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Departure of Colombia President Gaviria 2/25/91 [OA 6855]

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DRAFT

THE OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT
TO
WASHINGTON, D.C.
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
CESAR GAVIRIA TRUJILLO
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA
AND
MRS. GAVIRIA

FEBRUARY 25 TO 27, 1991

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY
FEBRUARY 25

3:05 pm- Greeted by Chief of Protocol Reed, La Guardia
3:10 pm Airport, New York, New York.

3:10 pm- United States Presidential Aircraft to Andrews
4:00 pm Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.

4:00 pm- Greeted by Welcoming Committee, Andrews Air
4:05 pm Force Base.

4:05 pm- United States Presidential Helicopters to
4:15 pm Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool.

4:15 pm- Greeted by Secretary of State and Mrs. Baker,
4:20 pm Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool.

4:25 pm Arrive Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY
FEBRUARY 25

5:30 pm- Press Conference with Colombian press,
6:30 pm Lafayette Room, Hay-Adams Hotel.*

Private dinner, Blair House.

Overnight: Blair House.

*Mrs. Gaviria does not attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
FEBRUARY 26

Private breakfast, Blair House.

- 8:30 am- Wreath Laying Ceremony, Tomb of the Unknown
9:00 am Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.
- 9:00 am- Visit gravesite of Captain ^{Benathan} Edwards, Arlington
9:15 am National Cemetery. *one of first casualties of Gulf War*
- 11:00 am- Meeting with President Bush, Oval Office, The
11:15 am White House.*
- 11:15 am- Expanded Meeting with President Bush, Cabinet
12:00 pm Room, The White House.*
- 12:05 pm- Working Luncheon with President Bush, Old
1:10 pm Family Dining Room, The White House.*
- 1:15 pm- Departure Statements by President Bush and
1:30 pm President Gaviria, South Lawn, The White
House.*
- 2:30 pm- Meeting with Secretary of Defense Cheney,
3:00 pm Blair House.*
- 3:00 pm- Meeting with Attorney General Thornburgh, Blair
3:30 pm House.*
- 3:30 pm- Meeting with Secretary of State Baker, Blair
4:00 pm House.*

*Mrs. Gaviria does not attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY

FEBRUARY 26

(Continued)

4:00 pm- Meeting with Vice President Quayle, Blair
4:30 pm House.

5:00 pm- Press Conference for the Colombian Press, Hay
5:30 pm Adams Hotel.*

5:45 pm- Meeting with Colombian Embassy staff,
6:30 pm Colombian Ambassador's Residence.

Private dinner, Blair House.

Overnight: Blair House.

*Mrs. Gaviria does not attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY
FEBRUARY 27

7:15 am- Working Breakfast with Secretary of Commerce
8:15 am Mosbacher and Agency for International
Development Director Roskins, Department of
Commerce.*

8:15 am- Meeting with Secretary of Commerce Mosbacher,
8:45 am Department of Commerce.*

9:30 am- Coffee offered by Senate Foreign Relations
10:15 am Committee Chairman Pell in honor of President
Gaviria, Room S-204, United States Capitol.*

10:30 am- Coffee offered by House Foreign Affairs
11:30 am Committee Chairman Fascell, Room H-139,
Rayburn House Office Building.*

Private lunch, Blair House.

1:30 pm- Meeting with The Washington Post Editorial
2:20 pm Board, Washington Post Building.*

3:00 pm- Meeting with Secretary of Energy Watkins, Blair
3:30 pm House.*

3:30 pm- Meeting with National Drug Control Policy
4:00 pm Director-designate Martinez, Blair House.*

4:00 pm- Meeting with Secretary of The treasury Brady,
4:30 pm Blair House.*

*Mrs. Gaviria does not attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY
FEBRUARY 27
(Continued)

4:30 pm- Meeting with United States Trade Representative
5:00 pm Hills, Blair House.*

5:10 pm- Farewell to Blair House staff, Blair House.
5:15 pm

5:15 pm- Farewell Ceremony with Secretary of State
5:20 pm Baker, Chief of Protocol Reed, and Farewell
Committee, Blair House.

5:30 pm- Protocolary Session in honor of President
7:15 pm Gaviria, to be followed by Address before
Permanent Council, Hall of the Americas,
Organization of American States.

7:30 pm- Address, , Georgetown University.
8:00 pm

8:05 pm- Motorcade to Andrews Air Force Base.
8:35 pm

8:40 pm- United States Presidential Aircraft to Miami
11:00 pm International Airport, Miami, Florida.

Resume a private schedule.

*Mrs. Gaviria does not attend.

702-5522

4 pm

(Hinchliffe/Dooley)
February 15, 1991 1 p.m.
COLOMBIA.ST

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE OF COLOMBIA PRESIDENT GAVIRIA
February 26, 1991

Mr. President, it has been a privilege to meet with you, and to share our thoughts on critical challenges our countries must face together. You are a man of courage -- the worthy political descendent of your nation's General Santander, who said: "If the sword gave us independence, the law will give us liberty." \ \

Public
PAPERS
OF
The
President
Reagan
1982
Dec 3

Mr. President, you are a man devoted to law and to liberty, and for that the people of the United States admire you tremendously.

Today, we held a thorough and frank discussion on a range of issues of mutual concern -- particularly the drug war and joint economic matters. This was a vital meeting. For although there is a crisis demanding our attention half a world away, we cannot forget the crises demanding our attention in our own hemisphere.

One of the most urgent of these is the fierce battle we are waging against the scourge of drugs. President Gaviria talked to me in great detail of the heroic efforts Colombia is making in this fight. We honor him and his countrymen -- knowing they are the ones on the front line of this war -- knowing it is their survival that's at stake every day. Our hearts are with the Colombian people who have suffered so much from drug-related outlaw violence. We want to tell them that they inspire us by standing up -- despite intimidation, despite the costs -- for the principles of justice and for Santander's reverence for the law.

As we spoke today, I made it clear Colombia is not alone in this fight. Both our countries recognize that drug production --

and drug use -- threaten our futures and our very lives. We are determined to defeat this enemy. Together, we will win this war.

