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CHILE SPEECH

SETTING

- o The 1 st US President to visit Chile was Eisenhower, February 29-March 2, 1960.
- o History of friendship between two countries dates to Chile's struggle for independence. As Eisenhower noted, probably not coincidental that first Chilean Congress inaugurated on the fourth of July, 1811.
 - The next year, the first draft of Chile's provisional Constitution was written in the home of Joel Poinsett, the US Consular representative.
 - A US citizen served as chief of staff to Lord Cochrane in the battle which helped bring final victory to the Chilean patriots.
- o As Eisenhower said to a joint session of Congress on March 1, 1960, friendship between the two countries is based on shared philosophy of faith in God, respect for spiritual dignity of man, and the conviction that government must be the servant of the people.
- o Contacts between Bush and President Patricio Aylwin: Bush and Aylwin met for the first time at a bilateral meeting held at the White House on October 2. Aylwin was in the U.S. for the first time since his inauguration in March 1990 to attend the opening of the UNGA and the UNICEF Summit on Children.
- o Valparaiso: Bush will address the Congress in its new building located in the port city of Valparaiso. (Pinochet decided to have it built there as part of the effort to decentralize.)
 - It is Chile's second largest city, founded in 1536 by a member of the first expedition to Chile led by Diego de Almagro, one of Pizarro's band that conquered Peru several years earlier. It celebrated its 450th anniversary in 1986. It is a picturesque (but poor) city of sailors, dock workers and people employed in commerce and is situated on forty hills overlooking the harbor.

KEY THEMES

The Hemisphere

- o I am happy to travel to South America at the beginning of what should be one of the most important decades in the history of the continent. We are living in a time of ferment and are witnesses to profound changes not only in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, but in Latin America as well.
- o The emergence of new democracies in the region means more opportunities for the future. This is especially true if we work together as partners toward the goal of greater integration throughout the hemisphere in the ways I outlined in my speech last June on the "Enterprise for the Americas Initiative". Together we can expand trade and investment, both vital to the economic growth of all countries in the hemisphere. Growth is vital to the democratic undertaking. For these democracies to flourish, they must provide jobs and a chance for a better life for their people.
- o The process of change can be traumatic and sometimes requires sacrifice and tenacity. As the economies of the region move from a statist, protectionist model to a free-trade model that encourages private enterprise, sacrifices will be required. Chile has already been through some of the most difficult moments of that process and has demonstrated to the world the benefits of hard work and willingness to change.
- o President Aylwin said in his September speeches to the United Nations General Assembly and to the Council of the Americas in New York, Chile is a country "experiencing a political and economic process with few existing precedents. Emerging after more than 16 years of authoritarian rule, Chile is engaged in demonstrating that in the developing world, an expanding, stable and equitable economy is compatible with an open and democratic political system." These are his words and this is the great challenge that faces Latin America in the decade ahead.
- o As Chile continues the process of strengthening its economy while revitalizing its democratic traditions, Chile needs leaders of vision and courage. Chile has found one in the person of Patricio Aylwin.

Return to democracy

- o Greatly honored to address your Congress in the year Chile is celebrating the 180th anniversary of its independence and in the same year the Chilean people are celebrating a return to their democratic tradition which is among the longest in the Western Hemisphere.

- o Chile is famous for the hospitality of its people, the beauty and variety of its land, its Nobel Prize-winning poets, and for the legacy of freedom handed down by Bernardo O'Higgins and the others who fought for Chilean independence 180 years ago.
- o Chile's proud democratic tradition has endured. You have set an example for the hemisphere -- indeed the world -- reclaiming your democratic heritage in an atmosphere of peace and harmony.
- o The people of Chile deserve high praise for their peaceful transition to democracy, starting with the October 5, 1988 plebiscite when they voted for free, multi-party presidential and congressional elections.
- o Chile's democratic government under the leadership of President Aylwin has already achieved a number of significant accomplishments:
 - the return to a relationship of open dialogue between citizens and their government.
 - the revival of the legislative process: the new Congress has voted legislation in the area of labor reform and the tax reforms designed to help fund social programs for the poor.
 - we have witnessed your example -- and we are filled with respect and pride.
- o As President Aylwin said in his State of the Nation Address on May 21, "Our first task is bringing about national reconciliation on a foundation of truth and justice." I commend the people of Chile for the efforts they have made to arrive at a peaceful national reconciliation after the painful experiences of earlier years.
- o This is a government that has shown itself dedicated to freedom of expression, tolerance for differences of opinion and to the protection of human rights.
- o IF DECISION MADE BEFORE TRIP: ((We have recognized the great progress that Chile has made in the area of human rights and the steps this government has taken to bring to justice those responsible for the deaths of Orlando Letelier and Ronni Moffitt, by lifting the Kennedy-Harkin sanctions. With the end of this embargo we are taking another important step toward building a new era in relations between our two countries.))

