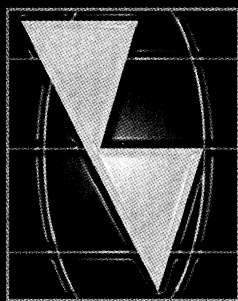


# 1997

R E P O R T O F A C T I V I T I E S



INTER-AMERICAN  
DIALOGUE

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**The Inter-American Dialogue** is the premier center for policy analysis and exchange on Western Hemisphere affairs. The Dialogue's select membership of 100 distinguished private citizens from throughout the Americas includes political, business, academic, media, and other nongovernmental leaders. Seven Dialogue members served as presidents of their countries and more than a dozen have served at the cabinet level.

The Dialogue works to improve the quality of debate and decision-making on hemispheric problems, advance opportunities for regional economic and political cooperation, and bring fresh, practical proposals for action to governments, international institutions, and nongovernmental organizations. Since 1982—through successive Republican and Democratic administrations and many changes of leadership in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Canada—the Dialogue has helped shape the agenda of issues and choices on inter-American relations. President Bill Clinton has said, "For 14 years the Inter-American Dialogue has played a leading role in framing the debate on issues that really matter to the peoples of our hemisphere." President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil, a founding member of the Dialogue, stated that the Dialogue "has made a great contribution to the favorable atmosphere prevailing in hemisphere affairs at present."

### **We are at a new and ambitious stage**

in the institutional development of the Inter-American Dialogue. We want the Dialogue to be a truly inter-American institution that reaches out to leaders across a broad spectrum of interests and activities.

The Dialogue began as an ad hoc conference in 1982, when the founding members brought together leading citizens from throughout the hemisphere to set a new inter-American agenda. No one knew then whether a small group of concerned citizens, assembled under private auspices, could find a common basis for dealing with shared problems, come up with creative and constructive approaches, and make government decisionmakers listen. After the first two sessions of the Dialogue, the participants felt not only that they had important things to say to one another—but they also wanted to communicate their views to a wider public. Thus began our tradition of issuing comprehensive policy reports following each plenary session. The second stage of the Dialogue began with the creation of a small secretariat in Washington to better prepare for the meeting of Dialogue members every two years, and to assure that the message of our reports was effectively communicated to policy and media communities.

Soon thereafter, when we saw that the audiences for our work had grown faster than the materials we were able to provide, we decided to expand and diversify our activities. We added a “think tank” component to our efforts, and initiated smaller conferences, working groups, congressional seminars, forums for visiting Latin Americans, and individually authored articles and policy memoranda. Having done that successfully—and again expanded the demand and audiences for our products—we were ready by 1996 to launch the next phase of our work.

Our vision for this current phase is to accomplish three major goals:

- To become more inter-American by increasing our presence and visibility in Latin America and the Caribbean, incorporating more Latin Americans into our staff, and developing cooperative programs with leading policy centers in the region.
- To communicate effectively with both established and emerging leaders in a wide range of sectors. We will maintain strong ties to policy and government communities, but we are increasing the involvement in our work of corporate, financial and labor groups, women, and racial and ethnic minorities. We want, in short, to further strengthen our most valuable asset—our committed and diverse membership—and to expand our reach by sponsoring other hemispheric networks.
- To build a broader and more diverse base of financial support. We have always relied heavily on U.S. foundations, which have been highly supportive of the Dialogue. But we are striving to complement their funding by looking increasingly to corporations, financial institutions, and individual donors. We also aim to attract more support from outside the United States.

All of these efforts have been advanced by the establishment in 1996 of the Sol M. Linowitz Forum, designed to pay tribute to our founding co-chairman and sustain and strengthen the plenary meetings of our membership.

The Dialogue program also has changed in significant ways. Our role in the hemisphere today is more complex than it was several years ago. When the Dialogue was organized, hemispheric affairs were mainly characterized by conflict between the United States and the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean—over U.S. intervention in Central America, the region's prolonged debt crisis, the South Atlantic War between Argentina and Great Britain, and other issues. In recent years, there has been a greater convergence of interests and policy priorities among the nations of the hemisphere. Washington's Cold War preoccupation with security matters has largely given way to an emphasis on economic relations and democratic governance. At the same time, the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean have turned toward democratic politics, market-oriented economic strategies, and an array of free trade arrangements.


