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BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FAX NO. (202) 647-4551

DATE: 7/17/90

FROM: ARA/AND
Elisabeth Schuler

TO: Don Johnson
NSC
395-6926

NUMBER OF PAGES: 2
(including cover sheet)

REMARKS: _____



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

TO: NSC - Don Johnson
FROM: ARA/AND - Charles Shapiro^W
SUBJECT: More Points for Borja Visit Departure Statement

Per our conversation on Friday, here are some additional points that could be worked into President Bush's departure statement.

- President Borja's visit came at an opportune time to discuss my Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. I have asked President Borja to meet and share his views with his fellow Andean presidents.
- We were able to exchange ideas and to consult on the future shape of the Enterprise for the Americas. His incisive comments have helped to crystallize my own thoughts.
- In a way, to quote Dean Acheson, President Borja has been "present at the creation" of this important new proposal. He has helped to fill in the pieces and provided valuable input at an important time.

Drafted ARA/AND:ESchuler
647-3360
SEARAAND #884



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BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FAX NO. (202) 647-4551

DATE: 7/16/90FROM: Elisabeth Schuler
ARA / ANDTO: Bob Simon
White House Speechwriters
FAX: 456-6218NUMBER OF PAGES: 4 plus this cover
(including cover sheet)REMARKS: As requested. Borja
departure statement

IT HAS BEEN A SPECIAL PLEASURE FOR ME TO TALK AGAIN WITH MY ECUADORIAN COLLEAGUE RODRIGO BORJA. AFTER WE MET IN COSTA RICA EARLIER THIS YEAR, WHERE WE HAD A NUMBER OF CONVERSATIONS AND WORKED IN SOME TENNIS, WE DECIDED TO SEE WHAT WE COULD DO AGAIN ON BOTH FRONTS. I HAVE THOROUGHLY ENJOYED BOTH REMATCHES.

ECUADOR WAS ONE OF THE FIRST COUNTRIES, A LITTLE OVER A DECADE AGO, TO REESTABLISH DEMOCRACY IN LATIN AMERICA. IT WAS A WELCOME SIGN, AND THE HEMISPHERE WAS WATCHING. YOUR COUNTRY, MR. PRESIDENT, HAS BECOME A MODEL OF OUR HOPES FOR A FULLY DEMOCRATIC HEMISPHERE. TODAY, ECUADORIANS CAN BE PROUD OF THEIR FREE PRESS AND THEIR COUNTRY'S EXEMPLARY HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD. PRESIDENT BORJA, YOUR GOVERNMENT IS DISTINGUISHED BY ITS CONCERN FOR HUMAN WELL-BEING AND THE POLITICAL TOLERANCE WHICH IS A HALLMARK OF DEMOCRATIC CULTURES.

PRESIDENT BORJA FACED AN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION AT THE OUTSET OF HIS ADMINISTRATION. INFLATION WAS RACING TOWARDS 100 PERCENT. DEBT WAS A STAGGERING 110 PERCENT OF GNP, AND THE COUNTRY HAD SUSPENDED ALL PAYMENTS. THE ECUADORIAN ECONOMY FACED TREMENDOUS CHALLENGES REQUIRING DIFFICULT CHANGES. UNDAUNTED, PRESIDENT BORJA, UNDER GREAT POLITICAL PRESSURE, HAS BEGUN TAKING NEEDED STEPS THAT DEMONSTRATE EXCEPTIONAL COURAGE AND COMMITMENT. HE HAS MADE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC REFORMS, INCLUDING IMPROVEMENTS OF THE TAX

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AND TARIFF SYSTEMS. THERE ALSO HAS BEEN MOVEMENT TOWARD MARKET MECHANISMS AND SUPPORTIVE REFORMS OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS, INCLUDING STEPS TOWARD THE ELIMINATION OF PRICE CONTROLS THAT HAVE CREATED SERIOUS DISTORTIONS IN THE PAST.

FOR ITS PART, MR. PRESIDENT, MY COUNTRY CONTINUES TO OFFER A READY AND WILLING MARKET FOR ECUADORIAN EXPORTS. AS YOU KNOW, U.S. COMPANIES HAVE WORKED CONSTRUCTIVELY IN ECUADOR, AIDING IN ECUADORIAN DEVELOPMENT. WE DISCUSSED THE NEED FOR AN OPEN AND PREDICTABLE ENVIRONMENT TO ATTRACT PRIVATE INVESTMENT. AND, WE AGREE THAT ATTRACTING NEW FOREIGN INVESTMENT IS ESSENTIAL FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH. WITH INTEREST I LISTENED AS PRESIDENT BORJA DESCRIBED THE NEW MINING LEGISLATION IN THE WORKS AND SIMILAR FORWARD-LOOKING INVESTMENT PROPOSALS.

BUT ALL THIS HAS NOT BEEN ENOUGH. THE ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS INITIATIVE IS MEANT TO REINFORCE THE EFFORTS OF COUNTRIES LIKE ECUADOR WHICH ARE WORKING HARD TO SPUR ECONOMIC GROWTH. I HOPE AND WE FULLY ANTICIPATE THAT ECUADOR WILL CONTINUE THE PROGRESS MADE TO DATE UNDER PRESIDENT BORJA SO THAT IT CAN BECOME AN EARLY BENEFICIARY OF THE ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS INITIATIVE. MY DISCUSSIONS WITH PRESIDENT BORJA HAVE BEEN USEFUL IN THIS REGARD. (Tentative: AS A FIRST STEP, OUR GOVERNMENTS HAVE SIGNED AN AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING A TRADE AND INVESTMENT COUNCIL TO INCREASE THE FLOW OF GOODS AND SERVICES BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES).

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ECUADOR HAS MOVED AHEAD IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AREA, BECOMING ONE OF THE FIRST COUNTRIES TO ENGAGE IN A DEBT FOR NATURE SWAP PROGRAM. WHEN I VISITED ECUADOR, I SAW A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY -- AN EXTRAORDINARY MIX OF ANIMAL AND PLANT LIFE, THE TOWERING ANDES, THE SWEEPING VISTA OF THE PACIFIC. AND BEYOND THE CONTINENTAL SHORES, THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS: RENOWNED FOR THEIR UNIQUE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. WE ARE COMMITTED TO ASSIST ECUADORIAN EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THEIR UNIQUE BEAUTY.

PRESIDENT BORJA HAS EXPLAINED TO ME HIS TOUGH ANTI-NARCOTICS POLICY. ECUADOR HAS COLLABORATED CLOSELY WITH THE U.S. IN OUR GLOBAL EFFORT TO DEAL WITH THIS SERIOUS MENACE. ECUADOR IS A LEADER IN ROLLING BACK COCA CULTIVATION IN THIS HEMISPHERE. IN FACT, SEVERAL YEARS AGO ECUADOR ERADICATED ALL COCA PLANTINGS, AND PRESIDENT BORJA HAS KEPT THE DREADED COCA CULTURE FROM TAKING ROOT IN ECUADOR. PRESIDENT BORJA, LET ME NOTE THAT THE ANTI-DRUG LEGISLATION YOU HAVE SPONSORED NOT ONLY HELPS FIGHT THE NARCOTICS SCOURGE IN YOUR COUNTRY, IT ALSO AIDS US IN STAUNCHING THE DRUG FLOW TO OUR OWN COUNTRY.

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WE HERE IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE COMMITTED ENORMOUS FINANCIAL AND MANPOWER RESOURCES TO FIGHT THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS. WE ARE MAKING HEADWAY. AS YOU KNOW, MR. PRESIDENT, NONE OF US STANDS ALONE IN THIS STRUGGLE. WE NEED HELP FROM OUR FRIENDS ABROAD TO FIGHT THIS DEADLY ENEMY. (Tentative: TODAY OUR GOVERNMENTS SIGNED AGREEMENTS DESIGNED TO HELP STOP THE FLOW OF CHEMICALS USED IN MAKING COCAINE.)

PRESIDENT BORJA, I LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUED AND CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH YOU ACROSS THE FULL RANGE OF OUR COMMON CONCERNS, FROM STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY THROUGHOUT OUR HEMISPHERE, TO WORKING FOR EXPANDED TRADE AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES, TO THE FIGHT AGAINST NARCO-TRAFFICKING. OUR TALKS HAVE CONFIRMED TO ME THE GREAT VALUE OF OUR PARTNERSHIP.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *W*
FROM: MARK LANGE *ML*
EDWARD E. McNALLY
SUBJECT: DEPARTURE STATEMENT FOR PRESIDENT BORJA OF ECUADOR

I. SUMMARY

Attached is a departure statement following your meeting on Monday, July 23 with President Rodrigo Borja of Ecuador.

II. DISCUSSION

On Monday, July 23, at 1:15 p.m., you will give a statement to the media with President Borja.

This draft (6 minutes, on cards) cites the economic reforms initiated by President Borja, Ecuador's commitment to environmental protection, and praises their strong action against coca cultivation.

The bracketed language on page 2 is tentative pending approval of these new policies.

Lange/McNally/Simon
July 18, 1990
Draft Three (B:ECUADOR)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT FOR PRESIDENT BORJA
SOUTH LAWN, THE WHITE HOUSE
MONDAY, JULY 23, 1990, 1:15 P.M.

It has been a great pleasure to talk once again with my colleague President Rodrigo Borja [BOR-ha]. When we met in Costa Rica ~~earlier~~ ^{late last} this year, we enjoyed a number of conversations, and also found time to work in some tennis. Today, we had stimulating substantive talks and yesterday a little tennis. I can say unequivocally that we thoroughly enjoyed rematches on both fronts. \\\

Tomorrow marks the birthdate of Simon Bolivar, who helped start an entire continent on the road to independence. And it brings to mind his description of Ecuador's magnificent Mount Chimborazo, then thought to be the highest mountain on Earth. Bolivar called it, "the watchtower of the universe."

And indeed, for many years, the whole world has been watching the progress of this courageous Pacific nation. A little over a decade ago, Ecuador became one of the first to set sail on the rising tide of democracy in Latin America. Like so many of its neighbors, it has raised our hopes for a fully democratic hemisphere. And today, the people of Ecuador can be proud of their free press and their exemplary human rights record -- hallmarks of both true democracy, and true leadership.

When he first came to office, President Borja faced difficult economic challenges. Inflation racing towards 100 percent. Debt a staggering 110 percent of G.N.P. All payments

suspended. But, undaunted by the great political pressures he faced, President Borja began taking the kind of courageous steps that characterize the new generation of democratic leaders in this Hemisphere. He made important economic reforms, such as improving the tax and tariff systems. There also has been movement toward reforming market mechanisms and government programs, including steps toward the elimination of price controls that have created serious distortions in the past.

[As a followup to the Cartagena Summit, and because of my special concern for the needs of the Andean countries, I am today announcing the following measures:

-- First, I will ask the Congress to extend CBI-like treatment to Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia, to give these countries a special boost in fighting drugs and promoting their transition to a free trade zone for the Americas.

-- Second, I am proposing that the Department of Agriculture and other concerned agencies begin a new and intensified program of cooperation with the countries of the entire Latin American and Caribbean region to enhance the region's immense potential for agricultural trade.

-- Third, in fulfillment of my commitment last year to consider additional GSP access for Andean products, I have ^{this morning} signed a proclamation granting GSP treatment to 62 new products.

When I met President Borja this morning, I briefed him on these measures, and asked him to pass along the content of our

conversation to his Andean colleagues at their next meeting. He has graciously agreed, and I am grateful.]

But we need to do more. Our "Enterprise for the Americas" initiative is meant to reinforce the efforts of countries like Ecuador -- countries that are working hard to spur economic opportunity. We hope, and we fully anticipate, that Ecuador will continue the progress made to date under President Borja, so that we can work together to remove barriers to trade and development in the hemisphere. [And, as envisioned by the "Enterprise for the Americas" initiative, our governments will be signing an agreement establishing a joint council to help our efforts to expand trade and investment between our countries.]

Ecuador has also led the way in environmental reforms, becoming one the first countries to engage in a "debt-for-nature" swap program. When we visited Ecuador in 1984, I saw a beautiful country -- an extraordinary mix of animal and plant life, the towering Andes, the sweeping vista of the Pacific coast and the Galapagos beyond. And we are committed to assist Ecuadorian efforts to preserve their unique environmental heritage.

Ecuador has collaborated closely with the U.S. in our global effort to deal with the scourge of cocaine. Ecuador is a leader in rolling back coca cultivation. In fact, several years ago Ecuador eradicated all coca plantings. And the anti-drug legislation you have sponsored not only has kept the destructive cocaine-culture from taking root in Ecuador, it also aids us in stanching the drug flow here.

President Borja, I look forward to continued close collaboration with you across the full range of our common concerns, from strengthening democracy throughout our hemisphere, to working for expanded trade and investment opportunities, to the fight against cocaine trafficking. Our talks have served to re-confirm the great value of our partnership. Thank you, and Godspeed you in your journey ahead.

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Lange/McNally/Simon
July 18, 1990
Draft Three (B:ECUADOR)

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exceptional courage and commitment. He made important economic reforms, such as improving the tax and tariff systems. There also has been movement toward reforming market mechanisms and government programs, including steps toward the elimination of price controls that have created serious distortions in the past.

For its part, Mr. President, my country continues to offer a ready and willing market for Ecuadorian exports. U.S. companies have worked constructively to aid in Ecuadorian development. We discussed the need for an open and predictable business environment to attract the private investment needed to fuel economic growth. And we will watch with interest the new mining legislation that you described, along with similar, forward-looking investment proposals.

But we need to do more. Our "Enterprise for the Americas" initiative is meant to reinforce the efforts of countries like Ecuador -- countries that are working hard to spur economic opportunity. We hope, and we fully anticipate, that Ecuador will continue the progress made to date under President Borja, so that it can become an early beneficiary of Enterprise for the Americas. [And, as a first step, our governments have signed an agreement establishing a trade and investment council to increase the flow of goods and services between our countries.]

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VP schedule

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We in the United States have committed enormous financial and human resources to fight the demand for drugs. We are making headway. But none of us stands alone. We need help from our friends abroad to fight this deadly enemy. [Last year in Miami, I pledged to help create a world without refuge, to "pursue these outlaws to the ends of the Earth." And I pledged that the United States would lead the fight against illicit shipments of the precursor chemicals used in making cocaine. And today our governments signed new agreements designed to do just that.]

IDEA
speech
4/27/89

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McNally/Simon
July 16, 1990
Draft Two (B:ECUADOR)

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**Nomination of George F. Murphy, Jr.,
To Be Inspector General of the United
States Information Agency**
June 27, 1990

The President today announced his intention to nominate George F. Murphy, Jr., to be Inspector General of the U.S. Information Agency. He would succeed Anthony J. Gabriel.

Since 1988 Mr. Murphy has served as Deputy Director for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he served as a consultant to the nuclear industry, 1986-1987; director of the Senate National Security Office, 1977-1986; executive director of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 1975-1977; deputy director of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 1968-1975; and a professional staff member on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 1958-1968. In addition, Mr. Murphy worked for the Central Intelligence Agency, 1950-1958.

Mr. Murphy graduated from Harvard College (A.B., 1949). He was born May 1, 1924, in Boston, MA. Mr. Murphy served in the U.S. Army Air Corps, 1942-1946. He is married, has two children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

**Statement on Signing a Bill Protecting
Natural and Cultural Resources in
New Mexico**
June 27, 1990

I take great pleasure in signing into law S. 286, an Act to establish the Petroglyph National Monument and the Pecos National Historical Park in New Mexico, and to resolve various New Mexico land issues.

