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Folder Title:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [4]

Staff Office-Individual:

Inter-American Affairs-Piccone, Theodore

Original OA/ID Number:

1522

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37	3	7	1	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. notes	Schedule - Talks Regarding Summit Deliverables [DeSouza Markup to Arriagada Meeting Materials] (1 page)	01/22/1998	P1/b(1)
001b. note	Meeting with Genario Arriagada (2 pages)	01/22/1998	P1/b(1)
001c. talking points	[Talking points for meeting] (15 pages)	01/21/1998	P1/b(1)
001d. email	Patrick DeSouza to Inter-American, re: SIRG meetings/Santiago Summit (3 pages)	01/20/1998	P1/b(1)
002. memo	Andrew Friendly to Mack McLarty, re: Santiago Advance Meeting [partial] (1 page)	01/21/1998	b(7)(E)
003a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (4 pages)	01/12/1998	P1/b(1)
003b. memo	Patrick DeSouza to Samuel Berger, re: Santiago Summit, April 18-19, 1998 (6 pages)	12/30/1997	P1/b(1)
004. report	Assistant Secretary's Daily Activity Report (2 pages)	01/12/1998	P1/b(1)
005. memo	Peter Allgeier to Ambassador Richard Brown, re: Comments on Draft Santiago Declaration of Principles (1 page)	01/12/1997	P1/b(1)
006. paper	re: [Inter-American security cooperation] (5 pages)	01/07/1998	P1/b(1)

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2009-1155-F
ke2487

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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

MEMORANDUM

cc: 1A

FILE CLASSIFICATION: LIP.SUM**DATE:** January 22, 1998

TO : David Lipton, Under Secretary
Mack McLarty, Special Counselor to the President
Amb. Charlene Barshefsky, USTR
Amb. Jeff Davidow, Assistant Secretary, State

CC : Amb. James Dobbins, Special Assistant to the President, NSC
William Schuerch, DAS
Mark Schneider, Assistant Administrator, USAID
Amb. Victor Marrero, U.S. Representative, OAS
Amb. Richard Brown, Coordinator, Summit

FROM : L. Ronald Schenman, US EXD

SUBJECT : Summit of the Americas in Santiago

Having reviewed the documents relating to the forthcoming Summit of the Americas in Santiago, I would like to suggest that several important initiatives in the trade area could be advanced at the Summit in spite of the uncertain status of U.S. Fast Track Authority.

Specifically, I suggest we consider a broad program financed by the IDB to upgrade the capacity of the Latin American countries, especially the smaller ones, to meet and enforce the measures to which they are committed in the WTO agreements, as well as those that will be required in the forthcoming FTAA agreements. We have already suggested such a program to the IDB as a result of the meeting between Amb. Barshefsky and President Iglesias last year and its design is now well underway. It might be very helpful to refer to it at the Summit.

On the substance, the need is great for such a program. The capacity of the governments to make the necessary changes to their domestic laws, institutional and administrative practice, as well as to enforce the issues relating to rules of origin, competition, transparency, government procurement, market access, etc., is limited both by experience and depth of staffing. Similarly the capacity of the governments to address the large body of complex rules and requirements for the financial infrastructure that will be necessary for cross border investment is also weak. Although the Finance Ministers are addressing these issues in their periodic summits, implementation capacity is spotty. I believe that there is considerable benefit to have the Presidents endorse programs to provide technical support and training for

the trade ministries, customs agencies, tax agencies and other trade and investment agencies throughout the hemisphere.

This type of program falls squarely within the mandate of the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) of the IDB, which has more than adequate resources to dedicate a program for this purpose. We also have both the capacity and the mandate to support a major proactive program to upgrade labor ministries and enforce labor codes which I have addressed in a separate memo. I suggest these programs be highlighted at the forthcoming Summit to demonstrate forward movement in these areas and gain impetus for the issues that will be required to build the infrastructure for hemispheric trade. These types of initiatives will be especially important if we decide to hold back on fast track this year.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

MEMORANDUM**FILE CLASSIFICATION:** lip.lab**DATE:** January 22, 1998**TO :** David Lipton, Under Secretary

Mack McLarty, Special Counselor to the President
Alexis Herman, Secretary, Department of Labor
Amb. Charlene Barshefsky, USTR
Ambassador Jeff Davidow, Assistant Secretary, State
Mark Schneider, Assistant Administrator, USAID

CC : William Schuerch, DAS
Amb. James Dobbins, Special Assistant to the President, NSC
Amb. Richard Brown, Coordinator, Summit
Amb. Victor Marrero, U.S. Representative, OAS

FROM : L. Ronald Scherman, US EXD**SUBJECT :** Labor Program for the Inter-American System

Following up on my memo of July 29, 1997, regarding a pro-active approach to labor issues in the Americas, President Iglesias invited Secretary of Labor, Alexis Herman, to meet at the Bank on January 8, 1998. The meeting addressed several matters relating to a more comprehensive effort to address labor issues including strengthening labor ministries, research on the economic impact of labor reforms and standards, assisting labor ministries to enforce labor codes, and, in general, promoting a more constructive dialogue regarding a forward-looking labor policy.

In particular, we discussed ways to:

1. Make greater use of the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) which, according to the basic agreement establishing the Fund, can apply its special window for human resources development to labor issues. The Bank can design a program that will assist the labor ministries to upgrade their management, enforce labor codes, and to engage labor unions and employers in improving negotiating capabilities.

2. Considering that the Latin American countries have already committed themselves to comply with many ILO standards and rules, it is appropriate to help them design a program to upgrade their domestic laws, administrative practices and enforcement procedures to comply more effectively with these labor codes. The MIF currently has several hundreds of millions of dollars available for programs under this rubric.

3. Organize a tripartite committee among the Bank, OAS and ILO to undertake research and analysis of labor issues, similar to the the tripartite committee formed by the IDB, OAS and CEPAL for trade issues. Since the labor ministries already have an existing mechanism under the OAS, the IDB would seek to collaborate with the OAS to upgrade this function.

President Iglcsias also indicated his positive view that a ministers of labor meeting should be held immediately before or after the forthcoming Summit of the Americas in Santiago.

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updated

SANTIAGO SUMMIT PREPARATORY MEETINGS

1997						1998					
May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
SIRG MEETINGS 9th SIRG Meeting May 20-21 Punta del Este, Uruguay • Negotiated Agenda Topics for Santiago Foreign Ministers Meeting June 1 Lima, Peru • FORMAL APPROVAL OF SANTIAGO AGENDA						10th SIRG Meeting Oct. 9-10 World Bank Washington • Poverty and Education Initiatives 11th SIRG Meeting Dec. 9-11 OAS Washington • Democracy/ H.R. and Econ. Integration initiatives (except trade and cap. mktls.) • Remaining Education and Poverty Items Justice Ministerial Dec. 1-3 Buenos Aires, Argentina Finance Ministerial Dec. 2-3 Santiago, Chile					
						12th SIRG Meeting Jan. 15-18 Caracas, Venezuela • Negotiation of Declaration of Principles for Summit 13th SIRG Meeting Mar. 9-11 Washington • Finalize Summit documents 14th SIRG Meeting (PLENIPOTENTIARY) April 1-2 Santiago, Chile					
SECTORAL MEETINGS PARA OAS/CIM Meeting Oct. 23-24, Washington Micro-Enterprise Meeting Sept. 19, Washington OAS/CIM Women's Meeting Oct. 23-24, Washington OAS/CICAD Meeting Nov. 4-7, Lima Education Meeting Nov. 18-19, Mexico City IDB Infrastructure Meeting Nov. 21, Washington Dem/HR Pre-SIRG Consultation Nov. 21-22, Santiago OAS/CICAD Meeting Dec. 12, Washington FTAA Working Groups: SPS - Jan. 22-23, Mexico City Procurement - Jan. 27-28, Washington Services - Jan. 27-29, Santiago						Energy Ministerial Jan. 15-18 Caracas, Venezuela Education Ministerial Feb. 2-3 Mexico City Trade Ministerial Mar. 19 San José, Costa Rica Justice Experts Meeting Jan. 15-18 Caracas, Venezuela Supreme Courts Meeting (OSCA) Jan. 28, Panama Third Trade PrepCom Feb. 10-12, San José CSBM Conference Feb. 25-27, San Salvador Energy Steering Committee (Initiative) One week of Feb., Mexico OAS/CICAD Meeting Mar. 9-11 Washington CLIMATE CHANGE OPPORTUNITY MULTI-UNAGRE CONCEPT					

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001b. note	Meeting with Genario Arriagada (2 pages)	01/22/1998	P1/b(1)

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NON-PAPER ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT DELIVERABLES

In an effort to strengthen the message of the Santiago Summit, Hemispheric nations should develop several key deliverables that will either appear directly in the Summit documents or in public statements by key leaders participating in the Summit, spelling out commitments in specific terms. Emphasizing a "people's component" in the Summit's initiatives, some of the deliverables which could be highlighted in each of the four baskets could be:

Education Basket

Educating the 21st Century's Citizens: Working with the World Bank and the IDB and through public statements by leaders at the Summit, spell out specific levels of resources to be dedicated to implement the Summit's education initiative--in the range of billions of dollars; announce a specific number --in the thousands per year-- of educational exchanges of students and teachers; and obtain commitments from the private sector to dedicate satellite time for use by education entities across the Hemisphere to enable effective distance learning.

Democracy and Human Rights Basket

Judicial Reform: Emphasize judicial reform as a critical step toward a "a second wave of reforms" across the Hemisphere, by bolstering existing judicial educational institutions throughout the region, and mobilizing international donor support to establish an inter-American judicial studies center somewhere in the Hemisphere.

Press Freedom: Ensure greater freedom of the press by instituting a region-wide annual report by an objective agent--whether an ombudsman or rapporteur-- operating within an entity of the OAS.

Military Transparency: Agree to full transparency in arms transfers and defense spending as well as pre-notification of military exercises.

Drug Alliance: Establish a Hemispheric anti-drug alliance, to include a credible multinational evaluation system of national drug plans.

Extradition Initiative: To make our nations and cities more secure, launch an Inter-American Extradition Initiative to ensure that no criminal can escape prosecution.

Economic Integration Basket

Financial Markets: Adopt measures to ensure more stability of the regions financial institutions, especially during international market disruptions.

Enhanced Aviation Accords: Agree to improve air safety and launch an effort to obtain the world's first regional Open Skies regime to enable faster, safer, more efficient air travel.

Global Electronic Commerce: Adopt a set of principles to develop electronic commerce and the internet as a means to improve information exchange and economic growth.

Sustainable Energy and the Environment: Dramatically upgrade the region's sustainable energy programs, especially focusing on having all Summit nations adopt specific measures addressing global warming and climate change.

Poverty and Discrimination Basket

Labor Rights and Productivity: Bolster labor ministries to ensure labor rights are protected and that essential training and services are provided to enhance worker productivity and improve working conditions and standard of living.

Property Registration for the Poor: Enable the poor to obtain legal registration of and deeds to their property to empower them to become effective participants in every economy.

Healthier People: Pledge to eliminate dangerous communicable diseases by the year 2000 through a comprehensive immunization program; bring child nutrition throughout the Hemisphere to internationally-recommended levels; and create the Americas Telemedicine Network to provide doctors everywhere with real-time information for the treatment of the sick.

Hemispheric Institutions

Reform Inter-American Institutions: Establish a blue-ribbon commission of Hemispheric notables to review and make recommendations by the Summit following Santiago on structural and organizational reforms of the major inter-American institutions to make them more relevant to the Hemisphere's needs in the 21st century.

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001c. talking points	[Talking points for meeting] (15 pages)	01/21/1998	P1/b(1)

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January 21, 1998

CC: 1A

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK MCLARTY

FROM: ANDREW FRIENDLY

SUBJECT: SANTIAGO ADVANCE MEETING

As you know, last week the Chilean government hosted representatives from the countries invited to the Summit in April in order to discuss the schedule and logistics for the meeting. All but the Caribbean countries were represented by somebody from their foreign ministry or their embassy in Chile.

SCHEDULE AND ISSUES:

Most of the working meetings and events surrounding the Summit are planned for the Sheraton Hotel since all of the leaders, except President Clinton, will be staying there. The Summit starts at 9 am on Saturday, April 18th with an Inaugural Ceremony in one of the hotel's ballrooms and planned remarks by President Frei and President Clinton. The first working session is that morning in another ballroom of the hotel and is scheduled to last until 12:45 pm. There will be an official photo and lunch at the Camino Real Restaurant on a hill overlooking Santiago until 2:45 pm and the second session, back at the hotel, will start an hour later and last until 6:30. President Frei will host a performance and dinner at La Moneda that night for the leaders and spouses only. At the same time, the foreign ministers will be having a dinner, possibly with the other ministers who will be in Santiago, at the Mapocho Station Cultural Center. (Mapocho is a former train station that has been converted into a center for performances and exhibits. During the Summit week, it will contain exhibits and food from all the countries of the Americas. Our Embassy has arranged for Herbie Hancock and his band to represent the U.S. A number of U.S. companies are helping to sponsor the events and exhibits.)

Sunday's schedule starts at 9:45 with the final working session at the Sheraton. President Frei will host a lunch in his suite before the closing ceremony and communique signing in another hotel ballroom. According to the Chileans, President Clinton and President Frei are expected to host a press conference until 4:30 pm. Both the lunch and the press conference are new additions to the Summit schedule and take away from any free time that the President might have had that afternoon. Presumably, the State Visit would start that night with a State Dinner hosted by the Freis.

