates to the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a distinguished privilege to address the final session of this historic conference. You are assembled here as the representatives of the nations of this hemisphere which have been banded together for over a half century in the Inter-American System. You have successfully accomplished the task of putting into permanent form the commitments made in the Act of Chapultepec. You have made it clear to any possible aggressor that the American Republics are determined to support one another against attacks. Our nations have provided an example of good neighborliness and international amity to the rest of the world, and in our association together we have strengthened the fabric of the United Nations. You can be justly proud of the achievements of this conference and I commend the noble spirit which has inspired your efforts.

The cordial and gracious invitation of President Dutra to visit this beautiful land has allowed me to fulfill a desire I have long cherished. I consider it most fortunate that

I am enabled also to meet with the Foreign Ministers and other leaders of the American Republics. Thus, in a sense, I am visiting not only Brazil, but I am visiting all your countries, since each of you carries his country in his heart.

While we are assembled here together, I wish to discuss with you the responsibilities which our nations share as a result of the recent war. For our part, the United States is deeply conscious of its position in world affairs. We recognize that we have an obligation and that we share this obligation with the other nations of the Western Hemisphere. Therefore, I take this occasion to give you a frank picture of our view of our responsibility and how we are trying to meet it.

The people of the United States engaged in the recent war in the deep faith that we were opening the way to a free world, and that out of the terrible suffering caused by the war something better would emerge than the world had known before.

The postwar era, however, has brought us bitter disappointment and deep concern.

We find that a number of nations are still subjected to a type of foreign domination

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which we fought to overcome. Many of
the remaining peoples of Europe and Asia
live under the shadow of armed aggression.

No agreement has been reached among
the allies to maintain the outlines of a peace
settlement. In consequence, we are obliged
to contemplate a prolonged military occupa-
tion of enemy territories. This is profoundly
distasteful to our people.

Almost everywhere in Europe, economic
recovery has lagged. Great urban and in-
dustrial areas have been left in a state of
dependence on our economy which is as
painful to us as it is to them. Much of this
economic distress is due to the paralysis of
political fear and uncertainty in addition to
the devastation caused by war.

This situation has impeded the return to
normal economic conditions everywhere in
the world and has hampered seriously our
efforts to develop useful forms of economic
collaboration with our friends in other areas.

We did not fully anticipate these develop-
ments. Our people did not conceive, when
we were fighting the war, that we would
be faced with a situation of this nature when
hostilities ceased. Our planning for peace
presupposed a community of nations sobered
and brought together by frightful suffering
and staggering losses, more than ever appre-
ciative of the need for mutual tolerance and
consideration, and dedicated to the task of
peaceful reconstruction.

In view of the unfortunate conditions
which now prevail, we have faced some diffi-
cult problems of adjustment in our foreign
policy. I would not say that we have made
no mistakes. But I think that the elements
of the policy we have evolved thus far are
sound and justifiable.

The fundamental basis of the policy of the
United States is the desire for permanent
world peace.

We are determined that, in the company
of our friends, we shall achieve that peace.

We are determined because of the belief
of our people in the principle that there are
basic human rights which all men every-
where should enjoy. Men can enjoy these
rights—the right to life itself, the right to
share fully in the bounties of modern civiliza-
tion—only when the threat of war has been
ended forever.

The attainment of worldwide respect for
essential human rights is synonymous with
the attainment of world peace. The peoples
of the earth want a peaceful world, a pros-
perous world, and a free world, and when
the basic rights of men everywhere are ob-
served and respected, there will be such a
world.

We know that in the hearts of common
people everywhere there is a deep longing
for stability and for settled conditions in
which men can attain personal security and
a decent livelihood for themselves and their
children. We know that there are aspira-
tions for a better and a finer life which are
common to all humanity. We know—and
the world knows—that these aspirations
have never been promoted by policies of
aggression.

We shall pursue the quest for peace with
no less persistence and no less determination
than we applied to the quest for military
victory.

There are certain important elements in
our policy which are vital to our search for
permanent peace.

We intend to do our best to provide eco-
nomic help for those who are prepared to
help themselves and each other. But our
resources are not unlimited. We must apply
them where they can serve the most effec-
tively to bring production, freedom, and
confidence back to the world. We under-
took to do this on an individual basis in
the case of Greece and Turkey, where we
were confronted with specific problems of
limited scope and peculiar urgency. But it

was evident, at the time that the decision was made early this year, that this precedent could not be applied generally to the problems of other European countries. The demands elsewhere were of far greater dimensions. It was clear that we would not be able to meet them all. It was equally clear that the peoples of Europe would have to get together and work out a solution of their common economic problems. In this way they would be able to make the most of their resources and of such help as they might receive from others.

The representatives of 16 nations are now meeting in Paris in an effort to get to the root of Europe's continued economic difficulties and to chart a program of European recovery based on helping themselves and each other. They will then make known their needs in carrying this program to completion. Unquestionably it is in the interest of our country and of the Western Hemisphere in general that we should receive this appeal with sympathy and good will, prepared to do everything we can, within safe limits, that will be helpful and effective.

Our own troubles—and we have many—are small in contrast with the struggle for life itself that engrosses the peoples of Europe. The nations of free Europe will soon make known their needs. I hope that the nations of free America will be prepared, each according to its ability and in its own manner, to contribute to lasting peace for the benefit of mankind.

Another important element of our policy vital to our search for peace, is fidelity to the United Nations. We recognize that the United Nations has been subjected to a strain which it was never designed to bear. Its role is to maintain the peace and not to make the peace. It has been embroiled from its infancy in almost continuous conflict. We must be careful not to prejudge it by this un-

fair test. We must cherish the seedling in the hope of a mighty oak. We shall not forget our obligations under the Charter, for we shall not permit others to forget theirs!

In carrying out our policy we are determined to remain strong. This is in no way a threat. The record of the past speaks for us. No great nation has been more reluctant than ours to use armed force. We do not believe that the present international differences will have to be resolved by armed conflict. The world may depend upon it that we shall continue to go far out of our way to avoid anything that would increase the tensions of international life.

But we are determined that there shall be no misunderstanding in these matters. Our aversion to violence must not be misread as a lack of determination on our part to live up to the obligations of the United Nations Charter or as an invitation to others to take liberties with the foundations of international peace. Our military strength will be retained as evidence of the seriousness with which we view our obligations.

This is the course which our country is endeavoring to follow. I need not tell you how important it is to our success that we have your understanding, support, and counsel. The problem is in the deepest sense a common one for this hemisphere. There is no important aspect of it which does not affect all of us. No solution of it can be fully successful in which we do not all cooperate.

I have already mentioned our collective responsibility for economic assistance. By the grace of God and by our united armed efforts our countries have been saved from the destruction of war. Our economies are intact, our productive powers undiminished, our resources not even yet fully explored. In consequence, our collective importance in the affairs of a distressed world has become immense.

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The Western Hemisphere cannot alone assure world peace, but without the Western Hemisphere no peace is possible. The Western Hemisphere cannot alone provide world prosperity, but without the Western Hemisphere no world prosperity is possible.