West of Albuquerque, New Mexico, the major landscape feature is the West Mesa, marked by a 17-mile long basalt escarpment and five volcanic cones. Within the area are an estimated 15,000 to 17,000 petroglyphs, which are designs carved or pecked into the rock. Establishment of the Petroglyph National Monument will provide an excellent opportunity to form a strong partnership among the Federal Government, the State of New Mexico, and the City of Albu-

querque to ensure the protection of seriously threatened ancient Pueblo Indian and Spanish rock art. Cost sharing will be an important component of the success of this joint effort, and I look forward to a successful partnership.

S. 286 also will expand the existing 365-acre Pecos National Monument into the 5,865-acre Pecos National Historical Park. This will allow for expanded protection and recreation programs in an area rich in cultural resources.

I wholeheartedly support the measures contained in S. 286 because they will ensure the protection of rich natural and cultural resources within the State of New Mexico that are now seriously threatened.

George Bush

The White House,
June 27, 1990.

Note: S. 286, approved June 27, was assigned Public Law No. 101-313.

**Remarks Announcing the Enterprise for
the Americas Initiative**
June 27, 1990

Thank you all very much for coming to the White House, and it is my pleasure to welcome so many distinguished guests with such strong interests in the vital Latin American and Caribbean region. Let me recognize the many members of the diplomatic corps that are here and extend to you a warm welcome—from Latin America, particularly, and the Caribbean, Europe, Japan. Members of our Cabinet—Nick Brady and Secretary Baker, Carla Hills, Secretary Mosbacher—delighted you're here. Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Mike Boskin, is here. Bill Webster, welcome. And of course, we're delighted to see Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, here and then an old friend, Barber Conable, of the World Bank, and Richard Erb, from the IMF. And Ricky Iglesias, an old friend of the Bushes, and we welcome him, of the IDB, and so many leading lights in the business and financial

communities. To all of you, then, a welcome.

In the past 12 months, every one of us, from the man in the White House to the man on the street, has been fascinated by the tremendous changes, the positive changes, taking place around the world. Freedom has made great gains not just in Eastern Europe but right here in the Americas; and we've seen a resurgence of democratic rule, a rising tide of democracy, never before witnessed in the history of this beloved hemisphere. And with one exception, Cuba, the transition to democracy is moving towards completion, and we can all sense the excitement that the day is not far off when Cuba joins the ranks of world democracies and makes the Americas fully free.

With one exception, that's the case. But the political transformation sweeping the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean has its parallel in the economic sphere. Throughout the region, nations are turning away from the statist economic policies that stifle growth and are now looking to the power of the free market to help this hemisphere realize its untapped potential for progress. A new leadership has emerged, backed by the strength of the people's mandate, leadership that understands that the future of Latin America lies with free government and free markets. In the words of Colombia's courageous leader, Virgilio Barco—President Barco: "The long-running match between Karl Marx and Adam Smith is finally coming to an end" with the "recognition that open economies with access to markets can lead to social progress."

For the United States, these are welcome developments, developments that we're eager to support. But we recognize that each nation in the region must make its own choices. There is no blueprint, no one-size-fits-all approach, to reform. The primary responsibility for achieving economic growth lies with each individual country. Our challenge in this country is to respond in ways that support the positive changes now taking place in the hemisphere. We must forge a genuine partnership for free-market reform.

Back in February, I met in Cartagena [Colombia] with heads of the three Andean nations, and I came away from that meet-

ing convinced that the U.S. must review its approach not only to that region but to Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole. And I asked Treasury Secretary Brady to lead a review of U.S. economic policy towards this vital region, to make a fresh assessment, if you will, of the problems and opportunities we'll encounter in the decade ahead. And that review is now complete, and the results are in, and the need for new economic initiatives is clear and compelling.

All signs point to the fact that we must shift the focus of our economic interaction towards a new economic partnership because prosperity in our hemisphere depends on trade, not aid. And I've asked you here today to share with you some of the ideas, some of the ways we can build a broad-based partnership for the nineties—to announce the new Enterprise for the Americas Initiative that creates incentives to reinforce Latin America's growing recognition that free-market reform is the key to sustained growth and political stability.

The three pillars of our new initiative are trade, investment, and debt. To expand trade, I propose that we begin the process of creating a hemispherewide free trade zone; to increase investment, that we adopt measures to create a new flow of capital into the region; and to further ease the burden of debt, a new approach to debt in the region with important benefits for our environment.

Let's begin with trade. In the 1980's, trade within our hemisphere trailed the overall pace of growth in world trade. One principal reason for that: overrestrictive trade barriers that wall off the economies of our region from each other and from the United States at great cost to us all. These barriers are the legacy of the misguided notion that a nation's economy needs protection in order to thrive. The great economic lesson of this century is that protectionism still stifles progress and free markets breed prosperity. To this end, we've formulated a three-point trade plan to encourage the emerging trend toward free market reform that are now gathering forces in the Americas.

First, as we enter the final months of the current Uruguay round of the world trade

talks, I pledge close cooperation with the nations of this hemisphere. The successful completion of the Uruguay round remains the most effective way of promoting long-term trade growth in Latin America and the increased integration of Latin nations into the overall global trading system. Our aim in the Uruguay round is free and fair trade, and through these talks we are seeking to strengthen existing trade rules and to expand them to areas that do not now have agreed rules of fairplay. And to show our commitment to our neighbors in Latin America and the Caribbean, we will seek deeper tariff reductions in this round on products of special interest to them.

Second, we must build on the trend we see toward free markets and make our ultimate aim a free trade system that links all of the Americas: North, Central, and South. And we look forward to the day when not only are the Americas the first fully free, democratic hemisphere but when all are equal partners in a free trade zone stretching from the port of Anchorage to the Tierra del Fuego.

I'm announcing today that the U.S. stands ready to enter into free trade agreements with other markets in Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly with groups of countries that have associated for purposes of trade liberalization. And the first step in this process is the now-announced free trade agreement with Mexico. We must all recognize that we won't bring down barriers to free trade overnight; changes so far-reaching may take years of preparation and tough negotiations. But the payoff in terms of prosperity is worth every effort, and now is the time to make a comprehensive free trade zone for the Americas our long-term goal.

And third, I understand that some countries aren't yet ready to take that dramatic step to a full free trade agreement. And that's why we're prepared to negotiate with any interested nation in the region bilateral framework agreements to open markets and develop closer trade ties. Such agreements already exist with Mexico and Bolivia. Framework agreements will enable us to move forward on a step-by-step basis to eliminate counterproductive barriers to trade and towards our ultimate goal of free trade. And that's a prescription for greater

growth and a higher standard of living in Latin America and, right here at home, new markets for American products and more jobs for American workers.

Promoting free trade is just one of three key elements in our new Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. And our second pillar is increased investment.

The competition for capital today is fierce, and the key to increased investment is to be competitive, to turn around the conditions that have discouraged both foreign and domestic investment—reduce the regulatory burden, clear away the thicket of bureaucratic barriers that choke off Latin America's aspiring entrepreneurs.

In one large Latin city, for instance, it takes almost 300 days to cut through the redtape to open a small garment shop. In another country, the average overseas caller has to make five phone calls to get through, and the wait for a new telephone line can be as long as 5 years. And that's got to change.

Investment reform is essential to make it easier to start new business ventures and make it possible for international investors to participate and profit in Latin American markets. In order to create incentives for investment reform, the United States is prepared to take the following steps:

First, the United States will work with the Inter-American Development Bank to create a new lending program for nations that take significant steps to remove impediments to international investment. The World Bank could also contribute to this effort.

And second, we propose the creation of a new investment fund for the Americas. This fund, administered by the IDB, could provide up to \$300 million a year in grants in response to market-oriented investment reforms in progress in privatization. The U.S. intends to contribute \$100 million to the fund, and we will seek matching contributions from Europe and Japan.

But in order to create an attractive climate for new investment, we must build on our successful efforts to ease the debt burden. That's the third pillar of this new Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

Many nations have already undertaken painful economic reforms for the sake of

future growth, but the investment climate remains clouded, weighted down by the heavy debt burden. Under the Brady plan, we are making significant progress. The agreements reached with Mexico and Costa Rica and Venezuela are already having a positive impact on investment in those countries. Mexico, to take just one example, has already seen a reversal of the destructive capital flight that drained so many Latin American nations of precious investment resources. That's critical. If we restore confidence, capital will follow.

As one means of expanding our debt strategy, we propose that the IDB add its efforts and resources to those of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to support commercial bank debt reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean, and as in the case of World Bank and IMF, IDB funds should be directly linked to economic reform.

While the Brady plan has helped nations reduce commercial bank debt, for nations with high levels of official debt—debt owed to governments rather than private financial institutions—the burden remains heavy. And today, across Latin America, official debt owed to the U.S. Government amounts to nearly \$12 billion, with \$7 billion of that amount in concessional loans. And in many cases, the heaviest official debt burdens fall on some of the region's smallest nations, countries like Honduras and El Salvador and Jamaica.

That's a problem we must address today. As the key component in addressing the region's debt problem, I am proposing a major new initiative to reduce Latin America and the Caribbean's official debt to the United States for countries that adopt strong economic and investment reform programs with the support of international institutions.

Our debt reduction program will deal separately with concessional and commercial types of loans. On the concessional debt, loans made from AID or Food for Peace accounts, we will propose substantial debt reductions for the most heavily burdened countries. And we will also sell a portion of outstanding commercial loans to facilitate these debt-for-equity and debt-for-

nature swaps in countries that have set up such programs. These actions will be taken on a case-by-case basis.

One measure of prosperity and the most important long-term investment any nation can make is environmental well-being. As part of our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, we will take action to strengthen environmental policies in this hemisphere. Debt-for-nature swaps are one example, patterned after the innovative agreements reached by some Latin American nations and their commercial creditors. We will also call for the creation of environmental trusts, where interest payments owed on restructured U.S. debt will be paid in local currency and set aside to fund environmental projects in the debtor countries.

These innovative agreements offer a powerful new tool for preserving the natural wonders of this hemisphere that we share. From the vistas of the unspoiled Arctic to the beauties of the barrier reef off Belize to the rich rain forests of the Amazon, we must protect this living legacy that we hold in trust. For an increasing number of our neighbors, the need for free-market reform is clear. These nations need economic breathing room to enact bold reforms, and this official debt initiative is one answer, a way out from under the crushing burden of debt that slows the process of reform.

I know there is some concern that the revolutionary changes we've witnessed this past year in Eastern Europe will shift our attention away from Latin America; but I want to assure all of you here today, as I've assured many democratic leaders in Central and South America and the Caribbean and Mexico, the United States will not lose sight of the tremendous challenges and opportunities right here in our own hemisphere. And indeed, as we talk with the leaders of the G-24 about the emerging democracies in Europe—I've been talking to them also about their supporting democracy and economic freedom in Central America. Our aim is a closer partnership between the Americas and our friends in Europe and in Asia.

Two years from now, our hemisphere will celebrate the 500th anniversary of an epic event: Columbus' discovery of America, our

New World. And we trace our origins, our shared history, to the time of Columbus' voyage and the courageous quest for the advancement of man. Today the bonds of our common heritage are strengthened by the love of freedom and a common commitment to democracy. Our challenge, the challenge in this new era of the Americas, is to secure this shared dream and all its fruits for all the people of the Americas—North, Central, and South.

The comprehensive plan that I've just outlined is proof positive the United States is serious about forging a new partnership with our Latin American and Caribbean neighbors. We're ready to play a constructive role at this critical time to make ours the first fully free hemisphere in all of history. Thank you all for coming and God bless the peoples of the Americas. Thank you very, very much, indeed.

Note: The President spoke at 2:48 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady; U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills; Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher; William H. Webster, Director of Central Intelligence; Barber B. Conable, Jr., President of the World Bank, which is also known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and Richard D. Erb, Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. The President also referred to the Group of 24, the industrialized democracies that have pledged support for economic and political reform in Poland and Hungary.

Message to the Congress Reporting Budget Rescissions June 28, 1990

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report eight proposed rescissions totalling \$327,375,000.

The proposed rescissions affect programs of the Department of Defense. The details

of the proposed rescissions are contained in the attached report.

George Bush

The White House,
June 28, 1990.

Note: The attachment detailing the proposed rescissions was printed in the "Federal Register" of July 6.

Statement on the Japan-United States Trade Negotiations June 28, 1990

Last year the United States and Japan launched a new cooperative endeavor in economic policy called the Structural Impediments Initiative. This initiative is designed to address underlying structural problems in both of our economies with the goal of contributing to more open and competitive markets and to the reduction of payments imbalances. A joint working group was formed to identify and solve these problems. Over the past year, these discussions have demonstrated the constructive and cooperative spirit which characterizes the relationship between our two countries.

The joint report of the SII working group has just been issued in Tokyo, following up an interim report issued in April. I welcome and endorse this joint report. Both countries have identified structural impediments, taken initial corrective actions, and made commitments to take further steps to resolve a wide range of structural problems. We expect that the structural policy actions to be taken will have a positive effect on our economies, encouraging open and competitive markets, promoting sustained world economic growth, contributing to a reduction in global payments imbalances, and enhancing the quality of life in both Japan and the United States. Although our efforts on SII are bilateral, the effects will be beneficial for the entire world.

I particularly welcome the clear commitment by Japan to reduce further its current account surplus and view the SII process as

l defeat in 1959 renewed leadership and the left. Gail o wean the party away from was rebuffed, and his defense ted only after a long struggle. mately reunited the party on a and his success in changing the appeal contributed fundamen- victory in 1964. Gaitskell died lon on Jan. 18, 1963.

A. J. BEATTIE
London School of Economics

CAIUS, SAINT.

spelled Caius, Roman jurist, titutes. See ROMAN LAW.

(1809–1872), Croatian political r. He was born in Krapina, 8, 1809, and studied in Graz, enna. Gaj is important chiefly the Illyrian movement, a pre- r Yugoslav movement that led of Yugoslavia. Gaj sought to ate all South Slav peoples— Serbs, and even Bulgars. He at the historic name “Illyria” to e national aspirations of any

practical achievements were in suaded his fellow Croatians to vski dialect of Zagreb in favor h was common to both Serbs e literary language. In 1835 he apers in the *štokavski* dialect, ndation for present-day literary

de Gaj had converted his liter- ic endeavor into a vigorous ent directed chiefly against ation of Croatia. Although he Serbian and Slovenian leaders, thusiastically to his program, basic aims were realized by dence in 1918. Gaj died in 20, 1872.

LAVICH and CHARLES JELAVICH
Indiana University

ER. See GALAXY.

gə-lak-tō-sē-mē-ə, is a rela- r of carbohydrate metabolism, toosomal (not sex-linked) recs- characterized by a lack of the l-phosphate uridyl transferase. eeded to convert galactose-1- se-1-phosphate, a precursor of his conversion cannot occur, actose-1-phosphate accumulate s, and urine, while the amount blood diminishes.

s, symptoms usually begin in clude vomiting, diarrhea, de- dosis. Accumulations of galac- -1-phosphate in the liver and organs to enlarge, and cirrhosis develop. Cataracts are likely and mental retardation due to irs. Kidney damage causes the is and amino acids in the urine. of galactosemia is based on absence of the transferase in

the infant's red blood cells. The treatment con- sists of eliminating galactose and lactose from the diet. If a substitute diet is started early enough, the symptoms may be minimized. As the child matures his diet may be liberalized.

