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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OUTREACH WORKING GROUP ON CENTRAL AMERICA

DATE: Wednesday, October 12, 1983
LOCATION: ROOM #2008 - NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
TIME: 2:30 p.m.

I. PURPOSE:

To brief certain individuals from the public sector on matters relating to Central America and the Administration's policies.

II. BACKGROUND:

This is the 22nd in a series of meetings of the White House Outreach Working Group on Central America chaired by Faith Whittlesey.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Colonel Earl J. Young, U.S. Army Reserve

IV. PRESS PLAN:

None.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

2:28 p.m. - Faith Whittlesey arrives at room #2008, NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING.

2:30 p.m. - Faith Whittlesey opens the program.

VI. ATTACHMENTS:

1. Talking points
2. Introduction for speaker
3. Agenda

TALKING POINTS

- On behalf of the President and Mrs. Reagan, I want to welcome you to the White House Complex and the twenty second (22nd) in our series of briefings on Central America.
- I hope that each of you received the memorandum which we sent out last week advising you of the change in our meeting room for the next three weeks. Just to refresh your memory, next week we will again be in this room. The following week we will be in Room #2010 -- the room right next door to this one. And on November 2nd we will be back in Room #450 of the Old Executive Office Building.
- We are delighted to have you with us today and hope that you will continue to put these weekly briefings on your calendar.
- With regard to these briefings, we are very interested in your thoughts on them, and are preparing a questionnaire which we will be mailing to you. We hope you will take this opportunity to let us know what aspects of these briefings you have found most helpful and where you would like to see them improved. We can't promise that we will be able to fulfill all of your requests, but we will certainly try.

- Today as you entered, in addition to the Agenda, you will have found a copy of the Rio Treaty mentioned by Ambassador Vernon Walters in response to a question when he briefed the group on August 24th. Also, we have placed copies of all the White House Digests issued to date out for your taking. In case you have missed receiving one, you can pick it up today.

- Before I introduce our speaker today, I want to show you four items which have recently been published on Central America. All of them, I believe are a direct result of these briefings. This is what these briefings are all about. We are in the business of disseminating information to you which we hope you will find of value and will use. Together, we can increase the public's awareness of the situation in Central America and we will continue to provide you with Administration spokesmen to explain the Administration's policies.

- Again, let me remind you of our Speaker's Bureau and introduce our own Dolf Droge. If you have a forum, we have a speaker! Dolf, will you tell us some of the groups which have had Administration speakers and who those speakers have been? Also, give us an idea of "coming events."

- These are outreach meetings. We are actively seeking to broaden our group. If you know of someone whom you believe would benefit from attending these meetings, please give Joyce Thomann of my staff a call. Her name and telephone number are at the bottom of the Agenda you picked up today.

- Introduce speaker. (Colonel Earl J. Young)

INTRODUCTION

COLONEL EARL J. YOUNG

- Colonel Earl J. Young, United States Army Reserve has recently returned from a 30-day Army Reserve training project in Central America.
- While assigned to the J-5 Office at Southern Command Headquarters, Colonel Young served as Co-Chairman of the Operational Planning Group for El Salvador.
- Colonel Young is Airborne, Ranger and Special Forces qualified. His reserve training tours have included the United States Southern Command Headquarters (J-5), 1983. The Special Operations Task Force, Europe, 1982. And the Intelligence Directorate of EUCOM in 1981. Colonel Young was with the Political-Military Division of the Army Staff in the Pentagon from 1976 to 1980 and served as a Special Projects Officer in the Defense Attache Office, London from 1981 to 1982. He has served with the 193rd Infantry Brigade in Panama in 1979. Colonel Young is a graduate of the U.S. Army's Command and General Staff College and of the National Defense University.
- During 1978-1980, Colonel Young served as Chief of the Narcotics Control Division and was the Embassy Narcotics

Coordinator in Quito, Ecuador. He worked closely with the host nation police, INTERPOL, and customs authorities to provide support for the cocaine interdiction program funded by the United States.

- Colonel Young is co-author with Dr. George Tanham of the RAND Corporation of War Without Guns, the story of the civilian side of the war in Vietnam. He is also an author of a number of feature articles now being printed in various European media on U.S. independent oil production; beef cattle production; and illegal immigration.
- Colonel Young is presently Vice President of International Operations for the Ridge Management Corporation of Chicago.
- It give me great pleasure to welcome Colonel Earl Young to the podium and I look forward to his presentation.

ON CENTRAL AMERICA
BRIEFING
Morton BLACKWELL

1. 2:19 - BLACKWELL will arrive Office of FRW
2:20 - FRW and BLACKWELL leave WW for NEOB
2:28 - Arrive NEOB room #2008
2. 2:30
NEOB - room #2008
3. Colonel Earl J. YOUNG,
U.S. Army Reserve
4. FRW Opens meeting
2:30 - 2:33
2:33 - FRW asks group to speak of their activities
5. 2:43 - FRW Introduces:
Colonel Earl J. YOUNG,
U.S. Army Reserve

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO: THE MEMBERS AND GUESTS OF THE WHITE HOUSE
OUTREACH WORKING GROUP ON CENTRAL AMERICA

FROM: Faith Ryan Whittlesey
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

SUBJECT: CENTRAL AMERICAN OUTREACH MEETINGS

Thank you for your expressed interest in the White House Outreach Working Group on Central America and for completing and returning your registration form to us.

I regret that it is not possible for me to address each of you individually, but I did want to get the notice to you promptly of the change in the meeting place -- for the next three weeks only -- of our regular Wednesday Outreach Meetings.

On Wednesday, October 12, 1983 our regular meeting will be held in Room #2008 of the NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING at 2:30 p.m. Our speaker will be Colonel Earl J. Young, USAR, His topic will be: "The El Salvadoran Military and the U.S. Advisory Effort."

On Wednesday, October 19, 1983 our regular meeting will be held in Room #2008 of the NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING at 2:30 p.m. Our speaker will be Mrs. Geraldine O'Leary Macias, a former Mary Knoll nun. Her topic will be: "Nicaragua, Witness to the Betrayal of a Revolution."

On Wednesday, October 26, 1983 our regular meeting will be held in Room #2010 of the NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING at 2:30 p.m.

Because of the size of the group, it is not possible for us to communicate with each of you individually each week to remind you of the meeting. They are held every Wednesday at 2:30 p.m. and with the exception of the room changes noted above, are held in Room #450-OEOB (the President's Briefing Room).

We hope that you will put these very important meetings on your schedule as a regular item. If you desire to bring a guest, or need other information, please give Joyce Thomann a call at 456-2657.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OUTREACH WORKING GROUP ON CENTRAL AMERICA

DATE: Wednesday, October 5, 1983
LOCATION: Room #450 - OEOB
TIME: 2:30 p.m.

I. PURPOSE:

To brief certain individuals from the public sector on matters relating to Central America and the Administration's policies.

II. BACKGROUND:

This is the 21st in a series of meetings of the White House Outreach Working Group on Central America chaired by Faith Ryan Whittlesey.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Mr. Kenneth Bleakley, Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy,
El Salvador
Mr. Don R. Hamilton, Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Embassy,
El Salvador
Senor Mario Rietti, Honduran businessman

IV. PRESS PLAN:

None.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

2:25 p.m. - Faith Whittlesey arrives at the Holding Room outside of Room #450. (Messrs Bleakley and Hamilton will be there at 2:20 p.m.)

2:30 p.m. - Faith Whittlesey opens program with brief remarks (RECOGNIZING AMBASSADOR JUAN AGURCIA, the Ambassador of the Government of Honduras to the United States, who is a guest of Senor Rietti.)

2:34 p.m. - Faith Whittlesey introduces Mr. Kenneth Bleakley.