Insofar as the economic problems common to the nations of North and South America are concerned, we have long been aware that much remains to be done. In reaching a solution there are many subjects which will have to be discussed among us. We have been obliged, in considering these questions, to differentiate between the urgent need for rehabilitation of war-shattered areas and the problems of development elsewhere. The problems of countries in this hemisphere are different in nature and cannot be relieved by the same means and the same approaches which are in contemplation for Europe. Here the need is for long-term economic collaboration. This is a type of collaboration in which a much greater role falls to private citizens and groups than is the case in a program designed to aid European countries to recover from the destruction of war. You have my solemn assurance that we in Washington are not oblivious to the needs of increased economic collaboration within the family of American nations and that these problems will be approached by us with the utmost good faith and with increased vigor in the coming period.

If acceptable solutions to these economic problems can be found, and if we can continue to work with mutual confidence and courage at the building of the great edifice of political security to which this Conference has made so signal a contribution, then I believe that we can look with high hopes on the further development of our community life in this hemisphere.

I have no desire to overlook the difficulties that have been encountered in the past and will continue to be encountered in the future.

All of us are young and vigorous nations. At times we have been impetuous in our relations with one another. There has been a natural tendency for us to exhibit the same exuberance in our differences and our criticisms as in our friendships. Wide differences of background and tradition have had to be overcome.

But I believe that we may view with sober satisfaction the general history of our hemisphere. There has been steady progress in the development of mutual respect and of understanding among us. As the United States acquires greater maturity, as its experience becomes deeper and richer, our people gain in appreciation of the distinguished cultural traditions which flourish among our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. I hope that as your acquaintance with us broadens, you will appreciate our fundamental good will and will understand that we are trying to bear with dignity and decency the responsibility of an economic power unique in human history.

There are many concrete problems ahead of us on the path to inter-American relations. They will not be solved with generalities or with sentimentality. They will call for the utmost we can give in practical ingenuity, in patience, and good will. But their solution will be easier if we are able to set our sights above the troubles of the moment and to bear in mind the great truths upon which our common prosperity and our common destiny must rest.

This Western Hemisphere of ours is usually referred to as the New World. That it is the New World is clearer today than ever before. The Old World is exhausted, its civilization imperiled. Its people are suffering. They are confused and filled with fears for the future. Their hope must lie in this New World of ours.

The sick and the hungry cannot build a peaceful world. They must have the sup-

port of the strong and the free. We cannot depend upon those who are weaker than we to achieve a peace for us to enjoy.

The benefits of peace, like the crops in the field, come to those who have sown the seeds of peace.

It is for us, the young and the strong, to erect the bulwarks which will protect mankind from the horrors of war—forever.

The United States seeks world peace—a peace of free men. I know that you stand with us. United, we can constitute the

greatest single force in the world for the good of humanity.

We approach our task with resolution and courage, firm in the faith of our Lord, whose will it is that there shall be Peace on Earth.

We cannot be dissuaded, and we shall not be diverted, from our efforts to achieve His will.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:30 a.m. at the Quitandinha Hotel in Petropolis. His opening words "Mr. President" referred to Eurico Gaspar Dutra, President of Brazil.

189 Address in Rio de Janeiro Before a Joint Session of the Congress of Brazil. September 5, 1947

President Dutra, Mr. President of the Congress, Senators and Deputies:

Thank you very, very much. You overwhelm me.

I am deeply grateful for the invitation to appear before the Congress of this great nation whose history is so entwined with that of the United States.

Speaking as one who has come to executive position from legislative halls, I am all the more appreciative of the honor you have extended to me. The legislature of a democratic country is identified with the people themselves. This must be so if responsible self-government is to be accomplished. Brazil is justly proud of a history of government by free men. I salute the Congress of this great Brazilian nation, and I extend my best wishes to the noble people which it represents.

The ties between the United States and Brazil have always been close. It is not too much to describe our relations as those of "lifelong friendship." Your declaration of independence was brief, but just as challenging as ours. The Cry of Independence, uttered on that famous September 7, 1822, told the world that the time had come when

Brazil was to be governed by its own people and for their own welfare. I am happy to recall that the United States was the first of the nations of the world to recognize the new independent state. We were not troubled by the fact that it took the form of an empire, for the foundations of the empire were democratic. The Constitution which was adopted 2 years later was the expression of the ideals of free government, not those of an absolute monarchy.

The history of Brazil in many respects parallels that of the United States. Both are nations which have carved civilizations out of the wilderness. Both have been endowed with great natural resources and both have been developed by people whose dominant motive is freedom.

If I am happy that the United States was the first to recognize the new nation of Brazil, I am equally happy that it was to the United States that Brazil turned for support in its struggle for independence. The alliance which Brazil proposed to us was a singular mark of confidence. It was the beginning of our historical friendship which I have described as "lifelong."

The long reign of the great Dom Pedro II

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put Brazil among the leading democratic nations. Americans of today know him well, for you have engraved his noble features upon a postage stamp which comes to the United States with every mail from Brazil. We recall with pleasure that he was the first monarch to visit the United States, when he came to the exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 which marked the centenary of our independence.

Then in 1889, when Brazil felt that the form of a republic fitted better its national aspirations, the Congress of the United States of America adopted a joint resolution congratulating the country upon its new form of government. It is interesting to note also that Brazil adopted a Constitution modeled closely upon that of the Federal system of the United States.

Why are these ties so close? The distance between our countries is great and until of recent years communications were slow and difficult. But it is not physical proximity alone that makes friends and neighbors. It is rather the fact that we have common interests, common principles, and common ideals.

We look upon the state as the agent of the people for the attainment of the general welfare. We have the same belief in the fundamental rights of man. We have the same respect for the dignity of the individual. We look upon international relations as governed by the same moral standards of conduct by which individuals are governed.

In short, the declarations of September 7th and July 4th demonstrate that we have the same concept of freedom and democracy.

One of your great statesmen, Ruy Barbosa—whose name has left an imperishable memory—once said that the nations of the world constituted a single society and that the principles which formed the basis of stability and justice within each state should be applied equally to nations. He felt that

this was the only hope of maintaining civilized relations between them. The idea was not new. It was part of Brazil's inheritance, as it is a part of the inheritance of every other Christian nation. But Ruy Barbosa's eloquence has made it a living principle of the foreign policy of Brazil. His declaration that there can be no neutrality between right and wrong will remain forever a part of the moral traditions of your country.

In a recent exchange of correspondence with Pope Pius XII, I said that I desired to do everything in my power to support and to contribute to a concert of all the forces striving for a moral world.¹ I believe, in making that statement, I expressed the thought not only of my own country but of Brazil as well.

The United States has been fortunate in having Brazilian friends who have been wise counselors when joint action was called for. The name of Ambassador Joaquim Nabuco—who served in the spirit of your great Foreign Minister, Rio Branco—will always be associated with the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine within its proper limitations. He is but one of a long line of your distinguished countrymen who have contributed so greatly to the understanding that exists between us. Through the years we have learned that because there is agreement between us upon the fundamental principles of justice and equity, we can face our common problems with an assurance of agreement upon the ways and means of solving those problems.

