The Emerging North American Union (NAU)

27 January 2007 • Release 2.0

Release 2.0 notes: Entries and corresponding endnotes added for: 1958 (quote, p.5), 4/30/48, 1/9/88, 9/1/01, 3/27-28/03, 4/16/03, 10/31/03, 1/27/04, 6/22/05, 8/28/06, 1/22/07, 1/23/07, HCR 40 (p.3), HJR 7 (p.5), EU regulation (quote, p.18), article by Carl Teichrib (p.18). Additional endnote info added for entries dated: 5/11/05, 2/14/06, 9/28/06. Correction to 10/8/1993 endnote url.

Contents

Introduction

For decades, agreements between the United States, Canada, and Mexico have been slowly eroding each nation's governing structure and identity. Bi-national and tri-national activities, such as those found in free trade agreements, are bringing in the foundation pieces for **regional governance** — a **North American Union**. Proponents refer to the structure as a **North American Community**.

Plans that promote regional government development can be found in the *Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America* (SPPNA or SPP). In Canada, initiatives have also come under headings like *Deep Integration*, or the *Big Idea*. Regardless of the title, the outcome will be the same: **regional priorities** taking precedence over national sovereignty, economy, goals and culture.

The push to create a regional structure — **a step toward globalization** — is behind many activities that negatively impact our lives:

– **commissions, task forces,** and **working groups** — that bypass elected representatives and public interests — are "harmonizing" or "integrating" national policies of countries (similar decision-making is also operating at local and state levels);

– **eminent domain** (power to seize private property without owner consent) is increasingly employed to remove barriers to (regional/global) free trade plans — like private property located on hundreds of thousands of acres of land on international corridor (NAFTA superhighway) routes that will run through many states; or private property located in cities/counties selected for international trade hub/port development (unbeknown to the public-at-large);

– control of **essential infrastructure assets** is transferring away from citizens as the assets (roads, water supply, utilities, etc.) are sold or leased to foreign investors and multinational corporations;

(continued)

"... Societies do not usually lose their freedom at a blow. They give it up bit by bit, letting themselves be tied down with an infinity of little knots. As rules and regulations increase, their range of actions is gradually compressed. Their options slowly lessen.

Without noticing the change, they become wards of state. They imagine themselves still free, but in a thousand and one ways, their choices are limited and guided by the authorities.

And always, there are what seem to be sensible reasons for letting their autonomy be peeled away— "safety," "health," "social justice," "equal opportunity."

It is easy to become accustomed to docility. That is why eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Not because liberty is easy to shatter. But because it can be softened and dismantled with the acquiescence of the very men and women from whom it is being stolen."

– Jeff Jacoby, columnist, *Boston Globe*

-- "special" local, county, state, and federal regional planning projects (of highly questionable community benefit) precipitate the need for higher funding (taxes);

– properties located on land designated for regional planning projects (coincidentally) encounter zoning and rezoning problems that restrict property usage (leading to devaluation) and/or ultimately force owners to make questionable costly changes;

– lack of border enforcement — in line with regional "common market" goals to establish **free movement of services, people, and information between nations** — allows for the influx of illegal migrants, which in turn contributes to financial crisis in education, health care, penal, judicial and other sectors;

– military and civilian law enforcement plans involving the U.S., Canada, and Mexico contain the potential to deploy foreign forces to any of the three nations (e.g., Mexican military to the U.S. and Canada);

– attempts to mandate involuntary military and civilian labor in and outside the U.S. (e.g., the "Universal National Service Act of 2006" (HR 4752 introduced Feb. 14, 2006) which proposes "*To provide for the common defense by **requiring all persons in the United States, including women, between the ages of 18 and 42** to perform a period of military service or a **period of civilian service** in furtherance of the national defense and homeland security, **and for other purposes***." If this mandate passes, the taxpayer burden will be staggering);

– ID card standards-setting (for all drivers' licenses and IDs for official use like passports) are establishing mandates for data to be collected and for smartcard technologies (useful for population monitoring in the North American region);

– data collections and expansion of data access and sharing among agencies, states, and the federal governments is invading our privacy and increasing the potential for identity theft and other fraudulent uses of our personal information;

– changes in the purpose and content of education (merging the academic and vocational, which reduces and narrows the overall knowledge and skills taught) to support workforce reform for the (low wage) global economy. (Globalization creats a situation, for example, where U.S. workers will compete with those in China where "two-thirds of last year's college graduates are earning less than $250 a month"[1]);

– promotion of North American regional government and citizenship in education (for example, some of Arizona State University's students are being taught "that the U.S., Mexico and Canada need to be integrated into a unified superstate, where U.S. citizens of the future will be known as 'North Americanists,' according to the taxpayer-funded 'Building North America' program"[2]);

– and the list goes on and on.

Regionalization has thus far not brought prosperity or security to citizens-at-large. It is the "system" itself (North American Union/Community governing structure) and special interest sectors that benefit. We are at a critical juncture. We need to take a stand NOW to stop regionalization's destruction of our nation, our rights, our opportunities, and our freedom.

D. K. Niwa • Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.

ENDNOTES:
1 "Jobs scarce for China's graduates," Mitchell Landsberg, *Los Angeles Times.* Dec. 28, 2006.
2 "Residents of planned union to be 'North Americanists'," Bob Unruh, *WorldNetDaily.com*, Jan. 5. 2007.

I am only one,
but I am one.

I cannot do everything,
but I can do something.

And because I cannot
do everything, I will
not refuse to do the
something that I can do.

What I can do,
I should do.

And what I should do,
by the grace of God,
I will do.

— Edward Everett Hale

What Can You Do?

1. Educate yourself; **2.** Photocopy the timeline or obtain a pdf from the *American Deception* website (located in the "Political" category):
http://americandeception.com/

3. Distribute the information to your: friends family, congressmen, state legislators, city and county officials, newspapers, radio station hosts ... everybody;
4. Contact your Congressional representatives and urge them to support **HCR 40**.
5. Contact your state legislators and urge them to support a state resolution to reject regional governance for North America (see Utah's **HJR 7** on page 5)

I wish to express my gratitude for the many thousands throughout U.S. history who have taken a stand in support of this nation, and to thank many family and friends for their direct and indirect assistance, especially my parents, as well as Charlotte Iserbyt, Jane Lesko, Vicky Davis, Mary Schiltz, Joan Masters, and Sam Iserbyt for the ways that each has helped make this project possible. — D.K. Niwa, Jan. 12, 2007

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 40

Expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should not engage in the construction of a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Superhighway System or enter into a North American Union with Mexico and Canada.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 22, 2007

Mr. GOODE (for himself, Mr. WAMP, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. PAUL, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. DUNCAN, and Ms. FOXX) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should not engage in the construction of a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Superhighway System or enter into a North American Union with Mexico and Canada.

Whereas the United States Departments of State, Commerce, and Homeland Security participated in the formation of the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) on March 23, 2005, representing a tri-lateral agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico designed, among other things, to facilitate common regulatory schemes between these countries;

Whereas reports issued by the SPP indicate that it has implemented regulatory changes among the three countries that circumvent United States trade, transportation, homeland security, and border security functions and that the SPP will continue to do so in the future;

Whereas the actions taken by the SPP to coordinate border security by eliminating obstacles to migration between Mexico and the United States actually makes the United States-Mexico border less secure because Mexico is the primary source country of illegal immigrants into the United States;

Whereas according to the Department of Commerce, United States trade deficits with Mexico and Canada have significantly increased since the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA);

Whereas the economic and physical security of the United States is impaired by the potential loss of control of its borders attendant to the full operation of NAFTA and the SPP;

Whereas the regulatory and border security changes implemented and proposed by the SPP violate and threaten United States sovereignty;

Whereas a NAFTA Superhighway System from the west coast of Mexico through the United States and into Canada has been suggested as part of a North American Union to facilitate trade between the SPP countries;

Whereas the State of Texas has already begun planning of the Trans-Texas Corridor, a major multi-modal transportation project beginning at the United States-Mexico border, which would serve as an initial section of a NAFTA Superhighway System;

Whereas it could be particularly difficult for Americans to collect insurance from Mexican companies which employ Mexican drivers involved in accidents in the United States, which would likely increase the insurance rates for American drivers;

Whereas future unrestricted foreign trucking into the United States can pose a safety hazard due to inadequate maintenance and inspection, and can act collaterally as a conduit for the entry into the United States of illegal drugs, illegal human smuggling, and terrorist activities; and

Whereas a NAFTA Superhighway System would likely include funds from foreign consortiums and be controlled by foreign management, which threatens the sovereignty of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That--

(1) the United States should not engage in the construction of a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Superhighway System;

(2) the United States should not allow the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) to implement further regulations that would create a North American Union with Mexico and Canada; and

(3) the President of the United States should indicate strong opposition to these acts or any other proposals that threaten the sovereignty of the United States.

Congressional Representatives and Senators who oppose a North American Union (regional governance) should sign up as a co-sponsor of HCR 40.

(See page 18 for members of the 110th Congress.)

Bill sponsor:
Virgil H. Goode, Jr. [VA-5]
Co-sponsors:
Representatives:
Duncan, John J., Jr. [TN-2] - 1/22/2007
Foxx, Virginia [NC-5] - 1/22/2007
Jones, Walter B., Jr. [NC-3] - 1/22/2007
Paul, Ron [TX-14] - 1/22/2007
Stearns, Cliff [FL-6] - 1/22/2007
Wamp, Zach [TN-3] - 1/22/2007

ALL ACTIONS:

1/22/2007: Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

1/22/2007: Referred to House Transportation and Infrastructure

1/22/2007: Referred to House Foreign Affairs

The resolution details were acquired from **http://thomas.loc.gov/** – current as of 1/24/07.

[Note: HCR 487 was introduced in the 109th Congress and is no longer active. HCR 40, introduced in the 110th Congress (see previous page), is the current resolution addressing the NAFTA Superhighway and North American Union issues.]

109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 487

Expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should not engage in the construction of a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Superhighway System or enter into a North American Union with Mexico and Canada.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

September 28, 2006

Mr. GOODE (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. TANCREDO) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should not engage in the construction of a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Superhighway System or enter into a North American Union with Mexico and Canada.

Whereas, according to the Department of Commerce, United States trade deficits with Mexico and Canada have significantly widened since the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA);

Whereas the economic and physical security of the United States is impaired by the potential loss of control of its borders attendant to the full operation of NAFTA;

Whereas a NAFTA Superhighway System from the west coast of Mexico through the United States and into Canada has been suggested as part of a North American Union;

Whereas it would be particularly difficult for Americans to collect insurance from Mexican companies which employ Mexican drivers involved in accidents in the United States, which would increase the insurance rates for American drivers;

Whereas future unrestricted foreign trucking into the United States can pose a safety hazard due to inadequate maintenance and inspection, and can act collaterally as a conduit for the entry into the United States of illegal drugs, illegal human smuggling, and terrorist activities; and

Whereas a NAFTA Superhighway System would be funded by foreign consortiums and controlled by foreign management, which threatens the sovereignty of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That--

(1) the United States should not engage in the construction of a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Superhighway System;

(2) the United States should not enter into a North American Union with Mexico and Canada; and

(3) the President should indicate strong opposition to these or any other proposals that threaten the sovereignty of the United States.

Bill sponsor:
Virgil H. Goode, Jr. [VA-5]
Co-sponsors:
Representatives:
Cubin, Barbara [WY]-12/7/2006
Jones, Walter B., Jr. [NC-3] - 9/28/06
Paul, Ron [TX-14] - 9/28/06
Tancredo, Thomas G. [CO-6] - 9/28/06
Kingston, Jack [GA-1] -12/7/06
Wamp, Zach [TN-3] -12/7/06

"Exactly where in the Constitution lurks any power for the General Government, or the States, or both together, somehow to 'merge' the United States, Canada, and Mexico into a single supernational entity? "

. . . "In sum, NO constitutional grounds for a North American Union exist. Indeed, the whole project is patently illegal."

– Edwin Vieira, Jr., PH.D., J.D., "Will the North American Union be American Patriots' Last Stand?," Dec. 7, 2006, *NewsWithViews.com.* Find article at: http://NewsWithViews.com

Latest Major Action: 9/28/2006 Referred to House committee. **Status**: Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

The information about this resolution is current as of Jan. 12, 2007 — accessed from http://thomas.loc.gov/

H.J.R. 7

RESOLUTION URGING UNITED STATES WITHDRAWAL FROM SECURITY AND PROSPERITY PARTNERSHIP OF NORTH AMERICA

2007 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Stephen E. Sandstrom
Senate Sponsor: _____

LONG TITLE
General Description:
This resolution of the Legislature urges the United States to withdraw from the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America and any other activity which seeks to create a North American Union.
Highlighted Provisions:
This resolution:
. urges the United States to withdraw from the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America and any other bilateral or multilateral activity which seeks to create a North American Union.
Special Clauses:
None

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

WHEREAS, President George W. Bush established the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) of North America with the nations of Mexico and Canada on March 23, 2005;

WHEREAS, the gradual creation of such a North American Union from a merger of the United States, Mexico, and Canada would be a direct threat to the United States Constitution and the national independence of the United States and would imply an eventual end to national borders within North America;

WHEREAS, on March 31, 2006, a White House news release confirmed the continuing existence of the SPP and its "ongoing process of cooperation";

WHEREAS, Congressman Ron Paul has written that a key to the SPP plan is an extensive new North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) superhighway: "[U]nder this new 'partnership,' a massive highway is being planned to stretch from Canada into Mexico, through the state of Texas.";

WHEREAS, this trilateral partnership to develop a North American Union has never been presented to Congress as an agreement or treaty, and has had virtually no congressional oversight; and

WHEREAS, state and local governments throughout the United States would be negatively impacted by the SPP and North American Union process, such as the "open borders" vision of the SPP, eminent domain takings of private property along the planned superhighways, and increased law enforcement problems along those same superhighways:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature of the state of Utah urges the United States Congress, and Utah's congressional delegation, to use all of their efforts, energies, and diligence to withdraw the United States from any further participation in the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature urges Congress to withdraw the United States from any other bilateral or multilateral activity, however named, which seeks to advance, authorize, fund, or in any way promote the creation of any structure to accomplish any form of North American Union as described in this resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to the members of Utah's congressional delegation.

On January 23, 2007, HJR 7 was approved by 10 out of 11 members of Utah's House Government Operations Standing Committee (one member was absent during the vote).

The bill was explained to the committee by Representative Stephen Sandstrom. Citizens giving testimony in support of the measure included: Spencer F. Hatch, Bliss W. Tew, Barbara Jean Whitley, Wally McCormick, Kathlyn Astle, Kay Garske, Becky Maddox, and Joe H. Ferguson.

Legislative Review Note as of 1-10-07 9:55 AM, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel. Utah State Legislature website: http://www.le.state.ut.us/~2007/bills/hbillint/hjr007.htm
January 23, 2007 committee meeting minutes are available at:
http://www.le.state.ut.us/~2007/minutes/HGOC0123.htm

The Emerging North American Union (NAU)

TIMELINE

NOTE: For entries in this timeline that indicate further reading (ie, "See: . . .") please go to Vive le Canada's "**Timeline of the Progress Toward a North American Union"** located online at **http://www.vivelecanada.ca** to access links to more information. Entries that are not from Vive le Canada have endnotes.