ALEXANDER B. GUTMAN, M. D.
Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York

GALAGO, also called *bush baby*, a small tree- dwelling African primate of the genus *Galago* or *Euoticus*. See BUSH BABY.

GALAHAD, gal'ə-had, Sir, a knight of the Round Table in later Arthurian romances. In some versions of those romances, Sir Galahad, because of his purity, is the only knight who succeeds in the quest for the Holy Grail. In earlier Arthurian legends the Grail knight, or hero of purity, is Perceval—the Parsifal of Wagner's opera.

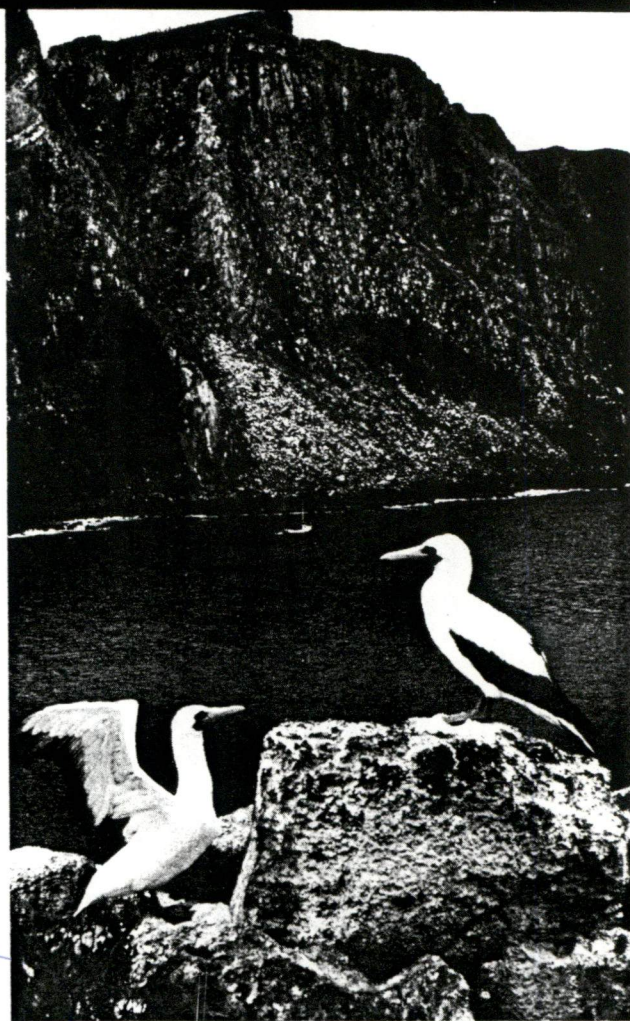
In Sir Thomas Malory's *Le Morte Darthur* (1485), Galahad is the son of Elaine and Lancelot. Lancelot's sin (his love for Queen Guinevere), keeps him from finding the Grail, but his son Galahad is sinless and therefore worthy to achieve the quest. Galahad and the Grail theme also appear in Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* (1859–1885) and the works of more recent writers.

GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS, gə-lá'pə-gəs, are a group of generally rough volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean some 600 miles (950 km) off the west coast of South America. They are administered by Ecuador as a territory, officially called the Archipiélago de Colón. The islands are famous for their unusual plant and animal life, which, though descended from mainland forms, evolved for countless millennia in virtual isolation from evolutionary currents on the continent. The study of these life forms by Charles Darwin, who visited the archipelago in 1835, had much to do with his development of the theory of the origin of species by natural selection.

The archipelago consists of some 16 islands and numerous islets scattered over an area of some 36,000 square miles (95,000 sq km) at or near the equator. The total land area of all of the islands, islets, and rocks probably does not exceed 3,000 square miles (8,000 sq km).

Most of the individual islands were first given English names—often more than one—by British buccaneers and whalers and later given Spanish names by the Ecuadorians. In decreasing order of size, the largest islands (with their earlier English names) are Isabela (Albemarle), Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), Fernandina (Narborough), San Cristóbal (Chatham), San Salvador (James), and Santa María (Charles). Isla Isabela, the largest of the islands, covers about 1,700 square miles (4,400 sq km), or more than half of the total land area of the archipelago, and has five major volcanic peaks ranging up to 5,540 feet (1,690 meters) in height. Several of the volcanoes on this and other islands have been active in the 20th century.

The climate varies, not only from season to season but also from year to year, and considerable differences in temperature occur between the coastal areas and the higher elevations of the volcanic slopes. In general, due to the effect of the Peru (or Humboldt) Current, the climate is mild and dry, with the temperature seldom rising above 80° F (27° C) despite the islands' equatorial location.



MIGUEL CASTRO, FROM PHOTO RESEARCHERS

BARE ROCKS of the Galápagos Islands, which rose from the sea as volcanoes, are a perch for boobies.

In 1970 the population of all of the islands was estimated at less than 6,000, including temporarily resident government employees and their families. The administrative center is Baquerizo Moreno, on San Cristóbal. A limited tourist industry, utilizing an old air force landing strip and a cruise ship, offers the general public limited access to the islands.

History. The earliest recorded discovery of these islands, which were then uninhabited by man, occurred on March 10, 1535, when a sailing ship carrying the Spaniard Fray Tomás de Berlanga, Bishop of Panamá, came within sight of the archipelago after having drifted for six days becalmed in the Peru Current. Later in the century, the mapmaker Abraham Ortelius plotted the “Isolas de Galápagos,” or “Islands of the Tortoises,” relying probably on Fray Tomás' description of the islands and of the giant tortoises he saw there. In the 17th century the Galápagos served as hideaways for various British buccaneers engaged in pirating Spanish ships and in looting and burning Spanish settlements on the mainland of South and Central America.

During most of the 1700's the islands remained deserted, but near the end of the century whalers and sealers began to visit the area. In 1793–1794, Capt. James Colnett of the British Royal Navy extensively explored the islands as part of an effort to set up a British whaling and sealing industry in the Pacific Ocean. Amer-



MIGUEL CASTRO, FROM PHOTO RESEARCHERS

GALÁPAGOS TORTOISE is one of the world's largest tortoises. It may weigh 500 pounds (215 kg).

ican whalers also began to put in there. On the shore of a bay of Charles Island (now the Isla Santa María) the whalers set up a barrel on a post where letters from outgoing ships were deposited, to be picked up later by inbound ships. This "post office," established before 1800, still existed in 1932. Throughout much of the 19th century, the Galápagos were used by whaling ships as a rendezvous and as a source of fresh water and turtle meat.

Herman Melville, during his sojourn as a sailor on American whaling ships in 1840-1844, visited the Galápagos and later wrote of them as "Las Islas Encantadas"—the enchanted, or bewitched, islands. This name had been mentioned as early as 1684, when the British privateer Edward Davies reported that certain of his Spanish prisoners had claimed that the Galápagos were "enchanted islands... and that they were but shadows and no real islands."

Ecuador annexed the Galápagos on Feb. 12, 1832, and 60 years later renamed them the Archipiélago de Colón, in honor of Christopher Columbus. During that century a few hardy settlers established small farms at higher elevations on Santa Cruz, growing all of their own food and supplying some fresh vegetables to whaling ships.

During World War II the United States, with permission of the Ecuadorian government, operated an air base on Baltra, a small island off the north shore of Santa Cruz, from which the waters adjacent to the Panama Canal could be patrolled. An airstrip, weather station, Quonset huts, a machine shop, and a plant for distilling sea water made up the station. The base was subsequently used by a small detachment of the Ecuadorian air force. Ecuador had also maintained penal colonies in the Galápagos, but the most notorious, on Isabela, was shut down in 1958.

Ecology of the Galápagos. The islands of the archipelago all rose from the ocean floor as the tops of volcanoes, perhaps as long as 10 million years ago, and have never been connected by land to the mainland. Therefore the plants and animals must all have been introduced from elsewhere. When Europeans first visited the area, most of the islands were covered with lush vegetation, and several kinds of animals were present.

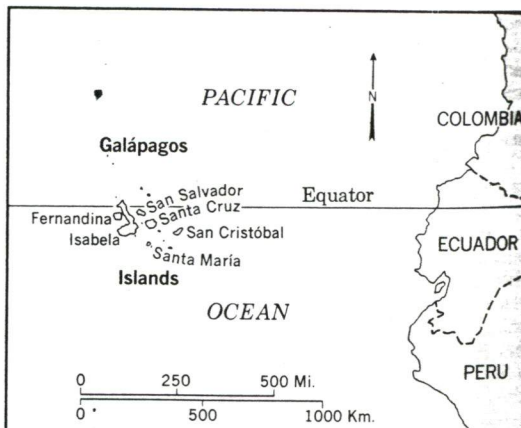
Some of the vegetation remains, its nature depending to a degree on elevation above sea level and the recentness of volcanic flows. Though many areas consist of little more than bare lava, others are covered with forests of giant cacti that rise as high as 20 feet (6 meters). Higher on some of the volcanic cones are forests of woody trees that are over 30 feet (9 meters) in height. Tree ferns and smaller plants and grasses also occur. All are descendants of mainland plants whose seeds were carried to the islands by winds, currents, or flying birds.

Land animals native to the Galápagos include a number of insects and other arthropods, land snails, lizards (notably the land iguana), snakes, a land tortoise, one kind of bat, two genera of rodents, and several birds. Many of these show no fear of humans. The birds and bats probably flew to the islands, borne by storms, while terrestrial forms were probably carried on rafts of debris that floated from the mainland. Marine animals include sea lions and marine iguanas.

As time passed, many of the plants, animals, and even shore fish changed so much in form and structure as to bear no close resemblance to their mainland ancestors. One of the most spectacular of these forms is the giant land tortoise, whose flesh was one of the chief attractions of the islands to the sailors who put in there. Uncounted thousands of these animals were carried away alive to supply fresh meat on the sailing ships, so that their numbers were reduced to the point of near extinction.

As ships sailed from the archipelago, mementos of their visits were left behind—goats, pigs, rats, mice, weed seeds, and, upon occasion, sailors. The introduction of the goats—left to multiply and serve as a source of fresh meat on later visits—succeeded too well, for they eventually destroyed much of the native vegetation on many of the islands.

The uniqueness of the animals and plants on the Galápagos has continuously fascinated biologists, most notably Charles Darwin, who, as the naturalist aboard the survey ship *H.M.S. Beagle*, studied these forms from Sept. 15 to Oct. 20, 1835. Having earlier made extensive observations on the South American mainland, he speculated about the relationship of the islands' species to those on the continent and noted their apparent adaption to the many dissimilar habitats that existed in the various islands of the group. Thus, according to his own account, be-



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from the train of thought that led to his formulation of the evolutionary theories described in *On the Origin of Species* in 1859. See DARWIN, CHARLES ROBERT.

The early 1960's saw the launching of the Galapagos International Scientific Project, the most ambitious organized attempt to study the ecology of the archipelago. The Charles Darwin Foundation, one of several cosponsoring organizations, built and staffed a laboratory building on Santa Cruz.

All of the islands are now administered by the Ecuadorian National Park Service. To save the archipelago's wildlife—particularly the large tortoises—Ecuador has, by presidential decree, made game preserves of most of the islands and has listed a large number of birds, mammals, and reptiles as being strictly protected.

E. LENDELL COCKRUM
The University of Arizona

GALASHIELS, gal-ə-shēlz', a burgh in southern Scotland, in Selkirk county, is 27 miles (43 km) southeast of Edinburgh. It stretches about 2 miles (3 km) along the narrow valley of the Gala Water. Galashiels' principal product is high-quality tweed. Its Technical College, founded in 1882, became in 1923 the Scottish Woollen Technical College. It is the central institution of the Scottish woollen industry, engaged in research into techniques and design. Galashiels also has some light industries and is a banking, insurance, and retail center.

Large earthworks in the area date from Roman and Pictish times. Galashiels began as a hamlet near Melrose Abbey and Ettrick Forest. It developed into a village and small industrial town. Scotland's first modern woollen textile machinery was installed there in the late 18th century. Assisted by the coming of the railway in 1849, the burgh became the focus of the Scottish tweed industry.

Sir Walter Scott's famous Gothic house, Abbotsford, is 2 miles (3 km) to the southeast. Population: (1961) 12,374.

C. J. BARTLETT
University of Dundee

GALATA, a section of Istanbul, Turkey. See ISTANBUL.

GALATEA, gal-ə-tē-ə, in Greek mythology, was a Nereid, or sea nymph, noted for her beauty, particularly her milk-white skin. Her loveliness attracted the unwanted attentions of the Cyclops Polyphemus. Galatea, happily in love with a handsome demigod named Acis, who returned her affections, was constantly pestered by the boorish giant. One day he spied the lovers together in the hollow of a rock and in a rage smashed his rival with a huge boulder. The blood that flowed from Acis' shattered body was transformed into a river. Galatea, inconsolable, never married.

Another Galatea appears in the legend of Pygmalion, the sculptor who created a statue of a woman so beautiful and lifelike that he fell in love with it. Pygmalion prayed to Aphrodite for a bride like it, and she responded by bringing the statue to life. In ancient versions of the story, the incarnated statue has no name. In modern retellings she has been called Galatea.

LIONEL CASSON
New York University

GALATI, gä-läts', is a city in eastern Rumania, near the Soviet border. It lies on the left bank of the Danube River between the Siret and Prut rivers. Galați (or Galatz) is the capital of Galați region.

Galați is a major port both for imports from abroad and for lumber and grain exports. It is also a center for textile manufacture and food processing and has the largest shipbuilding industry in Rumania. A major iron-and-steel complex was put in operation in the early 1970's.

Founded in the 3d century B. C., the city was an important port in Roman and medieval times. In the 16th century it was occupied by the Turks, who garrisoned the city until 1829. During this period it was the principal export point for Rumanian products shipped to Constantinople. From 1837 it was a free port, and after 1856 it was the seat of the International Danube Commission. Galați has suffered much damage in wars and in six catastrophic fires. As a result of rebuilding, it has a modern appearance. Population: (1965 est.) 112,794.

BARBARA JELAVICH and CHARLES JELAVICH
Indiana University

GALATIA, gä-lä'shə, was an ancient district in central Anatolia, between the Halys (now Kızılırmak) and Sangarius (Sakarya) rivers. It was named after the Galatae, three Celtic tribes.

In 278 B. C. some of the Celts who had moved into Thrace were invited into Bithynia by King Nicomedes I to fight his brother Zipoetes. Gradually forced into central Anatolia, they clung to their language and customs and did not develop urban life. They hired out as mercenaries and fought for Antiochus III of Syria against the Romans at Magnesia (190 B.C.), after which the victorious Romans sent a punitive force against them. From then on the Galatians were usually loyal to Pergamum and, after 133, to Rome. Pompey reorganized Galatia as a client kingdom of Rome in 63 B. C.; but in 25 B. C., Augustus made it part of the new Roman province of Galatia, with Pisidia and Lycaonia.

D. J. BLACKMAN, *University of Bristol*

GALATIANS, Epistle to the, gä-lä'shənz, a letter written by St. Paul the Apostle to the "Churches of Galatia."

Authorship, Destination, and Date. That the Apostle Paul was the author of this Epistle has never been seriously questioned. The Epistle claims Paul as its author, and nothing within the Epistle would give reason to doubt this.

The problem of determining to whom this letter was addressed is complicated by an ambiguity in the term "Galatia." It may refer to the northern region of the province of Galatia, in Asia Minor, or to the whole province. If Paul uses the term in its wider sense, he would be addressing the churches he founded on his first missionary journey and visited on his second journey (Antioch, Lystra, Derbe, and others). It seems more likely, however, that Paul referred to the northern region of the province, which he visited on his second and third journeys.