The recent war again gave convincing proof of our friendship. The mutual trust and confidence that exists between us manifested itself at an early date in the immediate response of your Government to our need for air bases and for supplies and strategic materials. And we are here to say to you

¹ Item 185.

that we are not people who forget our friends, when those friends are friends in need. When both our countries were attacked, our people fought side by side until victory was attained.

The bravery of your fighting men, against an experienced and resourceful enemy, cemented our comradeship and gave us another reason to feel a deep sense of pride in our friendship.

The memory of those days of struggle and sacrifice together will always be a sacred bond between us.

But today, the problems of peace still lie ahead of us. They are more difficult than we could have anticipated. They will require the closest collaboration between us. But I am confident that we can solve them with mutual good will and forbearance. The one essential is that we maintain our common ideals and our common principles of morality and justice. With these to guide us we can go forward together, and we shall not permit any minor differences to divert us from the pursuit of our common objectives.

We are in a period in which Brazil and the United States must continue to cooperate with their sister nations of the Western Hemisphere in the development of a strong and concerted force for the good of mankind. One of the great lessons we have learned in recent generations is that we do not dwell alone. Destruction, suffering, and confusion in other parts of the world confront us now as never before. Our nations made great sacrifices throughout the war, but we have been spared the wanton destruction and dislocation suffered by many. I am confident that Brazil and the United States will be faithful to a great trust on which depend the lives and liberty of so many millions of disillusioned and discouraged people.

The people of the United States followed with keen interest and high hopes the prog-

ress of the Inter-American Conference which has just ended. The splendid result attained brings to us a sense of deep satisfaction. We in this hemisphere have demonstrated to the world that right-thinking men can submerge their individual prejudices and their individual aims in the accomplishment of an agreement that will bring great benefit to the world.

The Conference of Rio de Janeiro will go down in history as a tremendously important milestone in our progress toward the outlawing of force in international relations and the establishment of the rule of law and order.

In some quarters today one hears expressions of disappointment in the accomplishments thus far of the United Nations. This must not deter us in our constant effort to build the organization that the world needs so badly. Furthermore, we must keep ever in mind that the United Nations was not intended to settle the problems arising immediately out of the war, but to provide the means for maintaining international peace after just settlements have been made.

The United Nations was not born fully developed by the signing of its charter at San Francisco. It will take steadfastness of purpose, unrelenting toil, and infinite patience to achieve our goal.

The United Nations is not a temporary expedient. It is a permanent partnership—a partnership among the peoples of the world for their common peace and their common well-being.

The difficulties that we have encountered in this early phase in the life of the United Nations have not discouraged us.

On the contrary, they have increased our determination that it shall succeed.

The United States is resolved to support the United Nations with all the resources at our command.

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founded firmly on belief in the dignity of
man and in his possession of certain in-
alienable rights inspire us to greater en-
deavor and lead us to new heights of achieve-
ment. I shall leave Brazil with the convic-
tion that here flourishes a people dedicated
to the firm ideals upon which my country-
men and I were nurtured.

It is difficult for me to tell you how deeply
I appreciate the wonderful reception I have
been accorded in your country. Because this
Congress consists of the chosen representa-
tives of the people, and because you men,
through the operation of the democratic
process, are so closely identified with the

people, I wish to express my heartfelt
thanks, through you, to all the people of
Brazil.

As I passed through your beautiful capital
city on the day of my arrival, the warm ex-
pressions of friendship on the faces of hun-
dreds of thousands of your people deeply
moved me and left me with an impression
that I shall never forget.

When the time comes for me to depart I
shall carry away in my heart strengthened
confidence in the enduring friendship of our
two countries and in the goodness and gener-
osity of the people of Brazil.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4 p.m. at the Tira-
dentes Palace. His opening words referred to
Eurico Gaspar Dutra, President of Brazil, and Mello
Viana, President of the Brazilian Congress.

190 Letter to the President, National Federation of Federal Employees. September 17, 1947

[Released September 17, 1947. Dated August 28, 1947]

My dear Mr. Steward:

I wish to express my regret at being un-
able to accept your kind invitation to join
with you in celebrating the thirtieth anni-
versary of the founding of the National Fed-
eration of Federal Employees, as it would be
most pleasant to be with you on that occasion.

Over this period of thirty years you have
made an outstanding contribution to the
cause of good government. You have taken
the lead many times in urging action on
the part of both the legislative and execu-
tive branches of the government which,
when taken, has proved to be sound from
every point of view. Above all, you have
so conducted the affairs of your organization
that today your advice and counsel is wel-
comed by leaders in both the legislative and
executive branches of the government.

The type of constructive leadership which
has been reflected in your work over the

years is needed today more than ever before.
For the past two years the executive branch
has been in the process of being converted
from a wartime to a peacetime basis. Dur-
ing this period, the number of civilian em-
ployees on the federal pay roll has been re-
duced from 3,770,000 to approximately
2,088,000. Never before in the history of
this or any other country has a single em-
ployer, within such a short period of time,
been called upon to discharge 1,680,000
persons.

And yet, on the whole, the program has
been carried forward in a fair and orderly
manner. The fact that it has been done in
this way is a tribute to thousands of civilian
employees who have been called upon to plan
large reductions in force and to see to it that
they were carried out in accordance with the
applicable laws and regulations.

This sharp reduction has, however, left

FDR
Brazil

8. Meeting of Roosevelt and Vargas

The President and Prime Minister and their combined staffs, having completed their plans for the offensive campaigns of 1943, have now separated in order to put them into active and concerted execution.

NOTE: See Item 6 and note, this volume, for the joint press conference held by the President and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca. For other data on the Casablanca Conference, see Items 10, 16, and 17, this volume.

8 Joint Statement on the Meeting of President Roosevelt and President Vargas of Brazil.

January 29, 1943

THE President of Brazil and the President of the United States met Thursday at an unannounced location in Brazil. The two Presidents had lunch together, inspected and reviewed Army, Navy, and Air Forces of the two Nations. They passed the evening in conference on problems of the World War as a whole and especially the joint Brazilian-United States effort. They discussed the continuing submarine danger from the Caribbean to the South Atlantic. President Vargas announced greatly increased efforts on the part of his country to meet this menace.

President Roosevelt informed his colleague of the very significant results of the conference in Casablanca and of the resolve that the peace to come must not allow the Axis to attack civilization in future years. Mr. Roosevelt demonstrated that the North African expedition has for the present eliminated the possibility of the threat of a German-held Dakar to American freedom at the narrow point of the Atlantic. Both President Vargas and President Roosevelt are in complete agreement that it must be permanently and definitely assured that the coasts of West Africa and Dakar never again under any circumstances be allowed to become a blockade or an invasion threat against the two Americas.

8. Meeting of Roosevelt and Vargas

The two Presidents said:

"This meeting has given us an opportunity to survey the future safety of all the Americas. In our opinion each of the Republics is interested and affected to an equal degree. In unity there is strength. It is the aim of Brazil and of the United States to make the Atlantic Ocean safe for all. We are deeply grateful for the almost unanimous help that our neighbors are giving to the great cause of democracy throughout the world."

