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[Santiago Summit of the Americas 1998] [Loose Material] [5]

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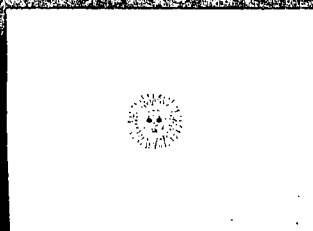
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South America]
Trip (Pres. Clinton)

President Clinton's Trip to South America October 1997



MERCOSUR: A Timeline of Key Events

1991	March. Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay establish free trade area by agreeing to cut tariffs by 1995. June. MERCOSUR countries sign a framework agreement with the United States under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.
1992	December. Countries agree to common external tariff (CET) ceiling of 20 percent—effective by January 1995—while allowing exemptions for sensitive products.
1993	December. Countries identify products covered by CETs and specify exemptions—about 15 percent of total products traded.
1994	June. Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay endorse Brazil's proposal to have MERCOSUR serve as the hub for the creation of a South American Free Trade Area.
1995	January. MERCOSUR forms partial customs union by applying common external tariffs to third countries. December. MERCOSUR signs framework trade and economic accord with the European Union.
1996	April. MERCOSUR leaders back Paraguayan President Wasmosy during coup attempt. October. Free trade agreement with Chile takes effect. December. MERCOSUR enters into free trade negotiations with Andean Pact. Members come out against Brasilia's incentives to attract foreign investment to northern Brazil.
1997	February. Free trade agreement with Bolivia takes effect. April. Economy Ministers convene meeting to press for exemption from Brazil's new import financing scheme.

Argentina: Economic Progress Amid Political Challenges

Political challenges. The Menem administration is grappling with myriad domestic problems, including 16 percent unemployment, a resurgent political opposition, sporadic unrest in the provinces, and corruption allegations against senior administration officials. President Menem's public approval rating is currently at only 18 percent, and leading Argentine press commentators speculate that it may decline further in the coming months because of his inability to secure congressional approval for several key legislative initiatives, including labor reforms and a series of privatization measures:

- According to press reports, the recently created opposition political alliance poses a significant threat to the ruling Peronist Party in this October's legislative elections, and leading political analysts are speculating that the Peronists are likely to lose their slim majority in the lower house.
- For his part, Menem is counting on the country's improving economic situation to bolster his party's political fortunes in the midterm elections, according to press reports.

Economy growing. The economy grew 4.4 percent in 1996--recovering from the 1995 recession induced by the Mexican peso crisis--and is poised for even stronger growth in 1997, according to government forecasts:

- Trade continues to grow significantly—it expanded from \$20 billion to \$48 billion between 1991 and 1996—and inflation is extremely low.
- The government is maintaining its policy of fixed exchange rates and fiscal discipline. International bankers note, however, that Argentina is largely dependent on foreign capital to finance its deficit, making it vulnerable to sudden changes in international liquidity and to shifts in the attitudes of investors toward emerging markets.

Attracting foreign investment. The Menem administration's sweeping economic reform and privatization program begun in 1991—combined with national treatment for foreign firms, a fixed exchange rate and convertible currency, strong growth, and free movement of capital—and has attracted considerable foreign direct investment:

- The federal government has largely completed its privatization program, except for nuclear power plants. Numerous privatization opportunities—especially of banks and utilities—remain in the provinces.
- The United States and Chile are leading sources of foreign direct investment, having made large investments in such diverse industries as telecommunications, electricity generation, and motor vehicle production.

Argentina: A Timeline of Key Events

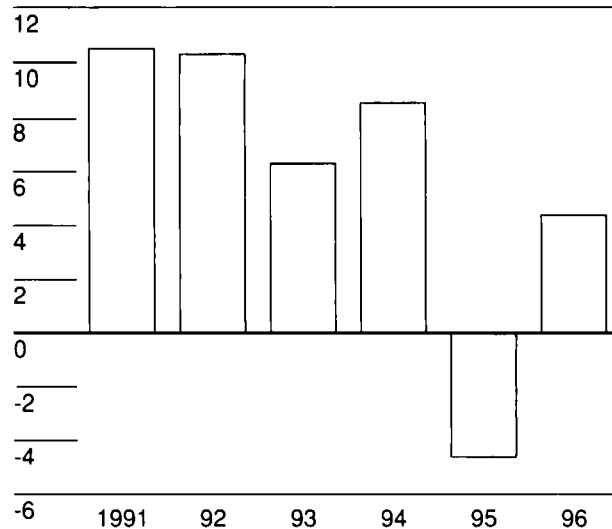
1989	July. Carlos Menem takes office as President of Argentina.
1990	November. Government sells state-owned telecommunications company, ENTEL.
1991	April. Government implements currency board that pegs the peso to the dollar at a one-to-one rate.
1992	April. IMF grants new extended facilities loan for \$2.9 billion.
1993	July. Government sells state-owned oil company, YPF.
1994	December. Mexico devalues the peso, setting off a panic in regional financial markets.
1995	March. Mexican peso crisis leads to 18-percent drop in bank deposits. April. Government secures bailout package from IMF, World Bank, and IDB. May. Menem reelected as President by a considerable margin. December. Economy declines by 4.6 percent for the year.
1996	July. Domingo Cavallo resigns as Economy Minister. December. Consortium of international banks create multibillion dollar credit line for Argentina.
1997	October. Midterm congressional elections.

Argentina: Selected Economic Indicators

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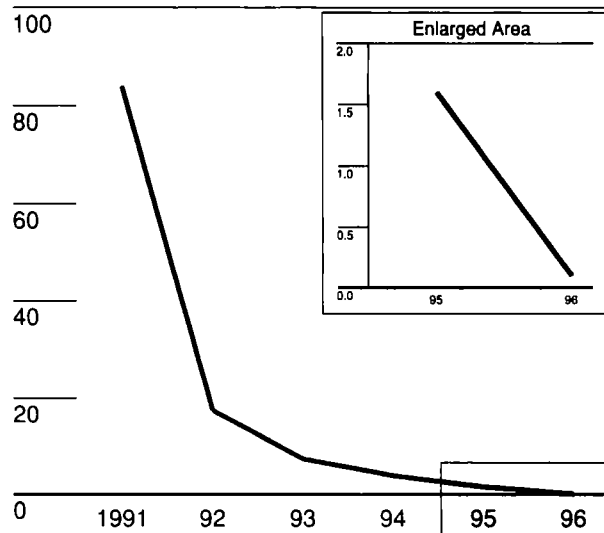
Real GDP Growth

Percent



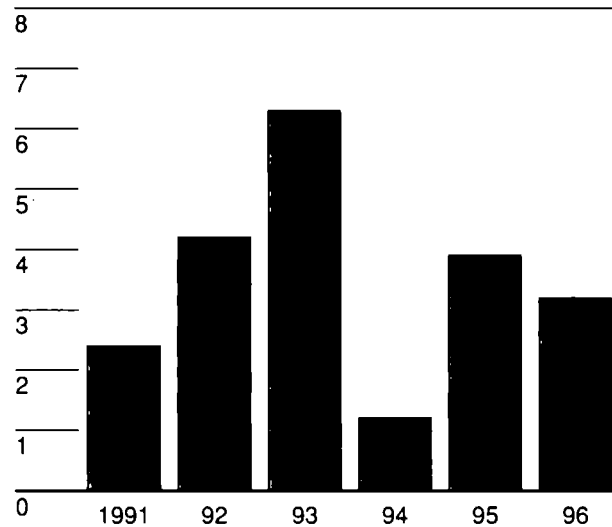
Inflation

Percent



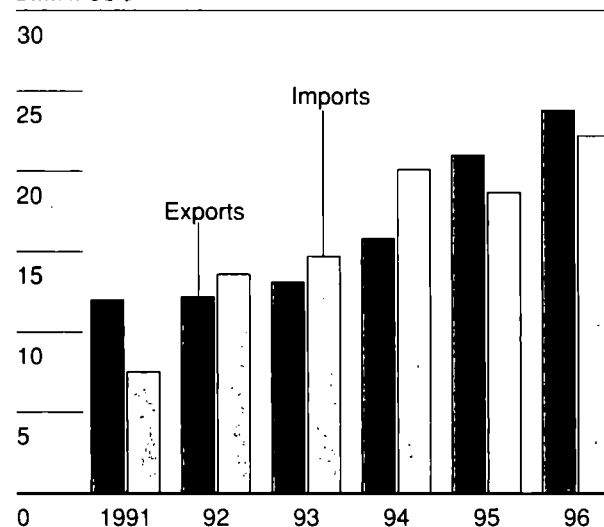
Foreign Direct Investment

Billion US \$



Foreign Trade

Billion US \$



Source: UN, national government, and other publicly available sources.

Brazil: Seeking to Consolidate Real Plan

Political obstacles to reform. Elected on the success of the anti-inflation plan (Real Plan) he authored as Finance Minister, President Cardoso has made slow progress in advancing the tax, fiscal, and public-sector reforms needed to consolidate the plan during his first two years in office:

- Cardoso manages a politically diverse—and often unruly—five-party coalition in Brazil's balkanized Congress and has had to water down some reforms to ensure their passage.
- Congress passed a constitutional amendment in June that allows Cardoso to seek another four-year term in 1998. Cardoso asserts that his reelection is necessary to successfully complete his reformist agenda.

Low inflation but high deficit. Although a tight monetary policy and an overvalued currency have brought inflation under control—consumer prices increased by only 10 percent in 1996—Brazil continues to struggle with a large budget deficit:

- Moreover, a sharp rise in demand, combined with an appreciating exchange rate, has caused an increase in the trade and current account deficits.
- As credit restrictions eased and interest rates declined in the second half of 1996, economic activity strengthened markedly, although GDP growth for the year was only 2.9 percent.

Improving foreign investment climate. The Cardoso administration's privatization program and eased foreign investment rules, combined with price stability and high consumer demand, are attracting record-high foreign direct-investment inflows; Brazil received \$9.4 billion in direct investment last year, and Brazilian officials claim as much as \$15 billion more is expected in 1997:

- The government wants to accelerate privatization, especially in the telecommunications, electric power, and transportation sectors, while Brazilian businessmen seek foreign partners for capital and technology investment.
- Nevertheless, press reports indicate regulatory shortfalls, redtape, resistance on the part of powerful domestic interest groups, and a weak judiciary—understaffed, underfunded, and poorly trained in intellectual property protection and commercial law—are deterring some investors.

Brazil: A Timeline of Key Events

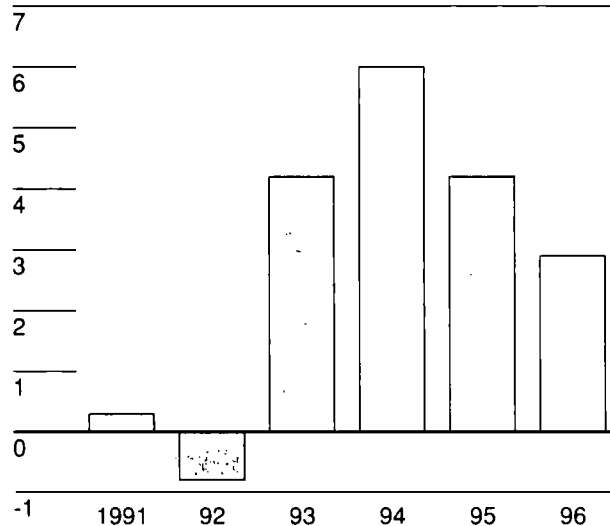
1990	October	First direct presidential elections since 1960
1991	February	President announces wage and price freezes, as previous stabilization plan unravels.
1992	September	President Collor impeached on corruption charges
1993		Monthly inflation surpasses 30 percent
1994	July	<i>Real</i> stabilization plan introduced; cuts monthly inflation from 40 percent to 4 percent.
	October	Cardoso wins presidential election.
1995	March	Bungled announcement of exchange rate policy; foreign exchange reserves drop 15 percent—\$5 billion—in two days
	April	Government announces 70-percent import tariff hikes on 100 consumer goods
	May-June	Congress amends Constitution; liberalizes protected economic sectors
	June	Government announces protectionist auto regime, creating friction with Argentina
	September	Administration relaunches stalled petrochemical privatization process
1996	March	IPR bill approved after six years of congressional delays
	April	Senate approves foreign loan for \$1.4 billion SIVAM contract
	June	Administration announces plans to privatize 31 ports, 11 utilities
	July	Import tariffs raised on toys and textiles, citing right to safeguard domestic industries
	August	Government submits amendment that would allow Cardoso to seek second term in 1998.
1997	January	Reelection amendment clears lower house, moves to Senate
	February	Brasilia calls for greater access to US and EU markets
	March	Trade deficit reaches \$7.4 billion for 12-month period ending in March, largest in history
	March	Government announces tougher import financing rules
	June	Reelection amendment gains final approval

Brazil: Selected Economic Indicators

Note scale change

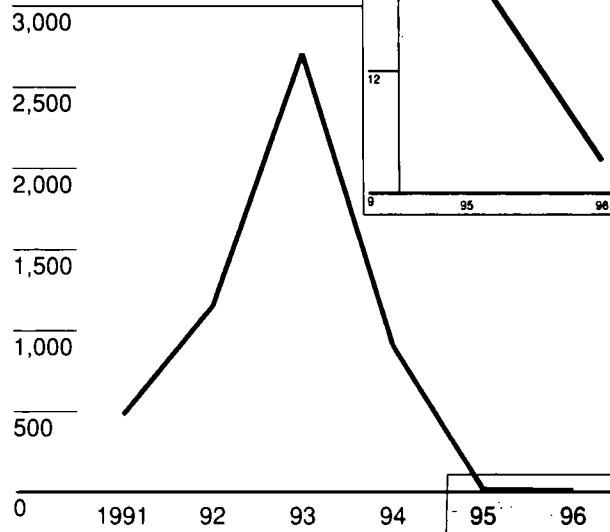
Real GDP Growth

Percent



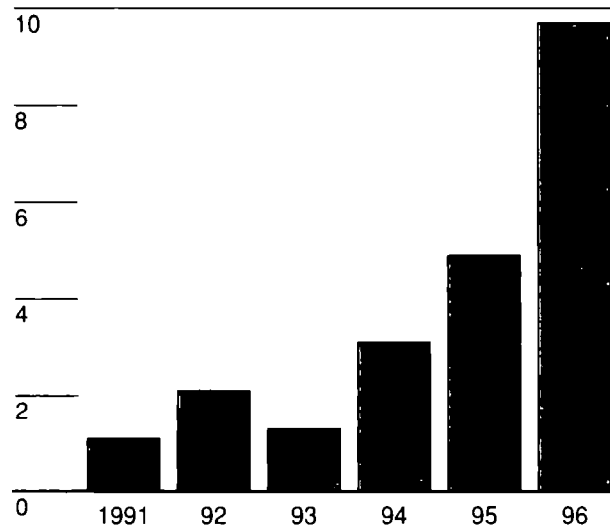
Inflation

Percent



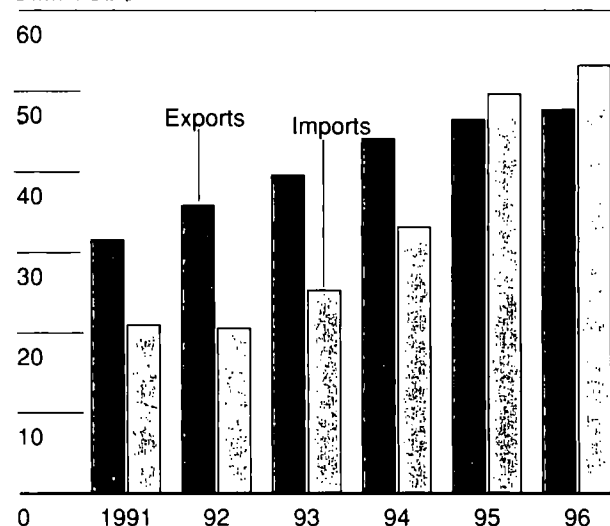
Foreign Direct Investment

Billion US \$



Foreign Trade

Billion US \$



Source: UN, national government, and other publicly available sources.

Venezuela: Economy Turning the Corner Despite Slowing Reform

Upcoming elections slowing economic reform. The national elections scheduled for December 1998 are already beginning to dominate the political agenda, resulting in a slowdown of the economic reform process:

- The privatization of the steel and aluminum sectors, as well as the overhaul of the social security system are all high priorities, but press reports indicate that these initiatives may encounter difficulties in Congress.

Economy set to turn the corner. Last year, President Caldera began a comprehensive reform program that reversed two years of interventionist policies and set the stage for renewed growth. As part of the “Agenda Venezuela”—begun in April 1996 with the blessing of the IMF—the government eliminated price and foreign exchange controls, reduced domestic gasoline subsidies, and restarted its privatization program:

- Although these reforms did not immediately translate to renewed overall growth—real GDP contracted 1.6 percent in 1996—increased capital flows led to a large growth in foreign exchange reserves and helped to make Venezuela’s stock market the best performing in the world.
- Caldera also approved a law reforming the severance pay system, which will give the government greater flexibility to trim the public sector and will relieve an enormous impediment to new private-sector hiring. Members of the business sector have stated that the new law will help jump-start the economy and reduce the 12-percent unemployment rate.
- Inflation is also coming under control. The Central Bank’s use of the exchange rate as a nominal anchor for inflation has helped reduce the rate from last year’s record 103 percent, and the government believes it is on track to meet its 35-percent goal for the year.

