

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

182

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
#3 report	scope paper confidential Open 2-22-06	8 p 10/67	A
#3a bio sketch	Hugh Lawson Shearer confidential "	2 p undated	A
#3b bio sketch	John Percival Gyles confidential "	1 p undated	A
#3c bio sketch	Robert Charles Lighbourne confidential Open 2-22-06	2 p undated	A
#3d bio sketch	Egerton Rudolph Richardson confidential Open 7/5/12 per NLS 11-191	2 p undated	A
#4 memo	to Walt from WGBowdler confidential Open 2-22-06	1 p 10/14/67	A
#9 cable	Deptel 55475 to Kingston confidential Open 2-22-06	2 p 10/17/67	A
#9a cable	Deptel 55475 to Kingston confidential "	2 p 10/17/67	A
#9c cable	work copy of cable re: PM Shearer's Visit to Washington confidential Open 2-22-06	2 p 10/67	A
#10 cable	Deptel 34582 to Kingston confidential "	1 p 09/08/67	A
#11 cable	Detpel 23601 to all diplomatic and Consular posts confidential Open 2-22-06	2 p 08/18/67	A
#12 cable	USUN 1452 confidential "	2 p 10/14/67	A
#13 cable	Kingston 572 confidential "	2 p 09/22/67	A
#14 cable	Kingston 497 confidential "	1 p 09/13/67	A
#15 cable	Kingston 345 confidential "	2 p 08/22/67	A
#17a memo	to President from W. W. Rostow confidential (dup. #40, NSF, memos to the President, Rostow, Vol. 45)	1 p 10/12/67	A

FILE LOCATION

NATIONAL SECURITY FILE, Country File
Jamaica, Visit of Prime Minister Hugh Shearer
Box 58

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

282

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE		DATE	RESTRICTION	
#20 report	scope paper confidential	Open 2-22-06	4 p	10/13-14/67	A
#22 memo	to President from Katzenbach confidential	"	1 p	10/11/67	A
#24 report	talking points confidential	"	4 p	10/13/67	A
#30 report	secretary's briefing memorandum confidential	"	2 p	10/11/67	A
#34 report	talking paper secret	"	3 p	10/13/67	A
#41 report	background paper confidential	"	2 p	10/11/67	A
#43 report	background paper confidential	"	2 p	10/11/67	A
#49 report	background paper confidential	"	2 p	10/11/67	A
#61 bio sketch	Hugh Lawson Shearer confidential	"	2 p	undated	A
#63 bio sketch	Egerton Rudolph Richardson confidential	open 7/5/12 per NLS 11-191	1 p	undated	A
#65 bio sketch	Keith Johnson confidential	Open 2-22-06	1 p	undated	A

FILE LOCATION

NATIONAL SECURITY FILE, Country File
Jamaica, Visit of Prime Minister Hugh Shearer
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1

Memos & Mss.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONACTION
2

Limited Official Use

Monday - November 20, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Issues Raised by Jamaican Prime Minister Shearer

*Mr Bowdler
notified by
Mr Foster
11/21/67
Bowdler to notify
S/S.*

During Prime Minister Shearer's visit last month he raised two matters:

- more AID concessionary lending to Jamaica.
- continuation of PL 480 assistance.

You asked that we look into what we might do to help.

This is where we come out after careful review:

AID Concessionary Lending

In recent years Jamaica has been a member of the club of countries -- along with West Germany, Japan, Israel and Mexico--which have maintained a high level of economic growth: over 7% per annum. It has done so largely through substantial private domestic and foreign investment. Jamaica's problem is, therefore, not to achieve a high growth rate but to maintain the current level.

The two weak spots in the Jamaican economy are unemployment and low agricultural production. To help in these areas, AID has programmed \$3 million for FY 1968 and \$6 million in FY 1969, in development loans, technical assistance and PL 480.

Jamaica's political stability, the rate of domestic and foreign private investment and generally favorable economic position, does not justify AID putting a lot of "soft" money into the island. With the cuts in foreign aid, other countries will have a higher claim on scarce resources.

Nevertheless, AID is prepared to consider, subject to the availability of funds, loans which will enable or induce Jamaica to undertake reforms of real significance, particularly in education and agriculture. These loans would be on terms concessionary enough to make the reforms attractive but also tailored to Jamaica's economic capacity.

While this is not as forthcoming as the Jamaicans might wish, it is the only position appropriate to AID's status as a lender of last resort and to Jamaica's economic position.

PL 480 Assistance

Prime Minister Shearer left the impression that we were drastically cutting back on PL 480 assistance. This is not the case. (See Tab B for amount and value figures). What has taken place over the past 18 months is a shift away from dole-type feeding of adult indigents to maternal and child feeding. This is in line with your letter to Prime Minister Bustamante in August 1966 (Tab C).

The shift was for two reasons:

- a policy decision last year to give a higher priority to productive food programs like child-maternal feeding.
- the determination of the voluntary agencies in Jamaica to get out of indigent feeding because of the serious difficulties in administering the program.

The phase-down on indigent feeding will be completed by June 30, 1968. It was done over a two-year period to cushion the effect. The Jamaican Government knows of the target date.

While AID is not prepared to resume the indigent feeding program because of the unhappy past experience, it is willing to expand child-maternal welfare feeding if the Jamaican Government requests it.

I recommend that the response to Prime Minister Shearer be handled by State along the lines of the proposed telegram at Tab A.

Telegram OK ☒

Hold up, see me ____.

Attachments - Tabs A, B & C.

W. Rostow

Help them all you can on PL 480

2a



Proposed Joint State/AID Message to American Embassy Kingston

SUBJECT: Matters raised by Prime Minister Shearer in Washington
on October 13, 1967

1. As reported earlier, Shearer raised two matters in Washington:
 - a. AID concessionary loans for Jamaica.
 - b. the level of PL 480 assistance.
2. Informing Prime Minister Shearer that you are acting upon Washington instructions, Embassy/USAID should discuss items a. and b. with him along the following lines:
 - a. Within availability of AID funds and taking into account the fact that AID is by statute lender of last resort, AID is prepared to discuss with Jamaican Government limited number of development loans which could have the effect of enabling Jamaica to take high priority actions having significant effect in accelerating Jamaican development. Terms of such loans, while concessionary, would be negotiated in light of particular purposes and in light of Jamaica's favorable economic situation.

- b. Given compelling reasons which lead US to assign highest priority to school, child, and maternal feeding on world-wide basis we are not prepared to abandon plans for orderly phaseout of dole-type feeding of adult indigents. US is, however, prepared consider further enlargement of child-maternal welfare feeding programs if requested by Jamaican Government.
3. Please reiterate to Prime Minister Shearer that President Johnson was pleased to have had an opportunity to talk with Shearer and that President Johnson renews his best wishes to Shearer and to Jamaican people.
4. For your guidance: In discussing paragraph 2-a, above, with Jamaicans, please be careful to convey to them a clear sense that AID cannot necessarily be expected make any loan in any particular year. Furthermore, AID must be highly selective with regard to projects proposed and would be unwilling to consider particular proposals which in AID's opinion have only minimal development significance.

2-c

B

2-d

PL 480 ProgramsJAMAICA

FY 1966 (Title III) Supplied 16,970,000 lbs.
 CCC Value \$1,559,000

Recipients:

Maternal and child feeding 202,900
Other 70,245

Total 273,145

FY 1967 (Title III) Approved 16,137,000 lbs.
 CCC Value \$1,504,000

Recipients:

Maternal and child feeding 201,860
Other 46,880

Total 248,740

FY 1968 (Title III) Approved 4,932,000 lbs.
 CCC Value \$331,000

(Title II) Approved 9,050,000 lbs.
 CCC Value \$1,545,000

Totals Approved 13,982,000 lbs.
 CCC Value \$1,876,000

Recipients:

Maternal and child feeding 231,200
Other 26,950

Total 258,150

2-2



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2-4

August 18, 1966

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I appreciate the frankness with which you have written me concerning our Food for Peace Program in Jamaica.

As was explained to your Acting Prime Minister when he was in Washington last month, increasing world demands for food have sharply reduced our existing food surplus. In order that adequate assistance may be made available to programs benefiting the children of the world, the group most vulnerable to malnutrition and most dependent on the help of others, we have made a decision to give lowest priority to family feeding type programs. This policy is being applied world-wide. As you point out in your letter, the shift from a family feeding program to assistance to children in Jamaica will take place gradually so as not to cause undue hardships.

I understand that representatives of our two countries have already discussed the possibility of expanding the school luncheon and maternal child welfare programs. We would be pleased to consider proposals for additional commodity assistance for programs of this type. If we can agree on such proposals, there is no reason why the existing level of food commodity assistance to Jamaica cannot continue and possibly expand.

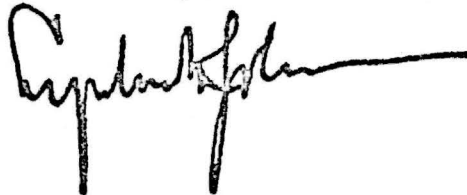
Again, Mr. Prime Minister, I thank you for the confidence with which you have written me. It is a measure of the deep and long-standing good-will which exists between our two countries.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4(b)
White House Guidelines, Feb. 24, 1983
By DCAT, NARA, Date 4-11-89

-2-

I send you best wishes for your continued good health and happiness.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Cyril R. Williams', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

The Right Honorable
Sir William Alexander Bustamante
Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs
of Jamaica
Kingston.

Monday - November 20, 1967

2-9
—

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Issues Raised by Jamaican Prime Minister Shearer

During Prime Minister Shearer's visit last month he raised two matters:

- more AID concessionary lending to Jamaica.
- continuation of PL 480 assistance.

You asked that we look into what we might do to help.

This is where we come out after careful review:

AID Concessionary Lending

In recent years Jamaica has been a member of the club of countries -- along with West Germany, Japan, Israel and Mexico which have maintained a high level of economic growth: over 7% per annum. It has done so largely through substantial private domestic and foreign investment. Jamaica's problem is, therefore, not to achieve a high growth rate but to maintain the current level.

The two weak spots in the Jamaican economy are unemployment and low agricultural production. To help in these areas, AID has programmed \$3 million for FY 1968 and \$6 million in FY 1969, in development loans, technical assistance and PL 480.

Jamaica's political stability, the rate of domestic and foreign private investment and generally favorable economic position, does not justify AID putting a lot of "soft" money into the island. With the cuts in foreign aid, other countries will have a higher claim on scarce resources.

Nevertheless, AID is prepared to consider, subject to the availability of funds, loans which will enable or induce Jamaica to undertake reforms of real significance, particularly in education and agriculture. These loans would be on terms concessionary enough to make the reforms attractive but also tailored to Jamaica's economic capacity.

11/22/67
Jim Jones telephoned
OKing to Mr. Rostow.
Mr. Rostow notified
Mr. Bowdler who
will notify S/S

While this is not as forthcoming as the Jamaicans might wish, it is the only position appropriate to AID's status as a lender of last resort and to Jamaica's economic position.

PL 480 Assistance

Prime Minister Shearer left the impression that we were drastically cutting back on PL 480 assistance. This is not the case. (See Tab B for amount and value figures). What has taken place over the past 18 months is a shift away from dole-type feeding of adult indigents to maternal and child feeding. This is in line with your letter to Prime Minister Bustamante in August 1966 (Tab C).

The shift was for two reasons:

- a policy decision last year to give a higher priority to productive food programs like child-maternal feeding.
- the determination of the voluntary agencies in Jamaica to get out of indigent feeding because of the serious difficulties in administering the program.

The phase-down on indigent feeding will be completed by June 30, 1968. It was done over a two-year period to cushion the effect. The Jamaican Government knows of the target date.

While AID is not prepared to resume the indigent feeding program, because of the unhappy past experience, it is willing to expand child-maternal welfare feeding if the Jamaican Government requests it.

I recommend that the response to Prime Minister Shearer be handled by State along the lines of the proposed telegram at Tab A.

W. W. Rostow

Telegram OK

Hold up, see me .

Attachments - Tabs A, B & C.



18733

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 1, 1967

4178

1-Bowden

2-Ret.

2-h

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WALT W. ROSTOW
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Issues Raised by the Jamaican
Prime Minister with the President
on October 13, 1967

The Department has now looked into the two questions raised by Jamaican Prime Minister Shearer with President Johnson on October 13.

The two matters raised were:

- A. AID concessionary lending to Jamaica;
- B. The level and composition of Food for Peace (PL 480) assistance.

AID is prepared, subject to availability of funds, to consider loans to Jamaica for uses which will enable or induce Jamaica to undertake reforms of real significance to its development. These loans would be on terms concessionary enough to make the intended reforms attractive to Jamaica but also on terms tailored to Jamaica's economic capacity. While it is not as forthcoming as the Jamaicans might wish, this is the only position appropriate to AID's status as the lender of last resort and to Jamaica's favorable economic position.

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Exempted from automatic decontrol.