Economic Growth and Development: Chile as a model for the region.

- o Chile's return to democracy means a government committed to expanded opportunities for all citizens of Chile. Chile now faces the challenge of providing education, health care and adequate housing for all its citizens while sustaining economic stability and growth.
- o In the area of economic policy, Chile has in recent years become in important respects a model for the region.
 - Chile has shown that a better life for oneself and one's children derives not from central planning and state enterprises, but the dynamism and energy of ordinary people.
- o President Aylwin said a few months back: "what differentiates us from the other countries, was the somewhat audacious decision to open our economy to foreign trade, free our imports, reduce the state apparatus, and privatize a large portion of the economic sector."
 - What has worked for Chile will work for others, if their resolve remains strong.
- o We applaud Aylwin's decision to keep the successful free-market model in place.
- o 1989 marked the seventh year in a row that Chile enjoyed real GDP growth.
- o The process of adjustment to high levels of growth may result in slower growth this year (only 1% increase in GDP is expected for 1990), but Chile has the basic economic strength to sustain solid levels of growth in coming years.
- o The U.S. is working with Chile in the Uruguay Round against those who subsidize agricultural exports. Our joint efforts stand to benefit both countries.
- o Chile is now ready to seize the future and move beyond its considerable achievements.
 - This means making further adjustments to integrate into the international economy, adjustments that will allow Chile to compete on an equal footing with Southeast Asia and mediterranean Europe, and to take advantage of the European Market after 1992.
- o Chile has succeeded in expanding markets throughout the world for its exports. Japan receives Chilean seafood, Peru buys Chilean forestry products, the European Community buys Chilean fruit, the U.S. imports Chilean fruit and wine and many other things. And Chilean copper is sold around the world. The U.S. alone takes about 16 percent of Chile's exports. This means farmers in San Fernando, agricultural workers in Valdivia and miners in Lota are better off.

- o Chile deserves high praise for its great strides in debt reduction in recent years. It has proved to be the most successful country in the region in this regard.
 - Chile leads the developing countries in creative voluntary debt reduction, retiring almost \$9 billion of her foreign debt from 1985 through 1989. The creative use of debt/equity swap arrangements have made this impressive achievement possible.
- o Liberal investment laws have also encouraged large amounts of domestic and foreign capital to be invested in Chile. Since 1985, about \$2.5 billion dollars have flowed into the country. Some of that amount represents returned capital flight which is essential for expanded domestic investment.
- o Chile's investment boom has been concentrated in the export sector with remarkable results: annual average export growth has been on the order of 15 to 20 percent for the past five years.
 - Present plans call for an even more impressive level of investment in 1990 through 1995: an estimated \$13.2 billion, the bulk of which will be concentrated in mining, industry, energy, and telecommunications--sectors that are key to Chile's future development.
- o The Aylwin government has elected to continue sound economic policies which encourage entrepreneurship, investment, low tariffs and export diversification. The results to date have been recognized throughout the world and we have every expectation that Chile's outstanding accomplishments will continue for the foreseeable future. Chile has earned and deserves its reputation as a model for other countries in the region and in the developing world.
- o In the area of protection of intellectual property rights--a key element in U.S. trade policy, I am happy to announce that with the passage of new legislation by the Congress, we can now restore our trade relations to their normal pattern. Chile has been reinstated in the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). This will allow trade between the two countries to grow further in the future.

Enterprise for the Americas and what it means for Chile

- o In Washington last June 27 I spoke to a gathering of ambassadors from Latin America and the Caribbean to propose to them a new partnership to encourage growth in the Americas. I called it the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. It is based on three core elements: trade, investment, and debt. In addition it is intended to address one of the foremost international issues of our day: protection and improvement of the environment. This latter issue, especially clean air, I know is one of mounting concern to the people of Chile.

-- The EAI is a partnership that allows us to acknowledge the great strides made by countries like Chile in opening up their economy. As Eisenhower said when he visited Chile, it has always been the US tradition to give aid "to the people who want to work, who welcome some help, who are energetically working for themselves to raise their standards of living, not merely for themselves as individuals, but for every single individual in the nation."

- o I was especially pleased by the enthusiastic reception that my proposal got from Chileans representing a broad spectrum of interests. Their collective response has already yielded positive results. On October 1, Chile and the United States signed a bilateral framework agreement creating a consultative commission on trade and investment. The council held its first meeting in Washington just a few weeks ago.
- o This agreement represents a very important step forward in strengthening trade ties between Chile and the United States. It will help strengthen Chile's already solid commitment to free trade policies. It will also serve as a vehicle for both governments to discuss mutual concerns regarding a wide area of trade issues.
- o The U.S.-Chile agreement also furthers the goals of the proposal I outlined last June: My Enterprise for the Americas Initiative seeks to create a broad regime of free and fair trade throughout the hemisphere.