The schedule for the State Visit is still to be determined, but the Chileans have made it clear that the President will be expected to lay a wreath at the O'Higgins statue in Santiago, speak to the

Congress in Valpariso (a 45 minute helicopter ride away on the coast), meet with President Frei for bi-lateral discussions, and perhaps have a meal with Frei at his summer house in Vina del Mar (a 15 minute drive from the Congress). The President would presumably return to the U.S. that night. Other events that should be kept in mind include Ambassador Guerra's desire to have the President address the business community -- perhaps at the American Chamber of Commerce; a meeting with any opposition leaders, if necessary; and a meet and greet with the Embassy staff.

According to the Chilean protocol chief, there is no official spousal program yet, but Mrs. Frei is considering organizing one. Since she will be hosting the First Ladies for their meeting in Santiago in October, it is unclear how many will be coming in April. I talked with Patti Solis yesterday about Mrs. Clinton's schedule and the possibility of stopping in other countries before coming to Santiago for the State Visit portion. Patti is very interested in your suggestions for possible stops, but is also concerned that the Chileans will eventually lay on a spousal program that Mrs. Clinton would be obligated to attend. Maybe you want to feel out the Chileans about Mrs. Clinton not arriving until Sunday evening.

Visually, the visit is shaping up to be very flat. There is nothing attractive about the meeting venues and the only sight that looks foreign, La Moneda, is late on a Saturday night -- a black hole for the press. I don't know how much we can change the Summit designs, but we might have some flexibility for the State visit sights or events. Maybe a business event could be at a factory or the stock exchange, something other than a hotel ballroom. Also, the lack of free time poses a significant problem to appease the President's desire to "see something" of real Chile. Shots of Mrs. Clinton in pretty places with real Latin Americans might be a good way to fill the vacuum of good pictures on Saturday and Sunday.

The most significant event of the meeting last week was the draw for seating and placement assignments for all the working sessions, the official photo, and the closing ceremony. We participated in the draw, but made a case with the Chilean protocol chief that as the former host of the Summit, President Clinton should be treated differently. Our Embassy will continue to work the issue to ensure that the President is seated to the right of President Frei and is treated appropriately at the other events. Oscar Pizarro told Charles Shapiro, our DCM, that our concerns would be answered and not to worry.

OTHER CONCERNS

Some other issues that you should be aware of:

- Brazil, on behalf of the MERCOSUR countries, made a motion to be seated together and treated as a block for the meetings -- the Chileans avoided dealing with the issue for now
- the Chileans are sending a military plane to Miami and San Jose to pick up whatever leader wants a ride to Santiago on Friday, April 17th. They will be taken home on Sunday

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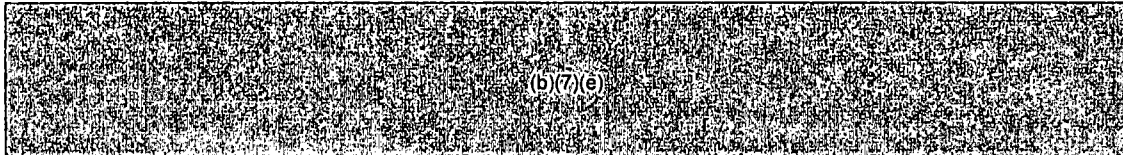
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- all the leaders are expected to make some remarks upon arrival at the airport on Friday
- the airport in Santiago will be shut down to all commercial traffic on Friday and Sunday, supposedly the airlines were told of this many months ago
- all of the leaders except President Clinton will travel by bus to the lunch and dinner at La Moneda

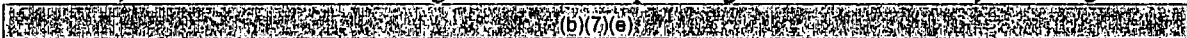


[002]

While recent Presidential overseas trips have included Congressional representation, it will be very hard for Members of Congress, Governors, business leaders, or other members of any official delegation to be included in the Summit activities. Creating a separate program for such a delegation might prove to be more difficult than it is worth.

CONCLUSION

All in all, the Chileans are far along in the Summit planning and seem to be very well organized.



That being said, however, the Summit lacks energy or character. We should start to work with the communications office on ways to infuse the weekend with some color and visuals. Perhaps the Chileans will be open to some suggestions.

The biggest outstanding issue is still our plans for the State Visit. We owe them an answer right away. I don't think we have a real choice other than to do it on Sunday night and Monday, but maybe you could strongly encourage the NSC and scheduling to settle the matter.



SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS 1994

SUMMIT COORDINATING OFFICE
Room 3248
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Jan. 12, 1998

Mr. Dobbins

cc: (IA)

NSC

Jim -

Attached is a draft
proposal for an "action item"
to appear in the Santiago
Plan of Action referring
to the question of Summit
follow-up and review of the
Inter-American institution.

Jeff Davidson, Victor Marrero,
and I have worked this out and
believe it is a good, realistic position.
We've touched base with Garcia on
our views, and he is in accord with
the thrust. Other countries -- such as
Chile, Brazil, and Canada -- are tending
toward this plan as well. We'll need to
discuss this tomorrow. Phil Brown

Proposed Action Plan Language on Summit Follow-up

Future Summits and Summit Follow-up

We have made significant progress both collectively and individually on our hemispheric agenda since the Miami Summit. Recognizing the value of a thoughtful, concerted effort to continue building a community of democratic nations, we will undertake to implement this Plan of Action on the national and international levels. While our governments have the primary responsibility and obligation to carry out this effort, the firm dedication of international organizations and the active participation of our citizens are vital to success. In order to be accountable to our citizens in following-up on Summit commitments, we will strengthen our ^{ability to} ~~process of~~ monitoring the implementation process in a manner that is objective and independent of any one country or institution.

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Hemisphere, agree that Summits of the Americas are a vital part of our ongoing dialogue and should be held periodically in order to give direction of the highest order to the hemispheric agenda. Accordingly, we are determined to institutionalize the implementation and monitoring processes as well as the formulation of agenda for future Summits, drawing on the support of multilateral institutions and the input of other relevant actors in the hemisphere.

Specifically, governments will:

- Continue the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG), and assign to it the task of monitoring progress and challenges in carrying out Summit commitments. The SIRG, composed of Vice-Ministerial representatives from all member countries, will be led by a Summit Executive Steering Group consisting of the present Summit host, all past hosts, and the future host and will continue to operate under the principle of consensus. The Secretary General of the OAS will be invited to serve in a personal capacity as an advisor to the Summit Executive Steering Group.
- Invite the Organization of American States (OAS) in coordination with the SIRG, to develop a process and an appropriate mechanism, adhering to the principle of consensus, to formulate agenda for future Summits of the Americas, in consultation with other hemispheric institutions and representatives of civil society organizations.
- Charge foreign ministers to meet annually to review the work of the SIRG and assess progress in the implementation of the Summit Plan of Action.
- Entrust to Responsible Coordinating countries or international organizations the task of coordinating hemispheric actions on specific initiatives with the support of the relevant international organizations.
- Recognize that the OAS, IDB, PAHO, ECLAC, and the World Bank are instrumental in the implementation of the commitments agreed to in this Plan of Action and should

play an important role in their respective areas of specialty in close consultation with Summit governments.

- Request that the OAS, IDB, PAHO, ECLAC, and the World Bank offer administrative support to governments in carrying out this Plan of Action. Representatives of these institutions and the Summit leadership troika will consult periodically on the administrative and technical requirements to advance both the monitoring and implementation processes as well as the coordination of activities undertaken by these organizations in their respective areas, drawing on the good offices of the OAS Secretary General to facilitate such consultations.
- Request the OAS to serve as the “institutional memory” of the monitoring and implementation processes by establishing a center for documentation within the Organization and drawing on existing resources on the Internet and elsewhere.
- Promote the meaningful participation of citizen groups and organizations, the private sector, and individuals in the implementation of this Plan of Action and in the preparation of future Summits, and invite them to engage in studies and analysis on implementation efforts with the purpose of improving upon them.

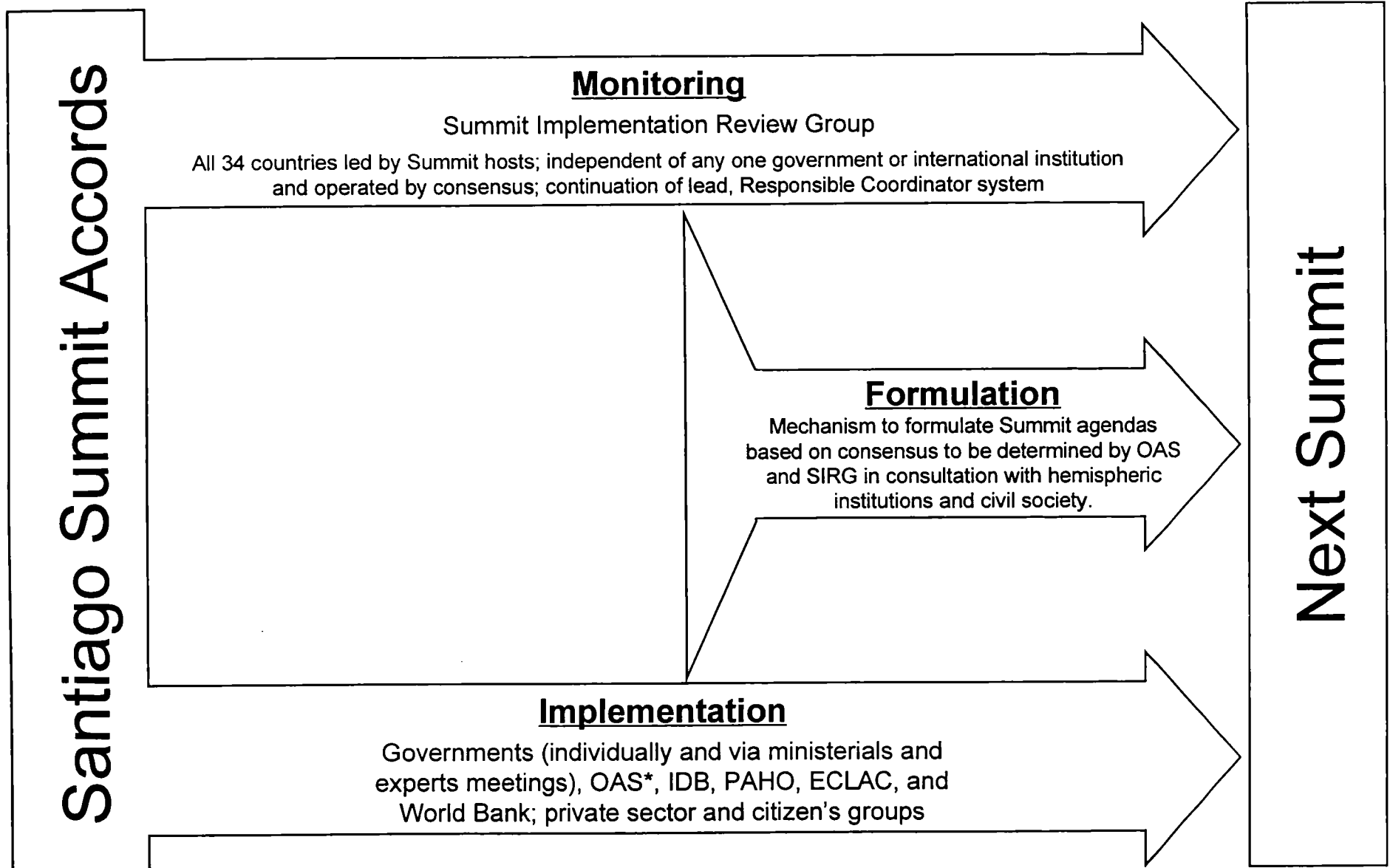
Strengthening the Inter-American System

We note with pleasure that the Organization of American States will celebrate its 50th anniversary later this year. As our nations adapt to the realities of revitalized democratic rule, liberalized markets, and an increasingly globalized world economy, the institutions and organizations that serve the hemisphere must also be positioned to optimize their relevance and effectiveness. The major hemispheric institutions – the OAS, IDB, PAHO, and ECLAC – must be poised to support and facilitate our collective and individual efforts.

Therefore, governments will:

- Undertake a review of the roles, objectives, and organization of the hemisphere's institutions to ensure the most effective structures can emerge to serve the governments, ~~nations~~, and peoples of the hemisphere in the 21st Century. A special commission of 16 distinguished representatives of the public and private sectors will be convened by October 1998 to carry out this review and will make recommendations to leaders at the next Summit of the Americas. The heads of the four hemispheric institutions will submit nominations for eight private commissioners to the Summit leadership troika; eight public sector commissioners will be nominated by the troika, based on geographical representatives and in consultation with other Summit governments. The work of the commission will be facilitated by the OAS.

Summit Follow-up and Preparation



*OAS Secretary General will (a) serve in a personal capacity as an advisor to the SIRG leadership; (b) coordinate with other inter-American institutions to provide administrative and technical support for the monitoring and implementation processes; and (c) take steps to have the OAS serve as the institutional memory of the monitoring and implementation processes.

