

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Folder Title:

SOA [Summit of the Americas] - 1998 (Papers Prepared by State): Building Blocks

Staff Office-Individual:

Inter-American Affairs-Feinberg, Richard

Original OA/ID Number:

1521

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
37	6	4	1	V

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 25 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805282

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
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: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY:

DOC 3 OF 3

UNCLASSIFIED



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

UNCLASSIFIED

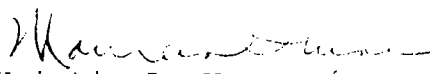
March 25, 1998

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

MAR 26 7:35

UNCLASSIFIED

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

- 8 -



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 Rippey, *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."

- 9 -

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.

- 10 -

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

- 11 -

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

ccpihue - (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 established 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 this 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 superseded in command. In October 1814, at Rancagua the 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 combined 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 against 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.]



9805282

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

UNCLASSIFIED

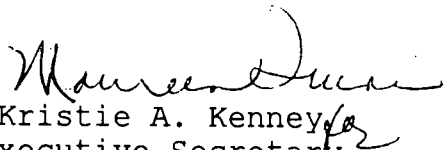
March 25, 1998

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

MAR 26 7:35

UNCLASSIFIED

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

- 8 -



JOEL ROBERTS POINSETT
U.S. Consul-General in Chile
1811-1814

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."

- 9 -

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.

- 10 -

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

- 11 -

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 Jardin 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 established 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 that this 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 superseded in command. In October 1814, at Rancagua the 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 combined 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 against 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.]



UNCLASSIFIED

9805365

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 26, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

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

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

Kristie A. Kenney
Kristie A. Kenney *for*
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Miami: Departure Remarks

27 8-01

UNCLASSIFIED

MIAMI: DEPARTURE REMARKS

How Hemispheric Integration Benefits Americans:

- To preserve our own freedom and promote our values, to keep the U.S. economically strong and prosperous, to protect our citizens from such transnational threats as terrorism, drug trafficking and environmental degradation, we must be fully engaged in promoting democracy and prosperity in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- What happens there -- in Latin America and the Caribbean -- affects our daily life here, and vice-versa.

Trade As The Engine of Growth:

- International trade now accounts for more than 30 percent of our GNP; it accounted for about 8 percent in the 1960's. To a large degree, this expansion of trade has been the engine driving American prosperity in the 1990's.
- We are now experiencing the lowest combined rates of unemployment and inflation since the 1960's -- a combination so unusually favorable that many economists are revamping their economic models. That would not have been achievable without expanding trade and the more competitive economic environment caused by economic globalization. And the economy's ability to create 15 million jobs since 1993 would not have been possible without American leadership in tearing down barriers to trade around the world.
- Latin America and the Caribbean has been central to our economy's growth. Our exports to that region more than doubled between 1990 and 1997, and are growing at twice the rate of our overall exports.

A Large and Growing Market:

- The Western Hemisphere as a whole has a population of 800 million people, and a GDP of almost \$10 trillion. U.S. exports to our hemispheric neighbors account for more than 40 percent of our world-wide exports.
- Latin America and the Caribbean (without Canada) is our fastest growing market. Our exports to that region last year reached \$134 billion. For the last half of 1997, our exports to Latin America exceeded those to the European Union.

- Last year, Mexico overtook Japan as our second largest market (after Canada).
- Latin America and the Caribbean have a combined annual GDP approaching \$2 trillion. There are now about half a billion consumers in this market, with rising incomes which to a large extent are spent on US goods and services. The region overall buys more than 40 percent of its imports from us.

