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The NSC has waived their classification equity for information within this White House/NSC document.

Your agency has been determined to be the agency of primary interest.

Please review for your agency's equities and obtain any necessary concurrences.

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MEMORANDUM

3801 To 3619 CY C/Fle

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

June 16, 1977

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI ZB.

SUBJECT: Follow-up of Mrs. Carter's Trip

Only for quick scanning because of your interest.

We have compiled a set of checklists on those specific items raised in each country which Mrs. Carter visited. I have sent follow-up memoranda on all those items with an asterisk beside them.

The Venezuela checklist (pages 10 and 11) is of particular importance because it represents a concise agenda of the items which Perez will want to discuss during his State Visit. I will send follow-up memoranda on all the items in the checklist, but if you could examine the list first and suggest some direction that we might take in providing you with a good response to these issues, we can ensure that your dialogue with Perez will be as productive as possible.

The discussions with Perez will be of great importance to our overall policy in the hemisphere since he is currently the most outstanding leader in the hemisphere, and more importantly, because his position on the major issues which we care about in the hemisphere - human rights, nonproliferation, and arms control -- are identical with our own. He wants to play a leadership role on these issues, and we should probably encourage him and provide some direction. Furthermore, we may need his help again on the Canal Treaty if we are going to be able to complete it this summer.

We are presently working on the drafts of letters for you to send to the seven countries which Mrs. Carter visited, but we thought we would wait until Secretary Vance returns from the OAS so as to take into account his follow-up efforts before we forward the letters to you. We have not yet heard from Colombian President Lopez Michelsen on when

Expedite

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or whether he will meet with Peter Bourne or Mathea Falco, and we may not receive a response for a while. Perhaps, we should draft a letter from you to him to reiterate your interest in this and other matters, and later when Peter Bourne goes to Colombia, he could bring a separate letter.

After DEA mtg - I'll write a personal ltr to Lopez for Pete to deliver - bright fellow

There were several issues which were discussed in almost every country Mrs. Carter visited. I have just asked State for a report which includes options for your consideration on ways the United States can effectively contribute to the peaceful resolution of both the Belizean problem and the problem of the Andes. Other multilateral issues which we are examining in the context of a report being prepared for you by State and NSC on the follow-up of your Pan American Day speech include: human rights, nonproliferation (Treaty of Tlatelolco), and political refugees.

good

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11A

CONFIDENTIAL June 15, 1977

CHECKLIST OF THOSE ITEMS REQUIRING
FOLLOW-UP ATTENTION AS A RESULT OF
MRS. CARTER'S TRIP

Jamaica

1.* The Prime Minister promised to sign the American Convention on Human Rights and to raise the issue at the CARICOM meeting in July.

2.* In view of the Prime Minister's comments on the difficulties imposed by Jamaica's relationship with the IMF, as well as reporting from the Embassy to the same effect, I think it worth reviewing Jamaica's positon vis-a-vis the IMF and the adequacy of our own assistance efforts.

3. The need for a reexamination of IMF rules to permit greater flexibility in dealing with those chronically-deficit middle-income developing countries whose unemployment is so high as to make increased austerity measures a serious security problem.

4. Prime Minister Manley said he would support the idea for the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights and would support an increase in the budget for the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

5. Jamaica would support U.S. initiatives on human rights at the OAS General Assembly.

6. Prime Minister Manley asked for more assistance for those countries which have been seriously affected by their dependence on petroleum imports but whose per capita income level is above that of the poorest countries in the world.

* World Bank loan status?

* Memoranda have already been sent out requesting progress reports on follow-up action.

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Costa Rica

1.* To review the meat import quota program to see if Costa Rica and other new suppliers and/or developing countries can obtain an increase in their quota.

2.* To review our policy with respect to loans by international financial institutions for production of palm oil, particularly in those cases where the product will be consumed locally and not enter the world market for fats and oils.

3.* To review whether GSP treatment can be extended to chayote (Indian squash).

4.* To provide for increased loans from the IFIs (and perhaps trade preferences) to countries that are human rights defenders.

5.* To have Ambassador Young visit the Caribbean.

6. To acknowledge and thank President Oduber for his support for the President's policy on human rights, demilitarization, and arms spending.

7. To formally extend an invitation to the Costa Rican Youth Symphony to visit the U.S. and play at the White House. (After hearing them perform, Mrs. Carter said that she would be in touch with President Oduber on arrangements to bring them to the White House to play.)

8. Oduber stressed the need to reorganize the Central American Common Market, expand CARICOM, and strengthen the links between these two bodies. He said that we should try to increasingly involve the Commonwealth Caribbean countries in the OAS and through direct contacts with Latin American countries as a way to increase respect for democratic institutions.

9. Oduber suggested that we give increased attention and assistance to Haiti and try to encourage the enlargement of CARICOM to include countries like Haiti.

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10. Oduber suggested that we seek to amend the Charter of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to permit the Commission to have greater fiscal and administrative autonomy, and that we seek a first-class Executive Secretary to the Commission.

11. Like Manley, he expressed great interest in trying to find a compromise to the Belize problem.

12. Oduber said that he hoped that NASA would be forthcoming when Costa Rica requested more up-to-date imagery from the remote-sensing program.

13. Costa Rica, which has 80,000 political refugees, supports the strengthening of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and increased funding for its resettlement programs.

Check on 12.

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Ecuador

1.* Supreme Council President Poveda pledged that Ecuador would ratify the American Convention on Human Rights.