At the Cartagena summit, we said we accepted our responsibility to cut drug demand in the U.S. I told President Gaviria today that our work is succeeding -- drug use is on the decline.

Also at that summit, we pledged to help Colombia and her neighbors in their struggle to reduce production and interrupt the transportation of drugs. We know that battling the drug war has meant high costs for Colombia. So I'm glad to have been able to tell President Gaviria that we will provide \$41 million to help ease the financial damage the war has meant to his government's programs. \\ And I told him that we will sign a multi-million dollar, long-term agreement expanding our support for his bold initiative to strengthen the Colombian judicial system.

In addition, we know we need to offer the people of the Andes viable economic alternatives to coca production. So we've created the Andean Trade Initiative, providing special -- and vitally important -- benefits for Colombian producers.

As we look ahead to the coming century, President Gaviria and I agree that we must also make trade and economic development essential priorities. Our hemisphere must see that its future lies with free markets as well as free governments. That's why we must forget a genuine economic partnership for the future. \\ Last year, we proposed the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, offering the hope of greater prosperity for all the Americas through greater international investment; freer trade; and

reduced debt burdens. Colombia was the first nation to take up our offer to negotiate bilateral trade and investment framework agreements. Well, I told President Gaviria that this week we'll present to Congress the second part of this legislation -- and I assured him I am absolutely committed to securing its passage. \\
 \

The people of our two nations are united as neighbors. And we're united as societies threatened by the human misery brought by drugs. But we're also united as people who believe in human rights and in the creative power of liberty. We're members of what is almost the world's first fully free hemisphere. \\
 \

We are battling powerful enemies in our shared wars against drugs; poverty; and forces opposed to democracy. But we have even more powerful resources. As Simon Bolivar wrote in exile: "The veil has been torn asunder. We have already seen the light and it is not our desire to be thrust back into the darkness."

Public
PAPERS
OF
President
Kennedy
1961
Dec 17

Our nations have seen the light. Our meeting today was one more joint step in the direction of that light. Our goals are clear. Together we will succeed. God bless Colombia, the United States, and the future of peace and prosperity we will share.

#



Statue of Simón Bolívar, "The Liberator,"
Santa Marta, Colom.

Harrison Forman

Santa Marta's commerce overtook that of the port of Cartagena in the mid-19th century but then declined because the channels to the Magdalena were inadequate for steamboats. In the 1880s Santa Marta began shipping bananas grown in the hinterland to the south. A railroad, completed in 1961, provided the city's first rail connection with Bogotá. Santa Marta is also accessible by highway and air. Pop. (1972 est.) 141,300.

11°15' N, 74°13' W

·map, Colombia 4:866

·port facilities and services 4:872d

Santa Marta Mountains, Spanish SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA, Andean mountain range of northern Colombia, bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea and encircled on three sides by the coastal lowlands. The volcanic massif rises abruptly from the coast, culminating in snowcapped Pico (peak) Cristóbal Colón (18,947 ft [5,775 m] above sea level), the highest peak in Colombia. The lower slopes are used for agriculture and livestock raising, but the region is not well developed. The local population includes Arawak Indians. Santa Marta, to the northwest, and Valledupar, to the south, are the nearest cities.

10°50' N, 73°40' W

·Andes location and relationship 1:858f

·geographic features and notable peaks 4:864e

Santa Monica, city, Los Angeles County, California, U.S., on Santa Monica Bay. Laid out in 1875 by Sen. John P. Jones, it was named for a local spring, Las Lágrimas de ("the tears of") Santa Monica, and promoted as an oceanside resort and port-terminus of the Los Angeles to Independence Railroad. Although bypassed as a port by San Pedro, it prospered as a residential-vacation centre. The Douglas Aircraft Company (McDonnell-Douglas), established there after World War I, was the forerunner of the city's modern aerospace and communications industries. Santa Monica City (junior) College was established in 1929. Will Rogers State Beach and State Park are both in nearby Pacific Palisades. Inc. 1886. Pop. (1980) 88,314.

34°01' N, 118°30' W

Santa Monica Mountains, mountains in southern California, U.S., extending east-west for about 40 mi (64 km), paralleling the north shore of Santa Monica Bay. Heights range from 1,000 to 3,000 ft (300-910 m).

34°05' N, 118°30' W

·height, area, and location 11:108h; map 109

Santana, Pedro (1801-64), Dominican military and political leader, president of the Republic of Santo Domingo, 1844-48, 1853-56, and 1858-61.

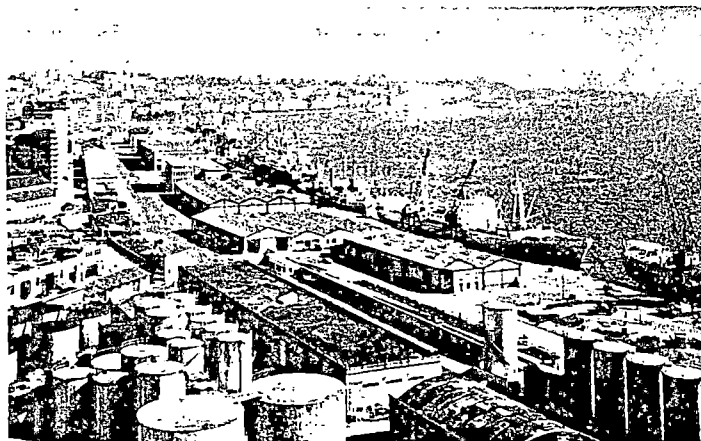
·Dominican dictatorship and betrayal 5:949d

Santana do Livramento, city, southwestern Rio Grande do Sul state, southern Brazil, lies at 689 ft (210 m) above sea level in the Coxilha (hills) de Santana across from Rivera, Uruguay. It was founded in 1833 and given city status in 1876. The economy of the region is based largely on cattle and sheep raising. In the city are meat-packing plants and factories processing leather and animal by-products. Wool, lumber, and maté (a beverage tea) are exported. Santana do Livramento is a customs station on a main railroad line and is also accessible by highway and air. Pop. (1970) 48,448.