An Area of Immense Economic Potential:

- Latin America and the Caribbean has enormous potential for growth. It is very much in our interest to share in that growth.
- Over the past ten years, virtually every country in the region has undertaken serious economic reforms to stimulate investment and growth. One example is the opening to trade. In the mid-1980's, Latin America's tariffs averaged close to 50 percent; they are now in the low 'teens. Exchange controls have been greatly reduced or eliminated entirely in most countries. State-owned enterprises are being privatized.
- The commitment to continuing reform has been tested and been proven strong, withstanding both the regional turmoil coming out of Mexico's 1995 crisis and by the current Asian financial crisis. The region has shown firm determination to continue restructuring its economic and political systems as the foundation for self-sustaining and broadly-shared growth.
- Perhaps the most important element of the reform process is that it has gone beyond unilateral decisions country by country. The hemisphere as a whole is criss-crossed today by a network of trade agreements which lock in the market opening policies of the past decade.
- The reforms are bearing fruit. In contrast to the 1980's (when GDP per capita actually fell by about 1 percent per year), the region is experiencing solid growth in the 1990's. Per capita GDP in the 1990's grew by about 2 percent per year.
- Inflation continues to decline. Last year Latin America's average inflation rate fell to below 11 percent, the lowest in 50 years. Government finances are much improved. The image of Latin America as the region of profligate spending by irresponsible politicians with three-digit inflation rates is clearly out of date.

- However, it is the behavior of private investors which is probably the most significant indicator of a region's health. The world's investors are demonstrating their faith in the region not with words but by betting their cash on its future. Last year, private capital flows to Latin America were a record \$73 billion. Perhaps even more impressive is the fact that a growing proportion of those flows (two-thirds in 1997) are in the form of long-term direct investment. US firms and individuals have invested more than \$150 billion (historical cost basis) in Latin America, which produced \$21 billion of direct investment income last year. It's important also to note that the region's stock markets are recovering well from the "Asian flu". Indeed, the major markets (Argentina, Brazil and Mexico) are higher today than they were in December 1996 or December 1994.

Latin America is Moving -- And We Can't Afford to Be Side-Lined:

- This new dynamism of Latin America's economies has inspired a strong movement toward economic integration -- which in turn has stimulated even more economic reform and growth. Virtually every country in the region is now a member of a sub-regional integration grouping moving toward a free trade area, customs union, or common market: NAFTA, MERCOSUR, the Andean Pact, the Central American System of Economic Integration, the Caribbean Common Market, as well as a series of other multilateral arrangements.
- The Free Trade Area of the Americas would be the unifying structure for all these sub-regional groupings. It would ensure that all producers in the Americas, from the Arctic to Tierra del Fuego, have a level playing field.
- But without the FTAA as a unifying structure, there is a real risk that the hemisphere would divide itself into mutually exclusive trading blocs. Producers from non-member countries would continue to pay tariffs, but producers from member countries would not. That is a future which I do not want the U.S. to have to face.
- There is also growing interest by non-hemispheric countries in this dynamic region. For example, the European Union has begun a process aimed at reaching a free trade agreement with MERCOSUR, has concluded a framework agreement with Chile, and has agreed to negotiate a comprehensive trade and political agreement with Mexico.
- All this is healthy. We don't want to limit competition whether within the U.S., in the hemisphere, or in the world at

large. But we must recognize our own responsibility to be part of that competition.

- We cannot afford to stand on the sidelines of a rapidly integrating Latin America. We must continue to move quickly toward a hemispheric-wide arrangement where U.S. and other hemispheric producers will compete on an equal basis.

Growing Interdependence:

- Interdependence between the US and Latin America is a basic truth. It goes far beyond trade and economics. And it is growing, as technological change draws us ever closer.
- The same laws of globalization that we see in manufacturing or banking also operate in other areas such as the narcotics trade, international terrorism, illegal migration, or environmental degradation. U.S. isolation is no longer an option. The only choice we now have is HOW to engage with the rest of the hemisphere, not WHETHER.
- Many of the challenges which we face today reach across borders and do not lend themselves to resolution by exclusively national means or even limited regional cooperation. Anyone who is interested in keeping drugs off our streets and out of our schools, who wants to conserve the environment for our children and grand-children, who wants American families to feel safe from terrorist threats or other forms of trans-national crime, that person has a vital stake in the prosperity and stability of Latin America and the Caribbean -- and in a strong and effective cooperative relationship between the U.S. and the rest of the hemisphere.