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US-Chile relations

- o Just as Chile has now entered a new era of democratic government, Chile and the United States together have entered a new era of cooperation. The United States and Chile have had diplomatic relations for almost 180 years.
- During this period, we have had our differences over a variety of issues. However, what we have in common has proved to be stronger than those differences. Today we can say that we continue to move in the direction of the shared goals of freedom and democracy.

- o The U.S. is Chile's largest trading partner. About 16 percent of Chile's exports go to the United States while about 22 percent of Chile's imports come from the United States. This is a significant volume of trade which we would like to see expanded in the future. Cooperative endeavors in the areas of trade, investment and debt should enable this to happen.
- o You are all aware of the discussions that have gone on in Washington in recent months regarding the restoration of GSP benefits to Chile.
- o Another area of shared concern involves narcotics trafficking and abuse. This is a long-standing problem that threatens all of us but especially our children.
- o We can work together to make our environments cleaner. Like you, we have problems with air pollution, contaminated drinking water and improperly-disposed of wastes. We can share our ideas and experience in responding to global environmental concerns.
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Final Note

- o Thirty years have passed since a President of the United States cited Chile. This was Dwight D. Eisenhower in February 1960. Like Ike, I am delighted to be a guest in your beautiful country. I was delighted to be able to receive President Aylwin at the White House in October and hope we can meet again in the not-too-distant future.
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EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SANTIAGO

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CHILEAN IDIOMS

A la pinta	Perfect
Al tiro	Immediately; right away
Copucha	Gossip (copuchar: to gossip)
Encachado(a)	Something/someone appealing, attractive, interesting
Escoba (quedó la escoba)	A disastrous situation
Lolo(a)	Teenager; youngster
Mala pata (Mala suerte)	Bad luck
Meter la pata	To goof up; put your foot in your mouth
Ni chicha ni limonada	Neither one thing nor the other; noncommittal; undefined
Salvaje	Great; fabulous; wonderful
Pololo(a)	Boyfriend (girlfriend)
Por las puras	For the heck of it
Tincar (me tinca)	I believe; it seems to me

CHILEAN SAYINGS

"If you're not going to drink the water, let it flow." (Refers to forgetting a lost love, sharing possessions.)

"The house is small, but the heart is big." (Said by the poor when welcoming visitors.)

"The Devil knows more because he is old, not because he is clever."

BERNARDO O'HIGGINS

"Vivir con honor o morir con gloria"

Live with honor or die with glory.

"Chilenos: yo os juro morir o libertarlos"

Chileans: I swear to free you or die trying.

"Haga el sacrificio último que la patria y el honor exigen de usted"


Make that ultimate sacrifice which your honor and the country demand.

Chilean expressions which might be inserted into speeches

Tener mucho trabajo "entre manos" - to have a lot of documentation to study and resolve. "I have..." would be "tengo mucho...."

por si las moscas - just in case. Ex. Bring an umbrella "por si las moscas."

Poner los puntos sobre las ies - to dot all the "I's" and cross all the "t's". To make things very clear, so there's no doubt.

Mas claro echarle agua - used when referring to something which is absolutely clear - at the end of a sentence. "Its clear as day." 

Mas vale tarde que nunca - Better late than never

En boca cerrada no entran moscas - Its better to keep your mouth shut, its less risky. (For the press)

Ladrillo sobre ladrillo se construye una casa - "Brick by brick houses are built." In other words things happen slowly, but surely.

Hay que darle tiempo al tiempo - Everything in its own time.

El asunto tiene muchos bemoles - Its a very complicated and difficult situation.

El tramite va muy bien encaminado - Things are going well, slowly, but surely

El movimiento se prueba andando - Action rather than words.

De todas maneras - of course

Estar donde las papas queman - to go to battle To be where the action is. Ex: He's always "donde las papas queman."

Estamos al otro lado - We're over the hump. The hard part is over. You are over the hump would be "Están al..."

Cualquier cantidad - A lot

Cero falta: Everything went smoothly. Perfect.

Cada dia tiene su propio afan - Each day brings its own surprises, so why worry about what will happen tomorrow.

Comida hecha, amistad deshecha - If a visitor has to leave right after eating. A bit like "Hate to eat and run."

A FRIENDSHIP WHICH PLAYED
AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE HISTORY OF CHILE

Joel Roberts Poinsett:

First U.S. Consul General in Chile. Arrived in Chile in December of 1811. Worked closely with the government of José Miguel Carrera (1812-1813), who was a personal friend. Poinsett identified with the cause of patriots who were fighting for their independence. He helped to organize the patriotic army which would fight against the Spanish Royalists, enlisting ~~in the ranks~~ as a general, and participating in a battle in Chillán.

José Miguel Carrera in the U.S.:

This patriotic military officer was a guest of President James Madison in the White House in January, 1816, when he traveled to the U.S. to request assistance for the war of independence which liberated Chile and finally defeated the Spanish Royalists.