Booming oil sector attracting foreign investment. In December 1995, Venezuela began a gradual opening of its oil sector, allowing foreign investors to participate in exploration and new development projects. It has since allowed the limited privatization of some fields, making the oil sector the country’s primary source of foreign investment:

- In June the government received \$2.2 billion from the auction of 18 marginal oil fields, and it expects an even greater amount in private investment in those fields over the next decade.
- There also exists considerable foreign investor interest in the steel and aluminum companies; should Congress approve this privatization, Caracas could receive several billion dollars from their sales next year.

Venezuela: A Timeline of Key Events

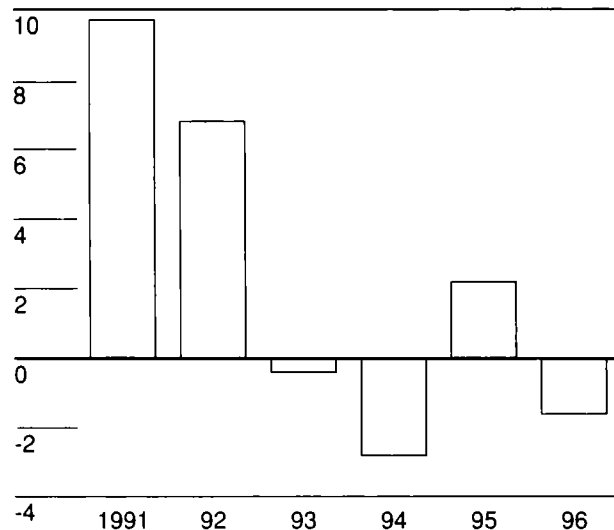
1989	February. Government's economic austerity measures spark violent riots in Caracas and other major cities. Nearly 300 people are killed and an estimated 2,000 are injured.
1990	March. President Carlos Andres Perez (CAP) announces external debt agreement to provide Venezuela breathing space to develop its economy.
1991	November. Violent student demonstrations against the President's economic program force the government to suspend university classes.
1992	February. Army dissidents launch unsuccessful coup attempt; approximately 30 people die and over 60 wounded during fighting. November. Second attempt at military takeover; at least 170 killed and scores wounded before revolt is crushed.
1993	May. CAP removed from office to stand trial on corruption charges. Senator Ramon Velasquez selected to finish CAP's term. December. Rafael Caldera elected president.
1994	January. Banco Latino closes, beginning a national banking crisis. February. Caldera sworn in. In a conciliatory move, releases 1992 coupists. June. Caldera imposes price and capital controls in unsuccessful attempt to stabilize economy.
1995	December. Government opens oil sector to foreign investment in exploration and development projects.
1996	April. Caldera initiates comprehensive economic reform process—the Agenda Venezuela—reversing two years of interventionist policies. November. Government revives stalled privatization program with sale of national telephone company.
1997	June. Severance pay reform law, a major building block for future public-sector reform, enacted.

Venezuela: Selected Economic Indicators

Note scale change

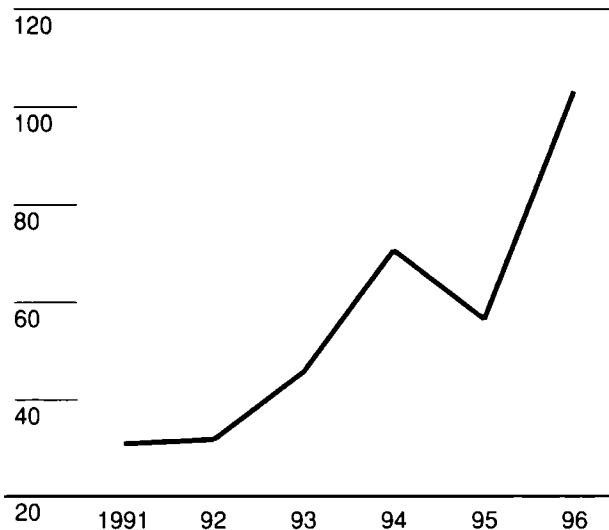
Real GDP Growth

Percent



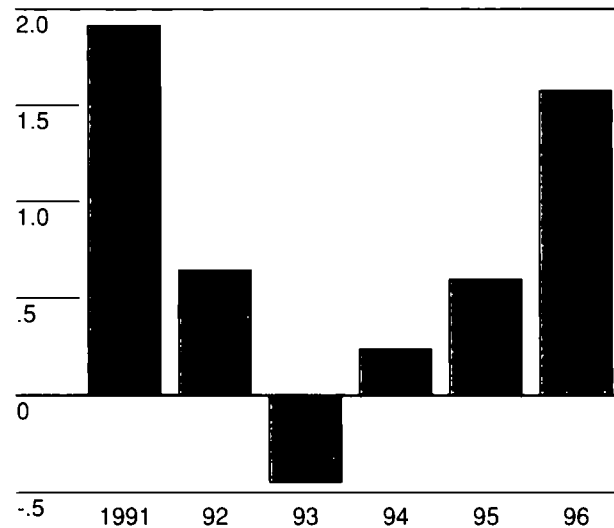
Inflation

Percent



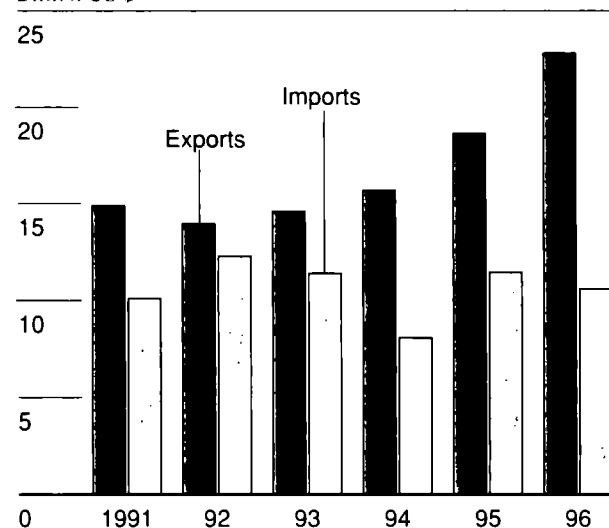
Foreign Direct Investment

Billion US \$



Foreign Trade

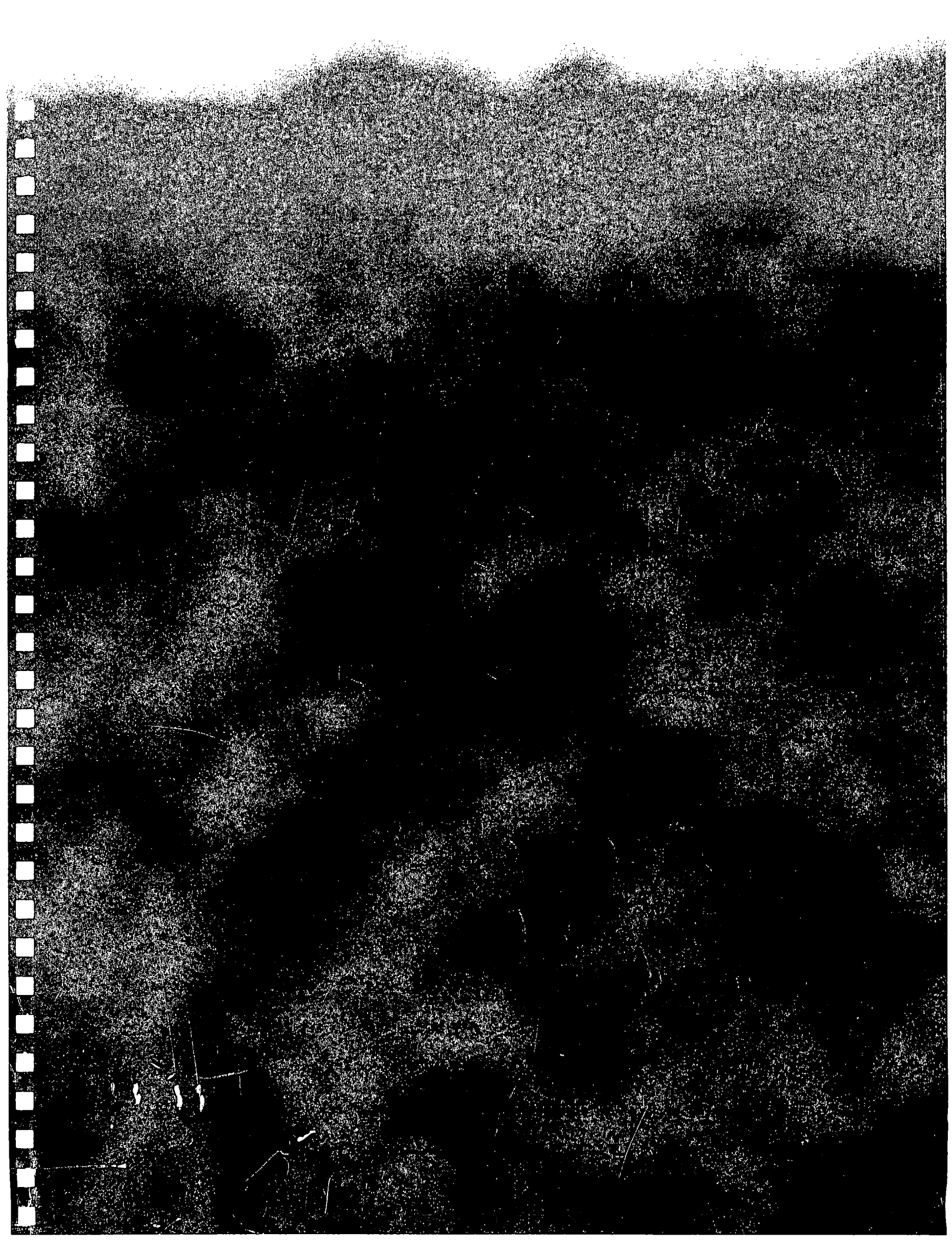
Billion US \$



Source: IIF

Unclassified

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II SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

PLAN OF ACTION

SANTIAGO, CHILE, APRIL 18-19, 1998

PLAN OF ACTION

II SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

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PLAN OF ACTION

We, the democratically elected Heads of State and Government of the Americas, recognizing the need to make a collective effort that complements the actions being developed and executed at the national level to improve the economic well-being and the quality of life of our peoples, mindful of our commitment to the continued implementation of the Miami Plan of Action, affirm our resolute determination to carry out this Plan of Action, which constitutes a body of concrete initiatives intended to promote the overall development of the countries of the Hemisphere and ensure access to and improve the quality of education, promote and strengthen democracy and the respect for human rights, deepen economic integration and free trade and eradicate poverty and discrimination. We have adopted this Plan of Action conscious that all the initiatives are inter-related and equally important to the attainment of our common endeavor.

I. EDUCATION: THE KEY TO PROGRESS

The Hemisphere's commitment to education is reflected in the sweeping reform processes encompassing all levels of educational systems, and is based on broad consensus with respect to the problems confronting education and the shared commitment and effort of societies as a whole to overcome them. These processes are based on the principles of equity, quality, relevance and efficiency. Equity is defined as the creation of conditions that ensure that all people have the opportunity to receive quality education services, thereby significantly reducing the effects of inequalities based on socio-economic status, disability and ethnic, cultural and gender discrimination. Quality implies the achievement of high levels of cognitive development, skills, capabilities and ethical attitudes. Relevance is defined as the ability of an educational system to meet the needs and aspirations of society as a whole, taking into account its social, cultural, ethnic and linguistic diversity. Lastly, efficiency is defined as the provision of adequate resources, used optimally, in order to enhance educational achievements.

Therefore, the Governments, fully recognizing and respecting national sovereignty and the responsibilities of the institutions of our respective countries with regard to education, reiterate the commitment of the Miami Summit to ensure, by the year 2010, universal access to and completion of quality primary education for 100 percent of children and access for at least 75 percent of young people to quality secondary education, with increasing percentages of young

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people who complete secondary education, and assume responsibility for providing the general population with opportunities for life-long learning. If these objectives are met, we are confident that we will provide our people with the tools, skills and knowledge necessary for and suited to the development of capabilities that ensure better conditions of competitiveness and productivity required by modern economies, thus allowing our people to contribute as worthy citizens to their respective societies.

To achieve these objectives, Governments will:

- Implement targeted and inter-sectoral educational policies, as necessary, and develop programs that focus specifically on groups at a disadvantage in the areas of education, functional illiteracy and socio-economic conditions, with attention to women, minorities and vulnerable populations. Inter-sectoral programs in education, health and nutrition, as well as early childhood educational strategies, will be priorities, inasmuch as they contribute more directly to plans to combat poverty.
- Establish or strengthen national or subnational and, where applicable, subregional systems to evaluate the quality of education, which permit assessment of the performance of various educational actors, innovations and factors associated with achievements in learning. To that end, information and national or subnational or, where applicable, subregional indicators will be made available that can be used to design, carry out and evaluate quality-improvement programs based on equity. Standards for reading and writing, mathematics and science shall receive special attention. Also, where appropriate, criteria and methodologies for collecting data that permit comparison of some educational indicators across countries in the Hemisphere shall be established.
- Develop comprehensive programs to improve and increase the level of professionalism among teachers and school administrators that combine pre-service and in-service training, exploring incentive mechanisms tied to updating their skills and to meeting such standards as may have been agreed upon. Higher education must collaborate in this endeavor through research and pedagogy, both of which should be strengthened in order to meet this goal.
- Strengthen education management and institutional capacity at the national,

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regional, local and school levels, furthering, where appropriate, decentralization and the promotion of better forms of community and family involvement. Encourage the mass media to contribute to bolstering efforts being made by educational systems.

- Strengthen preparation, education and training for the world of work so that an increasing number of workers can improve their standard of living and, together with employers, have the opportunity to benefit from hemispheric integration. In this regard, consideration will be given to the adoption of new technology based on different options and alternatives, ranging from specific occupational training to strengthening general employability competencies. Special attention will also be paid to the establishment or strengthening of mechanisms that permit workers to obtain certification of job-related competencies acquired through formal education and work experience. In order to confront changes in the labor market and to enhance employability prospects, actions that take into account the development of entrepreneurial skills will be included and will involve the different sectors and offer various options and alternatives.
- Establish or improve, according to their internal legal framework, educational strategies relevant to multicultural societies, so as to be able to shape, with the participation of indigenous populations and migrants, models for bilingual and intercultural basic education. Similarly, the content of basic education will have to be enhanced, together with respect and appreciation for the cultural diversity of peoples, as well as to expand the knowledge of the different languages spoken in the countries of the Hemisphere, where resources and possibilities permit.
- Develop, within and outside schools, with the assistance of families and other actors and social organizations, educational strategies that foster the development of values, with special attention to the inclusion of democratic principles, human rights, gender-related issues, peace, tolerance and respect for the environment and natural resources.
- Promote access to and use of the most effective information and communication technologies in education systems, with special emphasis on the use of computers, in combination with revised pedagogical methods and proper training for teachers in the use of these technologies. Special attention shall be paid to the ethical imperative of including the most vulnerable

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sectors. To that end, distance education programs shall be strengthened and information networks established.

- Make efforts to increase the availability of teaching materials in collaboration with official institutions and, depending on the specific conditions in each country, with the private sector.
- Seek to use technology to link schools and communities as a way of establishing ties in the Hemisphere while encouraging the participation of higher education institutions that have advantages in this field.
- Further scholarship and exchange programs for students, teachers, researchers and educational administrators using different strategies, including institution-to-institution ties, communications technology and internships which permit exposure to pedagogical and management innovations in the other countries of the Hemisphere. This will contribute to strengthening the institutional capacity of Ministries or Departments of Education, decentralized administrative entities and centers of higher learning.

Funding, Horizontal Multilateral Cooperation Strategies and Follow-up

We, the Heads of State and Government, recognizing the cardinal importance of education as a foundation for development, agree, in accordance with our respective legislative processes, to promote allocation of the resources necessary for educational expenditure with a view to attaining greater levels of equity, quality, relevance and efficiency in the educational processes, emphasizing the optimal use of resources and a greater participation of other social actors.

We also reaffirm our commitment to promote horizontal and multilateral cooperation in the area of education. To that end, we:

- Instruct the Organization of American States (OAS) and request the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and World Bank, together with the other national and multilateral technical and financial cooperation agencies operating in the Hemisphere, to provide, within their respective areas of action, support for programs and initiatives that are consistent with the goals, objectives, and actions proposed in this Chapter of the Plan of Action. To this end, the IDB is encouraged to work with member countries to substantially increase the share of new lending for primary and secondary education, by

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more than doubling the quantity over the next three years, compared to the previous three years. We also request that the IDB establish a special regional fund for education in the Hemisphere, utilizing the existing resources of this institution. This fund would support efforts to raise educational standards and performance throughout the Region.