During his third missionary journey, while he was staying at Ephesus in 55 A. D., Paul received disturbing news of the churches he had founded in Galatia and wrote this letter to them.

Purpose and Content. Soon after Paul had established the churches in Galatia, they were in danger of falling away from the Gospel that Paul



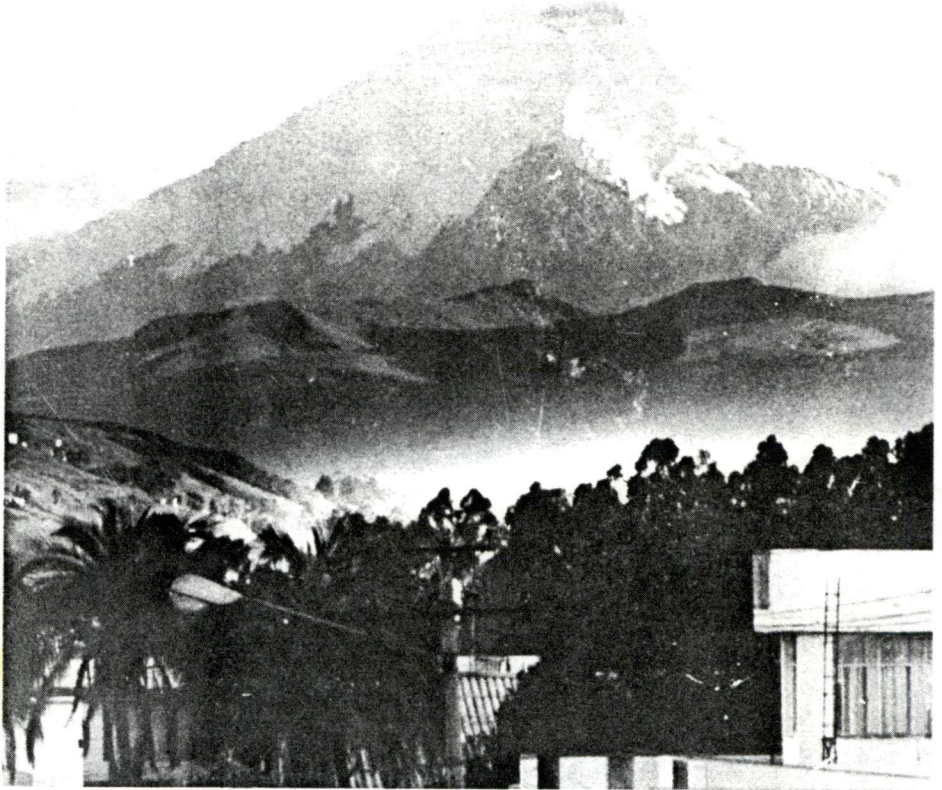
The Host Country

Area, Geography, and Climate

Ecuador straddles the Equator, its namesake, on the west coast of South America, almost 3,000 miles due south of Washington, D.C. It is roughly the size of Colorado. Two north-south ranges of the Andes Mountains divide the country into three distinct sections: the Costa, a belt of tropical lowlands 10-100 miles wide along the Pacific coast where Guayaquil, the major city, is located; the Sierra, a highland plateau 3,000-10,000 feet high where Quito is located; and the Oriente, jungle lowlands east of the Andes that make up about half the country's area. In addition, the Galapagos Islands (Archipelago de Colon) lie 640 miles off the coast. The nine main islands are inhabited by some 8,000 people and the amazing variety of wildlife that has fascinated scientists ever since Charles Darwin visited there in 1836.

Ecuador claims an additional 100,000 square miles of territory in the Oriente, an area that includes navigable tributaries of the Amazon River. This territory was lost to Peru under the 1942 Rio Protocol of Peace, Friendship, and Boundaries, which the Ecuadorean people and Government have never fully accepted. The national motto proclaims, "Ecuador was, is, and will be an Amazonian nation." Revising the treaty is one of the government's foremost foreign policy objectives. Efforts to settle the dispute have been unsuccessful because of strong nationalistic feelings in both countries. In 1981 the armed forces of Peru and Ecuador clashed briefly along the disputed southern border.

Most of Ecuador is covered by equatorial forests. The rest consists of cultivated agricultural areas, some arid scrubland near the coast, and barren mountain ranges with 22 peaks over 14,000 feet high.



High in the Andes, Quito is ringed by snowcapped volcanoes.

These peaks include Chimborazo (20,561 feet) and Cotopaxi, which is the highest active volcano in the world (19,347 feet). The spectacular array of snowcapped volcanoes stretching north and south of Quito has been called the "Avenue of Volcanos," and on a clear day the view from an airplane is breathtaking. On the Pacific slope the principal rivers are the Esmeraldas and the Guayas. Eastern Ecuador is part of the Amazon watershed. Its principal rivers are the Napo and Pastaza Rivers. None of the Amazon tributaries in Ecuador is navigable by oceangoing vessels.

Because of variations in altitude, Ecuador has a variety of climates. The lowlands are generally hot and humid. Temperatures on the coast are moderated by the

Humboldt Current and range of 65°F to 90°F. Temperatures in the Sierra are generally cool, ranging from 35°F to 75°F. Because of the altitude and rarified air, temperatures in direct sunlight can reach 85°F at midday; in the evenings it can range from pleasantly cool to very chilly. The tallest mountains are always snowcapped, but it never snows in the inhabited altitudes, although it hails occasionally. During the Sierra dry season, from June through September, gusty winds are common.

In Quito the temperature pattern rarely changes from day to day or month to month. Mornings are cool and crisp, and midday is agree-

ably warm unless skies are overcast. Fog and mist may occur in the mornings or evenings as low-lying clouds spill over the sides of the valley. Since Quito is such a short distance from the Equator, sunrise and sunset vary only slightly from 6 am and 6 pm. Average annual rainfall in Quito is 50 inches, with 43 inches falling from October through May, and 7 inches from June through September. Relative humidity averages 75%.

Occasional tremors are registered in the area. These may or may not be perceptible to residents. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are infrequent but do remain a possibility.

Population

Ecuador's projected 1985 population is 9,378,000. Of that number, about 40% are mestizo, 40% Indian, 10% white, 5% black, and 5% oriental and others. About half of the population lives in the Costa, where the principal group is mestizo. The average annual population growth rate is currently 2.9%.

The term "mestizo" has cultural significance in the Sierra. It is not simply a mixture of blood. An Indian who leaves his or her community, abandoning traditional dress, tribal ties, and native language, loses his or her Indian identity and is called a "mestizo."

Spanish is the official language, but Quichua, the language of the Incas, is still spoken by Indians who constitute about one-third of the population. In the Oriente, several indigenous languages and dialects survive. Some have no identifiable link with any recognized language families.

Internal migrations occur from the highlands to the coastal area and from the countryside to the cities. Today the population is divided about equally between the mountainous central highland region and the coastal lowlands.

Most of the population is Roman Catholic, though Protestant missionaries have been active in the country since the turn of the century. Religious freedom is observed.

Primary education is compulsory, and an estimated 85% of the population is literate. Both Catholic and Protestant missionaries have worked with indigenous peoples of the Oriente, in conjunction with the Ministry of Education. Public university education is free, and an open admissions policy prevails. Public and private university enrollment is large, although many students do not complete their studies. An extensive adult literacy program is underway.

History. Perhaps 50 independent pre-Columbian cultures flourished along the coast, in the Sierra, and in the Rio Napo region before the Incas conquered what is now Ecuador. Ceramics found in Valdivia date from 3200 B.C. and are among the oldest found in South America. Archeologists have discovered rich gold works, ceramics, weavings, and mummies at several important sites. Around the year A.D. 1200, two important nations emerged: the Caras on the coast and the Quitus in the Andes. These merged to form the Shyris nation, which was conquered by the Incas in the middle of the 15th century.

The Inca sovereign Huayna Capac consolidated his rule over the area in the early 1500s, just a few years before the first Spaniards landed on the shores of Ecuador. After seizing the treasures at Atacames on his first expedition along the coast from his base in Panama, Francisco Pizarro returned in 1532 to conquer the Inca kingdom, by then weakened by civil war. The last Inca king, Atahualpa, was held prisoner for ransom and then killed by Pizarro.

A long period of warfare against the native population followed, and the Spanish conquest destroyed all but a few of the Inca fortresses and temples. Quito was not subdued until Sebastian de Benalcazar took possession of the area, establishing San Francisco de Quito on December 6, 1534, on the site of the ancient Quito capital. Guayaquil was founded a year later. Gonzalo Pizarro was named governor of the colony in 1540. He organized an expedition in Quito that resulted in the discovery of the Amazon River by Francisco Orellana. In 1563 Quito was made a Royal Audiencia, first as part of Lima's Viceroyalty of

Peru, and then as part of the Viceroyalty of New Granada after 1718.

Exploration, colonization, and religious conversion of the Indians continued for almost three centuries until independence in 1822. The first schools were established by the religious orders of the Catholic Church. So many monasteries and sumptuous churches were built in Quito that it became known as "The Cloister of America." The combination of Spanish art and Indian handicraft led to a unique production of sculpture and painting in what is known as the Quiteno school of colonial art, with many extraordinary native artists such as Caspicara, Goribar, and Miguel de Santiago.

Land that had been taken from the Indians was granted to the religious communities and to the Spaniards who had served their king. During the 17th and 18th centuries, Negro slave labor was brought from the Caribbean to work the new plantations, and agriculture flourished. The colonial economy rested on three institutions: the "encomienda" (a system of serfdom), the "mita" (forced Indian labor in mines and public works), and the "obraje" (forced labor in textile factories). While the land legally belonged to the Spanish crown, the encomienda was the cession of land and people to the privileged. The Indians were supposed to receive the care of the patron and be instructed in the Catholic faith in exchange for personal services. The native population suffered greatly under this system.

A number of European scientists visited Ecuador in the 18th century. Charles de La Condamine of France headed a geodetic mission to confirm measurements of the Equator. Alexander von Humboldt made significant discoveries in natural science. Intellectual societies flourished in the capital and became centers of liberal political thought.

Eugenio Espejo preached independence and influenced many wealthy merchants and nobles who resented Spanish oppression, taxation, and trade restrictions. In 1809 a group of citizens overthrew the

cause in most cases projected multiple uses conflict with one another.

The general failure of land-use planning and zoning, as presently carried out, appears to result from, first, a failure to recognize conflicts between different uses that can not be resolved by continual compromise and, second, a failure of the economic system to place a monetary value on that part of the environment that functions as the life-support apparatus.

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(E.P.O.)

Ecuador

Ecuador, a republic situated in northwestern South America, is, after Uruguay and Guyana, the smallest state in South America. It is crossed by the Equator, from which it derives its name. Its possession of the Archipiélago de Colón, or the Galápagos Islands, which have an area of 3,075 square miles (7,964 square kilometres), brings its total land area to 109,483 square miles (283,561 square kilometres), of which continental Ecuador amounts to 101,429 square miles (275,597 square kilometres). The population, early in the 1970s, was about 6,000,000.

Ecuador is bounded by Colombia to the north, Peru to the south and east, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The border with Peru, established by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol of 1942, has never been accepted by Ecuador, which claims a larger portion of the Amazon Basin. The country is traversed from north to south by the Andes mountains. The capital city is Quito.

Although Ecuador is rich in natural resources, rapid and sustained economic growth has not yet begun. The subsoil, especially in the east, is virtually unexplored. The economy is basically agricultural, with bananas and coffee constituting the two most important products. The exploitation of petroleum deposits has begun in the northeast, and copper is produced from mines in Azuay Province. It is hoped that these mineral resources will help to stimulate the economic development of the country.

(For associated physical features, see ANDES MOUNTAIN RANGES; GALAPAGOS ISLANDS; for historical aspects, see ECUADOR, HISTORY OF.)

THE LANDSCAPE

Physiography. *Relief.* Three parallel chains, or cordilleras, of the Andes Mountains, the eastern, central, and western—all running approximately north to south—divide the country into three main regions: the coastal region; the sierra, or mountain, region; and the east.

The coastal region is composed of lowlands extending from the Pacific Ocean to the western edge of the mountains and rising from sea level to an altitude of 1,650 feet. In the centre of these lowlands—the location of the Guayas and Manabí provinces—a small mountain range of volcanic origin rises to 2,600 feet. It is variously known as the Colonche, Chongón, Paján, or Puca Mountains. The range is surrounded by a slightly undulating plain that stretches northward to the Colombian border. In the south, the lowlands were primarily formed by the silt deposits of the rivers that empty into the Gulf of Guayaquil.

Puná, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, is the major coastal island.

The western and central ranges of the Andes bordering the sierra region constitute the country's highest and most continuous mountain chains. Many peaks are volcanic or snow covered; these include Cayambe, 18,996 feet (5,790 metres); Antisana, 18,717 feet (5,705 metres); Cotopaxi—the world's highest active volcano—19,360 feet (5,897 metres); Carihuairazo, 16,752 feet (5,106 metres); Chimborazo, 20,556 feet (6,267 metres); Tungurahua, 16,420 feet (5,005 metres); Altar, 17,277 feet (5,266 metres); and Sangay, 17,158 feet (5,230 metres). The two ranges are connected at intervals by transversal mountain chains of volcanic origin, much as individual stairs connect a staircase. Between the transverse mountains are large, isolated valleys or basins, called *hoyas*, that are named for the main river running through them.

The eastern region begins with the eastern spur of the central range, which extends to the border with Peru. This region is crossed by the eastern, and least important, cordillera of the Andes, which is also comprised of three sections—the Cordillera de Galeras, which includes the northern mountains; the Sierra de Cutucú, which borders the Upano Valley and includes the central peaks; and the Cordillera del Cóndor to the south, which borders the Zamora Valley. Beyond this eastern cordillera, again to the east, is the Amazon River Basin.

Drainage. As the annual thawing of snow occurs in the mountains, numerous rivers arise, pass through the *hoyas* of the Sierra, and flow either west to the Pacific coast or east to the Amazon River.

The coastal region is primarily drained by the Río Guayas Basin. Formed by the juncture of the Daule and Babahoyo rivers and their affluents, the Río Guayas is navigable for the greater part of its course. The rivers that also flow to the ocean include the Santiago and Cayapas and their tributaries; the Esmeraldas; the Jubones; and the Santa Rosa.

In the sierra region the rivers, torrential in their upper courses, become calmer in the plains areas but remain, nonetheless, unnavigable.

The majority of Ecuador's rivers, found in the eastern region, carry the greatest volume of water and are the most navigable of the nation's waterways. The most important is the Napo River, which receives the Coca and Aguarico rivers as well as other large tributaries as it takes its course towards Peru, where it joins the Amazon River (q.v.).

Climate. Despite the fact that Ecuador lies on the Equator, the climate is modified by the Andes Mountains and by a branch of the cold Peru or Humboldt Current that flows along the coast.

The coastal region is warm; temperatures rise slightly away from the sea and average between 73° and 77° F (23° and 25° C). Rain falls from January to May. Affected by the Peru Current, annual precipitation varies between 16 inches and 78 inches.

In the sierra region, the climate varies with altitude and is modified by winds. Climatic conditions run the gamut from glacial cold at the perpetual snow line to tropical temperatures in certain *hoyas*. Among inhabitants of Vilcabamba in Loja Province, famous for its exceptionally healthy climate in which the temperature varies between 63° and 68° F (17° and 20° C), it is not unusual to find individuals of 120 years or more. Using 79° F (26° C) as a median temperature at sea level, it may be said that the temperature decreases by 1.8° F (1° C) with every 660-foot increase in the altitude.