U.S. General Comments on the Draft Declaration of Principles

Message: The document should have a central message that gives the historical and philosophical reasons for the Summit and the Plan of Action. This message should take note of and support the hemisphere's continuing integration and its consolidation of gains in democracy and free markets since the Miami Summit. Democracy delivers. The overall thrust of the message should recognize that the hemisphere must enact "the second generation" of reforms if it is to deliver improved lives for the peoples of the Americas. For governance, this means building the institutions that support democratic rule and rule of law at the local, regional, and national level. For the economy, this means further expanding and opening our economies while wiping out the obstacles that keep many in poverty from participating in the economic life of their nation. Education should be highlighted as the transcendent factor in these processes and the key for raising the quality of life of all people in the hemisphere.

With these gains in open markets and open societies, however, have emerged new challenges (growing income disparity, transnational crime, labor displacement, environmental degradation, etc.) that must be addressed in a spirit of cooperation. This approach should resonate throughout the document, making clear the commitments of the Heads of State and Government in each of the Summit themes.

Organization: The Declaration should reflect the same areas of interest – in the same order – that appears in the Plan of Action. The current format does not follow the flow of the Plan of Action and sometimes separates in the Declaration concepts that are together in the Action Plan. This could be resolved by grouping the current sections as follows:

- I. Education (this should be placed first)
- II. Democracy and Human Rights (should include the ideas in the sections on "Access to Responsive, Effective, Independent Justice, "Peace and Security, and "Factors Creating Instability.")
- III. Economic Integration, Financial Stability and Free Trade (should include ideas in the sections on "Globalization" and "Integration and Free Trade," pending discussion by ministers of trade in San José as well as a section on energy which the ministers of energy will submit.)
- IV. Poverty, Social Fairness and Anti-Discrimination
- V. Conclusionary Notes on "The Environment" and "Building Hemispheric Institutions"

Furthermore, there should be more consideration in the Declaration to the contents of the Plan of Action (e.g., the "Poverty" section does not address worker productivity or labor rights, as in the Plan of Action). While not repeating every action item, we should look for ways to highlight some of the innovative proposals to give the reader a feel for the progressive nature of the document.

Relation to Miami Summit: There should be an explicit commitment to the Miami Plan of Action similar to that given the Miami Declaration.

Translation: We would like to offer our services in polishing the English version of the Declaration so that it accurately reflects the flavor of the Spanish text.

Specific U.S. Comments to the Draft Declaration of Principles

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
POLITICAL DECLARATION	
II SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS	
We, the democratically elected Chiefs of State and Government s of the countries of the Americas, meeting in Santiago, Chile, within the framework of the II Summit of the Americas and with the purpose of examining the current situation in the region, of evaluating the hemispheric cooperation and integration process and adopting measures required to give a renewed momentum to this joint effort, so as to better use the capacities of our countries, to contribute to resolve the severe problems still afflicting an important segment of our people and respond to the concerns and demands of our citizens.	See General Comments for comments on the "message" of the Declaration of Principles.
A consistent and renewed hemispheric action that complement the ongoing national programs in our respective nations will permit our countries to make good use of, and confront in a better way, the benefits, opportunities, challenges and hopes that the XXI Century brings along.	
In this context, we have subscribed the following Political Declaration:	
1. We reaffirm our full adherence to the Declaration of Principles subscribed during the I Summit of the Americas held in December of 1994, and our firm intention to continue the effort initiated on that occasion. That Summit constituted an important venue to promote the strengthening of links and the execution of inter-hemispheric cooperation programs. We have confirmed the progress attained in the implementation process of the commitments there undertaken, as	We would like to extend the commitment of leaders to include both the Miami Declaration and Plan of Action, which launched many activities that still remain relevant today.

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
well as in those areas requiring greater dynamism and stimulus.	
2. In the framework of friendship, solidarity and cooperation that drives our nations, we reiterate our decisive will to strengthen consultations among our governments and to always privilege a dialogue in matters of interest for the Hemisphere.	
DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS	
3. We express our firm conviction that citizen's participation will only be increased by democracies that vigorous and experiencing constant improvement. By adapting government structures to systems that are increasingly more agile and representative, we will ensure that the important principles of respect for human beings and the full development of their capacities shall attain the effectiveness they deserve. For that purpose, permanent efforts must be made both internally as well as in the field of international cooperation, in order to make these objectives possible and increase support mechanisms intended to continuously develop the democratic system.	Paragraphs 3 and 4 should be reversed. Para 4 is a more general comment about democratic rule and therefore should come first. Para 3 is about citizen participation and refinement of democratic institutions and should come next. The objective of this paragraph is to underscore the role of citizen participation. We believe the paragraph could be restated as follows: "Strong citizen participation is essential to the healthy functioning of democracy and the observance of human rights. We pledge to ensure that our government institutions are modernized to promote such participation domestically and internationally and to be more responsive to the needs of our peoples." We would also like to see added the concepts of civil society and strong democratic government on the local and regional level since they are referenced in the Plan of Action.
4. The experience of our countries indicates wazzu that Democracy, in addition to being an indispensable civic exercise for the generation of the nations' periodic representative authorities, requires instruments and mechanisms permitting to strengthen its conceptual and ethical basis; to enhance its development and safeguard its operation. For these purposes, we unequivocally state our firm intention to continue to build an hemispheric community based on governments emanating	The concept of this paragraph could be more clearly stated as follows: "While free and fair elections are essential to the democratic system, it is equally important to promote democratic values and culture. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to democracy and the rule of law." <i>as the essential underpinning of our constitution and our relations</i>

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
from and authentic democratic will. The consolidation of a democratic culture will permit us to turn into a reality a more fair, dignified, prosperous, tolerant and free society in the Americas.	
5. We reaffirm our interest in continuing to enhance the instruments intended to strengthen the respect for human rights, being the fundamental basis for a sound and pluralistic democracy, as well as their universal, indivisible and inter-dependent nature, as established in universally accepted international treaties. A particularly important element in this context is the subscription by the Hemispheric governments of the international agreements dealing with this issue.	As drafted, human rights are only referred to in their relation to international treaties. Also, the language implies that governments agree to all agreements in this area without specifying which agreements or the status of their negotiation. We would like to see a more explicit statement on the support of human rights. The reference to international treaties could be summarized as: "We recognize the importance of international human rights treaty instruments and underline the importance of promoting their universal acceptance."
PEACE AND SECURITY	
6. Peace among peoples constitutes the fundamental basis of human harmonious relations and the main requirement to enable the full development of nations. With legitimate pride, we confirm that this is the predominant concept in our Hemisphere. It is our objective to safeguard and increase all those actions intended to secure this superior asset. It is also our desire to share this hope and effort with all other regions of the world, that must encompass all countries in the planet.	
7. In current times, where there is no room for ideological borders, the concept of security, as originally conceived by the nations of the Hemisphere in an environment of cold war and bi-polar confrontation, must adapt to this new vision. To that end, we call upon the regional institutions of the Hemisphere to analyze and propose cooperation mechanisms in this area that are in tune with the evolution of world events and with other relevant concepts that may have an impact on security and harmonious relations among our countries.	<i>Add concept of transnational threats Refers to new concept of security w/o saying what it is. See # 9</i>

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
8. Notwithstanding the above, we have verified different experiences leading to the promotion of mutual confidence and security measures between States, which have demonstrated their validity and importance. We reaffirm our interest to continue to develop initiatives in this field, as well as to implement the agreements arising from the Conferences on Confidence and Security Building Measures held in the Hemisphere to this date.	<i>include reference to Defense Ministers' Committee on Hem. Security, <u>transparency</u></i>
FACTORS AFFECTING STABILITY	
9. World and regional reality clearly demonstrate the emergence of new common threats, resulting from phenomena such as drug trafficking, terrorism, corruption and other forms of international crimes that not only hinder the normal economic, social and cultural development of our societies, but also our democratic stability. Equally dangerous for the region are the consequences of those crimes, which manifest themselves in an alarming increase in urban delinquency, the school attrition rate, abusive labor practices on women and the youth, as well as other alterations that affect the normal development of our societies. We congratulate ourselves in the fact that the Hemisphere has taken appropriate and timely measures to confront these new forms of crime and reaffirm our intention to continue to deepen cooperation in this field and, if needed, to define additional joint actions to counteract this disgrace.	We believe it would be appropriate to include in this section a reference to the Hemispheric Alliance Against Drugs, which is currently contemplated in the Plan of Action. This is a significant step forward for the hemisphere, and it should have specific mention in the Declaration, as follows: "We reaffirm our strong commitment to work individually and collectively to combat illegal narcotics and related crimes. As part of an ongoing Alliance Against Drugs, we resolve to strengthen our efforts to assure that drug traffickers and those who profit from their crimes will find no refuge from justice in the hemisphere. We also resolve to create a credible and objective process for evaluating national counternarcotics performance." We would like to add to the list of "new common threats" the crime of money laundering. It should be noted here because this crime deserves mention as it is often a transnational phenomenon that can be unwittingly facilitated by greater integration of financial markets.
GLOBALIZATION	
10. We trust that the process of globalization characterizing the current development of humanity will increase hemispheric relations	We are not aware of any multilateral treaty that establishes the "right to a healthy environment." We would prefer wording, and this may be

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based on the fundamental principles of independence and sovereignty. Similarly, we reaffirm that only by means of an inter-dependence founded on the sovereign equality of States and on common principles and values permitting an economic growth based on practices of free trade; on the respect for rights of our citizens to a healthy environment; and on policies that ensure the required equity, shall we strengthen the peace and sustained progress in which the Hemisphere lives.	a point of translation, that tracks more closely with the Rio Declaration, Principle 1, which speaks of citizens being "entitled to a healthy environment. Also , we believe another issue that is relevant to this topic is the rights of workers. We have suggested language to address all of these concerns, as follows: "promote economic growth and development based on the practices of free trade and on respect for the rights of workers, while protecting the environment." Also, we have questions about the reference to "policies that ensure the required equity." As drafted, this could be construed to imply an obligation by governments to ensure the proper distribution of income.
11. The phenomenon of globalization offers new opportunities for the planet's sustainable development and opens a broad field to attain a more efficient cooperation on the part of the international community. However, we must not ignore the fact that highly inconvenient and risky situations could occur, translating into an increase in the differences in economic development among nations, inducing to social and political exclusion, with the serious negative repercussions that such situation would produce.	Paras 11 and 12 mischaracterize globalization as the cause of "social and political exclusion" and "volatility of capital." Globalization, however, is a reality that brings both benefits and challenges. Furthermore, finance ministers met in Santiago in December and agreed to language to be incorporated into this Declaration. We intend to submit this language for the current section entitled, "Integration and Free Trade," In their language, the ministers make reference to the financial volatility of markets, which makes para 12 unnecessary. We would therefore prefer more positive language that combines the ideas of paragraphs 11 and 12 as they pertain to globalization, as follows: "The nations of the hemisphere, recognizing the challenges posed by globalization, and the need, particularly of vulnerable groups in society, to adjust to the new realities globalization brings with it, agree to work together to ease the transition to the ever more global economy."
12. We call upon the international community to make all possible efforts in order to timely develop resolution mechanisms for the problems that arise from globalization, in particular those relating to the volatility of capital. We live in an increasingly inter-dependent	See comment above.

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
global economy, and if the appropriate prevention and correction mechanisms are not adopted on time, potential de-stabilizing factors could be evident for individual economies.	
EDUCATION	
13. We agree that education constitutes the strategic basis for the development of our nations and a superior tool to consolidate the cultural identity of our peoples.	This section is largely a restatement of the Plan of Action, which is not parallel with the rest of the Declaration. We would therefore propose deleting paragraphs 15 and 17. We believe this section should instead contain exciting language to reflect adequately the emphasis leaders place on this initiative. It should give central focus to the four principles of the Action Plan: equity, quality, relevance, and efficiency. We could highlight a few of the more innovative ideas from the Plan of Action, but there is no need to restate every component of the Action Plan.
14. We are convinced that Education is the main instrument to convert our countries into those sound democracies we all long for, and that it constitutes the fundamental element to have access to higher levels of development. Only through education shall we make our men and women into citizens with opportunities to access the world of knowledge, of technology and of the new ways of individual and social growth that are nowadays only available to minorities. Currently, the true wealth of nations lies in the quality of the people who are part of them. The development of the capacities of men and women sets the limits and possibilities of the nations' welfare.	
15. We have extensively discussed the projects that are being implemented in each of our countries to increase and duly respond to the educational needs of our populations, giving also due consideration to those factors arising from an adequate appreciation of the cultural identity of each nation and community that comprise them.	As stated above, we would propose deleting this paragraph. If there is a consensus for its inclusion, however, we would offer the following comments. We should not refer to "projects" or "proyectos," but rather to

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	fundamental efforts to strengthen all aspects of education systems to meet the challenges with which they are confronted. The Plan of Action captures this thought. The issue of educational reform in most of our countries is controversial and politically difficult. This paragraph should give as much impetus and support as possible to those serious efforts to raise educational quality and equitable access.
16. Recognizing that in the Hemisphere education faces common challenges, prospects and difficulties, and agreeing with the solutions to respond to such situation, we undertake to implement educational policies that enforce the criteria of equality, equity, and pertinence.	The four principles from the Plan of Action are <u>equity</u>, <u>quality</u>, <u>relevance</u>, and <u>efficiency</u>. "Relevance" is incorrectly translated as "pertinence" and "efficiency" is missing. As stated above, we would support deleting the summary of the action items in the following paragraph and instead highlight a few innovative actions in this section to reinforce the four principles. Examples could include: linking schools in the Americas through technology to increase mutual understanding, developing comparable indicators of educational quality; and using exchanges to spread understanding of the best innovations in teaching and managing education institutions. There should also be a reference to the <u>development of worker training programs</u> under this cooperative effort.
17. We agree that this matter must be addressed as a whole, in such way that it not only comprises an increase in and reallocation of resources within the countries in order to achieve these goals, but rather also incorporating duly upgraded plans and programs. These plans should contemplate the development of sound training in values and a combination between the capacity to compete and experience solidarity. With that we will seek to prepare persons for their dynamic incorporation to the world of labor and their responsible participation as citizens; to introduce educational technologies that are available and have demonstrated their efficiency; to permit access to	This paragraph should be dropped for reasons stated above. If there is consensus for including it, however, we would offer the following comments: The reference to an "increase in resources" is not appropriate to all countries. In our own case, for example, most educational funding is provided by states and local school districts. The Plan of Action stresses the "optimization of resources" in support of the four principles, and there should be a similar reference here.