- Instruct the OAS and request the IDB, the World Bank, and United Nations Economic Commission on Latin-American and the Caribbean (ECLAC), among other institutions, to use the mechanisms within their scope to develop and strengthen regional cooperation in areas such as distance education, using, among other means, satellite technology; internships and exchange programs; the development and use of information technology for education; the updating of education statistics; and quality assessment, while striving to ensure that this cooperation is in keeping with the specific needs of each country. We recognize the role and interest in these efforts of specialized international organizations, such as United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Likewise, we recognize the contributions of the private sector, philanthropic foundations, and pertinent non-governmental organizations.
- Instruct the OAS to foster, articulate and facilitate, through ministerial meetings and other mechanisms being developed by member States in the framework of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), collaboration and joint effort in the Hemisphere and, to that end, to convene, in consultation with the coordinating countries, technical consultation forums of the countries in the Hemisphere in order to contribute to the implementation of the commitments included in this Chapter of the Plan of Action.
- Entrust the Meeting of Ministers of Education, to be convened by the OAS within the framework of CIDI's Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development, to be held in Brazil in July 1998, with the development of an implementation plan for this education initiative.
- Instruct the OAS and request the IDB, World Bank, ECLAC, and other multilateral institutions to report on the execution of this Plan to the Government representatives responsible for review and follow-up of the commitments of the Summit of the Americas.

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II. PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The strengthening of democracy, justice and human rights is a vital hemispheric priority. In this Plan of Action, we endorse new initiatives designed to deepen our commitment to these important principles. Specifically, we will intensify our efforts to promote democratic reforms at the regional and local level, protect the rights of migrant workers and their families, improve the capabilities of our justice systems and labor ministries to respond to the needs of our peoples, and encourage a strong and active civil society. We further resolve to defend democracy against the serious threats of corruption, terrorism, and illegal narcotics, and to promote peace and security among our nations. Taken together, these measures consolidate our democratic gains, reaffirm our commitment to democratic institutions, and commit us to building a Hemisphere of shared values.

Democracy and Human Rights

Governments will:

- Define and develop, with the participation of civil society, comprehensive policies aimed at promoting and protecting human rights at a domestic level, in accordance with relevant international norms and principles, incorporating those policies, where appropriate, into national human rights plans and programs, as recommended by the World Conference of Vienna, 1993; and underscore as well the importance of promoting respect for the universally recognized principles of international humanitarian law.
- Guarantee that all individuals have the right to due process of law, including the presumption of innocence and the right to trial within a reasonable period of time and the full respect for their constitutional and other legal rights. Governments will, in accordance with their legal framework, adopt measures intended to ensure that no person awaiting trial shall be detained for a period longer than permitted by law, taking fully into account the rights of the accused, the protection of society, crime prevention, the promotion of respect for the law, the rights of victims and other relevant considerations. Governments will continue their efforts to improve conditions of detention and enhance human rights education for the respective officials involved in the administration of justice.

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- Promote a review of their respective national legislation in order to eliminate or amend those provisions which may lead to any type of discrimination, for any reason, in contravention of their international commitments. In particular, they will seek to attain legal equality between men and women by the year 2002. In this context, priority should be given to the rights to equal treatment in the workplace, property, inheritance and child custody, as well as combating domestic violence.
- Promote the adoption of legal, educational and social measures, as well as international cooperation, to combat the physical and sexual abuse of children, traffic in minors, child prostitution and child exploitation in all its forms, including pornography. At the same time, they will strengthen international cooperation through the implementation of a regional information system on affected children, based on national information systems, with the participation of and promotion by concerned international organizations, to analyze their condition and evaluate social policies to facilitate decision making in this sphere.
- Promote the signature, ratification and accession to international human rights instruments to which they are not party, as well as observe the provisions contained in the instruments to which they are party.

Governments will also enhance cooperation with and support for the activities of the Organization of American States (OAS) in order to:

- Strengthen the inter-American human rights system through concrete initiatives and measures which aim to reinforce its institutional structure and promote its links with national systems and regional entities that promote and protect human rights. In this context, Governments consider important the institutional strengthening of the Inter-American Human Rights Institute.
- Support States that so request in the processes of promoting and consolidating democratic values, practices and institutions by strengthening the respective organs of the Organization, including the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD).
- Strengthen the exercise of and respect for all human rights and the consolidation of democracy, including the fundamental right to freedom of expression and thought, through support for the activities of the Inter-

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American Commission on Human Rights in this field, in particular the recently created Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression.

- Promote programs of cooperation, through the use of advanced information technology and with the support of the international institutions that deal with administration of justice, in areas identified by the OAS Working Group on Democracy and Human Rights, which include:
 - . Training of police and correctional officers;
 - . Necessary steps to remedy inhumane conditions in prisons and reduce drastically the number of pre-trial detainees; and
 - . Enhancing human rights education for judges, magistrates and other court officials.

Education for Democracy

Governments will:

- Include in educational programs, within the legal framework of each country, objectives and contents that develop democratic culture at all levels, in order to teach individuals ethical values, a spirit of cooperation and integrity. To that end, the participation of teachers, families, students and outreach workers will be stepped up in their work related to conceptualizing and implementing the plans for shaping citizens imbued with democratic values.

Civil Society

Governments will:

- Promote, with the participation of civil society, the development of principles and recommendations for institutional frameworks to stimulate the formation of responsible and transparent, non-profit and other civil society organizations, including, where appropriate, programs for volunteers, and encourage, in accordance with national priorities, public sector-civil society dialogue and partnerships in the areas that are considered pertinent in this Plan of Action. In this context the Organization of American States (OAS) may serve as a forum for the exchange of experiences and information.

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- In this process, draw upon existing initiatives that promote increased participation of civil society in public issues, such as relevant successful experiences from the National Councils for Sustainable Development and the Inter-American Strategy for Public Participation, among others. As soon as possible, Governments will adopt work plans to implement legal and institutional frameworks based on the principles and recommendations in their respective countries.
- Entrust the OAS to encourage support among Governments and civil society organizations, and to promote appropriate programs to carry out this initiative, and request the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to develop and implement, along with interested States and other inter-American institutions, hemispheric financial mechanisms specially devoted to the implementation of programs oriented toward strengthening civil society and public participation mechanisms.

Migrant Workers

Governments will:

- Reaffirm that the promotion and protection of human rights and the fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction by reasons of race, gender, language, nationality, or religion, is a priority for the international community and is the responsibility of every state.
- Comply with the applicable international human rights instruments and, consistent with the legal framework of each country, guarantee the human rights of all migrants, including migrant workers and their families.
- Seek full compliance with, and protection of, the human rights of all migrants, including migrant workers, and their families, and adopt effective measures, including the strengthening of public awareness, to prevent and eradicate violations of human rights and eliminate all forms of discrimination against them, particularly racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance.
- Reaffirm the sovereign right of each State to formulate and apply its own legal framework and policies for migration, including the granting of

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permission to migrants to enter, stay, or exercise economic activity, in full conformity with applicable international instruments relating to human rights and in a spirit of cooperation.

- Seek full respect for, and compliance with, the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, especially as it relates to the right of nationals, regardless of their immigration status, to communicate with a consular officer of their own State in case of detention.
- Protect the rights of all migrant workers and their families, consistent with each country's internal legal framework, by taking steps, in case they do not exist, to: 1) provide, with respect to working conditions, the same legal protection as for national workers; 2) facilitate, as appropriate, the payment of full wages owed when the worker has returned to his/her country, and allow them to arrange the transfer of their personal effects; 3) recognize the rights of citizenship and nationality of the children of all migrant workers who may be entitled to such rights, and any other rights they may have in each country; 4) encourage the negotiation of bilateral or multilateral agreements, regarding the remission of social security benefits accrued by migrant workers; 5) protect all migrant workers and their families, through law enforcement and information campaigns, from becoming victims of exploitation and abuse from alien smuggling; 6) prevent abuse and mistreatment of all migrant workers by employers or any authorities entrusted with the enforcement of migration policies and border control; and 7) encourage and promote respect for the cultural identity of all migrants.
- Support the activities of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights with regard to the protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families, particularly through the Special Rapporteur for Migrant Workers.

Strengthening Municipal and Regional Administrations

Governments will:

- Within their legal framework and within a reasonable time, establish or strengthen mechanisms for the participation of groups of society in the process of local and other subnational decision-making, such as open public hearings and public budget reviews, and promote transparency in local and other subnational Government finance operations.

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- In accordance with legislation at all levels, provide for financing options for local and other subnational Governments, including groups of local Governments, such as through transfers of national revenue, access to private capital markets, and authority for raising revenue locally, in order to expand the delivery of quality services as well as provide for training opportunities to strengthen local and other subnational administrative capabilities.
- In accordance with circumstances and the legal framework of each country, study the possible transfer of additional national governmental functions to local and other subnational levels as well as the possibility for enhancing such authorities.
- Share their experiences and information from existing and future programs supported by multilateral and bilateral cooperation institutions such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank, to facilitate the implementation of this initiative.

Corruption

Governments will:

- Resolutely support the "Inter-American Program to Combat Corruption" and implement the actions established therein, particularly the adoption of a strategy to achieve prompt ratification of the 1996 Inter-American Convention against Corruption, the drafting of codes of conduct for public officials, in accordance with respective legal frameworks, the study of the problem of laundering assets or proceeds derived from corruption, and the promotion of information campaigns on the ethical values that sustain the democratic system.
- Sponsor in Chile a Symposium on Enhancing Probity in the Hemisphere to be held no later than August 1998, in order to consider, among other topics, the scope of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, and the implementation of the aforementioned program. They will also resolutely support the holding of workshops sponsored by the Organization of American States (OAS) to disseminate the provisions set forth in the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.

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- Foster within the OAS framework, and in accordance with the mandate set forth in the Inter-American Program to Combat Corruption, appropriate follow-up on the progress achieved under the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.
- Promote in their domestic legislation the obligation for senior public officials, and those at other levels when the law so establishes, to declare or disclose their personal assets and liabilities to the appropriate agency.
- Encourage the approval of effective and specific measures to combat all forms of corruption, bribery, and related unlawful practices in commercial transactions, among others.

Financing of Electoral Campaigns

Governments will:

- Propose the exchange of experiences that may be used as a support for each country so that, according to their own realities and legal systems, they adopt or develop internal rules that regulate contributions to electoral campaigns and independent internal control mechanisms.
- Consider the proposals resulting from the Meeting of Government Representatives on Contributions to Electoral Campaigns, held in Caracas in February 1998, under the auspices of the OAS.
- Adopt or consider, as appropriate, measures to prevent financial contributions to electoral campaigns derived from organized crime and drug trafficking. Similarly, they will promote the adoption of measures designed to ensure transparency in the origin of all contributions.

Prevention and Control of Illicit Consumption of and Traffic in Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and other Related Crimes

Governments will:

- Continue to develop their national and multilateral efforts in order to achieve full application of the Hemispheric Anti-Drug Strategy, and will strengthen this alliance based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and

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territorial jurisdiction of the States, reciprocity, shared responsibility and an integrated, balanced approach in conformity with their domestic laws.

- With the intention of strengthening mutual confidence, dialogue and hemispheric cooperation and on the basis of the aforementioned principles, develop, within the framework of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD-OAS), a singular and objective process of multilateral governmental evaluation in order to monitor the progress of their individual and collective efforts in the Hemisphere and of all the countries participating in the Summit, in dealing with the diverse manifestations of the problem.
- Strengthen national efforts and international cooperation in order to:
 - . Enhance their national policies and plans with regard to the prevention of illicit drug consumption, and step up measures, particularly at the community level, in schools and those aimed at the most vulnerable groups, such as children and young people, in order to prevent the growth and spread of this consumption and to eliminate financial incentives to illicit trafficking;
 - . Develop appropriate treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration programs with a view to alleviating the serious social effects, human suffering and other adverse effects associated with drug abuse;
 - . Increase cooperation in areas such as the collection and analysis of data, standardization of systems that measure illicit consumption, scientific and technical training and exchange of experiences;
 - . Develop or encourage the development of campaigns to foster greater social awareness of the dangers of drug abuse for individuals, the family and society as well as community participation plans;
 - . Sensitize public opinion as to the serious effects of drug abuse and the activities of criminal organizations that deal with them, including at the wholesale and retail level;
 - . Improve and update cooperative mechanisms to prosecute and extradite individuals charged with the traffic in narcotics and psychotropic substances and other related crimes, in accordance with international

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agreements, constitutional requirements, and national laws;

- . Establish or strengthen existing, duly trained and equipped specialized central units responsible for requesting, analyzing and exchanging among the competent State authorities information relating to the laundering of the proceeds, assets and instrumentalities used in criminal activities (also known as money laundering);
 - . Reinforce international and national control mechanisms to impede the illicit traffic and diversion of chemical precursors;
 - . Promote the rapid ratification and entry into force of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Production and Trafficking of Firearms; promote the approval and prompt application of the Model Regulations on the Control of Arms and Explosives Connected with Drug Trafficking of CICAD; encourage States, that have not already done so, to adopt the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure effective international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit transnational traffic in firearms and ammunition, while establishing, or strengthening, systems to enhance the tracing of firearms used in criminal activity; and
 - . Eliminate illicit crops through the increased support of national alternative development programs as well as eradication and interdiction.
- Strengthen national drug control commissions, with a view to improving coordination in each country in the planning and implementation of their respective national plans and in streamlining international assistance in this area.
 - Underscore the valuable contribution of civil society, through its different organizations, in the areas of prevention of illicit consumption, treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration of drug addicts.
 - Encourage financial institutions to redouble their efforts to prevent money laundering and the appropriate business sectors to strengthen its controls to prevent the diversion of chemical precursors.
 - Give full support to the upcoming Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly which will be held in June 1998 for the purpose of

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promoting international cooperation with respect to illicit drugs and related crimes and encourage all States to participate actively, at the highest level, in that international meeting. They will make every effort to ensure effective implementation of international narcotics agreements to which they have subscribed, at regional and subregional levels, and for these to operate in consonance with the hemispheric effort and reaffirm their support for CICAD and its fundamental role in the implementation of these agreements.

Terrorism

Governments will:

- Take measures, as agreed in the Declaration and Plan of Action of Lima, in order to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism, applying for that purpose the most decisive will to comply with the general objectives set forth therein.
- Encourage States that have not yet done so to sign, ratify, or accede to, as appropriate, the international conventions related to terrorism, in accordance with their respective internal legislation.
- Convene, under the auspices of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Second Specialized Inter-American Conference to evaluate the progress attained and to define future courses of action for the prevention, combat and elimination of terrorism.

Building Confidence and Security Among States

Governments will:

- Promote regional dialogue with a view to revitalizing and strengthening the institutions of the Inter-American system, taking into account the new political, economic, social and strategic-military factors in the Hemisphere and in its subRegions. To that end, they will seek to expand further a climate of confidence and security among the States of the Hemisphere.
- Carry out, in the manner in which they are set forth, the measures and recommendations resulting from the Regional Conferences on Confidence and Security Building Measures, held in November 1995, in Santiago, Chile, and in February 1998, in San Salvador, El Salvador, under the auspices of the

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Organization of American States (OAS).

- Continue to support the efforts of small-island States to address their special security concerns, which are multidimensional in nature, and economic, financial, and environmental matters, taking into account the vulnerability and level of development of these States.
- In furtherance of efforts to transform the Western Hemisphere into an antipersonnel mine-free zone, and in recognition of the contribution in this regard of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, including its early entry into force, they will encourage actions and support international humanitarian demining efforts in this area, with the goal of ensuring that priority is given to mines that threaten civilians and of ensuring that land can be restored for productive purpose. The latter will take place through effective regional and international cooperation and coordination, as requested by the affected States, to survey, mark, map, and remove mines; effective mine awareness for the civilian population and assistance to victims; and development and deployment of new mine detection and clearance technologies, as appropriate.
- Continue promoting transparency in matters related to defense policy, among other aspects, with regard to modernizing the Armed Forces, comparing military expenditure in the Region, and strengthening the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.
- Increase cooperation with United Nations peacekeeping efforts.
- Encourage the development of cooperative programs to deal with natural disasters and humanitarian search and rescue operations.
- Pledge their efforts to ensure that the peaceful resolution of pending conflicts and disputes is achieved through existing mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes within the Inter-American System and in keeping with international law and treaties in force, and express that said mechanisms and instruments should be strengthened.
- Acknowledge the value of ministerial or high-level meetings on the topics of international defense and security, such as the Defense Ministerials of

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Williamsburg and Bariloche, as an important contribution to regional dialogue on these matters, and, in this context, encourage interested countries to hold other meetings.

- Entrust the OAS, through the Committee on the Hemispheric Security, to:
 - . Follow up on and expand topics relating to confidence and security building measures;
 - . Analyze the meaning, scope, and implications of international security concepts in the Hemisphere, with a view to developing the most appropriate common approaches by which to manage their various aspects, including disarmament and arms control; and
 - . Pinpoint ways to revitalize and strengthen the institutions of the Inter-American System related to the various aspects of Hemispheric Security.

This process will culminate in a Special Conference on Security, within the framework of the OAS, to be held, at the latest, at the beginning of the next decade.