* * *

(The above statement is supplemented by the following "Memorandum for the Press" from President Roosevelt):

President Roosevelt believed that the Casablanca Conference was so vital to the war effort that he should delay for a short time his return to the United States so that he might talk informally to President Vargas of Brazil about the conference, and discuss several details of additional mutual aid.

President Roosevelt on his journey to Africa and on his return has had many opportunities to visit and inspect vital points of the "Ferry Command" which is doing a most difficult job every day in sending planes and quantities of vital equipment from America to the Middle East, to North Africa, to Russia, to the air squadrons in China, and to the Burma front.

The Presidents of the two Nations—the United States and Brazil—are old friends and their talks were timely and profitable, in every way.

NOTE: Following the historic Casablanca Conference and a brief visit to Liberia, the President flew to Natal, Brazil, in order to meet with President Getulio Vargas of Brazil. This was the second meeting of the President with President Vargas on Brazilian soil, the first having taken place in 1936 on Roosevelt's way to the Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires, Argentina (see Items 222 and 223, pp. 597-603, 1936 volume).

The President arrived in Natal on the morning of January 28, and the meeting with President Vargas was held aboard a U. S. destroyer in the Potengi River harbor in Natal. American and Brazilian military, naval and air force officials participated in the conferences, but the two Presidents had numerous opportunities to confer privately. After a day-long series of parleys aboard the destroyer, the President and his party went ashore.

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8. Meeting of Roosevelt and Vargas

at the close of the afternoon to visit the city of Natal and inspect its great air bases and military and naval installations. Following dinner aboard the destroyer, the conferences continued, and Presidents Roosevelt and Vargas spent the night aboard, staying up late for additional talks and again meeting privately for brief conversations on the morning of January 29.

In their meeting, the President and President Vargas agreed among other things to redouble counter-offensive action against the rising U-boat raids on Allied shipping. The two Presidents stated firmly that Dakar should never again become a potential Axis threat to world shipping (see Item 10, this volume, for the President's press conference remarks pertaining to his visit to Brazil).

Following his return from Natal to Rio de Janeiro, President Vargas issued the following statement on his meeting with President Roosevelt:

"We conferred at length over all points relating to our common interest and particularly over the cooperation of Brazil and the United States.

"I can assure you that our agreement was complete on all points we discussed.

"I found President Roosevelt in the

best of health and spirits, his intense activity demonstrating a firm decision to carry forward the crusade in which we are all engaged. President Roosevelt was frankly optimistic over the outcome of the battle.

"We discussed the affairs of the war and the problems which may present themselves after peace. The greatest part of the conversations was devoted to the necessity of winning the war and on this theme was centered cooperation between Brazil and the United States, which is an integral cooperation without restrictions.

"Once we are at war our cooperation is complete. All that the United States may judge necessary we will continue to give."

After his departure from Natal, the President made one more stop before returning to American soil. On January 29, he stopped briefly on the island of Trinidad, in the British West Indies, where he received an enthusiastic reception from the populace. The President also inspected American Army and Navy forces which had been stationed on Trinidad in accordance with the destroyer-bases deal with Great Britain (see Item 63 and note, 1941 volume). He then arrived by plane at Miami, whence he proceeded by train to Washington, D. C. and arrived in Washington January 31 at the end of the 22-day, 17,000-mile trip.

Brazil CDR

Address at Rio de Janeiro

222 ¶ "All Instrumentalities for the Maintenance of Peace Must Be Consolidated and Reinforced." Address before a Joint Session of the National Congress and the Supreme Court of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro. November 27, 1936

Your Excellency and Gentlemen of the Congress and of the Supreme Court of Brazil:

NEARLY half a century ago a little boy was walking with his father and mother in a park of a city in Southern France. Toward them came a distinguished-looking elderly couple—Dom Pedro II and his Empress. That occasion was my first introduction to Brazil.

In the years that have passed since that day—years measured by the splendid history of the Republic of Brazil—I have had the pleasure of meeting many of your statesmen and of becoming increasingly familiar with the problems which mutually affect our two Nations.

My visit to Rio de Janeiro today is therefore the realization of a growing desire to see Brazil with my own eyes. Every student has been told of the majestic beauty in which your great city is cradled. But Rio is unique in that the reality far exceeds our expectations. A visit—even of a single day—is one of the outstanding experiences of my life.

The loveliness of nature would have been enough to bring me here—but my visit has another purpose. I was unwilling to come so far abroad without tendering my respects to the Government of Brazil, that sister Nation with which for more than a century we have maintained a tradition of good understanding, mutual regard, and cooperation, which is rare in history.

I have had the honor of greeting your great President; and this personal friendship between the Chief Executives of our two

Address at Rio de Janeiro

Nations seems to me not only of practical benefit but also of profound significance.

You, gentlemen of the Congress, now afford me the courtesy of this agreeable opportunity of meeting in person the legislative branch of your Government and of exchanging thoughts directly with its members.

I could not but be deeply sensible of the unique honor offered by the presence in this chamber of your Supreme Court, a tribunal whose high traditions are known throughout the juridical world.

Thus, the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of the Government of Brazil have united in this demonstration of friendship toward the Nation which I have the honor to represent.

Let me now return thanks for this renewed proof of that brotherhood which has ever united Brazil and the United States—a fraternity not limited to the relations between our Governments but a fraternity which I have reason to know is made evident in every group in both countries whenever and wherever they meet. The fine record of our relations is the best answer to those pessimists who scoff at the idea of true friendship between Nations. In the present state of the world it is heartening that the two largest countries in this Hemisphere have been able, by the exercise of good-will, good temper, and good sense, to conduct the whole course of their relations without clash or conflict or ill feeling.

Not only that. The confidence in each other's aims and motives enables us to work together for the common good. We have a record of which we can be proud—a record of joint endeavor in the cause of peace in this New World. My country has derived strength and confidence from the farsighted, irreproachable attitude of Brazil in its devotion to arbitration, conciliation, and other methods for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

Your first concern, like ours, is peace, for we know that war destroys not only human lives and human happiness but destroys

Address at Rio de Janeiro

as well the ideals of individual liberty and of the democratic form of representative government, which is the goal of all the American Republics.

I think I can say that if in the generations to come we can live without war, democratic government throughout the Americas will prove its complete ability to raise the standards of life for those millions who cry for opportunity today. The motto of war is: "Let the strong survive; let the weak die." The motto of peace is: "Let the strong help the weak to survive."

There is room for all of us, without treading on one another's toes. There are resources of nature adequate for our present and our future. We are happily free from ancient antagonisms which have brought so much misery to other parts of the world.

There are, it is true, conflicts of interest between the American States, but they cannot be called serious or difficult of solution when compared with the deeply rooted hates of other continents. There is no American conflict—and I weigh my words when I say this—there is no American conflict that cannot be settled by orderly and peaceful means. And it is in our common interest imperative that they be settled always by agreement and not by bloodshed.

We serve not ourselves alone. The friendly Nations of the Americas can render no greater service to civilization itself than by maintaining both domestic and international peace and by freeing themselves forever from conflict.