VII. ATTACHMENTS:

1. Talking points (AMENDED)
2. Introduction for speakers:
 - a. Kenneth Bleakley (attached)
 - b. Don R. Hamilton (previously forwarded)
 - c. Senor Mario Rietti (previously forwarded)
3. Agenda (REVISED)

TALKING POINTS

- On behalf of President and Mrs. Reagan, I want to welcome you to the White House Complex and the twenty first (21st) in our series of briefings on Central America.
- I also want to extend a special welcome to His Excellency Juan Agurcia (A- GOOR - SEE - AH), the Ambassador of the government of Honduras to the United States.
- I want to thank you for your attendance today. I view your presence here as an outward sign of your interest in and appreciation of the seriousness of the situation which is facing us today in Central America.
- Today as you entered, in addition to the Agenda and our Registration Form -- and I urge those of you who have not yet filled out a Registration Form to do so and give it to Joyce Thomann before you leave -- there were on the table copies of two speeches. One by Ambassador Vernon A. Walters, which is a transcription of his remarks to one of our Outreach Working Group meetings. The other by Dr. Fred Ikle, who also spoke to our Outreach Working Group. However, Dr. Ikle's remarks which are available today were delivered to the Baltimore Council on Foreign Affairs. I commend both of them to you.

- Let me quote one portion from Dr. Ikle's speech because I believe it tells you precisely why both you and we in the Administration are here today. Why we have been here previously, and why we intend to be here next Wednesday, and next Wednesday, and next Wednesday -- same time, different speakers and for the next three meetings, different room, which is noted at the bottom of the Agenda you picked up today. Dr. Ikle said,
- "Central America is closer to Baltimore than is California -- in terms of geographic distance, that is. But the intellectual distance between here and Central America is enormous. Most of the American people are not well informed about Central America. Many are misinformed. And some are outright disdainful about the cultural and social importance of this region.
- "You all have an obligation to remedy this situation, so that you and your representatives in Congress can engage in constructive support -- or constructive criticism -- of the Administration's policy."
- I can assure you that we in the Administration are working hard to elevate the level of accurate information available to the American public on Central America. We are providing you, each week, with informed speakers. And we hope that you will take the information given

to you and turn it into articles in journals. Letters to the editors of your newspapers. Speeches at your local Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, Toastmasters Club or whatever.

- And speaking of these weekly briefings on Central America, you can also be of great assistance there. We seek to expand our audience. This is the White House OUTREACH Program on Central America. If you know of someone whom you believe would benefit from attending these meetings, or who should be attending these meetings, please give Joyce Thomann of my staff a call. Her name and telephone number are at the bottom of the Agenda which you picked up today.

- Some of you may know that Question #19 of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America questionnaire asked: "What are the possibilities for building a public consensus for policy in Central America?" You in this audience are in THE best position to answer that question. But it is my view that if we allow Marxist-Leninist communist regimes to take over in Central America, we will become an embattled Nation and we Americans will probably become an endangered species along with our American Bald Eagle.

- On Monday of this week, the syndicated columnist Jack Anderson participated in the Forrestal Lecture Series held at the United States Naval Academy in nearby Annapolis. Let me share with you some of Mr. Anderson's remarks as quoted in the Annapolis Evening Capital's review of that lecture:
- The 60-year old columnist, a practicing Mormon, warned the Midshipmen about trouble in the Persian Gulf, Lebanon, and Central America."
- Anderson said, "The Soviets have delivered to Cuba 14 MiG-17's earmarked for Nicaragua." The Capital reporter went on to note, "Plunging his hands deep into his coat pockets and heaving a deep sigh, he (Jack Anderson) warned about the potential for trouble at our borders. Ronald Reagan is absolutely right about the Communist threat. He is wrong about the methods, Anderson said."
- "Anderson claimed the threat from the Soviet Union is not from nuclear warfare, but from its training of terrorists, revolutionaries and reactionaries."
- President Reagan has been saying precisely that, and those of you who have been attending our Outreach Meetings are aware of our concerns along those lines. Now, let

me continue sharing with you Mr. Anderson's review "Anderson predicted trouble throughout Central America. If Mexico goes, wait till you see the problems in this country, Anderson said. The cadres or terrorists and revolutionaries will come here. They will offer to our people the answer to our insecurities. There will be agitators offering efficiency and security in exchange for freedom."

- From the way Mr. Anderson spoke, I think he has been reading Ambassador Walters' speech -- at least from page 15 on.
- Throughout the entire Central American dialogue, we in the Administration have been fighting not only a lack of information but deliberate disinformation on Central America. One of our speakers today will lay out for you some of the problems created by this disinformation with which he has had to deal -- and deal -- and deal.
- Let me now introduce our first speaker, whom we are delighted to have with us, the Honorable Kenneth Bleakley, Deputy Chief of Mission, of the United States Embassy to El Salvador.

INTRODUCTION

KENNETH BLEAKLEY

- Kenneth Bleakley has served as the Deputy Chief of Mission in San Salvador for the past three years, which makes him the "senior member" in terms of time on station, having served there longer than any other Officer at the Embassy.
- My sources tell me that Ken is considered THE Department of State's expert on El Salvador.
- My sources also tell me that since January 1st of this year you have received 77 Congressmen and other assorted delegations in El Salvador making you the Public Liaison Officer for the Embassy as well.
- Mr. Bleakley is the past President of the American Foreign Service Officers Association and has served in other posts as well. However, he is here today to speak briefly to us on El Salvador, and we thank you for sharing your experiences with us.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OUTREACH WORKING GROUP ON CENTRAL AMERICA

FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY,
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR PUBLIC LIAISON,
CHAIRMAN

Meeting of:
Wednesday, October 5, 1983
2:30 p.m., Room #450 - OEOB

A G E N D A

- I. EL SALVADOR -
Speaker: Mr. Kenneth Bleakley, Deputy Chief of Mission,
U.S. Embassy, San Salvador
- II. HOW THE PRESS COVERS EL SALVADOR
Speaker: Mr. Don R. Hamilton, Public Affairs Officer
U.S. Embassy, San Salvador
- III. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES OF GROUPS BRIEFED BY
THE WHITE HOUSE OUTREACH WORKING GROUP ON
CENTRAL AMERICA
- IV. HONDURAS, A BALANCING FACTOR IN CENTRAL AMERICA
Speaker: Senor Mario Rietti

Meetings of the White House Outreach Working Group on
Central America are held regularly on Wednesday afternoons
at 2:30 p.m. For more information/to attend, please contact:

Mrs. Joyce E. Thomann, Office of Public Liaison (456-2657)

Wednesday, October 12, 2:30 p.m. ROOM #2008 NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICE BLDG.
Speaker: Colonel Earl J. Young, USAR, "The El Salvadoran
Military and the U.S. Advisory Effort"

Wednesday, October 19, 2:30 p.m. ROOM #2008 NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICE BLDG.
Speaker: Mrs. Geraldine O'Leary Macias, former Mary Knoll Nun,
"Nicaragua: Witness to the Betrayal of a
Revolution"

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 29, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO: SHERRIE MARSHALL COOKSEY

FROM: Morton C. Blackwell *MB*
Office of Public Liaison

SUBJECT: Edited Transcript of Ambassador-at-Large
Vernon A. Walters' Address to the
White House Outreach Working Group on
Wednesday, August 24, 1983

Enclosed is a copy of the subject address as well as a copy of a letter from Ambassador Walters' office which I believe is self-explanatory. Should you desire, we also have a memorandum of transmittal from State to the White House.

Prior to making any request to have this address duplicated, it is my understanding that we must have approval from your office.

I would appreciate receiving your approval at your earliest possible convenience so that it may be distributed to members of the Outreach Working Group, who have requested copies.

MCB:jet

Enclosures a/s

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the AMBASSADOR AT LARGE
WASHINGTON

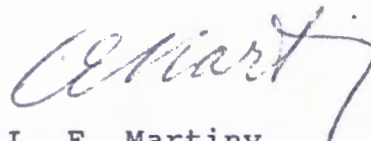
23 September 1983

Mr. John Scafe
S/LPD, Room 3245
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Scafe:

Ambassador Walters is pleased to release for public use the edited version of his remarks to the Outreach Group on August 24, 1983. They may be employed for whatever purposes deemed useful in explaining American foreign policy to the American people.