All bold text emphasis herein has been added.

As you read through this timeline, keep the following in mind:

". .the international socialism plan calls for—
(a) Reduction of all barriers to the flow of international trade.
(b) Access to raw materials of all sorts for all nations.
(c) Access to markets for all nations.
(d) A world organization through which the nations can share freely in the supplies and the markets of the world."

— Sen. George Malone, Congressional Record – Senate, 1958, page 2560. (As quoted in the Pennsylvania Crier)

1921

1921: The **Council on Foreign Relations** is founded by Edward Mandell House, who had been the chief advisor of President Woodrow Wilson.

1934

1934: U.S. Congress establishes "The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934" (P.L. 73-316). The law gives "renewable authority to the President to negotiate reciprocal reductions of tariff barriers."[1]

1948

Apr. 30, 1948: The **Organization of American States** (OAS; aka. *Organización de Los Estados Americanos*) is created with the signing of the **Charter of the Organization of American States** by 21 nations: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Fourteen countries later join the OAS: Barbados, Trinidad, and Tobago (1967); Jamaica (1969); Grenada (1975); Suriname (1977); Dominica, Saint Lucia (1979); Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Vincent, and the Grenadines (1981); The Bahamas (1982); St. Kitts and Nevis (1984); Canada (1990); Belize, Guyana (1991). Cuba, while a member, has been banned from participation since 1962.[2] The OAS — which "succeeded the **Union of American Republics** and its secretariat, the **Pan American Union** which had been set up in 1910"[3] — **"promotes economic, military, and cultural cooperation among its members, which include almost all the independent states of the Western Hemisphere . . ."**[4]

1967

April 12-14, 1967: Presidents of America summit is held in **Punta del Este, Uruguay**. Attending U.S. President **Lyndon B. Johnson** declares firm support for the summit Declaration which states in part: "The Presidents of the Latin American Republics resolve to create progressively, beginning in 1970, the **Latin American Common Market**, which shall be substantially in operation in a period of no more than fifteen years. The Latin American Common Market will be based on the complete development and progressive **convergence** of the Latin American Free Trade Association and of the Central American Common Market." **"**We will lay the physical foundations for Latin American **economic integration through multinational projects**." "Economic integration demands a major sustained effort to build a **land transportation network** and to improve transportation systems of all kinds so as to **open the way for the movement of both people and goods throughout the Continent**; to establish an adequate and efficient **telecommunications system**; to install **inter-connected power systems**; and to **develop jointly international river basins, frontier regions, and economic areas which include the territory of two or more countries**."[5]

Note: The Nov. 11, 1994 entry points out how the **Declaration of the Presidents of America** initiatives (see p. 21) are "in the process of blossoming into a **hemispheric free trade area."**

1973

Rockefeller

Brzezinski

1973: David Rockefeller asks **Zbigniew Brzezinski** and a few others, including from the Brookings Institution, **Council on Foreign Relations** and the **Ford Foundation**, to put together an organization of the top political, and business leaders from around the world. He calls this group the **Trilateral Commission** (TC). The first meeting of the group is held in Tokyo in October. See: Trilateral Commission FAQ

1974

1974: Richard Gardner, one of the members of the **Trilateral Commission**, publishes an article titled **"The Hard Road to World Order"** which appeared in *Foreign Affairs* magazine, published by the **Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)**. In the article he wrote: **"In short, the 'house of world order' would have to be built from the bottom up rather than from the top down. It will look like a great 'booming, buzzing confusion,' to use William James' famous description of reality, but an end run around national sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece, will accomplish much more than the old-fashioned frontal assault."** Gardner advocated treaties and trade agreements as a means of creating a new economic world order. See: The Hard Road to World Order

1975

Jan. 3, 1975: "**The Trade Act of 1974**" is approved (P.L. 93-618). The law gives the U.S. President "authority to include negotiations of nontariff trade barriers, but required more extensive reporting and consultations between Congress and the President during trade negotiations. This act also had a provision requiring approval by Congress under a new mechanism for expediting the consideration of trade agreements, which came to be known as **fast-track**."[6]

1979

Nov. 13, 1979: While officially declaring his candidacy for U.S. President, **Ronald Reagan** proposes a **"North American Agreement"** which will produce "a North American continent in which the goods and people of the three countries will cross boundaries more freely."

1981

Jan. 1981: U.S. President Ronald Reagan proposes a North American common market.

1983

Aug. 14, 1983: U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid sign the **La Paz Agreement** (effective Feb. 16, 1984) to establish "a framework for cooperation on environmental problems." The agreement defines the US-Mexico border region as "the area situated 100 kilometers [62.5 miles] on either side of the inland and maritime boundaries between the Parties."[7, 8, 9] Researcher and analyst Vicky Davis explains that **the agreement established a "fiefdom headed by unelected government employees—giving them virtually unlimited power to expand their areas of responsibilities with the power to recruit an army of non-governmental organizations (NGO) to lobby for them**. Essentially the areas included in the La Paz fiefdom were commandeered from the states through which it runs."[10]

1984

Sept. 4, 1984: Conservative Brian Mulroney is elected Prime Minister of Canada after opposing free trade during the campaign.

Sept. 25, 1984: Canadian Prime Minister **Brian Mulroney** meets President Reagan in Washington and promises closer relations with the US.

Oct. 9, 1984: The US Congress adopts the Trade and Tariff Act, an omnibus trade act that notably extends the powers of the president to concede trade benefits and enter into bilateral free trade agreements. The Act would be passed on October 30, 1984.

1985

1985: A Canadian Royal Commission on the economy chaired by former Liberal Minister of Finance **Donald S. Macdonald** issues a report to the Government of Canada recommending free trade with the United States.

St. Patrick's Day, 1985: Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and President Ronald Reagan sing "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling" together to cap off the "**Shamrock Summit**", a 24-hour meeting in Quebec City that opened the door to future free trade talks between the countries. Commentator Eric Kierans observed that "The general impression you get, is that our prime minister invited his boss home for dinner." Canadian historian Jack Granatstein said that this "public display of sucking up to Reagan may have been the single most demeaning moment in the entire political history of Canada's relations with the United States."

Sept. 26, 1985: Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announces that Canada will try to reach a free trade agreement with the US.

Dec. 10, 1985: U.S. President Reagan officially informs Congress about his intention to negotiate a free trade agreement with Canada under the authority of trade promotion. Referred to as fast track, trade promotion authority is an accelerated legislative procedure which obliges the House of Representatives and the Senate to decide within 90 days whether or not to establish a trade unit. No amendments are permitted.

1986

May 1986: Canadian and American negotiators begin to work out a free trade deal. The Canadian team is led by former deputy Minister of Finance **Simon Reisman** and the American side by **Peter O. Murphy**, the former deputy United States trade representative in Geneva.

1987

Oct. 3, 1987: The 20-chapter **Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement** (**CUSFTA** or **FTA**) is finalized. U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter offers this observation: "We've signed a stunning new trade pact with Canada. The Canadians don't understand what they've signed. In twenty years, they will be sucked into the U.S. economy."

Nov. 6, 1987: Signing of a framework agreement between the US and Mexico.

1988

Jan. 2, 1988: Prime Minister Mulroney and President Reagan officially sign the FTA.

Jan. 9, 1988: *The Economist* says that around the year 2018, people should "pencil in the phoenix . . . and welcome it when it comes . . . There would be no such thing . . . as a national monetary policy . . . The world phoenix [international monetary unit or coin] supply would be fixed by a new central bank, descended perhaps from the IMF. The world inflation rate—and hence, within narrow margins, each national inflation rate — would be in it's charge. . . . This means a big loss of economic sovereignty." [11]

1989

Jan. 1, 1989: The Canada US Free Trade Agreement (CUSFTA or FTA) goes into effect.

1990

Jun. 10, 1990: Presidents Bush (U.S.) and Salinas (Mexico) announce that they will begin discussions aimed at liberalizing trade between their countries.

Aug. 21, 1990: Mexican President Salinas officially proposes to the US president the negotiation of a free trade agreement between Mexico and the US.

1991

Feb. 5, 1991: Negotiations between the US and Mexico aimed at liberalizing trade between the two countries officially become trilateral at the request of the Canadian government under Brian Mulroney.

Apr. 7 to 10, 1991: Cooperation agreements are signed between Mexico and Canada covering taxation, cultural production and exports.

May 24, 1991: The American Senate endorses the extension of fast track authority in order to facilitate the negotiation of free trade with Mexico.

June 12, 1991: Start of trade negotiations between Canada, the US and Mexico.

1992

Feb. 1992: U.S. and Mexican environmental authorities release the **Integrated Environmental Plan for the Mexican-U.S. Border Area (IBEP)** —an effort linked to the 1983 La Paz Agreement.[12]

Apr. 4, 1992 Signing in Mexico by Canada and Mexico of a protocol agreement on cooperation projects regarding labour.

Apr. 30, 1992: U.S. President **George H. W. Bush** signs **Executive Order 12803 — "Infrastructure Privatization**." The Order encourages privatization (e.g., selling or long-term leasing) of state and local government "infrastructure assets" that are " financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government and needed for the functioning of the economy. Examples of such assets include, but are not limited to: roads, tunnels, bridges, electricity supply facilities, mass transit, rail transportation, airports, ports. waterways, water supply facilities, recycling and wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, housing, schools, prisons, and hospitals." [13]

Aug. 12, 1992: "President Bush announced the completion of negotiations for a comprehensive North American Free Trade Agreement between Mexico, Canada and the United States. At that time, the Administration issued various documents, including a negotiated summary of the Agreement." [14]

Sept. 18, 1992: "President Bush officially notified the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, in accordance with the 90-day notice requirement under section 1103(a)(1) of the 1988 Act, of his intent to enter into a NAFTA with the Governments of Mexico and Canada. The notice was accompanied by the reports of 38 private sector advisory committees on the draft Agreement as required by section 135 of the Trade Act of 1974. The President committed to work closely with the Congress to develop appropriate implementing legislation. The Administration also issued a report at that time on the benefits of the NAFTA and actions taken to fulfill the commitments made by the President on May 1, 1991 on worker adjustment, labor rights, and environmental protection." [15]

Oct. 7, 1992: "President Bush, President Salinas, and Prime Minister Mulroney met in San Antonio, Texas, to discuss plans for implementing the NAFTA and affirmed their shared commitment to adopt the agreement in 1993, to take effect on January 1, 1994. The three trade ministers who negotiated the agreement--U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, Secretary Jaime Serra, and Minister Michael Wilson--initialed the NAFTA draft legal text." [16]

Oct. 7, 1992: "President Bush, President Salinas, and Prime Minister Mulroney met in San Antonio, Texas, to discuss plans for implementing the NAFTA and affirmed their shared commitment to adopt the agreement in 1993, to take effect on January 1, 1994. The three trade ministers who negotiated the agreement—U.S. Trade Representative **Carla Hills**, Secretary **Jaime Serra**, and Minister **Michael Wilson**—initialed the NAFTA draft legal text." [17]

Dec. 17, 1992: "...President **Bush**, President **Salinas**, and Prime Minister **Mulroney** signed the NAFTA in their respective capitals. On that day, President-elect **Clinton** reaffirmed his support for the NAFTA but reiterated his campaign pledge that three supplemental agreements would be required before proceeding with the implementing legislation. These three supplemental agreements would cover the environment, workers, and special safeguards for unexpected surges in imports. ...The supplemental agreements were signed at Mexico City, Washington, and Ottawa on September 8, 9, 12 and 14, 1993."[18]

1993

1993: The Liberal Party under **Jean Chretien** promises to renegotiate NAFTA in its campaign platform, titled "Creating Opportunity: the Liberal Plan for Canada" and also known as The Red Book.

Aug. 13, 1993: "U.S. Trade Representative Michael Kantor announced agreement by the three governments on supplemental agreements to the NAFTA on labor cooperation, on environmental cooperation, and on import surges. He also announced a basic agreement on a new institutional structure for funding environmental infrastructure projects in the U.S.-Mexican border region." [19]

Sept. 14, 1993: "NAFTA side agreements were signed in a White House ceremony"[20]

Nov. 1993: The **North American Development Bank** (NADB) and its sister institution, the **Border Environment Cooperation Commission** (BECC), are created under the auspices of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to address environmental issues in the U.S.-Mexico border region. The two institutions initiate operations under the November 1993 Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Mexican States Concerning the Establishment of a Border Environment Cooperation Commission and a North American Development Bank (the "Charter"). See: About Us (The North American Development Bank)

Nov. 4, 1993: U.S. President **Clinton** "submitted to the Congress H.R. 3450, a bill to implement the North American Free Trade Agreement. H.R. 3450 would approve only the basic agreement and the accompanying Statement of Administrative Action. The supplemental agreements on the environment and on labor, together with side letters having to do with sugar and other agricultural products, are not approved by the legislation. . . . Under the provisions of the bill, the President is authorized to enter the NAFTA into force with respect to Canada or Mexico, as long as specific conditions are met, on or after January 1, 1994. The provisions of NAFTA would take effect over a 15 year period, during which tariffs and other barriers would be reduced or eliminated." [21]

Dec. 1993: Newly elected Canadian Prime Minister **Jean Chretien** signs NAFTA without changes, breaking his promise to renegotiate NAFTA.

Dec. 8, 1993: U.S. President **William "Bill" J. Clinton** signs the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) which became Public Law 103-182. A June 14, 2004 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in by the Governors of Arizona (U.S.) and Sonora (Mexico) says NAFTA "created a **preferential trade relationship between Canada, Mexico and the United States**. A key component for successful **NAFTA** implementation is a **seamless and efficient transportation network linking federally defined high priority corridors, international gateways and economic hubs.** This transportation system must provide for the high capacity, efficient and safe **movement of services, people and information between the three nations**." [22]

1994

Jan. 1, 1994: NAFTA and the two agreements on labour and the environment go into effect, replacing CUSFTA.

Nov. 11, 1994: At Baylor University, Ambassador **Abelardo Valdez** says in his speech titled "Free Trade for the Americas: The Next Steps'": "...the small seed planted at Punta del Este [during the summit of the Presidents of the Americas] is in the process of blossoming into a **hemispheric free trade area**, and, I predict, into a future **Common Market of the Americas**. The North American Free Trade Agreement (`NAFTA') has set the stage for achieving free trade throughout the Americas and strengthening the economic and political relations between the United States, Canada, Latin America and the Caribbean." (U.S. Congressional Record, Nov. 29, 1994 entry, Page: E2304)

Nov. 16, 1994: Canada and Mexico sign a cooperation agreement regarding the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Dec. 9-11, 1994: The first **Summit of the Americas** is held in Miami, Florida. The three signatories of NAFTA officially invite Chile to become a contractual party of the agreement. The **Free Trade Area of the Americas** or **FTAA** is initiated. According to the official FTAA website, "the Heads of State and Government of the 34 democracies in the region agreed to construct a Free Trade Area of the Americas, or FTAA, in which barriers to trade and investment will be progressively eliminated. They agreed to complete negotiations towards this agreement by the year 2005 and to achieve substantial progress toward building the FTAA by 2000." See: FTAA ; also see Summit of the Americas Information Network [23]

Dec. 22, 1994: Mexican monetary authorities decide to let the Peso float. The US and Canada open a US$6 billion line of credit for Mexico.