The Summit Process:

- This is what the Summit is all about.
- Never before has the U.S. had such favorable conditions for leadership in the hemisphere, for pursuing our interests and for achieving the goals which we now all share.
- Almost four years ago in Miami, the hemisphere's leaders celebrated the new consensus that governments should be democratic and economies market-based. We agreed at that time on a Plan of Action with 23 specific initiatives to turn these principles into reality.
- This was an extraordinary achievement. Never before had there been in the hemisphere such agreement on common values -- much

less agreement on such a broad spectrum of specific objectives and programs. No other developing region in the world has a common program as comprehensive and specific as this.

- And there has been real progress in implementing the initiatives launched in Miami. These programs have a direct impact on Americans by facilitating trade, combating disease, improving air and water quality, and cutting down on the factors that have stimulated the massive migration of population in some parts of the region.

The Agenda in Santiago:

- In Santiago, we will re-affirm and refine the programs which we launched in Miami. And we will initiate some new actions to move us closer toward our mutual goals.
- The centerpiece of the Santiago Summit will be EDUCATION, with particular emphasis on making quality education available to all groups of society. It has been shown that to ensure growth and equity, and to reduce poverty nothing is more important in the longer run than universally available and relevant education.
- We are also working on programs to make DEMOCRACY more effective, not only by strengthening the electoral process but also by bringing democratic institutions into the daily life of the hemisphere's citizens. We will also seek ways to revitalize our hemispheric institutions to allow us to better serve our people in the next millennium.
- Our third objective is to build the hemisphere's wealth through INTEGRATION AND TRADE. As many of you know, we expect in Santiago to launch the negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas. Work towards an FTAA will be complemented by programs to create healthier, more stable financial markets, to improve infrastructure and to protect the environment by addressing climate change and clean energy.
- Finally, we will strengthen our efforts to alleviate POVERTY, and to spread the benefits of growth to the poor and marginal groups of society. We will be working to remove the barriers to full participation by these groups in society and in the economy.

Counternarcotics:

- One of the crucial issues to be addressed in Santiago is the fight against illegal drugs. Many consider this to be the

number one security threat facing our region. The dangers posed by the traffic in illicit narcotics affect virtually all countries in the hemisphere. The narcotics trade undermines democracy, weakens the legitimacy of governments, encourages corruption, and takes a huge physical, emotional, and economic toll across the Hemisphere.

- There has been a growing realization throughout the region that what is needed is a comprehensive, multinational approach to combat the production, transporting and consumption of illegal drugs. The problem is too international in scope to be handled effectively by one country alone.
- The Hemispheric Alliance Against Drugs, which we expect will emerge from the Santiago Summit, will call for the establishment of a multilateral evaluation process that is objective and technically based, to be developed by the experts of the Organization of American States.

A Comprehensive Strategy:

- The Summit agenda is both broad and specific. But I see our objectives as integrated and mutually-reinforcing parts of a comprehensive strategy.
- The evidence of the 1990's is that decreased inflation, trade liberalization, and greater incentives for investment and productivity have revived growth and halted the drift toward greater poverty and inequality in Latin America.
- This reinforces democratic institutions and the political and social stability so important not only to the daily life of citizens, but also to the success of business enterprises.
- Effective and responsive government also helps build the trust which is indispensable to implementing far-reaching market reforms.
- Education and other investments in human capital promote both growth and social justice.
- And economic reforms are moving the region toward broad-based prosperity which demonstrates the validity of democratic institutions.
- For the United States, in turn, Latin American growth within an environment of democracy and improved social conditions means unprecedented opportunities to advance our own economic

and political interests and improve the lives of our own people.

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 27 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805486

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PUBLIC STATEMENTS BUILDING BLOCKS FOR SUMMIT OF AMER POTUS TRIP

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: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY:

DOC 10 OF 10

UNCLASSIFIED



9805486

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 27, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

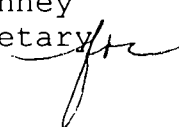
UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Public Statements Building Blocks for the Summit of
the Americas POTUS Trip

The Department of State forwards the following official
material to the National Security Council. A disk with the
listed material is also attached.