Sincerely,



L. E. Martiny
Lieutenant Commander, USN
Special Assistant to the
Ambassador-at-Large

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 29, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO: SHERRIE MARSHALL COOKSEY

FROM: Morton C. Blackwell
Office of Public Liaison 

SUBJECT: Request to Reproduce Copies of the Rio Treaty

Enclosed is a copy of the "Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance" (commonly referred to as the Rio Treaty) which we desire to distribute to members of the White House Outreach Working Group. This Treaty was mentioned by Ambassador Walters in response to a question from the audience at the time he spoke to the group on August 24, 1983.

Earlier we had sent this document to the Defense Printing Office located in OEOB for duplicating. It was returned to us pursuant to standing instructions from your office that only official documents may be duplicated in that facility.

Although the United States signed the Protocol implementing the Treaty "with reservations," nonetheless, the "Rio Treaty" is an official document of the United States which yet remains in effect.

Members of the White House Outreach Working Group have requested copies of this document; therefore, we are requesting your approval to have it duplicated. In order that it may be distributed concurrently with Ambassador Walters speech, I would appreciate receiving your approval at your earliest convenience.

MCB:jet

Enclosure a/s

FOR REFERENCE

• •

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM TREATY SERIES No. 61

OEA/Ser. X/11 (English)

**BASIC INSTRUMENTS
OF THE
ORGANIZATION
OF AMERICAN STATES**



**GENERAL SECRETARIAT
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE

Signed at the Inter-American Conference for the
Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security,
Rio de Janeiro, August 15-September 2, 1947

In the name of their Peoples, the Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security, desirous of consolidating and strengthening their relations of friendship and good neighborliness, and

CONSIDERING: That Resolution VIII of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, which met in Mexico City, recommend the conclusion of a treaty to prevent and repel threats and acts of aggression against any of the countries of America;

That the High Contracting Parties reiterate their will to remain united in an inter-American system consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and reaffirm the existence of the agreement which they have concluded concerning those matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which are appropriate for regional action;

That the High Contracting Parties reaffirm their adherence to the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, and especially those set forth in the preamble and declarations of the Act of Chapultepec all of which should be understood to be accepted as standards of their mutual relations and as the juridical basis of the Inter-American System;

That the American States propose, in order to improve the procedure for the pacific settlement of their controversies, to conclude the treaty concerning the "Inter-American Peace System" envisaged in Resolutions IX and XXXIX of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace;

That the obligation of mutual assistance and common defense of the American Republics is essentially related to their democratic ideals and to their will to cooperate permanently in the fulfillment of the principles and purposes of a policy of peace;

That the American regional community affirms as a manifest truth that juridical organization is a necessary prerequisite of security and peace, and that peace is founded on justice and moral order and, consequently, on the international recognition and protection of human rights and freedoms, on the indispensable well-being of the people, and on the effectiveness of democracy for the international realization of justice and security,

Have resolved, in conformity with the objectives stated above, to conclude the following Treaty, in order to assure peace, through adequate means, to provide for effective reciprocal assistance to meet armed attacks against any American State, and in order to deal with threats of aggression against any of them:

ARTICLE 1

The High Contracting Parties formally condemn war and undertake in their international relations not to resort to the threat or the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations or of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2

As a consequence of the principle set forth in the preceding Article, the High Contracting Parties undertake to submit every controversy which may arise between them to methods of peaceful settlement and to endeavor to settle any such controversy among themselves by means of the procedures in force in the Inter-American System before referring it to the General Assembly or the Security Council of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 3

1. The High Contracting Parties agree that an armed attack by any State against an American State shall be considered as an attack against all the American States and, consequently, each one of the said Contracting Parties undertakes to assist in meeting the attack in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. On the request of the State or States directly attacked and until the decision of the Organ of Consultation of the Inter-American System, each one of the Contracting Parties may determine the immediate measures which it may individually take in fulfillment of the obligation contained in the preceding paragraph and in accordance with the principle of continental solidarity. The Organ of Consultation shall meet without delay for the

purpose of examining those measures and agreeing upon the measures of a collective character that should be taken.

3. The provisions of this Article shall be applied in case of any armed attack which takes place within the region described in Article 4 or within the territory of an American State. When the attack takes place outside of the said areas, the provisions of Article 6 shall be applied.

4. Measures of self-defense provided for under this Article may be taken until the Security Council of the United Nations has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

ARTICLE 4

The region to which this Treaty refers is bounded as follows: beginning at the North Pole; thence due south to a point 74 degrees north latitude, 10 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 47 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, 50 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 35 degrees north latitude, 60 degrees west longitude; thence due south to a point in 20 degrees north latitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 5 degrees north latitude, 24 degrees west longitude; thence due south to the South Pole; thence due north to a point 30 degrees south latitude, 90 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point on the Equator at 97 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 15 degrees north latitude, 120 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 50 degrees north latitude, 170 degrees east longitude; thence due north to a point in 54 degrees north latitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 65 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, 168 degrees 58 minutes 5 seconds west longitude; thence due north to the North Pole.

ARTICLE 5

The High Contracting Parties shall immediately send to the Security Council of the United Nations, in conformity with Articles 51 and 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, complete information concerning the activities undertaken or in contemplation in the exercise of the right of self-defense or for the purpose of maintaining inter-American peace and security.

ARTICLE 6

If the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any American State should be affected by an aggression which is not an armed attack or by an extra-continental or intra-continental conflict, or by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the Organ of Consultation shall meet immediately

order to agree on the measures which must be taken in case of aggression to assist the victim of the aggression or, in any case, the measures which should be taken for the common defense and for the maintenance of the peace and security of the Continent.

ARTICLE 7

In the case of a conflict between two or more American States, without prejudice to the right of self-defense in conformity with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the High Contracting Parties, meeting in consultation shall call upon the contending States to suspend hostilities and restore matters to the statu quo ante bellum, and shall take in addition all other necessary measures to reestablish or maintain inter-American peace and security and for the solution of the conflict by peaceful means. The rejection of the pacifying action will be considered in the determination of the aggressor and in the application of the measures which the consultative meeting may agree upon.

ARTICLE 8

For the purposes of this Treaty, the measures on which the Organ of Consultation may agree will comprise one or more of the following: recall of chiefs of diplomatic missions; breaking of diplomatic relations; breaking of consular relations; partial or complete interruption of economic relations or of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and radiotelephonic or radiotelegraphic communications; and use of armed force.

ARTICLE 9

In addition to other acts which the Organ of Consultation may characterize as aggression, the following shall be considered as such:

a. Unprovoked armed attack by a State against the territory, the people, or the land, sea or air forces of another State;

b. Invasion, by the armed forces of a State, of the territory of an American State, through the trespassing of boundaries demarcated in accordance with a treaty, judicial decision, or arbitral award, or, in the absence of frontiers thus demarcated, invasion affecting a region which is under the effective jurisdiction of another State.

ARTICLE 10

None of the provisions of this Treaty shall be construed as impairing the rights and obligations of the High Contracting Parties under the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 11

The consultations to which this Treaty refers shall be carried out by means of the Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics which have ratified the Treaty, or in the manner or by the organ which in the future may be agreed upon.

ARTICLE 12

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union may act provisionally as an organ of consultation until the meeting of the Organ of Consultation referred to in the preceding Article takes place.

ARTICLE 13

The consultations shall be initiated at the request addressed to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union by any of the Signatory States which has ratified the Treaty.

ARTICLE 14

In the voting referred to in this Treaty only the representatives of the Signatory States which have ratified the Treaty may take part.

ARTICLE 15

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall act in all matters concerning this Treaty as an organ of liaison among the Signatory States which have ratified this Treaty and between these States and the United Nations.

ARTICLE 16

The decisions of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union referred to in Articles 13 and 15 above shall be taken by an absolute majority of the Members entitled to vote.

ARTICLE 17

The Organ of Consultation shall take its decisions by a vote of two-thirds of the Signatory States which have ratified the Treaty.

ARTICLE 18

In the case of a situation or dispute between American States, the parties directly interested shall be excluded from the voting referred to in the two preceding Articles.