- Support the convening of a follow-up Regional Conference to the Santiago and San Salvador Regional Conferences on Confidence and Security Building Measures, to further build mutual confidence in the Americas.

The progress achieved in these matters will be reported to States, thereby ensuring appropriate follow-up through the OAS, so that these topics may be discussed at the next Summit of the Americas.

Strengthening of Justice Systems and Judiciaries

Governments will:

- Develop mechanisms that permit easy and timely access to justice by all persons, with particular reference to persons with low income, by adopting measures to enhance the transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the courts. In this context, they will promote, develop and integrate the use of alternative methods of conflict resolution in the justice system.

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- Strengthen, as appropriate, systems of criminal justice founded on the independence of the judiciary and the effectiveness of public prosecutors and defense counsels, recognizing the special importance of the introduction of oral proceedings in those countries that consider it necessary to implement this reform.
- Step up efforts to combat organized crime, and transnational crime, and, if necessary, foster new laws and international conventions, as well as procedures and mechanisms for continuing to combat these scourges.
- Adapt legislation and proceed, as soon as possible, with necessary institutional reforms and measures to guarantee the comprehensive protection of the rights of children and youths to meet the obligations established under the United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child and other international instruments.
- Adopt as appropriate a clear distinction between procedures and consequences of violations of criminal law and measures established to protect children and youths whose rights are threatened or violated, and will promote social and educational measures to rehabilitate young offenders.
- Foster the establishment and strengthening of specialized tribunals or courts for family matters, as appropriate, and in accordance with their respective legal systems.
- Expedite the establishment of a justice studies center of the Americas, which will facilitate training of justice sector personnel, the exchange of information and other forms of technical cooperation in the Hemisphere, in response to particular requirements of each country. To this end, they request the Ministers of Justice or other competent authorities to analyze and define the most suitable actions for the organization and establishment for such a center.
- Promote, in accordance with the legislation of each country, mutual legal and judicial assistance that is effective and responsive, particularly with respect to extraditions, requests for the delivery of documents and other evidentiary materials, and other bilateral or multilateral exchanges in this field, such as witness protection arrangements.
- Support the convening of periodic meetings of Ministers of Justice and

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Attorneys General of the Hemisphere within the framework of the Organization of American States (OAS).

Modernization of the State in Labor Matters

Governments will:

- Promote measures by their Ministries of Labor to provide high quality programs and assistance for workers and employers, placing emphasis on greater decentralization of their functions, the incorporation of new technologies, active labor market policies, better and more timely information regarding the labor market, and improvement of safety and health conditions in the workplace.
- Give special attention to the incorporation of socially-disadvantaged groups into the workforce, including women, minorities, youth, the disabled and other vulnerable populations, and to the services offered by the Ministries of Labor that take into consideration their special needs. At the same time, Governments will further strengthen their overall efforts, and coordination among involved agencies, to address the issue of children at work. The Ministries of Labor will exchange experiences on best practices in these areas.
- Take actions towards assuring that the Ministries of Labor have the necessary means to carry out this Plan of Action in areas within their jurisdiction.
- Request the participation of the International Labor Organization (ILO), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Organization of American States (OAS) to assist Labor Ministries to support international activities and exchange information on modernization methods and strategies.

III. ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND FREE TRADE

A. Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA)

- I. We instruct our Ministers Responsible for Trade to take the following actions:
 1. Initiate the negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA),

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in accordance with the principles, objectives, structure, modalities and all other decisions as set out in the San José Ministerial Declaration, by convening the Trade Negotiations Committee no later than June 30, 1998, and the Negotiating Groups no later than September 30, 1998.

2. Exercise the ultimate oversight and management of the negotiations.
 3. Achieve concrete progress in the negotiations by the year 2000 and agree on specific business facilitation measures to be adopted before the end of the century.
 4. Ensure that the negotiating process is transparent and takes into account the differences in the levels of development and size of the economies in the Americas, in order to create opportunities for the full participation of all countries, including the smaller economies.
 5. Conduct the negotiations in such a manner as to build broad public understanding of and support for the FTAA, and to consider views on trade matters from different sectors of our civil societies, such as business, labor, consumer, environmental and academic groups, presented to the committee of Government representatives established at the Fourth Meeting of Trade Ministers in Costa Rica.
- II. We instruct our Representatives in the institutions of the Tripartite Committee, in particular the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), to allocate appropriate existing resources within those institutions to support the Administrative Secretariat for the FTAA negotiations.
- III. We urge the Tripartite Committee to continue to respond positively to requests for technical support from FTAA entities. We ask the three institutions to consider requests for technical assistance related to FTAA issues from member countries -in particular from the smaller economies in order to facilitate their integration to the FTAA process- according to their respective procedures.

B. Further Actions

In addition to initiating the negotiations for the FTAA, we have defined a series of further actions which must be consistent with the FTAA negotiation, aimed at deepening the process of economic integration, as well as to create opportunities

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for the full participation of all countries, including the smaller economies. We have prepared a series of proposals to advance the modernization of financial markets, programs of science and technology, energy cooperation, and hemispheric infrastructure, in particular in the fields of transportation and telecommunications.

Strengthening, Modernizing and Integrating Financial Markets

Governments will:

- Strengthen banking supervision in the Hemisphere through: implementation of the Basle Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision; training programs to strengthen supervisory capacity; and establishment of sound, high-quality reporting and disclosure standards for banks, and creation of a Working Group to assist countries in this process.
- Improve banking and securities market clearance and settlement systems in the Hemisphere, in order to facilitate the transparency, efficiency and security of internal and cross-border transactions.

Science and Technology

Governments will:

- Recognize that science and technology are related to various areas and objectives of this Plan of Action within and beyond economic integration, free trade and sustainable development.
- Continue implementing the Cartagena Plan of Action, agreed to in 1996, with emphasis on strengthening the capacity of the countries in the Hemisphere to participate and benefit from the knowledge-based global economy, promoting, among other actions, the growth of the communications and information industries as strategic components of national and regional integration processes. In the context of the Cartagena Declaration, recognize the important role that existing regional institutions play in implementing this Plan of Action.
- Apply science and technology to mitigate the damages caused by the effects of "El Niño" and other natural hazards, such as volcanic eruptions,

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hurricanes, earthquakes, and floods, and their impact on the economy and ecosystems, based on improved forecasting, prevention and response capacity, improved research and training methods to deal with natural hazards, and the application of science and technology to address the effects of climate variability on health, agriculture and water. In this context, cooperative research and exchange of information about "El Niño" and other natural hazards will be emphasized.

- Support the development and use of science, technology and innovation indicators in fulfillment of the Cartagena Plan.
- Promote actions to foster alliances among all sectors of society to advance cooperation and innovation in science and technology. It is recognized that university-industry relations, training in technology management and other human resource development programs, as well as participation of small and medium-sized companies, are important elements for utilizing science and technology to achieve hemispheric objectives.

Regional Energy Cooperation

In accordance with the legal and constitutional rules of every State, as well as with the commitments that our Governments assume in the context of the negotiations of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), in order to ensure sustainable energy development and further the energy integration of the Hemisphere,

Governments will:

- Promote policies and processes that facilitate the trade of products, goods and services related to the energy sector.
- Give impetus to, in the shortest possible time, policies and processes that facilitate the development of infrastructure, including across international boundaries, to further the integration of energy markets.
- Foster the creation and strengthening of transparent and predictable regulatory systems, which take into account the needs of the different parties involved.

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- Promote legal, fiscal and regulatory systems in order to stimulate local and foreign private investment in the energy sector in those areas permitted by respective Constitutions.
- Increase access of rural inhabitants to energy services.
- Support policies and programs that will stimulate the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency.

To support these actions, we will continue our cooperation efforts through the Hemispheric Energy Initiative.

Climate Change

Governments will:

In light of their commitments in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the decisions made at the Third Conference of Parties in Kyoto, Japan, and in view of the Fourth Conference of Parties to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in November, 1998:

- Encourage the Parties to work toward achieving the objectives and goals of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- Recognize the key role that technology plays in managing the environmental aspects related to energy, and encourage the exchange of technology, information and experiences, as well as share views on the Clean Development Mechanism.

Hemispheric Infrastructure

A. General Infrastructure

Governments will:

- Charge the Inter-American Development Bank with the preparation of a draft set of voluntary principles to be adopted by each of the countries, to facilitate private sector participation in local and transnational infrastructure projects, that can serve as a basis for bilateral and multilateral agreements. This draft

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will be submitted to Governments not later than December 1998, to be further discussed during a meeting of ministers responsible for infrastructure to be held in 1999.

B. Transportation

Governments will:

- Undertake the necessary actions to implement, to the fullest extent possible, and taking into account subregional sectoral agreements, decisions, and projects, the Joint Ministerial Declaration of the Second Hemispheric Summit on Transportation, held in Santiago, Chile, in April 1996, aimed at:
a) promoting market-oriented, integrated, financially viable, and environmentally sustainable transportation systems and services, and b) providing safe, efficient, and reliable passenger and cargo services that foster the economic growth and development of our countries.
- Develop a plan aimed at ensuring the highest level of safety in air, sea and land transportation systems, improving infrastructure and increasing environmental protection by improving compliance with international standards and recommended practices established, such as those established by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).
- Engage in discussions to develop a cooperation program, taking into account the Santiago and San Salvador Declarations of the Regional Conferences on Confidence and Security Building Measures, which would address maritime and air transport of nuclear and other hazardous wastes and, where appropriate, work with the relevant international organizations to strengthen or develop standards governing the transport of such goods and its safety.
- Prepare a profile, with the cooperation of United Nations Economic Commission on Latin-American and the Caribbean (ECLAC), of regional transportation systems and services taking into account agreements, decisions, projects and studies already prepared by regional and hemispheric organizations. Such a profile will identify the main problems and opportunities faced by the countries in the Hemisphere as a first step toward establishing regional transportation priorities and policies, with respect to, among other things, the harmonization of standards and the exchange of

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technology.

- Seek, from international financial institutions, resources necessary to undertake, as soon as possible, transportation infrastructure projects in the Americas, including those which take into account the specific needs of the smallest economies.

C. Telecommunications

Governments will:

- Establish strategies to support the development and continuous updating of a regional telecommunications infrastructure plan, taking into account national plans, the need for universal access to basic telecommunications services throughout the Region and the evolution of Global Information Society.
- Work together in close cooperation with the private sector to rapidly build out the telecommunications infrastructure in the Region, adopting strategies to make affordable access available to all for basic telephone service and the INTERNET, such as implementing the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL) guidelines on value added services and encouraging, the development of community information service centers that provide access to basic telephone and value-added services, computers, the INTERNET and multimedia services bearing in mind the diverse needs of the countries of the Region and divergent levels of development.
- Promote, in cooperation with the private sector, the exchange and distribution of information concerning regulatory matters such as universal access/service, interconnection and the establishment of independent regulatory bodies, taking into account the commitments made in the World Trade Organization's Agreements on Trade in Basic Telecommunications Services (the GBT Agreement), developments in the Free Trade Area of the Americas process, and the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the 1996 Senior Telecommunications Officials Meeting held in Washington D.C. with a view to developing, wherever possible, and subject to national constraints, best practice guidelines and requesting when needed the assistance of CITEL, regional telecommunications organizations, the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and others as appropriate.

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- Foster, together with the private sector, the development of applications over electronic networks, such as the INTERNET, broadcast television and radio, that taking into account different socio-economic conditions and languages, will support education, health, agriculture and sustainable rural development, electronic commerce and other applications assisting small savers, Micro-enterprises and Small and Medium-size Enterprises (SMEs) and modernization of the State.
- Encourage CITEL to address, with some urgency, studies of the standards coordination aspects of the telecommunications infrastructure, including the areas of Telecommunications Management Network (TMN) and Intelligent Networks (IN) so that the network can evolve to meet the interconnection requirements and to support the implementation of new applications in the regional context.
- Continue to examine ways to develop consistent regulatory approaches among member countries leading to the promotion of greater commonality in the certification processes for telecommunications equipment and to the establishment of a framework and to move toward the negotiation and implementation of a Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) for telecommunications equipment encompassing all the countries of the Region.

IV. ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION

Extreme poverty and discrimination continue to afflict the lives of many of our families and impede their potential contribution to our nations' progress. To move toward a prosperous future for all, we will facilitate the provision of legal title to urban and rural properties and redouble our efforts to increase access to credit and to provide technical support for microenterprises, and protect the basic rights of workers. We will remove all forms of discrimination against women, indigenous communities, disadvantaged racial and ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups. We will seek to enhance the quality of life of all people of the Americas through efforts that ensure access to adequate health services, to improved health technologies, to clean water and proper nutrition. Taken together, these measures will facilitate the inclusion of all inhabitants, without exception, in the economic and democratic transformation of the Hemisphere.

Fostering the Development of Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises

As a means to combat poverty and taking into account national differences, the Governments pledge to strengthen the development of micro, small and medium size enterprises by undertaking the following specific actions:

Governments will:

- Ensure that a significant number of the 50 million micro, small and medium size enterprises in the Hemisphere, whose owners and workers are persons with low incomes, especially women from these enterprises, have access to financial services by the year 2000.
- Design and implement programs, with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and United Nations Economic Commission on Latin-America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and in coordination with the World Bank and other development cooperation agencies, that promote appropriate financial policy reforms that: accelerate the entry of formal-sector financial institutions into this market; support the development of institutions that work in the sector; and eliminate impediments that limit the access of micro, small and medium size enterprises to financial services.
- Simplify and expedite the procedures for registration, obtaining licenses, complying with labor and tax regulations, and the formalization, where appropriate, of micro, small and medium size enterprises.
- Support private-sector providers of non-financial services to enable them to expand access to new technologies and training for micro, small and medium size enterprises, which will permit them to enhance their competitiveness in national and global markets.
- Promote partnerships of micro, small, and medium size enterprises to allow them to take advantage of cooperative assistance in doing business and in modernizing business management.
- Promote inter-institutional coordination by creating effective interchange mechanisms between national and local public institutions that support micro, small and medium size enterprises and facilitating their links with the private sector.
- Design national plans for the achievement of the actions previously defined

and convoke a regional meeting of ministers or senior officials responsible for public policies to support micro, small and medium size enterprises, for the purpose of exchanging information on those plans and thus improving the effectiveness of support policies. To this end, the IDB, in cooperation with ECLAC, will be asked to provide coordination for this meeting.

- Request that regional organizations and Government, multilateral, and bilateral development agencies involved in the Region assist in policy reform and invest between US\$400-\$500 million over the next three years in programs, including training and technical assistance, that support the actions identified in this Plan of Action.

Property Registration

Governments will:

- Streamline and decentralize, as necessary, property registration procedures by: adopting transparent, simplified procedures for titling and registration; disseminating information regarding these procedures; utilizing, whenever feasible, state-of-the-art technologies for property georeferencing, computer-generated mapping and computerized records storage; incorporating alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; and avoiding overlapping administrative fees for titling and registration.
- Recommend that multilateral and bilateral cooperation institutions, especially the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank, strengthen their financial and technical assistance programs, including information exchange regarding experiences among countries, to support simplified property registration procedures and to assure access for the poor to those systems.
- In accord with national legal frameworks, implement measures, where necessary, to protect rights accorded to indigenous populations, as well as information programs, if needed, to assure greater awareness of indigenous populations of their rights, in this respect.

Health Technologies

Governments will:

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- Seek, through public and private efforts, or partnerships between them, to enhance the availability, access to, and quality of drugs and vaccines, especially for the most needy, by promoting efforts to safeguard the quality, rational selection and use, safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical products, with special emphasis on vital and essential drugs; and by supporting regional initiatives that by the year 2002 will facilitate research, development, production and utilization of vaccines, which will reduce the incidence of diseases, such as pneumonia, meningitis, measles, rubella and mumps.
- Strengthen and improve existing national and regional networks of health information and surveillance systems, so that stakeholders have access to data to address critical health issues in the Region, in order to make appropriate clinical and managerial decisions. They will address the development, implementation and evaluation of needs-based health information systems and technology, including telecommunications, to support epidemiological surveillance, the operation and management of health services and programs, health education and promotion, telemedicine, computer networks and investment in new health technologies.
- Develop initiatives designed to reduce deficits in access to and quality of drinking water, basic sanitation and solid waste management, with special emphasis in rural and poor urban areas, by applying existing technologies or developing new, appropriate and effective low-cost technologies.
- Make every effort to ensure that the necessary resources are allocated for the development of the lines of action of this Plan, with the technical support of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). They also will promote bilateral and multilateral collaboration, and will request the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, and other financial and technical cooperation institutions to support the programs and activities included in this initiative, according to their own specific priorities and fields of action.
- Develop mechanisms for evaluating the relevance, cost and efficacy of the technologies introduced to deal with these and other priority health problems.