Hemispheric affairs are no longer virtually synonymous with U.S.-Latin American relations. Canada has assumed a more important role in the Americas. Relations among the nations of the region have taken on greater importance. And Latin American nations are expanding their political and economic ties with Europe and Asia, and becoming more generally global in their perspectives.

Although conflict no longer dominates inter-American relations, U.S. and Latin American governments continue to clash over some issues, including policy toward Cuba, anti-drug strategies, arms purchases, immigration and refugee questions, intellectual property rights and other trade-related matters, and environmental problems. And disputes regularly emerge among the countries of the region over many of these same issues. Accordingly, the Dialogue continues to


bring together private leaders to address inter-American problems when governments are unable to find solutions. We still have a great deal to contribute through efforts to reconcile divergent views, find areas of shared interest, and map out cooperative solutions. We have, for example, convened off-the-record meetings of private and public leaders from the United States and Colombia to identify ways to improve the bilateral relationship and more effectively address Colombia's deepening problems. We also remain committed to explore ways to reduce U.S.-Cuban hostilities and fully reintegrate Cuba into hemispheric affairs.

But the time has passed when the Dialogue's work could be mainly directed to situations of conflict. Much of our program now focuses on identifying ways to take advantage of new hemispheric opportunities for political and economic cooperation. In some cases, we have been working to transform agreements in principle—like commitments to hemispheric free trade or to the collective defense of democratic governments—into practical policy proposals and institutional reforms. In others, we are seeking to mobilize support for regional approaches to common problems like the dismal quality of primary education, financial volatility, the political exclusion of indigenous groups, and the growing dangers of international criminal organizations.

We have yet to accomplish our expanded goals fully, but we are making strong progress. Hemispheric relations will continue to evolve and change in the coming years, perhaps at an accelerating pace. Our commitment is to make sure the Dialogue changes its programs and adapts its agenda not only to accompany these changes but to anticipate them.



**Peter D. Bell**  
*Co-Chair*



**Alejandro Foxley**  
*Co-Chair*



**Peter Hakim**  
*President*

**"The Inter-American Dialogue  
has been an important source of inspiration  
for my administration's effort to forge  
a new hemispheric partnership."**

***President Bill Clinton***

The Sol M. Linowitz Forum is the centerpiece of the Inter-American Dialogue's work. It was inaugurated by President Bill Clinton in May 1996 to build greater understanding, trust, and effective cooperation in the Americas, and to honor the Dialogue's founding co-chairman for his contributions to international relations. At the inaugural event President Clinton said, "For 14 years the Inter-American Dialogue has played a leading role in framing the debate on issues that really matter to the peoples of our hemisphere."

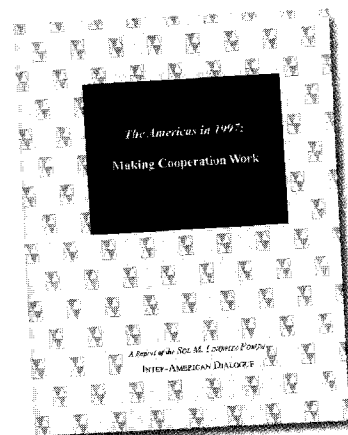
Under the Forum's auspices, the Dialogue periodically assembles its core membership to review the most important issues in hemispheric affairs. In the Forum's sessions, Dialogue members and specially invited guests probe their differences and seek to forge a common agenda, identify cooperative solutions to key regional problems, and develop consensus proposals for action by public and private institutions. The Forum's findings and recommendations are published and communicated to decisionmakers and opinion leaders throughout the hemisphere.



Oscar Arias, Thomas "Mack" McLarty

### **Report**

In April 1997, we published the first policy report of the Linowitz Forum, *The Americas in 1997: Making Cooperation Work*, which focused on proposals to strengthen cooperation in the Americas—in order to enhance economic growth, fortify democratic institutions, address problems of poverty and inequality, and expand opportunities for high-quality education. The timing of the release was propitious—only weeks before President Clinton's first trip to Latin America. As a result, the report got considerable public attention, and was used to brief senior administration officials, Latin American government officials, the press, and Congress. The title of the report, Making Cooperation Work, was a theme of several speeches by President Clinton, who said in a letter, "The Inter-American Dialogue has been an important source of inspiration for my Administration's effort to forge a new hemispheric partnership."





