

or the general peace.

15) In the political sphere, agreement on the critical problems of international scope must be reached. A mechanism for systematic consultation and periodic interchange of ideas on the most important subjects of political reality, can pave the way toward an indispensable unity which can facilitate the design of a global strategy for Latin American foreign policy. . . .

## V. Human Rights in Effect

16) The Bolivarian ideal orients toward the organization of a political and social system inspired by respect for the fundamental rights inherent in the dignity of the human being, where the necessary conditions for achieving the fullest development of the individual and the community, within the full exercise of freedom, are guaranteed.

The fight for freedom is one of the most outstanding and admirable constants of the history of America, but the mission of the Liberator will remain incomplete as long as there exist on our continent political systems that trample freedom, dignity and the basic rights of man underfoot.

17) . . . On the regional level there has also been progress in establishing a regimen of international protection of human rights, defined in general outline by the American Declaration of the Rights of Man, which has been incorporated into the Inter-American system by the Charter of the OAS and developed institutionally within the most advanced tendencies through the San José Pact, a mechanism that merits the support and backing of the free republics of America.

## VI. Peace and Violence

18) No less fundamental and unanimous is the common and unbending determination of our countries to defend the stability of our institutions and our right to live in peace, liberty, and democracy in the face of those who resort to violence with the aim of exchanging this system for a totalitarian one.

Besides individual and collective condemnation and repudiation, the effective overcoming of violence imposes a special political, social and cultural dynamic that serves to identify the origin of these phenomena and apply appropriate solutions with a constructive criteria.

An effort of social reforms much be undertaken to enable the great popular masses to derive the benefits of contemporary society and to improve the quality of their lives in terms of food, clothes, housing, education, health, and recreation as rights consubstantial with the dignity of the human person. Social justice and political freedom lay the basis for a stable peace that will put an end to the state of generalized violence.

19) The often-made proposal that the problems of Latin America be resolved by Latin Americans takes on special significance at this time through the initiatives of the "Contadora Group"; but this goal can only be fully reached with the firm will of all Latin American peoples, acting as one and guided by the solidarity informed by its community of struggles, interests and hopes.

## State Department never heard of Andean summit

U.S. State and Commerce Department officials responsible for monitoring economic and political developments in Latin America and the Andean Pact nations were unaware of the resolution issued by the Andean Pact presidential summit July 24, and in some cases even of the summit itself, *EIR* has learned.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg had no comment on the summit declaration at the July 26 department briefing.

A Commerce Department official, whose full-time responsibility is the Andean Pact, told a reporter he had not heard they were having a summit that weekend. When told the contents of the communiqué, he responded, "They always make declarations. I'm not sure how much attention we ought to pay to them. . . . There is a great deal of non-compliance within the group right now [with Andean Pact economic regulations]."

Another Commerce Department official had not seen the summit declaration. The official agreed that in some ways "more inter-regional trade makes sense for them," but "coordination on the debt" will create problems. The official then pointed out that while Brazil hadn't met the IMF program, Mexican officials were boasting to Commerce that they had met and exceeded IMF targets and did not even need to draw down their credit lines. Commerce "is the department of this government most concerned about IMF conditionalities," the official went on, "because they are slashing their imports and we're catching it from our exporters." Mexico had exceeded the IMF targets for reducing imports, and "in this case, they're going further than we want them to with the conditionalities."

A bureau of Latin American economic affairs official at the State Department had not heard of the summit. In a meeting the week of July 18, Treasury officials had said case-by-case negotiation and the recovery will take care of everything. Both State and Treasury officials had jointly reviewed the program for the Economic Commission on Latin America (ECLA) written by Enrique Iglesias [which called for joint action on the economic crisis] and did not like it. The official summed up the situation by stating, "I'm just watching Brazil and Argentina go down the tubes, and Colombia and Venezuela are also in trouble."