"COLOR" FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHWRITERS

- The U.S. and Chile were far apart, very far apart, in the dawn of emancipation, but in that epoch of difficult communication between peoples, contact was made by reaching out via the routes of clipper ships, which with their complicated sails and rigging were capable of resisting and taming the greatly feared Cape Horn, the grave of many brave men. Sailors learned how to overcome geographic obstacles, and two years after the Independence of the United States was declared, the frigate "Columbia Rediviva," sailing from the 13 original colonies on the Atlantic Coast, made landfall on the Chilean island of Juan Fernández.

- Without a doubt, personal contacts between Chileans and Americans in the 18th Century were slight, but even now, prominent leaders in Chilean society are descended from genealogical lines such as the American Delano, Frost and Hoevel families.

- The Government of Chile, on March 11, 1811, sent the initial note to the President of the United States which initiated diplomatic relations. The note assured that "the commonality of ideas, of feelings and necessities gives Chile the opportunity to offer a friendly and brotherly hand to the generous American people, although it still cannot be done in person in the way we would have liked."

- The first U.S. representative to arrive in Chile was Joel Robert Poinsett, sent by Secretary of State James Monroe. Poinsett, whose mission was ostensibly commercial, surpassed that responsibility by virtue of his fine manners, extraordinary linguistic talent, his profound knowledge of Napoleonic Europe, and his military knowledge, which he gained at the Woolwich Academy. On February 24, 1812, he was received and recognized by Chile as the U.S. Consul, and regular diplomatic exchanges between Chile and the U.S. then began.

- Chileans were geographically too far away to peal the bell in Philadelphia which announced America's freedom to the world. But we see that the closeness which was sought by our countries' fathers has been achieved through the work of many generations of Chileans and Americans who have believed in spiritual freedom, in justice and in peace -- beliefs which have brought us closer together through these past centuries.

- The experiment of the 13 American colonies in 1776 attracted the attention of the world as a new force. Europeans discussed if a democratic government was desirable, possible, or even moral. But in Latin America, there were few doubts. There the example of the United States inspired independent patriots throughout the Spanish Empire, including Chile.

- Chilean grain provided provisions for the Gold Fever in California in 1849. Until the Panama Canal was constructed, Valparaíso was a principle and important port which figured into maritime commerce between the East and West coasts of the United States.

1356W

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES OF GABRIELA MISTRAL
AND PABLO NERUDA

Pablo Neruda

Pablo Neruda (Neftali Ricardo Reyes), Latin America's best known poet, was born in Parral, Chile, December 7, 1904. He began his career as a practicing journalist after majoring in French, writing for various newspapers, and publishing some of his first poems. In 1920 he arrived in Santiago, where by 1921, he had published numerous books of prose and verse. In 1968 he won the Joliot Curie Prize; in 1944 the Municipal Prize in Literature; and in 1945 the National Prize in Literature. In 1927 he left Chile to serve as Consul in Calcutta, Rangoon, Ceylan, Java, Buenos Aires, and Spain. He was Consul in Mexico from 1941-44. He was a communist senator representing the provinces of Tarapacá and Antofagasta, and in 1970, Ambassador to France. In 1971, he won the Nobel Prize in Literature. He was a faculty director at the University of Chile, President of the Writers' Society of Chile, and in 1965, he was given an honorary doctorate by Oxford University. He died in 1973.

Gabriela Mistral

Gabriela Mistral (Lucila Godoy Alcayaga), the most important Chilean poetress of this century, was born in Vicuna, Chile, on April 7, 1889. She won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1945. She attended a teachers college in Santiago and taught for several years. She rose to important posts in the Chilean educational system and helped reorganize the rural schools of Mexico in 1922-1924. She also served as Chilean consul in European and American cities. Gabriela Mistral began writing poetry after a tragic love affair. Her poems are passionate and direct and express a deeply religious nature. She died in Hempstead, New York on January 10, 1957.

Relations between Chile and the United States

On March 11, 1811, The Government of Chile sent a note initiating diplomatic relations with the United States to the President. The note cited "the community of ideas, of feelings and needs" ("La comunidad de ideas, de sentimientos y de necesidades") shared by the two republics although they were by the standards of the day separated by great distances. Today we continue to share those same ideas, sentiments and needs, but we no longer are separated by great distances. In the world of today, we are close neighbors.

Chilean geography and climate

Chile's unique geography has shaped the the history of its people. Before the age of modern communications, Chile was extremely isolated, bound by the Andes to the east, deserts to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The country repeatedly has suffered severe earthquakes. While the north of the country contains one of the driest deserts on Earth - the 600 mile long Atacama desert where no rainfall ever has been recorded - the central region has a Californian climate, with warm, mild summer weather and gentle winters. Southern Chile is much like Oregon and Washington, with cool weather and plenty of rain.