30°53' S, 55°31' W

·map, Brazil 3:124

Santander, province, Old Castile, northern Spain, bordering the Bay of Biscay. Popularly known as La Montaña (The Mountain), being covered with highlands that increase in height toward the south, it occupies an area of 2,042 sq mi (5,289 sq km). The Asturian border to the southwest is marked by the Picos de Europa (Peaks of Europe).



The port of Santander, Spain

Griera—Zardoya Archivo

Prehistoric paintings and engravings of animals in the caves of Altamira (*q.v.*) show unusual skill. Principal towns include the provincial capital, Santander; Torrelavega, an industrial and mining (iron, zinc, lead) centre; Reynosa (*q.v.*), a steel-manufacturing centre; and the fishing ports of Santoña, Laredo, and Castro Urdiales. Pop. (1970) 467,138.

·area and population table 17:389

·map, Spain 17:382

Santander, department of north central Colombia, occupying the Río Magdalena Valley and the Andean Cordillera Oriental. It occu-



Drying tobacco leaves, Santander
department, Colombia

Carl Frank

pies an area of 11,950 sq mi (30,950 sq km). It is the principal petroleum-producing department of Colombia, with production centring around Barrancabermeja. Its agricultural products are dominated by tobacco; the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes is an important industry. Coffee is grown on the temperate midslopes of the Andes. A railroad connects the departmental capital, Bucaramanga (*q.v.*), with the Río Magdalena at Puerto Wilches. Pop. (1972 est.) 1,193,500.

·area and population table 4:870

·map, Colombia 4:866

Santander, seaport and capital of Santander province, Old Castile, northern Spain, on the southern shore of the Cabo (cape) Mayor, a rocky peninsula extending eastward to shelter the Bahía de Santander (an inlet of the Bay of Biscay). The city's excellent harbour was possibly the site of the Roman colony of Portus Victoriae. The centre of the lower town

was rebuilt after it was destroyed by fire spread by a windstorm in 1941. Notable surviving buildings include the Magdalena Palace, presented by the town to Alfonso XIII; a Gothic cathedral; the library of the contemporary writer and historian Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo; and the provincial museum, with a large collection of prehistoric artifacts from the locality. Santander has a summer university and is an episcopal see.

The economy is based on fishing, iron refining, and activities connected with the port (shipbuilding). Manufactures are varied. Pop. (1970) 149,704.

43°28' N, 3°48' W

·map, Spain 17:382

Santander, Francisco de Paula (b. April 2, 1792, Rosario de Cúcuta, Colom.—d. May 6, 1840), Colombian soldier and statesman who fought beside Simón Bolívar in the war for independence and was president of the newly formed Gran Colombia in 1833-37.

Santander left law school in 1810 to join the patriot army and was promoted rapidly. He escaped the Spanish reconquest of 1816 by fleeing to the eastern lowlands and returned in 1819 as brigadier general in Bolívar's invading force. Santander remained as vice president of New Granada in the Republic of Colombia. During much of the time before 1827, he served as acting president in Bolívar's absences. Santander proved to be an able statesman, known for his democratic republican principles and efficient procedures. Santander and Bolívar began to clash over political differences soon after New Granada's independence; a climax was reached in 1826, when Bolívar decided to retain Venezuela in Colombia, a decision of which Santander disapproved.

In 1828 conspirators attacked Bolívar's pal-

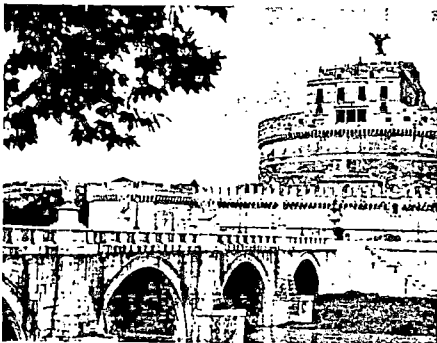
ace at San Carlos; he escaped through a window as the intruders entered. Santander was believed to be connected with the plot and was sentenced to death, though it is now thought that he tried to discourage the conspirators. Nothing was proved, and his sentence was therefore commuted to banishment.

After Gran Colombia was dissolved in 1830 and a new constitution was promulgated in 1832, Santander was called back to become president of New Granada on April 1, 1833; his administration was noted for its economy, firmness, and orderliness. His intolerance of Bolívaristas, however, caused some disturbance, and an unsuccessful plot to overthrow him was led by Gen. José Sarda. His presidency ended in 1837, after which he served as senator for New Granada. His death was followed by a two-year civil conflict of major proportions.

·New Granada liberation movement 2:1207c
·presidency and Colombian prosperity 4:875c

Sant' Andrea, influential early Renaissance church in Mantua, Italy, designed in 1470 by Leon Battista Alberti. Construction begun in 1472 was not completed until the 18th century.

Sant' Angelo, Ponte, ancient Roman bridge, probably the finest surviving in Rome itself, built by the emperor Hadrian (117-138 AD) to connect the Campus Martius with his mausoleum. Originally named the Pons Aelius, it was completed in 134 AD. It consists of seven stone arches and five main spans of about 60 feet (18 metres) each, supported on 24-foot



Ponte Sant'Angelo with Castel Sant'Angelo, Rome
J. Allan Cash

(7-metre) piers. In the 13th century Pope Clement IV installed an iron balustrade and ten statues of angels designed by Bernini; and in the 16th century Pope Clement VII placed statues of Saints Peter and Paul at the end of the bridge.

·Bernini's sculptural additions 2:866f

Sant'Antioco, Isola di, volcanic island in the Mediterranean Sea just off the southwest coast of Sardinia, Italy. It has an area of 42 sq mi (108 sq km), comprising rocky and uneven terrain, which rises to 889 ft (271 m). The island, administratively part of Cagliari province, is connected by rail with the Sardinian mainland, 1 mi (2 km) east. Its chief town and port, on the northeast coast, is Sant'Antioco, site of the Phoenician and Roman city of Sulcis (Sulci), destroyed by the Saracens in the Middle Ages. There are remains of a Punic and Roman necropolis, a Phoenician sanctuary, and early Christian catacombs (under the parish church) believed to contain the remains of St. Antioch. A museum is near the necropolis. There are vineyards and saltworks on the island and important fisheries. The small town of Calasetta, on the north coast, has bathing beaches and ferry service to Carloforte, on the neighbouring Isola di San Pietro. Pop. (1971 prelim.) mun., 11,029.
39°00' N, 08°25' E

·map, Sardinia 16:244

Sant' Antonio, basilican church containing the tomb of St. Anthony built in Padua, Italy, between 1232 and 1307. The basilica contains important works of art by Donatello, Pietro and Tullio Lombardo, Jacopo Sansovino, and Andrea Mantegna.