The east is the warmest and most humid region of Ecuador. Median temperatures range between 73° and 81° F (23° and 27° C), rainfall can reach 236 inches annually, while humidity as high as 90 percent may be sustained for several months.

Vegetation and animal life. The wet lowlands of the east and the northern and southern corners of the coastal region are covered with tropical rain forest, containing various trees, lianas (climbing vines rooted in the ground), and many epiphytes (plants that grow nonparasitically on other plants, deriving their nutrients from

The river system

Tropical rain forest areas

Recycle

Young versus old ecosystems

The three regions

Ecuador, History of

In 1551, when Francisco Pizarro's lieutenant Sebastián de Belalcázar conquered what is now called Ecuador, he found an area that had been part of the Inca empire for about half a century. The last Inca emperor, the tragic Atahualpa, was born near Quito.

In the mountainous Andean area of central Ecuador (the sierra), the Spaniards established a colony of large estates worked by Indian peons. People lived in semi-autonomous Indian villages or in Spanish and mestizo administrative and religious centres such as Quito, Ambato, and Cuenca. The making of rough textiles in primitive sweatshops was the only industry. Life was rural, hierarchical, and slow to change.

On the Pacific coastal plain (the tropical costa), there were fewer Indians to do the work, and the area was extremely unhealthy until the advent of modern medicine. As a result, the coast was neglected during the colonial period, although there was some shipbuilding and exporting of cacao from the port of Guayaquil. The small coastal population of mixed races, with plenty of vacant land and little coercion of labour, developed a very different culture from that of the sierra (see further LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, COLONIAL).

On the eastern slopes between the Andes and the headwaters of the Amazon (the oriente), recalcitrant Indians and the equatorial climate prevented settlement, and the only Spaniards who attempted to live there in any numbers were missionaries. Later, this demographic vacuum was to cause Ecuador many problems.

The country's fourth major subdivision, the Galápagos Islands (in the Pacific Ocean about 580 miles [933 kilometres] west of the mainland), were little more than pirate nests during the colonial period; but they were to achieve world fame in the 19th century because Charles Darwin made there a major portion of his observations that led to his theories on evolution and the *Origin of Species*.

The people of Quito, the Ecuadorian capital, claim that it was the scene of the first Ecuadorian patriot uprising against Spanish rule (1809). Invading from Colombia in 1822, the armies of Simón Bolívar and Antonio José de Sucre came to the aid of Ecuadorian rebels, and on May 24 Sucre won the decisive Battle of Pichincha on a mountain slope near Quito, thus assuring Ecuadorian independence.

Early national history (1830–c. 1925). Ecuador's early history as a nation was a tormented one. For some eight years it formed, together with Colombia and Venezuela, the confederation of Gran Colombia. But in 1830, after a period of protracted regional rivalries, Ecuador seceded and became a separate, independent republic.

Liberal-Conservative hostilities. An increasing rivalry and ideological difference between the sierra and the costa usually focussed on the two leading cities—Quito, the capital, in the sierra, and Guayaquil, the country's principal port. Quito was the home of a landed aristocracy, whose positions of power during this early period were based on large, semifeudal estates worked by servile Indian labour; it was (and to some extent has remained) a conservative, clerical city, resistant to changes in the status quo. Guayaquil, on the other hand, by the 19th century had become a bustling, cosmopolitan port, controlled by a few wealthy merchants; these men and those around them were influenced by 19th-century liberalism; interested in trade, they favoured free enterprise and expanding markets; some were anticlerical. Their bourgeois attitudes conflicted sharply with the more aristocratic beliefs of the sierra elites. These early rivalries tended to be exacerbated by the nature of the two cities. The people of Guayaquil, the nation's breadwinner and the home of Ecuador's industry and trade, felt that a disproportionate part of the state's tax income was spent in Quito by government bureaucrats. Those in Quito complained that their exports had to pass through the monopolistic bottleneck of Guayaquil, which acted as a traditional middleman and, by adding to the price of sierra products, reduced their competitiveness in the world market.

Rivalry between Flores and Rocafuerte (1830–45). Ambitious generals and politicians have played on this Quito-Guayaquil rivalry since the foundation of the republic in 1830. During the period 1830–45, two generals from the wars of independence—Juan José Flores and Vicente Rocafuerte—struggled for power; Flores found much of his support in Quito, Rocafuerte in Guayaquil. Hostility was not constant, and for a few years the rivals agreed to alternate in the presidency. They were not simply personalist dictators; Rocafuerte in particular had a coherent ideology of government and did much to improve the educational institutions of the main cities. Both, however, were capable of obnoxious conduct in their efforts to retain or regain power, inviting foreign armies to enter the country and assassinating opponents and hostile journalists; Flores, on one occasion, even invited the Spaniards to return.

Breakdown of national government (1845–60). The rivalry between Flores and Rocafuerte was a struggle between two strong leaders. Between 1845 and 1860, however, the nation went through a period of chaos in which a series of squabbling, weak leaders (usually self-proclaimed liberals) fought for the presidency with little regard for the nation's integrity or development. This period reinforced the already close ties between the military and the national government.

The regime of García Moreno (1860–75). The next years (1860–75) saw one of Latin America's most extraordinary experiments in autocracy, during the presidency of Gabriel García Moreno. As a young man García Moreno, a religious intellectual and conservative, had witnessed the chaos in Ecuador and the selfish struggles of the various cliques. He had also seen the European revolutions of 1848 and had developed an abhorrence of liberalism and of uncontrolled violence. A careful analysis of Ecuadorian society led him to conclude that the young nation lacked unifying factors; it had no great tradition, suffered from regional resentments, and was sharply divided by class and between whites and Indians who did not even share a common language. García Moreno concluded that the only social "cement" was religion—the general adherence of the population to the Roman Catholic Church. He felt that in time, nationalism could be created and that more social cohesion would emerge as a result, but that meanwhile Ecuador needed a period of peace and strong government. When he became president, therefore, he based his regime on two factors—strong authoritarian personal rule and the Roman Catholic Church. All education and welfare, and the direction of much government policy, were turned over to clerics. Other religions were harshly discouraged. All opposition was ruthlessly suppressed, and some leading liberals spent many years in exile.

Although many aspects of García Moreno's regime were negative, it did mark the first period of genuine progress for Ecuador. Roads, schools, and hospitals were built. A start was made on a Quito-Guayaquil railroad, to tie together the costa and the sierra. García Moreno encouraged the planting of eucalyptus trees from Australia to combat erosion in the sierra, where the original ground cover had been cut down for fuel by the impoverished Indians. Other agricultural reforms slowly raised production. By the end of his regime a strong feeling of nationalism had been created among the urban classes.

In the 19th century, however, this authoritarian, clerical government seemed an anachronism, and liberal opposition grew both at home and abroad. When García Moreno was assassinated on the steps of the government palace in 1875, a liberal intellectual and pamphleteer Juan Montalvo proclaimed from exile, "My pen has killed him."

Shift to liberalism (1875–97). García Moreno's death, as he himself might have forecast, brought a period of near anarchy. Conservatives and Liberals struggled for power. But Ecuador had become part of the world market; the importance of the coast slowly increased, and the Liberals of that area more and more dominated the economy.

A new Liberal hero emerged from the lower classes as

thought to
once again

Develop-
ment of
Guayaquil

The
leadership
of Eloy
Alfaro

the leader of the coastal reaction to sierra conservatism and clericalism. A man of great personal magnetism, Gen. Eloy Alfaro, led a march against the sierra in 1895 and after a year became constitutional president, serving two terms (1897-1901 and 1906-11). Much of the administrative structure of the García Moreno era was dismantled. The anticlerical Liberals gradually removed the church from state education: they instituted civil marriage and burial, proclaimed freedom of religion, permitted divorce, and eased controls on the press. The church's tithe was abolished, and many of its large estates were confiscated by the state, some estates passing into the hands of Liberal leaders.

In many ways, however, in spite of political manifestos to the contrary, the Liberals of this era shared the basic ideas of the previous period. They advanced García Moreno's road- and railroad-building programs; the Quito-Guayaquil railroad was completed in 1908 during Alfaro's second term. Moreover, central government did not lose its authoritarian caste; Alfaro, the Liberal strong man (caudillo), was as arbitrary and ruthless as his Conservative predecessor. In the sierra and on the coast, power remained in the same hands. The problem of the great haciendas was not touched, and the change to liberalism meant little to the great masses of impoverished Indians and peasants.

Alfaro's overthrow, like that of García Moreno, was brought about by his stubborn attempts to perpetuate himself in office. A coalition of Conservatives and dissident Liberals forced him and his clique from the presidency in August 1911, but when the next president died in office shortly thereafter, the aging and increasingly unpopular Alfaro returned from exile and tried to recapture his following. The leaders of the Liberals rejected him, and after some fighting he was arrested in Guayaquil. He and his lieutenants were sent to a model prison in Quito, built years before by García Moreno. There, on January 28, 1912, a lynch mob broke in, dragged the prisoners through the streets, and burned the bodies.

Problems of the early 20th century. The Liberals remained in office, although the several factions quarrelled constantly. The real power continued to rest in the hands of the wealthy merchants and bankers of Guayaquil. During World War I and the short boom that followed it, this clique further extended its influence and diversified its capital with a view to owning the agriculture of the coastal plain. Cacao was the dominant export crop, as in the colonial period, but sugar and rice became increasingly important.

A depression followed in the early 1920s. The price of food increased and exports in general declined. The sucre—the national unit of currency—fell rapidly in value. At the same time, the nation's cacao plantations became infected with a fungus known as witches'-broom, and production sagged. These crises brought urban discontent, the formation of trade unions in Guayaquil, riots, and massacres by the army. Hundreds died during riots and shootings in November 1922.

Army rule
In 1925 the army entered into this turbulent situation, claiming that it wished to restore national unity and blaming many of the country's problems on the merchant bankers of Guayaquil. Like most Latin-American revolutions, that of 1925 brought little change in social and economic structures; it merely replaced one governing clique with another.

Recent history (since c. 1925). The period between 1925 and 1948 was one of greater turbulence than Ecuador had ever known. Increasing involvement in the world market and in international politics meant that the nation could no longer escape entanglements and the consequences of world ideological conflicts. Yet during this crucial period, when the tempo of events was accelerating, Ecuador's internal disunity prevented the modernization of its social structure, land tenure system, education, and communications. Thus, the country was badly equipped to face the demands of the age.

Economic development and loss of territory in the 1940s. Ecuador was still suffering from the effects of the Great Depression when it became involved in World War II. It

sided with the Allies and allowed the United States to build military bases on its territory, but it played little direct part in the war. Under Pres. Carlos Arroyo del Río, Ecuador drew some benefit from the higher prices for raw materials caused by the war. Nazi infiltration of Ecuador never reached the proportions it did in other parts of South America, and the early years of the war were years of relative prosperity and tranquillity.

World War II had a serious secondary effect on the nation, however. Because of lack of capital and people, Ecuador by 1940 had not effectively settled its vast Amazonian territories. In July 1941, after long diplomatic bickering and a series of border incidents, the Peruvian army invaded, seized much of the disputed Amazonian area, and devastated El Oro province (Ecuador had lost territory to each of its more powerful neighbours during its troubled history). The Ecuadorian forces, poorly trained and equipped, were easily defeated, and the disgrace caused the overthrow of Arroyo del Río. The United States and the other major powers were too preoccupied with the world war to allow such small conflicts to destroy Allied unity or to disrupt the production of vital raw materials. A peace conference was hastily called in Rio de Janeiro in 1942, and Ecuador was forced to relinquish title to much of the Amazonian region to which it had claims. Subsequently, Ecuador repeatedly attempted to reopen the question, claiming that the "Protocol of Rio" was imposed by force and that the new borders were therefore invalid. This constant Ecuadorian irredentism, although having a strong legal and moral base, nevertheless caused the country much harm, because it was used repeatedly by demagogues and ultranationalists to distract attention and effort from urgent internal problems.

Domination of Velasco Ibarra (post-World War II). Politics and government after World War II presented some contradictions. Ecuador enjoyed a long period of constitutional government and relatively free elections following the presidency of the Liberal leader Galo Plaza (1948-52). There were also two long interludes of military government (1963-66; 1972-79). But the period was dominated by one of Latin America's great caudillos, José María Velasco Ibarra.

Velasco, who died in 1979, was president of Ecuador five times but completed only one of these terms. He seemed able to win any election, such was his popularity with the masses, but his terms of office were marked by sudden reversals in policy, contradictory economic programs, wild personal outbursts, temporary suspensions of civil liberties, military interventions, and public strife. Some critics claimed that Velasco drew clandestine support from Communist groups; others saw him as little more than the puppet of powerful business groups in Guayaquil; but neither these nor other groups were able to control the erratic Velasco for long.

His political presence may have inhibited the development of coherent political parties and programs for changing the nation's antiquated social and economic structure. His personal appeal cut across parties and ideologies. The traditional parties—the Liberals and the Conservatives—were thrown into disarray by Velasco's incursions, and the growth of newer parties such as the Socialists and the Social Christians was retarded. Opponents alleged that Velasco made economic progress impossible because constructive measures undertaken by the governments of such presidents as Plaza and Camilo Ponce Enríquez (1956-60) were halted or even reversed by the chaotic Velasco interludes.

Ecuador in the 1970s. After Velasco's last fall from power in 1972, military officers ruled for some seven years before handing over the government to a constitutionally elected (July 16, 1979) civilian president. The civilian and military governments of the 1970s had not developed any firm policy for dealing with the oil boom that occurred in that decade. The boom increased the size and wealth of the middle class, led to the building of roads, quays, pipelines, and other infrastructural features, and caused severe inflation. No basic structural reforms took place, and the poor, especially those in the rapidly expanding

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cities, suffered the effects of inflation but reaped few of the benefits of the oil boom.

Velasco's death and the withdrawal of the military officers from government allowed the nation to return to democratic civilian government via the presidential and legislative elections of 1979 and a new constitution. Jaime Roldós Aguilera, a young and charismatic social democrat, was elected president on a reformist platform. He promised greater social equality and a more equitable distribution of the profits of the oil industry. Unfortunately for Roldós, he was unable to manage the legislature, and soon quarrelled with the powerful leader of his own party, the Guayaquil politician Assad Bucaram. Roldós and his opponents made several unsuccessful efforts at conciliation in 1980, and the military forces, always waiting in the wings in Ecuador, warned that they were becoming impatient with the impasse.

The main Ecuadorian problem of the 1970s was thus how to achieve rapid and just economic development. Most of the population was still rural, although the cities were growing rapidly. One of the highest birth rates in the world ate into per capita gains in productivity and income. Illiteracy, malnutrition, and infant mortality remained huge problems. Many of the people, especially in the sierra, clung to the remnants of their pre-Columbian cultures and played no real part in the national economy either as consumers or as producers; and because they exerted little political pressure, their incorporation into the nation, though talked about constantly, was never achieved. The gap between rich and poor remained vast. Large haciendas still dominated the land tenure pattern in the Andean countryside. These estates—undercapitalized and largely unmechanized—were owned by Spanish-speaking white or mestizo city dwellers, while much of the work was performed by Indian sharecroppers or hired labour. Large land reform projects remained unimplemented.

Internationally, Ecuador's trade position remained precarious. The banana industry, while able to hold its own, faced growing competition from other producing areas. Ecuador's relatively high priced heavy crude oil at times met sales resistance on the world market in spite of increasing world demand and rising prices. Intermittent disagreements between the Ecuadorian government and private oil companies operating in Ecuador, over taxes, prices, and ownership, increased local and international doubts about the industry's future.