1995

Jan. 3, 1995: Mexican president **Ernesto Zedillo** presents an emergency plan.

Jan. 1995: President Clinton announces an aid plan for Mexico.

Feb. 9, 1995: Mickey Kantor, the US Foreign Trade representative, announces Washington's intention to include the provisions of NAFTA regarding labor and the environment in negotiations with Chile.

Feb. 21, 1995: Signing in Washington of an agreement regarding the financial assistance given to Mexico. Mexico in turn promises to pay Mexican oil export revenue as a guarantee into an account at the **Federal Reserve** in New York.

Feb. 28, 1995: Mexico announces the increase of its customs duties on a number of imports from countries with which it does not have a free trade agreement.

Mar. 9, 1995: President **Zedillo** presents austerity measures. The plan envisages a **50% increase in value added taxes, a 10% reduction of government expenditure, a 35% increase in gas prices, a 20% increase in electricity prices and a 100% increase in transportation prices.** The minimum wage is increased by 10%. The private sector can benefit from government assistance. The inter-bank rate that is reduced to 74% will be increased to 109% on March 15.

Mar. 29, 1995: Statistical data on US foreign trade confirms the sharp increase in Mexican exports to the US.

Apr. 10, 1995: The US dollar reaches its lowest level in history on the international market. It depreciated by 50% relative to the Japanese yen in only four years.

June 7, 1995: First meeting of the ministers of Foreign Trade of Canada (Roy MacLaren), the US (Mickey Kantor), Mexico (Herminio Blanco) and Chile (Eduardo Aninat) to start negotiations.

Dec. 29, 1995: Chile and Canada commit to negotiate a bilateral free trade agreement.

1996

June 3, 1996: Chile and Canada start negotiating the reciprocal opening of markets in Santiago.

Nov. 18, 1996: Signing in Ottawa of the Canada-Chile free trade agreement by Jean Chrétien, Prime Minister of Canada and Eduardo Frei, President of Chile. The agreement frees 80% of trade between the two countries. It is the first free trade agreement signed between Chile and a member of the G7.

Oct. 1996: The final ***US-Mexico Border XXI Program Framework Document*** is published. "Border XXI is the binational framework for **La Paz Agreement** implementation. The U.S. EPA and Mexican Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries (SEMARNAP) are the lead agencies in charge of the program. Border XXI is organized into nine binational workgroups that address the following issues: **water, air, natural resources, pollution prevention, hazardous and solid waste, cooperative enforcement, environmental health, environmental information resources,** and **contingency planning and emergency response**. Each work group is comprised of two Federal co-chairs 1, one from Mexico and the other from the U.S. The workgroups have the active participation of state and local government officials, NGO's, industry, academia and other interested individuals from both the U.S. and Mexico. These workgroups are the forum through which the two countries meet to develop cooperatively five-year objectives and annual work plans and to discuss progress and issues associated with the implementation of projects to address environmental issues along the border." [24]

1997

July 4, 1997: The Canada-Chile free trade agreement comes into effect.

1997: The US presidency proposes applying NAFTA parity to Caribbean countries.

1998

Apr. 17, 1998: Signing in Santiago, Chile of the free trade agreement between Chile and Mexico by President **Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León** of Mexico, and President **Eduardo Frei** of Chile.

1999

Jan. 1999: A **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)** is signed by the governors of five states — **Jane Dee Hull** (Arizona), **Dirk Kempthorne** (Idaho), **Marc Racicot** (Montana), **Kenny C. Guinn** (Nevada) and Michael O. Leavitt (Utah) — "to formalize their commitment to develop and operate the **international trade corridor** known as **CANAMEX** and created the five-state CANAMEX Corridor Coalition [CCC] . . . to facilitate defined objectives. ..." [25] "In addition to being a transportation and trade corridor, CANAMEX is also an alliance between U.S. and Mexican states, Canadian provinces, and businesses to work together to create a regional business environment. . ." [26] The **1995 National Highway System (NHS) Designation Act** specified the CANAMEX Corridor route located in the U.S. to run from Nogales, Arizona, through Las Vegas, Nevada, to Salt Lake City, Utah, to Idaho Falls, Idaho, to Montana, to the Canadian Border.

Aug. 1, 1999: The **Chile-Mexico free trade agreement** comes into effect.

Sept., 1999: The Canadian right-wing think tank the Fraser Institute publishes a paper by **Herbert G. Grubel** titled "**The Case for the Amero: The Economics and Politics of a North American Monetary Union**." In the paper Grubel argues that a common currency is not inevitable but it is desirable. See: The Case for the Amero

2000

July 2, 2000: Vicente Fox Quesada of the National Action Party (PAN), is elected president of Mexico, thus ending the reign of the Revolutionary Institutional Party (RIP) that had held power for 71 years. Mr. Fox is sworn in on 1 December 2000.

July 4, 2000: Mexican president **Vicente Fox** proposes a 20 to 30 year timeline for the creation of a common North American market. President Fox's "**20/20 vision**" as it is commonly called, includes the following: a customs union, a common external tariff, greater coordination of policies, common monetary policies, free flow of labor, and fiscal transfers for the development of poor Mexican regions. With the model of the European Fund in mind, President Fox suggests that US$10 to 30 billion be invested in NAFTA to support underdeveloped regions. The fund could be administered by an international financial institution such as the **Inter-American Development Bank**.

Nov. 27, 2000: Trade negotiations resume between the US and Chile for Chile's possible entry into NAFTA.

2001

2001: Robert Pastor's 2001 book ***Toward a North American Community*** is published. The book calls for the creation of a North American Union (NAU).

Apr. 2001: Canadian Prime Minister **Jean Chretien** and US President **George W. Bush** sign the Declaration of Quebec City at the third Summit of the Americas: "This is a 'commitment to hemispheric integration." See: Declaration of Quebec City

Aug. 30, 2001: The **Institute for International Economics** issues a press release advocating the United States and Mexico use Mexican President Vicente Fox's September 4-7 visit to develop a North American Community as advocated by Robert Pastor in his book "***Toward a North American Community***." The release says the U.S. and Mexico "should invite Canada to join them in a creating a community that could: **integrate the infrastructure and transportation** networks of North America; **create a development fund** to reduce income disparities across the countries; establish a **North American Commission** to prepare for the three leaders at their next Summit an agenda and options for promoting **continental integration**; move toward a **Customs Union** in five years with a **Permanent North American Court on Trade and Investment**; forge a more humane immigration policy that includes '**North American passports**;' for frequent travelers, immigration preferences, and a larger temporary program with safeguards; train North American customs and immigration officers to reduce duplication; and eventually **adopt a common currency**."

Sept. 2001: "The **Partnership for Prosperity** (**P4P**) was launched . . . as a public-private alliance of Mexican and U.S. governmental and business leaders to promote economic development in Mexico, especially in areas with high migration rates. By the end of 2004, following various meetings, Secretary of State Powell noted that P4P programs had lowered fees for transferring funds from the United States to Mexico, brought together more than 1,400 business and government leaders, and developed innovative methods to finance infrastructure projects." [27]

Sept. 11, 2001: A series of coordinated suicide terrorist attacks upon the United States, predominantly targeting civilians, are carried out on Tuesday, September 11, 2001. Two planes (United Airlines Flight 175 and American Airlines Flight 11) crashed into the World Trade Center in New York City, one plane into each tower (One and Two). Both towers collapsed within two hours. The pilot of the third team crashed a plane into the Pentagon in Arlington County, Virginia. Passengers and members of the flight crew on the fourth aircraft attempted to retake control of their plane from the hijackers; that plane crashed into a field near the town of Shanksville in rural Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Excluding the 19 hijackers, a confirmed 2,973 people died and another 24 remain listed as missing as a result of these attacks. In response, the Bush administration launches the "war on terror" and becomes very concerned with security.

Sept. 11, 2001: In Lima, Peru, the **Inter-American Democratic Charter** is signed by 34 foreign ministers of the **Organization of American States (OAS)** at a Special Session of the General Assembly. The Assembly involved representatives from North, South, and Central America, the Caribbean, and Canada, This historic agreement was overshadowed by the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Center, but at the same time aided

by the event. In a policy paper titled "A Magna Carta for the Americas" (2002), John W. Graham wrote: "The OAS foreign ministers met scarcely an hour after the terrorist attacks. As they gathered in Lima the previous evening, there was apprehension that one or more of them might introduce wording that would blunt some of the Charter's teeth. By the time the meeting was underway, it was clear that the terrorist attacks had removed that concern. Instead of departing immediately for the airport, **Secretary of State Colin Powell** delayed his return flight to Washington for several hours in the hope that he could leave with a strong and unanimously approved Charter. In a dramatic but subdued intervention, he invited his colleagues to accept the fairly robust draft that had been referred to this Special Assembly of the Organization by the OAS Permanent Council. While giant TV screens outside the hotel replayed the tumbling towers, the Charter was adopted by acclamation and Powell left for the airport. He had rightly judged the impact that his decision to remain even briefly at the meeting would have on the other foreign ministers. **On the first day of the terrorist crisis, Powell had given priority to multilateralism**." [28]

Dec. 2001: New U.S. Ambassador to Canada **Paul Cellucci** publicly advocates "NAFTA-plus". See: The Emergence of a North American Community?

Dec. 2001: U.S. Governor Tom Ridge and Canadian Deputy Prime Minister John Manley sign the **Smart Border Declaration** and Associated 30-Point Action Plan to Enhance the Security of Our Shared Border While Facilitating the Legitimate Flow of People and Goods. The Action Plan has four pillars: the secure **flow of people**, the secure **flow of goods**, secure **infrastructure**, and **information**. It includes shared customs data, a safe third-country agreement, harmonized commercial processing, etc.

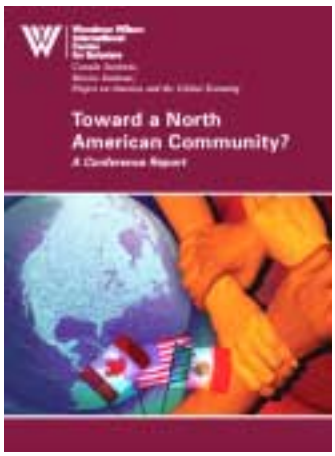
2002

Feb. 7, 2002: Robert Pastor gives invited testimony before the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Trade, House of Commons, Government of Canada, Ottawa. See: Invited Testimony of Dr. Robert A. Pastor

March 2002: The **Border Partnership** ("**Smart Border**") **Agreement** is announced. The agreement enhances "border security by utilizing technology to strengthen infrastructure while facilitating the transit of people and goods across the border." [29]

Apr. 2002: The Canadian right-wing think tank the C.D. Howe Institute publishes the first paper in the "Border Papers" series, which they have described as "a project on Canada's choices regarding **North American integration**." The Border Papers were published with the financial backing of the Donner Canadian Foundation. Generally the border papers advocate **deep integration** between Canada and the U.S., and the first border paper "Shaping the Future of the North American Economic Space: A Framework for Action" by **Wendy Dobson** popularized the term "**the Big Idea**" as one euphemism for deep integration. To read the border papers, you can visit the C.D. Howe Institute website at www.cdhowe.org. Use the publication search form (1996 to current, PDF) and choose "border papers" from the "Serie contains" drop down menu.

June 11, 2002: "Toward a North American Community?" conference is held. Sponsored by the **Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars**, the conference was organized by the Latin American Program's Mexico Institute, the Canada Institute, and the Project on America and the Global Economy (PAGE). According to the conference report, the gathering was "designed to generate dialogue in Washington about the future of **North American integration**. In the early 1990s, the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) prompted debate about **economic and social integration in North America**. Today, the future of the North American relationship continues to be discussed; Mexican President Vicente Fox's recent push for a **'NAFTA plus' agreement** has intensified debates about integration." The conference report *Toward a North American Community?* was produced by the Woodrow Wilson Center with a grant from the **Ford Foundation**. [30]



Aug. 6, 2002: U.S. President **George W. Bush** signs H.R. 3009, known as the **Trade Act of 2002** (P.L. 107-210). The Act "grants the President of the United States the authority to negotiate trade deals with other countries and only gives Congress the approval to vote up or down on the agreement, but not to amend it. This authority is sometimes called fast track authority, since it is thought to streamline approval of trade agreements." [31] Trade promotion authority expires in July 2007 unless extended by the U.S. Congress.

Sept. 9, 2002: President Bush and Prime Minister Chrétien meet to discuss progress on the **Smart Border Action Plan** and ask that they be updated regularly on the work being done to harmonize our common border.

Sept. 11, 2002: The National Post publishes an article by **Alan Gotlieb**, the chairman of the Donner Canadian Foundation and Canada's ambassador to the United States from 1981 to 1989, titled "Why not a grand bargain with the U.S.?" In the article, Gotlieb asks "Rather than eschewing further integration with the United States, shouldn't we be building on NAFTA to create new rules, new tribunals, new institutions to secure our trade? Wouldn't this 'legal integration' be superior to ad hoc responses and largely ineffective lobbying to prevent harm from Congressional protectionist sorties? Wouldn't our economic security be enhanced by establishing a single North American competitive market without anti-dumping and countervail rules? Are there not elements of a grand bargain to be struck, combining North American economic, defence and security arrangements within a common perimeter?" See: Why not a grand bargain with the U.S.?

Oct. 1, 2002: United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) is established "to provide command and control of Department of Defense (DoD) homeland defense efforts and to coordinate defense support of civil authorities." USNORTHCOM's areas of responsibility include "air, land and sea approaches and encompasses the **continental United States, Alaska, Canada, Mexico** and the surrounding water out to approximately 500 nautical miles. It also includes the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida. The defense of Hawaii and our territories and possessions in the Pacific is the responsibility of **U.S. Pacific Command**. The defense of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands is the responsibility of **U.S. Southern Command**. The commander of USNORTHCOM is responsible for **theater security cooperation with Canada and Mexico**." The USNORTHCOM commander also heads the North American Aerospace Defense Command **(NORAD)**. [32]

Nov. 1-2, 2002: Robert Pastor presents "A North American Community. A Modest Proposal To the Trilateral Commission," to the North American Regional Meeting, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Pastor called for implementation of "a series of political proposals which would have authority over the sovereignty of the United States, Canada and Mexico. ... the creation of **North American passports** and a **North American Customs and Immigrations**, which would have authority over U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) within the Department of Homeland Security. A **North American Parliamentary Group would oversee the U.S. Congress**. A **Permanent Court on Trade and Investment** would resolve disputes within NAFTA, exerting final authority over the judgments of the U.S. Supreme Court. A **North American Commission** would 'develop an integrated continental plan for transportation and infrastructure.'" See: A North American Community. A Modest Proposal To the Trilateral Commission. **Wendy Dobson** presents "The Future of North American Integration." at the conference. [33]

Dec. 5, 2002: The U.S. Dept. of State's "**U.S. and Canada Sign Bi-National Agreement on Mili-**

tary Planning" media note announced that on Dec. 5, Secretary Colin Powell "signed an agreement between the United States and Canada to establish a new bi-national planning group at the **North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD)** headquarters in Colorado Springs." The group will set up "contingency plans to respond to threats and attacks, and other major emergencies in Canada or the United States, enhancing our bi-national military planning and support to civil authorities. The Planning Group's focus will include maritime-and land-based threats." [34]

Dec. 5, 2002: The text of the **Safe Third Country Agreement** is signed by officials of Canada and the United States as part of the Smart Border Action Plan. See the final text here: Final Text of the Safe Third Country Agreement Refugee support groups on both sides of the Canadian-U.S. border criticize the new agreement dealing with refugees for stipulating that refugees must seek asylum in whichever of the two countries they reach first. Critics say that preventing individuals who first set foot in the U.S. from making a claim in Canada will increase cases of human smuggling, and that other refugees will be forced to live without any kind of legal status in the U.S. See for example: 10 Reasons Why Safe Third Country is a Bad Deal

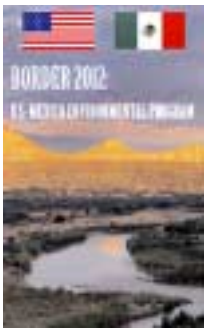
Dec. 6, 2002: The White House issues an update on the progress of the **Smart Border Action Plan**. See: U.S. Canada Smart Border 30 Point Action Plan Update

2003

Jan. 2003: The Canadian Council of Chief Executives headed by **Tom D'Aquino** (also a member of the trinational Task Force on the Future of North America) launches the **North American Security and Prosperity Initiative (NASPI)** in January 2003 in response to an alleged "need for a comprehensive North American strategy integrating economic and security issues". NASPI has five main elements, which include: **Reinventing borders, Maximizing regulatory efficiencies, Negotiation of a comprehensive resource security pact, Reinvigorating the North American defence alliance,** and **Creating a new institutional framework**. See: North American Security and Prosperity Initiative (PDF).