Women

Governments will:

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- Strengthen and establish, where they do not exist, national mechanisms and governmental organs, as well as the respective regional and subregional networks in charge of promoting legal equality and equality of opportunities between women and men, focused on gender equity, and provide them with adequate and timely financial resources to enable these entities to promote, coordinate and carry out the commitments undertaken by the States at the World Conference on Human Rights, the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit on Social Development, the Summit of the Americas, the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the recent "Santiago Consensus" of the VII Regional Conference on Beijing Follow-up (ECLAC/UN).
- Examine the existing laws and their implementation in order to identify obstacles limiting the full participation of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life of our countries. Whenever necessary, promote reforms or create new laws to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and to guarantee the protection of children's rights.
- Implement and follow up on the commitments regarding the status of women as agreed to at the Summit of the Americas, with the support of the Inter-American Commission on Women (ICW), in collaboration with civil society, with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, United Nations Economic Commission on Latin-America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and other entities of international cooperation, using when appropriate the System of Indicators adopted by the countries of the Americas at Montelimar, Nicaragua.
- Promote policies designed to improve women's health conditions and the quality of health services at every stage of their lives.

Basic Rights of Workers

Governments will:

- Exchange informational materials regarding their labor legislation, with the objective of contributing to better mutual knowledge of such legislation as well as to promote core labor standards recognized by the International Labor Organization (ILO) -freedom of association; the right to organize and bargain

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collectively; the prohibition of forced labor; the elimination of all exploitative forms of child labor; and non-discrimination in employment. Such information will also include references to the mechanisms and/or legal authorities of Ministries of Labor to implement core labor standards as a fundamental component of productive workplaces and positive labor-management relations.

- For these purposes carry out the exchanges by, among other means, furnishing informational materials on relevant changes to their labor legislation, mechanisms and/or legal authorities for implementation of core labor standards, and progress in the area of labor-management relations, to be provided at a meeting of the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, to be held in 1998 and their other meetings, as appropriate, including with the assistance of the Organization of American States (OAS), International Labor Organization (ILO) and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).
- Further secure their observance and promotion of internationally recognized core labor standards. In this context, they recognize the ILO as the competent body to set and deal with these standards and support the ongoing work of the ILO with regard to exchanges of information and the negotiation of a new Declaration of Principles on Fundamental Rights of Workers and appropriate follow-up; believe that economic growth and development fostered by increased trade and further trade liberalization contribute to the promotion of these standards and should lead to higher levels of employment; similarly reject the use of labor standards for protectionist purposes, and, in this regard, note that the World Trade Organization (WTO) and ILO Secretariats shall continue their collaboration.

Indigenous Populations

To promote greater participation of indigenous populations in society through adequate access to education, health care, and occupational training, with the aim of improving their standard of living,

Governments will:

- Support activities in the field of education aimed at improving the participation of indigenous populations and communities in society. Such

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activities would seek to strengthen the identity of indigenous populations and promote respectful coexistence among different social groups in communities and States.

- Promote the widening of basic and secondary education services with training orientation, mainly in Regions with high percentages of indigenous populations, through greater support from Governments and international cooperation, at the request of interested Governments, so that indigenous and non-indigenous populations have the opportunity to receive technical training and contribute to the development of their countries. To the extent possible, the training areas which are implemented parallel to educational processes should respond to the needs of the Region and to productive strategies.
- In cooperation with regional organizations, development institutions and NGOs, actively support and promote capacity building activities and productive projects, including agriculture, handicrafts, small trade and industry and marketing. To the extent possible, these should be guided and administered by indigenous populations.
- Facilitate the organization of round-tables at the national and hemispheric level, in partnership with indigenous populations, with a view to promoting greater understanding of and cooperation in the areas of education and health, with a particular emphasis on women and children. Governments will also promote research initiatives on the relationship between indigenous population, poverty and development.
- Proceed with inter-governmental examination within the Organization of American States (OAS) framework of the "Proposed American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" prepared by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, with a view toward the possible adoption of a Declaration.

Hunger and Malnutrition

Governments will:

- Give the highest priority to reducing infant malnutrition, concentrating efforts on health, nutrition and education programs for the nutrition of infants, particularly those less than three, as those are the years of greatest vulnerability. To that end, emphasis shall be given to adequate nutrition and

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the correction of specific nutritional deficiencies, specifically with vitamin and mineral supplements combined with greater use of vaccinations and immunizations and monitoring during the growth of the child.

- Give high priority to the nutritional and caloric needs of women before and during pregnancy and while they are breast-feeding. Governments therefore will promote breast-feeding as an important source of nutrition for babies. The nutritional needs of other high risk groups such as the elderly and the disabled will also be addressed.
- Continue, as far as possible, with the dialogue begun at the Inter-American Conference on Hunger, held in Buenos Aires in October 1996, and they will explore the application, in their respective jurisdictions of the measures suggested there, in particular the creation of alliances with the private sector to fight hunger and malnutrition, the creation of food bank networks with volunteer participation and the creation of an Honorary Council dedicated to fostering activities to reach Summit objectives in this area.

Sustainable Development

- We recognize the effort made by the Organization of American States (OAS) in terms of follow-up of the Sustainable Development Summit, and instruct it, through the Inter-American Commission on Sustainable Development, to continue coordination related to fulfillment of its mandates. We ask the entities of the Inter-American System and the United Nations to strengthen cooperation related to implementation of the Santa Cruz Plan of Action.

Cooperation

- With the intention of achieving a greater impact in our national and collective efforts, we charge national agencies and organizations responsible for international cooperation with supporting the preparation and implementation of programs and projects which flow from the Plan of Action. Moreover, we request the participation of the multilateral cooperation institutions with the same objective.

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS FOLLOW-UP

- The Heads of State and Government will continue to meet periodically to

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deepen cooperation and understanding among the countries of the Americas, and, to that end, will strengthen the hemispheric institutional framework.

- The Governments will bear primary responsibility for implementation of the mandates of the Summit. The mechanism established by their Foreign Ministers, called the "Summit Implementation Review Group" (SIRG), will continue functioning under their immediate authority. The National Summit Coordinators of the Foreign Ministries will guarantee rapid contact, through the appropriate channels, with all Government agencies involved in carrying out the mandates resulting from the Summit meetings.
- The SIRG will meet on a periodic basis (two or three times a year) to monitor the follow-up process and assess the degree to which the Summit mandates have been fulfilled. It will be chaired by the country holding the Summit and co-chaired by both the country that has most recently served as host and the country that will serve as the next host ("troika"). Decisions will be adopted by consensus.
- Senior representatives of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the United Nations Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), will be invited to support the Governments participating in the SIRG in order to follow up on the commitments of the Summit and to achieve greater coordination and effectiveness of these institutions in performing this task. To that same end, a representative of the World Bank will be invited.
- The OAS Secretariat will be assigned responsibility for operating as a record-keeping mechanism (the institutional memory of the process) and for providing technical support to the SIRG.
- In accordance with Summit decisions, international organizations will have responsibilities in implementing this process and, as appropriate, according to Summit mandates, support will be provided by private sector organizations and civil society.
- In the case of specific mandates that require the convening of sectoral ministerials, these meetings, when appropriate, will take place under the aegis of the OAS Inter-American Council for Integral Development.

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Moreover, the OAS, IDB, PAHO, and ECLAC, as appropriate, will lend technical support to the meetings, the results of which will be reported to the States through the OAS Secretariat.

- The SIRG will annually report on the progress achieved in the fulfillment of the Plan of Action to the Foreign Ministers, who will review this information on the occasion of the Regular Session of the OAS General Assembly.
- Under the guidance of the Foreign Ministers, the SIRG will make preparations for the next Summit, bearing in mind the contributions of the pertinent organs of the OAS and other international organizations involved.

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

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TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 25 MAR 98
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CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: BUILDING BLOCKS FOR PRES APR TRIP TO SANTIAGO

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
HOFMANN

FOR INFO
BLINKEN
BRAINARD, L
DOBBINS
ELKON
HILLIARD
LEE
SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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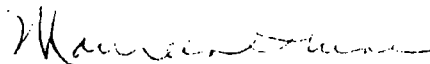
March 25, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Building Blocks for the President's April Trip to
Santiago, Chile

Please find attached a diskette and copies of materials for
The President's trip to Santiago, Chile.


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

Building Blocks	- Ecuador-Peru Statement
Building Blocks	- Chile: Joint US-Chile Statement For Press Conference
Building Blocks	- Chile: Background Material for Embassy Meet and Greet
Building Blocks	- Toast for Bilateral State Dinner
Building Blocks	- Santiago: Closing Ceremony Speech
Building Blocks	- Santiago Summit Inaugural Speech
Building Blocks	- Santiago Summit: Education
Building Blocks	- Chile: Speech to Chilean Congress

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ECUADOR-PERU STATEMENT

Today's agreement is a dramatic example of what this Summit is all about. It shows that the nations of the Americas are putting aside the differences that separated them in the past and are looking to the future. Working together, we Americans from north and south are turning the dream of hemispheric peace and integration into a reality.

I congratulate Presidents Alarcon and Fujimori for their statesmanship and their vision. They have reaffirmed their commitment to solving this long-standing problem so that their nations may enter the new millennium as friends and as leaders in building regional integration, as well as in providing tangible benefits to the people of both their nations.

For more than three years, the United States has worked closely with the other Guarantor nations to help Ecuador and Peru reach a comprehensive settlement. We have been very active in the diplomatic process that now is on the verge of success. We have also had our soldiers standing watch on the border, in what may be the most successful peace-keeping operation in history. We are proud to have been able to do so.

This peace process also shows how well the United States and major Latin American nations can work together to solve a serious

security issue. The United States will join with other nations and international financial institutions to help implement the final settlement, once it is concluded.

POTUS 4/15-20 STATE VISIT TO SANTIAGO, CHILE PUBLIC STATEMENTS
BUILDING BLOCKS

CHILE: JOINT US-CHILE STATEMENT FOR PRESS CONFERENCE

US As Reliable Partner

- (Viewed in context of potential sales of F-16 and F/A-18 fighter aircraft to Chilean Air Force)
- (EMPHASIS) The United States views Chile as a valued and respected partner. Chile can rely on the United States as a trusted friend and a reliable partner in the new world of the 21st century.
- The United States values highly its relationship with Chile - we have great admiration for the strides forward you have made in the economic and political spheres and look to you to champion economic and political freedom throughout the world. As a responsible world citizen, your leadership in UN Security Council activities, your assistance in Iraq sanctions monitoring, and your contributions to peacekeeping in Bosnia are all noteworthy. And, of course, your gracious hosting of the Summit of the Americas will long be remembered.
- We look forward to working closely with you on global issues like combating narcotics trafficking, terrorism and environmental threats, such as global warming and marine pollution. The actions that the government of Chile has taken in these areas is impressive.
- You should, in turn, expect to look to us to work closely with you and count on our support - whether in areas of your national security or in further opening of the international trading system, in educational and science cooperation or in other areas of mutual interest in our interdependent world. It has been a pleasure meeting with President Frei and his colleagues, and I look forward to continuing the long and rewarding association between the people of Chile and the people of the United States.

POTUS 4/15-20 STATE VISIT TO SANTIAGO, CHILE
PUBLIC STATEMENTS BUILDING BLOCKS

CHILE: BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR EMBASSY MEET AND GREET

U.S. Embassy in Santiago

The current U.S. Embassy building was officially inaugurated on July 4, 1994 by Ambassador Curtis Kamman. President Eduardo Frei attended the inauguration. The unique embassy structure was designed by Leonard Parker and Associates, an American architectural firm based in Minneapolis. The primary design objectives were to present an image symbolic of the United States as a democratic society and to create a high quality, cost effective facility. The design is influenced by the triangular shaped site, security requirements and seismic conditions. The present Embassy staff consists of approximately 250 American and Chilean national employees. Ten U.S. government agencies are represented at Embassy Santiago. The principal Embassy officers are as follows:

Ambassador - Gabriel Guerra-Mondragon
Deputy Chief of Mission - Charles S. Shapiro
Economic and Political Counselor - Stephen Wesche
Consul General - Thomas J. Rice
Administrative Counselor - David Davison
Commercial Counselor - Carlos F. Poza
Defense Attache - Capt. Thomas L. Breitinger, USN
Public Affairs Officer - Kathleen Brion

Quite a few of the Embassy's highly valued Chilean employees have been with the Embassy for many years. Indeed, the current Assistant Secretary for Latin American Affairs at State, Jeffrey Davidow, is well remembered by many of the employees from his service at the Embassy some 30 years ago.

Attached: Information on the first Consular General in Chile

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All Americans and Chileans in this American Embassy should become aware of the experience of Joel Roberts Poinsett as the first American consul-general in Chile during the exciting years of Chile's independence movement, 1811-1814. Poinsett's role during those revolutionary years may be one of the factors behind the solid friendship and respect that has existed between Chileans and Americans since that time.

Poinsett was born in 1779 during the American Revolutionary War, in Charleston, South Carolina. As a young man he was privileged to travel in many countries; then in 1810 he came to southern South America as President James Madison's "agent for American seamen and commerce." After his mission in Chile, Poinsett became a state legislator in his native South Carolina, traveled in Mexico, spent four and one-half turbulent and unhappy years as the first U.S. consul-general to Mexico, fought the secessionist movement in his state, served as secretary of war under President Martin Van Buren, and, throughout his life, served the cause of art and learning.

The following summarized account of Poinsett's years in Chile was taken from the book of J. Fred Rippy, *Joel R. Poinsett: Versatile American*, which is available at the binational center (Instituto Chileno Norteamericano de Cultura) library.

It is ironic that this American patriot, who lived a stormy life in the midst of revolution, civil war, and politics should have left a flower as the principal monument to his memory. The lovely Christmas flower, *poinsettia* (*poinsettia pulcherrima*), carries his name, for having introduced the flower into the U.S. from Mexico.

Poinsett died in South Carolina at the age of 72, on December 12, 1851.

Napoleon Bonaparte had seized the Spanish royal family, placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain and, in 1808, sent his agents to the Americas to win over the Spanish colonies. President Thomas Jefferson of the infant United States sent his agent to the neighboring Spanish colonies of Cuba and Florida to assure them of U.S. friendship and to express U.S. "repugnance" if they were to fall under the domination of "France or English either politically or commercially."

Meanwhile, the appearance of Napoleon's agents in the Americas resulted in uprisings which eventually ended in a general movement for independence from Spain, with the formation of provisional governments which threw open their ports to world commerce. It seemed advisable to President James Madison for the United States to obtain its share of that commerce and to observe more closely the progress of the Spanish colonies; so he named Joel Roberts Poinsett of Charleston, South Carolina, as his commercial agent in southern South America, with responsibility for "American seamen and commerce" in that region.

In his initial instructions of August 27, 1810, U.S. Secretary of State Robert Smith defined Poinsett's mission somewhat obscurely as that of explaining "the mutual advantage of commerce with the United States, the promoting of liberal and stable regulations and the transmitting of seasonable information on the subject." The new commercial agent was also "to diffuse the impression that the United States cherish the sincerest good will towards the people of Spanish America as neighbors, as belonging to the same portion of the globe, and as having a mutual interest in cultivating friendly intercourse: that this disposition will exist, whatever may be their internal system or European relation, with respect to which no interference of any sort is pretended: and that, in the event of a political separation from the parent country, and of the establishment of an independent system of national government, it will coincide with the sentiments and policy of the United States to promote the most friendly relations, and the most liberal intercourse, between the inhabitants of this Hemisphere, as having all a common interest, and as lying under a common obligation to maintain that system of peace, justice and good will, which is the only source of happiness for nations."

Poinsett was assigned to Buenos Aires and after a delay of almost three months, during which Spanish consuls in the United States protested Madison's assignment of commercial agents to Spanish colonies, left New York on October 15, 1810, on the *Niagara*, for Rio de Janeiro. After a stormy voyage of seventy days he arrived in Rio, where he remained until January, 1811, when he departed for Buenos Aires, disguised as an Englishman and secretly on board a British merchant vessel. Upon discovery by hostile British agents in Spanish America, Poinsett would be described in reports as "the most suspicious character from the United States in Spanish America."

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After 33 days at sea Poinsett reached Buenos Aires, where he was favorably received by the revolutionary junta, who expressed their desire to cultivate the most intimate connection with the U.S. and assured Poinsett that U.S. commerce *"shall be placed on the footing of the most favored nation."* He did not delay in persuading the junta to appoint a committee to investigate *"the subject of the enormous duties and the vexatious manner of levying them."*

In Buenos Aires he struggled against the political and commercial influence of the British, requesting instructions from Washington on how to act if the Argentines should declare their independence from Spain. In one of his dispatches he predicted: *"All South America will be separated from the Parent country. They have passed the Rubicon."*

The U.S. secretary of state responded to his request as follows: *"...the independence of those States excites great interest here. As inhabitants of the same Hemisphere, as Neighbors, the United States cannot be unfeeling spectators of so important a movement. The destiny of those provinces must depend on themselves. Should such a revolution however take place, it cannot be doubted that our relation with them will be more intimate, our friendship stronger than it can be while they are colonies of any European power."*

It is assumed that Poinsett worked to bring about a complete break between the Buenos Aires junta and the Spanish government but that British influence frustrated his efforts. He made some progress in stabilizing commercial conditions in spite of the fluctuating political situation and he also found time for parties, dances, bullfights and rides into the adjacent country. In April, 1811, he had been promoted to the rank of consul-general for *"Buenos Ayres, Chile and Peru,"* with a resident consul in Buenos Aires. By October, 1811, Poinsett began to feel that nothing more could be accomplished in Buenos Aires because of British influence, so that in November, he set out for Chile, where it was reported that a more favorable attitude would be found.