We are about to gather in a great American Conference called by President Justo in furtherance of the good-neighbor policy in which we all share. In this Conference we have the opportunity to banish war from the New World and dedicate it to peace. It is unthinkable to me that in this time of world-wide apprehension we should fail to seize the opportunity to meet what is a heavy responsibility. This is no time to hesitate. We must be guided by a serene and generous view of our common needs.

World horizons may be dark, but the time is auspicious for our task in America. The rest of the world presents a grim picture of armed camps and threats of conflict. But on our own

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Address at Banquet in Rio de Janeiro

ship service are going to make a large difference in the future relationships of the Americas because science is going to make it easier for us to get to know each other better, and people who know each other well can be friends. So in the days to come I hope very much that we shall have more news of Brazil in the United States.

You have done much to help us in the United States in many ways in the past. We, I think, have done a little to help you, and may I suggest that you, with this great domain of many millions of square miles, of which such a large proportion is still open to human occupation, can learn much from the mistakes we have made in the United States.

So I invite you to come and benefit not only from the good things we have done but also from the errors we have committed in the past.

I am leaving you tonight with great regret. There is one thing, however, that I shall remember, and that is that it was two people who invented the New Deal — the President of Brazil and the President of the United States. So I am going to ask you to rise with me and drink to the health of my good friend President Vargas and to the great Republic of Brazil, our sister Nation.

Address at Banquet in Rio de Janeiro

and, above all, generously to the advance of well-being, culture, and civilization throughout the changing years.

NOTE: Realizing the great importance of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, which was being held at Buenos Aires commencing December 1, 1936 (see Item 17, this volume), I decided to visit the Conference in person.

I started on November 18, 1936, on the *U.S.S. Indianapolis*, visited Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Montevideo, and made the various speeches which follow.

I was made to feel everywhere that the good-neighbor policy of the

United States which had been consistently adhered to since March 4, 1933, had dissipated the last vestige of mistrust and suspicion on the part of the other American Republics toward the United States, and that there was a real bond of friendship and common interest between us.

On December 15th I returned to the United States from this Conference which had such far-reaching results for the future of the American Republics. (See Item 227, this volume.)

223 ¶ Informal Address at Banquet Given by President Getulio Vargas of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro. November 27, 1936

I CANNOT quite believe I am actually leaving Rio de Janeiro tonight because the wish is very much the father of the thought. Now that I have come to know your city and a little part of this great Republic, I should like very much to stay a week, indeed many weeks.

Your reception today, which is a reception not to me alone but to a sister Nation, has touched me very deeply. It has been a great privilege for me to make the acquaintance of your President. I have had the privilege of knowing some of his family before today and I hope that in the not too distant future we shall be able to welcome President Vargas at Washington as a visitor in the United States.

May I say a word about communications? I have always felt that the advent of the airplane and the advent of quicker steam-

All of us have learned that no real, no lasting, prosperity can exist where it is secured at the expense of our neighbors; that among Nations, as in our domestic relations, the principle of interdependence is paramount. No Nation can live entirely to itself.

Each one of us has learned the glories of independence. Let each one of us learn the glories of interdependence. Economically we supply each other's needs; intellectually we maintain a constant, a growing exchange of culture, of science, and of thought; spiritually the life of each can well enrich the life of all.

We are showing in international relations what we have long known in private relations—that good neighbors make a good community.

In that knowledge we meet today as neighbors. We can discard the dangerous language of rivalry; we can put aside the empty phrases of "diplomatic triumphs" or "shrewd bargains." We can forget all thought of domination, of selfish coalitions, or of balances of power. Those false gods have no place among American neighbors.

Happily the relations between Brazil and the United States have transcended those lesser conceptions. Secure in unbroken respect and friendship, we meet with full respect, each for the other, with every hope that our mutual regard may prove useful to others as well.

There has never been a time when this confidence between Brazil and the United States was more precious or more needed.

I know from my enlightening conversation with President Vargas that we are entering the coming Conference deeply mindful of our responsibilities and the need to work in fullest understanding with all of the Republics of this Hemisphere. If we are guided by wisdom, such comprehension will banish conflict from this part of the world.

We are entitled to hope that we may thus contribute to the universal ideal that Nations throughout the entire world, laying weapons aside, may at last fulfill the greatest ambition which any Nation, large or small, can have—that of contributing steadily

Address at Rio de Janeiro

continent armed clashes which in recent years have divided American countries have been happily brought to an end. It is gratifying to be able to pay well-deserved tribute to the very outstanding part played by your able and distinguished Foreign Minister Macedo Soares in the mediatory efforts of the representatives of six American Republics. And the Leticia question was settled here in Rio through the patient assistance and masterly diplomacy of Dr. Afranio Mello Franco.

The progress we have made must not be allowed to serve as a pretext for resting on our laurels; it should, on the contrary, stimulate us to new and increased effort. It is not enough that peace prevails from the Arctic to the Antarctic, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; it is essential that this condition be made permanent, that we provide effectively against the recurrence of the horrors of war, and assure peace to ourselves and our posterity.

All instrumentalities for the maintenance of peace must be consolidated and reinforced. We cannot countenance aggression, from wheresoever it may come. The people of each and every one of the American Republics—and, I am confident, the people of the Dominion of Canada as well—wish to lead their own lives free from desire for conquest and free from fear of conquest; free at the same time to expand their cultural and intellectual relationships and to take counsel together to encourage the peaceful progress of modern civilization.

Our aims will best be served by agreements which bring peace, security, and friendship among us and all our neighbors. Solidarity among the American States in the cause of peace constitutes no threat to other regions or races. The honorable adherence to solemn agreements among us will harm no other continent. On the contrary, the more firmly peace is established in this Hemisphere, the more closely we live up to the spirit as well as the letter of our agreements, the better it will be for all the rest of the world. Let us present a record which our Hemisphere may give to the world as convincing proof that peace lies always at hand when Nations, serene in their sovereign security, meet their current problems with understanding and good-will.

Costa Rica Roundtable

democracy, intended primarily for elementary-school students. These materials have been incorporated into the official curricula of some public schools in our region and widely disseminated in the hemisphere.

We think of this as our long-term strategy for fostering a culture of tolerance and peace, which we believe will ultimately replace our present "insufficient democracies" with democracies that are more meaningful, comprehensive and inclusive. Some of those materials are included in the packages that we have prepared for you. There is a video game that teaches human rights values, a book of children's drawings commemorating the Fortieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and a video that is now permanently on display at the children's museum in San Jose, Costa Rica, and soon will be at a similar museum in Lima, Peru. There is also a CD-ROM containing international documents in two languages related to human rights protection, and the latest issue of our academic publication, including articles by Latin American scholars on the promotion of an international criminal court.

Madame First Lady, allow me to turn the floor over to you. After your presentation we will engage in a discussion. Thank you very much.

HILLARY CLINTON: Thank you very much, Director Méndez. Thank you very much for arranging this opportunity for the Secretary of State and others in our party to meet with you to discuss issues

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and widely disseminated in the

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Thank you very much for arranging
to meet with you to discuss issues

pertaining to human rights. We are obviously at a point in history, particularly in this region, where we can be thankful that the massive human rights violations of the past are at least behind us. That does not mean that we can let up on our vigilance about the importance of human rights or the need to make insufficient democracies sufficient democracies.