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(M.J. MacL.)

Ecumenism

Ecumenism, a term of relatively recent origin, was first given wide currency in connection with the Roman Catholic council known as the second Vatican Council (1962-65). It denotes in an admittedly vague manner the awakened conscience of the Christian Church toward its universal aspects as well as toward its rekindled sense of mission and service. Being etymologically a derivative of the Greek words *oikos* ("household") or *oikoumenē* ("inhabited earth") and historically of the ecumenical councils of the distant past and of the ecumenical movement of modern times, ecumenism represents a movement toward church unity that its advocates claim deserves to be studied, heeded, and encouraged.

NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE

The quest for unity. The nature and the significance of the ecumenical movement in the 20th century lie in the longing of Christians for a greater and more effective role in the affairs of the modern world. Granted that unity and mission belong to the essence or nature of the church—as Christians for centuries have proclaimed—modern Christians in increasing numbers assert that they can no longer justify the duality of what they consider to be a beautiful faith on the one hand and an ugly and contradictory life—i.e., a divided church—on the other. Church unity—or the quest for it—is considered by modern ecumenists to be the echo of the spirit calling for the reacceptance by Christians of the One Church. Participants involved in modern theological and ecumenical deliberations often speak out for the need to chart a converging course, which, through mergers and regroupings of churches and denominations, they hope might lead ultimately to unity.

The urge for unity is believed in part to be the result of the frustrations of Christians who view what they take to be the impotence and the failure of the church to exert an influence on social ethics and to recapture the heart and mind of the unbelieving person. Ecumenism may then be seen as the attempt of the church to re-engage modern believers in a search for that which constitutes the soul, or essence, of Christianity. Participants place their hope in the revival of the ecumenical Christian community, which they believe once stood and ideally would stand again as the fulfillment of the promised Kingdom of God, and in which a conscientious belief in God would be attendant with peace and good will.

The church as the ecumenical community. The definition of the church by St. Paul in his 1st-century-AD letters as *to sōma Christou* ("the Body of Christ") dominates modern ecumenical thinking. His premise that the diversity of spiritual gifts or of ministries does not permit a schism in the body seems to force denominational doctrinal positions, and theologies based on statements of belief, into a reappraisal of the theology held by the early, undivided church. The ecumenical movement may be credited with encouraging the churches toward an ecumenical theology even in respect to a recommended study of the doctrinal views of the various churches. The ecumenical movement, thus, can be viewed as being of parallel significance with modern theological studies and movements. The healing of the deep wounds of schism inflicted during ancient and medieval times may be realized, according to ecumenists, through a revitalized ecumenical theology or through a re-examination—in the light of what is believed to be historical truth—of the true nature and significance of ancient theological and ecclesiological precepts.

Schisms and heresies that led to the independence of particular segments of ancient Christianity are seen as disruptive of the unity rather than of the theology of the church. Ecumenists believe that the unity of the church will be restored by an ecumenical theology, that church unity can be supported only by direct and undisputed theological affirmation.

History records many ecumenical and provincial councils called at intervals to deal with schismatic or heretical actions or with illegal or uncouth assumptions of ecclesiastical offices. Modern chroniclers, however, would find it difficult to count even one collective or partly collective effort of the church to confront any divisive action or situation in the life of modern Christianity. Thus, the ecumenical movement is believed by its advocates to be the only agency by which a truly representative council of the church universal may be convened. Such a council will accomplish the recomposition and the resurrection of the One Church; it will also claim all Christians, irrespective of national, racial, or cultural origins and backgrounds, though respecting fully their local disciplines and liturgical traditions.

HISTORY

Ecumenism's early origins. Christian ecumenism can be traced to various roots: to the command of Christ to his Apostles (i.e., to preach the gospel to all nations and

Diversity
in the
church

Ecumenism
of Roldós

War
Peru

Velasco's
influence

8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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August 11, 1984, Saturday, AM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 700 words

BYLINE: By FENTON WHEELER, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: QUITO, Ecuador

KEYWORD:
Ecuador

BODY:

President Leon Febres Cordero said in his inaugural address Friday that Ecuador is "convulsed" by economic problems, but a free market and more foreign investment can help solve them.

The conservative businessman, who won a runoff election in May, spoke to a joint session of Congress also attended by Vice President George Bush; Presidents Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, and Hernan Siles Suazo of Bolivia, and about 70 foreign dignitaries.

Police said that members of a left-wing group named Alfaro Lives sought to take over radio stations in Quito, Guayaquil and Puerto Viejo, but they did not succeed in forcing the stations to broadcast a political statement.

They said that in one incident, two men and a woman abducted Eduardo Zurita, former director of the state-owned National Radio of Quito, but freed him six hours later 19 miles southeast of the capital.

The Alfaro Lives group took its name from a general who opposed the ruling conservatives after Ecuador was established as an independent republic in 1830.

Bush held private talks with the four visiting presidents and will meet with Febres Cordero on Saturday, U.S. officials said. Bush also had a luncheon meeting Friday with Ecuador's outgoing President Osvaldo Hurtado.

It was the first time in 24 years that power was transferred constitutionally from one elected government to another in this South American nation, which had been ruled by a series of military-dominated regimes.

Febres Cordero, who was a staunch critic of Hurtado's center-left government, used the economic crisis as the keynote of his speech and said, "We are going to win this battle."

The Associated Press, August 11, 1984

"We are going to resolve the problems without taking easy courses and without state intervention," he said, adding that "private enterprise should understand the hardest task is going to fall on it."

He did not repeat his campaign slogan of bread, jobs and housing, but said "Ecuadorians voted for a new policy" in electing him to lead the nation of 8.5 million people for the next four years.

Inflation will be fought by productivity and "spending ordered and justified ... on the road of a market economy," he said.

He added that his administration "will open the doors to foreign capital" previously closed and will continue to renegotiate the country's foreign debt.

He is expected to discuss the debt negotiations when he meets with the visiting Latin American presidents.

Febres Cordero told a news conference before his inauguration that his government would be one "of austerity and morality."

The new president inherits a government now using the proceeds from 77 percent of its exports to service a \$6.9 billion foreign debt. Also facing him are an unemployment and underemployment rate of 38 percent and a critical housing shortage.

In a farewell address before the inaugural crowd, Hurtado defended his three years in office during Ecuador's worst economic crisis of the century.

"I deliver power today in a democratic system with an economy in full recovery," Hurtado said.

Hurtado had been vice president and succeeded President Jaime Roldos who was killed in a 1981 plane crash.

Hurtado appeared to take a swipe at his successor's business connections.

"I have governed with independence from economic interests that traditionally influence the conduct of public policies," he said.

Hurtado said his administration had reduced the inflation rate in the past year from 53 to 25 percent, cut illiteracy from 22 to 8.6 percent and raised the government's annual oil production from 78 to 93 million barrels.

Febres Cordero won a May 6 presidential runoff over Social Democrat Rodrigo Borja. His victory margin came from his hometown of Guayaquil, Ecuador's biggest city, where the 53-year-old businessman is head of the country's only salt company and has widespread banking and business interests.

Febres Cordero met Bush in June when the Ecuadoran visited President Reagan in Washington.

The vice president is to return to Washington on Sunday, U.S. officials said.

Bush was accompanied here by Langhorne A. Motley, assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs.

you as President of the United States. We share with you a common devotion to the democratic way of life. Your visit is a symbol of the longstanding friendship that has always existed between our two countries.

It is a source of gratification that Ecuador and the United States are working together with the other free nations to assure the security and peace of the world. Our countries are inspired by a high regard for indi-

vidual freedom and human welfare.

We are honored by your visit and most heartily extend our best wishes to you personally for the prosperity and well-being of the people of your great country.

Mr. President, you are most welcome.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:10 p.m. His Excellency Galo Plaza, President of Ecuador, was received with a 21-gun salute and full military honors.

130 Toasts of the President and the President of Ecuador.

June 20, 1951

My friends:

We are exceedingly lucky tonight in having a guest who is the President of one of our great friends in South America, the President of the Republic of Ecuador.

This is a situation which I don't think will happen again in a generation: The President of Ecuador was born in New York City. He was educated in Maryland, and at the University of California, and the Georgetown School of Foreign Service. He speaks much better American English than I do. He tells me that he studied English because English has no grammar and you can say what you please and anybody can understand what you are saying. I agree with him on that.

He comes from a most remarkable country, one in which I have always been interested, and one which I hope to see before I have to pass out of this world of tears. It has a historical background that is most remarkable. You read of the great empire that was in Ecuador, in Peru, and Bolivia, when Pizarro landed on the west coast of South America—a kindly, lovable people, who had a government that was in the interest of the people.

And that is what this President is work-

ing for in Ecuador, just the same as we are working for the same thing here in the United States.

Just recently, one of the most remarkable adventures happened since Leif Ericson came to Vinland in the year 900, and it started at Guayaquil, with the complete cooperation of the Government of Ecuador, and landed in the Pacific islands after a 4,000 mile trip in a raft made of balsa logs from Ecuador. I hope that all of you will take time to read that book called "Kon-Tiki." It is almost out of this world—almost unbelievable; but with the help of the Government of the Republic of Ecuador, these six boys built this raft and made the trip.

Now, Ecuador was one of our greatest friends in World War II. The President assures me that Ecuador will continue to be our friend. And we appreciate that most highly, for we want every Republic south of us to be friends to us.

We have neighbors on the north, and we have neighbors on the south. Those neighbors are not afraid of us. They are friendly to us. They know that we have no designs on their sovereignty or on their resources.

I fear very much that that is not the case with Romania or Bulgaria or Hungary or

*DOO balsa logs used to build
raft were cut down in
Ecuador*

Czechoslovakia or Poland. The free countries of Western Europe do not feel towards their powerful neighbor as our neighbors feel towards us—and that is one of the happiest things in the history of the world.

The President of Ecuador also tells me that he spells protocol with a *k*, and that he doesn't give a damn about it. That is another thing on which we completely agree.

Mr. President, it certainly is a pleasure to have you here as our guest. I hope you will enjoy your visit. You need no introduction to America. You know it as well as I do. You speak our language better than I do.

My friends, to His Excellency, the President of Ecuador.

NOTE: The President proposed the toast at a State Dinner held at the Carlton Hotel in Washington. President Galo Plaza's response follows:

Mr. President, Mr. Barkley, ladies and gentlemen:

Indeed, it is a very great honor for the President of a small country to be received by the head of the State that leads the free world today. And it is particularly interesting from my own point of view, because I am not only the representative of my country, but I am also the spokesman for all of Latin America. And maybe I am in a very particular position to be an exceptional spokesman: the fact that I was born in the United States, the fact that I went to school here, and on the other hand, I am Latin American for many, many generations back. On my mother's side were founders of the city of Quito 400 years ago. My father came from a family that was expelled from Colombia because they fought for liberty.

So you can see that, being a Latin—a 100 percent Latin—but on the other hand, having grown up in the United States, having learned to love your way of life, to admire it and want it for my own people, I can maybe explain things, say things, understand things, and be a messenger for my people before you, and on the other hand, explain to my people in Latin America what the United States means, and what the United States wants.

Indeed, maybe it is the first time in history that a great nation, being the leaders of the world, has no intention of conquering land or subjugating people. It has never happened before.

You have only one great ideal, you want for the rest of the world what your people already have.

And this is my mission in Latin America, understanding you as I do, loving the United States as I do, convincing my people of what the United States is, and why we should be with you.

I consider this the prime objective of my visit here, thanks to the very kind invitation of the President of the United States.

On the other hand, he has mentioned certain secrets. I have told him about spelling protocol with a *k*, and not knowing too much grammar, and therefore considering English just the language that I could learn because you can say things in so many ways, take a shortcut and still make sense, while Spanish is a very grammatical language. I have been allergic to grammar all my life, so English was right down my alley.

On the other hand, there is still another detail that the President did not mention. We haven't been in each other's way because we are both left-handed, we have been eating here with the left hand all the time, which is also very significant.

Mr. President, it is a great honor for me to be here. I want to toast you, sir: to your great country, and to your devoted wife and talented daughter—we miss them here tonight.

131 Letter to the Speaker Proposing an Accelerated Civil Defense Program. June 21, 1951

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress the Budget for the fiscal year 1952 in the amount of \$535,000,000 for the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

For the first time in our history, this country faces the threat of a sudden devastating attack at any time on our major cities.

We must act on the assumption that the

Soviet Union has atomic bombs and that they have the planes that can drop those bombs on our cities. Our Air Force experts tell us that in any determined air attack enemy planes could drop bombs on our cities, no matter how good our defenses may be.

There is no complete protection against an atomic air attack, but there is a great deal that can be done to reduce the number of deaths and injuries that might result. The

doorways, appears with the epithet Quirinus, but the relationship between the two is a matter of conjecture.
 ·Roman cultic worship 15:1063b

Quirites, in Roman law a name by which the Romans called themselves in a civil capacity, in contrast to the name *Romani*, used in reference to their political and military capacity. The *jus Quiritium* in Roman law denoted the full body of rights for Roman citizenship. An early term, it was associated by ancient scholars with the Sabine element in Rome, the Sabine deity Quirinus, and the Quirina tribe. The term referred to citizens exclusively as civilians; it is said that Julius Caesar quelled a military mutiny by addressing the soldiers as "Quirites."

Quiroga, Horacio (b. Dec. 31, 1878, Salto, Uruguay—d. Feb. 19, 1937, Buenos Aires), short-story writer whose imaginative portrayal of the struggle of man and animal to survive in the tropical jungle earned him recognition as a master of the *cuento* (tale) in Spanish.

After travels in Europe during his youth, Quiroga spent most of his life in Argentina, living in Buenos Aires and taking frequent trips to San Ignacio in the jungle province of Misiones. The jungle environment and his own experiences there provided the material for most of his stories. Such early works as the collection of prose and verse *Los arrecifes de coral* (1901; "The Coral Reefs") show Quiroga's imitation of then-fashionable literary devices. Soon, however, he found his own direction in the short story, influenced at first by the macabre visions of the 19th-century American short-story writer Edgar Allan Poe and the jungle settings of the 19th-century English short stories of Rudyard Kipling.

Exploring his view of life as an endless struggle for survival, Quiroga depicted the primitive and the savage with exotic imagery in such collections as *Cuentos de la selva* (1918; *Stories of the Jungle*, 1922). The work generally recognized as his masterpiece, *Anaconda* (1921), portrays on several levels—realistic, philosophical, and symbolic—the battles of the snakes in the tropical jungle, the non-poisonous anaconda and the poisonous viper.

Quiroga suffered in his later years from illness and chronic depression; his later writings reflect the overwhelming sense of futility that eventually led to his suicide in a charity hospital. His earlier stories, however, are still considered among the finest in the Spanish language.

·regional literature of Latin America 10:1242a

Quisling, Vidkun (Abraham Lauritz Jonsson) (b. July 18, 1887, Fyresdal, Nor.—d. Oct. 24, 1945, Akershus Fortress, Oslo), Norwegian army officer whose collaboration with the Germans in their occupation of Norway during World War II established his name as a synonym for "traitor."