Alejandro Foxley, Peter Hakim, Bill Clinton, Peter Bell

I appreciate this latest contribution, and have shared it with the National Security Council staff for use in preparing for my trip to South America.” The report has been translated into Spanish and Portuguese.

### **Endowment Support**

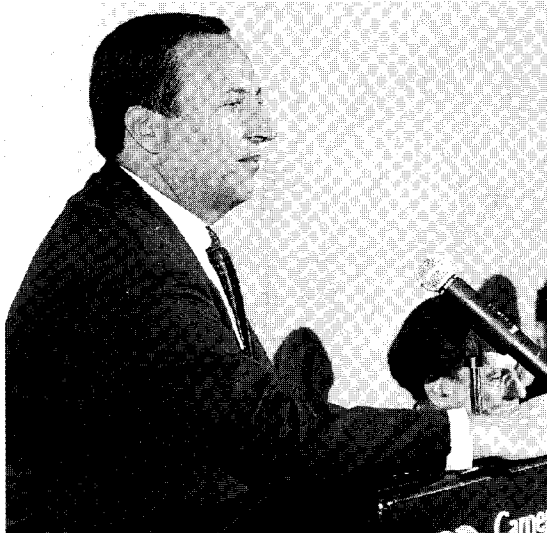
This was the second year of our recently inaugurated Sol M. Linowitz Forum endowment campaign fund drive. The goal of the Forum’s endowment campaign, formally launched by co-chairs John Whitehead, Cyrus Vance, and Javier Pérez de Cuéllar in May 1996, is to raise \$6 million in approximately equal shares—from U.S. corporate and individual donors, governments and corporations in Latin America, and private U.S. foundations. We have made progress toward our goal and have set the stage for continuing advances. We are particularly pleased by the strong support of the membership of the Dialogue, and others who know our work. (Please see the complete list of 1997 contributors to the Linowitz Forum Fund on page 21.)



Bill Clinton, Sol M. Linowitz

**"The WLCA recommendations  
for action are a valuable contribution."**

*Acting Secretary of State Thomas R. Pickering*



Lawrence  
Summers



Guido E.  
Lucioni Chirinos,  
Jeffrey Garten

Beyond its membership, the Inter-American Dialogue has established, in partnership with other Washington-based institutions, two strong hemispheric leadership networks—the Group of Fifty (G-50) and the Women's Leadership Conference of the Americas (WLCA). Building on the Dialogue's long-standing Congressional Members Working Group, we are now organizing, in cooperation with the Organization of American States (OAS), a hemispheric network of legislative leaders. These networks reflect the changing nature of leadership in the hemisphere, and serve to incorporate new groups of political and social actors to build communication across countries, engage more traditional policy communities, and undertake practical initiatives.

■ **The Group of Fifty**, an assembly of Latin American corporate and financial executives, co-sponsored with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, held a special meeting in Havana in April, where we met with Cuban government and nongovernmental leaders. The G-50 also held its fourth annual meeting in Washington in September. The three-day meeting covered a wide range of interrelated business and social concerns—from the impact of neoliberal reform programs on poverty and inequality to the role of the private sector in evolving U.S. relations with Latin America. Sponsorship of the G-50 is part of the Dialogue's growing effort to promote private sector leadership in the region's social and economic progress.



■ Our **Women's Leadership Conference of the Americas (WLCA)**, co-sponsored with the International Center for Research on Women, convened its first plenary meeting in July, bringing together sixty outstanding women leaders from the United States, Canada, and seventeen countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Participants decided to form working groups to address such critical issues as education and job opportunities for women, women's political participation, corporate social responsibility, and violence against women. The WLCA launched an initiative to monitor governments' compliance with international commitments regarding women, and prepared a *Communiqué* to the second Summit of the Americas urging the heads of state to give priority attention to women, strengthen the OAS Inter-American Commission of Women, and report on their successes and failures in these areas.