·Donatello's altar and crucifix 5:952h

Santa Paula, city, Ventura County, southwestern California, U.S., in the Santa Clara Valley. Formerly part of the Rancho Santa Paula y Saticoy (an 1834 land grant), it was laid out in 1873 on the site of a Chumash Indian village (Mupu) and began as a farming and citrus-growing community. Local oil resources were exploited in 1882, and the original building of the Union Oil Company (founded 1890) houses the California Oil Museum. Agriculture remains the economic mainstay and is supplemented by oil and light manufacturing, Inc. 1902. Pop. (1980) 20,552.
34°21' N, 119°04' W

Sant' Apollinare in Classe, basilican style church in Ravenna, Italy, built between 534 and 539. The renowned 7th-century apse mosaic is of the Justinian Byzantine style.

Sant' Apollinare Nuovo (520-530), basilican style church in Ravenna, Italy, built for the Arian sect by the Ostrogothic king Theodoric. The mosaics decorating the nave are among the finest achievements of Byzantine art of the Justinian period.

·Byzantine mosaic art developments 19:327h
·Byzantine mosaic arts 12:468g

Santarém, city, west central Pará state, northern Brazil, on the right bank of the Rio Tapajós, near its influx into the Amazon River. Santarém was founded in 1661 as a Jesuit mission to a Tapajós Indian settlement (*aldeia*) and grew around a fort built by Pedro Teixeira. It was given town status in 1758, with the name of Tapajós, and was elevated to city rank in 1848. A group of Confederate exiles settled in Santarém after the U.S. Civil War; some of their descendants still live in the area, but most of the original settlers returned, disillusioned, to the United States.

Santarém is now the most important town on the Amazon between Belém (593 mi [955 km] downriver to the east) and Manaus and is a port of call for river steamers. The Rio Tapajós is navigable for steamers to the rapids 170 mi above Santarém and for small boats to a point near Diamantino (Mato Grosso state). A modest trade comes from the settlements along the river banks. Rosewood oil, rubber, lumber, and jute are the region's most important exports. A few miles south of the city the escarpment of the Santarém plateau rises to an elevation of 400 ft (120 m). The plateau, which is crossed by a road to Belterra, is one of the most productive areas of agricultural colonization in the Amazon Valley. Rice, beans, manioc, and malva are the principal crops. Pop. (1970 prelim.) 51,123.

2°26' S, 54°42' W
·map, Brazil 3:124

Santarém, capital of Santarém district and of Ribatejo province, central Portugal, and a port on the Tagus (Portuguese, Tejo) River, northeast of Lisbon. Originating as the Roman Scalabis (renamed Praesidium Julium by Julius Caesar), it became an important fortress city in the wars between the Moors and Christians, until it was finally taken by the Christians in 1147. The Portas do Sol are the ruins of the Alcáçova castle, a royal residence in the Middle Ages; other landmarks are a former Jesuit seminary (1676), the late Gothic church of the Convento da Graça (with the tomb of Pedro Álvares Cabral, discoverer of Brazil), and the early Gothic basilica of São João de Alporão (now housing the municipal museum of sculpture). Each May, the Ribatejo agricultural fair is held in the city, attracting thousands of visitors. Industries include

food processing, and tourism is of growing economic importance.

Santarém district (area 2,583 sq mi [6,689 sq km]) is a rich agricultural region supplying the city with crops for its processing industries. Pop. (1970 prelim.) city, 20,030; district, 57,292.

39°14' N, 8°41' W

·district area and population table 14:859
·map, Portugal 14:856

Santa Rita Durão, José De: see Durão, José De Santa Rita.

Santa River, Spanish río SANTA, in Ancash department, west central Peru, rises in the snowcapped Nevado (mountain) de Tuco in the Andean Cordillera Blanca, and flows into Aguash and Conococha lakes. From the latter it emerges as the Río Santa; it then flows northwest, descending from 14,000 to 7,000 ft (4,300 to 2,100 m) above sea level, between the Cordillera Blanca and the Cordillera Negra, through a densely populated agricultural region known as the Callejón de Huaylas. Below Huallanca the river veers westward and plunges through a spectacular gorge, the Cañon del Pato, to enter the Pacific Ocean after a course of 200 mi (300 km), descending 1,400 ft in one 6-mi stretch.

Fed by the glaciers and snowfields of the Cordillera Blanca, the Río Santa has the most regular flow of all Peruvian coastal rivers, and the volume of its discharge is second only to that of the Río Chira. Although a scarcity of flat land prevents large-scale irrigation at the Santa's mouth, the river is nevertheless a major economic asset to Peru. In the Cañon del Pato are four hydroelectric stations, which provide power for the city of Chimbote, particularly its steel mills. In addition, some water is diverted northward to irrigate the vast sugarcane area around Trujillo.

8°58' S, 78°39' W

·map, Peru 14:128

Santa Rosa, capital of La Pampa province, central Argentina. Founded in 1892, the city developed as an agricultural centre processing grain (wheat) and cattle from the eastern part of the province. It has various theatres, museums, the University of La Pampa (founded 1958), and a communications centre that serves central Argentina. Pop. (1970 prelim.) 34,885.

36°40' S, 64°15' W

·map, Argentina 1:1136

Santa Rosa, department, southern Guatemala, bounded on the south by the Pacific Ocean. In the highlands of the department, which has an area of 1,141 sq mi (2,955 sq km), farmers raise corn (maize) and beans, and there are coffee plantations. In the Pacific lowlands, agricultural products include sugarcane, rice, and sesame. Large herds of beef cattle are fed on hay. Scenic Lake Ayarza is in the northeast. Cuilapa (*q.v.*), the capital, lies on the Pan-American Highway, which traverses the department, as does the Pacific Coast Highway. Pop. (1972 est.) 195,765.