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- 2 -

Consistent with the President's letter of August 18, 1966 to former Prime Minister Bustamante (Tab A), PL 480 assistance available to Jamaica has not been decreased. Jamaican recipients in FY 1966 totalled 273,000, in FY 1967 249,000, in FY 1968 258,000. Total value of food supplied has increased materially. However, also consistent with the President's letter to Bustamante, maternal and child feeding is increasing (FY 1966 203,000 recipients, FY 1967 202,000, FY 1968 231,000) while dole-type feeding of adult indigents has decreased (FY 1966 70,000 recipients, FY 1967 47,000, FY 1968 27,000). Although the Jamaicans would prefer to see the dole-type feeding of adults continue at the higher level of previous years this shift conforms to general U.S. priorities. Furthermore, it responds to the urgent desire of the voluntary agencies (CRS and CWS) to reduce their operations in a field which they also regard as of low priority and where they had serious management problems. Church World Service, by far the largest of the two voluntary agency programs, would have phased out at a much earlier date had it not been for our urging to extend through FY 1968 in order to provide a smoother transition. CWS now plans to end this operation by June 30, 1968 and so informed the Jamaican Government some time ago. We are prepared to expand further the child maternal welfare feeding should the Jamaican Government request it. (Statistics at Tab B.)

The Department recommends that the enclosed telegram to the American Embassy in Kingston be approved for transmission.



Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

- Tab A - Letter from President to Prime Minister Bustamante.
- Tab B - Statistics.
- Tab C - Suggested Telegram.

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2-2



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4178
12827

28
August 18, 1966

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I appreciate the frankness with which you have written me concerning our Food for Peace Program in Jamaica.

As was explained to your Acting Prime Minister when he was in Washington last month, increasing world demands for food have sharply reduced our existing food surplus. In order that adequate assistance may be made available to programs benefiting the children of the world, the group most vulnerable to malnutrition and most dependent on the help of others, we have made a decision to give lowest priority to family feeding type programs. This policy is being applied world-wide. As you point out in your letter, the shift from a family feeding program to assistance to children in Jamaica will take place gradually so as not to cause undue hardships.

I understand that representatives of our two countries have already discussed the possibility of expanding the school luncheon and maternal child welfare programs. We would be pleased to consider proposals for additional commodity assistance for programs of this type. If we can agree on such proposals, there is no reason why the existing level of food commodity assistance to Jamaica cannot continue and possibly expand.

Again, Mr. Prime Minister, I thank you for the confidence with which you have written me. It is a measure of the deep and long-standing good-will which exists between our two countries.

DECLASSIFIED

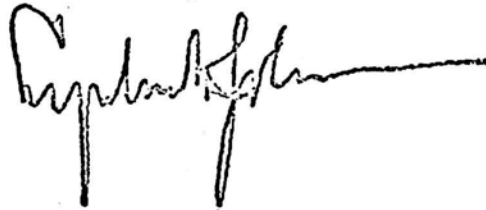
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4(b)

White House Guidelines, Feb. 24, 1983

By SEA, NARA, Date 4-11-89

I send you best wishes for your continued good health and happiness.

Sincerely,



The Right Honorable
Sir William Alexander Bustamante
Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs
of Jamaica
Kingston.

2-K



PL 480 Programs

JAMAICA

FY 1966 (Title III)	Supplied	16,970,000 lbs.
	CCC Value	\$1,559,000

Recipients:

Maternal and child feeding	202,900
Other	<u>70,245</u>

Total	273,145
-------	---------

FY 1967 (Title III)	Approved	16,137,000 lbs.
	CCC Value	\$1,504,000

Recipients:

Maternal and child feeding	201,860
Other	<u>46,880</u>

Total	248,740
-------	---------

FY 1968 (Title III)	Approved	4,932,000 lbs.
	CCC Value	\$331,000

(Title II)	Approved	9,050,000 lbs.
	CCC Value	\$1,545,000

Totals	Approved	13,982,000 lbs.
	CCC Value	\$1,876,000

Recipients:

Maternal and child feeding	231,200
Other	<u>26,950</u>

Total	258,150
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2-M



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PROPOSED TELEGRAM TO AMERICAN EMBASSY KINGSTON

SUBJECT: Matters Raised by Prime Minister Shearer in
Washington on October 13, 1967

JOINT STATE/AID MESSAGE

1. As reported earlier Shearer raised two matters in
Washington:

A. AID concessionary loans for Jamaica;

B. The level of PL 480 assistance.

2. Meanwhile on October 19 Ambassador Egerton Richardson
met with AFP Deputy Coordinator Fowler and pressed for
early answers. (MemCon will follow.)

3. Informing Prime Minister Shearer that you are acting
upon Washington instructions Embassy/USAID should discuss
items A and B with him along following lines:

A. Within availability of AID funds and taking
into account fact that AID is by statute lender of last
resort, AID is prepared discuss with Jamaican Government
limited number of development loans which could have
the effect of enabling Jamaica to take high priority
actions having significant effect in accelerating

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Jamaican development. Terms of such loans while concessionary would be negotiated in light of particular purposes and in light of Jamaica's favorable economic situation.

B. Given compelling reasons which lead U.S. to assign highest priority to school, child, and maternal feeding on worldwide basis we are not prepared to abandon plans for orderly phaseout of dole-type feeding of adult indigents. U.S. is, however, prepared consider further enlargement of child-maternal welfare feeding programs if requested by Jamaican Government.

4. Please reiterate to Prime Minister Shearer that President Johnson was pleased to have had an opportunity to talk with Shearer and that President Johnson renews his best wishes to Shearer and to Jamaican people.

5. For your guidance: In discussing paragraph 3A, above, with Jamaicans, please be careful to convey to them a clear sense that AID cannot necessarily be expected make any loan in any particular year. Furthermore, AID must be highly selective with regard to projects proposed and would be unwilling to consider particular proposals which in AID's opinion have only minimal development significance.

2-0

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Ambassy KINGSTON

STATE

JOINT STATE/AID MESSAGE

SUBJECT: Matters Raised by Prime Minister Shearer in
Washington on October 13, 19671. As reported earlier Shearer raised two matters in
Washington:

A. AID concessionary loans for Jamaica;

B. The level of PL 480 assistance.

2. Meanwhile on October 19 Ambassador Egerton Richardson
met with AFP Deputy Coordinator Fowler and pressed for early
answers. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~(Memcon to follow)3. Informing Prime Minister Shearer that you are acting
upon Washington instructions Embassy/USAID should discuss
items A and B with him along following lines:~~EX~~ A. Within availability of AID funds and taking into
account fact that AID is by statute lender of last resort,
AID is prepared discuss with Jamaican Government limited

ARA/CAR:JRKonline:dlc:10/26/67 6457

ARA - Mr. Oliver

ARA/CAR - Mr. Green AA/LA - Mr. Richardson (substance)

S/S - ARA - Mr. Palmer (substance)

WOH/FFF - Mrs. Fitzcharles (substance) White House -

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

2

KINGSTON

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

number of development loans which could have the effect of enabling Jamaica to take high priority actions having significant effect in accelerating Jamaican development. Terms of such loans while concessionary would be negotiated in light of particular purposes and in light of Jamaica's favorable economic situation.

B. Given compelling reasons which lead U.S. to assign highest priority to school, child, and maternal feeding on worldwide basis we are not prepared to abandon plans for orderly phaseout of dole-type feeding of adult indigents. U.S. is, however, prepared consider further enlargement of child-maternal welfare feeding programs if requested by Jamaican Government.

4. Please reiterate to Prime Minister Shearer that President Johnson was pleased to have had an opportunity to talk with Shearer and that President Johnson renews his best wishes to Shearer and to Jamaican people.

5. For your guidance: In discussing paragraph 3A, above, ~~REAPPROPRIATE TO DISCUSS WITH JAMAICANS~~ with Jamaicans, please be careful to convey to them a clear sense that AID cannot

3

KINGSTON

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

necessarily be expected to make any loan in any particular year. Furthermore, AID must be highly selective with regard to projects proposed and would be unwilling to consider particular proposals which in AID's opinion have only minimal development significance.

END

Exempt from automatic decontrol.

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3

VISIT OF JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTER

HUGH LAWSON SHEARER

OCTOBER 13-14, 1967

DRAFT SCOPE PAPER

Jamaica is significant to the United States because of its proximity; because of its strategic location vis-a-vis Panama, Cuba, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico; because it is the source of about 65% of US imports of bauxite and alumina; because of some \$200 million of private US investment (with an additional \$400 million in progress); because 40% of Jamaican imports are from the United States; because 300,000 American tourists visit Jamaica each year; because of its vote in the United Nations on major international issues and its influence in regional matters. The United States interest will best be served by continued Jamaican democratic stability, by a continuation of the very high rate of economic growth of recent years, by Jamaican support of United States on major international issues, and by increased Jamaican participation in Caribbean and hemisphere relations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 3

Downgraded at 12-year intervals;
not automatically declassified.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By rgf/du, NARA, Date 2-14-06

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Background of Prime Minister Shearer's Visit:

Hugh Shearer became Prime Minister of Jamaica after the death of Sir Donald Sangster in April 1967. Since then he has evidenced an intention to exercise vigorous national leadership. Shearer will arrive in Washington following visits to the heads of government in London, Paris, Bonn, The Hague, and a speech to the UN General Assembly. He will be attending the Conference of Caribbean Commonwealth heads of government in Barbados on October 23-24. In connection with his visit here, Shearer has told the Embassy in Kingston that he "is going to have to jump one way or another on a number of important international issues. I am new at this job and would like to exchange ideas with President Johnson".

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

US Objectives:

Jamaica has been attempting to weigh the advantages of an eventual possible overseas association with the European Common Market against advantages of association with the inter-American system. Reports indicate that Shearer's conversations in the UK and Europe may have given him a more realistic view of the limited possibilities in that direction. Avoiding either the fact or the appearance of pressure, we should make clear to Shearer the advantages and opportunities open to Jamaica through membership in the OAS and related inter-American organizations and urge that Jamaica give most serious attention to reaching a decision.

In a related sphere, and especially since Shearer will go in the immediate future to the meeting of Caribbean Commonwealth heads of government, we should make it clear to him that (1) we regard enlarged arrangements for cooperation among the countries of the Caribbean area as necessary for the optimum provision of a wide variety of regional services and as important to optimum economic growth; and (2) we see Jamaica as bearing a leadership responsibility in this sphere.

Given its insularity and its recent emergence from a colonial status (and perhaps continuing the tone of

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-2-

its older relations with the former colonial power), Jamaica has tended to approach its relations with the United States as a series of carping complaints at what it considers to be insufficiently generous treatment. We should try to convey to Shearer an appreciation of the very large US part in the massive assistance that Jamaica is receiving through the IBRD and other international organizations and a realistic understanding of the reasons why special bilateral arrangements in favor of Jamaica are not in the cards.

Perhaps because of its recent colonial background also, Jamaica has had some inclination to take up neutralist positions in the United Nations. We should impress upon Shearer the fact that Jamaica should not take such positions lightly, but should weigh most carefully its permanent national interest with respect to such positions.

Jamaican Objectives:

Shearer's visits with the President and Secretary of State will be the high point of his trip. It will bolster his image in Jamaica as a national leader. Pleased and honored at the invitation, he will wish to

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-3-

find subjects which he can report to his government and to the Jamaican press as constructive accomplishments.

1. He will wish to obtain U.S. reactions relative to Jamaican association with the European Common Market and Jamaican entry into the OAS.

2. Since some 25,000 Jamaicans live in Cuba, he will wish to be advised of the U.S. attitude concerning retention of consular relations with Cuba, in the light of the recent LASO meeting, and especially if Jamaica should decide to join the OAS.

3. He will hope to obtain U.S. agreement to provide enlarged concessionary assistance. In this connection he will seek the U.S. view concerning a possible Caribbean Development Bank as a major source of capital for Jamaica.

4. He will press the thesis that developing countries have supported the Kennedy Round of GATT and the recent Liquidity Conference which helps the developed countries but does little for the lesser developed countries.

5. He will hope for U.S. agreement to review its offer of a tariff concession on Jamaican rum (withdrawn at the last moment at the Kennedy Round).

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THE PROGRAM

October 13, 1967

Prime Minister Shearer's party will be flown by US Air Force plane from La Guardia Airport, New York, to Andrews Air Force Base, arriving at 11:35 A.M. From Andrews, they will fly by helicopter, arriving at the President's park (Ellipse) at 11:55 A.M. Prime Minister Shearer accompanied by Minister of Agriculture, John Gyles, Minister of Trade and Industry, Robert Lightbourne, and Jamaica Ambassador to the US, Egerton Richardson, will proceed by motorcade to the Diplomatic Entrance of the White House for the Prime Minister's meeting with the President at 12:00 Noon. The remainder of the party will proceed to Blair House.

Following the Prime Minister's meeting with the President, the Prime Minister, Minister Gyles, Minister Lightbourne, Ambassador Richardson, Permanent Secretary Ivo de Souza, and Representative to the UN, Keith Johnson, will proceed to the Department of State for a working luncheon with Secretary Rusk at 1:00 P.M. in the Madison Room. Following the luncheon, the Prime Minister will view the Exhibit on Jamaica in the Diplomatic Lobby of the Department and return to Blair House.

The Jamaican Embassy is holding a reception in honor of the Prime Minister from 6:00 P.M. to 8:30 P.M. at the Shoreham Hotel, after which the Prime Minister and his party will return to Blair House.

October 14, 1967

The Prime Minister plans to visit the Jamaican Embassy Chancery some time during the morning. An Air Force plane will fly the Jamaican party to New York, departing at 2:30 P.M. (He will return to Jamaica on October 15.)

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Gift Suggestions

A vermeil bookbox in a presentation carton has been ordered with the President's name, seal, and date engraved thereon.