The consul-general arrived in Santiago on December 29, 1811, after more than fifty days of travel in a large unwieldy carriage or on the back of a mule, sleeping in his coach or on the ground to avoid the vermin of the inns. His description of the Pampa, the gauchos and the crossing of the high Andes is perhaps the first ever written by an American.

In spite of a recommendation written by an agent of the Chilean junta in Buenos Aires describing him as *"a man of fine character very much in sympathy with our system and by his mediation may be secured whatever we need,"* Poinsett, because of some opposition to his reception, was not allowed to present his credentials until February 24, 1812.

José Miguel Carrera, president of the junta, recognized the significance of Poinsett as the first accredited agent of a foreign government to reach Chile, so he made the occasion as imposing as possible. Carrera assured Poinsett of the sincere friendship of the Chilean people and of their desire for commercial relations with the U.S. Poinsett replied in Spanish: *"The Americans of the North generally observe with the greatest interest the success of these countries, and ardently wish for the prosperity and happiness of their brothers of the South."* The *Aurora*, then the leading newspaper of Chile, called it *"...a day of great gratification for the real friends of the country."*

Poinsett succeeded in gaining the favor of the junta and the warm friendship of its president, José Miguel Carrera, whose family had gained ascendancy over the Larraín family in the revolutionary rivalry. José Miguel's brothers Luis and Juan José held important army positions; his father Don Ignacio was a man of great influence; and his beautiful sister Javiera held a special place of affection and respect within the family circle. Both Poinsett and José Miguel were deeply interested in military affairs and each accepted with enthusiasm the principles of the French Revolution. The young Carrera was disposed to consider with deference the counsel of the older, more experienced Poinsett, so that the American's relations with the Carrera family became most intimate, and he soon gained a powerful influence in the affairs of the emerging nation. He exerted this influence on behalf of democracy, which he considered the most perfect form of government for any people.

The Spanish viceroy in Lima, resentful of the Chilean independence movement, especially in the realm of commerce, sent privateers to enforce the old Spanish colonial system, seizing ships and confiscating cargo, much to the dismay of foreign traders, many of them Americans. The Chilean junta had done no more than protest, but Poinsett characteristically urged practical measures for the protection of U.S. commerce, suggesting that Chile close her ports to Peru; but the junta did not feel strong enough to take such a step against the viceroy.

Soon afterward the junta asked Poinsett to help them secure arms and supplies in the U.S. for their revolutionary struggle. He gladly complied, furnishing the names and addresses of arms dealers, but all efforts to obtain equipment proved futile, principally because the U.S. was at war with England.

From the beginning, Poinsett seemed to ignore the U.S. declaration of neutrality in the quarrel between Spain and its colonies and began to encourage the Chileans to proclaim their independence. In time the movement for separation gained impetus, so that the Chileans adopted a new flag and set aside the Fourth of July for its dedication. The U.S. citizens in Santiago planned a great Fourth of July celebration, and José Miguel Carrera considered declaring Chilean independence on the Fourth, only to abandon the idea at the last moment.

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In his letter of invitation to the American celebration of the Fourth of July, Poinsett wrote to Carrera: *"The special coincidence that on the same date of the separation of my country from Great Britain, you are going to assemble for the dedication of a national flag, places a curious significance on the reception of tomorrow during which we shall see entwined the symbols of the two sister nations."*

The American flag *"was hoisted in many public places entwined with the new tri-colored banner of Chile,"* and that night, the consul-general held a magnificent Fourth of July ball at which were present *"the junta and nearly three hundred persons of both sexes of the best society"* to celebrate the liberty and independence of both nations.

The commission for drawing up a constitution for the new nation asked Poinsett's advice. He responded eagerly and presented his own draft of a fundamental constitution on July 11, modeled on the U.S. Constitution. The commission rejected his draft for various reasons, basically because it was too bold, but they continued to meet at the residence of the consul-general through the remainder of the Chilean winter and completed their constitution in October. The document contained many of the basic principles of Poinsett's project, including his safeguards for the individual.

During the last months of 1812, Poinsett was able to halt a serious feud between the Carrera brothers José Miguel and Juan José. The older brother, Juan José, coveted supreme authority of the junta and intimidated that U.S. and Buenos Aires agents were too influential in the junta. The feud worked to the benefit of the rival Larraín family. Eventually, José Miguel was restored to his place as president of the junta, and Juan José wrote to the American consul-general: *"Your generous initiative, my excellent friend, has made it possible to avoid the greatest family scandal: the separation of brothers who because of transitory misunderstandings, inspired by perfidious counsellors, might have destroyed the happiness of the union and the peace of the country, with misfortune for the cause of liberty. To you, my wise and best friend is due the return of peace to our hearths, where an affectionate father and a most lovely sister were weeping over the disgrace of José Miguel and myself. I hope, my consul, that you will take these words as proof of the appreciation of a generous heart that sees in you the friend and guardian angel of union, peace and domestic happiness, and that also recognizes in his disinterested and magnanimous friend the best citizen of Chile."*

Not only had Poinsett helped frame a Chilean constitution and prevent a fratricidal war during his first year in Chile; he had also helped in the organization of the Chilean police force, given advice in the

establishment of a bank, encouraged the planting of cotton, and suggested experiments in the cultivation of tobacco, beets and flax. Because of these varied activities he was named a member of the Society of the Friends of the Country, a group concerned with the development of the industry and agriculture of the country.

Early in 1813, Poinsett, who always preferred the excitement of military combat to the monotony of diplomatic life, accompanied Carrera on a trip to Concepción *"with the view of fortifying and making the place more secure against foreign invasion."* Thus, after having encouraged a declaration of independence, Poinsett was now departing farther from his official duty to participate actively in the insurgent campaign.

The troops of the Spanish viceroy of Peru had landed near Talcahuano, in southern Chile, and easily secured control of that harbor. Carrera rushed to Concepción to form an army in a region unprepared to confront the invasion and, in addition, somewhat unenthusiastic about following the Carrera-dominated junta. Poinsett became Carrera's chief adviser during most of the campaign, wielding potent influence with regard to the discipline and provisions of the new army. In May, near San Carlos, the Chilean patriots, accompanied by the American consul-general, forced the invading royalists to take up a new position at Chillán. Then Poinsett directed Carrera's attention toward Talcahuano, still in enemy hands, where the Peruvian privateers were holding the crews of several American whaling vessels and threatening to send them to Lima in chains. The Chileans attacked the royalists in Talcahuano, took the town in an engagement lasting three hours and freed the American sailors. More than ten years later, the *Nantucket Inquirer* would recall the debt of gratitude which the New England community owed to the Honorable Joel Roberts Poinsett.

Carrera's troops cleared the province of Concepción of invading royalists and began preparation for the siege of Chillán, with Poinsett lending his counsel. They failed to take Chillán and by the time Carrera and Poinsett were able to return to Santiago, Carrera had lost all influence with the provisional government. During the ensuing 13 months, the Chilean patriots, in spite of a glorious victory on the plains of Maipú, were forced to flee over the Andes to Mendoza in October, 1814, their first movement for self-government in ruins.

During this collapse, the consul-general suffered a variety of unpleasant experiences. His prestige declined with the increasing misfortunes of José Miguel Carrera. At a meeting in October, 1813, one of the speakers demanded that he be ordered out of the country. Losses in battle were now being attributed to his influence. Nevertheless, one of the members of

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the junta wrote him suggesting that he "*despise the wicked critics*" adding that "*I am disheartened whenever you tell me that you intend to retire at the moment we are about to conclude the work which we have so fortunately undertaken and for which Posterity will be grateful to you. Aid us with your Presence so necessary to the rising Nation. Do it for the good of your fellow-man. Their iniquity and intrigue will vanish at the presence of your virtue.*"

By April, 1814, Poinsett's influence and the prestige of the United States had declined to such a low point that Poinsett decided to leave Chile and on April 28 set out on the long journey over the snow-covered Andes to Buenos Aires. Juan José Carrera accompanied him as far as Mendoza. In Buenos Aires, anxiously seeking passage home, he received word from Chile that José Miguel had become again the leading spirit of the Chilean government. Carrera sent Poinsett a letter of appreciation for his services to Chile. The letter concluded with the words: "*It will be a happy day for us when your excellency shall decide to return to the country which will never blot from its memory the obligations that it owes you.*"

Poinsett was finally able to book clandestine passage on a Portuguese vessel out of Buenos Aires. He reached Charleston on May 28, 1815, less than five years after having left the United States.

The available files of his communications are incomplete, but they indicate that Poinsett was a little less than frank with his chief. He did not reveal to Washington his full share in the direction of the insurgent campaign. His enthusiasm for democracy and military activity had led him to transcend his instructions, without making a full revelation of his activities to a chief scarcely less liberal than he. As a result, with his knowledge of Poinsett's activities thus incomplete, Secretary of State James Monroe expressed full approval "*of the ability and zeal with which Poinsett had discharged the duties of his post.*"

By 1816, Poinsett was immersed in the work and politics of his native Charleston. Then, in January, his old friend José Miguel Carrera landed in Annapolis to seek aid in the U.S. for the Chilean revolution. He wrote immediately to Poinsett, who replied, giving encouragement but urging the greatest discretion and enclosing letters of introduction, including one to Secretary of State Monroe. Poinsett wrote Carrera a note in February indicating that he was urging Washington authorities towards a more decided policy with regard to the affairs of the Spanish colonies. He promised that after making this effort he would personally "*devote himself*" to the service of his old friend.

Meanwhile, Carrera was in the U.S. raising an expedition against the royalists. He thought of visiting Poinsett in Charleston, but abandoned the idea because of the rains and bad road conditions.

Late in June, Poinsett sailed for New York, where he met Carrera on July 4 and spent nearly two months with the Chilean, discreetly helping him in the revolutionary enterprise.

Late in November, 1816, Carrera's ill-fated expedition of sixty European and American volunteers and considerable supplies embarked at Baltimore. Poinsett wrote him a touching note of farewell: "*I feel the greatest satisfaction in seeing your arrangements completed. Your work has been crowned with brilliant success and, believe me, I never thought it could be done. I wish for you the most complete happiness and also desire that you may be able to liberate your beautiful country to which I feel so closely bound. Count me among your best friends and command your old consul.*"

Carrera responded with a letter full of gratitude and affection. At times during his sojourn in the U.S. he had doubted Poinsett's friendship, but now there was no reserve. He wrote: "*Know always that your friend will always remember you with special tenderness. Farewell, farewell, viejo amigo!*"

Carrera and Poinsett would never meet again. The expedition was a failure. For several years Carrera continued to write Poinsett from Montevideo and Buenos Aires; then the letters ceased to come. In 1821, Carrera was executed at Mendoza.

The achievements of Joel Roberts Poinsett lie in the shadows of Chilean history, but there are historians who give this distinguished citizen of the United States full recognition for his services to Chile in the first period of the war with Spain, when the idea of independence burned in only a few enlightened minds and when republican education was entirely lacking even among the most cultivated in Chilean society.

Contributed by Fred Becchetti.

POTUS 4/15-20 STATE VISIT TO SANTIAGO, CHILE PUBLIC STATEMENTS
BUILDING BLOCKS

TOAST FOR BILATERAL STATE DINNER

Current Leader: President Eduardo Frei Ruiz Tagle

"The essence of our history is that our success is the product of harmony and that all of our failures are the offspring of disunity." Presidential Message to Congress, May 21, 1995.

"The most successful countries are precisely those that belong to a moral community; that have a common set of values that inspire and maintain their unity; that adapt to change; that are concerned with the disadvantaged and with equality, and that have an active government, with vision and sensibility, capable of exercising leadership and willing to work with the people to solve their problems." Presidential campaign speech, November 1993.

"The end of ideological dominance should not create a vacuum in which alienation prevails and the absence of ideas predominates it as necessary to build the nation's spiritual resources and its democratic foundation. This ethical and legal foundation should be dedicated to a culture of responsibility taught in the schools, disseminated by families and by the media, and given added weight by the nation's churches and other spiritual centers." Presidential Message to the Congress, May 21, 1994.

Chile/Cultural References

taco - referring to a traffic jam - people are often late because of the "tacos" in Santiago **[Note: Embassy Santiago strongly recommends POTUS use this in one of his televised appearances, as in "Sorry I am a few minutes late, I got caught in a taco."**

empanadas - a favorite meat, seafood or cheese pastry - often eaten as appetizer or weekend meal

"al tiro" - in a shot - meaning I'll do it "right away"

[Note: Embassy Santiago strongly recommends use of this "Chile-ism" to give strong emphasis to a point during the speech in Congress.]

huaso - a Chilean cowboy - wears Spanish style hat with cord, tight pants, black leather chaps and boots and large silver spurs

copihue - (co-pee-whey) Chile's national flower - red fluted-cup-shaped flower

"funiculares" are old-fashioned cable cars that haul people up the steep Valparaiso hillsides (while giving a spectacular view of the bay)

Mount Aconcagua - in the Andes on border between Chile and Argentina, the tallest mountain in the hemisphere.

Historical Figures

Eduardo Frei Montalva, President of Chile, 1964-1970

Father of current President Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle. A founder and leader of the Christian Democratic Party, he supported social reforms as President. Frei was born in Santiago, Chile on January 16, 1911. He studied law at the Catholic University of Chile and graduated in 1933. That generation of students later formed the nucleus of the Christian Democratic Party. In 1934, Frei was on his way to Rome as the Chilean delegate to a Catholic youth congress when he stopped in Paris, where he heard a lecture by the leading philosopher of Christian Democracy Jacques Maritain. In 1938 he helped form the National Falange, a party that was the forerunner of the Christian Democrats, created in 1957. Frei served in the Chilean Senate (1949-1964) and ran unsuccessfully for president in 1958. As President (1964-1970), Frei stood for his party's belief that Christianity required that government support the spiritual and social improvement of men by democratic means. He worked to achieve national control of the copper industry and public utilities, wider distribution of the ownership of land, reform of tax laws, improvement of public health, housing and education, and reduction of military costs. After 1970, he remained a powerful opposition voice until his death in Santiago on January 22, 1982.

"We have history, poets, and scholars, extensive lands and enormous potential. We cannot be mute witnesses in a world in which everyone is prepared to have a voice and assume power. If we remain in disunion, we can expect to have unresolvable problems. Unity opens vast perspectives. That is our task, and if we do not accept it, no one can do it for us, which will mean that Latin America will lose its soul and its destiny.... From a speech at Vina del Mar, Chile, June 21, 1967

NOTE: President Frei feels very close to his father emotionally. One of his major goals - to reduce poverty - is seen as completing the mission his father began. References to his father would be welcomed, but should not be overdone.

Andres Bello López

Man of letters and founder of the University of Chile. He was born in Caracas, Venezuela in 1781 and died in Santiago, Chile in 1865, where he spent more than 30 years of his life. In 1802 he was named Secretary in the colonial government of Venezuela. In 1808 he was an adherent to the Independence movement in Venezuela and was sent to England with Simón Bolívar to woo the English for aid in the revolutionary cause. In 1810 he returned to England, where he lived for almost two decades. During that time he cultivated the friendship of philosophers, men of letters, and scientists. In 1829 he was invited to Chile to fill a high post in the ministry of Foreign Affairs, and to lead the intellectual life of the young republic. After founding the Universidad de Chile, he became its first president in 1842. By that time he had obtained Chilean citizenship, and was already active in politics. He was elected to the Senate in 1837, 1846, and from 1855 through 1864. His literary contributions were many. Besides writing poetry, he was the author of one of the best grammar books of Spanish, "Gramática de la lengua Española" (1847).

He was also the intellectual leader of the neo-classical period in Chile, which began around 1830 and lasted for about 15 years. As a contributor of the literary supplement of the newspaper "El Mercurio" in Santiago, Andrés Bello was at odds with the Argentinean Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, who had been exiled by the Argentine dictator Juan Manuel Rosas, and had come to Chile. Sarmiento became a contributor to "El Mercurio" in Valparaíso, and soon attacked Bello for writing un-imaginative poetry in the style of the neo-classics: cold, simple, without guts. Sarmiento espoused the romantic ideals in writing, and soon there was a polemic between the two writers which lasted until Sarmiento returned to Argentina, later to become President, after the fall of Rosas. Bello left behind many outstanding works in addition to his well known grammar and poetry. His "Treaty on International Right", and his "Civil Code" are among the great contributions to the political history of Chile. Among Bello's many disciples are José Victorino Mastarria and Miguel Luis Amunátegui.

Bernardo O'Higgins - Chile's liberator (see attachment)

Diego Portales

Born in 1793 Portales was an outstanding public figure: Minister of the Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs, War and Navy. Furthermore, he created the Ministry of Justice, Culture and Public Teaching, holding office as interim Minister. He held all of the above public offices under the government of President José Joaquín Prieto Vial. He is credited with ending a period of anarchy which had affected the nation since 1830, and undertook

to remake the country politically, organizing a democratic non-personal government with a strong, efficient and honest executive body. Diego Portales reorganized the Chilean army and was the inspiration behind the public constitution of 1833. He defended the national sovereignty in 1833 against the confederation formed by the Peruvian and Bolivian governments.