14°10' N, 90°18' W

·area and population table 8:456
·map, Guatemala 8:454

Santa Rosa, city, seat (1854) of Sonoma County, western California, U.S., on Santa Rosa Creek at the foot of the Sonoma Mountains. Founded in 1833 by Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, it developed as a processing-shipping centre for agricultural produce of the Sonoma Valley. The home and gardens of Luther Burbank, the plant breeder, were given by his widow to Santa Rosa Junior College (founded 1918). In the nearby Valley of the Moon is the Jack London "Wolf House" and Memorial where the writer's original manuscripts are displayed.

Agriculture and lumbering no longer dominate the economy, which now mainly depends on retail service industries catering to an increasing residential population. Industries include

EMBAJADA DE COLOMBIA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

91 FEB 22 48:27

Febrero 21 de 1991

Mr. Fred Sainz
White House
Fax: 456-6218

Estimado Señor Sainz:

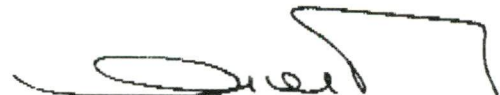
Con todo gusto envío información sobre la famosa frase del General Francisco de Paula Santander. La Oficina de Relaciones Culturales de nuestro Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores se puso en contacto con el conocido historiador German Arciniegas y él dijo al respecto:

"El 2 de diciembre de 1821 el General Francisco de Paula Santander desde la ciudad de Bogotá, en una proclama a los Colombianos y luego de recordar, esa tierra liberada con sangre de héroes, les dijo:

"Las Armas os han dado independencia.
Las leyes os darán la libertad"

La segunda frase el General Bolívar, debí enviarla a Bogotá por fax y pienso que mañana a primera hora podemos contar con la respuesta.

Atentamente



Athala Morris Estes
Cultural & Press Affairs.

Dec. 3 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1982

est in cooperation is infinitely stronger. I hope that my visit has helped—in the same way that President Figueiredo's visit did—to improve an already warm relationship.

On behalf of our entire delegation, I want to thank you and all the Brazilian people

for the wonderful hospitality you showed us.

Since I hope this meeting will not be our last, let us not say *adeus*, but *ate logo*. We go with the spirit of your friendship tucked close to our hearts.

Statement on the United States Unemployment Rate

December 3, 1982

The unemployment reported by the Labor Department today represents a continuing tragedy. This news makes it more important than ever that we press forward in our efforts to create a solid, sustained recovery.

We have already laid a foundation for that recovery, and we have seen many signs of progress: Inflation is down, interest rates are down, and the leading economic indicators have been up for 6 of the past 7 months. Unfortunately, unemployment has traditionally been one of the last indicators

to fall, but as the recovery comes on stream, we can expect to make progress on that front, too.

In the meantime, it is imperative that the Congress and the executive branch work closely and constructively together to hold down spending and encourage greater economic growth. I am encouraged by the progress this week on my transportation initiative, and I am hopeful that we will see similar progress in the next several days on our bill creating enterprise zones.

Toast at a Luncheon Hosted by Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas in Bogotá

December 3, 1982

Reverend clergy, President Betancur, I'm happy to be in Santa Fe de Bogotá, the Athens of America. I appreciate this opportunity to reaffirm the close and longstanding ties between our peoples.

Since 1824, when a United States Representative, Richard Anderson, became the first foreign diplomat to be formally accredited here after independence, my country has followed with admiration the development of your constitutional tradition.

I thought I was having a translation here. I guess—well.

Colombia's great independence leader, General Francisco de Paula Santander, is celebrated today not so much for being the great warrior he was, but as the "Man of Laws." He declared, "If the sword gave us independence, the law will give us liberty."

Well, you, Mr. President, are a man of law and liberty.

Your first statement as President-elect of your country carried on the profound tradition of law and liberty in Colombia. "I aspire," you said, "to a happy and open democracy in which citizens who wish to be representatives must win that right in a frank contest with the broad participation of the new generations, a contest in which merit, quality of service, and proven honesty will be the best attributes for receiving popular support."

I was waiting to be interpreted, but I understand I'm not to wait.

Well, we all know that the democratic path is never easy. But it's a path toward which the peoples of this hemisphere are increasingly turning. Democracies are

better able to reconcile their internal differences without violence. They're also neighbors in whom we can have confidence.

Mr. President, as I said in my very encouraging visit to Brazil, I did not come to visit with any preconceived plan that we wish to impose. I came here to listen and to learn, to ask how we could be of greater help in promoting peace and progress in the Americas. It has long been my dream that the more than 600 million people of the Americas could represent an enormous force for good in the world. Just think how much we could achieve if there were accord between us.

In that spirit, Mr. President, let me say how much I appreciate your frankness here today. I know you were speaking from the heart. And I can assure you that we were listening closely.

One of the great traditions of democratic nations, as you know so well, is that leaders can speak candidly to one another and accept the other's thoughts in the constructive spirit in which they're offered. You have spoken frankly. Now let me do the same.

Ours is a region in which powerful bonds unite countries and people. It is also a region in which primarily, perhaps because we expect so much from each other, powerful misunderstandings can arise. When people—above all, these people who exercise responsibility and must make decisions—do not know each other, the potential for misunderstanding is particularly great. That's why I'm here, coming as a friend and neighbor, asking what are our problems and differences and how can they be overcome.

Our neighbors in Central America are in turmoil. They are threatened by a devastating economic crisis and by local insurgencies supported by outside countries which do not wish to see the republics of America succeed. The question, Mr. President, is how can we help. I look forward to hearing your views this afternoon.

But don't we already have a good beginning in the conclusions democratic states of the region reached in San José on last October 4th? They called for all the states of Central America, on a basis of reciprocity and verification to renounce the importa-

tion of heavy offensive weapons that could be used to attack a neighbor; to cause the withdrawal of all—and I repeat, all—foreign military advisers; to end support for terrorists and subversion against neighbors to begin internal reconciliation, enabling dissidents to participate again in public life within established institutions; to create democratic institutions and hold open, public elections to decide who should exercise power. Of these, the last is the most significant, for we all know that democracies are far less likely than other regimes to abuse their own people and to make war on their neighbors.