Public Statements Building Blocks as follows:

- Summit: Presentation on Democracy


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary 

Attachments:
As stated.

UNCLASSIFIED

MAR 30 0:19

SUMMIT: PRESENTATION ON DEMOCRACY

Historical Background:

- Democracy is the culmination of our common quest for freedom in this Hemisphere. With one glaring exception -- Cuba -- all citizens of the Americas live in free, open societies. This was true when we met in Miami in 1994 and is even more so today as we meet in Santiago
- Since Miami, democracy has prospered, not only in the good times, but through times of economic hardship and political turmoil. I believe it has become an irreversible feature of this hemisphere's political landscape. When challenged by political and economic crisis, as occurred in Venezuela, democracy and its institutions have triumphed and emerged stronger than before.
- Latin America is the proving ground where civil society's triumph over Marxism and authoritarianism has led to unprecedented economic growth and unprecedented citizen participation. Average annual growth for the entire region has topped 4 percent. Countries like Chile illustrate how democracy, economic growth and open markets complement each other in creating a better life for all of its citizens.
- Since 1992, over 50 presidential, legislative, and municipal elections have been held in the Americas -- last year's successful municipal election turnout in Colombia, in the face of guerrilla threats, is a fitting testimony to the persistence of the region's democratic culture.
- The wave of democratization that took hold in the 1980s paved the way for its consolidation in the 1990s, and the attainment of tangible benefits:
 - the peaceful resolution of conflicts -- the Peru-Ecuador border dispute, the Guatemalan peace accords that ended a 36-year civil war;
 - political pluralism -- the first time in over 60 years one-party rule was broken in Mexico; the success of the former guerrilla group in El Salvador's local and parliamentary elections;
 - accountability in government -- a hemisphere-wide agreement to counter money-laundering and corruption.

- Civic institutions have grown and flourished. Since civilian rule returned to Brazil in 1985, literally hundreds of NGOs and volunteer associations have been established; all governments are committed to judicial reforms and have taken concrete steps to streamline their courts and protect defendants' rights. The creation of ombudsmen roles and other institutional mechanisms to monitor respect for human rights is commonplace. In countries like Colombia, Chile, Brazil, and Argentina, local governments have been strengthened, devolving political power and decisions on public spending, education, policing and citizens' issues to affected local communities.

KEY DEMOCRACY ISSUES:

- At this Santiago Summit there are 11 items in the democracy basket. Five of those were taken up originally at the Miami Summit and we have made impressive progress on each of these. The other six: education for democracy; local government; migrant workers; judicial systems; and enhanced labor ministries are promising expansions to our hemispheric agenda.
- While democratic practices are now ingrained throughout the region, and the holding of elections as well as the peaceful turnover in governments are routine occurrences, we must remain vigilant and nurturing. Democracy, like scientific progress, is 99 percent hard work and 1 percent luck. Sustained institutional reform is a priority issue for our Hemisphere. We must expand the culture and values through which democracy can flourish by moving on to "second generation reforms" through: the strengthening of grassroots civic participation; bolstering the rule of law through transparent governance and independent, efficient judiciaries; providing civic education to students and quality services to workers, and encouraging and protecting civil society groups.
- Our Santiago plan of action also takes up realities that undermine democracy such as the flow of narcotics, organized crime, and terrorism. I am pleased that the United States has proposed a multilateral process to evaluate our cooperative efforts to deal with narco-trafficking and substance abuse.
- A notable addition to this Summit's agenda is support for freedom of the press, so crucial both to guaranteeing human rights and strengthening democracy. The creation of a special rapporteur within the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights makes our Hemisphere a model for the rest of the world community.