Alexander Selkirk's abandonment on Chile's Juan Fernandez Islands became the basis for Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe. The archipelago's unique wilderness area was declared a Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO in 1978.

Literary Figures

Isabel Allende

Contemporary, well-known novelist who writes in the genre of magical realism, and is niece of former President Salvador Allende, the Socialist president who was overthrown in 1973 by Augusto Pinochet. Allende is the author of successful novel, "The House of the Spirits," which traces the experiences of multiple generations of a fictitious family against the backdrop of Chilean history, although it is not identified as Chile in the novel. Her other novels include "Eva Luna," a compilation of short stories; "De Amor y Sombra (Of Love and Shadows)," a love story written while Allende was exiled in Venezuela; and "El Plan Infinito (The Infinite Plan," her first novel written in this country with expressly American characters); and "Paula," a memoir which she wrote while her daughter was gravely ill. A long time resident of Northern California, her books have been widely translated.

José Donoso (1924-1996)

Author of international fame and a frequent lecturer in the U.S. Some of his best known novels are "Coronación (Coronation)," "Este Domingo (This Sunday)," "El Obsceno Pájaro de la Noche (The Obscene Parrot and the Night)," "Casa de Campo (Country House)," and "El Jardín del Lado (The Side Garden)."

Ariel Dorfmann

Author of "The Death and the Maiden," a play performed on Broadway in 1992 and produced as a movie in 1993. Other works include "Viudas (Widows)," "Mi Casa está en Llamas," "Máscaras (Masks)," and "Sin ir más Lejos (Without Going Further Away)."

Nobel Prize Winner (1971) Pablo Neruda

1971 Nobel Prize winning poet (1904-1973). Some of his best known works are "Veinte Poemas de Amor y Una Canción Desesperada (20 Love Poems and a Song of Desperation)," "Residencia en la Tierra" (Residence in the Land)," "Canto General," "Versos del Capitán" (The Captain's Verses)," "Odas Elementales (Elemental Odes)," and "Estravagario." His poetry makes references to love, passion, the sea, nature in general and everyday issues such as food, wine, etc. Also a controversial political figure; ran for President of Chile on the Communist Party ticket. Main character in the recent film "The Postman (Il Postino)." [See below]

Pablo Neruda "The Night on the Island"

"Perhaps very late
Our dreams became one
On high or down deep
Up in the branches swayed by the wind
as red roots that entwine."

Gabriela Mistral (1889-1957)

1945 Nobel Prize winning poet. Some of her best known works are "Ternura" (Tenderness) "Lectura para Mujeres," (Texts for Women) "Desolación," (Desolation) and "Poemas de Chile (Poems of Chile)."

Nicanor Parra

National Literature Award, professor of physics and poet of international recognition described as an anti-poet. Some of his best known works are "Poemas y Antipoemas (Poems and Anti-Poems," "La Cueca Larga," (Cueca is the Chilean National Dance - the Long Cueca) "Canciones Rusas (Russian Songs)."

Antonio Skármeta

Author of the play "Ardiente Paciencia" (The Postman) which was produced as a movie ("Il Postino") and also has been performed in many countries with great success. Other works: "Match Ball," "Desnudo en el Tejado," (Naked on the Roof) and "La Insurrección" (The Rebellion).

From Skármeta's novel, The Postman ("Ardiente Paciencia")

When the young postman asks Pablo Neruda what a metaphor is, the poet replies, "To be more or less imprecise, we could say that it is a way of describing something by comparing it to something else..."

"But if it is such a simple thing, why does it have such a complicated name?"

"Because the names of things have nothing whatsoever to do with how simple or complicated they are."

Archeological

Monte Verde - archeological site near Puerto Montt in southern Chile - discovered nearly 20 years ago and excavated by U.S. anthropologist Tom Dillehay (U. Kentucky) has just recently gained acceptance by scientific establishment as site of oldest known human habitation in the Americas (dated to about 12,500 years ago) - predates Clovis, New Mexico site by over 1,000 years - startling implications for theory of population of the Americas via land bridge across the Bering Strait. (Oct. 1997 National Geographic)

Oldest mummies found in the northern desert - Atacama culture

Musical Figures

Claudio Arrau (1903-1991)

Pianist of international renown, hundreds of recordings.

Juan Pablo Izquierdo

Conductor, very well known for his work with contemporary music. Frequently works in the U.S. and in Israel.

Victoria Vergara

Mezzo-soprano, internationally well known for her "Carmen" and her renditions of roles in contemporary opera.

Violeta Parra

Composer, singer, painter--artist. Famous for her song "Gracias a la Vida" which is part of the repertory of the best known folk singers as Mercedes Soza.

Inti Illimani

Folk music group; they have toured all over the world with their folk inspired music and are widely popular, both in the country and abroad. They are/were strongly politicized, living in exile during the Pinochet regime.

Illapu

Folk-inspired music group, very popular in Chile.

Film Directors

Silvio Caiozzi

Director of the 1990 film "La Luna en el Espejo" (The Moon in the Mirror) which has won a number of national and international prizes, among them the 1990 prize for the best film in the Trieste Film Festival and a Special Award in the 1990 Valladolid Film Festival.

Ricardo Larraín

Director of the 1991 film "La Frontera" (The Frontier) which has won over a dozen international prizes, among them the Silver Bear prize of the Berlin Film Festival of 1992 and the Goya prize from the Spanish Film Academy in 1992.

Attachment

Information on Bernardo O'Higgins

Don Bernardo O'Higgins



Don Bernardo O'Higgins (1778-1842) was Chile's liberator and supreme director for six years. He was of Irish decent and born out of marriage. His father, Ambrosio, was the governor of the southern province of Concepcion when he met Isabel Riquelme. Isabel was the daughter of a wealthy creole landowner who traced her family's background to the Moorish occupation of Spain. Their affair lasted several years and led to Don Bernardo's birth on August 20th, 1778 in the town of Chillan. Ambrosio and Isabel never wed to the class distinctions of the two. He was an officer of the crown, and she was of Creole decent. Don Bernardo only had indirect contact with his father. When he was only twelve, he was sent to Lima for his secondary education. Five years later, he was sent to England for further education. It was there in London that he came to know of Chilean Nationalistic Pride.

There he encountered Francisco Miranda, the liberator of Venezuela, and learned a lot from this man. Like many other revolutionary men, he also belonged to a secret Masonic lodge. The lodge was establish by Miranda, and all the members were dedicated to the liberation of Latin America. In 1801, his father died, and he returned to Chile to run the Hacienda his father has left him. In a short time Don Bernardo O'Higgins was able to make the Hacienda quite prosperous. In 1806, while Spain was occupied with Napoleon's armies, he decided t his was the time to organize Chile's government. On September 18, 1810, a national Junta, composed of national leaders replaced the governor general. By 1811, Chile had its own congress and two years later it had its own constitution. Noticing what was happening, the viceroy of Peru sponsored an invasion in 1814. This is where Don Bernardo O'Higgins was to first set his first mark as a leader. Don Bernardo O'Higgins rose from the rank of Colonel of Militia to General in Chief of the defensive forces. Once in the war, it did not go very well for Don Bernardo O'Higgins, this led to his being superceded in command. In October 1814, at Rancagua t he Chilean patriots lost a decisive battle to the Peruvian-led forces, for the next three years the country was occupied by the royals.

In January 1817, Don O'Higgins returned to Chile with the Argentine General Jose de San Martin and a combined army of the Andes consisting of Argentine troops and Chilean exiles. On February 12, 1817 Don O'Higgins returned to Chile with the Argentine General Jose de San Martin and the combine army of the Andes made up of Argentine troops and Chilean exiles. At Chacabuco on February 12, 1817 they defeated the Spanish. Chile was mostly re-conquered and Don Bernardo O'Higgins was elected Supreme Director.

Up until 1823 Don Bernardo O'Higgins maintained a successful administration. He created a working Governmental Organization, and provided the foundation necessary for a successful government. He also managed to build a national Navy and mount a war agai nst Peru to fight the Royalists. Don Bernardo O'Higgins was popular because of the fact that he was such a successful leader of war. But once the threat of war was gone his popularity diminished. He had Integrity, an eagerness to work hard, and strong moral principles. These virtues were enough for a man of his principles, but for leading in Public Administration it wasn't enough. From 1823 until the period of his death he lived in exile in Peru, dividing his time between Lima and Peru similar to his youth. During both periods he longed for his home.

SANTIAGO: CLOSING CEREMONY SPEECH

Historical Background:

- In 1994 the nations represented at the Miami Summit committed themselves to a wide variety of goals, including strengthening democratic institutions, launching economic integration, conserving the environment, and alleviating poverty.
- We have met here to advance these objectives, review our commitments, and launch bold new initiatives.

Forming the Action Plan:

- The "Spirit of Miami" was the call for the nations of the hemisphere to address tough issues in an open, neighborly, and cooperative manner.
- That was precisely the manner in which the nations of the hemisphere embarked on the arduous task of producing the impressive action plan which we have just approved at this Summit.
- The Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG), representing all the countries of the hemisphere, formed Working Groups to address the 23 action items and held numerous meetings at the technical, vice-ministerial and ministerial level to help us arrive at the action plan.
- In the Declaration of Santiago, we have set forth our vision of how to make the hemisphere a safer, fairer, more prosperous place for all our peoples, and we will take on the tasks of providing better education, ensuring peace and security, fighting crime, creating new economic opportunities, providing better health care, and reducing discrimination.
- The concrete steps we will take to those ends are in an action plan which is a detailed blueprint for greater hemispheric integration, solidarity, and cooperation.

A Hemisphere United:

- Both the Miami Summit and the Santiago Summit have been remarkable because of their unity of purpose, common goals, and focused objectives.
- Now, we have in our hands the detailed blueprint for even greater hemispheric integration, solidarity and cooperation in the next century.

- This is not an easy plan to carry out. It will require time and effort. But rapid implementation is vital.
- We must therefore proceed with zeal and determination to carry out this action plan as completely and as quickly as possible because the purpose of this plan is to improve the lives of people.

The Spirit of Santiago:

- Through education, training, economic integration, a hemispheric free trade area, continued confidence-building and security measures, easier access to modern technology and financial markets, focused assistance, and improved infrastructure, we will open up new opportunities for our people and help them to prepare for the 21st century.
- Strengthened democratic institutions, modernized and efficient government services, transparent administration, better health and medical care, and intensified respect for basic human rights will benefit every individual, as well as strengthen society as a whole.
- The empowerment of microentrepreneurs, women, the under privileged, and indigenous populations will bring new sources of creativity, initiative, and innovation into our economies.
- The point is clear. The goal of this Summit is to foster the potential of every man, woman and child in this hemisphere.
- If we carry out the Action Plan we have approved this week, then history will look back and view this Santiago Summit as the "Summit of the Common Man."

Congratulations:

- Working together, the Governments of this Hemisphere have produced a remarkable document which will place this hemisphere on an upward trajectory for the foreseeable future. My thanks to my fellow Heads of State, and to the many men and women who devoted so much effort to the drafting of this Action Plan and making this Summit a success.
- Thanks also to Mack McLarty who led the conceptual effort which reached its fruition at the Miami Summit and also spearheaded the United States participation in the preparations for this Summit.

- My compliments to the Foreign Minister of Chile, whose staff so ably carried out the tremendous amount of work involved in Summit preparations.
- And, above all, thanks to the President of Chile for his generous hospitality in hosting this Summit, and to the people of Chile for their warm welcome.

POTUS 4/19 PUBLIC STATEMENTS BUILDING BLOCKS

SANTIAGO SUMMIT INAUGURAL SPEECH

Historical Background:

- Previous "hemispheric" summits were held in 1956 (Panama City) and 1967 (Punta del Este, Uruguay). Though the meetings marked historic times in Latin America, neither produced significant results.
- The Miami Summit was the first meeting of 34 democratically-elected leaders; the first summit in 27 years; the first summit to include all the English-speaking Caribbean nations and Canada.
- The Miami Summit issued 23 action items spanning four themes: democracy and human rights; economic prosperity/free trade; poverty alleviation (investing in people); and sustainable development. Key action items included: FTAA by 2005; counternarcotics/money laundering; corruption; sustainable energy use; biodiversity; pollution prevention; women; education; and health.

The Spirit of Miami:

- At the closing of the Miami Summit, President Clinton declared: "Our goal is to create a whole new architecture for the relationship of the nations and the peoples of the Americas to ensure that *dichos* become *hechos*, that words are turned into deeds."
- Our nations did not sit idly by after the Miami Summit - they responded with an intensive and historic follow-up effort that spanned the hemisphere. The "Spirit of Miami" has demonstrated that our nations can address tough issues in an open, neighborly, and cooperative manner.
- As the torch passes from Miami to Santiago, we must remind ourselves that as we embrace hemispheric integration, solidarity and cooperation, our fundamental purpose must be to improve the lives of people. The "Spirit of Santiago" must embody this principle, keeping in mind that the real work of the Santiago Summit begins today.

Achievements Since Miami:

- Working through the OAS, our nations have protected and strengthened democratic rule, most notably through the OAS

Washington Protocol and Resolution 1080. Funding for the OAS's Unit for the Promotion of Democracy has been increased by 155 percent since Miami to \$3.5 million from the OAS regular budget, and outside donors from within and without the hemisphere (including the U.S.) now contribute over \$10 million in voluntary funds. [Note: The OAS Washington Protocol entered into force in 1997 and allows for the suspension of a member whose democratic government has been overthrown by force. Resolution 1080, adopted in 1991, allows for a collective response in case of interruption of democratic rule.]

- Summit governments negotiated the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption in March 1996. The convention, the first of its kind, is a strong statement that the Americas are committed to the global fight against corruption. Twenty-three countries have signed the Convention, and eight have ratified. (NOTE: The Convention may be submitted to the U.S. Senate in advance of the Summit.)
- Governments adopted the OAS Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere in December 1996. The Strategy recognizes that the drug problem is multi-faceted, that all governments share responsibility for combating drugs, and the worn out labels of supplier and consumer countries are outdated.
- The United States remains committed to reducing the demand for illegal drugs. Our demand-reduction efforts have resulted in a 50 percent decline in casual drug use and a 75 percent decline in casual cocaine use. Spending on illegal drugs has declined by 33 percent in the last ten years. However, illegal drugs still kill about 20,000 U.S. citizens and cost its society some \$70 billion every year. The U.S. 1988 National Drug Control Strategy is a ten-year plan to reduce drug consumption by another 50 percent - to the lowest levels in the past thirty years. We are committed to expanding our prevention and treatment efforts while rigorously enforcing our anti-drug laws. The United States is also committed to sharing information about effective prevention and treatment with all nations in order to help reduce the hemispheric demand for illegal drugs. The President's FY 1999 recommended drug control budget of \$17.1 billion is the largest drug budget ever, and represents a \$1.1 billion increase (6.8 percent) over the FY 1998 enacted level.
- In Miami, we asked our ministers of trade to lay the groundwork for the Free Trade Area of the Americas, which by 2005 will encompass 750 million people. They have been successful, and we are ready to launch negotiations.

- Unlocking the entrepreneurial energies of our peoples has become a growing practice in the hemisphere, even the world, encouraged by the Miami Summit. The Inter-American Development Bank established a five-year, \$500 million program to promote microenterprise and small businesses in the Americas. In addition, USAID will spend \$120 million on microenterprise development over the next three years.
- At the Pan American Health Organization, an initiative was launched to eradicate measles from the hemisphere by the year 2000. Hillary Rodham Clinton was instrumental in launching the initiative, which is on track to hit its goal.
- In Miami we agreed to begin a phase out of lead from gasoline. In 1996, 12 countries in the hemisphere had eliminated leaded gasoline; by 2001, there will be 20.
- Parks rich in biodiversity were created or enlarged in Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, and Central America. We should build on such laudable efforts and strengthen our commitment to biodiversity.
- At the December 1996 Sustainable Development Summit in Santa Cruz, the hemisphere put forward its own strategy for addressing the social and economic needs of people, while protecting the environment for future generations. Vice President Gore, an international leader in this field, represented the United States. Santa Cruz action plan included: education and health; forests and agriculture; sustainable cities; water and coastal resources; and energy. Implementation of these issues continues to be at the forefront of our cooperation with the hemisphere.

Santiago Summit Deliverables:

- Building on our achievements in the last three years, and learning from our mistakes, we have the opportunity here to further define our vision of the hemisphere. We must also take new steps to push our agenda further and embrace a "second generation" of democratic, economic, and social reforms. Some of these steps include:

Education: We must prepare our people for the challenges of the 21st century. Every child has a right to the best education possible, including a well-prepared teacher, appropriate learning materials, a place to learn, adequate nutritional and health care that allow children to be ready to learn, and opportunities for early learning. We should

also recognize that learning is a lifelong challenge that prepares people for the workplace, to be good parents and good citizens.

Educational exchanges statistics: In 1996, there were 82,882 formal educational exchanges between the U.S. and Latin America. Slightly more than half of those are Latin Americans coming to the U.S.

Note: President Frei of Chile, President Cardoso of Brazil, and President Zedillo of Mexico have all promoted education as the key to development. In surveys, the American people put education at the top of their agendas as well.