Secretary Albright and I particularly wanted to come here to honor the role that the played in defending human rights, at a time when that took enormous courage. We know of your colleagues put themselves in harm's way when they spoke out against human but we also know that their courage has saved countless lives and hastened the end of regimes. We want to hear about the work you are doing now and, particularly, how human rights the centerpiece of both domestic and foreign policy in our countries around the world.

I personally am very much in favor of your initiative to have a permanent war crimes tribunal visited the tribunal in Arusha (Tanzania) and received a briefing about the work they are doing. Much of what they have had to contend with is the necessary start-up problems that you confront when you are beginning an enterprise of such importance, trying to get it staffed into place the necessary steps.

We are also interested in hearing about the human rights problems that continue to exist in this

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Secretary Albright and I particularly wanted to come here to honor the role that the Institute has played in defending human rights, at a time when that took enormous courage. We know that many of your colleagues put themselves in harm's way when they spoke out against human rights abuses, but we also know that their courage has saved countless lives and hastened the end of repressive regimes. We want to hear about the work you are doing now and, particularly, how we can make human rights the centerpiece of both domestic and foreign policy in our countries and around the world.

I personally am very much in favor of your initiative to have a permanent war crimes tribunal. I visited the tribunal in Arusha (Tanzania) and received a briefing about the work they are doing there. Much of what they have had to contend with is the necessary start-up problems that you will always confront when you are beginning an enterprise of such importance, trying to get it staffed and putting into place the necessary steps.

We are also interested in hearing about the human rights problems that continue to exist in this

region, particularly those that affect women and children. I appreciate your having expertise represented here from around the region on those particular issues. We would also like to know what is being done to address these challenges. I am particularly concerned about any limits that are placed – either by law or by practice or by repression – on women's political participation.

Today I think it is fair to say that this Institute remains a leader in defending basic human rights. I greatly appreciate the way in which you are expanding the definition of your work to include the commitment that many of us made in Beijing to the proposition that women's rights are human rights as well. We know that democracy, insufficient or otherwise, is not sustained by free and fair elections alone. It depends on the internalization of values, on a change in attitudes, on the commitment of people to live a democratic life. The questions and concerns that we bring to this table are not unique to Central America, but you have led the way in addressing those concerns and we hope that you will share the lessons that you have learned with us.

Finally, I want to close by just recognizing what may be obvious to all of you – that the presence of the United States Secretary of State at a meeting such as this sends, I hope, a very strong message, as it is intended to send. Secretary Albright is here in two capacities: as an individual who cares deeply about human rights and who has spent a great part of her career advocating and articulating that concern, and as a representative of the United States Government, where we are working to make human rights and, in particular, women's rights, more of a central piece of our foreign policy. I am delighted to be here and look forward to hearing from all of you. Thank you.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR MÉL
words. We'll now open up the floor
chance to participate. Also, I will
State, if that is okay with you. Let

GILDA PACHECO (IIHR): The
and Human Rights Program was
who at the time was Executive D

Currently it provides advice to
organizations and other human rights
the theory and practice of human rights
to incorporate this perspective in

To achieve this it has been a
basis for a broader interpretation of
needs of women. Although there are
define the types of violations of human
woman in Latin America, as you

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
STATEMENT FOR SIGNING USAID GRANT
PANAMA CITY, PANAMA
OCTOBER 9, 1997**

It gives me great pleasure to be here with the First Lady of Panama to announce a new cooperative agreement between the United States Agency for International Development and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights.

I can think of no more fitting moment to put this agreement in place than today, for this morning's session of the First Ladies' Conference has focused on the obstacles that continue to prevent millions of women in the Americas from fully exercising their most fundamental rights.

I can also think of no more fitting organization to receive our support. Since its founding in Costa Rica in 1980, the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights has been this hemisphere's pre-eminent human rights organization. During the years when dictatorships darkened the region, the institute stood as a beacon of hope. The Institute trained lawyers, judges, government officials, and private citizens from every country in the Americas to recognize, observe and fight for basic human rights.

It also offered crucial support to the brave individuals throughout the region who formed non-governmental human rights groups. These men and women spoke out against torture and repression at a time when such acts often meant risking one's job, one's home -- even one's life.

Individuals from every country of the Americas came to the Institute's courses, to its

seminars, and to its conferences. They learned the substance of human rights law, the mechanisms for advocacy and the avenues to bring international human rights instruments to bear on national human rights violations. In so doing, they helped bring about the democratic changes that have fundamentally altered the political profile of the hemisphere.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Institute and its staff have played an indispensable role in rekindling democracy and human rights in the Americas.

Since 1990, the Institute has opened an entire new frontier of human rights advocacy: It has established a formal program on gender and human rights. In May, I had the privilege of visiting the institute in San Jose along with the First Lady of Costa Rica and Secretary of State Albright. We had the opportunity to meet and speak with women who are in the forefront of women's rights issues throughout Central America.

We also had the opportunity to hear about how the institute is working to bring us closer to the day when women's rights are finally seen as human rights. Indeed, the goals of this conference mirror those of the Institute: to ensure that women are full participants in the political lives of their countries... to address the problems of domestic and sexual violence...to repair inequities within the law...to find ways to rebuild the lives of refugees, many of whom are women and children...to see to it that women and girls have access to the same tools of opportunity -- education, health care, credit -- as men.