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 27 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805486

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PUBLIC STATEMENTS BUILDING BLOCKS FOR SUMMIT OF AMER POTUS TRIP

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: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY:

DOC 10 OF 10

UNCLASSIFIED



9805486

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 27, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

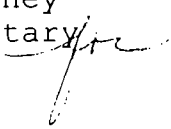
UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Public Statements Building Blocks for the Summit of
the Americas POTUS Trip

The Department of State forwards the following official
material to the National Security Council. A disk with the
listed material is also attached.

Public Statements Building Blocks as follows:

- Summit: Presentation on Democracy


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary 

Attachments:
As stated.

UNCLASSIFIED

MAR 30 5:10

SUMMIT: PRESENTATION ON DEMOCRACY

Historical Background:

- Democracy is the culmination of our common quest for freedom in this Hemisphere. With one glaring exception -- Cuba -- all citizens of the Americas live in free, open societies. This was true when we met in Miami in 1994 and is even more so today as we meet in Santiago
- Since Miami, democracy has prospered, not only in the good times, but through times of economic hardship and political turmoil. I believe it has become an irreversible feature of this hemisphere's political landscape. When challenged by political and economic crisis, as occurred in Venezuela, democracy and its institutions have triumphed and emerged stronger than before.
- Latin America is the proving ground where civil society's triumph over Marxism and authoritarianism has led to unprecedented economic growth and unprecedented citizen participation. Average annual growth for the entire region has topped 4 percent. Countries like Chile illustrate how democracy, economic growth and open markets complement each other in creating a better life for all of its citizens.
- Since 1992, over 50 presidential, legislative, and municipal elections have been held in the Americas -- last year's successful municipal election turnout in Colombia, in the face of guerrilla threats, is a fitting testimony to the persistence of the region's democratic culture.
- The wave of democratization that took hold in the 1980s paved the way for its consolidation in the 1990s, and the attainment of tangible benefits:
 - the peaceful resolution of conflicts -- the Peru-Ecuador border dispute, the Guatemalan peace accords that ended a 36-year civil war;
 - political pluralism -- the first time in over 60 years one-party rule was broken in Mexico; the success of the former guerrilla group in El Salvador's local and parliamentary elections;
 - accountability in government -- a hemisphere-wide agreement to counter money-laundering and corruption.

- Civic institutions have grown and flourished. Since civilian rule returned to Brazil in 1985, literally hundreds of NGOs and volunteer associations have been established; all governments are committed to judicial reforms and have taken concrete steps to streamline their courts and protect defendants' rights. The creation of ombudsmen roles and other institutional mechanisms to monitor respect for human rights is commonplace. In countries like Colombia, Chile, Brazil, and Argentina, local governments have been strengthened, devolving political power and decisions on public spending, education, policing and citizens' issues to affected local communities.

KEY DEMOCRACY ISSUES:

- At this Santiago Summit there are 11 items in the democracy basket. Five of those were taken up originally at the Miami Summit and we have made impressive progress on each of these. The other six: education for democracy; local government; migrant workers; judicial systems; and enhanced labor ministries are promising expansions to our hemispheric agenda.
- While democratic practices are now ingrained throughout the region, and the holding of elections as well as the peaceful turnover in governments are routine occurrences, we must remain vigilant and nurturing. Democracy, like scientific progress, is 99 percent hard work and 1 percent luck. Sustained institutional reform is a priority issue for our Hemisphere. We must expand the culture and values through which democracy can flourish by moving on to "second generation reforms" through: the strengthening of grassroots civic participation; bolstering the rule of law through transparent governance and independent, efficient judiciaries; providing civic education to students and quality services to workers, and encouraging and protecting civil society groups.
- Our Santiago plan of action also takes up realities that undermine democracy such as the flow of narcotics, organized crime, and terrorism. I am pleased that the United States has proposed a multilateral process to evaluate our cooperative efforts to deal with narco-trafficking and substance abuse.
- A notable addition to this Summit's agenda is support for freedom of the press, so crucial both to guaranteeing human rights and strengthening democracy. The creation of a special rapporteur within the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights makes our Hemisphere a model for the rest of the world community.