Quisling entered the army in 1911 and served as military attaché in Petrograd (now Leningrad; 1918–19) and in Helsinki (1919–21). He

assisted in relief work in Russia under the famous Arctic explorer and humanitarian Fridtjof Nansen and later for the League of Nations. In the absence of diplomatic relations between Britain and Soviet Russia, he represented British interests at the Norwegian legation in Moscow (1927–29). As minister of defense in an agrarian government (1931–33), he gained notoriety for repressing a strike by hydroelectrical workers. He resigned from the government in 1933 to form the fascist Nasjonal Samling (National Union) Party, which stood for suppression of Communism and unionism, but he never gained a seat in the Storting (parliament).

At a meeting with Adolf Hitler in December 1939, Quisling urged a German occupation of Norway; after the German invasion of April 1940, he proclaimed himself head of the government. Although his regime came under widespread bitter attack and collapsed within a week, he continued to serve in the occupation government and was named "minister president" in February 1942 under Reich commissioner Josef Terboven.

Quisling's attempts to convert the church, schools, and youth to National Socialism aroused fervent Norwegian opposition. He was held responsible for sending nearly 1,000 Jews to die in concentration camps. After the liberation of Norway in May 1945, he was arrested, found guilty of treason and other crimes, and executed.

·collaboration during World War II 16:334b
 ·Fascist movement in Norway 7:187d

Quisquis, also known as KIZKIZ, 16th-century Inca general.

·civil war manoeuvres 1:851b

Quita Sueño Bank, U.S. territory in the Caribbean Sea.

14°20' N, 81°09' W

·U.S. and other territorial claims 18:1003d
 ·passim to 1003g

Quito, official name VILLA DE SAN FRANCISCO DE QUITO, capital of Ecuador and of Pichincha province; it lies on the lower slopes of the Pichincha, a volcano that last erupted in 1666, in a narrow Andean valley at an altitude of 9,350 ft (2,850 m), just south of the Equator.



Cathedral of Quito (1562–72) on the Plaza Independencia

Carl Frank—Photo Researchers

It was anciently the seat of the Kingdom of Quito, the largest unit of an Indian tribal confederation that left no recorded history. Between the 11th century and 1487, when it was united to the Inca Empire, it was ruled by the Shyris, sovereigns of the Cara Indians, who are said to have come "by way of the sea." Sebastián de Belalcázar, a lieutenant of the conquistador Francisco Pizarro, occupied the city on Dec. 6, 1534, and declared a municipal government (*cabildo*). Quito remained the focal point of national affairs—political, social, and economic—until the early 20th century, when economic dominance shifted to Guayaquil. A distinct rivalry between the two cities still exists, with Quito remaining the nation's political and cultural centre.

The oldest of all South American capitals, Quito preserves much of its colonial atmosphere, with the towers of many churches

outlined against the circle of volcanoes surrounding the Quito Basin, and with peaceful squares, fountains, balconied houses, steep narrow streets, iron grilled doorways, and secluded gardens.

In 1535 the Franciscans established in Quito an art school, the first of its kind in South America. This marked the foundation of a religious art movement that flourished throughout the Spanish colonial period, leaving a wealth of wooden polychrome sculpture and paintings unequalled in the New World. Many of Quito's churches, cloisters, and old mansions are veritable museums. Among the most admired of Quiteño churches and convents are La Compañía (Jesuit), with Baroque columns, ceilings, and massive altars covered with gold leaf; San Francisco, with its magnificent cloister; Carmen Alto, home of the native Sta. Mariana de Jesús; San Agustín, famous for carved ceilings; Santo Domingo, noted for a handsome façade; the Sagrario, where Ecuadorian independence was declared in 1809; and the 17th-century cathedral, burial place of the hero of independence, Antonio José de Sucre.

Long an isolated highland centre, Quito was linked to the coast by the Guayaquil–Quito railway (1908). The city has an international airport. The Central University (government-sponsored) dates from 1787 and the Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador from 1946 (raised to pontifical status in 1963).

One of Ecuador's two major industrial centres (the other being Guayaquil), it produces textiles, light consumer goods, and objects d'art of leather, wood, gold, and silver.

The weekly outdoor Indian markets, or *fairs*, are among the characteristic sights of Quito. Equally typical are many diminutive shops where native crafts are produced and sold. Pop. (1972 est.) 575,116.
 0°13' S, 78°30' W

Quivira, mythical city sought by Coronado, supposedly located in the area near Great Bend, Kansas.

·Nebraska social commemoration 12:925c

quiz show, also called GAME SHOW or QUIZZIE, broadcast show designed to test the memory, knowledge, agility, or luck of persons selected from studio or broadcast audience or to contrive a competition among these people for merchandise or cash awards. The quiz show first gained popularity on American radio in the 1930s as an audience-participation program. One of its first successes featured a formidable Doctor I.Q. who hurled questions at individuals in a studio audience and rewarded them for correct answers with silver dollars. A later development was the quiz show style of *Information, Please*, which involved a panel answering questions on diverse subjects mailed in by listeners. This show was such a success that it had several imitators, the most popular of which was *The Quiz Kids*, which used precocious children on the studio panel.

American television adopted the quiz show in the early 1950s and further increased its popularity. In place of the merchandise awards that outstanding radio contestants received, television used large cash awards. An indication of the quantum increase was the escalation of one radio program's highest prize, the \$64 *Question*, to a \$64,000 *Question* on television. The era of television's big-money quiz shows began in 1955.

Attempting to manipulate the outcome of the show so that dull and uninteresting contestants lost and the amiable underdog (or the contestant favoured most by the audience) won, quiz show producers began secretly briefing the contestants chosen to win and thereby increased the shows' popularity. In 1958 a defeated contestant accused the producers of *Twenty-One* of unfair practices. The accusation led to investigations by a New York grand jury and by a congressional subcommittee on legislative oversight, which proved the charges to be true. The scandal led



Quisling

By courtesy of the Norwegian News Agency, Oslo

Remarks of President Reagan and President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea of Ecuador Following Their Meetings April 8, 1983

President Reagan. Well, our very cordial and productive talks today covered a broad range of issues. As two countries strongly committed to democratic government, we are heartened by the obviously favorable trend toward democracy in Latin America. And I would be remiss if I did not express here my personal admiration for President Hurtado's courageous leadership in this area and his firm resolve to hold free national elections next year.

The President and I also spoke today about the serious economic difficulties facing many countries in this hemisphere and the importance of working closely together to overcome these problems. Such cooperation is vital to our mutual interest in peaceful and democratic change. We're confident that the economic measures President Hurtado is taking in Ecuador will succeed.

Our two governments have worked closely to resolve differences that may arise between us. We were pleased to reach an accord last month on restrictions for certain Ecuadorean fish exports to the United States and welcomed Ecuador's willingness to discuss practical solutions to the fisheries issues.

Our discussions today were carried on in a spirit of openness and mutual respect as befits two countries with many shared values, including our commitment to democracy, freedom, and human rights. I have very much appreciated the opportunity to have President Hurtado as my guest, to benefit from his perceptive views, and to reaffirm the warm and abiding friendship that the peoples of our two countries have long enjoyed.

President Hurtado. Thank you very much, Mr. President.

It has been a great pleasure and a satisfaction to speak to Mr. Reagan, to President Reagan, regarding the problems of Latin America and the possible social and economic consequences.

In Latin America, and specifically in my country, in Ecuador, we have assumed the responsibility for reestablishing the balance that is necessary to maintain economic and political equilibrium.

However, the efforts that my government and our people can carry out will not be sufficient if we do not find the understanding and the aid of the industrialized countries of the North, as well as the collaboration of multinational finance institutions and international, private banking groups. Without this cooperation, all of the national efforts undertaken by ourselves and our people will not give the necessary results that we are all attempting to find.

In the conversations that we have held during these past few days with the representatives of all these organizations, and especially in the conversations maintained with President Reagan today, we have found a very high degree of understanding with reference to the problems that afflict Latin America and that these will lead us to finding solutions.

The conversations that we have maintained during these days have had always as a common horizon the will of the two countries in maintaining the ideals that are shared by both countries—ideals of liberty and of deep respect for human rights.

A social progress democracy is what Latin America requires, and perhaps out of this crisis we can find the necessary means to look for these solutions.

Thank you.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 1:28 p.m. to reporters assembled at the South Portico of the White House. President Hurtado spoke in Spanish, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Earlier, the two Presidents met in the Oval Office and then held a working luncheon, together with Ecuadorean and U.S. officials, in the Residence.

Jan. 14 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1986

sending H.R. 1404 to the House of Representatives with my objections, consistent with the Court of Appeals decision in *Barnes v. Kline*, 759 F.2d 21, (D.C. Cir. 1985), *cert. pending sub. nom. Burke v. Barnes*, No. 85-781.

I have no objection to statutory recognition of the refuge at Cape Charles. This is a significant resting and wintering area for migratory birds along the Atlantic Flyway and an important habitat for the bald eagle and peregrine falcon, two endangered species. I am pleased to note that, in recognition of the area's importance, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has already administratively acquired land at this site and established the Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge. The Service will continue to operate and maintain the existing refuge and intends to expand it as fiscal conditions permit.

Unfortunately, H.R. 1404 does not simply provide protection for this valuable habitat. It would also require the Secretary of the Interior to develop a training center at the refuge for use by the Service, other Federal

and State agencies, educational institutions, and private organizations and individuals.

In this time of fiscal constraint, the Federal government must limit its expenditures to matters of significant national concern. The provisions of H.R. 1404 requiring establishment of a training facility do not meet this test. The Service has fully adequate training facilities already in place, including a facility at Leetown, West Virginia, as well as the use of various private sector facilities. In addition, the Service is actively supporting the effort to clean up the Chesapeake Bay by designating an existing Service field station in Annapolis, Maryland, as its primary center for work on this important program. I believe that it would be more appropriate for State or private entities to fund and develop a training center if they consider it essential.

For these reasons, I must return H.R. 1404 without my approval.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
January 14, 1986.

Toasts at the State Dinner for President León Febres-Cordero Ribadeneyra of Ecuador January 14, 1986

President Reagan. President Febres-Cordero, Mrs. Cordero, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, it's an honor tonight to welcome to the White House a national leader who is clearly devoted to the political and economic freedom of his people.

President Febres-Cordero, when you were elected, you were well known to the Ecuadorian people as a man who would not waver in pursuit of the welfare of his country, even in the face of enormous pressure. You promised leadership and reform, and you have not let your people down. When we met, I could see in you the strength of character and love of liberty which the Ecuadorian voters saw. It's been a genuine pleasure for me to get to know you better after our first meeting a year and a half ago.

Here in this historic setting, which was once the home of Thomas Jefferson, it's fitting to recall, President Febres-Cordero, the words of your last State of the Nation message to the Ecuadorian people. In it you said, "Democracy is the highest and most noble political system that mankind has created throughout its history." Well, Jefferson would be proud of an expression such as that. Today we see a resurgence of democracy throughout the hemisphere, a resurgence which started, as did the cause of national independence, during the last century in Ecuador.

Democracy, as you have so eloquently stated on many occasions, Mr. President, is the way not only to freedom but also to peace and to economic progress. In Central

America, we both know this is especially true. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your strong support of democracy in that troubled region. Those who would repress their own people and export subversion to their neighbors should not underestimate the depth of our commitment and steadfastness. They should note your words. You said, "So long as the people are not given the full right to self-determination, there will not be peace in Central America." Well, those of us who enjoy freedom cannot take it for granted. We cannot turn our backs on those struggling for freedom against oppressive regimes. We must provide assistance.

And, Mr. President, in that same State of the Nation Address, you reminded your people that Quito was once termed the "light of the Americas." And you challenged, "All Ecuadorians must see to it that that light remain lit here and throughout the continent." Well, in this task, holding high the light of liberty and freedom, the people of our two countries can and should and will stand together. So, let us drink a toast to that and to you, President and Mrs. Febres-Cordero.

President Febres-Cordero. Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, distinguished guests, as President Reagan mentioned in his very kind words of offering, the talks that he and I have had have been what talks between old friends are like. The President's affability and unpretentiousness, as well as the coincidences on many of our points of view over the destinies of our countries and of the whole hemisphere, have allowed us to leave formalities aside and enable us to have clear and frank exchange of views.

When in my youth I studied in this great country, I could not have imagined then that a moment like this could ever take place. At that time, I frequently watched Western movies—[laughter]—some of them featuring an extremely likable star—[laughter]—called Ronald Reagan. [Laughter] I must confess that I'm still an addict to

Westerns. [Laughter] But now I view President Reagan as the actor of a more transcendental and historical role. Of course, Mr. President, this doesn't mean at all that there is a significant distance between our respective ages. We belong to the same generation, a generation that, fortunately, always believed in the everlasting values of dignity; a generation that was and is willing to face up to obstacles and to overcome the rigors imposed by nature and by men.

You and I, Mr. President, have in us something like a cowboy spirit, and with that spirit we are trying to improve the lot of our countrymen. Our peoples and all mankind, Mr. President, are going through a period of strains and unprecedented problems. You, as I in my own country, are responsible for taking the reins of the state with the conviction that in so doing we are effectively serving our peoples. But we cannot complain; we have asked for it. [Laughter] We have no one to whom to complain for the burdens that our duties impose upon us. You are performing your task with courage, with vigor, and keen sight that will be recorded, definitely, by history. I hope, too, that my efforts will likewise be fruitful and that Ecuadorians may soon be able to lead a better life and that my country, Ecuador, may reaffirm some of those transcendental values that have been lately threatened.

Let me, in thanking you for your toast, express my best wishes for your permanent well-being and that of your distinguished wife and ratify, at the same time, my confidence in your nation's leadership within the important affairs of the world. Thank you. Ladies and gentlemen, allow me now to raise the glass for the health and well-being of the President, Mrs. Reagan, and all her distinguished family.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 9:47 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

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renewed resolve; our thanks and joyful praise; and most especially our love—all turned toward God. The Talmud aptly calls prayer the “service of the heart,” and Christ enjoins us to “pray without ceasing.”

Accordingly, like the Presidents who have come before me, I invite my fellow citizens to join me in earnest prayer that the God Who has led and protected us through so many trials and favored us with such abundant blessings may continue to watch over our land. Let us never forget the wise counsel of Theodore Roosevelt that “all our extraordinary material development . . . will go for nothing unless with that growth goes hand in hand the moral, the spiritual growth that will enable us to use aright the other as an instrument.”

In prayer, let us ask that God’s light may illuminate the minds and hearts of our people and our leaders, so that we may meet the challenges that lie before us with courage and wisdom and justice. In prayer let us recall with confidence the promise of old that if we humble ourselves before God and pray and seek His face, He will surely hear and forgive and heal and bless our land.

By joint resolution of the Congress approved April 17, 1952, the recognition of a

particular day set aside each year as a National Day of Prayer has become a cherished national tradition. Since that time, every President has proclaimed an annual National Day of Prayer, resuming the tradition begun by the Continental Congress.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, May 1, 1986, as National Day of Prayer. I call upon all Americans to join me in prayer that day. I ask them to gather in their homes and places of worship with their ministers and teachers of religion and heads of families, to give thanks for every good thing God has done for us and to seek His guidance and strength in the conduct of our lives.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:31 p.m., January 14, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 14.

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for President León Febres-Cordero Ribadeneyra of Ecuador January 14, 1986

President Reagan. President and Mrs. Febres-Cordero, other distinguished guests, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you as friends of the United States and as friends of human freedom.

Ecuador’s return to elected government in 1979 was one of the first waves of a rising tide of liberty witnessed throughout the hemisphere. President Febres-Cordero, we have watched with admiration as you and your government have strived to come to grips with the serious threats to Ecuador’s economic, political, and social well-being. You are an articulate champion of free enterprise and those democratic ideals

that are close to the hearts of the American people. All those who love liberty are impressed with your courage and responsibility in attacking not just the symptoms but the underlying causes of misery, poverty, and unemployment. Mr. President, by protecting your country’s good name and creditworthiness, by avoiding simplistic solutions and quick fixes, by unleashing the economy, building forces of the marketplace, you are leading your country to a better tomorrow.