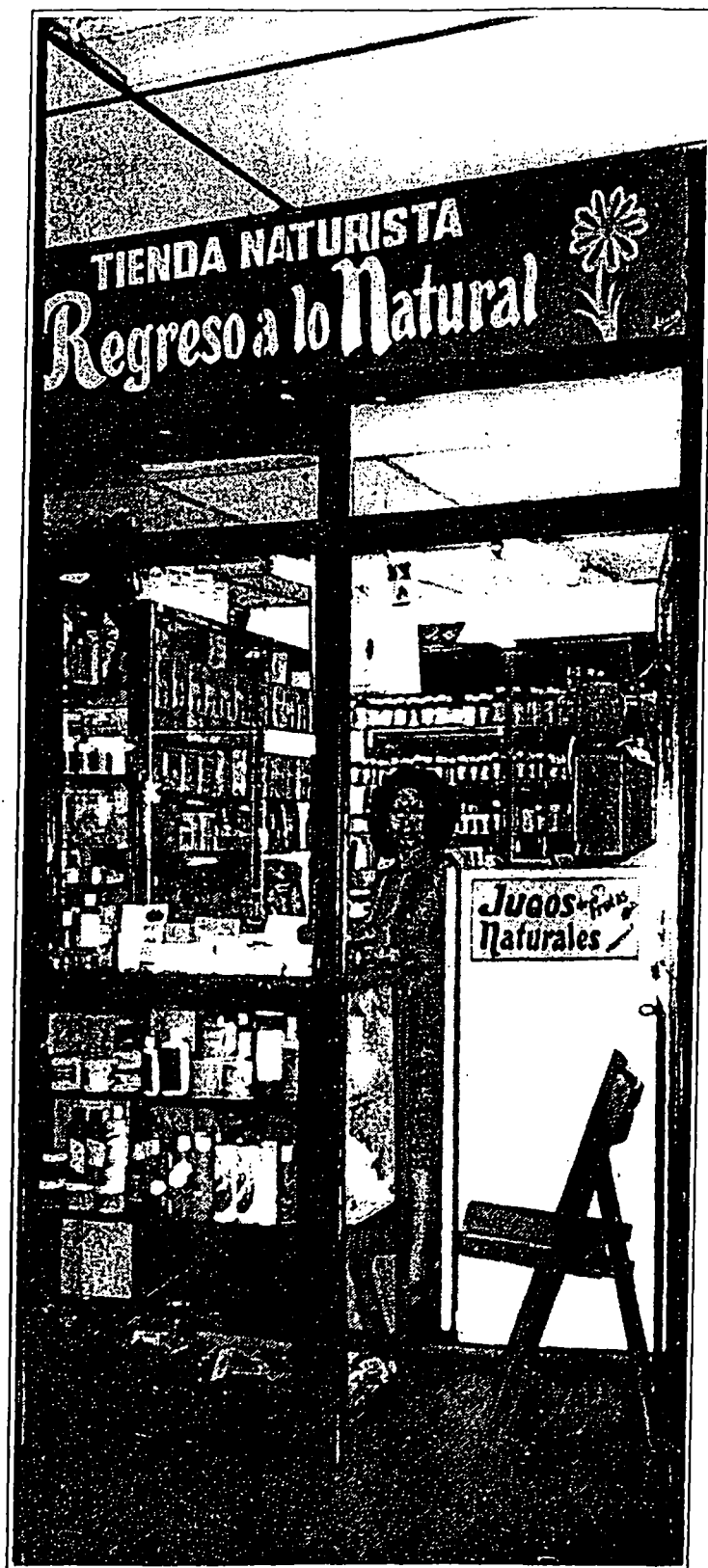
All of us have a responsibility to help the Institute continue its efforts to promote freedom

and human rights throughout the Americas. That is why USAID, through the agreement to be signed today, will make available to the institute a grant of \$4.8 million for the next three years. These resources will go toward a wide range of important initiatives -- from supporting free elections to assuring legal redress through the courts and through ombudsmen's offices to enabling the institute to expand its Gender and Human Rights program.

To those who work to advance the cause of liberty and democracy for **all** the citizens of the world -- the United States will always be your partner.

I would now like to invite Mark Schneider, Assistant Administrator of USAID for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Dr. Juan Mendez, Executive Director of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, to sign this cooperative agreement on behalf of their respective organizations.

Acción de FUDEP



OLGA MERCEDES was getting up every day in order to work in a natural foods store as a saleswoman, producing just enough money to eat and provide for her children.

- Olga Mercedes se levantaba cada día para trabajar en una tienda de productos naturales como vendedora, produciendo escasamente sólo para comer y darle a sus hijos.

En octubre de 1992, Olga Mercedes recibió de Fudep un crédito y capacitación empresarial para instalar su pequeña tienda en Catia, siendo hoy día una empresaria próspera, con ingreso estable, abierta al trabajo con otras mujeres, en el área de salud natural, vendiendo productos a precios accesibles a la comunidad.

In October, 1992, OLGA MERCEDES, received a small-credit loan in order to set up her own business in a small store in the barrio, Catia. Today she is prosperous businesswoman, with a stable income, working with other women in the area of natural health and selling her products at accessible prices to the community.

*From FUDEP



Thurs., 9/11, 1:00

FUNDACION PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA ECONOMIA POPULAR

Foundation for the Development of the People's Economy

"FUDEP"

Background:

Almost 70% of Venezuela's population of 20 million is poor and cannot cover their basic necessities. Of that 70%, 48% cannot cover even the basic food requirements, and are in dire poverty.

There is about 16% unemployment. 42% of the economically active (about 3 million people) are actually located in the "informal sector" and are subject to vascillations in the economy. They are without social security, stable income and the average worker in the informal economy does not bring in over \$90.00 per month.

FUDEP, founded in 1983, is a non-profit civic organization, with the mission of promoting and developing the self-sufficiency of the poorest people, families, and communities as a way to contribute to the wellbeing of Venezuela through "Self-Help" Programs. It does so in the following ways:

1) **SUPPORTS MICRO-BUSINESSES**: using micro-credit, women can set up small businesses and count on additional income by encouraging the initiative, talent and productive employment of citizens. **FUDEP** also provides workshops which guide borrowers in basic as well as more sophisticated financial decisions: rent/what to charge for products, advertising, employees, etc.

>minimum loan: Bs. 500,000 (\$1,000)

>maximum loan: Bs. 4,000,000 (\$8,000)

>payback of loan: from 8 months to 2 years depending on amount borrowed

>women guarantee their loans with equipment they buy for the business

>success rate: 96% of borrowers pay back their loans completely and on time. They are then eligible for a second loan and third loan, etc.

2) SUPPORTS THE IMPROVEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES IN THE POOR 'RANCHITO' AREAS:

- >technical engineering assistance
- >credit for improvement of existing homes and the construction of new homes
- >assistance in setting up community organizations
- >follow-up and evaluation of assistance
- >Catuche Settlement is the prime example, named by the U.N. Conference on Human Settlements (Istanbul, 1996) as one of the "100 Best Efforts in the World"

3) OFFERS PROGRAMS Of ASSISTANCE IN HEALTH AND LEGAL MATTERS

- >preventative and primary care
- >legal advice
- >how to shop wisely

At ***FUDEP*** headquarters, located in the Barrio of Catia, we will be meeting ***María Gloria Olivo***, ***Executive Director***.

We will also be meeting the women whose bios follow on another page:

Rita Arenas, taxi driver and owner of two taxis.

Dina Pez, cook and owner of modest cafe and restaurant, as well as the butcher shop one door down.

Zulma López, artist and proprietor of her own shop of typical Venezuelan arts and crafts

Magola de Cardona, is the very first recipient of a ***FUDEP*** microcredit loan and is now the successful owner of her own sewing and fashion "factory". She is a prime example of the multiplier effect of her loan because she now employs 12 women at her sewing machines, as well as 40 women who sew for her in their homes. If we do not have time to see her factory today, we will visit it tomorrow morning.

FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY

"FUDEP"

SOME STATISTICS:

- 1) 64 people are employed in the FUDEP organization: 48 in Caracas and 16 in the interior.
- 2) Since its founding in 1983, FUDEP has assisted 8,210 people directly and an additional 41,000 indirectly, counting family members and associates. Women are 73% of that total number.

WHERE DO THEY OBTAIN THEIR FUNDING?