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information technology to the most extensive levels; and enable the permanent training of teachers, including an exchange of pupils and teachers between the various countries of the region, as well as initiatives intended to strengthen higher education.	The phrase "training in values," could be improved upon so as not to sound like an indoctrination program. Perhaps the language could be changed to reflect "training to reinforce values." The final sentence is not a true representation of the contents of the Plan of Action. There is too much emphasis placed on educational technology. There should not be a close link between "teacher training" and "teacher and student exchange" as these are separate concepts. Finally, "initiatives in higher education" is misleading; the Action Plan speaks only of involving higher education in strengthening primary and secondary education and in carrying out educational exchange.
18. With this purpose, we reaffirm our intention to continue to strengthen international cooperation and request international institutions to substantially increase the attention they give to the issue of Education. Considering the importance we assign to this issue, we have attached specific concepts and proposals on that area to the Action Plan.	
ACCESS TO AN AGILE, EFFICIENT, AND INDEPENDENT JUSTICE SYSTEM	
19. Convinced of the need to satisfy, on a timely and effective manner, the demands for justice of our populations, we are conscious that this must be an area of renewed attention and upgrading. We will strive to reinforce and adapt, whenever necessary, the systems of administration of justice, adopting the relevant measures so that all the population may have a prompt, impartial and agile access to it. We undertake to review the administration systems and organizational structure of the public services that make up the system of administration of justice, to analyze its social gains and carry out the	Leaders should be more forward leaning in our prescription for judicial reform. Instead of pledging to do more studies in the last sentence, leaders could make a specific reference to cooperative training and study opportunities, as envisioned in the proposal for the Judicial Studies Center. Such a reference could be formulated as follows: "We undertake to review the management systems and organizational structure of the public services that constitute the justice administration system, to examine their benefit to society. In order to bolster the training opportunities available in this hemisphere to those in our

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
relevant economic and statistical studies.	judicial systems, we will establish a Judicial Studies Center."
POVERTY, SOCIAL EQUITY AND PREVENTING DISCRIMINATION	
20. Overcoming poverty and social exclusion continues to be the largest challenge confronted by our Hemisphere. We are conscious that the positive growth indicators shown in the Americas in the last years have not translated into a solution for poverty, inequity and social exclusion, which still persist in vast sectors of our countries. The region as a whole must make an additional effort to finally overcome this situation in the next years, and thus achieve the required equilibrium that will permit not only better and more fair living and development conditions for our peoples, but also to reinforce the legitimacy and efficiency of the system.	The significant theme of the section on poverty should be removing the barriers that deny the opportunity to participate in the economy. A significant barrier in this area is access to credit and other financial services, which is addressed in the microenterprise section of the Action Plan. A second barrier is clear land titling and registration. Lack of access to quality healthcare and malnutrition are barriers to development of human potential. We also believe that this language should reflect the issues taken up in the Plan of Action. We would like to offer the following wording that the chair could use with regard to the basic rights of workers by adding after the first clause in the first sentence, "creating the conditions that will generate quality jobs and respect for the rights of workers." The paragraph would be amended to read: "The region as a whole must make an additional effort to finally overcome this situation in the next years, creating the conditions that will generate quality jobs and respect for the rights of workers, and thus achieve the required equilibrium that will permit not only better and more fair living and development conditions for our peoples, but also to reinforce the legitimacy and efficiency of the system."
21. To adequately respond to this challenge, we will apply those policies that have demonstrated their validity in practice, both in the macro-economic field, that of integration and cooperation, as well as in specific projects in areas such as fostering micro, small and medium-size enterprises, by adequately allocating resources and specifically training those sectors that require it.	

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ENVIRONMENT	
22. We reassert that human beings have the right to a healthy and productive life, in harmony with nature, and that to attain it we must increase our national efforts as well as those of international cooperation deriving from the approval of the Action Plan of the Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in December 1996. <i>Need reference to climate change</i>	As this is the only reference to the Santa Cruz Summit in the Summit documents, we would like to see more specific language with regard to it and, more broadly, the environment, as follows: "We recognize that despite our efforts, degradation of the environment and natural resource base presents an increasing threat to our future and to the quality of life for our citizens. We therefore reconfirm our dedication to production and consumption patterns that lead to sustainable development. To this end, we must increase our national and international efforts in this area, including the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted at the Santa Cruz Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Bolivia in December 1996. The annual sustainable development ministerials, called for in the first Summit of the Americas, will review progress toward these ends and develop recommendations for further action."
INTEGRATION AND FREE TRADE	In response to the Second Meeting of Finance Ministers of the Western Hemisphere, held December 2-3, 1997 in Santiago, we would like this heading to read: "Integration, Financial Stability and Free Trade" We would also like to point out that energy ministers will produce language for incorporation in this section in their Jan. 15-16 meeting in Caracas. The issues of infrastructure, transportation, and telecommunications, and science and technology are absent from this section and should have some reference. In the area of telecommunications, a reference to "the use of the Internet in developing global electronic commerce" would identify an innovative proposal contemplated in the Plan of Action.

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
<i>weak</i>	We also believe that it would be appropriate to include a reference to the workforce in this section of the Declaration. This issue was not significantly treated in the Miami Summit, and we believe leaders should therefore make a more direct statement about the importance of the labor sector. We could suggest the following language, to be added to this section: "A strong and viable labor sector is vital to the achievement of hemispheric integration and to the equitable distribution of its benefits. Consistent with the Declaration of Buenos Aires of the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, held in October 1995, we are committed to policies that will foster a healthy, educated, productive and secure workforce, which shares in the benefits of economic growth." "We recognize the need to strengthen the capacity of Ministries of Labor to support more fully the hemispheric integration process. Ministers of Labor should meet and consider ways to make a positive contribution to this process."
23. We reassert our full conviction that hemispheric integration constitutes an essential and complementary element to national policies to attain a level of development permitting us to overcome the most urgent problems affecting our countries. In this context, we reaffirm our commitment toward a global, dynamic and equitable integration process, that in addition to increasing the links between our peoples, will favor the performance of the objectives we have posed for ourselves.	We note that the language recommended by finance ministers in December has not been included. We have reviewed the ministers' language and adapted it to the format of this Declaration. We would therefore like to propose a new paragraph be added between paragraphs 23 and 24, as follows: "Within the region, we have made significant progress in establishing sound fiscal and monetary policies, in opening our economies and in achieving and maintaining price stability. Improved economic fundamentals in the region have helped to preserve confidence against a backdrop of global financial instability. Recent financial market volatility lends greater urgency to our common agenda of pursuing sound macroeconomic policies and strengthening and

CHILEAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION	COMMENTS
	modernizing financial markets in our countries, and reaffirms our commitment to deeper economic and financial integration in the Western Hemisphere. We welcome our Finance Ministers' December 1997 action agenda to strengthen and modernize financial sectors in the region. Implementation of the Basle <i>Core Principles of Effective Banking Supervision</i> is fundamental to our efforts to ensure financial sector growth and stability throughout the hemisphere."
24. The establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas, at the latest by the year 2005, continues to be a priority. By subscribing this Declaration, we announce with satisfaction our commitment to start specific negotiations leading to that objective, based on the proposal made at the Ministerial Conference on Trade of San Jose de Costa Rica, while approving the methodology and work schedule proposed to us.	As was agreed earlier, this language will be produced by trade ministers at the March 19 Trade Ministerial in San José. We therefore reserve comment on language pertaining to this topic until that time.
HEMISPHERIC INSTITUTIONALITY	
25. The Chiefs of State and Government of the Americas recognize that the resolution of the situations discussed in this Declaration require gradual and irreplaceable national efforts, as well as adequate and dynamic international cooperation. For this purpose, we call upon the international institutions of the Hemisphere and upon other world institutions working on these issues, to increase and speed up their decision making processes, determine new priorities in accordance with the agreements arising from this Summit and, accordingly, rationalize their resources in order to serve, with due promptness and efficiency, the needs for which they were established.	
26. We consider that the time has come to make a critical analysis of the hemispheric institutional, with the aim of approaching the turn of the Century with international structures that constitute a better support for the reforms that our States must continue to implement.	We believe that a thorough review of hemispheric institutions should be conducted by a commission composed of eminent persons from both governments and the private sector. Recommendations of the commission will of course be reviewed by the foreign ministers and

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For this purpose, we request our Minister of Foreign Affairs to become a means of evaluation and analysis, proposing ideas to us settled by them on this matter, giving due consideration to the contribution meant by these institutions and agencies in terms of the development of our countries, as well as the potential they represent. It is our intention that this assessment should entail specific and innovating proposals in all areas of hemispheric activities.	eventually by the Heads of State and Government at the next Summit. This method will take advantage of the technical expertise available in the hemisphere on this topic and ensure a thorough political vetting.
27. We agree to meet during the year ____ in a III Summit of the Americas	We believe that we should not fix an exact year but instead opt for a general statement confirming the need to have periodic Summits in the hemisphere "every three to four years." We cannot fix the exact year because of electoral schedules and much depends upon the calendar of the host government.
Santiago, April 19, 1998	

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

January 12, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD C. BROWN

FROM: JAMES F. DOBBINS *ADP*

SUBJECT: Santiago Political Declaration

Thanks for inviting comments on the January 6th draft of the Summit's Political Declaration. There follows some suggested reorganization and some additional material which might be added.

Reorganized structure. With the revisions discussed below, the draft could better link the President's message, developed with the other leaders during his 1997 travels to the region, with the Action Plan that will be finalized during April. The consensus already evidenced around the hemisphere with respect to this message will hopefully enable the revisions to be readily achievable.

The President's message, building on the themes of the Miami Summit, has been that we must recognize and support the hemisphere's continuing integration and its consolidation of gains in democracy and free markets. Moreover, for democracy to endure, it must deliver tangible benefits to the people of the Americas by responding to the challenges created by the byproducts of ever-increasing integration and globalization such as labor dislocation and transnational crime. Ensuring that democracy delivers sets up the emerging dominant theme of the Santiago Summit - "second generation reforms."

I suggest the draft declaration be reorganized to more clearly reflect this argument. First, a stronger link between Miami and Santiago may be made than currently exists. It would then allow the dominance of democracy and free markets to be emphasized. Thereafter, the new challenges that have emerged for the hemisphere could be laid-out. After such framing of the Summit, second-generation reforms which are responsive to the changing hemispheric context could be discussed in a way that gives some direction to the process. Such discussion could conclude with a direction for the future regarding the next summit. Tab A

offers one possible reorganization of the document based on the information currently presented in the draft.

Additional Information. Certain achievements and prospective goals of the hemisphere need to be discussed within the economic integration section. An acknowledgement of the successful macroeconomic and financial policies pursued and an endorsement of sub-regional integration efforts such as NAFTA, Mercosur, Central America and Caricom are needed. Also because launch of the FTAA is an important achievement, its announcement could be elaborated and underscored with sharper language.

Moreover, in communicating this story through the Political Declaration, placeholders can be created in the document for certain deliverables that may be finalized by April. Our December 1997 *Non-Paper on Summit Deliverables* contemplated using key deliverables in summit documents as illustrations of broader themes. Such illustrations, I believe, would be more appropriately inserted in the Political Declaration than the Action Plan which is basically a compendium of all initiatives.

Placeholders may be created for the following deliverables: press freedom (democracy section); electronic commerce (economic integration section); multilateral drug alliance (security section); education reforms, judicial studies center and blue ribbon institutional reform commission (second generation reforms section). One consequence of such placeholders could be that there will be added effort to finalize such deliverables in time for the summit.

Finally, like the Miami Declaration of Principles, there needs to be a mention of the empowerment and accomplishments of the OAS, Inter-American Development Bank, NGOs etc. in addressing the challenges set forth.

Open Issues. Policy commitments regarding certain sections of the draft may still need to be discussed within the USG. Other commitments need merely to be clarified. Questions regarding these paragraphs are indicated below. I believe that it would be useful to make our reservations clear to the Chileans unless we reach consensus before the SIRG.

For further discussion:

- Have we decided to request Ministries of Foreign Affairs, as opposed to a blue-ribbon commission for example, to evaluate hemispheric institutions? (paragraph 26)
- Will we decide location as well as timing of the next summit? (paragraph 27).