ARTICLE 19

To constitute a quorum in all the meetings referred to in the previous Articles, it shall be necessary that the number of States represented shall be at least equal to the number of votes necessary for the taking of the decision.

ARTICLE 20

Decisions which require the application of the measures specified in Article 8 shall be binding upon all the Signatory States which have ratified this Treaty, with the sole exception that no State shall be required to use armed force without its consent.

ARTICLE 21

The measures agreed upon by the Organ of Consultation shall be executed through the procedures and agencies now existing or those which may in the future be established.

ARTICLE 22

This Treaty shall come into effect between the States which ratify it as soon as the ratifications of two-thirds of the Signatory States have been deposited.

ARTICLE 23

This Treaty is open for signature by the American States at the city of Rio de Janeiro, and shall be ratified by the Signatory States as soon as possible in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The

ratifications shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall notify the Signatory States of each deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

ARTICLE 24

The present Treaty shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations through the Pan American Union, when two-thirds of the Signatory States have deposited their ratifications.

ARTICLE 25

This Treaty shall remain in force indefinitely, but may be denounced by any High Contracting Party by a notification in writing to the Pan American Union, which shall inform all the other High Contracting Parties of each notification of denunciation received. After the expiration of two years from the date of the receipt by the Pan American Union of a notification of denunciation by any High Contracting Party, the present Treaty shall cease to be in force with respect to such State, but shall remain in full force and effect with respect to all the other High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 26

The principles and fundamental provisions of this Treaty shall be incorporated in the Organic Pact of the Inter-American System.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers found to be in due and proper form, sign this Treaty on behalf of their respective Governments, on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in four texts respectively in the English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages, on the second of September nineteen hundred forty-seven.

RESERVATIONS MADE AT THE TIME OF SIGNING

Honduras:

The Delegation of Honduras, in signing the present Treaty and in connection with Article 9, section (b), does so with the reservation that the boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua is definitively demarcated by the Joint Boundary Commission of nineteen hundred and nineteen hundred and one, starting from a point in the Gulf of Fonseca, in the Pacific Ocean, to Portillo de Teotecacinte and, from this point to the Atlantic, by the line that His Majesty the King of Spain's arbitral award established on the twenty-third of December of nineteen hundred and six.

Nicaragua:

The Delegate of Nicaragua, in signing the present Treaty, and with respect to the reservation made by the Delegation of Honduras on signing it and to the provisions of Article 9 (b), does so with the reservation that the boundary between Nicaragua and Honduras from the point known by the name of Portillo de Teotecacinte to the Atlantic Ocean has not been definitively drawn, by virtue of the fact that the royal Award rendered by His Majesty the King of Spain on December twenty-third, nineteen hundred six, has been impugned and protested by Nicaragua as nonexistent, null, and void. Consequently, the signing of this Treaty by Nicaragua may not be alleged as acceptance of arbitral awards that Nicaragua has impugned or whose validity is not definite.

STATEMENT MADE ON SIGNING THE TREATY

Ecuador:

The Republic of Ecuador signs the present Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance without reservations, because it understands that other instruments and the principles of international law do not bar the revision of treaties, either by agreement between the Parties or by the other pacific means consecrated by international law itself.

RESERVATIONS MADE AT THE TIME OF RATIFYING

Guatemala:

The present Treaty poses no impediment whatever to Guatemala's assertion of its rights over the Guatemalan territory of Belize by whatever

means it considers most appropriate; a Treaty that may at any time be invoked by the Republic with respect to the aforesaid territory.¹

Honduras:

With the reservation made at the time of signing.

Nicaragua:

With the reservation made at the time of signing.

Ecuador:

With the statement made on signing the Treaty.

¹ With respect to this reservation, the Pan American Union consulted the signatory governments, in accordance with the procedure established by paragraph 2 of Resolution XXIX of the Eighth International Conference of American States, to ascertain whether they found it acceptable or not. A number of replies being unfavorable, a second consultation was made accompanied, at the request of the Government of Guatemala, by a formal declaration of that Government to the effect that its reservation did not imply any alteration in the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and that Guatemala was ready to act at all times within the bounds of international agreements to which it was a party. In view of this declaration, the States that previously had not found the reservation acceptable now expressed their acceptance.

INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE

Signed at Rio de Janeiro, September 2, 1947, at the
Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of
Continental Peace and Security

SIGNATORY
COUNTRIESDATE OF DEPOSIT OF THE
INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION

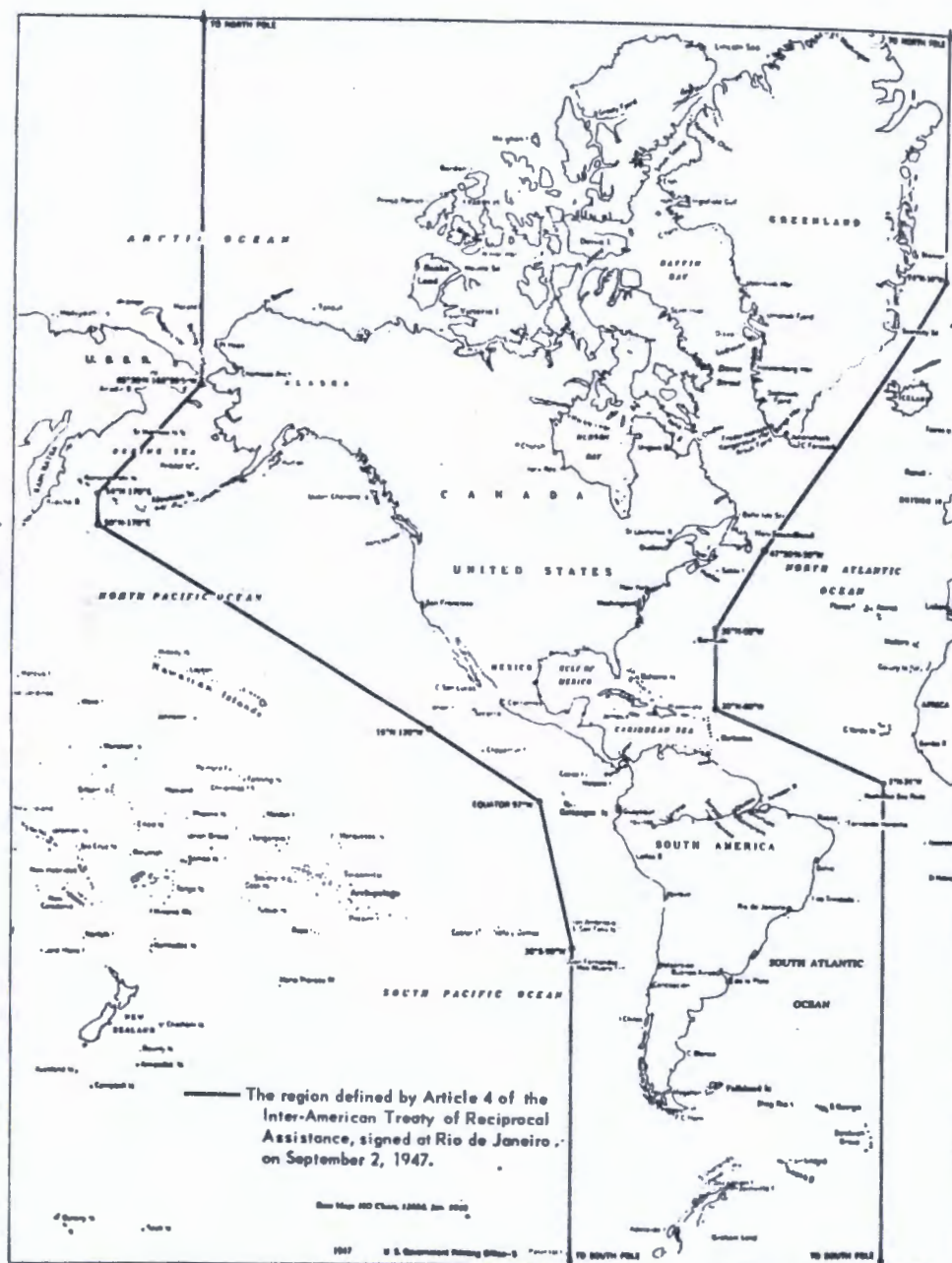
Argentina	August 21, 1950
Bolivia	September 26, 1950
Brazil	March 25, 1948
Chile	February 9, 1949
Colombia	February 3, 1948
Costa Rica	December 3, 1948
Cuba	December 9, 1948
Dominican Republic	November 21, 1947
Ecuador ^{1,2}	November 7, 1950 ²
El Salvador	March 15, 1948
Guatemala	April 6, 1955 ³
Haiti	March 25, 1948
Honduras ³	February 5, 1948 ³
Mexico	November 23, 1948
Nicaragua ^{3,4}	November 12, 1948 ³
Panama	January 12, 1948
Paraguay	July 28, 1948
Peru	October 25, 1950
Trinidad and Tobago ⁵	June 12, 1967
United States	December 30, 1947
Uruguay	September 28, 1948
Venezuela	October 4, 1948

1. Signed on November 10, 1949.
2. With a declaration.
3. With reservations.
4. Signed October 15, 1948.
5. Signed on April 6, 1967.