Chile has 34 national parks, 32 national forests and six natural monuments. Together these cover 17 percent of the country, and include some of the most remote wilderness on earth, including more than five million acres of icecap.

The Chilean character

The Chilean character is rooted in its Spanish heritage as well as in history and geography. The family unit is strong and Chileans generally are conservative. Nevertheless there is a strong thread of individualism, and individual traits are respected. People give great importance to good manners, and repeatedly use phrases such as "por favor" (please), "gracias" (thank you), "disculpe" (pardon me) and "permiso" (excuse me) in their everyday speech. One of the worst insults one can receive is to be called "mal educado" (ill mannered).

The Spanish nature of the Chilean character has been substantially modified by other European influences - especially English and German - and some U.S. example. Chileans have great respect for law and order, accuracy and honesty in business dealings.

~~Anthony Stevens~~

~~ASB/... 5911-647-7557~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Cable	U.S Embassy, Montevideo to Secretary of State, re: Speech Materials for President's Trip. (6 pp.)	11/14/90	P-1, (b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Uruguay Dinner Toast 12/4/90

Date Closed: 10/25/2004	OA/ID Number: 08320
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
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90 OCT 16 P1: 19 EMBASSY OF CHILE

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

ADDRESS ----- 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20036
 TELEPHONE ----- (202) 785-1746
 FACSIMILE ----- (202) 887-5579
 (202) 659-9624

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING ___ PAGE (S) TO:

TO:
 NAME Peggy Dooley
 FIRM _____
 CITY _____

FROM:
 NAME Demetrio Infante
Minister of Embassy of Chile

MESSAGE: _____
I hope it will be useful for
you
I hope to see you soon
Sincerely.

Transmission problems? Call (202) 785-2370

D. Infante

Fax 4566218

In 1811, when the first government of Chile had been in power one year, my country demonstrated its affection and recognition for a Chile free of colonial domination, sending the first diplomatic representative, Joel Robert Poinsett. At that time the United States, following a tradition that is a part of our people, valued the effort of Chileans to find a way that would allow them to be free, to try democracy and look for a better way of life for their inhabitants.

Today, confronted with a very different historic reality, but with the same understanding as before, my country, through me, desires to again demonstrate its joy and recognition of the unique manner in which Chile has found her way back to democracy. In the United States we look with respect and affection of the efforts which culminated in the election of President Aylwin and today, just as in 1811, we should like to public express our will by means of concrete actions. I therefore reiterate my decision to collaborate to the extent of our possibilities with the development of democracy in Chile and to remove any obstacle which makes relations between our two countries more difficult.

B.
V.
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

HISPANIC DIVISION

November 28, 1990

Ms. Peggy Dooley
Research Department
The White House

FAX 456-6218

Dear Ms. Dolley:

In response to your request of quotes from Bernardo O'Higgins, who freed Chile from Spain in 1818 and then went on with General José de San Martín to also liberate Peru, Dr. Wiarda, Dr. Larson and I found the following passages:

In a Proclamation to the people of Peru in 1820:


"The day of liberty has arrived for the Americas! From the Mississippi River to Cape Horn, an area comprising almost half the world, we now proclaim the independence of the New World! Mexico fights; Caracas triumphs;Chile and Buenos Aires finally enjoy the fruits of victory..." Alejandro Witker (ed.) O'Higgins; la herencia del Libertador (1978), p. 125.

In a letter to a philosopher who aided the cause of Chilean independence, Camilo Henriquez, dated 1824:

"It is evident that the republics of the New World are at vanguard of freedom in the whole world the Americas are giving great hopes to philosophers and patriots alike..." Ibid., p. 134.

In another letter, O'Higgins said: "Aristocracy is naturally abhorrent to me... and adored equality is my idol." Quoted in, Stephen Clissold, Bernardo O'Higgins and the independence of Chile (1968), p. 150.

Sincerely,


Georgette M. Dorn
Specialist in Hispanic Culture

Handwritten notes:
use SA
P. 3
✓

90 OCT 28 P4:36

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11/8/90 from OLCN Washington

Status of Enterprise for the Americas Legislation

- We gained authority in the Farm Bill to reduce PL-480 debt and to establish a mechanism to channel local currency interest payments to fund environmental projects in Latin American and Caribbean countries.
- Similar legislation to authorize reduction of AID debt passed the House but was not acted on in the Senate.
 - o Action on a stand-alone bill was impeded by concerns of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee -- particularly Senator Helms.
 - o An effort to insert the authorization in the House bill into the Foreign Operations appropriations bill during conference was unsuccessful due to concerns of staff and an intervention by House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Fascell.
- The EAI provisions in the Farm Bill:
 - o establish a Facility in the Treasury Department to administer debt reduction;
 - o set out economic conditions for qualification for debt reduction;
 - o provide for debt reduction through an exchange of old obligations for new, reduced obligations;
 - o allow for payment of interest in local currency if a country has entered into an environmental framework agreement with the United States and established an Environmental Fund to receive local currency payments;
 - o call for the establishment of a local body in each country to administer the resources in the Environmental Fund; and
 - o establish an Environment for the Americas Board in Washington, chaired by Treasury and including 4 other USG representatives and 4 NGO representatives.
- why? -- We are working with OMB to draft an Executive Order spelling out implementation of this provision of the Farm Bill consistent with earlier Administration discussions.
- We will be pushing hard in January to gain the authority to reduce AID debt, as well as to sell Eximbank and CCC paper and to make contributions to the multilateral investment fund in the Inter-American Development Bank. } EAI