For clarification:

- What are the human rights and CBM agreements to which the U.S. is "concluding"/"implementing"? (paras 5,8)
- More precision needed on U.S. education policy for "cultural identity" and "training in values"? (paras 13, 17)

TAB A

Revised Organization of Political Declaration

Section One: Link Between Miami and Santiago

A new paragraph 2 should be added noting some of the concrete achievements of Miami that are being further developed in Santiago as the current paragraph 1 suggests. A fuller reference to the President's report on Miami should be present since the draft also contemplates doing so with Gaviria's report on Santa Cruz.

A roadmap of the rest of the document would be helpful at the end of the preamble.

Section Two: Integration Around Democracies and Free Markets

- democracy and human rights subsection (paragraphs 3-5)
- integration and free trade subsection (paragraphs 23-24)
- peace and security subsection (paragraphs 6-8)
- work of multilateral institutions and NGOs (new paragraphs)

Section Three: New Challenges

- globalization subsection (paragraphs 10-12)
- factors affecting stability subsection (paragraph 9)
- poverty subsection (paragraphs 20-21)
- environment subsection (expand on paragraph 22)
- labor subsection (new paragraphs)

Section Four: Second Generation Reforms/Democracy Delivers

- education subsection (paragraphs 13-18)
- justice subsection (paragraph 19)
- reforming institutions subsection (paragraph 25-26)

Conclusion:

- Next summit information (paragraph 27)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (4 pages)	01/12/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [4]

2009-1155-F
ke2487

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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MEETING ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT

AGENDA

I. SCHEDULING ISSUES

- TIMING OF STATE VISIT
- VISITS TO OTHER COUNTRIES
- OTHER KEY MILESTONES
- FUTURE INTERAGENCY MEETINGS
- TIMING OF FUTURE SUMMITS

II. KEY DELIVERABLES

- DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES
- INSTITUTIONALIZING SUMMIT IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING
- FTAA/FAST TRACK
- LABOR MINISTERIAL
- MULTILATERAL DRUG ALLIANCE
- ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVE
- PRESS FREEDOM
- JUDICIAL STUDIES INSTITUTE

III. COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. memo	Patrick DeSouza to Samuel Berger, re: Santiago Summit, April 18-19, 1998 (6 pages)	12/30/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [4]

2009-1155-F
ke2487

RESTRICTION CODES

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TAB A



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM

December 12, 1997

TO: Mr. Genaro Arriagada

FROM: ARA - Jeffrey Davidow

SUBJECT: Santiago Summit Deliverables

As we promised during our recent luncheon discussion, we have drawn up a list of "deliverables" for the Santiago Summit which could capture the imagination of people everywhere. They focus on programs that will be launched by the presidents that will affect lives in real ways.

We have not included issues such as resolving the Ecuador-Peru border question for very practical reasons. While this matter may be developed sufficiently to enable the two parties and four guarantors to use the Summit locale to sign an agreement, we would not want to fix the talks' conclusion to the April 18 deadline for fear of producing resistance on the part of one or the other of the parties.

The attached list is ambitious and will require efforts on the part of both our governments -- working with others -- to achieve it by the time of the Summit.

Attachments:

As stated

NON-PAPER ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT DELIVERABLES

In an effort to strengthen the message of the Santiago Summit, Hemispheric nations should develop several key deliverables that will either appear directly in the Summit documents or in public statements by key leaders participating in the Summit, spelling out commitments in specific terms. Emphasizing a "people's component" in the Summit's initiatives, some of the deliverables which could be highlighted in each of the four baskets could be:

Education Basket

Educating the 21st Century's Citizens: Working with the World Bank and the IDB and through public statements by leaders at the Summit, spell out specific levels of resources to be dedicated to implement the Summit's education initiative--in the range of billions of dollars; announce a specific number --in the thousands per year-- of educational exchanges of students and teachers; and obtain commitments from the private sector to dedicate satellite time for use by education entities across the Hemisphere to enable effective distance learning.

Democracy and Human Rights Basket

Judicial Reform: Emphasize judicial reform as a critical step toward a "a second wave of reforms" across the Hemisphere, by bolstering existing judicial educational institutions throughout the region, and mobilizing international donor support to establish an inter-American judicial studies center somewhere in the Hemisphere.

Press Freedom: Ensure greater freedom of the press by instituting a region-wide annual report by an objective agent--whether an ombudsman or rapporteur-- operating within an entity of the OAS.

Military Transparency: Agree to full transparency in arms transfers and defense spending as well as pre-notification of military exercises.

Drug Alliance: Establish a Hemispheric anti-drug alliance, to include a credible multinational evaluation system of national drug plans.

Extradition Initiative: To make our nations and cities more secure, launch an Inter-American Extradition Initiative to ensure that no criminal can escape prosecution.

Economic Integration Basket

Financial Markets: Adopt measures to ensure more stability of the regions financial institutions, especially during international market disruptions.

Enhanced Aviation Accords: Agree to improve air safety and launch an effort to obtain the world's first regional Open Skies regime to enable faster, safer, more efficient air travel.

Global Electronic Commerce: Adopt a set of principles to develop electronic commerce and the internet as a means to improve information exchange and economic growth.

Sustainable Energy and the Environment: Dramatically upgrade the region's sustainable energy programs, especially focusing on having all Summit nations adopt specific measures addressing global warming and climate change.

Poverty and Discrimination Basket

Labor Rights and Productivity: Bolster labor ministries to ensure labor rights are protected and that essential training and services are provided to enhance worker productivity and improve working conditions and standard of living.

Property Registration for the Poor: Enable the poor to obtain legal registration of and deeds to their property to empower them to become effective participants in every economy.

Healthier People: Pledge to eliminate dangerous communicable diseases by the year 2000 through a comprehensive immunization program; bring child nutrition throughout the Hemisphere to internationally-recommended levels; and create the Americas Telemedicine Network to provide doctors everywhere with real-time information for the treatment of the sick.

Hemispheric Institutions

Reform Inter-American Institutions: Establish a blue-ribbon commission of Hemispheric notables to review and make recommendations by the Summit following Santiago on structural and organizational reforms of the major inter-American institutions to make them more relevant to the Hemisphere's needs in the 21st century.

SANTIAGO SUMMIT PREPARATORY MEETING

TAB
C

1997								1998																							
May		June		July		Aug.		Sep.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.									
SIRG MEETINGS	9th SIRG Meeting May 20-21 Punta del Este, Uruguay				Foreign Ministers Meeting June 1 Lima, Peru				10th SIRG Meeting Oct. 9-10 World Bank Washington				11th SIRG Meeting Dec. 9-11 OAS Washington				12th SIRG Meeting Jan. 15-16 Cancun, Mexico				13th SIRG Meeting Feb.-Mar. Santo Domingo, D.R.				14th SIRG Meeting (PLENIPOTENTIARY) April 1-2 Santiago, Chile						
	• Negotiated Agenda Topics for Santiago				• FORMAL APPROVAL OF SANTIAGO AGENDA				• Poverty and Education Initiatives				• Democracy/H.R. and Econ. Integration initiatives (except trade and cap. mkts.) • Remaining Education and Poverty Items				• Negotiation of Declaration of Principles and Summit Follow-up				• Finish negotiating Plan of Action				• Finalize Summit documents						
													Finance Ministerial Dec. 2-3 Santiago, Chile				Energy Ministerial Jan. 15-18 Caracas, Venezuela				Labor Ministerial Early March Santiago, Chile				Trade Ministerial Mar. 19 San José, Costa Rica				Education Ministerial of Select Countries TBD by Brazil and Mexico		
SECTORAL MEETINGS					- PAHO Health Meeting Aug. 28-29, Santiago				- OAS/CIM Women's Meeting Oct. 23-24, Washington								- Justice Experts Meeting Jan. 8-10, Santiago														
					- Microenterprise Meeting Sept. 19, Washington				- OAS/CICAD Meeting Nov. 4-7, Lima				- Education Meeting Nov. 18-19, Mexico City								- Trade Prepcom Feb. 10-12, San José				- CSBM Conference Feb. 25-27, San Salvador						
													- IDB Infrastructure Meeting Nov. 21, Washington												- OAS/CICAD Meeting late Feb., Washington						
												- Dem/HR Pre-SIRG Consultation Nov. 21-22, Santiago																			
												- OAS/CICAD Meeting Dec. 12, Washington																			

January 8

SANTIAGO SUMMIT- April 18-19, 1998

January 8, 1998

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. report	Assistant Secretary's Daily Activity Report (2 pages)	01/12/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

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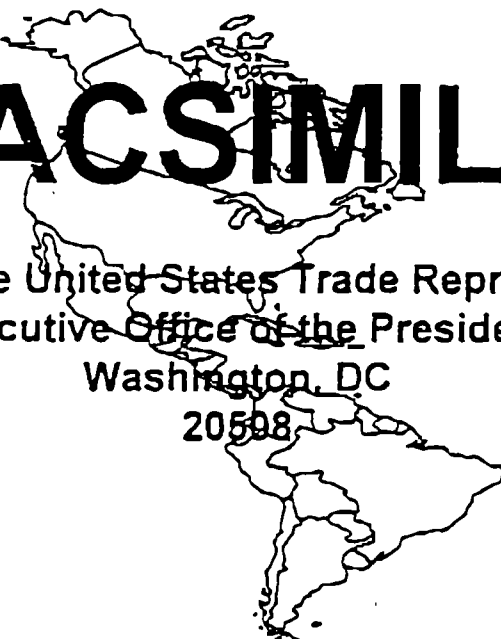
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FACSIMILE

cc: 1A

Office of the United States Trade Representative
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC
20508

Date: 1-12
Page 1 of 2

Office of the Western Hemisphere

To: Name	Organization	Telephone	Fax
<u>Amb Richard Brown</u>	<u>State ARA</u>	<u>736-7531</u>	<u>736-7618</u>
<u>Mark Wells</u>	<u>State ARA</u>		<u>736-7618</u>
<u>Bryan Samuel</u>	<u>State ARA</u>		<u>647-0791</u>
<u>Jorge Perez-Lopez</u>	<u>Labor</u>		<u>219-5071</u>
<u>Regina Vargo</u>	<u>Commerce</u>		<u>482-4736</u>
<u>Jim Dobbins</u>	<u>NSC</u>		<u>456-9130</u>
<u>Eric Farnsworth</u>	<u>McLarty Ofc.</u>		<u>456-7586</u>

FROM: Peter F. Allgeier, (202) 395-6135, FAX (202) 395-9675
(Incomplete or problem faxes, call Charlotte Brown at (202) 395-6135)

SUBJECT: Comments on Santiago Declaration Draft

Attached are USTR's comments on
the draft Declaration.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. memo	Peter Allgeier to Ambassador Richard Brown, re: Comments on Draft Santiago Declaration of Principles (1 page)	01/12/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

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Santiago Summit Deliverables

Santiago Action Plan Initiative	Key Deliverables
I. Education: The Key to Progress and Equity	- Focuses attention on primary and secondary educational systems, typically under-funded in the region, and promises to increase teacher training, provide educational programs for workers to meet market changes, enhance standards, augment international exchanges, and bring environmental education into schools. ¹★ - Emphasizes the need for education of democratic values. - The IDB will support the initiative with a \$500 million fund for teacher preparation and teacher training materials. ³ - IDB will also make available funding for up to \$1.4 billion for job training for workers and scholarships for thousands of students from different countries. ³
II. Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights	Democracy/Human Rights: - Addresses freedom of the press in the region by charging the OAS with taking actions to promote and defend the freedom of the media in the hemisphere, including having an ombudsman make annual reports. ² - Establishes a regional information network to combat physical and sexual abuse of children. ¹ Enabling Civil Society: - Commits governments to do more to allow NGOs and community groups to take part in decision-making that affects people's lives. ¹ - Sets the stage for a new IDB program on civil society, with the overall goal of securing direct financing for NGOs and community groups in the region. ¹ Strengthening Local Government: - Extends democratic reform and institution-building to the subnational level, allowing people to have more access to information, public hearings, decision-making, etc. ¹ - Training will be provided for a new cadre of professional local government officials via a regional center funded by the IDB. ³ Human Rights of Migrant Workers: - Protects rights of migrant workers, including workplace conditions and wage remittance. ² - Advances measures against alien smuggling through law enforcement and public information campaigns. ² (Reflects an advance in hemispheric relations by having Summit leaders address this contentious issue in a cooperative manner.)