Press Freedom: Freedom of speech and of the press are essential to sustain representative democracy and are fundamental for the exercise of human rights. The recent decision by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to appoint a full-time professional as Special Rapporteur for freedom of expression is a valuable step in promoting and protecting these rights. My government looks forward to cooperating with this new advocate for freedom of expression, and is pleased to announce an initial contribution of \$150,000 to the fund the Commission established for this purpose.

As the next essential cooperative step in this regard, we should identify the defining principles of freedom of speech and of the press and enshrine them in a hemispheric declaration.

Judicial Reform: Without rule of law, democracies cannot thrive. We have an opportunity with this Summit to strengthen our justice systems, make them truly independent and impartial, and ensure that all our people have equal access to justice. We can take steps toward these goals through the proposed Inter-American Justice Studies Center, which my government is willing to provide funding to establish.

Drug Alliance: Our countries have been working closer than ever to fight the scourge of illegal drugs. Today, we can announce to those who produce, manufacture, and market drugs that there is a new Hemispheric Alliance Against Drugs. To demonstrate our resolve, we will begin immediately to develop a new multilateral mechanism via the OAS wherein the performance of each of our countries is evaluated soberly and objectively. Once this new mechanism is established, my country will be among the first to be evaluated.

Security: We need to work together to be ready for the security challenges of the next century. We have taken a big step today by agreeing to identify ways to revitalize and strengthen Inter-American security institutions. By the next time we meet, we should be ready to take action on these recommendations, including on arms control measures that will make our nations more secure; on greater and more formal cooperation on international peacekeeping and humanitarian missions; and toward the establishment and renewal of hemispheric security institutions to promote cooperative security and transparency.

Climate Change: The creative partnerships that have been successfully forged in the Americas - more than in rest of the world combined - between developed and developing countries to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions prove to the world that all countries can work together to address this crucial global environmental problem.

Women and girls: Promoting equality of opportunities between women and men and eliminating obstacles to the full participation of women and girls in the political, economic, social and cultural lives of our countries are vital to sustainable growth, durable democracy and stronger families, which are the fabric of society. Greater prosperity must include and benefit all sectors of society; females are better than 51% of the population of our countries, but are not yet enjoying the benefit of full legal and political rights to which they are entitled. Discriminatory practices and laws must be eliminated.

FTAA: We all have a common vision of opening markets to create more high-paying jobs and rising standards of living for our peoples. That vision includes a commitment made at Miami to "make trade liberalization and environmental policies mutually supportive. We will therefore launch the negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas and reaffirm our commitment to complete the negotiations by 2005 and achieve concrete progress by the end of the century. The Administration will continue to pursue fast track authority.

Labor Rights: A healthy and secure workforce is essential in ensuring that the benefits of economic growth reach all sectors of society. At this Summit, we reaffirm our commitment to promoting quality jobs for the workers of the hemisphere. This can be done

Healthier People: We will undertake a serious effort to apply the advances of the revolution in information technology to helping the sick. A new initiative in

telemedicine will bring the latest medical knowledge to the remote corners of the hemisphere.

Implementation: We have proven over the last three years that we can mount a coordinated, comprehensive effort to follow through with our commitments. Summits of the Americas will be a permanent feature of our relations, allowing leaders to chart the hemisphere's course periodically. We will call upon international organizations -- OAS, IDB, PAHO, ECLAC, and the World Bank -- as well as the private sector and civil society groups, to assist governments in carrying out the Plan of Action. The World Bank and IDB have identified \$44.4 billion in loans and AID \$983 million to support implementation.

SANTIAGO SUMMIT: EDUCATION

Education the Key to the Future:

- Education is the key to the future. Education is the first priority on my domestic agenda, and it is first on our agenda here, because we recognize that education is a key to economic growth, viable democracy, and social stability in our hemisphere.
- Today more than ever, the ticket to a child's future is the education that he or she receives. Education is opportunity. The fastest growing jobs in many of our economies are those that require solid foundation in skills, the ability to analyze problems and come up with innovative solutions, the ability to access and use new technologies. Today's students are tomorrow's citizens and our long-term investments for the future.
- It is not enough to educate the few. Quality education must be available to all. It is crucial to send the message that ALL students can learn, that ALL children have the right to aspire to high standards. We need to send a message to every child -- you are important, your education is important, and if you work hard, you will have the chance to learn.
- We need to reach kids young. Research shows that significant changes take place in the brain at the earliest stages of life, and a child's early environment is critical. S/he needs to be talked to, sung to, shown pictures....
- Education is the responsibility of the entire community. This is why, in the United States and elsewhere, there is growing interest in developing partnerships with parents, businesses, and other members of the community to support schools. The school cannot go it alone.
- School is a place where young people can learn about living together in tolerance. They learn that the world is filled with people of different races, who speak different languages and hold different beliefs. Today, children enter U.S. schools speaking more than 100 languages. We need to teach them early that this diversity is a great source of richness, not a source of conflict.

Benefits of International Cooperation in Education:

- International cooperation can be a powerful tool for educational reform; it has helped us in the United States to

know what we need to do to improve education. Our participation in the Third International Math and Science Study -- TIMSS -- for example, showed us that we were doing at least an average job at getting our fourth graders to understand concepts in science and math, but that by the time they get to eighth grade they've slipped, and at 12th grade they are near the bottom in mathematics. With these comparisons, we can't fool ourselves. Sometimes the message is painful, but we need to hear that message in order to improve. The purpose of comparisons is not to (denigrate) those at the bottom. The purpose is to help everyone get better.

- Education is an area in which we can learn so much from each other. Many of you are trying to decrease repetition rates in primary schools at the same time that we are moving somewhat in the opposite direction -- to decrease what we call "social promotion." If we study this problem together, we can come up with strategies that let children who are behind catch up and move forward.
- Progress made in education in many parts of the Americas is impressive. Here in Chile, you have taken a truly systemic approach to education reform. You know there is no "silver bullet," but when action is taken on many fronts with the goal of improving students' learning -- curriculum, teacher preparation, infrastructure, and putting adequate resources in the schools and communities where they are most needed -- we can make impressive strides forward.
- We are building the Americas of the 21st century, in which all sorts of barriers are falling. To meet the challenge, we need to increase the opportunities not just for goods to flow freely from country to country, but for our citizens to know more about one another.

The Summit Should Result in Action:

- I enthusiastically support the four principles laid out in the Plan of Action: equity, quality, relevance, and efficiency are truly the benchmarks of an effective education system anywhere in the world.
- Building on the Summit's education initiative, we want to see concrete outcomes. When we or our successors meet at the Third Summit, we want to be able to say that together we have done something to improve the lives of our people through better education.

- We must commit ourselves, and our Ministers and Secretaries of Education, to focus efforts on both national and multilateral initiatives to improve educational outcomes. I know that good people representing our governments have been working very hard already on this. There are some very good ideas on the table. I would list just a few:
 - We must establish systems to evaluate -- and improve -- educational quality. When parents know how well their students and schools are doing, and how well they need to do, they will support -- indeed they will demand -- better education for their children. In the United States, 18 states now require schools to report to parents and the community by issuing their own report cards detailing student achievement. These report cards tell parents about reading and math scores, school safety, attendance, so they can judge whether things are as they should be and getting better, or not. We would be happy to share our experience.
 - The teacher is at the center of learning, yet many of us come up short in the way we prepare and support our teachers. We must pledge as governments to significantly improve preparation for teachers and for school managers. We should also join together to support regional resource centers to help provide up to date information to teachers on "what works" to help students learn.
 - We should, both domestically and as a hemisphere, promote access to new technologies in the service of learning -- putting emphasis on making learning with appropriate technologies available to all children in remote and/or disadvantaged areas. In the U.S., we've pledged to connect all schools to the Internet by the year 2000, and enlisted businesses and volunteers in the effort to reach this goal.
 - We should work together to instill the values of tolerance and democracy, and to increase opportunities for all of our citizens to meet, work, and learn together, through exchanges and internships.
 - Finally, I believe each education system should design its "Bill of Educational Rights" for every child. We know what is essential for children's learning -- early exposure to learning, adequate nutrition and health care so they come to the classroom door ready to learn, a good teacher, a place to learn, and well-designed learning materials -- which may range from textbooks to hands-on experiments to radios or computers.

POTUS 4/15-20 STATE VISIT TO SANTIAGO, CHILE PUBLIC STATEMENTS
BUILDING BLOCKS

CHILE: SPEECH TO CHILEAN CONGRESS

Chile: Increasingly Important International Political Actor

- Leadership in UN Security Council activities, such as peace keeping efforts (UNSC term ended in Jan. 98)
- Chilean Air Force helicopters and personnel with UNSCOM helped with UN Iraq sanctions monitoring and provided, at last count, 5 helos and 41 people.
- Carabineros (Chilean national uniformed police force) are participating in Bosnia peace keeping and numbered, at last count, 31.
- Chile joins us as a "Friend" of Haiti

Leadership In The Region

- U.S. and Chilean armed forces join other neighbors in a peacekeeping entity working together on a daily basis to keep the peace in MOMEPA (Ecuador-Peru).
- Guarantor of the Peru-Ecuador peace process.
- Host of the Second Summit of the Americas

Chile: A Political Model For Democratic Reforms

- Further strengthening democratic institutions.
- An ambitious and promising judicial reform.
- Social welfare through empowerment (i.e., low-cost housing programs through mortgage assistance, pension reform).
- Implementing education reform, with emphasis on primary and secondary education and adult literacy.
- Instituting an environmental regime that incorporates public participation as integral part of the environmental approval process.
- Chile is the only Latin American country participating in the RIMPAC Exercises, having sent both a submarine and a surface ship to this Pacific Rim military cooperation exercise.

- Chilean and U.S. forces will also exercise together, along with neighbors in the region, during UNITAS, Fuerzas Unidas, RED FLAG, and TEAMWORK SOUTH.

Chile: An Increasingly Important Economic Actor

- Chile's market-oriented policies have made impressive economic gains, particularly in the last decade. Many Latin countries see Chilean government management of economic reforms as an hemispheric success story and model. Chile's economy has grown at an average rate of almost 8 percent since the beginning of the decade.
- Chile's individually capitalized pension system has been a model not only in Latin America, where 7 countries have adopted similar reforms already, but throughout the world. Chile's model is one that U.S. policy makers are studying to strengthen our own social security system. We understand other developed countries facing problems in their retirement systems are also looking closely at Chile's system.

Chile: Deeply Integrated In World Economy

- Chile is among the top ten users of Panama Canal.
- It supplies nearly 30 percent of the world's copper production but Chile boasts an increasingly diversified array of exports and trading partners.
- Chile has forged ahead with a wide range of bilateral and regional free trade agreements, including ones with Canada, Mexico and Mercosur, laying a solid base for the Free Trade Area of the Americas, which we'll be launching in the Summit this weekend.
- Chile is a major Latin American gateway to the Pacific.
- Valparaiso, pronounced (val-par-ah-ee-so) is the location of Chilean Congress. Historically, Valparaiso was a vital port of call for ships traveling between our own east and west coasts.

(CAUTION: The Chilean Congress was relocated from Santiago to Valparaiso by the Pinochet regime in an attempt to diminish the role and power of the legislative branch. Some Chileans harbor continuing resentment and want to move it back to Santiago.)

- Chile was the first South American country to become a full member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum and has been a strong market champion in the Pacific region.
- Chile's solid economic policies helped it successfully weather the Mexican peso crisis in early 1995. Despite Chile's high level of trade with the Pacific region, it has withstood the Asian financial crisis well, and the prospects for strong economic growth in 1998 remain good.

Chile Is An Important U.S. Trading Partner

- Some have charged the United States with protectionism in light of legal actions that have been taken here against Chilean imports (i.e., salmon, wood, mushrooms). We continue to explain to Chileans that such trade irritants that come up from time to time are a natural consequence of the expansion in trade between our countries and reflective of the protective/relief mechanisms built into the global marketplace.
- On trade, numbers speak louder than words - overall Chile-U.S. trade has grown at an average of over 13 percent a year since 1993. Even in the specific sectors that have been the focus of recent trade irritants -- agricultural, fish and forestry products -- trade increased 14 percent per year between 1993 and 1997. For their part, Chilean agricultural exports to the United States increased by 9 percent in 1997 alone.
- Institutionalization of dialogue mechanisms such as the Chile-U.S. Consultative Committee on Agriculture help us to more effectively prevent and resolve trade-related differences.
- I had hoped to gain Fast Track authority and be able to begin free trade agreement negotiations with Chile by this time. I am disappointed that Congress has not given us this authority and my administration is committed to getting it so we can move ahead on our trade agenda. We appreciate that Chile has forged ahead with other bilateral and regional agreements to open markets in the hemisphere, and we will work closely with Chile to realize an FTAA by 2005.
- Over the last 5 years, U.S. companies have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in Chile. Chilean companies, in turn, are investing in the United States, and we welcome them and their know-how.
- One reason trade and investment between Chile and the United States have grown so strongly in recent years is that members

of the Chilean-American Chamber of Commerce have worked hard to support those ties. We appreciate the work they do for both our countries.

Chile: Summit Themes/Strong Relations Go Well Beyond Our Economic Ties

- The oldest Fulbright cousin in Latin America gets a new face. We are developing a new Fulbright agreement that will greatly increase the resources for the program and offer much wider exchange opportunities to students and scholars of both countries. It's a unique agreement that makes Chile a full partner in the management and financing of the program.
- We are delighted to be part of Chile's educational reform process. Chilean teachers have already been to the United States for advanced in-service training in new pedagogical methods.
- Beyond official government-sponsored academic exchanges, privately-organized exchanges between U.S. and Chilean universities, students and scholars are increasingly important. We welcome 1,000 Chilean students to U.S. universities, and a similar number of U.S. students are studying and conducting research in Chile. We are grateful to Chile's universities and other centers of research and learning for opening their doors to U.S. scholars to expand their horizons and to forge new professional linkages with their counterparts.
- The Instituto Chileno-Norteamericano has been working for decades to support these and other similar ties between our people and we applaud their efforts.
- I am delighted that the U.S. Department of Justice, together with U.S. judges, law professors and other professionals have worked closely - and continue to work - with your Ministry of Justice and faculties of law to develop and implement your program of judicial reform.
- We have had, with the help of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), a program of technical cooperation between the EPA and the National Environmental Commission (CONAMA), and we hope to be able to continue to work with the IDB and Chile on environmental issues.
- Your Ministry of Health has been coordinating closely with our Center for Disease Control in Atlanta on Hanta virus research and prevention. This cooperation has helped both countries

increase our knowledge about the disease and enhance our ability to respond effectively to it.

- Through a successful consortium of U.S., Canadian, Mexican and Chilean universities, our National Science Foundation has operated the Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory. Yesterday (April 17) was the groundbreaking day for a second telescope, with a primary mirror four meters in diameter. These joint astronomy projects represent the largest Inter-American science investment in Chile. With its exceptionally clear skies in the north, Chile has enabled us to reach for the stars.
- Astronaut Franklin Chang-Diaz, director of the Johnson Space Center's Advanced Space Propulsion Laboratory, has promoted joint collaboration with Latin American Universities, particularly in Costa Rica and Chile, to find a cure for Chagas disease. The protein crystals involved in this research project have been aboard three space shuttles and will go again this May on a mission with Chang-Diaz. The Universidad de Santiago de Chile and the Universidad Catolica del Norte are collaborating on this project which is also sponsored by your own Foreign Ministry.
- Our U.S. Geological Survey is concluding a Memorandum of Understanding with the South American Regional Seismic Research Center (CERESIS) that will improve cooperation on seismic research to help reduce risk from earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions.
- Through the U.S. Department of Energy, we have helped support a consortium of Spanish-speaking universities in Chile, Mexico, Puerto Rico and Texas which are working together to promote environmental education and research.
- High level annual bilateral defense consultations between Chile and the United States were begun in 1996, with the most recent having taken place in Santiago last November. This Defense Consultative Commission has been a successful forum for frank discussions on military-to-military cooperation, the development of civilian leaders for national defense, and science and technology. We've also had annual meetings between the U.S. Joint Staff and the National Defense Staff for the past fifteen years, helping improve exercises and personnel and information exchange programs between our Armed Forces.
- All three of our Armed services enjoy a wide range of personnel exchange programs with their Chilean counterparts. Chilean and American officers attend academic and operational

courses in each others' country. During the course of this year, for example, U.S. military groups visiting Chile will include: the flag level CAPSTONE course, the National War College, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the Air War College, the Defense Orientation Conference Association, as well as the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Chief of Naval Operations.

- High level exchanges concerning international political/military issues have also been held. The U.S. and Chile conducted its first in a series of annual "Global Security Dialogues" this past January.
- Secretary of State Albright met with her counterpart, Foreign Minister Jose Miguel Insulza, in February, August and September 1997. Secretaries Rubin, Daley and Glickman all visited Chile last year.

CULTURAL REFERENCES

"**al tiro**" (ayl-teero)- in a shot - meaning I'll do it "right away"

[Note: Embassy Santiago strongly recommends use of this "Chile-ism" to give strong emphasis to a point during the speech in Congress.]