Additional gifts include a Bulova Desk Clock and President Johnson's picture in a silver frame.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Members of the Official Jamaican Party

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs - Hugh
Lawson Shearer

Ambassador to the United States and Special Advisor to
the Prime Minister on International Affairs - Egerton R.
Richardson

Minister of Agriculture and Lands - John P. Gyles

Minister of Trade and Industry - Robert C. Lightbourne

Jamaican Ambassador-Designate to the UN - Keith Johnson

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs - Ivo
de Souza

Special Assistant to Prime Minister - Lorrel Bruce

Prime Minister's Private Secretary - Mrs. Carmen Gauntlett

Information Officer - Hartley Neita

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3a
/

Hugh Lawson SHEARER
Prime Minister, Minister of External
Affairs, Minister of Defense

Sworn in as Minister of External Affairs on 28 February 1967, Hugh Shearer was chosen as Prime Minister of Jamaica on 6 April when the death of ailing Prime Minister Donald Sangster seemed imminent. He assumed office on 11 April immediately after Sangster's death, carrying with him the additional portfolios of External Affairs and Defense. Shearer has adapted quickly to his role as national leader and statesman and has projected a picture of decisiveness and executive strength. Shearer now has a firm grip on the reins of authority in the party, in Parliament and in the nation. To date, Shearer's attention and energies have been principally directed at internal affairs. His reputation in international affairs must, so far, be judged from his actions in past years as the head of the Jamaican delegation to the United Nations and, more recently and more favorably, Jamaica's cosponsorship of the Latin American resolution of the Israeli-Arab issue. Shearer has been former Prime Minister Bustamante's favorite to succeed him (Bustamante) as Prime Minister.

As vice president and de facto head of the BITU, probably the most powerful labor union in Jamaica, Shearer holds an extremely influential position in a country where the trade unions play a pivotal role in party politics. Shearer will undoubtedly succeed Bustamante as president of the BITU. In addition he has been the chief leader of Government business and the Government's principal spokesman on foreign policy and defense in the Senate, where he has demonstrated considerable ability in handling that body's affairs and in keeping debate on a relatively high tone. Shearer has proved himself to be a sensible, patient and shrewd individual.

Of Negro descent, Shearer was born at Martha Brae, Trelawny, Jamaica, on 18 May 1923 and was educated at St. Simmon's College (1936-40). He is a member of the Baptist faith. He is unmarried.

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

By rg/bm, NARA, Date 2-14-06

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Shearer was elected to the House of Representatives in February 1967, running from Southern Clarendon--Bustamante's old constituency. He was a member of Jamaica's first delegation to the UN General Assembly in September 1962 and has chaired the delegations at the Assembly's opening sessions ever since. In April 1964 he accompanied Bustamante on a trip to the United States for health reasons, and was the Prime Minister's personal representative on this occasion during which he visited with Secretary Rusk. He again talked with the Secretary of State in March 1965.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3 b

John Percival GYLES
Minister of Agriculture and Lands

An experienced agriculturalist, John Gyles was appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) Cabinet after his election to the House of Representatives. He was reappointed to the same Cabinet post by the late Prime Minister Donald Sangster after the 1967 elections. An affable gentleman farmer, one of two white members of the Cabinet, Gyles is unlikely to gain any great power in the political structure of Jamaica. He is a moderate who generally supported Sangster in Cabinet meetings.

The son of a landed proprietor, he was born at Wallens, Linstead, Jamaica, on 1 December 1916 and was educated at Diocesan College and at Munro College, Jamaica. He has been an educator, sportsman, planter and cattle breeder since 1938. He served as a sergeant in the Jamaican Home Guard from 1943 to 1945.

Since his appointment to the Cabinet, Gyles has shown a keen interest in the problems of his Ministry. He is generally regarded as an able administrator who can delegate problems to qualified officers in his Ministry, but who is also willing to become involved in the nuts and bolts of specific programs and operations. As a consequence, he has developed wide contact with officials throughout his Ministry. Although the Ministry of Agriculture suffers from the perennial problems faced by all Ministries in retaining its capable staff, overall morale is fairly good.

Gyles is not a difficult person to deal with. His own experience as a farmer and his ability to grasp detail tend to make him confident of his own opinions, but he is a good listener and can absorb well what he hears. Furthermore, he has demonstrated a general willingness to explore various lines of action in dealing with agricultural problems.

In 1941 he married Daphne Ann Douse; they have four children--two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Gyles is a pleasant person who devotes considerable time to working with the Jamaica Cancer Society. Gyles is Anglican.

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

By rg/bm, NARA, Date 2-14-06

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3-c

Robert Charles LIGHTBOURNE
Minister of Trade and Industry

A prominent figure in the Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Minister of Trade and Industry Robert Lightbourne was appointed to his Cabinet post by former Prime Minister Sir Alexander Bustamante in 1962 and was retained by the late Prime Minister Donald Sangster in March 1967.

Of Negro descent, Robert Charles Lightbourne was born 29 November 1909 in Morant Bay, St. Thomas, Jamaica. Lightbourne attended Jamaica College, a secondary school, and received further education in England. He reportedly became wealthy during World War II as a manufacturer of metal products for the British Armed Forces while living in Birmingham. Later, he played an active part in attempts to develop industry to support Jamaica's agricultural economy. An old friend of Bustamante, Lightbourne was appointed managing director of the Industrial Development Corporation of Jamaica when it was organized by the JLP government in 1952. During the next four years the corporation launched a number of ventures which proved to be costly failures. A much better promoter than a businessman, Lightbourne does not appear to have profited financially from these enterprises.

Lightbourne won his seat in the Jamaican House of Representatives by a substantial margin in the April 1962 and February 1967 general elections. Lightbourne is undoubtedly one of the most imaginative, persuasive and intelligent members of the Cabinet. Although his first two years in office were relatively unproductive, during the third year he was able to achieve some results. Specifically, he was able to inaugurate a sweeping licensing import program to save foreign exchange as well as to conclude a major agreement with the Jamaica Public Service Company to expand power and light throughout the island. He also succeeded in attracting a significant expansion of foreign investment in Jamaica. In 1964 Lightbourne

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

By xy/cmu, NARA, Date 2-14-06

headed the Jamaican delegation to the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva. Soon after this meeting a member of the Trade and Industry Ministry mentioned Lightbourne's lack of knowledge about Latin America and his prejudice against the Latin Americans--much of which was thought to stem from Lightbourne's feeling that they snubbed him at the UNCTAD meeting.

Lightbourne has been called the most Anglophilic member of the Jamaican Cabinet and in his public utterances appears to suffer from an anti-American bias.

Mercurial, emotional and erratic, Lightbourne can be very difficult in negotiations. Suave in manner, he can switch suddenly from a posture of "sweet reasonableness" to assume an attitude of righteous indignation. Lightbourne is a past president of the Jamaica Amateur Athletic Association and past vice president of the Jamaica Olympic Association. Lightbourne, an Anglican, is reportedly separated from his wife, a white woman, by whom he has two sons. In ill health since at least the beginning of 1967, Lightbourne took a leave of absence in June 1963 to seek medical treatment in England (it was rumored that he had a malignancy in his kidneys).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3-d

Egerton Rudolph RICHARDSON
Ambassador to the United States

A career civil servant, Egerton Richardson was appointed Ambassador to the United States in mid-1967. He had previously served since 1962 as the Jamaican Permanent Representative to the United Nations, where for the last two years his actions and statements appeared to have been a cause of some concern to both his own Government and the Western bloc. Since 1965 Richardson has significantly altered both his voting behavior and his public statements, to the consternation of many pro-Western diplomats. His overall thrust since 1965 has been his attempt to bring Jamaica into a union with the non-aligned nations of the Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations rather than articulating his nation's traditional posture on international issues.

Of Negro descent, Egerton Rudolph Richardson was born at St. Catherine, Jamaica, on 15 August 1912. Before entering the Jamaican Government service in 1933, Richardson was for three years an assistant master at Normal College. In 1955 he became Under Secretary of Finance and from 1956 to 1962 he was Financial Secretary of Jamaica. During 1961-62 he also served as inspector of banks. In January 1967 he became Jamaica's first Ambassador to Mexico, while retaining his UN position. The inherent problems of having one man in two roles were solved by the Jamaican Government by having Richardson continue his residency in New York, while having official business in Mexico conducted through a Charge d'Affaires. In May 1966 Richardson was elected as one of the four Vice Chairmen of the UN Human Rights Conference.

An excellent negotiator and a ruthless administrator, Richardson is considered one of the most powerful civil servants in Jamaica. Richardson's most recent diplomatic mission on behalf of his Government was to serve in the capacity of a nonmember observer at the Meeting of American Chiefs of State held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, during April 1967.

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E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ 11-191

By UCB NARA, Date 06-21-12

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Richardson has been a widower since the death of his wife in 1966; he has a son and a daughter. Serious-minded, sometimes stern, Richardson does not make friends easily and reportedly is highly color-conscious.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4
S
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
- SENSITIVE

Walt:
Saturday
October 14, 1967

I talked to Prime Minister Shearer last night about the invitation to Jamaica.

He is obviously quite serious about the invitation. He had no specific house in mind, but said that there are any number of private homes that are suitable and could be made available. He said all he needs is for the invitation to be accepted and he will make whatever is desired available.

WGB
WGBowdler

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By *ng/bm*, NARA, Date *2-14-06*

9/20 5

BACKGROUND

Prime Minister Shearer of Jamaica

The Prime Minister is 44 years old and is single.

He became Prime Minister on April 11, 1967 following the death of Prime Minister Sangster.

The Prime Minister has been to the US on several occasions. He has never met the President.

Do address ON.

7/1

[Handwritten signature]

Tuesday - 10:30 a.m.
September 19, 1967

Mr. President:

You have agreed to an office appointment
for Jamaican Prime Minister Shearer on
October 13.

The Prime Minister leaves tomorrow on
a trip which will take him to several
European capitals before coming to
Washington.

He would like to announce before starting
his trip that he will see the heads of state
of the countries he will visit and asks if
you have any objection.

W. W. Rostow

No objection ✓.

Prefer he not
announce .

announced by Jamaica
9/20

cy sent E. Goldstein

State Cables

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ORIGIN/ACTION

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Drafted by:
S/CPR:MNewton

Clearances:

ARA/CAR:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

Original to be Filed in _____ Decentralized Files.

FILE DESIGNATION

UNCLASSIFIED

A-34

HANDLING INDICATOR

NO.

TO : Amembassy, KINGSTON

8

FROM : Department of State

DATE:

SUBJECT : Letter from the President for Prime Minister Shearer

REF :

OCT 23 4 45 PM '67

The enclosed letter has been received from the White House for transmission. It is an expression of thanks from the President for the gifts he received from the Prime Minister on October 13. It is requested that the letter be delivered in such manner as may be considered most appropriate.

RUSK

Enclosure:

From the President,
October 20, 1967

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Drafting Date:
10-23-67

Phone No.:
5576

Contents and Classification
S/CPR:James

Approved by:
Symington



Department of State

TELEGRAM

Ed Roberts

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 242

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ORIGIN ARA 19

INFO SS 20, SP 02, L 03, H 02, NSC 10, P 04, USIA 12, CIA 04, RSC 01, INR 07,
AID 30, E 19, AGR 20, COM 08, TRSY 08, IO 21, /190 R

DRAFTED BY: ARA:CAR: JRKANLINE

APPROVED BY: ARA/CAR: ETLONG

S/S: WENZEL

ARA: SAYRE

S: STEIGMAN

WHITE HOUSE: BOWDLER

P 172248Z OCT 67
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY KINGSTON PRIORITY 0007

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ STATE 55475

SUBJECT: PRIME MINISTER SHEARER'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON,
OCT 13-14, 1967

1. MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT AND WORKING LUNCHEON WITH THE
SECRETARY WENT ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE.

2. SHEARER RAISED TWO SPECIFIC ISSUES WITH THE PRESIDENT;
HIS FEAR THAT PL 480 ASSISTANCE WAS BEING REDUCED, AND A PLEA
FOR CONTINUED U.S. CONCESSIONARY LOAN ASSISTANCE. THE PRESIDENT
INDICATED THAT HE WOULD ASK THAT THESE MATTERS BE STUDIED.
(FOR EMB: OUR INFO IS THAT TOTAL PL 480 FOR FY 68 IS BEING INCREASED.
PLEASE COMMENT.)

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

By ng/cbm, NARA, Date 2-14-06



Department of State **TELEGRAM**

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PAGE 02 STATE 55475

PAGE 2 RUEHC 55475 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3. AT THE WORKING LUNCHEON, THE PRIME MINISTER MADE NO SPECIFIC REQUESTS OF THE SECRETARY. THE HIGH POINT OF THE LUNCHEON WAS THE SECRETARY'S IN DEPTH BRIEFING ON VIET-NAM AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

4. DESPITE EARLIER RUMORS, SHEARER DID NOT ASK FOR BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS WITH OTHER SENIOR OFFICIALS.

5. JAMAICAN UN AMBASSADOR, KEITH JOHNSON, AND DCM SMITH OF THE JAMAICAN EMBASSY EXPRESSED TO DEPT OFFICIALS SHEARER'S EXTREME PLEASURE WITH THE VISIT.