■ The Dialogue-sponsored **Congressional Members Working Group**—co-chaired by



[TOP] Carla Hills, John McCarter, Jim Leach

[BOTTOM] Piedad Córdoba

Irene Saez,  
Sonia Picado



Esteban Torres,  
Luis Macas,  
Amalia García



Republicans Jim Kolbe (AZ) and Jim Leach (IA) and Democrats Lee Hamilton (IN) and Xavier Becerra (CA)—brings members of Congress together with U.S. and Latin American officials and private sector leaders to discuss key hemispheric issues. Throughout the year, some thirty-five members of Congress participated in our work. Among the issues they discussed were drug trafficking and certification, the fast track debate, Chile's accession to NAFTA, Caribbean Basin parity, immigration, the impact of President Clinton's trip to the region, and the Mexican mid-term elections.

■ With the Organization of American States, we are developing a **Network of Legislative Leaders of the Americas** that will bring together some fifty distinguished legislators—drawn in equal numbers from Latin America and the Caribbean and from the United States and Canada. Its goals are to provide an opportunity for Caribbean and Latin American legislators to play an enhanced role in the formulation of foreign policy, to help reinforce democratic processes in the region, and to build greater awareness among U.S. congressional members concerning hemispheric relations. The first steering committee meeting was held in March 1998.

**"The Dialogue has a very important role to play in Western Hemisphere affairs."**

*Congressman Lee H. Hamilton (D-IN)*



Enrique García

Peter Allgeier, Albert Fishlow, Bob Devlin



### **Trade and Economics**

The Inter-American Dialogue's trade and economics work emphasizes the management of strategic economic issues in inter-American relations, with particular focus on trade and investment, and regional economic cooperation. Recent projects have focused on subregional trading groups, multilateral arrangements needed for free trade in the hemisphere, and the implications of the Asian crisis for the Americas.

■ The Dialogue co-sponsored—with the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) and the Organization of American States (OAS)—a two-day conference on trade and investment relations in the Americas, in particular the U.S. relationship with Andean Community countries. The conference, inaugurated by César Gaviria, Secretary General of the OAS, and Enrique García, President of the CAF, will become a regular forum on U.S.-Latin American economic relations. Participants included the trade ministers of the Andean countries and other senior government officials, as well as private sector analysts and investors. Inter-American Development Bank president, Enrique Iglesias, spoke on multilateral institutions and regional integration at the dinner honoring conference participants.

■ In the wake of the Asian financial crisis, the Dialogue has organized round table discussions on the immediate and longer-term consequences of the volatility of capital flows for Latin America's economic performance. Speakers have included: Joyce Chang, managing director for emerging markets research for Merrill Lynch; Arturo Porzecanski,

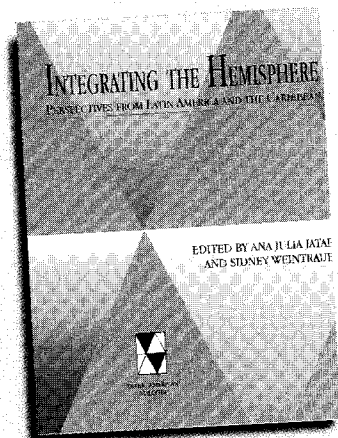


Tony Gillespie, José Manuel Salazar, Kathryn McCallion

managing director, Americas chief economist, and global head of fixed income research at ING Barings; James Nash, chief Latin American economist at Nomura Research; Claudio Loser, director of Western Hemisphere affairs at the International Monetary Fund; Ricardo Hausmann, chief economist for the Inter-American Development Bank; and Guillermo Perry, chief economist for Latin America at the World Bank.

■ The Dialogue co-sponsored, with the University of the Andes, a conference in Bogotá, Colombia that reviewed the progress of sub-regional integration initiatives—the Andean Pact,

Mercosur, Caricom, the Central American Common Market, and NAFTA—and evaluated the trade policy options of each major Latin American country. A product of this initiative is the book, *Integrating the Hemisphere: Perspectives from Latin America and the Caribbean*.



■ In San José, Costa Rica, the Dialogue co-sponsored a seminar on Central America's trade policy choices and the region's prospects for joining NAFTA. Costa Rican President José María Figueres opened the meeting, and Trade Minister José Manuel Salazar participated. The Federation of Private Entities of Central America and Panama, the Business Network for Hemispheric Integration, and the Center for International Economic Relations co-sponsored the event.