2.* Poveda indicated an interest in finding multilateral means of ensuring Ecuadorean security, including the use of OAS or perhaps UN peacekeeping machinery. He expressed hope that the U.S. would play an active role in the search for alternatives to a regional arms race.

3. Poveda (at dinner) and Foreign Ministry officials expressed strong concern that the Trade Act of 1974 be amended to permit Ecuador and Venezuela to be eligible for GSP. (A review of Administration position is presently underway.)

4. The principal concerns of the Ecuadorean Government were to end the long delays in obtaining military equipment and to seek a change in U.S. arms sales policy to permit Ecuador to respond adequately to Peru's dramatic arms build-up. Ecuadorean leaders felt that their nation's security was placed in jeopardy by the U.S. decision to veto the sale of Kfirs, and their requests for military equipment were quite specific:

a. Twenty-four Kfirs, F-4s, or equivalent U.S. aircraft as a way to offset the introduction of more sophisticated (SU-22) aircraft acquired from the Soviet Union by Peru.

b. An active air defense system. A U.S. air defense survey team to visit Ecuador.

c. Improved Hawk missles.

d. Two destroyers, two frigates, a fleet tug, Mark-37 torpedoes, and a torpedo repair shop. (Admiral Poveda prefaced his request with the comment that the tuna boat problem, which had plagued U.S.-Ecuadorean relations for several years, had largely been taken care of by the close coordination between our countries' two navies.)

e. Anti-tank weapons.

f. Grants for pilot training.

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5. In the course of the presentation of their plan to move to democratic and civilian government, they hinted that their ability to move forward in this area would depend on whether they could receive military and economic assistance.

6. The Ecuadoreans said they would do whatever is necessary to strengthen human rights in the hemisphere.

7. They repeatedly stressed that Ecuador was an Amazon country, and thus it was of great importance to gain access to the Amazon. They were concerned that Peru was not taking this claim seriously. (We mentioned this in the form of a question to Peruvian Foreign Minister Morales Bermudez, and he said that he would continue discussions with the Ecuadoreans with the intention of trying to resolve this matter.)

We can help with 4., & 7. (see 3. under Peru)

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Peru

1.* President Francisco Morales agreed that Peru would sign and ratify the American Convention on Human Rights and said that President Carter could consider that he had the full support of Peru in his human rights policy, and particularly in efforts to strengthen the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

2.* The President expressed his interest in pursuing joint efforts, perhaps through the UN, revitalized OAS machinery, or the Andean Group, at arms reduction, to buttress the Ayacucho Declaration and the activities of the Andean Group. Morales Bermudez said: "Peru is prepared to intensify all activities relating to arms limitation in Latin America."

3.* The President indicated his willingness to continue discussions with Ecuador aimed at guaranteeing Ecuadorean shipping access to the Amazon, as is provided under the Rio Protocol. He said that he had set up a Commission to look into that.

4.* The Foreign Minister mentioned conversations with U.S. officials about a joint effort in crop substitution, to address the drug problem emanating from Peru.

5.* The President indicated that a remaining expropriation issue with Gulf would be resolved quickly, and promised that the 15 or so Americans accused of drug trafficking would be brought to trial speedily.

6. Like Manley, whose government is having similar problems with the IMF, President Morales made a plea for introducing some sensitivity for the political and social consequences of IMF conditions for stabilization. He said that if the IMF conditions are implemented, it will be the poor in Peru who are hurt most.

7. The President re-extended the invitation to President Carter to visit Peru.

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8. Finance Minister asked for U.S. support of the Peruvian position in the IMF. The State Department has already contacted the IMF, and Peru and the IMF have come to agreement.

9. In answer to Mrs. Carter's statement of appreciation for Peru's cooperation in narcotics trafficking, Morales Bermudez said that he had just established a Cabinet-level Commission to deal with this problem. Foreign Minister De la Puente said that Morales gave him clear instructions to cooperate fully in this field with the U.S.

Inform DEA & Embassy on 9.

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Brazil

1. President Geisel expressed some interest in talking about the Nonproliferation Treaty and possible Brazilian participation in the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation Program.

2. President Geisel was more responsive to the idea of cooperating with the UN Commission on Human Rights rather than the Inter-American Commission.

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Colombia

1.* President Lopez said that the USSR had asked Colombia to take the lead among other Latin American nations in pressing Brazil and Argentina to put into effect both the NPT and the Treaty of Tlatelolco. The President noted that "we should press the Soviets to sign."

2. President Lopez suggested strengthening the Chairman of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and appointing a prestigious person to the post.

3.* President Lopez said that he wanted to cooperate with the U.S. on narcotics trafficking. President Carter had noted that he wanted a personal message prepared for Peter Bourne to take with him to President Lopez. (State Department should convey once again the President's personal interest that Lopez meet with Ms. Falco and Dr. Bourne.)

4. President Lopez said that the Colombian Attorney General had recently undertaken to try to speed up some 8,000 cases which were pending trial.

5. In answer to Mrs. Carter's concern over the kidnapping of Peace Corps Volunteer Richard Starr, President Lopez said that patience was the best way to handle that issue.

6. Lopez and Lievano explained that they wanted to work with the U.S. to eliminate regional trade preference systems which discriminated against Latin American exports.

7. President Lopez did say that he would look into the problems of the hoof and mouth disease which was one of several factors which have impeded the completion of the Pan American Highway.

Pursue 1. with Soviets

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