6. TWO COMPLETE SETS OF BRIEFING PAPERS PREPARED FOR VISIT HAVE ALREADY BEEN POUCHED TO EMBASSY. RUSK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Department of State

TELEGRAM

Ed Roberts

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 165

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ORIGIN ARA 19

INFO SS 35, SP 02, L 03, H 02, NSC 10, P 04, USIA 12, CIA 04, RSC 01, INR 07,
AID 30, E 19, AGR 20, COM 08, TRSY 08, IO 21, /205 R

DRAFTED BY: ARA:CAR: URKANLINE
APPROVED BY: ARA/CAR: ETLONG
S/S: WENZEL
ARA: SAYRE
S: STEIGMAN
WHITE HOUSE: BOWDLER

P 172248Z OCT 67
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY KINGSTON PRIORITY 0007

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ STATE 55475

SUBJECT: PRIME MINISTER SHEARER'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON,
OCT 13-14, 1967

1. MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT AND WORKING LUNCHEON WITH THE SECRETARY WENT ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE.
2. SHEARER RAISED TWO SPECIFIC ISSUES WITH THE PRESIDENT: HIS FEAR THAT PL 480 ASSISTANCE WAS BEING REDUCED, AND A PLEA FOR CONTINUED U.S. CONCESSIONARY LOAN ASSISTANCE. THE PRESIDENT INDICATED THAT HE WOULD ASK THAT THESE MATTERS BE STUDIED. (FOR EMB: OUR INFO IS THAT TOTAL PL 480 FOR FY 68 IS BEING INCREASED. PLEASE COMMENT.)

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By rg/bm, NARA, Date 2-14-06

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PAGE 02 STATE 55475

PAGE 2 RUEHC 55475 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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5. JAMAICAN UN AMBASSADOR, KEITH JOHNSON, AND DCM SMITH OF THE JAMAICAN EMBASSY EXPRESSED TO DEPT OFFICIALS SHEARER'S EXTREME PLEASURE WITH THE VISIT.

6. TWO COMPLETE SETS OF BRIEFING PAPERS PREPARED FOR VISIT HAVE ALREADY BEEN POUCHED TO EMBASSY. RUSK

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
NOT NAT'L SECURITY
INFORMATION, E. O. 12356,
SEC. 1.1(a)

October 16, 1967
Date

BY kg ON 4-7-89

Mr. Walt W. Rostow
The White House

The enclosed is for White House
clearance prior to transmission.

for *McGuire*
Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Proposed cable to Amembassy
KINGSTON RE P.M. Shearer's
visit

CLASSIFICATION

RECEIVED
RUSTON'S OFFICE

1967 OCT 17 AM 10 01

9-C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ambassy KINGSTON PRIORITY

STATE:

SUBJECT: Prime Minister Shearer's Visit to Washington,
Oct. 13-14, 1967

1. Meeting with the President and Working Luncheon with the Secretary went according to schedule.
2. Shearer raised two specific issues with the President: his fear that PL 480 assistance was being reduced, and a plea for continued U.S. concessionary loan assistance. The President indicated that he would ask that these matters be studied. (For Emb: our info is that total PL 480 for FY 68 is being increased. Please comment.)
3. At the Working Luncheon, the Prime Minister made no specific requests of the Secretary. The high point of the Luncheon was the Secretary's in depth briefing on Viet-Nam and the Middle East.
4. Despite earlier rumors, Shearer did not ask for

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

By rg/btu, NARA, Date 2-14-06

ARA/CAR:JRKenline:kms

6457

ARA/CAR - Edward T. Long

S/S - Mr. Gribble
ARA - Mr. Sayre

S - Mr. Steigman
White House -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Amembassy KINGSTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

bilateral discussions with other senior officials.

5. Jamaican UN Ambassador, Keith Johnson, and DCM Smith of the Jamaican Embassy expressed to Dept. officials Shearer's extreme pleasure with the visit.

6. Two complete sets of briefing papers prepared for visit have already been pouched to Embassy.

END.



Department of State

TELEGRAM

book 10
Moose

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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ORIGIN SS 70

INFO /070 R

DRAFTED BY ARA/CAR:JRKANLINE
APPROVED BY ARA/CAR-EDWARD TLONG
S/S-MRTHOMPSON WHITE HOUSE-MRMOOSE

P 082348Z SEP 67
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY KINGSTON PRIORITY 0055

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ STATE 34582

LIMDIS

1. WHITE HOUSE HAS APPROVED PM SHEARER'S APPOINTMENT WITH THE PRESIDENT FOR NOON OCT. 13. (TENTATIVE).

2. BECAUSE OF PRESIDENT'S BUSY SCHEDULE, DATE OF MEETING MAY BE SUBJECT LATER ADJUSTMENT.

3. REQUEST YOU INFORM PRIME MINISTER WITH REQUEST NO PUBLICITY BE GIVEN APPOINTMENT AT THIS TIME.

GP-3 RUSK

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By ng/dm, NARA, Date 2-14-06

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FILE COPY

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ORIGIN IO 21

INFO NEA 19, GPM 03, SC 01, RSC 01, USIA 12, H 02, NSC 10, NSA 02, L 03,
INR 07, P 04, CIA 04, DOD 01, SP 02, SS 35, EUR 25, EA 19, ARA 19, AF 21,
CPR 02, RSR 01, SPEC 01, PCH 2, /217 R

DRAFTED BY: IO/UNP: TWALSH
APPROVED BY: IO: D H POPPER
UNP: MISS BROWN
ARA: MR MONSMA
EA: MISS MCNUTT
NEA: STEIN
AF: WAGNER
EUR: LAMPSON(SUBS)
G: PINCKNEY(SUBS)
CRR: CARTER(SUBS)
S/S: THOMPSON

~~BATOR~~
~~BOYD~~
~~BUDGET~~
~~DAVIS~~
~~GINSBURG~~
~~HAMILTON~~
~~JESSUP~~
~~JOHNSON~~
~~JORDEN~~
~~KEENE~~
~~SAUNDERS~~
~~TAYLOR~~

R 182239Z AUG 67
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO ALL DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS
AMEMBASSY CAIRO
XMT AMEMBASSY CAIRO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ STATE 23601

SUBJ: 22ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

POSTS REQUESTED REPORT URGENTLY ANY POSSIBILITY OF ATTENDANCE
CHIEFS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT HEADS AT 22ND GA. PLANS OF FORMING
TO ATTEND GA SHOULD BE REPORTED AS THEY BECOME KNOWN. POSTS SHOULD
REFRAIN FROM STIMULATING INTEREST OR MAKING COMMITMENTS OF ANY
KIND RE MEETINGS WITH US OFFICIALS. SECRETARY USUALLY AVAILABLE
FOR BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS DURING EARLY WEEKS OF GA WHEN MOST

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By kg/lem, NARA, Date 2-14-06

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HIGH-LEVEL VISITORS IN NEW YORK. POSTS SHOULD REPORT TO DEPT AND USUN SUBJECTS FOREIGN OFFICIALS MIGHT RAISE AND POST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TALKING POINTS, BEARING IN MIND LIMITED TIME AVAILABLE TO SECRETARY

PAGE 2 RUEHC 23601 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RY

FOR MEETING WITH ANY ONE DELEGATION. IF REQUEST RECEIVED FOR OFFICIAL WASHINGTON VISIT IN CONNECTION WITH GA ATTENDANCE, POST SHOULD REPLY THAT TIME AVAILABLE TO PRESIDENT EXTREMELY LIMITED AND OUTLOOK NOT PROMISING FOR MEETING WASHINGTON.

FYI. IF VISITOR HAS NEVER BEEN IN US OR IF THERE EXTREMELY URGENT NEED FOR MEETING CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN REQUESTS FOR INFORMAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON FOR CHIEF OF STATE OR HEAD OF GOVERNMENT FOR PURPOSE SUBSTANTIVE TALKS. SUCH MEETINGS WILL BE HELD TO MINIMUM AND CLEAR NEED TO SEE PRESIDENT MUST BE ESTABLISHED. END FYI.

PLEASE SLUG REPLIES "GA VISITORS." RUSK

NOTE: POUCHED CAIRO BY OC/T

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TELEGRAM

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PAGE 01 USUN N 01452 142330Z

R
ACTION IO 21

INFO ARA 19, EA 19, GPM 03, SC 01, RSC 01, USIA 12, H 02, NSC 10, L 03, INR 07,
P 04, CIA 04, DOD 01, SP 02, SS 35, SAH 03, EUR 25, RSR 01, 173 W

R 142302Z OCT 67
FM USMISSION USUN NY
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 7695
INFO AMEMBASSY KINGSTON 34

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ USUN 1452

JAMAICAN PM VISITS PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

REF: DEPTEL 54360

PRES JOHNSON'S MESSAGE (REFTEL) TO JAM PM SHEARER DELIVERED TO LATTER 4:30 PM TODAY AT BOAC LOUNGE JFK AIRPORT. SHEARER EXPRESSED PLEASURE AT MESSAGE WHICH HE WILL HAVE RELEASED BY JAM UN REF ON UNDERSTANDING MESSAGE RELEASED BY PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON.

PAGE TWO RUEHDT 1452 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SHEARER ASKED PARTICULARLY THAT HIS THANKS BE EXTENDED TO SECY RUSK FOR MANY COURTESIES EXTENDED AND THE TIME ALLOWED FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH PRES JOHNSON AND RUSK. SHEARER TOLD USUN MISOFF VISIT HAD GONE WELL AND HE MOST GRATIFIED.

SHEARER MADE POINT SAYING TO MISOFF THAT JAM-US RELATIONS WOULD ONLY CHANGE UPWARD; THAT US SHOULD NEVER DOUBT JAM FRIENDSHIP, BUT STRESSED US SHOULD UNDERSTAND VALUE JAM INDEPENDENCE OF ACTION ON VARIOUS POINTS WHICH GAVE STANDING IN YEES OF THIRD PARTIES AND AVOIDED LABELING JAM AS PUPPET. IN

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By ng/bm, NARA, Date 2-14-06

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PAGE 02 USUN N 01452 142330Z

REPLY QUERY, SHEARER SAID JAM WOULD SUPPORT US ON "IMPORTANT QUESTION" VOTE RE CHIREP BUT CLEARLY IMPLIED JAM WOULD STICK BY ABSTENTION ON SUBSTANTIVE RES ON THEORY FORMER WAS THE MORE IMPORTANT VOTE SINCE RED CHINA SUPPORTERS COULD NEVER GAIN TWO THIRDS VOTE. USUN WILL NEVERTHELESS CHECK CAREFULLY WITH JAM PERMREP JOHNSON ON THIS POINT.

PAGE THREE RUEHDT 1452 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SHEARER VOLUNTEERED STRONG SUGGESTION US GOVT DO SOMETHING ABOUT QUALITY AND CONTENT OF RADIO AND TV PROGRAMS REACHING JAMAICA. HE STRESSED INSTANT COMMUNICATIONS, POSSESSION OF RADIOS AND TVS BROUGHT CONTROVERSIAL NEWS EVEN TO THE ILLITERATE WHO FORMERLY INSULATED. US PAPERS AND OTHER MEDIA EMPHASIZE RIOTS, HUMAN RIGHTS DEMONSTRATIONS, BEATINGS AND CRIME AS THOUGH THIS ALL THAT EXISTED IN US. THIS IMAGE OF US GIVE HIM GREAT DIFFICULTIES IN DEALING WITH UNSOPHISTICATED MASSES VIS-A-VIS THE US AND PRESENTS INACCURATE PICTURE OF US. SHEARER URGED US PRESS AND OTHER MEDIA BE IMPRESSED WITH THEIR RESPONSIBILITY AS CIRCLE OF THEIR AUDIENCES EXPANDED AND TRY PRESENT TRUE PICTURE OF US, GIVING FREE SPEECH, ETC., ITS DUE BUT PUTTING IT IN TRUE PERSPECTIVE.

COMMENT: SHEARER, KNOWN TO MISOFF SINCE 1962 UNGA, SPOKE IN COLORFUL, FRANK IDIOM RE ABOVE PROBLEMS, REPEATING IN PRESENCE JAM UN PERMREP JOHNSON HIS DESIRE JAM-US CLOSE COLLABORATION.

GP-4.

GOLDBERG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Department of State

¹³
TELEGRAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE 01 KINGST 00572 230037Z

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ACTION ARA 19

INFO EUR 25, GPM 03, SC 01, RSC 01, USIA 12, H 02, NSC 10, NSAE 00, L 03,

INR 07, P 04, CIA 04, DOD 01, SP 02, SS 135, TRSY 08, COM 08, E 1, FRB 02

XMB 06, AID 30, IGA 02, RSR 01, AGR 20, /225 W

.....

R 222153Z SEP 67
FM AMEMBASSY KINGSTON
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 1445

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ KINGSTON 572

SUBJ: PRIMIN SHEARER VISIT

1. PRIMIN SHEARER PRESENTLY SCHEDULED TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT OCTOBER 13 AFTER VISITS WITH HAROLD WILSON, DEGAULLE, DEJONG AND KIESINGER, AND SPEECH BEFORE UNGA. EUROPEAN TALKS WILL BE CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS. SPECIFICALLY, GOJ DELEGATION WILL EXPLORE POSSIBILITY AND HOPFULLY LAY FOUNDATION FOR OBTAINING STATUS AS ASSOCIATED OVERS AS TERRITORY (AOT) WITH EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET IF AND WHEN BRITAIN EVENTUALLY JOINS EEC.

2. IN WASHINGTON, PRIMIN MAY BRING UP FOLLOWING GENERAL TOPICS DURING MEETING WITH PRESIDENT:

A) ISSUE OF EEC/AOT VS OAS MEMBERSHIP. NOW APPARENT, THOUGH PERHAPS MOMENTARY, THAT GOJ WOULD PREFER EEC/AOT OVER OAS ALTHOUGH, IF POSSIBLE, WOULD LIKE BOTH. PRIMIN MAY ASK US UNDERSTANDING RE EEC AND DIPLOMATIC HELP WITH LATIN SENSITIVITIES SHOULD JA AICA APPLY TO OAS AFTER FLING, SUCCESSFUL OR NOT, AT EEC/AOT.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By ng/bm, NARA, Date 2-14-06

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Department of State

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PAGE 2 RUESKN 572 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B) CUBA/OAS. IF JAMAICA APPLIES FOR OAS SHE MAY STILL WISH TO MAINTAIN CONSULAR TIES WITH CUBA.