The original instrument is deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil. The General Secretariat is the depository of the instruments of ratification.

It came into effect on December 3, 1948, when the fourteenth ratification was deposited by Costa Rica. It was registered with the United Nations on December 20, 1948 (Reg. No. 324, Vol 21).

For text, see the following references in List of Sources: 16, 27, 28, 30 and 31, on pp. 295 et seq.



**PROTOCOL OF
AMENDMENT TO THE
INTER-AMERICAN
TREATY OF
RECIPROCAL
ASSISTANCE
(RIO TREATY)**

Signed at the Conference of
Plenipotentiaries for the
Amendment of the Inter-American
Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance

San José, Costa Rica - July 1975

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PROTOCOL OF AMENDMENT TO THE
INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE
(RIO TREATY)

PREAMBLE

The High Contracting Parties represented at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, meeting in the city of San José, Costa Rica, upon convocation by the Fifth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, for the purpose of taking decisions on the amendments to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance presented by the Special Committee to Study the Inter-American System and to Propose Measures for Restructuring It; of revising and coordinating the texts; and of preparing a Protocol of Amendment to that Treaty and signing it;

CONSIDERING:

That the High Contracting Parties are motivated by the desire to consolidate and strengthen their friendly relations, to ensure peace among the American States and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and their political independence;

That it is essential that peace and security among the American nations be guaranteed by an instrument that is in accordance with the history and principles of the Inter-American System;

That the High Contracting Parties wish to reiterate their will to remain united in an Inter-American System consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and their steadfast decision to maintain regional peace and security through the prevention and settlement of conflicts and disputes that could endanger them; to reaffirm and strengthen the principle of nonintervention as well as the right of all states to choose freely their political, economic and social organization; and to recognize that, for the maintenance of peace and security in the Hemisphere, it is also necessary to guarantee collective economic security for the development of the American States; and

That the Preamble of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, signed in Rio de Janeiro on September 2, 1947, insofar as it is compatible with this Protocol, shall be maintained because of its intrinsic value and is therefore reproduced below:

In the name of their Peoples the Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security, desirous of consolidating and

strengthening their relations of friendship and neighborliness, and

CONSIDERING:

That Resolution VIII of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, which met in Mexico City, recommended the conclusion of a treaty to prevent and repel threats and acts of aggression against any of the countries of America;

That the High Contracting Parties reiterate their will to remain united in an inter-American system consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and reaffirm the existence of the agreement which they have concluded concerning those matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which are appropriate for regional action;

That the High Contracting Parties reaffirm their adherence to the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, and especially to those set forth in the preamble and declarations of the Act of Chapultepec, all of which should be understood to be accepted as standards of their mutual relations and as the juridical basis of the Inter-American System;

That the American States propose, in order to improve the procedures for the pacific settlement of their controversies, to conclude the treaty concerning the "Inter-American Peace System" envisaged in Resolution IX and XXXIX of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace;

That the obligation of mutual assistance and common defense of the American Republics is essentially related to their democratic ideals and to their will to cooperate permanently in the fulfillment of the principles and purposes of a policy of peace;

That the American regional community affirms as a manifest truth that juridical organization is a necessary prerequisite of security and peace, and that peace is founded on justice and moral order and, consequently, on the international recognition and protection of human rights and freedoms, on the indispensable well-being of the people, and on the effectiveness of democracy for the international realization of justice and security,

HAVE AGREED UPON THE FOLLOWING:

ARTICLE I

Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (present 6), 8, 9, 10 (present 5), 20 (present 17) and 23 (present 20) of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance shall read as follows:

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties formally condemn war and undertake, in their international relations, not to resort to the threat or the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of American States, the Charter of the United Nations or this Treaty.

Article 2

As a consequence of the principle set forth in the preceding article, the High Contracting Parties undertake to settle their disputes with one another by peaceful means.

The High Contracting Parties shall make every effort to achieve the peaceful settlement of disputes through the procedures and mechanisms provided for in the Inter-American System before submitting them to the Security Council of the United Nations.

This provision shall not be interpreted as an impairment of the rights and obligations of the States Parties under Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 3

1. The High Contracting Parties agree that an armed attack by any State against a State Party shall be considered an attack against all the States Parties and, consequently, each of them undertakes to assist in meeting any such attack in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. At the request of the State Party or States Parties directly attacked by one or more American States and until the Organ of Consultation provided for in this Treaty takes a decision, each of the States Parties may determine, according to the circumstances, the immediate measures it may take individually in fulfillment of the obligation set forth in the preceding paragraph.

3. In the event of armed attack of extra-hemispheric origin against one or more States Parties and until the Organ of Consultation takes a decision, each State Party may determine, according to the circumstances and at the request of the State Party or States Parties attacked, the immediate measures it may take in the exercise of its right of individual or collective self-defense in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and with the obligation set forth in paragraph 1 of this article.

4. For the purposes of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, on convocation by the Chairman of the Permanent Council the Organ of Consultation shall meet without delay to examine such immediate measures as the States Parties may have taken in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article and to agree on the collective measures that may be necessary, including any joint action the States Parties may take before the United Nations, to give effect to the pertinent provisions of the Charter of the Organization.

5. The provisions of this article shall be applied in any case of armed attack against a State Party that takes place within the region described in Article 4 or within the territory under the full sovereignty of a State Party.

6. Measures of self-defense provided for in this article may be applied until the Security Council of the United Nations has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Article 4

The region to which this Treaty refers is bounded as follows:

Beginning at the South Pole, thence due north to a point 7 degrees south latitude, 90 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 15 degrees north latitude, 118 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 56 degrees north latitude, 144 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 52 degrees north latitude, 150 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 46 degrees north latitude, 180 degrees longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 50 degrees 36.4 minutes north latitude, 167 degrees east longitude, thereby coinciding with the End Point of the United States-Russia Convention Line of 1867; thence along this Convention Line to its Initial Turning Point 65 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, 168 degrees 58 minutes 22.587 seconds west longitude; thence due north along the Convention Line to its Starting Point at 72 degrees north latitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 75 degrees north latitude; 165 degrees west longitude; thence due east to a point 75 degrees north latitude, 140 degrees west longitude; thence by a great circle to a point 86 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, 60 degrees west longitude; thence due south along the 60 degrees west meridian to a point 82 degrees 13 minutes north latitude, which coincides with Point No. 127 of the Line of the

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark, which entered into force March 13, 1974; thence along this Line of Agreement to Point No. 1 at 61 degrees north latitude, 57 degrees 13.1 minutes west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 47 degrees north latitude, 43 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 36 degrees north latitude, 65 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point at the Equator and 20 degrees west longitude; thence due south to the South Pole.

Article 5

If the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any State Party should be affected by an act of aggression as determined in accordance with Article 9 of this Treaty that does not fall within the scope of Article 3 or by a conflict or serious event that might endanger the peace of America, the Organ of Consultation shall meet immediately to agree on the measures that must be taken to assist the affected State Party and the measures and steps that should be taken for the common defense and for the maintenance of the peace and security of the Hemisphere.