A FRIENDSHIP WHICH PLAYED
AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE HISTORY OF CHILE

Joel Roberts Poinsett:

First U.S. Consul General in Chile. Arrived in Chile in December of 1811. Worked closely with the government of José Miguel Carrera (1812-1813), who was a personal friend. Poinsett identified with the cause of patriots who were fighting for their independence. He helped to organize the patriotic army which would fight against the Spanish Royalists, enlisting ~~in the ranks~~ as a general, and participating in a battle in Chillán.


José Miguel Carrera in the U.S.:

This patriotic military officer was a guest of President James Madison in the White House in January, 1816, when he traveled to the U.S. to request assistance for the war of independence which liberated Chile and finally defeated the Spanish Royalists.

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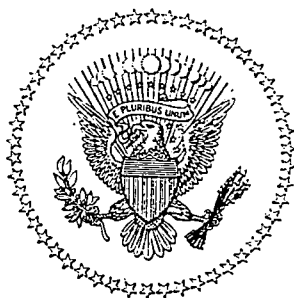
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~~Kathryn Stevens~~

~~AVS/SL - Room 5911 - 647 - 7557~~

PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Dwight D. Eisenhower



1960-61

*Containing the Public Messages, Speeches, and
Statements of the President*

JANUARY 1, 1960, TO JANUARY 20, 1961

better sources of information, as seems evident they did not have in the very hasty, even rapid reading of most of the parts of this letter that I saw.

Now I would like to send to them my very warmest greetings. I believe in them, but I do hope, as I say, that they will come to their conclusions on the basis of fact.

I congratulate all of you for what you are doing here in Chile. Your efforts will strengthen still further the friendly working relations of Chile and the United States, and the good neighborliness of all the American Republics.

And I repeat to you one great truth: the peace that we all seek, in justice and in freedom, can be based only on one thing, mutual understanding. Unless we have that among peoples, and eventually governments, which are always seemingly behind the people rather than ahead of them—unless we have that kind of understanding—mutual understanding—we are not going to have true peace.

Each of you that helps in the tiniest way to bring about this understanding is thereby promoting the peace for himself, his children, and those who are to come after him.

It is a pleasure to see you—and good luck to all of you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11 a.m. in the Windsor Theater in Santiago to members of the U.S. Embassy staff, the American community, the American Society of Chile, the Association of American Women in Chile, and the Chilean-American Chamber of Commerce. In his open-

ing words he referred to U.S. Ambassador Walter Howe. Later he referred to Felipe Herrera, President of the Inter-American Development Bank.

The letter to the President from the Students Federation of Chile is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 42, p. 648).

73 ¶ Address Before a Joint Session of the National Congress of Chile. *March 1, 1960*

Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. President of the Chamber, Members of the Congress of Chile:

It is a high honor indeed and a personal privilege for me to address the elected representatives of the free people of the Republic of Chile.

In this year—the 150th anniversary of the first movement toward independence by Chilean patriots—I bring to you and your people the warm greetings and congratulations of my countrymen.

We Americans glow with pride when we recall the early links between

our two countries. Our own was scarcely a suspect, that you. That was in independence. La was written in representative to C of my country.

These early firm base is a dignity of man of the people.

During the discussions with into your political stability and growth.

We all know unto itself, or

We in the still experimenting.

How much and of helping coercion could

The question preposterous. which, if con all mankind.

As you know Middle East, convey to millions a world of freedom.

Soon, with the Chairman in part to pre confer with t us hope fervent may come up of tensions and

our two countries—when you were seeking your independence and our own was scarcely a generation old. It was not just coincidence, I suspect, that your first Congress was inaugurated on the fourth of July. That was in 1811, the 35th anniversary of our own Declaration of Independence. Later, in 1812, the first draft of your provisional Constitution was written in the home of Joel Poinsett, United States Consular representative to Chile. In the battle which helped bring final victory, one of my countrymen was the Chief of Staff of Lord Cochrane.

These early associations helped forge lasting bonds of friendship. Their firm base is a shared philosophy—faith in God, respect for the spiritual dignity of man, and the conviction that government must be the servant of the people.

During the past twenty-four hours I have had friendly and helpful discussions with your distinguished President. I have gained new insight into your problems and the efforts you are making to achieve economic stability and growth which will mean a better life for all your people.