Mar. 27-28 2003: The **North American Forum on Integration (NAFI)** holds its first conference in Montreal, Canada "in order to examine the outlook for the future of North American integration." Special attention is given to the "interest of creating a **North American Investment Fund**." The conference also focuses on subjects like: **Border fluidity, Energy, Development of infrastructures, Currency and Taxation, Governance, Sustainable development, and Business strategies**. Created in 2002, NAFI "is a nonprofit organization devoted to developing North American dialogue and networks" and "aims to build awareness on the issues raised by the North American integration and to focus the attention of decision-makers on the importance of the challenges at hand. NAFI intends to arrange periodic meetings between major stakeholders in the political, private-sector, labour-union and academic circles in the three NAFTA member-countries -- Canada, United States and Mexico." [35]

Apr. 4, 2003: Representatives of the U.S. EPA, SEMARNAT, the ten border states and the 26 US Tribes, met in Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico to recognize the completion of the **Border 21: U.S.-Mexico Environmental Program**. The meeting also signals the start of a ten year joint effort outlined in the **Border 2012 Program** which includes dividing the U.S.-Mexico Border area into **four binational workgroups**: California-Baja California, Arizona-Sonora, New Mexico-Texas-Chihuahua, and Texas-Coahuila-Nuevo León-Tamaulipas. [36]



Apr. 11–14, 2003: The 34th annual plenary conference of the **Trilateral Commission** is convened at the Shilla Hotel, Seoul, Korea: "**Global Governance – Enhancing Trilateral Cooperation**." [37]

Apr. 16, 2003: American University's Center for North American Studies summarizes the "Highlights of Faculty Seminar IV," an event co-chaired by Dr. Robert A. Pastor and Prof. Phillip Brenner: "Pastor summed up the seminars. The first sought to **define North America as being more than just three countries** -- an area increasingly integrated socially and economically, though not politically or policy-wise. The second addressed the nature of the linkages that connect as well as the profound divergence in development between Mexico and its northern neighbors. The third focused on the most acute dilemma -- **how to continue to integrate the region** in the wake of heightened concerns about terror and communicable diseases. The issue for the final seminar is: **where do we go from here with "North America"?** How can we rethink our relationships?" [38]

June 1-July 12 2003: The Center for North American Studies at American University (Washington D.C.) holds its first "**Discovering North America" Summer Institute** "to instill in a new generation an innovative way of thinking about themselves and their neighbors — not just as citizens of their countries but also as residents of North America." **Dr. Robert Pastor** is the Center's founding Director. [39]

June 2003: The ***North American Community Service: Pilot Project Research Report*** was published with support of a "grant from the Global Service Institute (GSI), Center for Social Development, Washington University in St. Louis, with funding from the **Ford Foundation**." Stated in the abstract: "In 2002, the North American Institute, in collaboration with the Universidad Veracruzana, the Student Conservation Association, and Canada World Youth, along with regional and local organizations in Mexico, Canada, and the United States, initiated a pilot demonstration of a North American Community Service (NACS) program. **The purpose of NACS is to build capacity among youth from all walks of life for leadership in creating a North American community**." [40]

Aug. 2003: "President Fox and members of his cabinet once again affirmed support of CANAMEX and the importance of secure and efficient transportation infrastructure along the west coast of Mexico. The innovative **CyberPort project in Nogales** is one example of the high level of international cooperation as it uses technology and a re-engineering of the border crossing process to shift physical inspection processes away from the border to encourage redundancy within the enforcement process." [41]

Oct. 21, 2003: Dr. **Robert Pastor** gives testimony to the U.S. House of Representatives, International Relations Committee, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs on "U.S. Policy toward the Western Hemisphere: Challenges and Opportunities" in which he recommends the formation of a "North American Community."

Oct. 31 2003: Former U.S. President **William "Bill" Clinton** delivers an address at Yale University. The *YaleGlobe Online* story titled **"Security and Prosperity in the 21st Century"** (10 Nov. 2003) reported: "Former US President Bill Clinton believes that an interdependent world is unsustainable because of its instability. To solve this latent instability Clinton proposes three goals. First, the world needs to **create a global community** with shared responsibilities, benefits, and values. Second, **to implement this global community**, nations must share the burden of international security and build institutions that allow for the peaceful resolution of disagreements. Furthermore, the benefits of the developed world must be shared through **greater trade liberalization**. Finally, the US should foster greater multilateral ties, but act alone if necessary. Fundamentally, he concludes, **for the US to lead in the creation of an integrated global community, it must first establish an integrated domestic community**." [42]

2004

2004: The Institute for Research on Public Policy (Canada), publishes a working paper titled "Taking a Fresh look at North American Integration" by Yan Cimon and Claudia Rebolledo. [43]

Jan. 2004: NAFTA celebrates its tenth anniversary with controversy, as it is both praised and criticized.

Jan./Feb. 2004: The Council on Foreign Relations publishes Robert Pastor's paper "North America's Second Decade," which advocates further North American integration. Read it at: North America's Second Decade

Jan. 27, 2004: Idaho Governor **Dirk Kempthorne** replies to Ambassador Robert B. Zoellick (U.S. Trade Representative) regarding Zoellick's request for support for "on-going negotiations in the area of government procurement." Kempthorne writes, "The state of Idaho will continue to authorize the U.S. Trade Representative to offer access to the Idaho State government procurement market in new trade agreements that USTR is currently negotiating. These include trade agreements with **Morocco, Australia**, the countries of the **Central America Common Market** (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua), the **South African Customs Union** . . . and the **Free Trade Agreement of the Americas**." [44] *Note: Go to the* ***Public Citizen*** *website to find out if your state is committed to be bound to trade agreements' restrictive government procurement provisions*: < http://www.citizen.org/trade/subfederal/procurement/ >

Mar. 17-20, 2004: The **Consortium for North American Higher Education Collaboration** (**CONAHEC**) holds its 9th North American Higher Education Conference in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. Titled "Discovering North American Potential: Higher Education Charts a New Course," the conference, which focused "on the **urgency of building North America, and higher education's role in the process**," received generous support from the **Ford Foundation**. [45, 46]

Apr. 2004: The Canadian Council of Chief Executives (CCCE) publishes a major discussion paper titled **"New Frontiers: Building a 21st Century Canada-United States Partnership in North America."** Some of the paper's 15 recommendations expand on the NASPI framework in areas such as **tariff harmonization, rules of origin, trade remedies, energy strategy, core defence priorities** and the need to **strengthen Canada-United States institutions,** including the **North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD).** Other recommendations focus on the process for developing and executing a comprehensive strategy, including the need for greater coordination across government departments, between federal and provincial governments and between the public and private sectors. See: Building a 21st Century Canada-United States Partnership in North America

Jun. 19, 2004: A **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)** is signed by Arizona Governor **Janet Napolitano** (US) and Sonora Governor **Eduardo Bours** (Mexico) for the Planning and Development of the CANAMEX international trade corridor. [47]

Sept. 20, 2004: Thomas d'Aquino, President and C.E. of the Canadian Council of Chief Executives, delivers an address to the to the Mexico Business Summit (Veracruz, Mexico) titled "Canada and Mexico Building a Shared Future in North America." [48]

Oct. 2004: The **Canada-Mexico Partnership (CMP)** is launched during the visit of President Vicente Fox to Ottawa. See: Canada-Mexico Partnership (CMP)

Nov. 1, 2004: The **Independent Task Force on the Future of North America** is formed. The task force is a trilateral task force charged with developing a "roadmap" to promote North American security and advance the well being of citizens of all three countries. The task force is chaired by former Liberal Deputy Prime Minister John Manley. It is sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) in association with the Canadian Council of Chief Executives (CCCE) and the Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales.

Dec. 17, 2004: President **George W. Bush** signs the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act. Within the bill is the **Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI)** that "allows citizens from the U.S., Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean islands to enter the United States without a passport. The only requirement is a valid driver's license or birth certificate certifying that the visitor is a resident of one of the neighboring countries. . . . An integral part of WHTI is the **creation of a new form of identification** to expedite the trip across the border. . . . As the federal government continues to struggle with WHTI and **PASS Card** implementation, DHS [U.S. Department of Homeland Security] is calling for **long-range RFID cards**, while the State Department proposes **contact-less smartcard technology**. The DHS card [would be] **embedded with a computer chip and biometric identifier** . . . Unfortunately, the federal government does not have plans to encrypt the information provided on any RFID chip. This implementation without encryption leaves U.S. citizens highly vulnerable." [49]

Dec. 29, 2004: The Safe Third Country Agreement comes into force. See: Safe Third Country Agreement Comes Into Force Today

2005

Jan. 2005: At the Organization of the American States, former U.S. President **James "Jimmy" Carter** (a former Trilateral Commission member) was asked about the chance that countries in the Western Hemisphere would form a union similar to the European Union. Excerpts of Carter's response were published in the June 2005 report *AFTER the FTAA* that was "based on a research project conducted by the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) and supported by the **Rockefeller Foundation**." Carter opined, ". . . In summary, I believe that within less than 100 years we will see a strong intercontinental form of government based particularly on the benefits of the EU [European Union] . . ." [50]

Mar. 2005: The Independent Task Force on the Future of North America releases "**Creating a North American Community — Chairmen's Statement**." Three former high-ranking government officials from Canada, Mexico, and the United States call for a North American economic and security community by 2010 to address shared security threats, challenges to competitiveness, and interest in broad-based development across the three countries. See: Creating a North American Community Chairmen's Statement

Mar. 14, 2005: Robert Pastor, author of *Toward a North American Community* and member of the task force on the future of North America, publishes an article titled "The Paramount Challenge for North America: Closing the Development Gap," sponsored by the **North American Development Bank**, which recommends forming a North American Community as a way to address economic inequalities due to NAFTA between Canada, the U.S. and Mexico. See: THE PARAMOUNT CHALLENGE FOR NORTH AMERICA: CLOSING THE DEVELOPMENT GAP (PDF)

Mar. 23, 2005: The leaders of Canada, the United States and Mexico sign the **Security and Prosperity Partnership** (**SPP**) **of North America** at the trilateral summit in Waco, Texas. Canada is signed on by Prime Minister Paul Martin. See: www.spp.gov.

Mar. 24, 2005: The **40 Point Smart Regulation Plan** is launched as part of the SPP agreement. It is a far-reaching plan to introduce huge changes to Canada's regulatory system in order to eliminate some regulations and harmonize other regulations with the U.S. Reg Alcock, President of the Treasury Board and Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, launches the Government of Canada's implementation plan for Smart Regulation at a Newsmaker Breakfast at the National Press Club. For the original plan and updates see: Smart Regulation: Report on Actions and Plans

Mar. 2005: Agreement to build the Texas NAFTA Superhighway: "A 'Comprehensive Development Agreement' [is] signed by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) to build the '**TTC-35 High Priority Corridor**' parallel to Interstate 35. The contracting party involved a limited partnership formed between Cintra Concesiones de Infraestructuras de Transporte, S.A., a publicly listed company headquartered in Spain, owned by the Madrid-based Groupo Ferrovial, and a San Antonio-based construction company, Zachry Construction Corp." *Texas Segment of NAFTA Super Highway Nears Construction*, Jerome R. Corsi, June 2006, www.Humaneventsonline.com

The proposed **NAFTA superhighway will be a 10 lane super highway four football fields wide** that will travel through the heart of the U.S. along Interstate 35, from the Mexican border at Laredo, Tex., to the Canadian border north of Duluth. Minn. The "**Trans-Texas Corridor**" or **TTC** will be the first leg of the NAFTA superhighway.

Apr. 2005: U.S. Senate Bill 853 — "**The North American Security Cooperative Act"** — is introduced by Senator **Richard G. Lugar** (IN) and cosponsored by **Norm Coleman** (MN), **John Cornyn** (TX), **Chuck Hagel** (NE), **Kay Bailey Hutchinson** (TX), **John McCain** (AZ), and **Ted Stevens** (AK). The proposed legislation supports the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America Agreement announced on March 23, 2005. The bill includes a North American Security Initiative, Improving the Exchange of Information on North American Security, Information Sharing Agreements, Improving the Security of Mexico's Southern Border, North American Defense Institutions, and Repatriation.[51] SB 853 encourages harmonizing the law enforcement and border related measures of the U.S., Canada, and Mexico which include increased technology use, data collections/sharing, and reporting.

May 11, 2005: President **George W. Bush** signs the "Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005" (P.L. 109-13). Embedded in the bill is the **REAL ID Act of 2005** which contains provisions establishing **drivers license and identification card standards for "official purpose."** Purposes include (but are not limited to) "accessing Federal facilities, boarding federally regulated commercial aircraft, entering nuclear power plants, and any other purposes that the Secretary [of Homeland Security] shall determine." Identity cards issued by each state must have "A common machine-readable technology, with defined minimum data elements." "Mandatory facial image capture" is required for everyone "applying for a driver's license or identity card." States must "**Provide electronic access to all other States to information contained in the motor vehicle database of the State.**"[52]

May 2005: The Council on Foreign Relations Press publishes the report of the Independent Task Force on the Future of North America, titled "***Building a North American Community***" (task force report 53). See: Building a North American Community

May 31 2005: Mexican Interior Minister Santiago Creel and U.S. Department of Homeland Security Secretary **Michael Chertoff** meet in Washington discuss future tasks they will cooperate on. According to USINFO, "In the coming months, the United States and Mexico will work to open new traffic lanes for the expedited flow of people and vehicles across the two countries' shared border, including the opening of six new SENTRI (secure electronic network for travelers rapid inspection) lanes and eight FAST (free and secure trade) lanes. . . . Immigration was also a central theme . . . Chertoff said President Bush believes there would be real value in having a temporary worker program that would match willing workers from Mexico with willing employers in the United States, while also ensuring employment opportunities for American workers."[53]

June 1, 2005: BlueBear Network International Inc. (BBNI) announces the extension of their "exclusive licensing of **facial recognition** and **secure distributed search technology** from Ottawa-based VisionSphere Technologies, to **offer State motor vehicle agencies the ability to link driver's license databases between all U.S. states, Canada and Mexico** — as proposed by the sweeping REAL ID Act approved by Congress this month." Andrew Brewin, President and CEO of BBNI said, "The passing of the Real ID Act by Congress earlier this month will enable BlueBear to position itself to be a key technology player in **linking driver's license databases throughout North America**. . . .Given that BlueBear is already deploying information sharing systems in Law Enforcement, adding Driver's Licenses is a logical extension."[54]

June 2005: Robert A. Pastor's "North America: Three Nations, a Partnership, or a Community?" is published in the Jean Monnet/Robert Schuman Paper Series (Vol.5, No.13, June 2005), a publication sponsored by the **European Union Commission**.[55]

June 2005: A follow-up SPP meeting is held in Ottawa, Canada.