C) AID POLICY. INQUIRY RE GENERAL US POSTURE AND AID POLICY TOWARD DEVELOPING COUNTRIES LIKE JAMAICA. GOJ, AFTER SEAGA TALKS IN WASHINGTON, IS PUSHING "WHY PENALIZE SUCCESS" ARGUMENT IN CRITICIZING CURRENT HARDENING US POLICY RE SOFT LOANS FOR JAMICA.

D) CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK. GOJ INTERESTED TO KNOW IF US WILL CONTRIBUTE, WHAT WILL LEVEL OF CONTRIBUTION BE TO PROPOSED BANK, AND WOULD WELCOME UNDERSTANDING THAT JAMAICA TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR SOFT LOANS FROM BANK EVEN IF UNABLE TO OBTAIN SUCH LOANS BILATERALLY FROM US.

E) TRADE AND AID. RECENT JAMAICAN THEME IS THAT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAVE SUPPORTED KENNEDY ROUND AND LIQUIDITY CONFERENCE FROM WHICH ONLY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WILL REALIZE SUBSTANTIAL BENEFITS. IT IS NOW TURN OF HAVE-NOTS TO BE HELPED VIA SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND AN INTERNATIONAL PRICE STABILIZATION FUND AND SCHEME FOR PRIMARY COMMODITIES (LIKE SUGAR).

3. SPECIFIC ISSUES THAT MAY ARISE:

A) RUM. GOJ STILL SMARTS ABOUT US WITHDRAWAL OF KENNEDY ROUND FFER ON RUM AND IS AWARE US DECISION MADE AT HIGHEST LEVEL. TO JAMICAN

PAGE 3 RUESKN 572 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
OFFICIALS, RUM IS AN EMOTIONAL SUBJECT.

B) FOOD FOR PEACE. FINANCE MINISTER SEAGA UPSET THAT US FOOD COMMITMENTS ARE RESTRICTED TO ONE YEAR RATHER THAN THREE YEAR PERIODS AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED. (REF TOAID A-97).

4. BACKGROUND AND/OR TALKING POINTS RE THESE SUBJECTS TO BE POUCHED NEXT WEEK.
WILKEN

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Department of State

TELEGRAM

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ POSS DUPE

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R 131529Z SEP 67
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TO SECSTATE WASHDC 1407

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LIMDIS

REF: STATE 34582

SUBJ: SHEARER APPOINTMENT WITH PRESIDENT

1. PRIMIN SHEARER ADVISED HE WILL BE PLEASED TO MEET WITH
PRESIDENT AT NOON, OCTOBER 13, AT WHITE HOUSE.

2. PRIMIN IS AWARE APPOINTMENT
TENTATIVE AND SUBJECT TO
POSSIBLE LATER ADJUSTMENT AS WELL AS THAT NO PUBLICITY
SHOULD BE GIVEN NOW.
WILKEN

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By rg/cbm, NARA, Date 2-14-06

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Department of State

TELEGRAM

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INFO ARA 19, EUR 25, SP 02, SS 35, GPM 03, SC 01, NSC 10, RSC 01, H 02, RSR 01,
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TO SECSTATE WASHDC 1336
INFO US MISSION NEW YORK 48
AMEMBASSY LONDON 273
AMEMBASSY BONN 1
AMEMBASSY PARIS 7
AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS 5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ KINGSTON 345

BRUSSELS FOR USEC

SUBJ: GA VISITORS

REF: STATE 23601, EMBASSY A-23 OF JULY 26

1. JAMAICAN PRIMIN SHEARER PLANS TO VISIT UNGA WEEK OF
OCTOBER 9 AND EXPECTS TO ADDRESS GA ON EITHER OCTOBER 10
OR 11.

2. SHEARER HAS ALREADY EXPRESSED INTEREST IN MEETING
PRESIDENT THIS FALL (SEE REF AIRGRAM). EMBASSY UNDERSTANDS
INITIAL STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO ARRANGE JOHNSON-SHEARER

PAGE 2 RUESKN 345 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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By *24/001*, NARA, Date *2-14-06*

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Department of State

TELEGRAM

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PAGE 02 KINGST 00345 231532Z

MEETING FOR LATER IN YEAR. GOJ WOULD PROBABLY PREFER
EARLIER MEETING IF POSSIBLE TO DOVE-TAIL WITH SHEARER
VISIT TO UN.

3. AFTER UNGA SHEARER WILL ATTEND MEETING OF CARIBBEAN
HEADS OF STATE TO BE HELD IN BARBADOS STARTING OCTOBER 16.

4. LATER, IF INVITATIONS ARE FORTHCOMING IN RESPONSE TO
FEELERS NOW EXTENDED, SHEARER HOPES TO VISIT LONDON, PARIS
AND BONN TO DISCUSS SUCH MATTERS AS COMMON MARKET AND
ASSOCIATED STATUS WITH EEC SHOULD BRITAIN'S PRESENT BID
FOR MEMBERSHIP SUCCEED.

5. ACTING EXTAFF PERMSEC HAS RECENTLY NOTED THAT PRIMIN
CONSIDERS VISIT WITH PRESIDENT BEFORE 1968 TO BE OF GREAT
IMPORTANCE.
WILKEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGIN/ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

A-3 AIRGRAM¹²²

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A-23

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FILE COPY

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

FROM : Amembassy KINGSTON

SUBJECT: Suggested State Visit of Jamaican Prime Minister to U.S.

REF :

RECEIVED
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 7 31 AM 1967
 BATOR
 BOWDLER
 BUDGET
 DAVIS
 GINSBURGH
 HAMILTON
 JESSOP
 JOHNSON
 JORDAN
 KEENE
 KERRY
 KIMER
 MOYERS
 TAYLOR
 WRIGHT
 WRIGHT

DATE: July 26, 1967

1. Hugh L. Shearer has now been Prime Minister of Jamaica for 100 days. During this period, he has adapted quickly to his new role as national leader and statesman. He has projected a picture of decisiveness and executive strength, qualities previously missing from the two-year caretaker administration of the late Sir Donald Sangster. Despite bruised feelings suffered by various Jamaica Labour Party colleagues in the intra-party jockeying following Sangster's death, Shearer now has a firm grip on the reins of authority in the party, in parliament, and in the nation. To date, Mr. Shearer's attention and energies have been principally directed at internal affairs. His reputation in international affairs must, so far, be judged from his actions in past years as the head of the Jamaican delegation to the U. N. and, more recently and more favorably, GOJ co-sponsorship of the LA resolution on the Israeli-Arab issue.

2. Seeing that Mr. Shearer is now firmly in the saddle as Prime Minister and sensing that the political influence of this young (44) leader may endure for some time in the Caribbean, I decided earlier this week to recommend that he be invited to make an official State visit to the United States within the next 6 to 8 months. In my judgment such a visit (1) would afford an opportunity to advance, and possibly influence, Mr. Shearer's education in international affairs

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FORM 4-62 DS-323

J by:

AMB:WTMBeale:CHANCERY:ETWals:gl

Clearances:

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Amb. W. T. M. Beale

1967 JUL 1 AM 9 17

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and (2) would be of considerable public interest, in view of his stature as leader in the field of human rights, his career as a labor leader well known in U. S. labor circles, and his new role as a leader of an important Caribbean nation.

3. Yesterday, Prime Minister Shearer telephoned me to ask whether I thought it would be possible to arrange for him to visit Washington for a talk with President Johnson in order, as he put it, that the President might know "what my thinking is if we are to work together". According to Mr. Shearer, he is going to have to jump one way or the other on a number of issues in the near future and he would like to know which way to jump or have an opportunity to indicate to the President the direction in which he thought he might jump. To quote him, "I am new at this job and in fairness to the President I would like to exchange ideas with him".

4. I reminded the Prime Minister that in an earlier conversation he had characterized "protocol" visits as "not worthwhile", and asked what kind of a visit he had in mind. He said that he would like to spend one day, or possibly two days, during which he would have an opportunity to talk frankly with the President. He expressed the hope that any visit would involve a "minimum of formalities". I explained to Mr. Shearer that visits by Heads of Government to Washington were scheduled approximately six months in advance and I had no idea of the President's schedule during the remainder of this year. I asked the Prime Minister what his own schedule was for the next six months. He replied that the Heads of Government Conference was to be held in Barbados from October 16 to 19, and he would very much like to talk with President Johnson before attending that Conference. Mr. Shearer noted that he might possibly visit Europe later this year and suggested that this possibility underlined the need for an early talk with President Johnson.

5. Towards the close of our conversation, the Prime Minister recalled the fable of the lion and the mouse and explicitly stated that there might be occasions when Jamaica could play the role of the mouse.

6. In my view, the initiative taken by the Prime Minister and the attitude of mind reflected in our conversation strongly reinforce my earlier decision to recommend that an invitation be extended to him to visit Washington. It is my hope that every consideration can be given to arranging a visit prior to the middle of October.



BEALE

Call Mable

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

x5004

17

3892 - 10/12
Pres' Briefing Memo

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Thursday - 5:00 pm
October 12, 1967

Visit

17a

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Your 12:00 noon appointment with Jamaican Prime Minister Hugh Shearer

Herewith is Nick Katzenbach's memorandum and briefing book for the Shearer visit. All you need to review is the memorandum.

As Nick points out, we have no major bilateral issues with Jamaica. The Prime Minister is likely to raise several matters which he regards as important. These are for the most part complaints about what the Jamaicans regard as insufficient generous treatment by us.

The talking points paper at Tab A of Nick's memorandum lists these complaints and suggests how you might handle them.

The only comment I have on the talking points is with regard to Jamaica's desire for larger AID concessional lending. Rather than look to us for more assistance, they should be working with Canada, the UK, and the other former British territories on ways to pool their resources to help themselves. In this context, it would also be useful to point out that if Jamaica were to join the OAS, it would have access to Alliance for Progress sources.

W. W. Rostow

Attachment

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NEJ 94-418
By ijg, NARA, Date 7-27-95

WGB:mmm

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

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2 cpy To
Bowden 10/12

~~SECRET~~ Enclosures

TO: Walt W. Rostow
The White House

FROM: Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Briefing Books for the
forthcoming visit of
Prime Minister Shearer
of Jamaica

Enclosed are three briefing
books for your use in connection
with the forthcoming visit of
Prime Minister Shearer of Jamaica,
October 13-14, 1967.

Enclosures:

Three Briefing Books

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VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER SHEARER
OF JAMAICA
OCTOBER 13-14, 1967

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Memorandum for the Secretary.	C
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Hugh Lawson SHEARER	A
Egerton Rudolph RICHARDSON.	B
Keith JOHNSON	C

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GENERAL

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A

VISIT OF JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTER
HUGH LAWSON SHEARER
OCTOBER 13-14, 1967

SCOPE PAPER

Jamaica is significant to the United States because of its proximity; because of its strategic location vis-a-vis Panama, Cuba, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico; because it is the source of about 65% of U.S. imports of bauxite and alumina; because of some \$200 million of private U.S. investment (with an additional \$400 million in progress); because 40% of Jamaican imports are from the United States; because 300,000 American tourists visit Jamaica each year; because of its vote in the United Nations on major international issues and its influence in regional matters. The United States interest will best be served by continued Jamaican democratic stability, by a continuation of the very high rate of economic growth of recent years, by Jamaican support of the United States on major international issues and by increased Jamaican participation in Caribbean and hemisphere relations.

Background of Prime Minister Shearer's Visit:

Hugh Shearer became Prime Minister of Jamaica after the death of Sir Donald Sangster in April 1967. Since then he has evidenced an intention to exercise vigorous national leadership. Shearer will arrive in Washington following visits to the Heads of Government in London, Paris, Bonn, The Hague, and a speech to the UN General Assembly. He will be attending the Conference of Caribbean Commonwealth Heads of Government in Barbados on October 23-24. In connection with his visit here, Shearer has told the Embassy in Kingston that he "is going to have to jump one way or

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By 144/BAU, NARA, Date 2-14-86

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- 2 -

another on a number of important international issues. I am new at this job and would like to exchange ideas with President Johnson."

U.S. Objectives:

Jamaica has been attempting to weigh the advantages of a possible eventual overseas association with the European Common Market against advantages of association with the inter-American system. It is not clear that Shearer's conversations in the U.K. and Europe have given him a more realistic view of the limited possibilities in that direction. Avoiding either the fact or the appearance of pressure or expression of U.S. opposition of AOT status for Jamaica, we should discuss with Shearer the advantages and opportunities open to Jamaica through membership in the OAS and related inter-American organizations and suggest that Jamaica give serious attention to reaching a decision.

In a related sphere, and especially since Shearer will go in the immediate future to the meeting of Caribbean Commonwealth Heads of Government, we should make it clear to him that (1) we regard enlarged arrangements for cooperation among the countries of the Caribbean area as necessary for the optimum provision of a wide variety of regional services and as important to optimum economic growth; and (2) we see Jamaica as bearing a leadership responsibility in this sphere.