■ In preparation for the Summit of the Americas, the Dialogue organized a series of meetings for a small group of economic policy officials and analysts to produce recommendations on trade to present to the thirty-four heads of state meeting in Santiago. The results were published in a widely distributed policy brief, "Preparing for the FTAA Negotiations: How to Achieve a Successful Launch."



Fernando Caldera, Tony Maingot, Tom Farer



José María Figueres, José Manuel Salazar, Jorge Ramírez Ocampo

### **Democratic Governance**

The Dialogue's program on democratic governance is concerned with advancing democratic institutions and practice, and promoting human rights and the rule of law in the hemisphere.

■ **Transnational Crime.** The Dialogue has assessed the many facets of transnational crime and its proper place on the hemispheric policy agenda. This initiative—which will produce an edited book—has convened regional experts to contrast the U.S. and European approaches, explore prospects for greater multilateral cooperation on several fronts, and assess the impact on economic, social, and political conditions in the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Bolivia, and the Caribbean. Leading Central American analysts and policy officials participated in a July 1997 workshop in Costa Rica on transnational crime. The group presented their conclusions at a public session co-sponsored by FLACSO-Costa Rica.

■ **Security.** This Dialogue initiative focused on the intersection between regional issues and the democracy-building process in Latin America, and culminated in an edited volume, *International Security and Democracy: Latin America and the Caribbean in the Post-Cold War* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1998), which examines how democratic governments in the hemisphere can more effectively deal with the balance between international security challenges and domestic peace and stability. An adapted version of the book has also been published in Spanish with FLACSO-Chile.

■ **Democratic Transitions.** The Dialogue and FLACSO-Dominican Republic, with the cooperation of the Presidential Commission on the Reform and Modernization of the State, sponsored a day-long seminar in Santo Domingo—inaugurated by President Leonel Fernández—on “The Challenge of Democratic Transitions and the U.S.-Latin American Agenda.”

### Multilateral Governance

Through its Task Force on Multilateral Governance, the Dialogue explores ways to strengthen inter-American organizations and arrangements to better manage integration in the hemisphere. The Task Force emphasizes the importance of institutionalizing mechanisms for intergovernmental cooperation, including presidential summits and other ministerial activities.



César Gaviria



Peter Hakim, Leonel Fernández

■ Under the leadership of Viron P. Vaky, the Task Force met six times since it was formed in 1995, and in April 1997 issued an extensive report entitled *The Inter-American Agenda and Multilateral Governance: The Organization of American States*. The report concludes that the OAS is the logical and principal mechanism through which governments can collaboratively engage each other—and civil society—in the management of hemispheric affairs, and should therefore be the “hub” of the hemisphere’s multilateral network.

■ In September, Visiting Senior Fellow Luigi Einaudi became chair of the Task Force and, with the Stanley Foundation, organized a conference to examine the nature, content, institutional requirements, political feasibility, and likely results of U.S. efforts to emphasize multilateral policies in inter-American relations. The group agreed that most issues in inter-American relations—from trade to illegal drug trafficking—are transnational and require cooperation among countries. Even sensitive national problems—judicial reform, poverty, education—now have multinational dimensions and cannot be managed adequately in isolation. The meeting resulted in a comprehensive report published by the Stanley Foundation in February 1998.





Peter Hakim, Hillary Clinton

## Immigration

■ In cooperation with the Tomás Rivera Policy Institute, the Dialogue has initiated a research project on the actual and potential contribution of remittances to economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean—as well as to the economic and social advance of Latino communities in the United States.

■ With the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Tomás Rivera Policy Institute, and the Hispanic Council on International Relations, the Dialogue organized a day-long conference on the impact of new U.S. immigration laws on U.S. foreign policy in the Americas. The Dialogue also brought together immigration experts with U.S. and Latin American officials to discuss the increasing number of criminal deportees being returned to the region, their impact on receiving societies, and the need for better coordination and information sharing.

■ The Dialogue convened a roundtable exchange with the Salvadoran Presidential Commission on Migration to explore how the Salvadoran government could protect the interests of its citizens living in the United States.