June 2005: A U.S. Senate Republican Policy Committee policy paper is released: "The CFR did not mention the Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), but it is obvious that it is part of the scheme. This was made clear by the Senate Republican Policy Committee policy paper released in June 2005. It argued that Congress should pass CAFTA … The Senate Republican policy paper argued that CAFTA 'will promote democratic governance. 'But there is nothing democratic about CAFTA's many pages of grants of vague authority to foreign tribunals on which foreign judges can force us to change our domestic laws to be 'no more burdensome than necessary' on foreign trade." *CFR's Plan to Integrate the U.S., Mexico and Canada*, July 2005, www.Eagleforum.org

June 9, 2005: CNN's Lou Dobbs, reporting on Dr. Robert Pastor's congressional testimony as one of the six co-chairmen of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) Independent Task Force on North America, began his evening broadcast with this announcement: "Good evening, everybody. Tonight, an astonishing proposal to expand our borders to incorporate Mexico and Canada and simultaneously further diminish U.S. sovereignty. Have our political elites gone mad?"

June 22, 2005: Virginia Rep. Virgil Goode introduces **H. CON. RES. 186** — "Expressing the sense of Congress that the President should provide notice of withdrawal of the United States from the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)."[56]

June 27, 2005: "Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America—Report to Leaders [2005]"[57]

July 2005: The Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) passes in the U.S. House of Representatives by a 217-215 vote.

Aug. 24, 2005: Economist and researcher Miguel Pickard writes in "Trinational Elites Map North American Future in '**NAFTA-Plus**'" that "The elites of the three NAFTA countries (Canada, the United States, and Mexico) have been aggressively moving forward to build a new political and economic entity. **A 'trinational merger' is underway that leaps beyond the single market that NAFTA envisioned and, in many ways, would constitute a single state, called simply, 'North America.'** … NAFTA Plus is more the elites' shared vision of what a merged future will look like. Their ideas

are being **implemented through the signing of 'regulations,' not subject to citizens' review**. This vision may initially have been labeled NAFTA Plus, but the name gives a mistaken impression of what is at hand, since there will be no single treaty text, no unique label to facilitate keeping tabs. Perhaps for this reason, some civil society groups are calling the phenomenon by another name, the **Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America (SPPNA),** an official sobriquet for the summits held by the three chief executives to agree on the future of 'North America.'" [58]

Nov. 2005: Canadian Action Party leader Connie Fogal publishes an article called "Summary and Part 1: The Metamorphosis and Sabotage of Canada by Our Own Government—The North American Union." See Summary and Part 1: The Metamorphosis and Sabotage of Canada by Our Own Government The North American Union

2006

Jan. 2006: Conservative **Stephen Harper** is elected Prime Minister of Canada with a minority government.

Feb. 14, 2006: The "**Universal National Service Act of 2006**" (HR 4752) is introduced "To provide for the common defense by **requiring all persons in the United States, including women, between the ages of 18 and 42 to perform a period of military service or a period of civilian service** in furtherance of the national defense and homeland security, and for other purposes." If HR 4725 becomes law, U.S. military personnel could be deployed to Canada or Mexico due to the fact that USNORTHCOM and NORAD include Canada and Mexico in their areas of responsibility. [59, 60, 61]

Mar. 31, 2006: At the **Summit of the Americas** in Cancun, Canada (under new Prime Minister **Stephen Harper**) along with the U.S. and Mexico release the Leaders' Joint Statement. The statement presents six action points to move toward a **North American Union**, aka a **North American Community**. These action points include:

1) Establishment of a Trilateral Regulatory Cooperative Framework,
2) Establishment of the North American Competitiveness Council (NACC),
3) Provision for North American Emergency Management,
4) Provision for Avian and Human Pandemic Influenza Management,
5) Development of North American Energy Security,
6) Assure Smart, Secure North American Borders.

Read the full statement at: Leaders' Joint Statement

Apr. 2006: A draft environmental impact statement on the proposed first leg of the "NAFTA superhighway", the "Trans-Texas Corridor" or TTC, is completed.

June 2006: Tom Tancredo, R-Colorado. demands superstate accounting from the Bush administration: "Responding to a Worldnetdaily.com report, Tom Tancredo is demanding the Bush administration fully disclose the activities of an office implementing a trilateral agreement with Mexico and Canada that apparently could lead to a North American union, despite having no authorization from Congress." Tancredo Confronts 'Super-State' Effort, June 2006, www.Worldnetdaily.com

June 15, 2006: U.S. Commerce Secretary **Carlos M. Gutierrez** convenes the first meeting of the **North American Competitiveness Council (NACC),** the advisory group organized by the Department of Commerce (DOC) under the auspices of the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) and announced by the leaders of Canada, the U.S. and Mexico on March 31, 2006.

July 2006: Public hearings on the proposed "**NAFTA superhighway**" begin in the U.S.

July 25, 2006: The article "Meet Robert Pastor, Father of the North American Union" is published. See: Meet Robert Pastor: Father of the North American Union

Aug. 2006: "Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America — Report to Leaders [2006]" [62]

Aug. 2, 2005: U.S. President **George W. Bush** signs H.R. 3045 — "**Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act**" (**DR-CAFTA**) (P.L. 109-53).[63] The bill which is an extension of NAFTA, supports a regional trade agreement removing almost all trade barriers between the United States, the Dominican Republic in the Caribbean, and five countries in Central America: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

Aug. 21, 2006: An article titled "North American Union Threatens U.S. Sovereignty" is posted to informationliberation.com.

Aug. 27, 2006: Patrick Wood (U.S.) publishes an article titled "Toward a North American Union" for *The August Review*. See: Toward a North American Union

Aug. 28, 2006: "A North American United Nations?" by **U.S. Representative Ron Paul (Texas)** is published in *Texas Straight Talk*. The Congressman explains: "According to the US government website dedicated to the project, the SPP is neither a treaty nor a formal agreement. Rather, it is a 'dialogue' launched by the heads of state of Canada, Mexico, and the United States at a summit in Waco, Texas in March, 2005." Paul asks "What is a 'dialogue'?" and says, "We don't know. What we do know, however, is that **Congressional oversight of what might be one of the most significant developments in recent history is non-existent**. Congress has had no role at all in a 'dialogue' that many see as a plan for a North American union." Furthermore, "According to the SPP website, this 'dialogue' will create new supra-national organizations to 'coordinate' border security, health policy, economic and trade policy, and energy policy between the governments of Mexico, Canada, and the United States. As such, it is but an extension of NAFTA- and CAFTA-like agreements that have far less to do with the free movement of goods and services than they do with government coordination and management of international trade." [64]

Aug. 29, 2006: Patrick Buchanan (U.S.) criticizes a North American union in his article "The NAFTA super highway." See: The NAFTA super highway

Sept. 12-14, 2006: A secret "North American Forum" on integration is held at the Fairmont Banff Springs Hotel. Elite participants from Canada, the U.S. and Mexico are present. It is ignored by the mainstream media. See the Vive le Canada.ca article for the secret agenda and participant list: Deep Integration Planned at Secret Conference Ignored by the Media.

Sept. 13, 2006: A Maclean's article on integration notes that according to Ron Covais, the president of the Americas for defence giant Lockheed Martin, a former Pentagon adviser to Dick Cheney, and one of the architects of North American integration, the political will to make deep integration of the continent happen will last only for "less than two years". According to the article, to make sure that the establishment of a North American Union will take place in that time, "The executives have boiled their priorities down to three: the Canadian CEOs are focusing on 'border crossing facilitation,' the Americans have taken on 'regulatory convergence,' and the Mexicans are looking at 'energy integration' in everything from electrical grids to the locating of liquid natural gas terminals. They plan to present recommendations to the ministers in October. This is how the future of North America now promises to be written: not in a sweeping trade agreement on which elections will turn, but by the accretion of hundreds of incremental changes implemented by executive agencies, bureaucracies and regulators. 'We've decided not to recommend any things that would require legislative changes,' says Covais. 'Because we won't get anywhere.'" See: Meet NAFTA 2.0

Sept. 28, 2006: Virginia Rep. Virgil H. Goode, Jr. introduces **House Concurrent Resolution 487** in the 109th Congress: "Expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should not engage in the construction of a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Superhighway System or enter into a North American Union with Mexico and Canada." Resolution cosponsors include **Ron Paul** (TX), **Walter B. Jones Jr**. (NC), and **Tom Tancredo** (CO). [65]

Oct. 20-22, 2006: North American Regional Meeting of the Trilateral Commission, Boston, Massachusetts. [66]

Nov. 30-Dec. 2, 2006: *North America Works II Conference* is held in Kansas City, Missouri. The focus: "Building North American Competitiveness" through transportation integration "to help North America be competitive in the global economy." A.J. Teegarden reported: "The integration of North American transportation infrastructure and systems, particularly those that support freight carried by rail, truck, and through inland ports and entrepreneurism were the primary conference subjects. [For entrepreneurism read 'public/private partnerships.'] . . . Although many of the conference presentations focused on the shared US/Canadian border, some discussion addressed the US/Mexican border, i.e. developing an immigration policy that 'works' was essential, as was the harmonization of regulations on containers, and cabotage rules." [67]

2007

Jan. 4, 2007: The **U.S.-Mexico Social Security Totalization Agreement** (signed June 2004 and currently awaiting President Bush's signature) was finally released following lawsuits filed by TREA Senior Citizens League under the Freedom of Information Act. The agreement "could allow millions of illegal Mexican workers to draw billions of dollars from the U.S. Social Security Trust Fund." And due to a Social Security law loophole, it is possible for "millions of today's Mexican workers to eventually collect billions of dollars worth of Social Security benefits for earnings under fraudulent or 'non-work authorized' Social Security numbers, putting huge new pressures on the Social Security Trust Fund." If President Bush signs the agreement, Congress has 60 days within which they may vote to reject it. [68]

Jan. 5, 2007: *WorldNetDaily.com* reports: "Arizona State University is teaching that the U.S., Mexico and Canada need to be integrated into a unified superstate, where **U.S. citizens of the future will be known as 'North Americanists,'** according to the taxpayer-funded '**Building North America**' program." WND further adds, "The program openly advocates for the integration of economic issues across the continent, and in many places goes further – such as the call for a **common North American currency**." [69]

Jan. 4, 2007: UPI reports that the new **European Union President Angela Merkel of Germany**, who has been meeting with. U.S. President George W. Bush at the White House, is promoting "**the idea of closer economic ties between the EU and the United States, beyond removing more trade barriers to creating a trans-Atlantic free-trade zone**, a spokesman said. Merkel told *The Financial Times* and Germany's *Der Spiegel* before the meeting she found the idea of such an agreement -- with joint financial market regulations, stock exchange rules, intellectual-property rights and mutual recognition of technical standards -- fascinating. The zone would be created after international political negotiations to create a **trans-Atlantic Free Trade Agreement**, or **Tafta**." [70]

Jan. 22, 2007: Virginia Rep. Virgil H. Goode, Jr., along with six co-sponsors, introduces **House Concurrent Resolution 40** in the 110th Congress: "**Expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should not engage in the construction of a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Superhighway System or enter into a North American Union with Mexico and Canada**." [71]

Jan. 23, 2007: A motion is made in Utah's House Government Operations Standing Committee to approve **HJR 7**, a "**Resolution Urging United States Withdrawal from Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America**." The motion passes with 10 yeas and 0 nays. [72]

COMING IN 2007

Another trilateral meeting, to be held in Canada. The six actions towards creating a North American Union (NAU) aka a North American Community as set out in the Cancun Leaders' Statement will have been taken in part or in full. Regarding regulations, according to the statement: "We affirm our commitment to strengthen regulatory cooperation in [food safety] and other key sectors and to have our central regulatory agencies complete a trilateral regulatory cooperation framework by 2007."

Feb. 16 2007: American University's Center for North American Studies and Washington College of Law are co-sponsoring a conference titled "**A North American Legal System: Is it Possible? Desirable?**" regarding "the subject of legal harmonization and integration among the three principal North American countries of the United States, Canada, and Mexico." [73]

Mar. 16-19, 2007: Annual Meeting of the Trilateral Commission, Brussels, Belgium. [74]

May 20-25, 2007: The **North American Forum on Integration** (NAFI) **TRIUMVIRATE** will be held in Washington D.C. "The Triumvirate is a unique parliamentary exercise that annually brings together a hundred university students, from Canada, Mexico and the United States, in order to simulate, during five days, a parliamentary meeting between North American national and sub-national parliamentarians, joined by journalists and lobbyists." One of the main objectives is "To develop their sense of a North American identity" NAFI was created in 2002. [75]

Sept. 28-30, 2007: North American Regional Meeting of the Trilateral Commission, Cancun, Mexico. [76]

In the three part series titled "The Metamorphosis and Sabotage of Canada by our Own Government," the Canadian author Connie Fogal — who opposes Canada's integration with the United States and Mexico — reveals the recommendations in the May 2005 release of **"*Building a North American Community*" — a Report of the Independent Task Force on the Future of North America** sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations with the Canadian Council of Chief Executives and the *Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales*.

The report's suggestions for a common North America are strikingly aligned with those expressed four years earlier in ***Toward a North American Community*** (2001) by Dr. Robert A. Pastor who coincidentally served as a vice-chair on the **Independent Task Force on the Future of North America**.

About the concepts contained in "Building a North American Community," Fogal writes: "The plan of this Canada-U.S.-Mexico task force is to establish a continent-wide customs union with a common approach to trade, energy, immigration, law enforcement and security that would virtually eliminate existing national borders. . . . The recommendations include:

- a common security perimeter by 2010.
- a North American Border Pass with biometric identifiers.
- a unified border and expanded customs facilities.
- a single economic space . . .
- a common external tariff.
- seamless movement of goods within North America.
- Full labor mobility between Canada and the U.S.
- A North American energy strategy — as a regional alternative to Kyoto.
- Review those sectors of NAFTA that were excluded.
- A North American regulatory plan that would include 'open skies and open roads' and a unified approach on food, health, and the environment.
- Expand temporary worker programs and create a 'North American preference' for immigration for citizens of North America.
- A North American Investment Fund to build infrastructure to connect Mexico's poorer regions in the south to the market to the north.
- Restructure and reform Mexico's public finances.
- Fully develop Mexican energy resources (Mexico wisely kept their energy out of NAFTA)
- A permanent tribunal for trade and investment disputes . . .
- An annual North American summit meeting.
- A Tri-national Competition Commission with a common approach to trade remedies.
- Scholarships for a network of Centers for North American Studies. (To serve the corporations)"

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Educate Yourself

Is there a connection between the regional **European Union** and the development of the concept for a regional North American Union/Community?