What can we do to overcome the economic crisis in the Caribbean region? Well, Mr. President, our nations are partners in the Caribbean Basin Initiative, a bold attempt to address the underlying economic and social needs of our neighbors. It made a great impression in the United States when your country announced that it would join with Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, and the United States in this enterprise. It reassured us to see Colombia, long a pillar of the Andean community, extend its hand to Central America and the Caribbean. Through hard work, sound financial management, and a commitment to an open and competitive economy, Colombia is an example for others.

The United States has already increased its assistance to the Caribbean area, bringing it to nearly a billion dollars a year. But we must provide these small and promising countries an opportunity to earn their own way. That is the purpose of the one-way, free-trade proposal that I have made. This proposal is now under active consideration by our Congress, and I hope for early action.

In cooperating to help others, we should be careful not to neglect cooperation to benefit our own societies. Could we not do more to mobilize resources and encourage efforts by public-private institutions, universities, institutes, voluntary agencies, and businesses to increase their cooperation for development? Many scientific, educational, and other institutions in the United States and in Colombia have had close working relationships in the past. We must strength-

en and renew such ties and promote new links to accelerate the pace and quality of research and development on the most pressing problems in this hemisphere.

The recession that we suffer from is global. It affects the advanced countries. Millions are out of work in my country—even greater numbers in Europe. But it's true that the recession has affected the developing countries most of all—not so much Colombia, which is fortunate to continue to grow, but your neighbors.

None of us can find our way back to prosperity without self-discipline at home. The example of Colombia shows how prosperity can be achieved by domestic savings and investment. But prosperity will escape us if we permit those great engines of growth, world trade and world finance, to be impaired. And here again, Mr. President, we must act to make sure that the International Monetary Fund has the funds necessary to finance needed stabilization programs. And early agreement must and, I am confident, will be reached on substantially expanded quotas.

The United States has also proposed that special arrangements to borrow be made to enable the Fund to be sure to fulfill its mission. The individual countries that can do so should provide bridging financing to countries needing time to work out effective stabilization programs. And private lenders must not withhold new funds from countries that do so, for lenders and borrowers each have a great stake in each other's success.

For the longer term, we must proceed with the replenishment of the Inter-American Development Bank. We believe that an agreement is reachable on a replenishment that will permit continued high growth in the bank's activities.

Equally important is to prevent an upsurge in protectionism in all our countries. We can only do this, Mr. President, if we all do it together. That was the meaning of the GATT meeting in Geneva.

With unemployment in all our countries, the temptation is to use restrictions or export incentives to protect jobs. Well, experience shows that way is self-defeating and will lead only to less trade and less jobs. I am pledged to do all in my power to

prevent arbitrary restrictions of trade.

Colombia has long been a powerful supporter of the inter-American system. With few exceptions, the system has kept the peace. As new nations of the Caribbean join the system and as other American countries like Colombia grow in economic weight and worldwide influence, our institutions will be infused with new life.

Our own relations with each other reflect the maturity of our partnership. We do not agree on every issue, not even on the remedies of some of the problems we share. But we've established a dialog based on mutual respect, our shared religious heritage, and our common legacy.

In the trade field we have vastly expanded to our mutual benefit the goods and services we exchange. Earlier, you had a trade surplus. Now, with the price of coffee low, we do. We both have legislation governing trade that we each are bound to respect. Within that framework, though, there is much we can do to assure mutual accommodation without imposing protectionist devices. I will work with you to find those opportunities.

Our cooperation in the area of narcotics control certainly reflects the same spirit. We recognize that the use and production of illegal drugs is a threat to the social fabric of both countries. I am determined to control and reduce drug consumption in my country. Progress that either of us make will assist the other.

Colombia and the United States worked together to establish the fundamental principles of this hemisphere. I am here today to further the spirit of cooperation begun by President Roosevelt in 1934, and continued by President Kennedy in 1961. I come convinced that our cooperation for freedom and development is more vital than ever to progress and security in the hemisphere.

President Betancur, you and I know what can be accomplished with the will to keep going until the job is done. We both come from working families, poorer than most in material things, but rich in spirit and optimism. Those values taught us when we were young—God, family, and hard work—and this did well by us as individuals. And they will do well by our two countries.

It is my deep conviction that the tide of history is with the Americas—and especially with countries such as ours, who believe in the dignity of man and the freedom of the individual.

President Betancur, I propose a toast to you and to the people of Colombia: May the values that bind us, the friendships and dreams we share, be preserved by us, the people of the New World, as an eternal, sacred trust.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 3:29 p.m. in response to a toast proposed by President

Betancur. The luncheon was held at the Casa de Narino following a meeting of the two Presidents.

Earlier in the day, President Reagan was accorded a welcoming ceremony at El Dorado Airport in Bogotá. He then went to Bolivar Plaza in the city to participate in a wreath-laying ceremony at the statue of Simón Bolívar.

Following the luncheon, the two Presidents met together with their delegations at the Casa de Narino. President Reagan then left for a departure ceremony at El Dorado Airport and the trip to San José, Costa Rica.

Exchange With Reporters in San José, Costa Rica, Following a Meeting With President Alvaro Alfredo Magaña Borjo of El Salvador December 3, 1982

Q. Mr. President, how did the meeting go?

The President. Which one?

Q. This one.

The President. Oh, just fine.

Q. Did you discuss aid coming up in—the renewal of aid in January?

The President. Yes, and we discussed the whole situation—general discussion.

Q. Do you think the human rights situation is good enough in El Salvador to qualify them for aid?

The President. I think that they are trying very hard and making great progress against great odds.

Q. Does that mean you will certify them for aid in January?

The President. That's—on the basis of ev-

erything that we know now, yes, of course.

Q. Time to go to bed.

Q. Aren't you tired?

The President. You never see me get tired.

Note: The exchange began at 8:20 p.m. in the Hotel Cariari as President Reagan was escorting President Magaña from their meeting at the hotel.

Earlier in the evening, President Reagan was accorded a welcoming ceremony at Juan Santamaria Airport, where he was met by President Luis Alberto Monge Álvarez of Costa Rica.

Following the meeting with President Magaña, the President remained overnight at the Hotel Cariari.