¹ Virtually agreed by Summit governments

² Pending further negotiations

³ To be announced at the Summit

★ Environmental deliverable

Santiago Action Plan Initiative	Key Deliverables
	Corruption: - Picks up the pace on implementing the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption by establishing a monitoring mechanism in the OAS.¹ Counternarcotics Alliance and Better Extradition - Establishes a Hemispheric Anti-drug Alliance, to include a credible multilateral process for the evaluation of national counternarcotics performance.¹ - Pushes for better, more rapid extradition of criminals.² Terrorism - Creates cooperative programs to stop terrorists from operating in the hemisphere, including ratification of global treaties against terrorism and passing tough laws to enact them.¹ Military Transparency and Conflict Resolution - Strengthens OAS presence in the mediation and conciliation of conflicts between states.² - Endorses a hemispheric treaty on transparency in major arms acquisitions.² - Advances plan to make defense expenditures transparent.² - Promotes the creation of cross-border parks in disputed areas as an innovative measure for building mutual confidence.² ★ Judicial Reforms - Boosts judicial reform by establishing a regional Judicial Studies Center to develop curricula and provide technical assistance to the hemisphere's various judicial schools.² Labor Ministry Modernization - Bolsters labor ministries to help create better services to workers, including greater authority to obtain safer, healthier workplaces and labor market data, with the help of the IDB and ILO.²
III. Enhancing Economic Integration and Free Trade	Free Trade - Launches negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas² Financial Markets - Advances measures to create more stability in financial markets, strengthening the supervision, transparency and standards of internal and cross-border financial transactions.¹

1 Virtually agreed by Summit governments

2 Pending further negotiations

3 To be announced at the Summit

★ Environmental deliverable

Santiago Action Plan Initiative	Key Deliverables
	Science and Technology - Addresses the devastating effects of El Niño, which are projected to be at their peak by the Summit, by increasing cooperative research and mitigation efforts.¹ - Recognizes the link between technology and development and proposes new public-private initiatives in research and development. Regional Energy Cooperation and Climate Change - Seeks regional advancement of the Kyoto Agreements through a commitment to limit, reduce or sequester greenhouse gas emissions and participate in the new Clean Development Mechanism.² ★ - Upgrades the region's sustainable energy programs, focusing on cleaner energy, etc..¹ ★ Transportation: - Launches open skies regimes in the hemisphere, to enable faster, safer, more efficient air travel.² - Develops safer air, sea, and transportation systems taking into account protection of the environment.¹ ★ Telecommunications: - Stimulates global electronic commerce and use of the Internet, television, and radio to improve economic growth and information exchange.¹ - Seeks hemispheric implementation of the WTO telecom agreement's regulatory principles by 2000.¹ - Establishes bases for certification of telecommunications equipment and for future negotiation of Mutual Recognition Agreements, which will result in better access to the region's markets.¹
IV. Eradicating Poverty and Discrimination	Microenterprise: - Commits to provide access to credit for a significant number of the 50 million small businesses in the hemisphere by 2000.¹ - Seeks to create more jobs and business opportunities for the poor through a number of innovative measures to provide training and access to new technologies for micro-entrepreneurs.¹ Property Registration for the Poor: - Makes land titles more accessible to the poor, empowering them to participate in the financial system and thereby create wealth.¹

¹ Virtually agreed by Summit governments

² Pending further negotiations

³ To be announced at the Summit

★ Environmental deliverable

Santiago Action Plan Initiative	Key Deliverables
	Healthier People: - Reduces illness in the hemisphere by increasing vaccination programs for major diseases.¹ - Sets the stage for real-time exchange of information between doctor, specialist, and patient via telemedicine.³ - Promotes low-cost-technology solutions to provide better drinking water and improved sanitation and solid waste management.¹ ★ Women In Society: - Commits to legal reform to eliminate discrimination and domestic violence against women and to protect children's rights.¹ Basic Workers' Rights: - Moves to have governments adopt international core labor standards to improve working conditions (e.g., right to organize, stop exploitative child labor and forced labor, etc.) for all workers in the hemisphere.² - Integrates youth, women, and the disabled into the workforce.¹ Indigenous Populations: - Pushes for greater education, job and business opportunities for indigenous populations.¹ Reducing Hunger: - Encourages programs to reduce child malnutrition in the hemisphere, with a focus on the crucial developmental ages of zero to three years of age as well as proper nutrition for nursing mothers.¹
Summit Follow-up	- Commits in principle to hold periodic hemispheric summits as a method for advancing the hemispheric agendas.² - Institutionalizes the formulation, implementation, and monitoring processes of Summits.² - Gives the OAS a major role in the Summit follow-up process, especially the implementation and formulation phases.² - At the Summit, leaders will discuss environmental issues by conducting a review of the progress in the Santa Cruz Sustainable Development Summit, drawing on a report by Secretary General Gaviria. ★ - The U.S. will also produce in advance of the Summit a comprehensive report on Miami Summit implementation, drawing on input from lead Summit governments.
Hemispheric Institutional Reform	- Creates a commission to develop recommendations for reforming the inter-American system to face the challenges of the 21st Century.²

1 Virtually agreed by Summit governments

2 Pending further negotiations

3 To be announced at the Summit

★ Environmental deliverable

Freedom of the Press at the OAS

Summary and Introduction

The OAS recognizes the importance of freedom of expression, of which a free press is an integral part, in ensuring that representative democracy flourishes in the hemisphere. OAS bodies charged with promoting and protecting free expression -- the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights ("IACHR" or "commission") and Inter-American Court of Human Rights ("court") -- have done a creditable job, especially over the past 10 years, in promoting these values. Both are part-time bodies with broad mandates and limited resources, however, meaning that the OAS is not always able to respond to threats to freedom of the press in a timely manner. Promoting freedom of the press in the hemisphere demands more than a part-time commitment from the OAS. The OAS should consider building on existing models in ensuring that the OAS' commitment to a free press is made fully effective. The OAS could consider adapting models from the UN or the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), as well as considering building on existing OAS models. Member states should aim to agree on increasing OAS attention to freedom of the press issues before the next GA.

I. Importance of a Free Press to a democratic society

The OAS places a high value on representative government. All its members are now democracies. But the cultivation of democratic values continues to be a challenge facing all members. A free press plays a crucial role in consolidating democratic values and is essential to the development of a healthy democracy. There is an indissoluble link between representative government and a free press.

It is important to note that a free press is vital for both instrumental and intrinsic reasons. The press performs an accountability function, strengthening the bond between government and citizens, and an intermediation role, assisting governments explain their views to the public and transmitting citizens' views to government. The press performs a crucial educational function as well, informing the public of civic responsibilities. Equally important, a free press is an important value in its own right, independent of its instrumental importance; it is the voice of democracy.

While a free press is important at any stage of societal development, this is especially so when a hemisphere, like this one, is in the process of strengthening democratic institutions. The OAS demonstrates its commitment to representative democracy by supporting the many "technical" improvements necessary to the efficient functioning of public institutions. Devoting increased attention to freedom of the press could help facilitate greater citizen participation in their societies.

II. The OAS recognizes the importance of Freedom of the Press

Freedom of expression, of which a free press is an integral part, is enshrined in OAS instruments. The American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man states, for example, that “Every person has the right to freedom of investigation, of opinion, and of the expression, dissemination of ideas, by any medium whatsoever.” (Chapter I, Art. IV). Recognizing the vital role that free expression plays in a democratic society, the IACHR’s Statute instructs the commission to pay special attention to this right, among others (Art. 20 (a)). The American Convention expands on this theme, establishing a more detailed protection for “Freedom of Thought and Expression.” (Art. 13).

III. The OAS has had some success in protecting Freedom of Expression

Both the commission and the court have made significant contributions to the promotion of freedom of expression over the years, despite their limited resources. In recent examples, the IACHR found laws that punish the insulting of public officials to violate free expression and recommended that states repeal or reform their laws (1994 Annual Report at p.197); recommended that a book ban be lifted (1996 Annual Report at p. 234); found violations of free expression in the seizure of books and the denials of visas to attend a conference (1995 Annual Report at p.113); and, in a friendly settlement case, a state agreed to repeal a law used to punish a journalist for insulting a minister and apply the repeal retroactively to the journalist’s case (1994 Annual Report at p. 40).

For its part, the court has expounded its views broadly and favorably towards free expression, for example, in holding compulsory licensing of journalists to violate freedom of expression (Advisory Opinion OC-5, 1985 Annual Report at p.19); and, at the request of the commission in a case involving an alleged army murder of a journalist, the Court ordered precautionary measures by the State to protect witnesses and survivors (1991 Annual Report at p.15).

IV. But OAS efforts in this area suffer from systemic weaknesses

The commission and court are the only OAS bodies mandated to promote and protect freedom of expression. But they are both part-time bodies. In addition, both commission and court have limited resources, and have broad responsibilities. Even when in session they have many competing demands.

The consequences are serious for freedom of the press in the hemisphere. The OAS is not always able to respond to threats to freedom of the press in a timely manner. An effective OAS response is contingent on the commission or court being able to staff the matter and discuss it among themselves which, given the backlog of cases in both institutions, is very difficult to do. Only in “urgent cases, when it becomes necessary to avoid irreparable harm to persons” or cases involving “extreme gravity and urgency , and when necessary to avoid irreparable damage to persons” can matters be handled

expeditiously (commission regulations, Title II, Chapter I, article 29.2; court rules of procedure, Title II, Chapter I, article 25).

Moreover, the OAS currently has no mechanism capable of seeking to resolve disputes before they reach the status of formal complaints to the commission.

V. Significant challenge for the hemisphere

The Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) held its “Hemispheric Conference on Unpunished Crimes Against Journalists” from July 31-August 1, 1997. Its report noted that threats to freedom of expression in the hemisphere have “serious consequences for freedom of expression, in all its manifestations, such as freedom of the press and the right to information, and for society and democracy....” IAPA also noted that over the last 10 years, 173 journalists have been murdered for practicing their profession and the majority of those cases have gone unpunished. IAPA repudiated the murder of journalists as restricting freedom of expression; repudiated impunity; and demanded punishment. In calling on national governments to enact laws protecting journalists, IAPA urged the OAS to “include the issue of unpunished crimes against journalists on its agenda of hemisphere topics and also to include it as a topic at its next General Assembly.” It also issued 4 recommendations designed to bolster the IACHR’s ability to protect and promote freedom of expression.

In addition, UNESCO passed a similar resolution at its 29th General Conference in Paris (1997). UNESCO confirmed that “freedom of expression is a fundamental right of everyone and is essential to the realization of all the rights set forth in international human rights instruments” and specifically cited the American Convention on Human Rights. UNESCO called on governments to pass laws to protect journalists exercising their profession.

VI. Possible roles for the OAS

There are two ways in particular that the OAS could play a stronger role in protecting freedom of the press: adopting an “OAS Declaration on Freedom of the Press”, and establishing an OAS mechanism to assist member states protect this important value.

A. OAS Declaration on Freedom of the Press

One way to promote freedom of the press is through a Declaration adopted by all member states. Such a high-level political commitment would send a strong signal that governments regard this issue as a priority. A first step could be developing the principles which express our common commitment to a free press.

B. OAS mechanism to protect Freedom of the Press

If there is agreement that the current limited capacities of the commission and court should be supplemented by an OAS mechanism capable of providing a full-time focus on free press issues in a non-adversarial manner, two principal matters would need to be considered: (1) a proposed mandate for an OAS mechanism; and (2) options for the legal/administrative structure of the mechanism.

(1) Proposed mandate for OAS mechanism: ensuring full-time attention.

Such a mandate could:

- Use a version of the “friendly settlement” function, as currently practiced by the commission (commission regulations, Title II, Chapter I, Art. 45). The commission serves as an “organ of conciliation” at the request of the parties, putting itself at the parties’ disposal with a view to reaching an amicable resolution of the matter.
- Closely cooperate with member states. Purpose is to contribute to resolution of issues, using good offices.
- Advocate and promote full compliance with OAS principles and commitments regarding freedom of the press.
- Serve as an early warning function, addressing serious problems caused by, *inter alia*, obstruction of media activities and hostile working conditions for journalists.
- Prepare reports on activities.
- Promote professional education and development through seminars and conferences.

(2) Options for legal/administrative structure

The OAS may wish to consider the following five possibilities. It should be understood that most of the options could have budgetary implications for the OAS, which would need to be discussed further.

(a) *Media Rapporteur*. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has a Representative for National Minorities and is developing the concept of a Representative on Freedom of the Media. The UN has a similar structure for protecting Human Rights and Refugees. These organizations decided that certain matters demand increased attention and a strong degree of insulation from political winds. The OAS could do the same.

(b) *Center for the Promotion of Freedom of the Media*, in the Secretary General's office. This would ensure institutional continuity, in that the existence of the staff would not be dependent on the Secretary General of the moment.

(c) *OAS Representative on Media Freedom*, to be associated with the commission in some form, perhaps with staff of one or two. The Representative would sit in commission offices, liaise with commissioners as necessary, but not be an additional commissioner. A full-time Representative would be essential. The exact relationship to the commission would need to be discussed (e.g., process by which a matter is brought to the attention of the Representative--directly by aggrieved parties? states? only through the commission's filter?). This would take particular advantage of commission resources and expertise. Could the OAS' Department of Public Information play a role?

(d) *Increase substantially the commission's resources available for promoting a free press.*

(e) *"Press Freedom Advisor"* in the Secretary General's office. The Secretary General could reprogram one advisor position and hire a recognized expert in the field.

Freedom of the Press at the OAS

Summary and Introduction

The OAS recognizes the importance of freedom of expression, of which a free press is an integral part, in ensuring that representative democracy flourishes in the hemisphere. OAS bodies charged with promoting and protecting free expression -- the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights ("IACHR" or "commission") and Inter-American Court of Human Rights ("court") -- have done a creditable job, especially over the past 10 years, in promoting these values. Both are part-time bodies with broad mandates and limited resources, however, meaning that the OAS is not always able to respond to threats to freedom of the press in a timely manner. Promoting freedom of the press in the hemisphere demands more than a part-time commitment from the OAS. The OAS should consider building on existing models in ensuring that the OAS' commitment to a free press is made fully effective. The OAS could consider adapting models from the UN or the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), as well as considering building on existing OAS models. Member states should aim to agree on increasing OAS attention to freedom of the press issues before the next GA.