If the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any other American State should be affected by an act of aggression as determined in accordance with Article 9 of this Treaty or by a conflict or serious event that might endanger the peace of America, the Organ of Consultation shall meet immediately to agree on the measures and steps that should be taken for the common defense and for the maintenance of the peace and security of the Hemisphere.

Article 8

Without prejudice to such conciliatory or peace-making steps as it may take, the Organ of Consultation may, in the cases provided for in Articles 3, 5 and 7, adopt one or more of the following measures: recall of chiefs of missions; breaking of diplomatic relations; breaking of consular relations; partial or complete interruption of economic relations or of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, telephonic, radio-telephonic or radio-telegraphic, or other means of communication; and use of armed force.

Article 9

1. Aggression is the use of armed force by a State against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of American States or this Treaty.

The first use of armed force by a State in contravention of the aforementioned instruments shall constitute prima facie evidence of an act of aggression, although the Organ of Consultation may, in conformity with these instruments, conclude that the determination that an act of aggression has been committed would not be justified in the light of other relevant circumstances, including the fact that the acts concerned or their consequences are not of sufficient gravity.

No consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression.

2. Any of the following acts, regardless of a declaration of war, shall, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, qualify as an act of aggression:

- a. Invasion by the armed forces of a State of the Territory of another State, through the trespassing of boundaries demarcated in accordance with a treaty, judicial decision or arbitral award or, in the absence of frontiers thus demarcated, invasion affecting a region which is under the effective jurisdiction of another State, or armed attack by a State against the territory or people of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof;
- b. Bombardment by the armed forces of a State against the territory of another State or the use of any weapons by a State against the territory of another State;
- c. The blockade of the ports or coasts of a State by the armed forces of another State;
- d. An attack by the armed forces of a State on the land, sea or air forces of another State;
- e. The use of the armed forces of one State which are located within the territory of another State with the agreement of the receiving State, in contravention of the conditions provided for in the agreement or any extension of their presence in such territory beyond the termination of the agreement;
- f. The action of a State in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another State, to be used by that other State for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State;

- g. The sending by or on behalf of a State of armed bands, groups, irregulars or mercenaries, which carry out acts of armed force against another State of such gravity as to amount to the acts listed above, or its substantial involvement therein.

3. The Organ of Consultation may determine that other specific cases submitted to it for consideration, equivalent in nature and seriousness to those contemplated in this article, constitute aggression under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of American States or this Treaty.

Article 10

The High Contracting Parties shall immediately send to the Security Council, in conformity with Articles 51 and 54 of the Charter of that Organization, complete information concerning the activities undertaken or in contemplation in the exercise of the right of self-defense or for the purpose of maintaining inter-American peace and security.

Article 20

The Organ of Consultation shall adopt all its decisions or recommendations by a vote of two-thirds of the States Parties, except as provided for in the following paragraph.

To rescind the measures taken pursuant to Article 8, a vote of an absolute majority of the States Parties shall be required.

Article 23

The measures mentioned in Article 8 may be adopted by the Organ of Consultation in the form of:

- a. Decisions whose application is binding on the States Parties, or
- b. Recommendations to the States Parties.

If the Organ of Consultation takes measures to which this article refers against a State, any other State Party to this Treaty that finds itself confronted by special economic problems arising from the carrying out of the measures in question shall have the right to consult the Organ of Consultation with regard to the solution of those problems.

No State shall be required to use armed force without its consent.

ARTICLE II

The following new articles shall be incorporated into the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and numbered as follows: 6, 11, 12 and 27.

Article 6

Any assistance the Organ of Consultation may decide to furnish a State Party may not be provided without the consent of that State.

Article 11

The High Contracting Parties recognize that, for the maintenance of peace and security in the Hemisphere, collective economic security for the development of the Member States of the Organization of American States must also be guaranteed through suitable mechanisms to be established in a special treaty.

Article 12

Nothing stipulated in this Treaty shall be interpreted as limiting or impairing in any way the principle of non-intervention and the right of all States to choose freely their political, economic and social organization.

Article 27

This Treaty may only be amended at a special conference convoked for that purpose by a majority of the States Parties. Amendments shall enter into force as soon as the instruments of ratification of two thirds of the States Parties have been deposited.

ARTICLE III

The following articles of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance shall be renumbered as follows:

Article 10 shall become Article 13; 11, 14; 12, 15; 13, 16; 14, 17; 15, 18; 16, 19; 18, 21; 19, 22; 21, 24; 22, 25; 23, 26; 24, 28; 25, 29; and 26, 30.

Consequently the words "Articles 13 and 15" in the present Article 16 of the Treaty shall be replaced, in Article 19, by the words "Articles 16 and 18".

ARTICLE IV

The text and number of Article 7 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance remains unchanged.

ARTICLE V

The terms "Permanent Council of the Organization of American States" and "General Secretariat of the Organization of American States" shall replace the terms "Governing Board of the Pan American Union" and "Pan American Union", respectively, wherever these terms appear in the articles of the Treaty that have not been specifically amended by this Protocol.

ARTICLE VI

This Protocol shall remain open for signature by the States Parties to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and shall be ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. The original instrument, the English, French, Portuguese and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, which shall transmit certified copies thereof to the Governments of the Signatory States for the purpose of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the General Secretariat, which shall notify the States Parties to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance of each deposit.

ARTICLE VII

The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, together with this Protocol of Amendment, shall remain open for signature by the Member States of the Organization of American States that are not Parties to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and shall be ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the General Secretariat, which shall notify the States Parties to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance of each deposit.

ARTICLE VIII

This Protocol shall enter into force among the ratifying States when two thirds of the Signatory States thereof have deposited their instruments of ratification. It shall enter into force with respect to the remaining States when they deposit their instruments of ratification.

ARTICLE IX

When this Protocol enters into force, it shall be understood that Member States of the Organization of American States that are not Parties to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and that sign and ratify this Protocol are also signing and ratifying the parts of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance that have not been amended.

ARTICLE X

This Protocol shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations through the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States.

ARTICLE XI

When this Protocol of Amendment enters into force, the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States shall prepare a consolidated text of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance that shall include the parts of that Treaty that have not been amended and the amendments introduced by this Protocol. This text shall be published upon approval by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States.

ARTICLE XII

The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance shall continue in force between the States Parties to the Treaty. Once this Protocol of Amendment enters into force, the Treaty as amended shall apply among the States that have ratified this Protocol.

ARTICLE XIII

The States Parties to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance that have not ratified the Protocol of Amendment on the date on which this Protocol enters into force may request a meeting of the Organ of Consultation and participate fully in all the meetings this Organ may hold provided that they formally undertake, in each case, to accept the decisions of the Organ of Consultation adopted in accordance with the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance as amended by this Protocol of Amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, whose powers have been found to be in due and proper form, sign

this Protocol, which shall be called "PROTOCOL OF AMENDMENT TO THE INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE (RIO TREATY)", in the city of San José, Costa Rica, on the twenty-sixth day of July of the year one thousand nine hundred seventy-five.

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

DECLARATION OF BOLIVIA

Bolivia signs this Protocol of Amendment to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance without reservation in the conviction that this Protocol updates and improves the stipulations of the original instrument in the light of the changed circumstances.

RESERVATION OF PERU

In signing the Protocol of Amendment to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, Peru makes an express reservation with regard to Article 3, paragraph 3.

RESERVATION OF PARAGUAY

In signing the Protocol of Amendment ad referendum, the Delegation of Paraguay makes an express reservation concerning Article 20, on the grounds that it is inappropriate to use different criteria for applying measures and for removing them; this is tantamount to requiring different majorities for the two cases. The Delegation of Paraguay therefore considers that since the decisions or recommendations of the Organ of Consultation must be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the States Parties, a two-thirds vote of those States must also be required to rescind them.

RESERVATION OF GUATEMALA

On signing this Protocol, Guatemala reiterates the reservation it made on ratifying the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which reads: "The present Treaty poses no impediment whatever to Guatemala's assertion of its rights over the Guatemalan Territory of Belize by whatever means it considers most appropriate; a Treaty that may at any time be invoked by the Republic with respect to the aforesaid territory."