We all know that in today's inter-dependent world no nation can live unto itself, or be immune to developments in other lands.

We in the Western Hemisphere are still young nations, still growing, still experimenting.

How much easier would be the tasks of our own internal development and of helping nations sustain liberty, if the awesome threat of conflict and coercion could be eliminated from the minds and affairs of men.

The quest for peace is the imperative of our time. War has become preposterous. And maintaining armaments is consuming resources which, if constructively used, could bring forth a new era of benefit for all mankind.

As you know, I recently visited a number of the nations of Europe, the Middle East, South Asia and Africa. There I had an opportunity to convey to millions the wish dearest to the hearts of my own countrymen; a world of free men living in peace and friendship.

Soon, with my colleagues in Great Britain and France, I will meet with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. It is in part to prepare for this meeting that I have sought the opportunity to confer with the leaders of some of the Latin American nations. All of us hope fervently that out of this and subsequent international meetings may come understandings which will permit at least a partial relaxation of tensions and a modest advance along the road of lasting peace.

RETURN TO:
MAIL ROOM RECORDS OFFICE

Chilean expressions which might be inserted into speeches

Tener mucho trabajo "entre manos" - to have a lot of documentation to study and resolve. "I have..." would be "tengo mucho...."

por si las moscas - just in case. Ex. Bring an umbrella "por si las moscas."

Poner los puntos sobre las ies - to dot all the "I's" and cross all the "t's". To make things very clear, so there's no doubt.

Mas claro echarle agua - used when referring to something which is absolutely clear - at the end of a sentence. "Its clear as day."

Mas vale tarde que nunca - Better late than never

En boca cerrada no entran moscas - Its better to keep your mouth shut, its less risky. (For the press)

Ladrillo sobre ladrillo se construye una casa - "Brick by brick houses are built." In other words things happen slowly, but surely.

Hay que darle tiempo al tiempo - Everything in its own time.

El asunto tiene muchos bemoles - Its a very complicated and difficult situation.

El tramite va muy bien encaminado - Things are going well, slowly, but surely

X El movimiento se prueba andando - Action rather than words.

De todas maneras - of course

Estar donde las papas queman - to go to battle To be where the action is. Ex: He's always "donde las papas queman."

Estamos al otro lado - We're over the hump. The hard part is over. You are over the hump would be "Estan al..."

Cualquier cantidad - A lot

Cero falta: Everything went smoothly. Perfect.

Cada dia tiene su propio afan - Each day brings its own surprises, so why worry about what will happen tomorrow.

Comida hecha, amistad deshecha - If a visitor has to leave right after eating. A bit like "Hate to eat and run."

noon Friday

(Smith/Dooley)
~~November 28, 1990~~
10 a.m. 2 P.M.
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CHAMBER COMMERCE
SANTIAGO, CHILE
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1990
7:55 A.M.

President Aylwin, Ambassador Gillespie, members of AmCham Chile, friends. I want to thank you, Ed [Tillman], for those kind words. It is an honor to ^{be} with you -- and to be the first American President to visit Chile in thirty years. //

I am especially pleased to see my friend and vecino [~~ve-see-no~~], President Aylwin. Two months ago we first met at the White House. Over the last day I have again had the chance to observe his insight and eloquence. // There is a Chilean word -- "salvaje" [^{brillante or genial}] -- which describes such leadership. Mr. President, I salute you on behalf of every American. //

Three decades ago, the last U.S. President to visit Chile said this to your country's Congress: "The friendship between the two Nations is based on shared philosophy, on faith in God, respect for the spiritual dignity of man, and the conviction that government is the servant of the people." //

The man who said those words was one of the noblest Americans of this or any age -- a hero in the image of such Chilean heroes as Artigas, San Martin and Simon Bolivar. // His name was Dwight Eisenhower. He was an apostle of peace who believed in the brotherhood of peoples. //

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Today, our two Nations have never been more united by the links President Eisenhower spoke about -- a belief in work, faith, family, and democracy. I am here to discuss how we can use those beliefs to build a New Dawn in the New World. //

Last June, we introduced an initiative to make that dawn a reality -- aided by leaders like President Aylwin who know the key to progress is trade, not aid. // We called it Enterprise for the Americas -- an initiative ^{that} which can help foreign investment, free trade, and official debt reduction bring prosperity to Chile and its neighbors. // I call on the business sectors of Chile and America to use this initiative to make the individual -- not the State -- our voice of tomorrow. //

Already, you have enriched today -- helping America become Chile's largest trade partner. We need to expand that trade, and and we will. But only if both economies remain open -- open to ideas, open to reform, open to free-market creativity. // That requires continued support for Chile's embrace of democracy. Or as your President said this fall ^{to the Council of the Americas} ~~at the United Nations:~~ "Chile ^{UN} is showing that an expanding, stable, and equitable economy is compatible with an open and democratic political system." //