Joint Communique Following Discussions With President Alvaro Alfredo Magaña Borjo of El Salvador in San José, Costa Rica December 3, 1982

On December 3, 1982 in the City of San José, Costa Rica, the Presidents of El Salvador, Dr. Alvaro Magaña, and of the United States of America, Mr. Ronald Reagan, met and had a cordial exchange of views about subjects of mutual interest. President Reagan praised the bravery of the Salvadoran people and their belief in

cerned we are in the United States with the welfare of the people here—and throughout the entire hemisphere.

If we can do that, if the name of the United States can be identified with this great cause in the 1960's, then I think the interests of our country and the interests of freedom and the interests of this country are well served.

So I want to congratulate you on what you have done, and also to hope that in the future, as in the past, you will—on every day—attempt to, as much as possible, establish a most intimate relationship with the people of this country, holding out the hand of friendship to them.

You are, in addition to our distinguished Ambassador here, you are all ambassadors. When they see you they see the United States. Therefore, every one of you symbolizes our country, and that is a great re-

sponsibility, far greater than it has ever been in the past.

So I am confident that those of you in the military, those of you in the AID program, the Information Service, and in the Foreign Service—those of you who may be secretaries in the embassies, all of you carry with you not only the prestige of the United States but also the reputation of the United States.

So we want to express our thanks to you for being kind enough to come to see us. We are indebted to you. And as I have said, I think the welcome we got today is in good part due to your efforts—and I know that you will continue them.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Cristo Salon at the San Carlos Palace. During his remarks he referred to Fulton Freeman, U.S. Ambassador to Colombia.

515 Address at a Dinner at the San Carlos Palace in Bogotá.
December 17, 1961

Mr. President:

I want to express our great appreciation to the President for his generous words tonight, and also to the people of this city and to this country for their heart-warming welcome to Mrs. Kennedy and myself. I must say, that though we are far from home, you made us feel at home, so we want to express our thanks to you, and all of the citizens of your city and country.

In 1934, one of the greatest of my predecessors, President Franklin Roosevelt, was the first President of the United States to visit this country. He came in pursuit of a new policy—the policy of the Good Neighbor. This policy—based on the ideas of Bolivar and San Martin and Santander—

recognized the common interests of the American states—denied that any nation in this hemisphere had the right to impose its will on any other nation—and called for a great cooperative effort to strengthen the spirit of human liberty here in the Americas.

I am here today—the second American President to visit Colombia—in that same spirit. For our generation also has a new policy—la Alianza para el Progreso. Today again, that policy calls for a joint effort to protect and extend the values of our civilization—going beyond the Good Neighbor policy to a great unified attack on the problems of our age. Today again, we deny the right of any state to impose its will upon any other. And today again, these new poli-

cies are based upon the vision and the imagination of the great statesmen of Latin America.

In 1960, your distinguished President, Dr. Lleras Camargo, addressed the United States Congress of which I was a Member. He spoke of the need for the American states to work together to conquer the evils of poverty and injustice. He called for participation by the United States. And, later in the same visit, he said, and I quote him, that "it is necessary to make a supreme effort in each country, with the cooperation of all the others, to prevent Western civilization from being threatened within the very stronghold that has defended it."

Those warnings of your President have been heard. The cooperative effort of our great free nations has begun. Help has already begun. And the stronghold of our civilization, the individual dignity of the individual, free man—has begun to strengthen the bulwarks of freedom.

No American has contributed more to this progress than your President who is universally admired as one of the great statesmen of this hemisphere. As a principal architect of the Rio Treaty and as Director General of the Organization of American States, he has striven to perfect the Inter-American system which was the dream of the man who once lived in this house—Simon Bolivar. And, recently, his bold initiative has strengthened the OAS against those extra-continental forces which seek to impose a new tyranny upon the Americas. As your President he has restored democratic government, strengthened your economy, and worked, within the free institutions, to improve the welfare of all Colombians. His concept of progressive, democratic government is at the heart of la Alianza para el Progreso. And I leave this country tonight

strengthened in purpose and understanding by his wise counsels.

But I know that Dr. Lleras Camargo would be the first to agree that even these impressive accomplishments of the past are inadequate in the face of the immense and urgent problems which now confront us.

Bolivar, in a letter written when he was in exile, and the cause of liberty seemed dim, wrote: "The veil has been torn asunder. We have already seen the light and it is not our desire to be thrust back into the darkness." In our time the veil again has been torn asunder. The millions of our people who have lived in hopeless poverty—patiently suffering hunger, social injustice, and ignorance—have now glimpsed the hope of a better and more abundant life for themselves and their children. And they do not intend to be thrust back into darkness.

La Alianza para el Progreso is designed to transform this hope into a reality. It calls for a vast and immediate effort on the part of all the Americas to satisfy the basic needs of our people for work and land, and homes and schools. It expects within the next ten years—the Decade of Development—to be well on the way toward satisfying these basic needs.

Much has already been done since la Alianza para el Progreso was announced on March 13. And today at Techo I saw some of the results of this effort.

There President Lleras and I—in the presence of the families of hundreds of workers—dedicated a housing project in which more than eighty thousand people will, for the first time, know what it will be like to live in a home in which they would want to raise their children. We also dedicated one of 18 schools—in which 30,000 children, the most valuable asset of this hemisphere—will be given their opportunity

to study and to learn, and to build their lives.

And along with the social progress symbolized by the Techo project will also come an intensive effort to develop and industrialize the economies of Latin America—reducing dependence on raw materials and steadily narrowing the relative gap between the wealthy industrialized countries and the Republics of Latin America.

Thus la Alianza para el Progreso is a program which is revolutionary in its dimensions. It calls for staggering efforts by us all and unprecedented changes by us all. It raises far-reaching aspirations and demands difficult sacrifices. And although we have already done much in a short time, we must do much more and act much more swiftly in the months to come. For on the success of the Alliance—on our success in this hemisphere—depends the future of that human dignity and national independence for which our forebears in every country of the hemisphere struggled.