Given its insularity and its recent emergence from a colonial status (and perhaps continuing the tone of its older relations with the former colonial power), Jamaica has tended to approach its relations with the United States as a series of carping complaints at what it considers to be insufficiently generous treatment. We should try to convey to Shearer an appreciation of the very large U.S. part in the massive assistance that Jamaica is receiving through IBRD and other international organizations and a realistic understanding of the reasons why special bilateral arrangements in favor of Jamaica are not in the cards.

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- 3 -

Perhaps because of its recent colonial background also, Jamaica has had some inclination to take up neutralist positions in the United Nations. We should impress upon Shearer the fact that Jamaica should not take such position lightly, but should weigh most carefully its permanent national interest with respect to such positions.

Jamaican Objectives:

Shearer's visits with the President and Secretary of State will be the high point of his trip. It will bolster his image in Jamaica as a national leader. Pleased and honored at the invitation, he will wish to find subjects which he can report to his government and to the Jamaican press as constructive accomplishments.

1. He will wish to obtain U.S. reactions relative to Jamaican association with the European Common Market and Jamaican entry into the OAS.
2. Since some 25,000 Jamaicans live in Cuba, he will wish to be advised of the U.S. attitude concerning retention of consular relations with Cuba, in the light of Cuba's continuing policy of subversion in the Hemisphere (reaffirmed at the recent LASO meeting) and especially if Jamaica should decide to join the OAS.
3. He will hope to obtain U.S. agreement to provide enlarged concessionary assistance. In this connection he will seek the U.S. view concerning a possible Caribbean Development Bank as a major source of capital for Jamaica.
4. He will press the thesis that developing countries have supported the Kennedy Round of GATT and the recent Liquidity Conference which helps the developed countries but does little for the lesser developed countries.
5. He will hope for U.S. agreement to renew its offer of a tariff concession on Jamaican rum (withdrawn at the last moment at the Kennedy Round).

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- 4 -

Drafted by:	Cleared by:
ARA/CAR - Mr. Kanline	ARA/CAR - Mr. Long
Mr. Green	ARA - Mr. Palmer
	LA - Mr. Fowler
	IPA - Mr. Reddington
	INR - Mr. LaMazza
	ARA - Mr. Sayre
S/S-S - Mr. Marion Gribble, Room 7239A, Ext. 4735	

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B

SOJ/G-2
October 11, 1967

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

22

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with Jamaican
Prime Minister Hugh Shearer -
October 13, 1967, 12 Noon

Shearer, who took office this April, comes to Washington following visits to Heads of Government in London, Paris, Bonn, The Hague, and a speech to the UN General Assembly.

There are no major bilateral issues, but Shearer will probably have a laundry-list of problems he considers important. Jamaica tends to approach its relations with us as a series of complaints at what it considers to be insufficiently generous treatment. You will want to hear him out. In the UN Jamaica has shown some tendency toward neutralism, and you may want to press him a bit on this.

Suggested talking points are at Tab 1.

A short piece on Jamaica and a biographic sketch on Shearer are at Tabs 2 and 3.


Nicholas deB. Katzenbach

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By sp/ku, NARA, Date 2-14-06

23

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24

TALKING PAPER FOR YOUR MEETING
WITH PRIME MINISTER SHEARER OF JAMAICA
October 13, 1967

TALKING POINTS

Presidential Opener

- I have very pleasant memories of my August 1962 visit to Jamaica, when I helped celebrate your independence.
- Jamaica's economic progress since independence has been remarkable. I understand that your gross national product has doubled since 1964. This puts you in very select company, along with countries like West Germany and Japan.
- Your family planning programs should contribute a lot to economic progress. (This is a subject close to Shearer's heart.)

Viet-Nam

- (Last year Shearer's predecessor thought it might be possible for Jamaica to send some assistance--perhaps a shipment of sugar--to South Viet-Nam. You may want to ask if Shearer has given any thought to this.)

Jamaica and the UN

- We were pleased that Jamaica co-sponsored the Latin American resolution on the Middle East. Your unequivocal stand at the Special UNGA Session on the Mid-East crisis was extremely helpful.
- I understand that for the past two years Jamaica has abstained on the question of Communist Chinese representation at the UN. I hope that you will be able to change your position and join us on this issue the next time it comes up.

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- 2 -

Jamaica and the OAS

- I know Jamaica has been thinking about joining the OAS. We see substantial advantages for you in OAS membership. What is Jamaica's present thinking on this?

Topics Prime Minister Shearer May RaiseAssociation with the EEC

- (Shearer may ask you whether OAS membership would be compatible with associated status with the EEC. Because of its dependence on UK preferential treatment for sugar, bananas, and citrus, the Jamaicans are examining the possibility of association with Economic Community should the UK enter.)

You May Want to Say

- We do not think that what the Europeans are likely to offer on sugar, bananas, and citrus will provide either short or long term solutions to Jamaican economic problems.
- We think the most favorable conditions for Jamaica's economic development lie in inter-American economic cooperation and integration.

Consular Ties with Cuba

- (Also in connection with OAS membership, Shearer may ask for comment on Jamaica's consular relations with Cuba. Cuba maintains a consulate in Kingston, while the British now act for Jamaica in Havana.)

You May Want to Say

- We can't speak for the OAS, but if Jamaica joined the Organization it would probably be expected to accept the various obligations of membership.

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- These obligations include the 1964 decision that "the governments of the American States do not maintain diplomatic or consular relations with the Government of Cuba."

AID Loans to Jamaica

- Shearer will probably raise the issue of enlarged AID concessionary loans to Jamaica, using the "why penalize success" argument.

You May Wish to Say

- Given the limitations of AID funds and Jamaica's economic strength we would have difficulty justifying a large program of concessional AID loans.
- Within this limitation, we will be prepared to look at requests for modest amounts of capital assistance for purposes which really make significant contributions to Jamaican development.

Proposed Caribbean Development Bank

- Shearer may ask if the Caribbean Development Bank could be the channel for soft loans to Jamaica.

You May Wish to Say

- It is too early to tell, since the interested governments have just begun to talk. If the Bank is organized, it could be a useful instrument for regional cooperation. If Jamaica should decide to join the OAS, it could, of course, become a member of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Rum

- (The Jamaicans are unhappy about the last-minute withdrawal of our Kennedy Round offer on rum, particularly since we made concessions on whiskey and gin which they allege discriminate against rum. Shearer will probably ask you to reconsider.)

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- 4 -

You May Wish to Say

- We have no power to lower the duty on rum. Our authority to negotiate duty reductions expired on June 30.
- New trade legislation is unlikely to pass Congress until next year and then probably will provide only limited tariff reducing authority for use in dealing with routine GATT problems.
- Puerto Rican rum producers are at a competitive disadvantage with Jamaican rum because of the higher cost they pay for sugar. On the other hand, through our sugar import programs, Jamaica benefits from the higher U.S. sugar prices.

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2

Jamaica

The mountainous island of Jamaica, 90 miles south of Cuba, is about the size of Connecticut. Its population of 1.8 billion is mostly of African or mixed descent.

Jamaica became independent on August 6, 1962. (You attended the ceremonies.) The government is parliamentary, with an elected House of Representatives and an appointed Senate.

In elections held in February 1967, the Jamaican Labor Party (previously led by Sir Alexander Bustamante and the late Sir Donald Sangster) retained power. Both the government party and the opposition People's National Party led by Norman Manley are based upon labor unions. The two parties differ little in philosophy.

Since independence, Jamaica has enjoyed a remarkable (7%) rate of economic growth. However, it continues to be plagued by very high unemployment and attendant social tensions. (Emigration to the United States, now at the rate of 16,000 per year, is materially mitigating this problem.)

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3

Hugh Shearer

Prime Minister Shearer came up through the ranks of the Jamaican labor movement. He has a warm personality and projects a picture of executive strength and of skill in the management of the parliament and of his party. Until his present trip, his attention as Prime Minister has been concentrated upon domestic matters. His experience in international relations has been limited. He has been in the United States on numerous occasions and has talked twice with me in the past. Shearer is a bachelor.

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SOJ/G-3

October 11, 1967

30

VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER SHEARER
OF JAMAICA
OCTOBER 13-14, 1967

SECRETARY'S BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

Your Working Luncheon for the Prime Minister

Prime Minister Shearer will be your guest at a working luncheon in the Jefferson Room at 1:00 p.m. on Friday, October 13. The Prime Minister has just paid an extensive visit to Europe and spoken to the UNGA in New York. He and his party are being transported from La Guardia airport to Andrews Air Force Base by helicopter to the Ellipse. The Prime Minister will come to the luncheon directly from his noon meeting with the President at the White House. Ambassador Symington will be escorting him. A guest list for the luncheon is attached at Tab 3.

An exhibit on Jamaica has been set up in the Diplomatic Lobby in honor of the Prime Minister. It is expected that following the luncheon, accompanied by Mr. Oliver, he will view the exhibit. Photographs will be taken for use by USIA and the Jamaican press. The Jamaican party will then return to Blair House.

The Embassy of Jamaica will hold a reception for the Prime Minister at the Shoreham from 6:00 - 8:30 p.m. the same evening. The Prime Minister and his party will depart for New York from Andrews Air Force Base at 2:30 p.m., October 14, for a connecting flight to return to Jamaica.

Talking Points

Attached at Tab 1 is a copy of your memorandum to the President for the meeting with Prime Minister Shearer. In his discussion with you, we would expect the Prime Minister to explore further the subjects included in the talking points paper for the President. There are also attached at Tab 2 additional talking points not included in your paper for the President, for reference if Shearer introduces these additional topics. Should Shearer also

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decide to bring up with you a "balance sheet of U.S. assistance," as he did when he last talked with you on March 24, 1965, the briefing book contains a background paper at Tab E on "U.S. Programs and Other Activities Which Benefit Jamaica."

Attachments:

- Tab 1 - Memorandum for the President
- Tab 2 - Talking Points
- Tab 3 - Guest List

Drafted by:	Cleared by:
ARA/CAR - Mr. Kanline	ARA/LA/CAR - Mr. Long
	AA/LA - Mr. Fowler
	ARA - Mr. Palmer
	ARA - Mr. Sayre
S/S-S - Mr. Marion Gribble, Room 7239A, Ext. 4735	

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1

SEE GENERAL TAB B

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~~SECRET~~

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Supplementary Talking Paper
For Your Luncheon For
Prime Minister Shearer
Of Jamaica
October 13, 1967

1. United Kingdom-Guatemala Dispute over British Honduras

--Anticipated Position of Prime Minister Shearer

The Prime Minister may express concern over the long duration of the mediation and say that he hopes there will be no sell-out of British Honduras to Guatemala.

--Suggested Reply

The United States Government is concerned over the continued existence of the dispute between the United Kingdom and Guatemala and is eager to do what it can to bring the mediation to a successful conclusion. We are aware of the importance of a resolution of the dispute to the harmonious development of this area of the Caribbean and to the future well-being of the people of British Honduras. Within the frame of reference of the mediation, the United States can only suggest a possible solution for the consideration of the parties to the dispute. Reports that the United States has brought pressure to bear on the United Kingdom in this matter are entirely without foundation.

(The United States agreed in September 1965, to mediate the dispute between the United Kingdom and Guatemala over the sovereignty of British Honduras. The Mediator appointed by the President, Ambassador Bethuel M. Webster, has been working toward a settlement of the dispute under which British Honduras would be independent but would have close ties with Guatemala. British newspapers recently reported that the United States was putting pressure on the United Kingdom to turn British Honduras over to Guatemala. Although we have denied these allegations, they have been repeated by the oppositon party in British Honduras.)

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By sp/6m, NARA, Date 2-14-86

~~SECRET~~

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2. Guyana-Venezuela Dispute over Island of Ankoko

--Anticipated Position of Prime Minister Shearer

The Prime Minister may request the United States to intercede in the dispute between Venezuela and Guyana over the island of Ankoko.

--Suggested Reply

The U.S. Government is naturally disturbed by the dispute and is hopeful that the governments of Venezuela and Guyana will be able to discuss the matter on a bilateral basis, perhaps in the context of two mixed border commissions. We do not, however, feel that U.S. intervention in this matter would be useful to either side at the present time. We note that there has been over the last few months a diminution of invective on the disputed areas from both sides.

(According to the 1905 demarcation line cited by the Guyanese, half the island belongs to Guyana and the Government of Guyana has protested Venezuelan occupation of the island. Largely as a result of our efforts, the Venezuelans agreed to a meeting in July between President Leoni and the Guyana Ambassador to London, Sir Lionel Luckhoo. The Guyanese and Venezuelan Foreign Ministers met in New York early in October to discuss the matter. They are planning another meeting on the subject prior to the Barbados summit meeting on October 23-24. These meetings have not been made public, however, and the fact that they have been held and the U.S. has been involved in them should not be mentioned to Shearer.)

3. The Anguilla-St. Kitts Dispute

--Anticipated Position of Prime Minister Shearer

Prime Minister Shearer may inquire as to the United States position in this dispute.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-3-

--Suggested Reply

We have been continuously in touch with the British concerning this situation and have kept ourselves fully informed. We regard this as an internal constitutional problem, and are aware that any international aspects it may have are the responsibility of the British. We have welcomed the efforts of the Commonwealth governments of the Caribbean to assist in arriving at a settlement.

(Until 1967, the three islands of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla constituted a British colony. In February 1967, the colony became an Associated State with the United Kingdom with complete internal self-government; the United Kingdom, however, retains responsibility for defense and external affairs. For many years the island of Anguilla (70 miles from St. Kitts) and Nevis have considered themselves neglected and alleged that money for development was spent mainly on the larger island of St. Kitts. On July 12, the Anguilla "peacekeeping committee" declared the island's secession from St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla after a referendum approved secession by a vote of 1,813 to 5.