STATEMENT BY PANAMA

Panama signs this Protocol of Amendment to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance with the reservation that the new text can only be accepted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Panama with respect to the ratification of treaties; in the meantime, Panama will not accept any new clause that might be in contravention of the mandates of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama or the national interest.

STATEMENT BY MEXICO

1. The Delegation of Mexico reiterates its conviction that, in establishing the boundaries of the security zone as indicated in Article 4, regions protected by other international instruments that have been expressly or tacitly approved by the United Nations should, as far as possible, not have been included.

2. The Delegation of Mexico continues to consider that, except in case of self-defense, the collective measures to which Article 8 refers cannot be applied in mandatory form, given their coercive nature, without authorization by the Security Council of the United Nations.

RESERVATION OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States, in signing this Protocol of Amendment to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, accepts no obligation or commitment to negotiate, sign or ratify a treaty or convention on the subject of collective economic security.

STATEMENT AND RESERVATION OF EL SALVADOR

The Delegation of El Salvador states its firm conviction that no provision of this Protocol impairs the principle of hemispheric solidarity in the face of aggression, whatever its origin may be. Without prejudice to any other reservations the Government of the Republic may make in due course, it signs this Protocol with the reservation that its articles contain no commitment by the Parties to use compulsory methods or procedures for the settlement of disputes, which El Salvador cannot accept.

DECLARATION AND RESERVATIONS MADE AT THE TIME OF RATIFYING THE PROTOCOL

DECLARATION OF MEXICO

The Government of Mexico continues to consider that, except in case of self-defense, the collective measures to which Article 8 refers cannot be applied in mandatory form, given their coercive nature, without authorization by the Security Council of the United Nations.

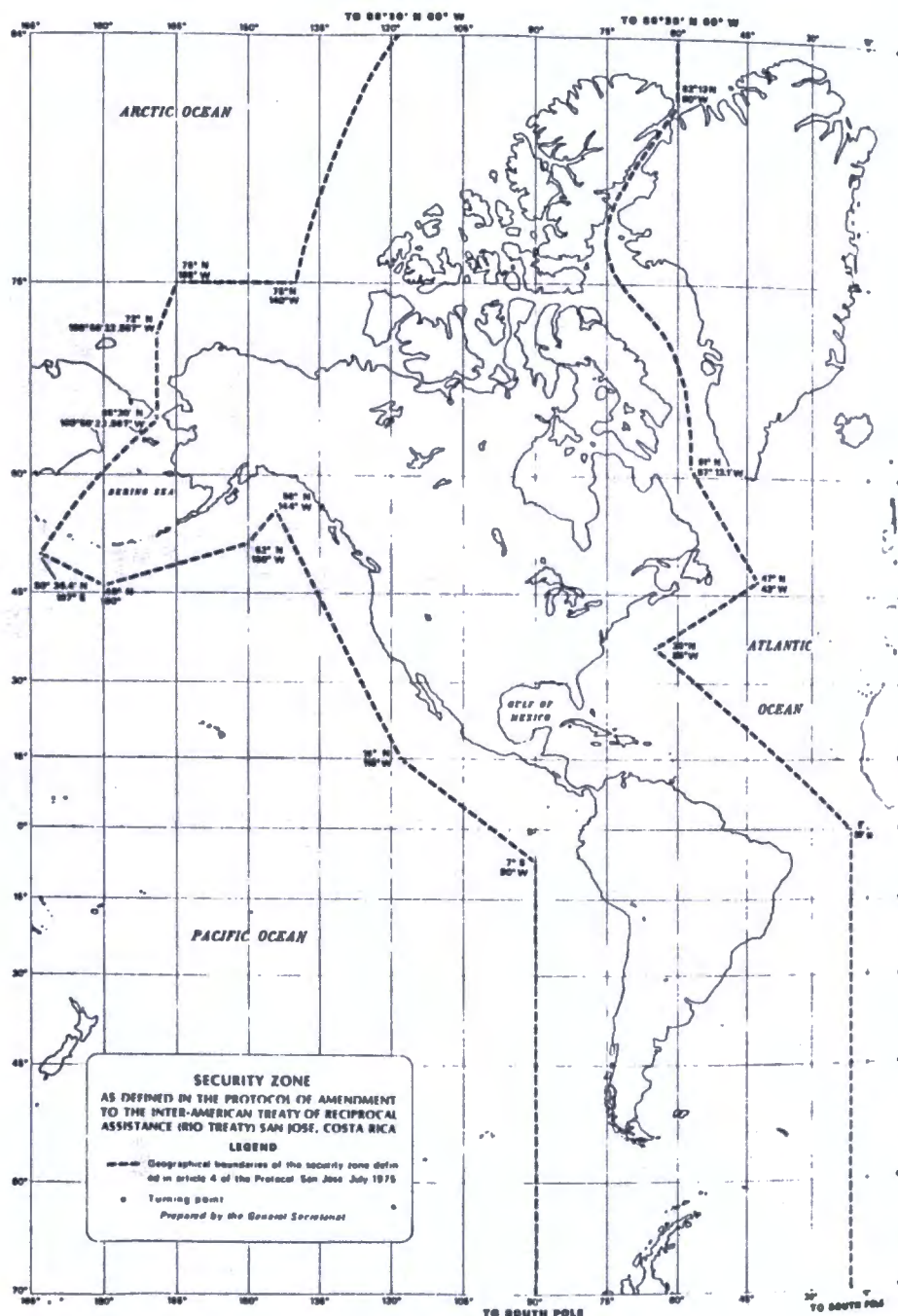
RESERVATION OF GUATEMALA

The present Treaty poses no impediment whatever to Guatemala's assertion of its rights over the Guatemalan territory of Belize by whatever means it considers most appropriate; a Treaty that may at any time be invoked by the Republic with respect to the aforesaid territory.

The Government of Guatemala declares formally that this reservation does not imply any alteration in the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and that Guatemala is ready to act at all times within the bounds of international agreements to which it is a party.

RESERVATION OF THE UNITED STATES

With the reservation made at the time of signing.



B-29.1

PROTOCOL OF AMENDMENT TO THE
INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE
(RIO TREATY)

Signed at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the
Amendment of the Inter-American Treaty of
Reciprocal Assistance

San José, Costa Rica - July 26, 1975

SIGNATORY
COUNTRIES

DATE OF DEPOSIT OF THE
INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION

Argentina
Bolivia¹
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador^{1,2}
Guatemala²
Haiti
Honduras
Mexico¹
Nicaragua
Panama¹
Paraguay²
Peru²
Trinidad and Tobago
United States²
Uruguay
Venezuela

July 14, 1977

April 8, 1976
February 18, 1976

October 4, 1978²
April 15, 1976

February 24, 1977¹

September 20, 1979²

1. With declarations.
2. With reservations.

The original instrument is deposited with the General
Secretariat of the Organization of American States, which is
also the depository of the instruments of ratification.

(cont.)

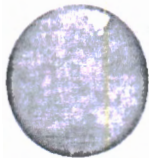
B-29.1 (cont)

This Protocol shall remain open for signature by the States Parties to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance. It shall enter into force among the ratifying States when two thirds of the signatory States thereof have deposited their instruments of ratification and with respect to the remaining States when they deposit their instruments of ratification.

For text, see the following reference in List of Sources:
28, on pp. 295 et seq.

**AMERICAN TREATY ON
PACIFIC SETTLEMENT
"PACT OF BOGOTA"**

Signed at the Ninth International
Conference of American States
Bogotá, March 30 - May 2, 1948



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 29, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO: FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY
THROUGH: Jonathan Vipond, III
FROM: Morton C. Blackwell *MCB*
SUBJECT: Items of Interest Regarding Central America

Attached are two items which were placed on our table outside the briefing room by some of our groups. I thought you might find them of interest.