After the American wars of independence, the President of Colombia, Santander, said: "Arms have given us independence; laws will give us freedom." These prophetic words I think indicate the history of our hemisphere. For our real progress has not come about through violence or tyranny, but under the guidance of democratic leaders who realized the great capacity of free society for peaceful change—men such as Franklin Roosevelt in my own country and your distinguished President in your country.

It is this knowledge and experience which is the great contribution of our nations to the other nations of the world. There are those who tell us that the only road to economic progress is by violent Communist revolution, followed by the complete subjection of man to the will of the state.

They come with banners proclaiming that they have new doctrines; that history is on their side. But, in reality, they bring a doctrine which is as old as the Pharaohs of Egypt, and like the Pharaohs of Egypt, doomed by history.

They promise free elections, and free speech, and freedom of religion. But once power is achieved, elections are eliminated, speech is stifled, and the worship of God is prohibited.

They pledge economic progress and increased human welfare. But they have been unable to fulfill these pledges and their failure is etched in the dramatic contrast between a free and powerful and prosperous Western Europe and the grim, drab poverty of Communist Eastern Europe, or the hunger of China, or the wall which separates West Berlin from East Berlin. The fact is that the wall and the rifle squads of the last twelve months have shown us again—if we did not need to be shown—that when such doctrines have had to face the united will of free men, they have been defeated.

We are a young and strong people. Our doctrines—the doctrines lit by the leaders of your country and mine—now burn brightly in Africa and Asia and wherever men struggle to be free. And here in our own hemisphere we have successfully resisted efforts to impose the despotisms of the Old World on the nations of the New.

Today we face the greatest challenge to the vitality of our American revolution. Millions of our people—scattered across a vast and rich continent—endure lives of misery. We must prove to them that free institutions can best answer their implacable demand for social justice, for food, for material welfare and above all, for a new hope—for themselves and for their children. And in so proving the blessings of freedom

in Latin America, we will be teaching the same lesson to a watchful and impatient world.

We in the United States have made many mistakes in our relations with Latin America. We have not always understood the magnitude of your problems, or accepted our share of responsibility for the welfare of the hemisphere. But we are committed in the United States—our will and our energy—to an untiring pursuit of that welfare and I have come to this country to reaffirm that dedication.

The leaders of Latin America, the industrialists and the landowners are, I am sure, also ready to admit past mistakes and accept new responsibilities. For unless all of us are willing to contribute our resources to national development, unless all of us are prepared not merely to accept, but initiate, basic land and tax reforms, unless all of us take the lead in improving the welfare of our people; then that leadership will be taken from us and the heritage of centuries of Western civilization will be consumed in a few months of violence.

This is the message I bring to those of us who are here tonight—and I am grateful that I have had an opportunity to be with you.

But I also want to talk to those beyond this dinner table, and beyond this room, and this old house. And that message is for the millions of people in a thousand cities and villages throughout the mountains and lands of our hemisphere. To all of them—to the workers, to the *campesinos* on the farms, to the women who toil each day for the welfare of their children—to all we bring a message of hope. Every day, every hour, in my country and in this country, and in all the countries of this hemisphere dedicated men and women are struggling to bring nearer the day when all have more to eat, and a decent roof over their heads, and schools for their children—when all will have a better and more abundant life to accompany that human dignity to which all men are entitled, and that love of freedom to which all of us are committed by our inheritance and our desire.

And tonight, here in this old city, I pledge to you the commitment of the United States of America, to that great cause.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:10 p.m. at the San Carlos Palace. His opening words "Mr. President" referred to Alberto Lleras Camargo, President of Colombia.

Another text of this address was released by the White House prior to its actual delivery.

516 Remarks at the El Dorado Airport Upon Leaving for the United States. December 17, 1961

Mr. President:

I want to, on behalf of my wife and myself, express our most sincere thanks to you, and to your wife, for your greeting which you have given us today—and also for the opportunity that you have given to us and to all of our countrymen to see your city and

country, and to realize how close are the links which bind Colombia and the United States.

Perhaps the most encouraging event of most recent years in the world of freedom has been the closer links which have been bound together and tied together in Western

Europe, and which are now being molded in the same effective way here in this hemisphere.

It is, it seems to me, obligatory upon all those of us who believe in freedom to work together to make freedom, as you have said, Mr. President, not merely an abstraction or a phrase, but to demonstrate that under a system of freedom people can live the kind of dignified, productive life to which they all aspire.

I said this morning at Techo that the great fight of the last decade in this hemisphere was against tyranny and dictatorships. The great fight in the next decade—the decade in which we are now upon—is to prove that freedom and abundance go hand in hand.

I return tonight to the United States, and I do not want to leave without saying to the people of Colombia that my wife and I have received the most heart-warming welcome that we have ever received.

Their words to us this morning, and again at midnight as we left this ancient city, I think will be the greatest source of encouragement to the people of the United States, to realize that we are together in a great enterprise which is worthy of our effort.

So I thank you, Mr. President, and I thank all your countrymen.

And now *hasta luego*. Thank you.

NOTE: The President's opening words "Mr. President" referred to Alberto Lleras Camargo, President of Colombia.

517 Statement by the President on the Situation in the Dominican Republic. December 20, 1961

I WANT to make special note of the most encouraging developments in the Dominican Republic. The solution to the political difficulties in that country, the principal feature of which is the immediate creation of a council of state, was announced by President Balaguer on December 17 and has now been accepted by the principal elements of the democratic opposition. It represents, in my judgment, an impressive demonstration of statesmanship and responsibility by all concerned. This accomplishment by the democratic opposition and the Dominican government is all the more remarkable when it is recalled that only recently the Dominican Republic emerged from three decades of a harshly repressive regime which dedicated itself to stifling every democratic Dominican voice. This victory of the Dominican people

and its leaders is a striking demonstration of the fact that dictatorship can suppress but cannot destroy the aspirations of a people to live in freedom, dignity and peace.

The Dominican people still face long and difficult efforts to transform their aspirations into an effective, soundly-based democratic system. In this struggle, they have the assurance of our sympathetic and tangible support. I understand that the Organization of American States is now considering the lifting of the sanctions imposed upon the Dominican Republic by collective action in August 1960 and January 1961. If the Council of the OAS takes such action—and our representatives are supporting that step—we will resume diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic promptly. When this takes place the Department of Agriculture