Jim } I'm partial
PAT } to option a,
w/ option c as a

full back. option b
might work under
Garcia
regime
but could
become
easily
marginalized
in
future.

Importance of a Free Press to a democratic society

The OAS places a high value on representative government. All its members are now democracies. But the cultivation of democratic values continues to be a challenge facing all members. A free press plays a crucial role in consolidating democratic values and is essential to the development of a healthy democracy. There is an indissoluble link between representative government and a free press.

It is important to note that a free press is vital for both instrumental and intrinsic reasons. The press performs an accountability function, strengthening the bond between government and citizens, and an intermediation role, assisting governments explain their views to the public and transmitting citizens' views to government. The press performs a crucial educational function as well, informing the public of civic responsibilities. Equally important, a free press is an important value in its own right, independent of its instrumental importance; it is the voice of democracy.

While a free press is important at any stage of societal development, this is especially so when a hemisphere, like this one, is in the process of strengthening democratic institutions. The OAS demonstrates its commitment to representative democracy by supporting the many "technical" improvements necessary to the efficient functioning of public institutions. Devoting increased attention to freedom of the press could help facilitate greater citizen participation in their societies.

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Possible role for the OAS

If there is agreement that the current limited capacities of the commission and court should be supplemented by an OAS mechanism capable of providing a full-time focus on free press issues in a non-adversarial manner, two principal matters would need to be considered: (1) a proposed mandate for an OAS mechanism; and (2) options for the legal/administrative structure of the mechanism.

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-- Closely cooperate with member states. Purpose is to contribute to resolution of issues, using good offices.

-- Advocate and promote full compliance with OAS principles and commitments regarding freedom of the press.

-- Serve as an early warning function, addressing serious problems caused by, *inter alia*, obstruction of media activities and hostile working conditions for journalists.

-- Prepare reports on activities.

-- Promote professional education and development through seminars and conferences.

(2) Options for legal/administrative structure

The OAS may wish to consider the following five possibilities. It should be understood that most of the options could have budgetary implications for the OAS, which would need to be discussed further.

(a) *Media High Commissioner*. The UN has a full-time High Commissioner for Human Rights and a High Commissioner for Refugees. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has a Representative for National Minorities. The OSCE is now considering establishing a Representative on Freedom of the Media. These organizations decided that certain matters demand increased attention and a strong degree of insulation from political winds. The OAS could do the same.

(b) *Center for the Promotion of Freedom of the Media*, in the Secretary General's office. This would ensure institutional continuity, in that the existence of the staff would not be dependent on the Secretary General of the moment.

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(d) *Increase substantially the commission's resources available for promoting a free press.*

(e) "*Press freedom advisor*" in the Secretary General's office. The Secretary General could reprogram one advisor position and hire a recognized expert in the field.

CURRENT LANGUAGE FOR PLAN OF

Strengthen freedom of thought and expression as a human right whose full exercise is key to the consolidation of democracy, by fully cooperating with and supporting OAS activities in this regard through its organs and appropriate bodies, such as the IACHR, including considering additional actions or measures, and taking corresponding decisions, [such as preparing annual reports,] to defend and promote freedom of the media in the hemisphere.

ACTION -

pretty
weak.

USOAS

**fax cover**Date: 1/6

United States Permanent Mission to the Organization of American States
U.S. Department of State, ARA/USOAS, Washington D.C. 20520

To: Ted PicconeAt: NSCFax: 456 9130

Phone: _____

Number of pages including cover sheet

67

FROM: SCOTT HAMILTON

FAX: (202) 647-0911/647-6973 TEL: (202) 647-9916

Additional Message: Ted, as we discussed. We planto circulate the paper for discussion atthe OAS in the next few weeks. Theproposed Summit language is also attached.I'll be in touch tomorrow.Regards,Scott

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Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [4]

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- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

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	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

FROM: _____ PHONE #: _____

SUBJECT: latest

COMMENTS: _____

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9800073
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TO: BERGER

FROM: FRANKLIN, MICHAEL J

DOC DATE: 05 JAN 98
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: LATIN AMERICA
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

AFRICA
NSA CORRESPONDENCE

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: ORGAN OF AFRICANS IN AMERS LTR REQUESTS PRES SUPPORT AFRO-AMER
MINORITIES IN SUMMIT AGENDA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR BERGER

DUE DATE: 19 JAN 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: DELAURENTIS

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
DELAURENTIS

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UNCLASSIFIED



ORGANIZATION OF AFRICANS IN THE AMERICAS
 ORGANIZACION PRO-AVANACE DE LOS PUEBLOS DE ASCENDENCIA AFRICANA

PLEASE STAFF

January 5, 1998

Mr. Samuel Berger
 Assistant to the President
 for National Security Affairs
 The White House
 Washington, DC 20504

Dear Mr. Berger:

OAA requests your support to put the issue of "**Afro-American Minorities**" in the Summit agenda. The term "Afro-American minorities" was proposed by the government of Costa Rica. Its inclusion in the Summit declaration would make visible the issues surrounding the marginalization and potential of African minorities in this Americas.

The reasons why "Afro-American Minorities" should be included in the Summit explain why, to date, they have not been able to participate in Latin American democracies and why they have not been considered in the Summit to date.

Demographics of Afro-American Population

- According to studies of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the population of African ancestry is estimated at 150 million, of which 90 million are dark-skinned Blacks living below the poverty line. This segment of the poor represents 20 percent of the population of the region and 40 percent of its poor.
- Afro-Americans in many Latin American democracies do not vote because they do not possess birth certificates or other identity documentation.
- Afro-Americans are invisible in census or household survey statistics and thus are not a target group in programs for poverty alleviation.
- Afro-Americans have received very little, if any, funding from international development organizations, including the bi-/multi-laterals, United States agencies, or private foundations, in the last five decades of development. In all countries they suffer from low public investment in rural and peri-urban regions where they predominate.
- Afro-Americans exhibit all the symptoms of chronic poverty relating to health, education, housing, etc.. For example, infant mortality rates on the Pacific coast of Colombia are 191:1,000. In Brazil, Infant mortality for Blacks is 102:1,000 compared with 76:1,000 for the rest of the population. The symptoms of poverty among this population have been chronic in the last century and are now worsening. This is because Blacks have little or no access to basic services.
- Illegal migration to the USA for economic reasons. There are thousands of young Black males in Houston, Texas, who are illegal immigrants to this country.

JAN 7 12:13

- Human rights abuses against Blacks are prevalent including the killing of street children in Brazil 82 - 90 percent of whom are Black, ethnic cleansing in Brazil and in the cities of Cali and Buenaventura, Colombia.
- Racism in Latin America creates poverty by means of:
 - covert- racial prejudice;
 - maintaining pre-existing historical biases against blacks;
 - maintaining invisibility in national census, history and traditions;
 - economic disenfranchisement of Black regions;
 - endoracism, which renders an individual incapable of accepting this/her own race. A further step is:
 - *emblanquecimiento*, which is the whitening of individual's personal appearance to be accepted, and marrying to whiten their subsequent generations.

Why the United States should Support this Initiative

- An improved public image of the United States and moral advantage for the United States as a leader in supporting measures to make Latin America accept its cultural diversity and the economic assets that this brings.
- Strengthening the American economy in the next century by access to Black markets in Latin America.
- Environmental preservation and conservation. Many delicate forests and coastal areas are stewarded by Afro-Americans. Afro-Americans are now being dispossessed, sometimes violently.
- Improved understanding and new alliances for the United States.
- Less illegal economic migration to the United States.
- Lower investment in national security by generating a sustainable democratic stability in Latin America; less export and import of crime within the region.

We would like to point out that Mr. Christian Kennedy of the State Department assured us that the United States would vigorously support the initiative if the matter were brought up by a third country. Today, we received word from the Vice-President of Uruguay, Dr. Hugo Batalla, that his government would not only support the inclusion of Afro-Americans on the agenda but would also support inclusion in the "Civil Society Agenda" whose responsibility it shares with Jamaica.

It is our opinion that the Summit's objectives relating to democratic reform, civil society participation, and poverty alleviation will ring hollow if the Summit continues to exclude 40 percent of the poor, and 33 percent of the population.

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours sincerely,



Michael J. Franklin
Executive Director



ORGANIZATION OF AFRICANS IN THE AMERICAS

ORGANIZACION PRO-AVANACE DE LOS PUEBLOS DE ASCENDENCIA AFRICANA

For Immediate Release

Black Latin Americans call upon President Clinton for Inclusion in the Summit of the Americas

November 28, 1997

Washington, D.C. --- In light of the possible exclusion of Black Latin American issues from the agenda of the upcoming Summit of the Americas in Chile on April 18-19, 1998, the president of the Organization of Africans in the Americas (OAA), Michael Franklin, has issued a resolute statement:

"The Summit of the Americas exclusion of Black Latin Americans underscores the need for the organizers to take greater responsibility and leadership in transforming the day-to-day lives of this historically marginalized group."

The OAA president is also now calling upon U.S. President Clinton for his support and action.

"We believe President Clinton should address the Presidents of Latin American countries meeting at the Summit about the development of Black Latin Americans as a group."

"We already have a framework for development. It is called AFROAMERICA XXI and this process is supported by a majority of Black elected officials in Latin America. AFROAMERICA XXI is Black Latin Americans' vision of the future. It represents the hope of 90 million black people in the region who are still living in chronic poverty."

The OAA has asked the multilateral and bilateral agencies and banks in the hemisphere to stop redlining Black American communities. "Including Black Latin Americans in the Summit will mean that 40% of Latin America's poor stand to access funds to pay for basic needs like potable water and to develop microenterprises."

"You can't speak about democracy, participation in civil society, or poverty alleviation while excluding the Black Latin American population," Franklin said.

Contact:
Matthew McCombs (202) 638-1645
OAA@igc.org

AFROAMERICA XXI

Latin America is witnessing an extraordinary process in which Black communities are organizing themselves to take their place in civil society. The AFROAMERICA XXI process helps to transform Black communities separated by poverty and political boundaries. AFROAMERICA XXI is moving Blacks towards regional integration; this can only bode well for the countries involved. The following are but a few of the short-term successes of the process:

- ❑ The issue of Blacks will be on agenda of the IDB summit in Cartagena, Colombia.
- ❑ Each country held national meetings that produced actions plans for their communities. We should not view this lightly, as the process served not only to bring people together internationally, but nationally as well. None of these communities ever undertook strategic planning activities at this level, nor were they aware of methodologies to do so. This new learning, and the resulting **Plan of Action for Black Communities** is the culmination of the AFROAMERICA XXI process to date. This is participatory development in practice, involving hundreds of organizations and individuals in thirteen countries, with a multiplier effect of hundreds more. We are not able to determine the full extent of the process because it is still growing, and has a life of its own; it is self-propelled development but, still in its infancy, AFROAMERICA XXI will require continued nurturing from international community to see it to maturity.
- ❑ Afro-Argentineans held a national meeting for the first time in thirty years, and are actively undertaking a census of their community. Afro-Peruvians are providing training in organizational development and community mobilization to the Argentineans;
- ❑ In Venezuela and Ecuador, all Black mayors have joined the process;
- ❑ Afro-Bolivians identified IDB resources and carried out a major diagnostic of their population using the methodology developed by Michael Franklin and Margarita Sánchez for the IDB study of Black communities. Afro-Bolivians will be holding a national meeting to discuss the results of their diagnostic and will also be trained in mobilization by Afro-Peruvians;
- ❑ Next March AFROAMERICA XXI will be hosting the first *Central American Human Rights Conference* on Blacks. Negotiations are now taking place to include the Andean region.
- ❑ Black Peruvians met Caribbean ambassadors and dignitaries at the General Assembly meeting of the OAS. Results included linkages with the University of the West Indies, Mona, and an upcoming exchange of students with the eastern Caribbean.
- ❑ The President of the Andean parliament Mr. Turbay has publicly declared his support for the AFROAMERICA XXI process.
- ❑ The Honduran minister of Economics, Industry and Tourism, Dr. Garcia stated his support for the process.
- ❑ The vice-president of Uruguay, Dr. Hugo Batalla, also conveyed his pleasure at the progress made.

AFROAMERICA XXI HONDURAS DECLARATION

San Pedro Sula, October 4, 1997

"The Vision of the Afroamerican Peoples for the Third Millennium"

We, the representatives of the Afroamerican delegations from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the United States of America; leaders and intellectuals that belong to the Afroamerican communities:

Gathered together in Honduras, from the 28th of September to the 5th of October 1997, to prepare a strategic development proposal, to be presented in the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), to take place in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia the 12th and 13th of March 1998.

After seven days of rich deliberations, oriented to the formulation of a strategy for the short, medium and long term, with which to generate plans, programs and projects to change our history, that can turn the page of poverty for our peoples, that can enable us to embark on the road to prosperity in the Third Millennium. We propose to influence the policies of international development to be included in all the programs of our governments, beginning with those sponsored by the international development financial institutions.

We take as a fundamental fact that the Afroamerican communities, as well as the rest of the populations of the American continent, contribute to the building of democracy, peace and integrated development. In that sense, we make an appeal to our Governments, to Multilateral Organizations and Agencies of International Cooperation, to adjust their social and economic policies with regards to Poverty Alleviation in Latin America and for our communities, using as a frame of reference our Declarations and Strategic Plan.