President Aylwin knew that the tide toward freedom -- once begun -- is irresistible. In that spirit, we can take great pride in recently concluding a trade and investment framework agreement between our countries. America's confidence in Chilean business is a major reason for this accomplishment. // Yet the best -- I believe -- lies ahead. Through Enterprise For the

Americas, we can -- and must -- sign an eventual Free Trade Agreement between our two countries to bring prosperity and opportunity to both our peoples. //

A favorite Chilean expression goes, "El ~~movimiento~~ ^{movimiento} se prueba andando." [] Yes, action rather than words. // A free trade agreement will actively stem the siren song of **protectionism.** // Consider that Japan receives Chilean food. And Peru buys Chilean forestry products. The European community buys your fruit. And America takes about 16 percent of Chilean exports. // [The only thing you don't export are Nobel Prize winners and world-renowned pianists. You keep them here. //]

Free trade will also demand that we lift tariff and non-tariff barriers. Helping the farmer in San Fernando -- the miner in ~~Lota~~ ^{Calama / Atacama} -- the worker in Valdivia gain what all Chileans deserve: Employment and dignity. // But **free trade** is just one way to reach this New Dawn we envision. A second is **official debt reduction.** //

I am proud to say that legislation creating a program of debt reduction under Enterprise for the Americas was introduced in our Congress three months ago. I **have** -- and will continue -- to work for its passage. // I am pleased, too, by the creative debt reduction programs that **Chile** has pioneered. **Debt for equity swaps** -- exchanges that have transformed debt from a boondoggle on development into new opportunities for growth. //

Let us work to reduce the crippling burden of debt. And as we do, let us achieve the **third** and **final** part of Enterprise for

the Americas. I refer to a policy which yields the investment which yields growth which yields jobs. //

From the Andes to the coast of Alaska, our Nations must -- and **have** -- become **partners** -- not merely **friends**. Consider that since 1985, about \$2.5 billion investment dollars have flowed into Chile. And that from 1990-95, an estimated \$13.2 billion dollars will aid Chile's development -- most of it focusing on mining, industry, energy, and telecommunications. //

We want to protect this investment. So we should rejoice that as Chile returns to **democracy**, OPIC -- the Overseas Private Investment Corporation -- is returning to Chile. // I have asked OPIC to mobilize resources to design a financial product for private investment throughout Latin America. And because Chile is already a pioneer, OPIC members will make a ten-day visit here next month. // What's more, your companies have become a model of reform. So let us build on these beginnings -- and carry them to your neighbors. Give us your ideas on the privatization of **state enterprises**. Tell us how investment has enriched your **Nation** --so that further investment can enrich the Southern Hemisphere. //

Nearly 180 years ago, your government sent President Madison a note which -- by initiating diplomatic relations -- embodied this partnership. It spoke of how "Chile [must seize] the opportunity to offer a a friendly and brotherly hand to the . . . American people." As you have regarding **financial** resources -- and, yes, by helping to protect the world's **natural** resources. //

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In that context, I ask for your support -- and Chile's -- of my proposals for a hemispheric institute investigating global change. //

A decade from now, we will enter the 21st Century. Already, we see its outline. // It will be a world in which only those Nations which modernize and compete will prosper. A world in which investment and trade will create opportunity and progress. // I see a world where only unprecedented cooperation among Nations can confront a new generation of challenges. A new world which reflects the spirit of the Chilean people. A people that is brave, valiant, industrious, alive. //

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Together, we can make the New Dawn of this New World an age of the offered hand and open heart -- achieving, as the diplomatic note I spoke of said, "A community of shared ideas, of feelings and necessities." So let us act not for ourselves alone -- but for the generations to come. //

Thank you for this occasion. Good luck to you all. And God bless the Nations we so dearly love -- Chile and the United States of America.

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SUGGESTED STATEMENT FOR ARRIVAL CEREMONY

SANTIAGO, CHILE

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We are delighted to be guests in your beautiful country. We are aware, too, of your proud cultural history which has nurtured two Nobel prize-winning poets. An essential element of that culture has been Chile's long democratic tradition.

Our two societies have much in common. The diplomatic note which initiated Chile's diplomatic relations with the U.S. in 1811 alluded to the "commonality of ideas, of feelings and of needs" shared by the two countries.

This commonality of ideas, sentiments and needs continues to characterize our relationship.

By applying the principles of democracy, free trade, free markets and regional integration, our two nations, together with the rest of the nations of the hemisphere, can achieve prosperity.

Working together, we can build relationships of mutual cooperation and benefit.

I am particularly pleased that President Aylwin has responded so positively to my Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. During our talks, President Aylwin and I will

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for files.

Thanks:

explore ways to move forward in tangible ways to implement the Initiative.

I look forward to talks on these and other issues, and indeed to all aspects of this visit to which I attach great importance.