Doris Meissner

**"The Dialogue has made a great contribution to the favorable atmosphere prevailing in hemisphere affairs at present."**

*President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil,  
a founding member of the Dialogue.*

## Brazil

The Inter-American Dialogue sustained an active program on U.S.-Brazil relations. We convened several meetings that brought Brazilian government and private sector leaders together with leading Washington policy analysts and officials. With the Brookings Institution and Brazil's Getúlio Vargas Foundation, the Dialogue sponsored a day-long conference to review the critical political, social, economic, and business challenges facing Brazil, and its bilateral and hemispheric agenda. In cooperation with the Woodrow Wilson Center and the Council on Foreign Relations, the Dialogue held a day-long conference examining the track record of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso's administration at midterm.

The Dialogue organized a briefing for the press just prior to President Clinton's visit to Brazil. Additionally, the Dialogue hosted Brazilian Minister of Culture Francisco Weffort for a roundtable session on the status and prospects of democracy in Brazil, and the impact of education, social movements, political parties and race relations on democratic governance.

The Dialogue's Board of Directors met in Brasilia in June. Members of the Board spoke at length with President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, several cabinet-level officials, opposition congressional leaders, heads of nongovernmental organizations, and journalists. Foreign Minister Luiz Felipe Lampreia hosted a luncheon in honor of the Dialogue.



Thomas Petri, Lee Hamilton, Thomas Quigley

## Mexico

In cooperation with the Brookings Institution, the Dialogue convened a series of public and private meetings of its continuing U.S.-Mexican Relations Forum. A special group of advisors—headed by former U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills and Juan Díaz Canedo, vice president of Grupo Maseca of Mexico—met for the first time in July to discuss key issues affecting the bilateral relationship, with an emphasis on Mexico's July 6 mid-term elections, narco-trafficking, civil strife in Chiapas, NAFTA, immigration, and media coverage of binational events. The meeting concluded with a dinner discussion on Capitol Hill with members of Congress, including Senator Bob Graham (D-FL). The meeting resulted in the first report of the U.S.-Mexican Relations Forum, *Immigration in U.S.-Mexican Relations*, published in

January 1998. The Forum held a second advisory group meeting in cooperation with Mexico's Autonomous Institute of Technology (ITAM) in Mexico City in February 1998.

### **Cuba**

The Dialogue continued to seek changes in U.S. and Cuban government policies in order to reduce hostility between the two countries, encourage political and economic changes in Cuba, and increase the prospects of a peaceful transition to democracy on the island. One project facilitates a policy dialogue on the Cuban economy between economists from international financial institutions and Cuban government officials. With RAND and the Brookings Institution, the Dialogue launched a series of meetings to address the challenges to U.S. national security that may emerge in relations with Cuba, and to explore policies to prevent threats and manage crisis situations. We also initiated consultations with Latin American governments to address these concerns.

The Dialogue continued to sponsor research and analysis on the economic reform process and the emerging private sector in Cuba, which will result in a book by Senior Fellow Ana Julia Jatar. The Group of Fifty (G-50) held a special meeting in April in Havana to discuss Cuba's integration into the global economy, and to assess first-hand the progress of recently implemented economic reforms. The group met with President Fidel Castro, Vice President Carlos Lage, Economy Minister José Luis Rodríguez, and international diplomats, economists, religious leaders, and foreign investors in Cuba.

### **Colombia**

The Dialogue convened a second meeting of government, business, and other private leaders from the United States and Colombia to discuss the U.S. certification process and its impact on bilateral relations, extradition, and common agendas. The Dialogue also hosted a meeting, led by Senators Bob Graham (D-FL) and Luis Londoño (Colombia), among U.S. senators and their Colombian counterparts to promote a more direct dialogue on bilateral relations.



Joel Korn, Harry Shlaudeman, Peter Hakim, Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, Michael Armacost

### **Argentina**

The Dialogue, in cooperation with the Brookings Institution and the Argentine Embassy, hosted a public discussion on the results and significance of the October 26 legislative elections in Argentina. The meeting featured a cross-section of the Argentine political spectrum, including recently elected national deputy for the *Alianza*, Graciela Fernández Mejjide, along with Vice President Carlos Federico Ruckauf, Vice Minister of the Economy Carlos Alfredo Rodríguez, and others. The Argentine officials evaluated the political and economic achievements and failures of the Menem administration and the significance



Graciela Fernández Mejjide



of the *Alianza* electoral victory. We also sponsored a discussion on Argentina's export economy and tourism market with Carlos Maestro, governor of the province of Chubut.