Dr. Robert A. Pastor who has conceptualized plans for building a North American Community, said in the introduction of his book ***Toward a North American Community*** (2001):

"To research this book, I spent the past two years studying the European Union's (EU) experience integrating poorer countries . . . I visited Europe twice for extensive interviews and was convinced there was much to be learned of relevance to NAFTA. Dr. C. Fred Bersten, the director of the Institute for International Economics, agreed and provided both a forum and support for trips to Ottawa and Mexico City to interview officials and other leaders." (p. xii) "Only in Mexico did a leader have a vision of a deeper, more modern North American relationship. I met with that leader, Vincente Fox Quesada, both during [his] campaign and after his election, and I was convinced he wanted to redefine the agenda for the three countries. This book is intended to develop that agenda." (p. xiii)

Regarding regional governance, **Charlotte T. Iserbyt**, author of *the deliberate dumbing down of america ... A Chronological Paper Trail* < http://www.deliberatedumbingdown.com/ > has explained:

". . . well-meaning individuals who are recommending regionalism to solve financial and planning problems, have, through no fault of their own, been deliberately dumbed down (denied an education in the workings of our **republican form of government which is the antithesis of the form of governance they are considering**. I know "maleducation" is a fact due to an incident in 1974 when my son's 11th grade public school teacher, a so-called "conservative" Republican, by the way, gave his class an assignment to write a paper on different forms of governance. My son wrote his paper on regional government and received a D for his politically incorrect effort. His conclusions, which were based on the scholarly research of the late Jo Hindman . . .were that **regional governance cannot coexist within a republican form of government since regional governance does away with or dilutes local representation and eliminates borders between towns, counties, states, and even countries.** The latter can be observed in Europe with nations ceding their sovereignty and distinct cultures to the **European Union** (region), which former Soviet President Gorbachev enthusiastically refers to as the "**New European Soviet**'." [Emphasis added] — "Regionalism is Communism, Feb. 4, 2004, *NewsWithViews.com*)

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The Globalization Strategy: America and Europe in the Crucible
Carl Teichrib | The August Review
http://www.augustreview.com/content/view/2/3/
"[August Review] Editor's Note: Globalization is not a random-walk process. It moves forward according to a tangible, coherent and well-planned strategy. This article offers the reader a glimpse into one aspect of the globalization stratagem – one that recast Europe and is now reshaping north America. Regionalization, as you will see, is a necessary stepping-stone toward and an essential component of globalization. This article lays the groundwork for future articles that will lay bare elements of regionalism in the Americas such as NAFTA and CAFTA." [Emphasis added]

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(There are links to many related "previous stories" at the end of the article)
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Treason Abounds
Daneen G. Peterson, Ph.D. | Sept. 4, 2006
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The development of a North American regional governing structure is clearly following the path of the European Union. In particular, the European Union's beginnings started with **regional policy-making groups called "Communities,"** the first was with the steel and coal industry. Over the years, the regional concept expanded in scope and country participation. Following is a brief account of events allowing the EU to take form.

European Union (EU) development

In 1952, a **European Coal and Steel Community** (ECSC) was created involving Belgium, West Germany, Luxembourg, France, Italy and the Netherlands.

In 1958, the **European Economic Community** (EEC) and **European Atomic Energy Community** (Euratom) were created through the two Treaties of Rome.

The **Single European Act of 1987** established a single common market to allow for the **free movement of goods, services, people and capital**.

In 1992, an **economic and monetary union** (EMU) introduced a **single European currency** to be managed by a **European Central Bank**.

In November 1993 when the Maastricht Treaty was enforced, the **European Union** came into existence -- consisting of "an explicit three-pillar structure with a new **Common Foreign and Security Policy** (CFSP)."

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"EU [European Union] **regulation has a general scope, and is obligatory in all its elements and directly applicable in all Member States of the European Union. Any local laws contrary to the regulation are overruled, as EU Law has supremacy over the laws of the Member States. New legislation enacted by Member states must be consistent with the requirements of EU regulations. For these reasons regulations constitute the most powerful or influential of the EU legislative acts."**

-- Amanda Teegarden, from "Globalization — Incremental Change," an Operation Information/ OK-SAFE presentation, n.d., Ref.: Wikipedia.

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Fortenberry, Jeff, 1st
Smith, Adrian, 3rd
Terry, Lee, 2nd

NEVADA
Ensign, John (R-NV)
Reid, Harry (D-NV)
Berkley, Shelley, 1st
Heller, Dean, 2nd
Porter, Jon, 3rd

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Gregg, Judd (R-NH)
Sununu, John E. (R-NH)
Hodes, Paul W., 2nd
Shea-Porter, Carol, 1st

NEW JERSEY
Lautenberg, Frank R. (D-NJ)
Menendez, Robert (D-NJ)
Andrews, Robert E., 1st
Ferguson, Michael, 7th
Frelinghuysen, Rodney, 11th
Garrett, Scott, 5th
Holt, Rush, 12th
LoBiondo, Frank, 2nd
Pallone Jr., Frank, 6th
Pascrell Jr., Bill, 8th
Payne, Donald M., 10th
Rothman, Steven, 9th
Saxton, Jim, 3rd
Sires, Albio, 13th
Smith, Chris, 4th

NEW MEXICO
Bingaman, Jeff (D-NM)
Domenici, Pete V. (R-NM)
Pearce, Steve, 2nd
Udall, Tom, 3rd
Wilson, Heather, 1st

NEW YORK
Clinton, Hillary Rodham (D-NY)
Schumer, Charles E. (D-NY)
Ackerman, Gary, 5th
Arcuri, Michael A., 24th
Bishop, Timothy, 1st
Clarke, Yvette D., 11th
Crowley, Joseph, 7th
Engel, Eliot, 17th
Fossella, Vito, 13th
Gillibrand, Kirsten E., 20th
Hall, John J., 19th
Higgins, Brian, 27th
Hinchey, Maurice, 22nd
Israel, Steve, 2nd
King, Pete, 3rd
Kuhl Jr., John R. "Randy", 29th
Lowey, Nita, 18th
McCarthy, Carolyn, 4th
McHugh, John M., 23rd
McNulty, Michael R., 21st
Maloney, Carolyn, 14th
Meeks, Gregory W., 6th
Nadler, Jerrold, 8th
Rangel, Charles B., 15th
Reynolds, Thomas M., 26th
Serrano, José E., 16th
Slaughter, Louise, 28th
Towns, Edolphus, 10th
Velázquez, Nydia M., 12th
Walsh, Jim, 25th
Weiner, Anthony D., 9th

NORTH CAROLINA
Burr, Richard (R-NC)
Dole, Elizabeth (R-NC)
Butterfield, G.K., 1st
Coble, Howard, 6th
Etheridge, Bob, 2nd
Foxx, Virginia, 5th
Hayes, Robin, 8th
Jones, Walter B., 3rd
McHenry, Patrick T., 10th
McIntyre, Mike, 7th
Miller, Brad, 13th
Myrick, Sue, 9th
Price, David, 4th
Shuler, Heath, 11th
Watt, Mel, 12th

NORTH DAKOTA
Conrad, Kent (D-ND)
Dorgan, Byron L. (D-ND)
Pomeroy, Earl, At Large

OHIO
Brown, Sherrod (D-OH)
Voinovich, George V. (R-OH)
Boehner, John A., 8th
Chabot, Steve, 1st
Gillmor, Paul, 5th
Hobson, David, 7th
Jones, Stephanie Tubbs, 11th
Jordan, Jim, 4th
Kaptur, Marcy, 9th
Kucinich, Dennis J., 10th
LaTourette, Steven C., 14th
Pryce, Deborah, 15th
Regula, Ralph, 16th
Ryan, Tim, 17th
Schmidt, Jean, 2nd
Space, Zachary T., 18th
Sutton, Betty, 13th
Tiberi, Pat, 12th
Turner, Michael, 3rd
Wilson, Charles A., 6th

OKLAHOMA
Coburn, Tom (R-OK)
Inhofe, James M. (R-OK)
Boren, Dan, 2nd
Cole, Tom, 4th
Fallin, Mary, 5th
Lucas, Frank, 3rd
Sullivan, John, 1st

OREGON
Smith, Gordon H. (R-OR)
Wyden, Ron (D-OR)
Blumenauer, Earl, 3rd
DeFazio, Peter, 4th
Hooley, Darlene, 5th
Walden, Greg, 2nd
Wu, David, 1st

PENNSYLVANIA
Casey, Robert P., Jr. (D-PA)
Specter, Arlen (R-PA)
Altmire, Jason, 4th
Brady, Robert, 1st
Carney, Christopher P., 10th
Dent, Charles W., 15th
Doyle, Mike, 14th
English, Phil, 3rd
Fattah, Chaka, 2nd
Gerlach, Jim, 6th
Kanjorski, Paul E., 11th
Holden, Tim, 17th
Murphy, Patrick J., 8th
Murphy, Tim, 18th
Murtha, John, 12th
Peterson, John E., 5th
Pitts, Joseph R., 16th
Platts, Todd, 19th
Schwartz, Allyson Y., 13th
Sestak, Joe, 7th
Shuster, Bill, 9th

RHODE ISLAND
Reed, Jack (D-RI)
Whitehouse, Sheldon (D-RI)
Kennedy, Patrick, 1st
Langevin, Jim, 2nd

SOUTH CAROLINA
DeMint, Jim (R-SC)
Graham, Lindsey (R-SC)
Barrett, J.Gresham, 3rd
Brown, Henry, 1st
Clyburn, James E., 6th
Inglis, Bob, 4th
Spratt, John, 5th
Wilson, Joe, 2nd

SOUTH DAKOTA
Johnson, Tim (D-SD)
Thune, John (R-SD)
Herseth, Stephanie, At Large

TENNESSEE
Alexander, Lamar (R-TN)
Corker, Bob (R-TN)
Blackburn, Marsha, 7th
Cohen, Steve, 9th
Cooper, Jim, 5th
Davis, David, 1st
Davis, Lincoln, 4th
Duncan Jr., John J., 2nd
Gordon, Bart, 6th
Tanner, John, 8th
Wamp, Zach, 3rd

TEXAS
Cornyn, John (R-TX)
Hutchison, Kay Bailey (R-TX)
Barton, Joe, 6th
Brady, Kevin, 8th
Burgess, Michael, 26th
Carter, John, 31st
Conaway, K. Michael, 11th
Cuellar, Henry, 28th
Culberson, John, 7th
Doggett, Lloyd, 25th
Edwards, Chet, 17th
Gohmert, Louie, 1st
Gonzalez, Charlie A., 20th
Granger, Kay, 12th
Green, Al, 9th
Green, Gene, 29th
Hall, Ralph M., 4th
Hensarling, Jeb, 5th
Hinojosa, Rubén, 15th
Jackson Lee, Sheila, 18th
Johnson, Eddie Bernice, 30th
Johnson, Sam, 3rd
Lampson, Nick, 22nd
Marchant, Kenny, 24th
McCaul, Michael T., 10th
Neugebauer, Randy, 19th
Ortiz, Solomon P., 27th
Paul, Ron, 14th
Poe, Ted, 2nd
Reyes, Silvestre, 16th
Rodriguez, Ciro, 23rd
Sessions, Pete, 32nd
Smith, Lamar, 21st
Thornberry, Mac, 13th

UTAH
Bennett, Robert F. (R-UT)
Hatch, Orrin G. (R-UT)
Bishop, Rob, 1st
Cannon, Chris, 3rd
Matheson, Jim, 2nd

VERMONT
Leahy, Patrick J. (D-VT)
Sanders, Bernard (I VT)
Welch, Peter, At Large

VIRGINIA
Warner, John (R-VA)
Webb, Jim (D-VA)
Cantor, Eric, 7th
Boucher, Rick, 9th
Davis, Jo Ann S., 1st
Davis, Tom, 11th
Drake, Thelma D., 2nd
Forbes, J. Randy, 4th
Goode Jr., Virgil H., 5th
Goodlatte, Bob, 6th
Moran, Jim, 8th
Scott, Robert C. "Bobby", 3rd
Wolf, Frank, 10th

WASHINGTON
Cantwell, Maria (D-WA)
Murray, Patty (D-WA)
Baird, Brian, 3rd
Dicks, Norman D., 6th
Hastings, Doc, 4th
Inslee, Jay, 1st
Larsen, Rick, 2nd
McDermott, Jim, 7th
McMorris Rodgers, Cathy, 5th
Reichert, David G., 8th
Smith, Adam, 9th

WISCONSIN
Feingold, Russell D. (D-WI)
Kohl, Herb (D-WI)
Baldwin, Tammy, 2nd
Kagen, Steve, 8th
Kind, Ron, 3rd
Moore, Gwen, 4th
Obey, David R., 7th
Petri, Thomas, 6th
Ryan, Paul, 1st
Sensenbrenner, F. James, 5th

WEST VIRGINIA
Byrd, Robert C. (D-WV)
Rockefeller, John D., IV (D-WV)
Capito, Shelley Moore, 2nd
Mollohan, Alan B., 1st
Rahall, Nick, 3rd

WYOMING
Enzi, Michael B. (R-WY)
Thomas, Craig (R-WY)
Cubin, Barbara, At Large

DELEGATES

AMERICAN SAMOA
Faleomavaega, Eni F. H., (Delegate)

GUAM
Bordallo, Madeleine, (Delegate)

PUERTO RICO
Fortuno, Luis G., (Resident Commissioner)

VIRGIN ISLANDS
Christian-Christensen, Donna M., (Delegate)

DECLARATION OF THE PRESIDENTS OF AMERICA

MEETING OF AMERICAN CHIEFS OF STATE
Punta del Este, Uruguay • April 12-14, 1967

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN STATES AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO MEETING IN PUNTA DEL ESTE, URUGUAY,

RESOLVED to give more dynamic and concrete expression to the ideals of Latin American unity and of solidarity among the peoples of America, which inspired the founders of their countries;

DETERMINED to make this goal a reality within their own generation, in keeping with the economic, social and cultural aspirations of their peoples;

INSPIRED by the principles underlying the inter-American system, especially those contained in the Charter of Punta del Este, the Economic and Social Act of Rio de Janeiro, and the Protocol of Buenos Aires amending the Charter of the Organization of American States;

CONSCIOUS that the attainment of national and regional development objectives in Latin America is based essentially on self-help;

CONVINCED, however, that the achievement of those objectives requires determined collaboration by all their countries, complementary support through mutual aid, and expansion of external cooperation;

PLEDGED to give vigorous impetus to the Alliance for Progress and to emphasize its multilateral character, with a view to encouraging balanced development of the region at a pace substantially faster than attained thus far;

UNITED in the intent to strengthen democratic institutions, to raise the living standards of their peoples and to assure their increased participation in the development process, creating for these purposes suitable conditions in the political, economic and social as well as labor fields;

RESOLVED to maintain a harmony of fraternal relations in the Americas, in which racial equality must be effective;

PROCLAIM

The solidarity of the countries they represent and their decision to achieve to the fullest measure the free, just, and democratic social order demanded by the peoples of the Hemisphere.