Since then the British and the Caribbean Commonwealth governments have been working to find a settlement. Late in July, representatives of Anguilla, St. Kitts, the United Kingdom, and other Commonwealth countries of the area met in Barbados and agreed upon a settlement. However, when this was repudiated by the Anguillians, first the Jamaicans and then the other parties withdrew. The British are now examining further possibilities for a solution.)

~~SECRET~~

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GUEST LIST

The following persons will attend your working luncheon in the Department:

JAMAICANS

Hugh L. Shearer, Prime Minister •

Ambassador Egerton R. Richardson

Jamaican Representative to the UN and Ambassador-Designate to the UN, Keith Johnson

Vivian Courtney Smith, DCM, Embassy of Jamaica

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs,
Ivo de Souza

AMERICANS

Ambassador James W. Symington, S/CPR

Covey T. Oliver, Assistant Secretary, ARA

Robert Sayre, Deputy Assistant Secretary, ARA

Donald K. Palmer, Deputy Assistant Secretary, ARA

Anthony M. Solomon, Assistant Secretary; Bureau of Economic Affairs

George T. Weaver, Assistant Secretary, Department of Labor

Barbara Watson, Acting Administrator, SCA

James R. Fowler, Deputy Coordinator, Alliance for Progress

William Bowdler, The White House

Edward T. Long, Director, Office of Caribbean Affairs

AMERICANS (Cont'd)

Harold Linder, President, Export-Import Bank

Ambassador W.T.M. Beale, Jr.

Walter N. Tobriner, Ambassador-Designate to Jamaica

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D

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FOR THE PRESS

October 11, 1967

P. R. 226

PROGRAM FOR THE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE HONORABLE
HUGH LAWSON SHEARER, M.P., PRIME MINISTER OF JAMAICA

October 7-14, 1967

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7

7:25 p.m. EDT

The Honorable Hugh Lawson Shearer, M.P., Prime Minister of Jamaica, and his party arrived at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, aboard Pan American Airlines flight #77 from Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany.

Prime Minister Shearer and his party will reside at the Plaza Hotel during their stay in New York.

OCTOBER 8 thru 12

At New York

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13

9:45 a.m.

Departure from Plaza Hotel.

10:25 a.m.

Arrival at Marine Air Terminal, LaGuardia Airport.

10:35 a.m. EDT

Prime Minister Shearer and his party will depart New York aboard a United States Air Force special flight.
(Flying time: 1 hour)

11:35 a.m. EDT

Prime Minister Shearer and his party will arrive at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.

11:45 a.m. EDT

Departure from Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, aboard a United States Marine Corps special helicopter flight.

11:55 a.m. EDT

Arrival at the President's Park, Washington, D.C.

12:00 noon

Prime Minister Shearer and his party will arrive at the White House where they will be greeted by the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States.

President Johnson will meet with Prime Minister Shearer at the White House.

1:00 p.m.

The Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, will give a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Shearer in the Thomas Jefferson Room, Department of State.

Private afternoon.

FRIDAY (Cont'd.)

- 2 -

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13 (Continued)

6:00 p.m. His Excellency Hugh Lawson Shearer, M.P., Prime Minister of Jamaica, will receive Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions and their wives in the Palladian Room, Shoreham Hotel, 2500 Calvert Street, N.W.

6:30 p.m. The Honorable Egerton R. Richardson, Ambassador of Jamaica to the United States, will give a reception in honor of Prime Minister Shearer in the Palladian Room, Shoreham Hotel.

8:30 p.m. Departure from the Shoreham Hotel and return to Blair House.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14

10:50 a.m. Departure from Blair House.

11:00 a.m. Prime Minister Shearer will visit the Chancery of Jamaica, 1600 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

12:30 p.m. The Honorable Egerton R. Richardson, Ambassador of Jamaica to the United States, will give a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Shearer at the Embassy of Jamaica, 1645 Myrtle Street, N.W.

2:30 p.m. Departure from the Embassy of Jamaica.

3:05 p.m. Arrival at Andrews Air Force Base.

3:15 p.m. EDT Departure from Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, aboard a United States special flight.
(Flying time: 1 hour.)

4:15 p.m. EDT Arrival at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York.

5:00 p.m. EDT Prime Minister Shearer and his party will depart from New York aboard BOAC #505 for Jamaica.

* * *

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BACKGROUND
PAPERS

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A

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SOJ/B-1

October 11, 1967

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VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER SHEARER
OF JAMAICA
OCTOBER 13-14, 1967

Background Paper

DOMESTIC POLITICAL SITUATION - JAMAICA

Since universal suffrage in 1944, two parties have dominated the Jamaican political scene: the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) and the People's National Party (PNP). Each is based on a nation-wide trade union movement; each was built around strong but now aging leaders (JLP - Sir Alexander Bustamante; PNP - Norman Manley); each has controlled the Government. Both have espoused a middle-of-the-road mixed economy, but the PNP is somewhat farther to the left than the JLP. The parties are closely matched; this political equilibrium places a premium on party rather than national interests.

For all practical purposes, there is no communist party and front organizations are relatively weak. Other political groups have little support and no voice in the legislature. A loosely knit self-proclaimed socio-religious group known as the Rastafarians, dedicated to the idea of returning to Africa, numbers less than 15,000 but do form a group potentially vulnerable to exploitation by extremist elements. Other dissident groups, such as the Socialist Party of Jamaica, the Unemployed Worker's Council, and the Young Socialist League, are occasionally vocal but without real influence.

In the February 1967 elections, the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) retained power for another 4-5 years. The election campaigning was intensive and occasioned some rioting. Since the election, however, things have quieted down. With the elections, Sir Donald Sangster, who had been Acting Prime Minister for over two years, became Prime Minister in his own right. He died in April and was succeeded by Shearer.

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By *rg/bem*, NARA, Date *2-14-20*

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Drafted by:	Cleared by:
ARA/CAR - Mr. Kanline	ARA/CAR - Mr. Long
	ARA - Mr. Sayre
S/S-S - Mr. Marion Gribble, Room 7239A, Ext. 4735	

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SOJ/B-6

VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER SHEARER October 11, 1967
OF JAMAICA
OCTOBER 13-14, 1967

Background Paper

JAMAICAN FOREIGN POLICY

The overwhelming weight of permanent Jamaican relationships is with the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, and the Western Hemisphere.

However, as a small nation, Jamaica prizes the platform of the United Nations and in the United Nations has toyed with non-aligned positions. In 1965, Jamaica obtained the UNGA vote on the admission of Communist China. Because of its Negro heritage, the idea of cultivating a cultural affinity with Africa is attractive. (By contrast, Jamaicans feel that they have little in common with their culturally different Latin American neighbors.)

Commonwealth ties are tightly held, for economic as well as for political reasons. Jamaica is examining the possibility of Associated Overseas Territory status in the European Economic Community, as a means of protecting its sugar, banana, and citrus industries.

Since independence, Jamaica has looked increasingly to the United States (and to a lesser degree toward Canada) for economic and technical assistance, and trade with the U.S. substantially exceeds the level with the U.K. Jamaica is, of course, essentially dependent upon the United States for defense against external threats, although there is no formal arrangement of this nature.

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By sg/cbm, NARA, Date 2-14-76

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Jamaica has for some time been weighing the question of joining the OAS. Among other things, it is concerned that this might prejudice the continuation of U.K. trade preferences on sugar, bananas, and citrus, and it has not yet reached a decision.

Jamaica has not exchanged diplomatic missions with any communist bloc country. A Cuban Consulate, established in Kingston prior to Jamaican independence, continues to operate. Jamaican relations with Cuba are influenced by the fact that some 25,000 Jamaicans live in Cuba. However, Jamaica has restricted travel to or from Cuba and has at times withdrawn passports from Jamaican leftists who visited Cuba.

Drafted by:	Cleared by:
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C



VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER HUGH SHEARER
OF JAMAICA
October 13-14, 1967

Background Paper

THE ECONOMY OF JAMAICA

History

Traditionally, the economy of Jamaica has been largely dependent upon the export of a few agricultural products, sugar, bananas, and citrus. These crops are still the largest source of employment on the Island and the second most important source of foreign exchange. However, today the most important foreign exchange earner is the bauxite industry which has developed within the past ten years to the extent that Jamaica is now the chief exporter of that mineral. During the same period there has been a great expansion of the tourist industry and more than 350,000 tourists visit the Island annually. Net receipts from tourism were 25% more than the previous year. Domestic agriculture has not been neglected and there is some light manufacturing. However, the economy remains heavily dependent upon the export of only a few items, bauxite, alumina, sugar, bananas, and citrus.

State of Economy

Jamaica has a favorable growth rate, price stability, sizeable exchange reserves, substantial public and private investment, a satisfactory balance of payments position and a low debt service ratio. GNP in current prices has averaged an increase of more than 6% since 1960 and is expected to do at least as well for the next few years. Per capita GNP in 1966 was \$514 at current prices or \$442 at constant prices (1960).

The United States takes the largest portion of Jamaica's exports and supplies the greatest amount of its imports, 38.3% of the former and 36.2% of the latter in 1966. Most of the remainder of Jamaica's trade is with Europe or Canada. Jamaica's chief problem is that it has a high unemployment rate of about 16% with considerable social unrest among this

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group. The Government of Jamaica is attempting to alleviate the unemployment by an expanded public works program and is encouraging new industry. In addition, changes in the United States Immigration Law which became effective in 1966 have resulted in an increase of Jamaican emigrants to the United States from approximately 1,500 per year to a current annual rate of more than 15,000. This emigration has had the effect of reducing population growth from about 2.6% to slightly less than 2.0% and this should ultimately reduce the high unemployment rate.

Future of the Economy

United States firms plan to invest more than four hundred million dollars in the bauxite/alumina industry within the next few years. Plans have also been announced for the construction of new tourist facilities. Government revenues from these industries can be used to finance needed social infrastructure such as roads and other public works and, in the process, provide significant employment.

Domestic agriculture and light manufacturing can be expected to continue to expand to satisfy more of the requirements of the population and the increasing number of tourists.

The problem sector of the economy will continue to be export agriculture. Sugar production particularly and to a lesser extent bananas and citrus would not be viable without preferential treatment from the United Kingdom. The prospect for these subsidized crops is not good as it is unlikely that the United Kingdom will be able indefinitely to continue favorable treatment for Jamaican agriculture which and if it enters the European Common Market. Therefore, Jamaica must plan now for such an eventuality.

(For recapitulation of U.S. Aid to Jamaica and U.S. Programs and other Activities which Benefit Jamaica, see background papers at Tabs D and E.)

Drafted by:	Cleared by:
ARA/ECP - Mr. Nettles	ARA/ECP - Mr. Bloomfield
	ARA/CAR - Mr. Long
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October 11, 1967

VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER HUGH L. SHEARER
OF JAMAICA
OCTOBER 13-14, 1967

Background Paper

U.S. AID TO JAMAICA

U.S. aid to Jamaica was begun in FY 1956, and through FY 1967 totaled \$44.1 million, including AID, PL 480, Export-Import Bank, and military assistance. One housing guaranty of \$7.5 million was recently approved.

The AID Program

In agriculture, a University of Florida contract team is helping Jamaica implement an AID loan to improve the dairy industry, and is working on vegetable production and marketing problems. The secondary education system is being reformed with a \$9.5 million IBRD loan to build schools and AID is assisting in modernizing the curriculum and training teachers through a San Diego State College contract. An educational TV system has been established with U.S. technical assistance. Public health has been improved by the construction of five rural water systems with AID loans. Fifty-eight additional family planning clinics are expected to be opened in Jamaica this fiscal year. U.S. health education advisors will train Jamaicans to carry on an expanded program. Public safety technicians have advised upon the re-organization of the Jamaican police force, and have given training in riot control techniques and communications. They should complete their work in another year or two.

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Public Law 480 - Title II

The current program (\$1.5 million) reaches 111,000 school children and 100,000 recipients in the government's maternal child health program. (In the past, the Church World Service supervised the program but this year the Jamaican Government has taken over full responsibility.)

Export-Import Bank Loans

The Bank has made two loans of \$5 million and \$3 million to the Development Finance Corporation for re-lending to small businesses. The first loan has been fully obligated, and the second loan for the same purposes was authorized June 15, 1967.

Military Assistance

At the time of Jamaica's independence about \$0.5 million in grant assistance was provided in the form of small patrol craft, light airplanes and jeeps for surveillance-intercept activities. In 1967 two new Coast Guard type vessels worth slightly over \$0.5 million were donated to replace the earlier patrol craft which had proven to be unsuitable. No further military assistance is planned.