## Haiti

In an attempt to defuse the politically charged debate over Haiti in Washington, and to set the stage for a sustained bipartisan approach to improving conditions in the country, the Dialogue, in collaboration with the U.S. Army War College and the Georgetown University Caribbean Project, sponsored a conference on the future of Haiti. The meeting resulted in a report, *The Challenge of Haiti's Future*, published with the Strategic Studies Institute of the U.S. Army War College.

## Peru

In the context of the recent hostage crisis in Lima, the Dialogue and the Commission for the Promotion of Peru (PromPerú) co-sponsored a conference on Peru's economic, social, and political challenges as it approaches the 21st century. The conference featured prominent Peruvian and U.S. public and private sector leaders including Peruvian Minister of Women's Issues and Human Rights Miriam Schenone, Dialogue member and Peruvian Congresswoman Lourdes Flores Nano, and Peruvian Representative to the OAS Beatriz Ramacciotti. The conference resulted in a report, published in both Spanish and English, *Peru: Challenges for the 21st Century/Perú: Desafíos para el Siglo XXI*.

## Central America

The Inter-American Dialogue continued its program on Central America to promote more consistent and effective international attention to the region; enhance cooperation on key policy issues among Central American countries; and reinforce the peace process underway in the region.

- The Dialogue hosted a roundtable exchange with the foreign ministers from Central America and the

Dominican Republic to discuss the future of the region with Washington policy leaders. The ministers expressed the region's desire to strengthen its ties to the United States and move toward a reciprocal free trade agreement. They also expressed their concerns about the new immigration laws.

- In San José, Costa Rica, the Dialogue co-sponsored a seminar on Central America's trade policy

choices and their prospects for joining NAFTA. (See also "Trade and Economics," on page 9.)

- With Georgetown University, the Dialogue hosted a conference on the achievements of the Guatemalan peace process and the challenges for the peace-building exercise currently underway. Panelists included Foreign Minister Eduardo Stein, Ricardo Cajas Mejía of the Municipality of Quezaltenango, Mayan intellectual Demetrio Cojtí, Helen Mack of the Myrna Mack Foundation, Danilo Midence Monroy of CACIF, and Ricardo Stein of the Secretariat for Peace.



Carlos Roberto Reina



Paula Stern, Thomas Pickering, Luigi R. Einaudi

New Dialogue member Richard Aitkenhead, member of Guatemala's Presidential Commission for International Cooperation, met with the Washington policy community to address the significance and future of the Guatemalan peace accords. He noted that the technical and financial support of the international community is essential as Guatemalans increase their efforts to build and sustain peace.

■ The Dialogue organized a dinner meeting with Salvadoran President Armando Calderón Sol on the achievements and challenges of his administration, and on El Salvador's progress since the end of its 12-year-old civil war. This event was co-sponsored by the Brookings Institution and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The Dialogue also convened a roundtable session featuring members of the Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration Committee of El Salvador's Legislative Assembly. Deputies from a range of parties—including ARENA, FMLN, PCN, PDC, CD, and PLD—discussed how Central American economic integration has regained momentum in the wake of the peace processes in the region, and the prospects of an eventual Central American political union. In addition, Héctor Silva, who won the March 16 elections for mayor of San Salvador representing an FMLN coalition, discussed the policy priorities and agenda of his new administration at a Dialogue breakfast session.

■ With the Brookings Institution, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and George Washington University, the Dialogue co-hosted President of Honduras Carlos Roberto Reina, who discussed his administration's progress in human rights issues and President Clinton's trip to the region. At the session, President Reina was presented the human rights award of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights.



Armando  
Calderón Sol

## "According to the prestigious Inter-American Dialogue...."

*Charles Krause, The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer*

All Dialogue projects incorporate significant outreach components—reports, articles, press conferences, and briefings for policy officials. In addition to its project-related communication, the Dialogue sponsors a variety of public and private forums, often in collaboration with other institutions, to shape and clarify policy debates in Washington, bring Latin American and Caribbean views to the attention of U.S. decisionmakers, and to inform broader audiences concerned about hemispheric issues. Special guests at such forums have included Bolivian President Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, Salvadoran President Armando Calderón Sol, Honduran President Carlos Roberto Reina, Costa Rican Vice President Rebeca Grynspan, Brazilian Foreign Minister Luiz Felipe Lampreia, and Argentine Governor Carlos Maestro. Senior Dialogue staff also participate regularly in radio and television discussions of hemispheric issues.