I

Latin America will create a common market.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS resolve to create progressively, beginning in 1970, the Latin American Common Market, which shall be substantially in operation in a period of no more than fifteen years. The Latin American Common Market will be based on the complete development and progressive convergence of the Latin American Free Trade Association and of the Central American Common Market, taking into account the interests of, the Latin American countries not yet affiliated with these systems. This great task will reinforce historic bonds, will promote industrial development and, the strengthening of Latin American industrial enterprises, as well as more efficient production and now opportunities for employment, and will permit the region to play its deservedly significant role in world affairs. The ties of friendship among the peoples of the Continent will thus be strengthened.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, for his part, declares his firm support for this promising Latin American initiative.

THE UNDERSIGNED PRESIDENTS AFFIRM THAT:

We will lay the physical foundations for Latin American economic integration through multinational projects.

Economic integration demands a major sustained effort to build a land transportation network and to improve transportation systems of all kinds so as to open the way for the movement of both people and goods throughout the Continent; to establish an adequate and efficient telecommunications system; to install inter-connected power systems; and to develop jointly international river basins, frontier regions, and economic areas which include the territory of two or more countries.

We will join in efforts to increase substantially Latin American foreign trade earnings.

To increase substantially Latin American foreign trade earnings, individual and joint efforts shall be directed toward facilitating non-discriminatory access of Latin American products in world markets, toward increasing Latin American earnings from traditional exports, toward avoiding frequent fluctuations in income from such commodities, and, finally, toward adopting measures that will stimulate exports of Latin American manufactured products.

We will modernize the living conditions of our rural populations, raise agricultural productivity in rural, and increase food production for the benefit of both Latin America and the rest of the world.

The living conditions of the rural workers and farmers of Latin America will be transformed, to guarantee their full participation in economic and social progress. For that purpose, integrated programs of modernization, land settlement, and agrarian reform will be carried out as the countries so require. Similarly, productivity will be improved and agricultural production diversified. Furthermore, recognizing that the Continent's capacity for food production entails a dual responsibility, a special effort will be made to produce sufficient food for the growing needs of their own peoples and to contribute toward feeding the peoples of other regions.

We will vigorous promote education for development.

To give a decisive impetus to education for development, literacy campaigns will be intensified, education at all levels will be greatly expanded, and its quality improved so that the rich human potential of their peoples may make their maximum contribution to the economic, social, and cultural development of Latin America. Educational systems will be modernized taking full advantage of educational innovations, and exchanges of teachers and students will be increased.

We will harness science and technology for the service of our peoples.

Latin America will share in the benefits of current scientific and technological progress so as to reduce the widening gap between it and the highly industrialized nations in the areas of production techniques and of living conditions. National scientific and technological programs will be developed and strengthened and a regional program will be started; multinational institutes for advanced training and research will be established; existing institutes of this kind in Latin America will at the same time be strengthened and contributions will be made to the exchange and advancement of technological knowledge.

We will expand programs for improving the health of the American peoples.

The fundamental role of health in the economic and social development of

Latin America demands that the prevention and control of communicable diseases be intensified and that measures be taken to eradicate those which can be completely eliminated by existing techniques. Also programs to supply drinking water and other services essential to urban and rural environmental sanitation will be speeded up.

Latin America will eliminate unnecessary military expenditures.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS, conscious of the importance of armed forces to the maintenance of security recognize at the same time that the demands of economic development and social progress make it necessary to devote to those purposes the maximum resources available in Latin America.

Therefore, they express their intention to limit military expenditures in proportion to the actual demands of national security in accordance with each country's constitutional provisions, avoiding those expenditures that are not indispensable for the performance of the specific duties of the armed forces and, where pertinent, of international commitments that obligate their respective governments. With regard to the Treaty on the Banning of Nuclear Arms in Latin America, they express the hope that it may enter into force as soon as possible, once the requirements established by the Treaty are fulfilled.

IN FACING THE PROBLEMS CONSIDERED IN THIS MEETING, which constitute a challenge to the will of the American governments* and peoples, the Presidents proclaim their faith in the basic purpose of the inter-American system: to promote in the Americas free and democratic societies, existing under the rule of law, whose dynamic economies, reinforced by growing technological capabilities, will allow them to serve with ever-increasing effectiveness the peoples of the Continent, to whom they announce the following program.

II ACTION PROGRAM

CHAPTER I
LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Principles, objectives, and goals

Economic integration is a collective instrument for accelerating Latin American development and should constitute one of the policy goals of each of the countries of the region. The greatest possible efforts should be made to bring it about, as a necessary complement to national development plans.

At the same time, the different levels of development and economic and market conditions of the various Latin American countries must be borne in mind, in order that the integration process may promote their harmonious and balanced growth. In this respect, the countries of relatively less economic development, and, to the extent required, those of insufficient market, will have preferential treatment in matters of trade and of technical and financial cooperation.

Integration must be fully at the service of Latin America. This requires the strengthening of Latin American enterprise through vigorous financial and technical support that will permit it to develop and supply the regional market efficiently. Foreign private enterprise will be able to fill an important function in assuring achievement of the objectives of integration within the pertinent policies of each of the countries of Latin America.

Adequate financing is required to facilitate the economic restructuring and adjustments called for by the urgent need to accelerate integration.

It is necessary to adopt all measures that will lead to the completion of Latin American integration, above all those that will bring about, in the shortest time possible, monetary stability and the elimination of all restrictions, including administrative, financial, and exchange restrictions, that obstruct the trade of the products of the area.

To these ends, the Latin American Presidents agree to take action on the following points:

a. Beginning in 1970, to establish progressively the Latin American Common Market, which should be substantially in operation within a period of no more than fifteen years.

b. The Latin American Common Market will be based on the improvement of the two existing integration systems: the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) and the Central American Common Market (CACM). The two systems will initiate simultaneously a process of-convergence by stages of cooperation, closer ties, and integration, taking into account the interest of the Latin American countries not yet associated with these systems, in order to provide their access to one of them.

c. To encourage the incorporation of other countries of the Latin American region into the existing integration systems.

2. Measures with regard to the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA)

The Presidents of the member states of LAFTA instruct their respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who will participate in the next meeting of the Council of Ministers of LAFTA, to be held in 1967, to adopt the measures necessary to implement the following decisions:

a. To accelerate the process of converting LAFTA into a common market. To this end, starting in 1970, and to be completed in a period of not more than fifteen years, LAFTA will put into effect a system of programmed elimination of duties and all other nontariff restrictions, and also a system of tariff harmonization, in order to establish progressively a common external tariff at levels that will promote efficiency and productivity, as well as the expansion of trade.

b. To coordinate progressively economic policies and instruments and to harmonize national laws to the extent required for integration. These measures will be adopted simultaneously with the improvement of the integration process.

c. To promote the conclusion of sectoral agreements for industrial complementation, endeavoring to obtain the participation of the countries of relatively less economic development.

d. To promote the conclusion of temporary subregional agreements, with provision for reducing tariffs within the subregions and harmonizing treatments toward third nations more rapidly than in the general agreements, in keeping with the objectives of regional integration. Subregional tariff reductions will not be extended to countries that are not parties to the subregional agreement, nor will they create special obligations for them.

Participation of the countries of relatively less economic development in all stages of the integration process and in the formation of the Latin American Common Market will be based on the provisions of the Treaty of Montevideo and its complementary resolutions, and these countries will be given the greatest possible advantages, so that balanced development of the region may be achieved.

To this same end, they have decided to Promote immediate action to facilitate free access of products of the LAFTA member countries of relatively less economic development to the market of the other LAFTA countries, and to promote the installation and financing in the former countries of industries intended for the enlarged market.

The countries of relatively less economic development will have the right to participate and to obtain preferential conditions in the subregional agreements in which they have an interest.

The situation of countries characterized as being of insufficient market shall be taken into account in temporary preferential treatments established, to the extent necessary to achieve a harmonious development in the integration process.

It is understood that all the provisions set forth in this section fall within or are based upon the Treaty of Montevideo.

3. Measures with regard to the Central American economic integration program

The Presidents of the member states of the Central American Common Market commit themselves:

a. To carry out an action program that will include the following measures, among others:
(1) Improvement of the customs union and establishment of a Central American monetary union;
(2) Completion of the regional network of infrastructure;
(3) Promotion of a common foreign-trade policy;
(4) Improvement of the common market in agricultural products and implementation of a joint, coordinated industrial policy;
(5) Acceleration of the process of free movement of manpower and capital within the area;
(6) Harmonization of the basic legislation required for economic integration.

b. To apply, in the implementation of the foregoing measures, and when pertinent, the temporary preferential treatment already established or that may be established, in accordance with the principle of balanced development among countries.

c. To foster closer ties between Panama and the Central American Common Market, as well as rapid expansion of trade and investment relations with neighboring countries of the Central American and Caribbean region, taking advantage, to this end, of their geographic proximity and of the possibilities for economic complementation; also, to seek conclusion of subregional agreements and agreements of industrial complementation between Central America and other Latin American countries.

4. Measures common to Latin American countries

The Latin American Presidents commit themselves:

a. Not to establish new restrictions on trade among Latin American countries, except in special cases, such as those arising from equalization of tariffs and other instruments of trade policy, as well as from the need to assure the initiation or expansion of certain productive activities in countries of relatively less economic development.

b. To establish, by a tariff cut or other equivalent measures, a margin of preference within the region for all products originating in Latin American countries, taking into account the different degrees of development of the countries.

c. To have the measures in the two preceding paragraphs applied immediately among the member countries of LAFTA, in harmony with the other measures referring to this organization contained in the present chapter and, insofar as possible, to extend them to nonmember countries in a manner compatible with existing international commitments, inviting the latter countries to extend similar preferences to the members of LAFTA, with the same qualification,

d. To ensure that application of the foregoing measures shall not hinder internal readjustments designed to rationalize the instruments of trade polity made necessary in order to carry out national development plans and to achieve the goals of integration.

e. To promote acceleration of the studies already initiated regarding preferences that LAFTA countries might grant to imports from the Latin American countries that are not members of the Association.

f. To have studies made of the possibility of concluding agreements of industrial complementation in which all Latin American countries may participate, as well as temporary subregional economic integration agreements between the CACM and member countries of LAFTA.

g. To have a committee established composed of the executive organs of LAFTA and the CACM to coordinate implementation of the foregoing points. To this end, the committee will encourage meetings at the ministerial level, in order to ensure that Latin American integration will proceed as rapidly as possible, and, in due course, initiate negotiation of a general treaty or the protocols required to create the Latin American Common Market. Latin American countries that are not members shall be invited to send representatives to these meetings and to those of the committee of the executive organs of WTA and the CACM.

h. To give special attention to industrial development within integration, and particularly to the strengthening of Latin American industrial firms* In this regard, we reiterate that development must be balanced between investments for economic ends and investments for social ends.

5. Measures common to member countries of the Organization of American States (OAS)

The Presidents of the member states of the OAS agree:

a. To mobilize financial and technical resources within and without the hemisphere to contribute to the solution of problems in connection with the balance of payments, industrial readjustments, and retraining of the labor force that may arise from a rapid reduction of trade barriers during the period of transition toward the common market, as well as to increase the sums available for export credits in intra-Latin American trade. The Inter-American Development Bank and the organs of both existing integration systems should participate in the mobilization of such resources.

b. To mobilize public and private resources within and without the hemisphere to encourage industrial development as part of the integration process and of national development plans.

c. To mobilize financial and technical resources to undertake specific feasibility studies on multinational projects for Latin American industrial firms, as well as to aid in carrying out these projects.

d. To accelerate the studies being conducted by various inter-American agencies to promote strengthening of capital markets and the possible establishment of a Latin American stock market.

e. To make available to Central America,, within the Alliance for Progress, adequate technical and financial resources, including those required for strengthening and expanding the existing Central American Economic Integration Fund, for the purpose of accelerating the Central American economic integration program.

f. To make available, within the Alliance for Progress and pursuant to the provisions of the Charter of Punta del Este, the technical and financial resources needed to accelerate the preparatory studies and work involved in converting LAFTA into a common market.

CHAPTER II
MULTINATIONAL ACTION FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

The economic integration of Latin America demands a vigorous and sustained effort to complete and modernize the physical infrastructure of the region. It is necessary to build a land transport network and improve all types of transport systems to facilitate the movement of persons and goods

throughout the hemisphere; to establish an adequate and efficient telecommunications system and interconnected power systems; and jointly to develop international watersheds, frontier regions and economic areas that include the territory of two or more countries. In Latin America there are in existence projects in all these fields, at different stages of preparation or implementation, but in many cases the completion of prior studies, financial resources, or merely the coordination of efforts and the decision to bring them to fruition are lacking.

The Presidents of the member states of the OAS agree to engage in determined action to undertake or accelerate the construction of the infrastructure required for the development and integration of Latin America and to make better use thereof. In so doing, it is essential that the groups of interested countries or multinational institutions determine criteria for assigning priorities, in view of the amount of human and material resources needed for the task.

As one basis for the criteria, which will be determined with precision upon consideration of the specific cases submitted for study, they stress the fundamental need to give preferential attention to those projects that benefit the countries of the region that are at a relatively lower level of economic development.

Priority should also be given to the mobilization of financial and technical resources for the preparation and implementation of infrastructure projects that will facilitate the participation of landlocked countries in regional and international trade.

In consequence, they adopt the following decisions for immediate implementation:

1. To complete the studies and conclude the agreements necessary to accelerate the construction of an inter-American telecommunications network.
2. To expedite the agreements necessary to complete the Pan American Highway, to accelerate the construction of the Bolivarian Highway (Carretera Marginal de la Selva) and its junction with the Trans-Chaco Highway and to support the studies and agreements designed to bring into being the new highway systems that will join groups of countries of continental and insular Latin America, as well as the basic works required to develop water and airborne transport of a multinational nature and the corresponding systems of operation. As a complement to these agreements, negotiations should be undertaken for the purpose of eliminating or reducing to a minimum the restrictions on international traffic and of promoting technical and administrative cooperation among land, water, and air transport enterprises and the establishment of multinational transport services.
3. To sponsor studies for preparing joint projects in connection with watersheds, such as the studies commenced on the development of the River Plate basin and that relating to the Gulf of Fonseca.
4. To allocate sufficient resources to the Preinvestment Fund for Latin American Integration of the IDB for conducting studies that will make it possible to identify and prepare multinational projects in all fields that may be of importance in promoting regional integration. In order that the aforesaid Fund may carry out an effective promotion effort, it is necessary that an adequate part of the resources allocated may be used without reimbursement, or with reimbursement conditioned on the execution of the corresponding projects.
5. To mobilize, within and outside the hemisphere, resources in addition to those that will continue to be placed at the disposal of the countries to support national economic development programs, such resources to be devoted especially to the implementation of multinational infrastructure projects that can represent important advances in the Latin American economic integration process. In this regard, the IDB should have additional resources in order to participate actively in the attainment of this objective.