Drafted by:	Cleared by:
ARA/CAR - Mr. Nepple	ARA/CAR - Mr. Long
	LA/DP - Mr. Breen
	AA/LA - Mr. Fowler
	ARA - Mr. Sayre
S/S-S - Mr. Marion Gribble, Room 7239A, Ext. 4735	

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VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER SHEARER
OF JAMAICA
OCTOBER 13-14, 1967

Background Paper

U.S. PROGRAMS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES WHICH BENEFIT JAMAICA

1. <u>Recurring Benefits</u>	(Millions)
(a) Net U.S. tourist expenditures at the rate of 300,000 visitors per year.	\$58.0
(b) Income for Jamaica from bauxite production and export.	51.5
(c) U.S. purchase of 107,853 tons of sugar in 1966	4.8
(d) U.S. Government payroll for Jamaicans in Guantanamo.	2.4
(e) Earnings of Jamaican migrant farm workers in the U.S.	8.4
(f) Expenditures by U.S. Navy ships visiting Jamaica (1966).	0.9
(g) Public Law 480 Title II (1967)	1.5
(h) AID loans and grants (1967)	0.7
(i) Local expenditures of U.S. Embassy and staff, plus living costs of over 100 Peace Corps volunteers	1.1
(j) Annual payments to U.S. annuitants living in Jamaica.	1.4

Approximate annual benefits from U.S. activities \$130.7

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By rg/can NARA, Date 2-14-96

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2. <u>Capital and Other Cumulative Benefits</u>	(Millions)
(a) U.S. private capital investment, present and planned.	\$600.0
(b) Government of Jamaica bonds sold in the U.S. market.	7.5
(c) Export-Import Bank loans through 1967.	8.0
(d) P.L. 480 grants from 1956 through 1966	13.8
(e) AID loans and grants from 1956 through 1966	19.1
(f) Grants by U.S. Foundations.	3.6
(g) U.S. proportionate share of \$48.4 million of IBRD loans.	13.7
(h) U.S. proportionate share of \$5.9 million UN programs.	2.6
(i) Current annual rate of Jamaican emigration to the U.S.	15,000
(j) Books donated to Jamaican schools.	15,000

3. Peace Corps

Over the past five years the number of Peace Corps Volunteers stationed in Jamaica has ranged from 100 to 150.

Drafted by:	Cleared by:
ARA/CAR - Mr. Nepple	ARA/CAR - Mr. Long
	LA - Mr. Fowler
	ARA - Mr. Sayre
	ARA - Mr. Palmer
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October 11, 1967

VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER SHEARER

OF JAMAICA

OCTOBER 13-14, 1967

BACKGROUND PAPER

UNDP Proposal for a Caribbean Development Bank

History

Late in 1965, US, UK, Canada financed a study by independent economists of the Windwards, Leewards, Barbados.

April 1966, economists' report recommended a regional development bank.

May 1966, US, UK, Canada representatives met to discuss report. Agreed they would be willing to meet with island governments to hear their reactions to the report.

In July 1966, Caribbean Commonwealth governments met with Canada in Ottawa. Among resolutions approved was recommendation that study be carried out for the establishment of a regional financial institution that would be able to finance "projects of particular interest to the smaller areas, as well as projects which would benefit the region as a whole."

November 2-3, 1966, US, UK, Canada met in Antigua with the governments of the Windwards, the Leewards, and Barbados. (The Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs represented the US.) With respect to a regional development bank, the US position was:

"to join, if invited, any group set up to develop a workable proposal for a Caribbean Development Bank along the lines of the Ottawa communique:

"to consider the possibility of providing financial support for a Caribbean Development Bank of this nature, if and when established."

The Windwards, Leewards, Barbados, Guyana, Trinidad, Jamaica, British Honduras requested UNDP to study the feasibility of a regional development institution and make recommendations for its establishment. US, UK, Canada expressed hope UNDP would make study.

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April 1967, UNDP team gathered. UNDP team met jointly and separately with US, UK, Canada representatives. Report distributed in August.

In July 1967, NAC subgroup formed to consider subject and prepare US position. Subgroup met three times in August and early September. It has discussed:

- (1) Problems posed by the report itself, and
- (2) Possible alternative approaches for the provision of development capital for the area.

All US agencies involved agree that US must, in appropriate way, have role in development of these islands.

The UNDP Report

Recommends establishment of a full panoplied development bank, with US, UK, Canada as members.

Capital: \$50 million, of which \$25 million paid in.
60% from regional governments.
40% from US, UK, Canada.
(US paid-in share would be \$3.3 million.)

Also recommends \$20 million soft loan fund from US, UK, Canada.

Advantages:

Large self-help element. (For instance, Jamaica would contribute more than US.)

Proposal would lock in British for permanent participation equal to US.

For 13% participation, US would have full membership influence.

Regional administrative mechanism is indispensable. (The small islands do not have and will not have the technical or other competence required for satisfactory bilateral dealings. Moreover, external financing agencies cannot gear up to deal with them individually.)

Regional approach is highly important to prevent further fragmentation of Caribbean.

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NOTE: There is a possibility of a Puerto Rican capital contribution.

NOTE: The UNDP did not accept US urgings that advantages of alternative approaches be described and that alternatives be left open.

Disadvantages:

US membership requires Congressional authorization. We are probably at the saturation point for new regional banks.

Proposed bank would overlap in part with IDB.

Economic feasibility is as yet undemonstrated.

Proposed bank would, at best, be slow in coming into operation.

Availability of administrative competence is doubtful.

Alternatives:

1. An IDB regional "trust fund" to serve the area, or IDB associate membership arrangements. This alternative is of doubtful feasibility and would at best require a long time to bring about.
2. The offer of US "parallel financing," i.e., participation not in the bank or by loans to the bank, but rather by participating on an ad hoc basis in loan projects of the bank. This approach, like the above paragraph, would be regarded both by the islands and by the UK and Canada as totally negative and would sharply discourage very important regional and self-help aspects.
3. A bank, of which US would not initially be a member, but to which the US could make a loan or loans (as to The Central American Bank, CABEI). This alternative is most feasible and desirable.

Timing

Caribbean Commonwealth technicians, meeting in Guyana in mid-August, recommended to their governments that they adopt the UNDP recommendations.

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The British and Canadians are anxious for early action. US and Canadian representatives met with British officials in London on October 10-11 for a preliminary exchange of views.

On October 23 there will be a Caribbean Commonwealth summit in Barbados, which will consider this subject, along with other aspects of Caribbean economic integration.

Drafted by:	Cleared by:
ARA/CAR - Mr. Green	ARA/CAR - Mr. Long
	ARA - Mr. Sayre
	AA/LA - Mr. Fowler
S/S-S - Mr. Marion Gribble, Room 7239A, Ext. 4735	

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October 11, 1967

VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER HUGH SHEARER
OF JAMAICA
OCTOBER 13-14, 1967

Background Paper
JAMAICAN RUM

The Jamaicans, perhaps with some justification, are very unhappy about the last minute withdrawal of our Kennedy Round offer on rum, particularly since we made concessions on whiskey and gin which they allege discriminate against rum.

Jamaica is our principal foreign supplier of rum, accounting for about 70% (\$638,466 in 1966) of total U.S. imports. Compared with shipments to the U.S. mainland from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, however, Jamaica is a poor over-all third supplier. Rum is a key commodity for Puerto Rico which supplies 70% to 75% (\$11.5 million in 1964) of all rum consumed on the U.S. mainland. Taxes collected from rum sales provide about 15% of the Commonwealth's recurrent revenues (10% from rebates of excise taxes from the mainland and 5% from locally collected taxes).

The duty on rum is \$1.75 per proof gallon (ad valorem equivalent was 53% in 1966) which amounts to about 30¢ per fifth of 80-proof rum. Our offer to reduce the duty 50%, to 87¢ per proof gallon, was withdrawn in the last stage of the Kennedy Round at the request of the Puerto Rican Government, through the law firm of Arnold and Porter, on the basis that those opposing Commonwealth status in the July plebiscite would have publicized a rum concession as evidence of the unreliability of the USG in protecting Puerto Rican interests and the invalidity of Commonwealth status.

Drafted by:	Cleared by:
E/OT/TA - Mr. Spillane	E/OT/TA - Mr. Stave
	STR - Mr. Powers (subs)
	ARA/ECP - Mr. Chase
	ARA/CAR - Mr. Long
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A

THE SECRETARY'S TOAST October 11, 1967
AT LUNCHEON FOR PRIME MINISTER SHEARER
OF JAMAICA, OCTOBER 13, 1967

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are honored by Prime Minister Shearer's visit. Although he has been here before; he now comes as Head of the Government of his country. This week he became the first Jamaican Prime Minister to address the UN General Assembly.

Our honored guest is a man who has come up through the ranks of a dynamic labor movement. He has served his country in a variety of capacities: as Senator, as Majority Leader, as Minister, and as Head of the Jamaican delegation at the UN.

In his present position, he has been affectionately dubbed by the press and people of Jamaica as the "No-Nonsense" Prime Minister. Mr. Prime Minister, when the going gets rough, as it does from time to time, you may find solace in the symbolism of your flag, "Hardships there are, but the land is green and the sun shineth."

More and more of my countrymen have been attracted to your beautiful country. I believe 300,000 of them visited Jamaica last year. I hope that Mrs. Rusk and I will also be able to enjoy a holiday there sometime.

Mr. Prime Minister, you are sincerely welcomed here, and we are glad to have Jamaica as a friendly neighbor. We hope that your discussions will contribute to the continued understanding and cooperation which has long existed between our two countries.

We rise to drink a toast to His Excellency, The Prime Minister of Jamaica.

Drafted by:

ARA/CAR - Mr. Kanline

Cleared by:

ARA/CAR - Mr. Long

ARA - Mr. Sayre

S/P - Mr. Lindley

S/S-S - Mr. Marion Gribble, Room 7239A, Ext. 4735

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B

October 11, 1967

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VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER SHEARER
OF JAMAICA
OCTOBER 13-14, 1967

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL FAREWELL TELEGRAM
TO PRIME MINISTER SHEARER

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Your visit has made a significant contribution to the relations between our countries, strengthening even more our ties of understanding and cooperation.

For my part, I have valued the chance to have your views on matters of mutual interest to our two countries. I want you to know and I hope you will convey to your people, that in their determination to build a prosperous and progressive new nation, and while their country assumes greater responsibility in Caribbean and in world affairs, they have the sympathy and good will of the Government and people of the United States.

As you depart the United States, you take with you my warm farewell and the affection of the American people.

Lyndon B. Johnson

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Drafted by:	Cleared by:
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	S/CPR - Mr. Symington
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BIOGRAPHIES

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A

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Hugh Lawson SHEARER
Prime Minister, Minister of External
Affairs, Minister of Defense

Shearer assumed office on 11 April immediately after the death of Sir Donald Sangster. In addition to the Prime Ministry, he holds the portfolios of External Affairs and Defense. Shearer has adapted quickly to his role as national leader and has projected a picture of decisiveness and executive strength. Shearer now has a firm grip on the reins of authority in the party, in the executive, and in the Parliament. To date, Shearer's attention and energies have been given principally to internal affairs. His reputation in international affairs must, so far, be judged from his actions in past years as the head of the Jamaican delegation to the United Nations and, more recently and more favorably, Jamaican co-sponsorship of the Latin American resolution of the Israeli-Arab issue. Shearer has been former Prime Minister Bustamante's protégé.

As vice president and de facto head of the BITU, probably the most powerful labor union in Jamaica, Shearer holds an extremely influential position in a country where the trade unions play a pivotal role in party politics. Shearer is expected to succeed Bustamante as president of the BITU. In addition in the Senate he has been the chief leader of Government business and the Government's principal spokesman on foreign policy and defense; he has demonstrated considerable ability in handling that body's affairs and in keeping debate on a relatively high tone. Shearer has proved himself to be a sensible, patient and shrewd individual.

Of Negro descent, Shearer was born at Martha Brae, Trelawny, Jamaica, on 18 May 1923 and was educated at St. Simmon's College (1936-40). He is a Baptist, and is unmarried.

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By ra/cw, NARA, Date 2-14-06

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Shearer was elected to the House of Representatives in February 1967, running from Southern Clarendon--Bustamante's old constituency. He was a member of Jamaica's first delegation to the UN General Assembly in September 1962 and has chaired the delegations at the Assembly's opening sessions ever since. In April 1964 he accompanied Bustamante on a trip to the United States and talked with Secretary Rusk at that time. He again talked with the Secretary of State in March 1965.

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Egerton Rudolph RICHARDSON
Ambassador to the United States
and Special Advisor on International Affairs

A career civil servant, Egerton Richardson was appointed Ambassador to the United States in mid-1967. He had served since 1962 as the Jamaican Permanent Representative to the United Nations, where for the last two years his actions and statements have been a cause of concern to his Government and to the Western bloc. Since 1965, Richardson's votes and public statements have attempted to bring Jamaica into a union with the non-aligned nations of the Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations, rather than articulating his nation's traditional posture on international issues.

Of Negro descent, Egerton Rudolph Richardson was born at St. Catherine, Jamaica, on 15 August 1912. Before entering the Jamaican Government service in 1933, Richardson was for three years an assistant master at Normal College. In 1955 he became Under Secretary of Finance and from 1956 to 1962 he was Financial Secretary of Jamaica. During 1961-62 he also served as inspector of banks. In January 1967 he became Jamaica's first Ambassador to Mexico, while retaining his UN position. (Richardson continued to reside in New York. Official business in Mexico was conducted through a Chargé d'Affaires.) In May 1966 Richardson was elected as one of the four Vice Chairmen of the UN Human Rights Conference.

An excellent negotiator and a ruthless administrator, Richardson is considered one of the most powerful civil servants in Jamaica. Richardson served as a non-member observer at the Meeting of American Chiefs of State held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, during April 1967.

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Keith JOHNSON
Jamaica's Ambassador-Designate to the United Nations

Keith Johnson has served as Consul General of Jamaica in New York since August 1962. He has been nominated by his Government for the Ambassadorship to the UN to succeed Egerton R. Richardson.

He was born in Spanish Town, Jamaica, July 29, 1921. He attended Central Branch School 1928-33, Kingston College 1933-37, Columbia University 1952-53. He has served both as a demographer and foreign service officer.

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