The Dialogue sponsors with the **Hispanic Council on International Relations** a joint program of activities, thus strengthening our ties to the Latino community in the United States and encouraging its active engagement in our work.

### **President Clinton's Trips to Latin America and the Caribbean**

In preparation for President Clinton's trips to Latin America, the Dialogue provided background and guidance in a number of forums. With the Brookings Institution, we convened a group of policy experts to brief senior White House officials; Dialogue staff briefed members of the White House press corps on trade, certification, immigration, and U.S. Cuba policy; and, prior to the President's October visit to Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela, the Dialogue briefed journalists on the challenges confronting those countries and their relations with the United States.

### **Summit of the Americas**

The Dialogue initiated several activities to contribute to the second Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile in April 1998. These included a conference on inter-American relations, jointly planned with the Chilean coordinators of the Summit; small workshops to develop recommendations on poverty and trade issues; the commissioning of memoranda on issues of democracy, security, and the institutionalization of the Summit; and the preparation of recommendations from our Women's Leadership Conference of the Americas and Task Force on Education for formal presentation to the heads of state gathered at the Summit.

**Deportation of Criminal Aliens:  
A Geopolitical Perspective**

Margaret H. Taylor and T. Alexander  
Aleinikoff

*May 1998*

**Migrant Remittances to Latin America:  
Reviewing the Literature**

Deborah Waller Meyers

*May 1998*

**International Security and Democracy:  
Latin America and the Caribbean in the  
Post-Cold War Era**

Jorge I. Domínguez, Editor

*April 1998*

**Seguridad Internacional, Paz y  
Democracia en el Cono Sur**

Jorge I. Domínguez, Editor

*April 1998*

**The Future at Stake**

Report of the Task Force on Education,  
Equity and Economic Competitiveness in  
Latin America and the Caribbean

*April 1998*

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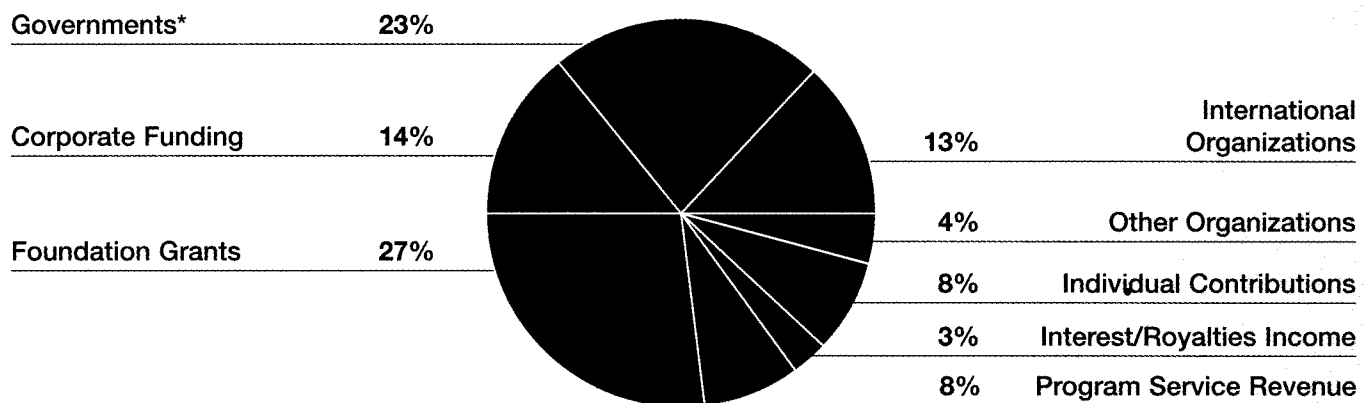
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Sources of Funding 1997	Amount	Percentage of total
Foundation Grants	716,166	27
Corporate Funding	351,450	14
Governments	609,048	23
International Organizations	325,550	13
Other Organizations	100,000	4
Individual Contributions	214,252	8
Interest/Royalties Income	84,951	3
Program Service Revenue	208,190	8
<b>Total Revenue 1997</b>	<b>2,609,607</b>	<b>100</b>



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