- 1) FONCOFIN: a foundation supported by the Ministry of the Family, supports the microenterprise programs.
- 2) THE MUNICIPALITY OF "LIBERTADOR": the municipality works hand-in-glove with FUDEP on its urban renewal projects, particularly in the clean-up of the Catuche River and the nearby barrio of the same name.
- 3) THE UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: supports the water clean-up projects.
- 4) THE MINISTRY OF THE FAMILY: works with FUDEP on work-study programs, encouraging young people to apprentice at micro-enterprises while earning a monthly incentive wage, and studying in the fields pertinent to their work.
- 5) MINISTRY OF YOUTH: has an agreement which helps the youth of Lara State in economic activity.
- 6) INAVI: the national institute to rehabilitate housing supports their projects with credit to women to improve their homes
- 7) DONATIONS: the big foundations of Venezuela, the VOLLMER Foundation, PFIZER and the Canadian Embassy
- 8) INTERAMERICAN FOUNDATION: helps with education and preparing young people
- 9) INTERNATIONAL YOUTH FOUNDATION: support for young people in the metropolitan area.
- 10) PETROLEOS DE VENEZUELA: The national oil company supports the micro-economy program

There are quite a few other supporters of FUDEP - but these are a great sampling!!

MEMORANDUM TO FILE:

FUDEP: "Fundación de Desarrollo de la Economía Popular"

Place: Office of Fundación Proyecto Paria (Sabana Grande)

Date: August 21, 1997

Participants: KPM, Teresa Albarez (Trca. Fund. Paria and Advisor to FUDEP) and María Gloria Olive Espinoza, Pres. and one of founders of FUDEP

Purpose: Discuss FUDEP's background, present goals, etc. as an organization which encourages microempresas and micro-credito loans - with a view toward encouraging citizens to take care of themselves.

FUDEP appears to be a very impressive organization based on the discussion I had with subject participants and the materials I received in support of their objectives. Over a 15-year period they have concentrated on helping women help themselves out of poverty with funding support from the InterAmerican Foundation and through selling services for legal assistance, family services, health assistance, etc.

1) Started in 1982/83, FUDEP was born as a totally non-profit civil association in the barrio of Catia, and now serves other areas as well.

2) Main areas of concentration:

a) encouraging women's small businesses through micro-credit loans

- artesanía (women in Tintorero, the special town outside Barquisimeto)
- peluquerías - *hair salons*
- taxistas (femininas)
- fast food - normal
- fast food - naturista
- seamstresses
- shoe repair

b) urban development: cleanliness and maintenance of poor dwellings when there is a lack of services

c) converting the poor into citizens with knowledge of their rights

d) young people: working with those who are real students and need money to continue on with schooling (Rotary Int'l Scholarships); and working with those who are no longer in school but need vocational training.

3) Catuche: a very poor area of Caracas near the Supreme Court on Catuche Creek, has been a focal point of FUDEP's endeavors since 1993. Through a consortium including FUDEP, Fé y Alegría, local activists, and local priests, many microempresas have flourished, women are the leaders of the zone, and there is a great deal of attention paid to the environmental aspects - particularly recycling and using materials in the area - of their living conditions. The U.N. Conference on Human Settlements (Istanbul, 1996) chose this project of Catuche as one of the 100 best efforts in the world.

I have a 7 minute video in English

NEXT STEPS:

María Gloria Olivo will be in Ecuador for the next week and a half. The first week of September we will put aside a day where I will go to their "sede" in Catia, see the operations, meet the participants, visit microempresas in the area and talk with the women.

They will take me to Catuche as well.

BIOGRAPHIES OF FOUR MICRO-CREDIT RECEIPIENTS

1) RITA ARENAS: TRANSPORTATION

Rita Arenas, age 53, had worked in the field of transportation as a taxi driver or bus driver for many years, but always for other people. She had never been able to afford to buy a vehicle to start her own short-route passenger service. Therefore, she approached FUDEP in search of both funding and training. Through their Micro-enterprise Network, Rita was able to increase her customer base and now is in partnership with several other women, as well as having her son be part of the business. Her taxi and bus service are available 24 hours a day.

Economic Area: Transportation

Credit First Issued: 1994

Amount: Bs. 280,000 (\$1,800 1994 exchange rate)

Second Credit: Bs. 600,000 (\$2,500 or so- hard to judge due to bolivar inflation)

Funded: 15-seat van and related equipment and materials

Evaluation: Rita's life has significantly improved as she has stable income and a wider customer base through the network. Rita plans to request a Third Credit Loan so that she may replace her vehicle with a newer, more comfortable model.

2) MAGOLA DE CARDONA: SEAMSTRESS AND DESIGNER

Magola de Cardona, age 46, loves to sew. However, for many years her family responsibilities prevented her from working outside the home. She wanted to expand her productivity even from her living room, however, so she contacted FUDEP in order to buy a sewing machine.

MAGOLA WAS THE VERY FIRST RECIPIENT OF A FUDEP MICRO-CREDIT LOAN.

Initially the amount was small, but she invested efficiently and was able to expand beyond her dreams. She now directs a workshop in the center of the city with 12 sewing machines. She completes orders for other businesses, as well as designing for her own clients. She also directs 40 women who sew in their homes to complete some of Magola's client's orders.

Magola has also taken advantage of FUDEP's courses in the trade and marketing of textiles so that she may increase her network and help others. To this end, she is a participant in the youth program, in which she trains two girls in her workshop.

Business Area: Sewing and Design

Credits issued in 1990 and 1992

Amount: Bs. 100,000 (\$1,100); Bs. 300,000 (\$3,000)

Funded: sewing machines and fabric

3) ZULMA LOPEZ: HANDICRAFTS ARTISAN

Zulma López, age 28, is an artist, but originally contacted FUDEP in relation to housing in a barrio area of Caracas. She wanted to organize a Housing Community Organization and procure dwellings provided by the governmental housing agency (INAVI). FUDEP granted her the loan and she decided to use part of the investment to consolidate and expand her home-based handicrafts business. She has learned to value and organize her work, as she is now aware of management issues and financial and human resource concerns. López also offers other artisans the opportunity to learn ceramics (her specialty). She and others have learned how to market their products in handicrafts shops, and this month moved into her own store down the street from FUDEP headquarters.

Business Area: Handicrafts

Credit issued: 1996

Amount: Bs. 600,000 (\$1,050)

Funded: a ceramics furnace, tools and raw materials

4) DINA PAEZ: RESTAURANT OWNER

Dina, age 53, worked in a factory. One day her young daughter had a terrible accident and Dina had to resign from her job in order to care for her child. She hoped that the resulting severance pay would fund the eye operation her daughter needed. Unfortunately, it wasn't enough, and this tragedy energized Dina to found her own business and control her finances. Two attempts at a restaurant failed before she approached FUDEP for a micro-credit loan to start a small restaurant and buy refrigeration equipment. In the riots of February, 1989, Dina's original restaurant was completely destroyed by looters. She really struggled until she approached FUDEP. With their loan, she was able to expand her food business to open a nearby butcher shop as well (one door down). Her husband, two sons and daughter all work together, and they have been able to buy a home. Her sons are planning to organize an independent micro-enterprise after they have completed their studies.

Business Area: Restaurant

Credit issued: 1996

Amount: Bs. 1,500,000 (\$3,000)

Funded: equipment and raw materials for restaurant and refrigeration