Your uncompromising faith in political freedom is consistent with your support of economic freedom. We applaud your efforts to bolster the democratic institutions of

your country. We also applaud your moves to encourage private sector growth and invigorate your economy. The United States stands by your side, and we will continue to do all we can to help. When I say the United States stands with you, that is especially true when it comes to your determination to defeat the twin menace of international terrorism and narcotics trafficking. You've put yourself on the line against these vile and insidious forces. Your courage and integrity and that of your people have not gone unnoticed here. Drug traffickers and terrorists are the enemies of all decent people, and the United States is proud to be your ally in this brave struggle.

In a speech to your countrymen, Mr. President, you advised your citizens to "stand up when it is a matter of defending honor and freedom." Well, that is exactly what Ecuador under your leadership has been doing. Few countries in the hemisphere have made the tough public stand against dictatorship, left and right, as has Ecuador. As you have pointed out on several occasions, democracy and the protection of human rights is the surest way to peace as well as freedom. It is no mere coincidence that those few nations controlled by oppressive Communist regimes can be tied to so much of the turmoil and bloodshed that is plaguing this hemisphere. It should surprise no one that the rifles used to take over a court building and murder judges in a democratic nation can be traced to a country controlled by those who don't believe in freedom, human rights, or democracy. Democracies can no longer afford to ignore this unfortunate fact of life.

Your voice, Mr. President, is doing much to alert the freedom-loving people of this hemisphere to this continuing danger. The path of democracy, peace, and free enterprise is often difficult; but with courage, moderation, and wholehearted commitment, you're leading your people down that path. In doing so, you are not only building a stronger Ecuador, but you're contributing to a more peaceful and secure hemisphere. The dream of freedom and opportunity is the property of no one country. It is the birthright of every American, and that means every person from the North Slope of Alaska to the tip of Tierra del Fuego. We

are all Americans.

And today we are proud to welcome you, President Febres-Cordero, as the leader of free people, as a man with a deep and abiding conviction, and as a statesman we respect and admire. President Febres-Cordero, welcome.

President Febres-Cordero. President Reagan, Mrs. Reagan, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, for my wife and me, it is a great satisfaction to be received on this state visit by you, Mr. President, and by your wife. It is always a pleasure for a President of Ecuador to visit the United States. The long tradition of friendship between our peoples and the identification with the same democratic principles makes the return of an Ecuadorian chief of state to this great country not only enjoyable but also stimulating.

The fact that the United States of America and the rest of our continent share the same historic goals is not a recent phenomenon. It began with simultaneous battles to obtain political independence, and it continues today with the present defense of democracy, of liberty, and of individual rights—a defense which has meant a long series of shared efforts. During moments of particular anguish in international relations, from that era of a struggle to claim the value and use of the American wealth from commercial monopolies until the tremendous confrontation of the Second World War, our peoples have been united, and our governments have enjoyed very strong cooperation. This historical path becomes especially important when a government in the United States headed by you, Mr. President, coincides with an Ecuadorian government headed by me, both working toward common goals: to vigorously restore to our peoples the pride of belonging to their respective countries; to revitalize economies that have suffered setbacks; to return to the individual and groups the right to carry out initiatives without the need for bureaucratic interference, with the understanding that the state exists to serve the individual, not to be served by the individual.

The cooperation between our peoples and governments, and international cooperation in general, are indispensable to con-

front the problems the world is experiencing. The goal of that remarkable man of our times, His Holiness John Paul II, of making 1986 the year of peace requires us to adopt important attitudes. Peace must come from the fact that between human beings there exists the willingness to cooperate and that hope grows within every human being. Peace must be based on the concept of justice, law, and harmony.

Peace, unfortunately, nowadays has great enemies: the savagery of terrorism, which in its evil neither respects nor distinguishes among people, places, or circumstances; its ally, drug trafficking, which corrupts and destroys physical and moral integrity. Governments, which consider that man is at the center of creation and that man is the main act of history, should cooperate to combat these crimes against humanity. Peace has also another enemy: the agents of war, the ideological motivators of aggression, which contribute to the unjustifiable arms buildup. It will only be possible to have true and enduring peace in our world when, through the willingness of all men, a disarmament process may start in the world.

My country, Mr. President, is a country with a pacific tradition. Neither violence nor the abuses of power that affect certain parts of the world have ever taken root in our land. We practice a democratic system which we seek to expand and to perfect, since we believe that it allows for the best social organization. It is only by prevalence of democratic regimes that stem from the sovereign will of our people that our continent and the whole world will be able to enjoy a true and enduring peace. We are careful of service of the standards of human rights generated by national and international laws. There is no conflict, we believe, between respecting those rights and exercising a serene but determined authority. To use power to guarantee to the 9 million Ecuadorians who have the right to work, to be educated, to live fully is an imperative which coincides perfectly with the fight against lawlessness; above all, that lawlessness, which in its cruelest form, terrorism, undermines society with the greatest savagery and cruelty. In no way does it deny criminals the protection provided to them by the law, but neither does it allow them

to go unpunished for their crimes.

Mr. President, Ecuador has met its international obligations in an effort which has been widely recognized by the international press and the world financial community. We have successfully rescheduled our foreign debt. We have regained our prestige as a serious country, which we have gained after many years of fruitful and responsible economic relationships with all countries of the world. We have been able to recover our economy, as all indicators clearly show. We have achieved this through a reasonable application of sound economic policies: letting the market play its fair role and allowing for free initiative to flourish. We have promoted harmony between labor and capital within the observance of law and order. We have not at any time neglected—and it keeps being our main concern—these social policies. Those are the final objectives of our action. It is undoubtedly the well-being of our people what we are looking for with all our energies. Social welfare, within the framework of justice it is the most appropriate soil for peace to flourish. Without peace and the well-being of all our peoples, the stability of this whole hemisphere is in danger.

In order to achieve social well-being, we require the solidarity and cooperation from those who are capable of working together with us, from those who have the capacity to assist us. We have to demonstrate to the world that there is no need of despotism, that there is no need of collectivism, to mitigate our people's sufferings. Yes, Mr. President, we wish to prove that with liberty and free initiatives, it is indeed possible to reach standards of living which are adequate to the human being.

I am sure, Mr. President, that this visit, which originated from your generous hospitality and that of the people of your country, will bring our two nations closer in strengthening their common ideals, and at the same time it gives my wife and me the opportunity to reaffirm our sincere friendship for you and your esteemed wife. Thank you.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 10:11 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House,

where President Reagan delivered a formal

Executive Order January 14

By the authority vested in me as President by the United States Constitution, I hereby order that the Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, be reorganized under the Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, (Public Law 96-463, 109 Stat. 1700, 50 U.S.C. 12061) to the time within the Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, as recommended in the Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, Section 2(b).

Message to the Congress January 14

I am pleased to all those who have served the service of a Federal Government. Dr. King, of his religious founders. In a world where human rights are equal before the law, I have sought the set forth in the Constitution.

Message to the Congress Approval of the Virginia January 14

To the House of Representatives. Since the time of the American Revolution, the clause 2 of

FROM NAT'L GEOGRAPHIC 2/68

- Ecuador - only place on earth where latitude and temperature both reach zero (where the equator crosses a glacier on a 18,996-foot volcano) - where the 0° parallel attains its highest point - 16000 ft
- the country is named for the equator
- Quito - Ecuador's capital and one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the Western Hemisphere
 - has 4 seasons - spring in the morning, summer in the afternoon, autumn in the evening, winter enough
- Ecuador has very few immigrants, but Indians owe a special debt to Hungarian-born Olga Fisch, a folklorist who has opened up world markets to native handicrafts
 - at Olga's villa, Indian artisans fashion ponchos & skirts, and rugs so handsome they are more often hung than walked upon
- "Quito is no archeological ruin," Olga emphasized. "It's a colonial treasurehouse that some writers have called 'the Florence of the Andes.' When Quito had a population of only 3000, it could claim a cathedral, seven parish churches, eight monasteries, and three convents, one with 200 nuns. No wonder the city grew slowly, with so many celibates."
- an Ecuadorian-U.S. staff monitors orbiting spacecraft from a NASA satellite tracking station and its enormous disc antenna (35 miles south of Quito)
- Chimborazo - Simon Bolivar called "the watchtower of the universe" - in his day it was thought to be the highest mountain in the world
- "Treasure seekers have overrun Ecuador's highlands and eastern jungle for centuries," said young Lautaro (Tayo) Aspiazu, a Guayaquil banana export executive. "Yet real wealth has always been right here - our rich soil."

**DEPARTURE PRESIDENT BORJA / SOUTH LAWN
MONDAY, JULY 23, 1990 / 1:15 P.M.**

**IT HAS BEEN A GREAT PLEASURE TO TALK ONCE AGAIN
WITH MY COLLEAGUE PRESIDENT RODRIGO BORJA [BOR-HA].
WHEN WE MET IN COSTA RICA LATE LAST YEAR, WE ENJOYED A
NUMBER OF CONVERSATIONS, AND ALSO FOUND TIME TO WORK IN
SOME TENNIS. TODAY, WE HAD STIMULATING SUBSTANTIVE
TALKS AND YERSTERDAY A LITTLE TENNIS. I CAN SAY
UNEQUIVOCABLY THAT WE THOROUGHLY ENJOYED REMATCHES ON
BOTH FRONTS. **

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**FOR MANY YEARS, THE WHOLE WORLD HAS BEEN WATCHING
THE PROGRESS OF THIS COURAGEOUS PACIFIC NATION. A
LITTLE OVER A DECADE AGO, ECUADOR BECAME ONE OF THE
FIRST TO SET SAIL ON THE RISING TIDE OF DEMOCRACY IN
LATIN AMERICA. LIKE SO MANY OF ITS NEIGHBORS, IT HAS
RAISED OUR HOPES FOR A FULLY DEMOCRATIC HEMISPHERE.
AND TODAY, THE PEOPLE OF ECUADOR CAN BE PROUD OF THEIR
FREE PRESS AND THEIR EXEMPLARY HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD --
HALLMARKS OF BOTH TRUE DEMOCRACY, AND TRUE LEADERSHIP.**

WHEN HE FIRST CAME TO OFFICE, PRESIDENT BORJA FACED DIFFICULT ECONOMIC CHALLENGES. INFLATION RACING TOWARDS 100 PERCENT. DEBT A STAGGERING 110 PERCENT OF G.N.P. ALL PAYMENTS SUSPENDED. BUT, UNDAUNTED BY THE GREAT POLITICAL PRESSURES HE FACED, PRESIDENT BORJA BEGAN TAKING THE KIND OF COURAGEOUS STEPS THAT CHARACTERIZE THE NEW GENERATION OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN THIS HEMISPHERE. HE MADE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC REFORMS, SUCH AS IMPROVING THE TAX AND TARIFF SYSTEMS.



THERE ALSO HAS BEEN MOVEMENT TOWARD REFORMING MARKET MECHANISMS AND GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS, INCLUDING STEPS TOWARD THE ELIMINATION OF PRICE CONTROLS THAT HAVE CREATED SERIOUS DISTORTIONS IN THE PAST.

AS A FOLLOWUP TO THE CARTAGENA SUMMIT, AND BECAUSE OF MY SPECIAL CONCERN FOR THE NEEDS OF THE ANDEAN COUNTRIES, I AM TODAY ANNOUNCING A PACKAGE OF NEW MEASURES FOR THE ANDEAN REGION.

THESE MEASURES WILL BUILD ON MY "ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS" INITIATIVE AND WILL BE STEPS ENROUTE TO ACHIEVING OUR ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES OF TRADE AND INVESTMENT LIBERALIZATION AND ECONOMIC REFORM IN THE REGION.

-- FIRST, I WILL ASK THE CONGRESS FOR LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO A ONE-WAY TARIFF PREFERENCE ARRANGEMENT FOR DUTY-FREE ENTRY FOR SELECTED IMPORTS FROM ECUADOR, BOLIVIA, PERU, AND COLOMBIA, TO GIVE THESE COUNTRIES A SPECIAL BOOST IN FIGHTING DRUGS AND PROMOTING THEIR TRANSITION INTO A COMPREHENSIVE FREE TRADE ZONE FOR THE AMERICAS.

-- SECOND, I AM PROPOSING THAT WE EXPAND U.S. COOPERATION IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WITH THE COUNTRIES OF THE ENTIRE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGION, AND PARTICULARLY WITH ANDEAN COUNTRIES, TO ENHANCE THE IMMENSE POTENTIAL FOR AGRICULTURAL TRADE.

-- THIRD, IN FULFILLMENT OF MY COMMITMENT LAST YEAR TO CONSIDER ADDITIONAL GSP ACCESS FOR ANDEAN PRODUCTS, THIS MORNING I SIGNED A PROCLAMATION GRANTING GSP TREATMENT TO 67 NEW PRODUCTS.

-- FOURTH, CONCURRENT WITH THIS TRANSITIONAL PREFERENTIAL TARIFF REGIME WE PROPOSE TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE ANDEAN COUNTRIES COMPREHENSIVE LONG TERM UNDERTAKINGS ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT LIBERALIZATION. BILATERAL FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS ARE APPROPRIATE VEHICLES FOR ACHIEVING THESE GOALS.

TODAY, OUR GOVERNMENTS WILL BE SIGNING SUCH AN AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING A JOINT COUNCIL TO HELP OUR EFFORTS TO EXPAND TRADE AND INVESTMENT BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES.

ECUADOR HAS ALSO LED THE WAY IN ENVIRONMENTAL REFORMS, BECOMING ONE THE FIRST COUNTRIES TO ENGAGE IN A "DEBT-FOR-NATURE" SWAP PROGRAM.

WHEN WE VISITED ECUADOR IN 1984, I SAW A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY -- AN EXTRAORDINARY MIX OF ANIMAL AND PLANT LIFE, THE TOWERING ANDES, THE SWEEPING VISTA OF THE PACIFIC COAST AND THE GALAPAGOS BEYOND. AND WE ARE COMMITTED TO ASSIST ECUADORIAN EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THEIR UNIQUE ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE.

ECUADOR HAS COLLABORATED CLOSELY WITH THE U.S. IN OUR GLOBAL EFFORT TO DEAL WITH THE SCOURGE OF COCAINE. ECUADOR IS A LEADER IN ROLLING BACK COCA CULTIVATION.

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IN FACT, SEVERAL YEARS AGO ECUADOR ERADICATED ALL COCA PLANTINGS. AND THE ANTI-DRUG LEGISLATION YOU HAVE SPONSORED NOT ONLY HAS KEPT THE DESTRUCTIVE COCAINE-CULTURE FROM TAKING ROOT IN ECUADOR, IT ALSO AIDS US IN STANCHING THE DRUG FLOW HERE.

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PRESIDENT BORJA, I LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUED CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH YOU ACROSS THE FULL RANGE OF OUR COMMON CONCERNS, FROM STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY THROUGHOUT OUR HEMISPHERE, TO WORKING FOR EXPANDED TRADE AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES, TO THE FIGHT AGAINST COCAINE TRAFFICKING. OUR TALKS HAVE SERVED TO RE-CONFIRM THE GREAT VALUE OF OUR PARTNERSHIP. THANK YOU, AND GODSPEED YOU IN YOUR JOURNEY AHEAD.

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