For the above reasons, and with the aim of achieving for the first time the approval of specific policies in support of programs and projects with a regional and national coverage, capable of awakening a sense of enterprise in Afroamerican peoples of Latin America, to begin the generation of their prosperity, we declare the following:

I. Regarding the Human Development of our Peoples

The human development of Afroamerican women and men, as an inalienable part of our human rights, is of vital importance to the advance, progress and development of our communities.

We, as members of the society must undertake jointly and in an organized manner, mechanisms of action to become beneficiaries of all the services and to have

- (h) to preserve the lands ancestrally inherited, as a basis for our productivity as an ethno-cultural peoples, by promoting the organization of our communities around the possession and titling of lands ancestrally inherited, forming teams that support the process of recuperation and titling of lands that follow up these actions in each of the countries;
- (i) to foster community education about the laws that rule land tenure, and about the primordial role that the possession of these lands play in the traditional survival strategy of our ethnic group and the need to preserve these traditions in a world whose ecology is deteriorating and which needs to regenerate its biodiversity.

II. Regarding Education

Education is one of the fundamental factors of civilization because it makes possible the development of peoples in their social, economic and cultural lives, when it transmits, removes and socializes the accumulated knowledge.

However, we have noted with great concern that in the last part of this century education has centered its contents in values that promote mainly productivity and competitiveness, following purely economic criteria.

This brought as a consequence that attention was deviated from the intrinsic and perennial values of the indigenous and national cultures and that the aim was no longer the integral training of the human being.

In the face of this, our vision of AFROAMERICA XXI, promotes a humanist and spiritual education, that has as its axis the values of solidarity, mutual respect, free thinking and care for the environment, generating harmony between its components. In this same manner it conceives education as a vehicle to achieve the equality of rights, obligations and human and citizen responsibilities.

Our education will incorporate and communicate the cultural, social, economic, scientific, philosophical and linguistic contents of the diverse peoples that inhabit our America, using as educational channels the formal systems of education, the family, the workplace, and the community.

We will create the curricular tools to guide the diffusion of Afroamerican culture to know, rescue and value our past and to make it our foundation, constituting the platform of our future society and of the new Afroamerican women and men.

To achieve the vision of AFROAMERICA in the third millennium we propose an education that is fully dynamic, participative and interactive with the different means of communication and that adequately disseminates the value of the Afroamerican aesthetic, developing self-esteem and personal growth.

To undertake this road via education, the objectives of the programming, projects and activities in the Education sector will give priority to the satisfaction of the following immediate needs of our communities:

- (a) The establishment of centers for the documentation and transmission of

of titles with full domain of the land for their individuals and communities, and the restitution of, or compensation for, their lands diminished by diverse laws to establish Indigenous, Biodiversity, Tourism, Ecological, etc. Reserves without taking into consideration their ancestral occupation.

- (c) To promote the growth of our rural economy, which requires simultaneous actions in the fronts of: (i) improving the capacity of our human resources through training in the knowledge required; (ii) providing appropriate technical advice in the fields of enterprise, production, education and human development; (iii) supporting the development of rural microenterprises, investing in their working capital, training of human resources, the necessary technology and to undertake research to direct them to a sustainable growth; (iv) develop agriculture (beginning by achieving food security), agroindustry to add value to the production and to generate rural employment, utilitarian and artistic craftsmanship to improve our quality of life; (v) develop the marketing of rural products undertaking market studies, establishing enterprises dedicated to this, and fostering the exchange of products and raw materials between rural and urban communities; (vi) investing in adding value to the communities' rural production by processing intermediary and finished products, manufacturing the necessary technology for this and designing efficient and effective production methods; (vii) to recuperate and distribute traditional products and their form of production; (viii) investing in the establishment of enterprises for marine transport that provide services locally, nationally and internationally.
- (d) To promote the development of cultural enterprises, which requires: (i) strengthening the knowledge of communications and entrepreneurship of Afroamerican cultural workers; (ii) to undertake research about Afroamerican culture to identify its marketable aspects, the human talent that exists and the cultural entrepreneurship experience that exist, disseminating the results in the Latin American region; (iii) to foster artistic and cultural exchanges to generate a market for cultural products; and (iv) to invest in cultural microenterprises that produce and market artistic products, crafts, art, and the individual cultural talent of Afroamericans.
- (e) The transversal axis of the local and sustainable economic development strategy for Afroamericans is the strengthening of microenterprise, as a vehicle for economic activity of individuals, families, organizations and communities. This requires undertaking a process of strengthening microenterprise that: (i) begins with conducting diagnostic studies to identify the microenterprises that already exist, the microenterprise potential of the communities and their needs; (ii) identification of the productive, natural, cultural and human resources of the communities; (iii) implementation of programs for training of microentrepreneurial human resources; (iv) the strengthening of organizations or institutions that specialize in the delivery of services to strengthen the entrepreneurial activity of Afroamericans; (v) the establishment of local, national and international mechanisms for savings and loans to enable the accumulation

organizations with capacity for self-sustainability, that act as intermediaries, mobilizing resources and providing technical advice to the communities so they can act in search of their own development. Our organizations at all levels (national, sub-regional, local) shall be incorporated into the political, economic and cultural processes.

The actions to be undertaken to realize this vision include:

- (a) Achieving the mobilization of the communities. For this it is necessary to acquire the necessary skills, that is, to develop methodologies of participatory work with the community, and to develop the human resources with skills in developing human relations at the grassroots levels.
- (b) To provide organizations with the necessary equipment and their own infrastructure so they can be self-sustaining and so that they can operate as a communications network, at the local, national and international levels.
- (c) To train organizations and individuals in the areas of development of human resources, financial administration, project formulation for the grassroots communities, community organization, communications, with a methodology developed with the participation of the beneficiary communities.
- (d) To capture the necessary funds for the sustainability of the organizations at all levels, aiming funding programs to the productive, educational and institutional empowerment areas.
- (e) To launch the organizational sector, the most urgent activities include: fundraising, by gathering a data base about institutions and organizations that fund institutional strengthening and development in general; undertaking workshops for training and fundraising in each country, using a method in which the cases studied are their own proposals to financial institutions; to strengthen community mobilization through workshops for the training of community leaders who can motivate their communities to forge and realize their own vision of an AFROAMERICA XXI. This will imply the exchange of successful community experiences to disseminate those methodologies.
- (f) For the institutional strengthening and growth of the intermediary organizations priority will have to be given to the management of their human resources, installation of means of electronic communication, participatory methodologies for community work, conflict resolution, and the formulation of projects and lobbying techniques to mobilize public, private and community resources.

(ii) Strengthening of the Process of AFROAMERICA XXI

In the long term, to be able to disseminate and realize the ideal of Afroamerican life in the 21st century, this process of transformation will have to face many challenges. Initially we see the need to evolve effective methodologies for community participation and mobilization, for lobbying before public and private institutions, and intra-regional coordination to disseminate information and experiences that accelerate

themselves to form in their countries, delegations that will raise awareness in the: (i) Afroamerican communities, urban as well as rural; (ii) ministries and public institutions, and among elected representatives in our countries; and (iii) the international cooperation organizations. They will disseminate the diagnostic studies of the communities, the vision of AFROAMERICA XXI, and the strategies to achieve it.

To help in the effort of dissemination of information, the following actions will be realized:

- The Organization for Africans in the Americas (OAA) and the Fundación Afroamérica of Venezuela will publish an issue of the magazine "AFROAMERICA" dedicated to the theme of AFROAMERICA XXI, that will include a directory of the delegates in each country.
- The OAA will publish a discussion paper regarding policies to advance Afroamerican development, to mobilize the United States community that works in international policy and the United States Afroamerican community.
- The OAA and AFROAMERICA XXI in Honduras (coordinated by CAMAFROH) will publish the Afroamerican Plan of Action agreed to during this meeting.
- The OAA and AFROAMERICA XXI in Colombia, as a short term measure to reach our audiences that do not read, will produce an audio-cassette that contains information about AFROAMERICA XXI.

V. Regarding the strengthening the capacity for citizenship of our peoples

To be able to mobilize the resources of the State to support the development of Afroamericans, it will be necessary to involve in this process the leaders elected by the Afroamerican population to all levels of government, as well as the civil servants that manage the resources of the public institutions.

For this it is a pre-requisite to raise the civic consciousness of the mass of our population, to remove the obstacles faced by our population to exercise electoral democracy, and to foster their popular, political, community and civic participation, in order to generate their own prosperity.

Ideally, we desire that our political leaders be trained to have a high ethical and civic consciousness, that they identify themselves with the Afroamerican communities, that they respond to their interests. As well, the future Afroamerican leaders will have to possess true representativeness from their grassroots and have the capacity to make a difference and to lobby.

The delegates of AFROAMERICA XXI commit themselves to:

- Generate a process for the identification of women and men with leadership

Juan Sánchez Campaña, Asociación Etno-Educativa y Cultural "ASHANTI"

COSTA RICA

Edwin Patterson, Willis Rankin González

Asociación Talamanqueña Ecoturismo y Conservación, Puerto Viejo, Talamanca, Prov. Limón, Costa Rica

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Eddy Hurtado Casierra, Janet Preciado, FCUNE

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Berta Arzú, Coordinadora

Karen Lacayo, Otto Lacayo, Tegucigalpa

Eusebia Arzú, Miembra, Col. Alfonso Lacayo, San Pedro Sula

Ester Vargas, Miembra, San Pedro Sula

ENLACE DE MUJERES NEGRAS DE HONDURAS

Emelina Arzú Sacasa, Grupo 1 de Enero, Nueva Armenia via Jutiapa

Leoncia Solorzano, CODIMCA

Maurice Bryan y Margarita Sánchez, CAMAFROH, San Pedro Sula

Humberto Castillo, La Voz Garifuna, San Pedro Sula

Angel Amilcar Colón, Presidente,

Marvin Bermudez, Dora Vargas, miembros

Asociación Afrohondureña del Centro Universitario Regional del Norte, AFROHCURN, San Pedro Sula

Gregoria Flores, Presidenta, Organización Fraternal Negra Hondureña (OFRANEH) y Vicepresidenta, CONPAH

Roy Guevara, Presidente, CEDECO y CAMAFROH

Juana Oliva Ocampo, Alcaldesa Municipal y Club Social Chota

Salvador Suazo, Presidente, CEDEC

NICARAGUA

Francisco Campbell, Diputado, Parlamento Centroamericano y Presidente CEDEHCA

ANNEX TO THE DECLARATION OF HONDURAS

I. MANIFEST

The delegates before the I Regional Meeting AFROAMERICA XXI, that took place in the city of San Pedro Sula, Republic of Honduras, from the 28th of September to the 5th of October 1997, in which participated the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, United States, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela,

MANIFEST

- That the Afroamerican peoples bent on making a reality the dreams of the African diaspora, that some day not too distant, we can consolidate the desire that the black man and woman of America, can walk free through life, that we be the owners of our own destiny, and generators of our own development; and at the same time, that we have participation and incidence in the economic and social policies of each one of our countries.
- To the producers of this great dream, we tell them that the efforts realized here will become real facts, to Michael Franklin, Margarita Sánchez, the Organization of Africans in the Americas, and all the other collaborators and participants, let us not falter and let us continue this labor.
- We wish that this meeting be the beginning of a better life, that our descendants may in the future be born without the oppression of discrimination and ill treatment that we have had to suffer.
- That this meeting be the consolidation of the foundations of true development and the beginning of a better future.

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Folder Title Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [4]

OA/ID: 1522

The Organization of Africans in the Americas (OAA)

The Organization of Africans in the Americas (OAA) is incorporated in Washington, DC as a not-for-profit corporation. OAA began as a "support group" nearly six years ago, responding to the needs of Black Latin Americans for increased information, visibility in the United States, and for a U.S.-based constituency promoting primarily their agenda of access to institutions and development.

OAA Professional Activities, Research and Fieldwork

- ☐ Over the last five years the OAA collected information on the status and conditions of Black Latin Americans, particularly the Black communities of Honduras, Costa Rica, Brazil, Ecuador, Uruguay, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Argentina, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, and Mexico.
- ☐ We developed and utilized methodological tools to study Black Latin American communities, including guidelines for key informants in three research areas: Community Profiles, Institutional Assessments, and Legal and Regulatory Constraints to Black Participation in Politics and Economics.
- ☐ The OAA conducted literature reviews Blacks identifying most scholars working in Black Latin American studies.
- ☐ In 1994, OAA provided technical assistance to Black Latin American communities, in nine Latin American countries, for Cowater International, Canada. The Inter-American Development Bank contracted Cowater for the first diagnostic of Black communities.
- ☐ The OAA published papers and articles in the Philadelphia Observer (Philadelphia), New Metro News, Chicago Defender (Chicago), The Capitol Spotlight, Afro-American (Washington, D.C.). on the socioeconomic and political realities of Black communities.
- ☐ The OAA developed a curriculum primer for the study of the history and contemporary status of Latin American Blacks for Washington D.C. Public Schools, entitled: *"Towards Developing a*

Curriculum on Blacks in Latin America, History and Contemporary Status".

- ☐ OAA developed briefing materials for the 1994 Brazil visit of then U.S. Commerce Secretary Ron Brown.
- ☐ OAA advises on community and organizational development, and funding strategies.

Background Papers

Communities of
A F R I C A N A N C E S T R Y

Costa Rica, Honduras,
Nicaragua, Argentina,
Colombia, Ecuador,
Peru, Uruguay,
Venezuela

Cowater International Inc.

Inter-American
Development Bank