MCB:jet

Attachments a/s

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH

OUTREACH WORKING GROUP ON CENTRAL AMERICA

DATE: Wednesday, September 28, 1983
LOCATION: Room #450 - OEOB
TIME: 2:30 p.m.

I. PURPOSE:

To brief certain individuals from the public sector on matters relating to Central America and the Administration's policies.

II. BACKGROUND:

This is the 20th in a series of meetings of the White House Outreach Working Group on Central America chaired by Faith Ryan Whittlesey.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Secretary of the Air Force Verne Orr

(Accompanying Secretary Orr will be Colonel William T. Williams and Colonel Robert L. Albertson and perhaps General Richard Abel. Colonel Albertson is the brother of Dr. Albertson of Philadelphia whom I have been told is a close personal friend of Mrs. Whittlesey.)

IV. PRESS PLAN:

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

- 2:25 p.m. - Faith Ryan Whittlesey arrives at the Holding Room Outside of Room #450
- 2:30 p.m. - Faith Ryan Whittlesey opens program with brief remarks
- 2:35 p.m. - Faith Ryan Whittlesey asks those present to present the highlights of their activities.
- 2:40 p.m. - Faith Ryan Whittlesey introduces the Secretary of the Air Force, Verne Orr

VI. ATTACHMENTS:

- 1. Talking points
- 2. Introduction for speaker
- 3. Agenda

TALKING POINTS

- Welcome to the White House Complex and the twentieth (20th) in our series of briefings on Central America.
- There are those of you in this audience who have been regular attendees at these meetings and we thank you for your continued interest and support. To those of you who have recently become aware of the White House Outreach efforts on Central America, we welcome you.
- But why are we here? Why have we collectively and individually spent at least 20 Wednesday afternoons concerning ourselves with Central America?
- We in the Administration believe that we have a solemn obligation to communicate to broad segments of the American public this Administration's policies regarding the situation which presently faces us in Central America. We feel strongly about this because we know that the ultimate security of the United States itself is inextricably linked to the freedoms which are enjoyed by our neighbors in Central America. It is and will continue to be the policy of the Reagan Administration to seek and support freedom not only for the peoples of Central America, but for the peoples of every nation to choose their own form of government. We are not afraid of free and honest elections either at home

or abroad. We encourage the formation of democracies rather than dictatorships. That briefly tells you why we are here, but why are you here?

- It is my view that you are here today because you not only share out commitment to the freedom of our southern neighbors to choose by ballot instead of bullet their own form of government, but you are here because you are aware that in a democratic form of government, the people -- you -- are really where the action is.
- Many of you in this room represent large constituencies and know the value of communication. Of keeping them informed. Of giving them the facts and you are here to get the facts. You appreciate the fact that the very freedom upon which you rely so heavily to communicate with your constituencies would be lost if we were to allow Soviet and Cuban communism to spread and take hold of our neighbors in Central America, because the United States is then the next step.
- For those of you who are present in your individual capacity you too have a constituency -- one probably much larger than you imagine -- your families, friends, and neighbors. You can write letters to the editors of your local newspapers. There are 1,670 daily and over 3,000 weekly newspapers in this country, or nearly 5,000

newspapers. Many of which do not share the editorial views of some of the more highly touted papers. There are talk shows, call in shows, and club newsletters, just to name a few ways in which you, the citizen, can communicate your views. And I can tell you that both the Congress and the White House maintain clipping services so you really get double the mileage.

- Turning again to what you can do in your individual and collective capacities. We have established a Speakers Bureau as a part of our Central American Outreach effort. We provide Administration spokesmen. Spokesmen who believe so much that the security of this country is inextricably linked to the security of Central America and the Caribbean Basin countries that they have agreed to go anyplace (well, almost anyplace) at anytime to speak to various groups on Central America. To date, we have provided speakers for American Legion meetings, meetings of Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Farm Bureau, Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, the Naval Reserve, the University of Virginia Literary Debating Society, the Southwest Cattle-men's Association Convention and so on. If you've got the forum, we've got the speaker! Dolf Droge handles that program for us and we look up to him to do it. Dolf, will you please stand up so everyone can see just who you are. See, not only do we look up to Dolf, most

everyone does. (I'll share a quick secret with you about Dolf -- he is the short one in his family.) Dolf, as you can see is a delightful person with a very warm and wonderful sense of humor and I can assure you that you will like working with Dolf. His number here at the White House is 456-2804 -- 456-2804.

- I believe an analogy can be drawn between the White House Outreach effort and the building of a house. We in the Administration are here to supply you with the lumber, hammers, nails, sheetrock, insulation, electrical wiring and plumbing materials and all the other things that are necessary to build a safe, secure home. But you are the builders. It is up to each of you to reach out and use the materials which we are supplying you to build that safe secure home. Keep in mind, the home you are building is not for speculation, you are building it to live in yourself because make no mistake -- that is precisely the issue here, the safety of our own homes.
- Before I introduce the Secretary of the Air Force, Verne Orr, I want to close my remarks to you by using the closing remarks of President Reagan when he spoke to the Joint Session of the Congress on April 27th of this year:

"In summation, I want to say to you that there can be no question. The national security of all the Americas is at stake in Central America. If we cannot defend ourselves there, we cannot expect to prevail elsewhere. Our credibility would collapse, our alliances would crumble, and the safety of our homeland would be put in jeopardy.

"We have a vital interest, a moral duty, and a solemn responsibility.

"This is not a partisan issue. It is a question of our meeting our moral responsibility to ourselves, our friends, and our posterity. It is a duty that falls on all of us -- the President, the Congress and the people. We must perform it together. Who among us would wish to bear responsibility for failing to meet our shared obligation?"

- Ask for Highlights of Activities of the Groups present.

INTRODUCTION

VERNE ORR

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

- Secretary Orr was born in Des Moines, Iowa and grew up in the midwest. He moved to California with his family about the time he entered high school. He graduated from Pomona College with a bachelor of arts and earned his master's degree in business administration from the Stanford University Graduate School of Business.
- Secretary Orr served during World War II in the Supply Corps of the United States Naval Reserve. Following his release from active duty, Secretary Orr became a partner in his father's new car dealership in Pasadena, California and remained at the dealership for 15 years.
- In 1966, then Governor Ronald Reagan invited Secretary Orr to serve as California's Director of Motor Vehicles, a position he held until 1969. He served for a brief time as California's Director of General Services and in January, 1970 began a five year term as California's Director of Finance.
- From 1975 to 1980, he taught government finance courses at the University of Southern California Graduate School of Public Administration. He served on the Reagan

Presidential Campaign Committee and was Deputy Director of the Office of the President-Elect during the transition. He assumed his position as Secretary of the Air Force in February, 1981.

- Secretary Orr's civic activities include: President of the Pasadena Merchants Association, President of the Kiwanis Club of Pasadena, President of the Family's Services Association of Pasadena, President of the United Way of Los Angeles County and Foreman of the Los Angeles County Grade Jury. California Governor Jerry Brown named him a Regent of the University of California in 1977. In addition, he has been honored as the Salvation Army Man of the Year in Pasadena.

- It is with great pleasure that I welcome to the White House Outreach Working Group on Central America, the Honorable Verne Orr, Secretary of the Air Force.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OUTREACH WORKING GROUP ON CENTRAL AMERICA

FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY,
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR PUBLIC LIAISON,
CHAIRMAN

Meeting of:
Wednesday, September 28, 1983
2:30 p.m., Room #450-OEOB

A G E N D A

- I. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES OF GROUPS BRIEFED
BY THE WHITE HOUSE OUTREACH WORKING GROUP
ON CENTRAL AMERICA.
- II. CENTRAL AMERICA - AS VIEWED FROM THE AIR FORCE
PERSPECTIVE
Speaker: The Honorable Verne Orr,
Secretary of the Air Force

The next meeting of the Outreach Working Group on Central America
will be:

Wednesday, October 5, 1983
2:30 p.m., Room #450-OEOB

SPEAKER: Mr. Donald Hamilton, Public Affairs Officer,
American Embassy, El Salvador

For more information/to attend, please contact:
Mrs. Joyce Thomann, Office of Public Liaison (456-2657)