CHAPTER III
MEASURES TO IMPROVE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONDITIONS IN LATIN AMERICA

The economic development of Latin America is seriously affected by the adverse conditions in which its international trade is carried out. Market structures, financial conditions, and actions that prejudice exports and other income from outside Latin America are impeding its growth and retarding the integration process. All this causes particular concern in view of the serious and growing imbalance between the standard of living in Latin American countries and that of the industrialized nations and, at the same time, calls for definite decisions and adequate instruments to implement the decisions.

Individual and joint efforts of the member states of the OAS are essential to increase the incomes of Latin American countries derived from, and to avoid frequent fluctuations in, traditional exports, as well as to promote new exports. Such efforts are also essential to reduce any adverse effects on the external earnings of Latin American countries that may be caused by measures which may be taken by industrialized countries for balance of payments reasons.

The Charter of Punta del Este, the Economic and Social Act of Rio de Janeiro and the new provisions of the Charter of the OAS reflect a hemispheric agreement with regard to these problems, which needs to be effectively implemented; therefore, the Presidents of the member states of the OAS agree:

1. To act in coordination in multilateral negotiations to achieve, without the more highly developed countries' expecting reciprocity, the greatest possible reduction or the elimination of tariffs and other restrictions that impede the access of Latin American products to world markets. The Government of the United States intends to make efforts for the purpose of liberalizing the conditions affecting exports of basic products of special interest to Latin American countries, in accordance with the provisions of Article 37. a) of the Protocol of Buenos Aires.
2. To consider together possible systems of general nonreciprocal preferential treatment for exports of manufactures and semimanufactures of the developing countries, with a view to improving the condition of the Latin American export trade.
3. To undertake a joint effort in all international institutions and organizations to eliminate discriminatory preferences against Latin American exports.
4. To strengthen the system of intergovernmental consultations and carry them out sufficiently in advance, so as to render them effective and ensure that programs for placing and selling surpluses and reserves that affect the exports of the developing countries take into account the interests of the Latin American countries.
5. To ensure compliance with international commitments to refrain from introducing or increasing tariff and nontariff barriers that affect exports of the developing countries, taking into account the interests of Latin America.
6. To combine efforts to strengthen and perfect existing international agreements, particularly the International Coffee Agreement, to obtain favorable conditions for trade in basic products of interest to Latin America and to explore all possibilities for the development of new agreements.
7. To support the financing and prompt initiation of the activities of the Coffee Diversification Fund, and consider in due course the creation of other funds to make it possible to control the production of basic

products of interest to Latin America in which there is a chronic imbalance between supply and demand.

8. To adopt measures to make Latin American export products more competitive in world markets.

9. To put in operation as soon as possible an inter-American agency for export promotion that will help to identify and develop new export lines and to strengthen the placing of Latin American products in international markets, and to improve national and regional agencies designed for the same purpose.

10. To initiate such individual or joint action on the part of the member states of the OAS as may be required to ensure effective and timely execution of the foregoing agreements, as well as those that may be required to continue the execution of the agreements contained in the Charter of Punta del Este, in particular those relating to foreign trade.

With regard to joint action, the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) and other agencies in the region shall submit to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC), for consideration at its next meeting, the means, instruments, and action program for initiating execution thereof.

At its annual meetings, IA-ECOSOC shall examine the progress of the programs under way with the object of considering such action as may ensure compliance with the agreements concluded, inasmuch as a substantial improvement in the international conditions in which Latin American foreign trade is carried on is a basic prerequisite to the acceleration of economic development.

CHAPTER IV
MODERNIZATION OF RURAL LIFE AND INCREASE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY, PRINCIPALLY OF FOOD

In order to promote a rise in the standard of living of farmers and an improvement in the condition of the Latin American rural people and their full participation in economic and social life, it is necessary to give greater dynamism to agriculture in Latin America, through comprehensive programs of modernization, land settlement, and agrarian reform when required by the countries.

To achieve these objectives and to carry out these programs, contained in the Charter of Punta del Este, it is necessary to intensify internal efforts and to provide additional external resources.

Such programs will be oriented toward increasing food production in the Latin American countries in sufficient volume and quality to provide adequately for their population and to meet world needs for food to an ever-increasing extent, as well as toward improving agricultural productivity and toward a diversification of crops, which will assure the best possible competitive conditions for such production.

All these development efforts in agriculture must be related to the overall development of the national economies in order to harmonize the supply of agricultural products and the labor that could be freed as a result of the increase in farm productivity with the increase in demand for such products and with the need for labor in the economy as a whole.

This modernization of agricultural activities will furthermore create conditions for a development more in balance with the effort toward industrialization.

To achieve these goals, the Latin American Presidents undertake:

1. To improve the formulation and execution of agricultural policies and to ensure the carrying out of plans, programs, and projects for preinvestment, agricultural development, agrarian reform, and land settlement, adequately coordinated with national economic development plans, in order to intensify internal efforts and to facilitate obtaining and utilizing external financing.

2. To improve credit systems, including those earmarked for the resettlement of rural workers who are beneficiaries of agrarian reform, and for increased productivity, and to create facilities for the production, marketing, storage, transportation, and distribution of agricultural products.

3. To provide adequate incentives, including price incentives, to promote agricultural production under economic conditions.

4. To foster and to finance the acquisition and intensive use of those agricultural inputs which contribute to the improvement of productivity, as well as the establishment and expansion of Latin American industries producing agricultural inputs, particularly fertilizers, pesticides, and agricultural machinery.

5. To ensure the adequacy of tax systems that affect the agricultural sector, so that they may contribute to the increase of productivity, more production, and better land distribution.

6. To expand substantially programs of specialized education and research and of agricultural extension, in order to improve the training of the rural worker and the education of technical and professional personnel, and, also, to intensify animal and plant sanitation campaigns.

7. To provide incentives and to make available financial resources for the industrialization of agricultural production, especially through the development of small and medium industry and the promotion of exports of processed agricultural products.

8. To facilitate the establishment of multinational or international programs that will make it possible for Latin America to supply a larger proportion of world food needs.

9. To foster national programs of community development and of self-help for small-scale farmers, and to promote the creation and strengthening of agricultural cooperatives.

By recognizing the importance of the stated objectives, goals and means, the Presidents of the member states of the OAS undertake, within the spirit of the Alliance for Progress, to combine intensified internal efforts with additional external support especially earmarked for such measures.

They call upon CIAP, when analyzing the agricultural sector as included in national development plans, to bear in mind the objectives and measures indicated herein, giving due attention to agrarian reform programs in those countries that consider these programs an important basis for their agricultural progress and economic and social development.

CHAPTER V
EDUCATIONAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT AND INTENSIFICATION OF HEALTH PROGRAMS

A. Education and Culture

Education is a sector of high priority in the overall development policy of Latin American nations.

The Presidents of the member states of the OAS recognize that, during the past decade, there has been development of educational services in Latin America unparalleled in any other period of the history of their countries.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that:

a. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of national efforts in the field of education;

b. Educational systems should be more adequately adjusted to the demands of economic, social, and cultural development;

c. International cooperation in educational matters should be considerably intensified, in accordance with the new standards of the Charter of the OAS.

To these ends, they agree to improve educational administrative and planning systems; to raise the quality of education so as to stimulate the creativity of each pupil; to accelerate expansion of educational systems at all levels; and to assign priority to the following activities related to economic, social, and cultural development:

1. Orientation and, when necessary, reorganization of educational systems, in accordance with the needs and possibilities of each country, in order to achieve:

   a. The expansion and progressive improvement of preschool education and extension of the period of general education;

   b. An increase in the capacity of secondary schools and the improvement of their curricula;

   c. An increase in opportunities following general education, including opportunities for learning a trade or a specialty or for continuing general education;

   d. The gradual elimination of barriers between vocational and general education;

   e. The expansion and diversification of university courses, so that they will include the new professions essential to economic and social development;

   f. The establishment or expansion of graduate courses through professional schools;

   g. The establishment of refresher courses in all branches and types of education, so that graduates may keep their knowledge up to date in this era of rapid scientific and technological progress;

   h. The strengthening and expansion of adult education programs;

   i. The promotion of special education for exceptional students.

2. Promotion of basic and advanced training for teachers and administrative personnel; development of educational research and experimentation, and adequate expansion of school building programs.

3. Broadening of the use of educational television and other modern teaching techniques.

4. Improvement of rural elementary schools to achieve a level of quality equal to that of urban elementary schools, with a view to assuring equal educational opportunities to the rural population.

5. Reorganization of vocational education, when necessary, taking into account the structure of the labor force and the foreseeable manpower needs of each country's development plan.

6. An increase in private financing of education.

7. Encouragement of local and regional communities to take an effective part in the construction of school buildings and in civic support to educational development.

8. A substantial increase in national scholarship and student loan and aid programs.

9. Establishment or expansion of extension services and services for preserving the cultural heritage and encouraging intellectual and artistic activity.

10. Strengthening of education for international understanding and Latin American integration.

Multinational efforts

1. Increasing international resources for the purposes set forth in this chapter.

2. Instructing the appropriate agencies of the OAS to:

   a. Provide technical assistance to the countries that so request:

      i) In educational research, experimentation, and innovation;

      ii) For training of specialized personnel;

      iii) In educational television. It is recommended that study be made of the advisability of establishing a multinational training center in this field;

   b. Organize meetings of experts to recommend measures to bring national curricula into harmony with Latin American integration goals;

   c. Organize regional volunteer teacher programs;

   d. Extend inter-American cooperation to the preservation and use of archeological, historic, and artistic monuments.

3. Expansion of OAS programs for fellowships, student loans, and teacher exchange.

National educational and cultural development efforts will be evaluated in coordination by CIAP and the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture (now the Inter-American Cultural Council).

B. Science and technology

Advances in scientific and technological knowledge are changing the economic and social structure of many nations. Science and technology offer infinite possibilities for providing the people with the well-being that they seek. But in Latin American countries the potentialities that this wealth of the modern world offers have by no means been realized to the degree and extent necessary.

Science and technology offer genuine instruments for Latin American progress and must be given an unprecedented impetus at this time. This effort calls for inter-American cooperation, in view of the magnitude of the investments required and the level attained in such knowledge. In the same way, their organization and implementation in each country cannot be effected without a properly planned scientific and technological policy within the general framework of development.

For the above reasons the Presidents of the member states of the OAS agree upon the following measures:

Internal efforts

Establishment, in accordance with the needs and possibilities of each country, of national policies in the field of science and technology, with the necessary machinery and funds, the main elements of which shall be:

1. Promotion of professional training for scientists and technicians and an increase in their numbers.

2. Establishment of conditions favoring full utilization of the scientific and technological potential for solving the economic and social problems of Latin America, and to prevent the exodus of persons qualified in these fields.

3. Encouragement of increased private financial contributions for scientific and technological research and teaching.

Multinational efforts

1. Establishment of a Regional Scientific and Technological Development Program designed to advance science and technology to a degree that they will contribute substantially to accelerating the economic development and well-being of their peoples and make it fea-

sible to engage in pure and applied scientific research of the highest-possible quality. This Program shall complement Latin American national programs in the area of science and technology and shall take special account of the characteristics of each of the countries.

2. The Program shall be oriented toward the adoption of measures to promote scientific and technological research, teaching, and information; basic and advanced training of scientific personnel; and exchange of information. It shall promote intensively the transfer to, and adaptation by, the Latin American countries of knowledge and technologies originating in other regions.

3. The Program shall be conducted through national agencies responsible for scientific and technological policy, through institutions-national or international, public or private--either now existing or to be established in the future.

4. As part of the Program, they propose that multinational technological and scientific training and research institutions at the post-graduate level be established, and that institutions of this nature already existing in Latin America be strengthened. A group, composed of high-ranking, qualified persons, experienced in science, technology, and University education, shall be established to make recommendations to the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture (now the Inter-American Cultural Council) on the nature of such multinational institutions, including such matters as their organization, the characteristics of their multinational administration, financing, location, coordination of their activities among themselves and with those of pertinent national institutions,, and on the other aspects of their operation. The aforementioned group, selected and convoked by the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture (now the Inter-American Cultural Council) or, failing this, by CIAP, shall meet within 120 days after the close of this meeting.

5. In order to encourage the training of scientific and technological personnel at the higher academic levels, they resolve that an Inter-American Fund for Scientific and Technological Training shall be established as part of the Program, so that scientists and research workers from Latin American countries may pursue advanced scientific and technological studies, with the obligation to engage in a period of scientific work in Latin America.

6. The Program shall be promoted by the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture (now the Inter-American Cultural Council), in cooperation with CIAP. They shall coordinate their activities with similar activities of the United Nations and other interested organizations.

7. The Program may be financed by contributions of the member states of the inter-American system, inter-American or international institutioni3q technologically advanced countries, universities, foundations, and private individuals.

C. Health

Improvement of health conditions is fundamental to the economic and social development of Latin America,

Available scientific knowledge makes it possible to obtain specific results, which, in accordance with the needs of each country and the provisions of the Charter of Punta del Este, should be utilized to attain the following objectives:

a. Control of communicable diseases and eradication of those for which methods for total elimination exist. Pertinent programs shall receive international coordination when necessary.

b. Acceleration of programs for providing drinking-water supplies, sewerage, and other services essential to environmental sanitation in rural and urban areas, giving preference to lower-income groups. On the basis of studies carried out and with the cooperation of international financing agencies, national revolving fund systems shall be used to assure the continuity of such programs.

c. Greater and more rapid progress in improving nutrition of the neediest groups of the population, taking advantage of all possibilities offered by national effort and international cooperation.

d. Promotion of intensive mother and child welfare programs and of educational programs on overall family guidance methods,

e. Priority for basic and advanced training of professional, technical, administrative, and auxiliary personnel, and support of operational and administrative research in the field of health.

f. Incorporation, as early as the preinvestment phase, of national and regional health programs into general development plans.

The Presidents of the member states of the OAS, therefore, decide:

1. To expand, within the framework of general planning, the preparation and implementation of national plans that will strengthen infrastructure in the field of health.

2. To mobilize internal and external resources to meet the needs for financing these plans. In this connection, to call upon CIAP, when analyzing the health sector in national development programs, to take into account the objectives and needs indicated.

3. To call upon the Pan American Health Organization to cooperate with the governments in the preparation of specific programs relating to these objectives.

CHAPTER VI
ELIMINATION OF UNNECESSARY MILITARY EXPENDITURES

The Latin American Presidents, conscious of the importance of the armed forces in maintaining security, at the same time recognize that the demands of economic development and social progress make it necessary to apply the maximum resources available in Latin America to these ends.

Consequently, they express their intention to limit military expenditures in proportion to the actual demands of national security, in accordance with each country's constitutional provisions, avoiding those expenditures that are not indispensable for the performance of the specific duties of the armed forces and, where pertinent, of international commitments that obligate their respective governments.

With regard to the Treaty on the Banning of Nuclear Arms in Latin America they express the hope that it may enter into force as soon as possible, once the requirements established by the Treaty are fulfilled.

Endnote:
* When the term "Latin America" is used in this text, it is to be understood that it includes all the member states of the Organization of American States, except the United States of America. The term "Presidents" includes the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago. The term "Continent" comprises both the continental and insular areas.

The preceeding information may be found online at:

Summit of the Americas Information Network
http://www.summit-americas.org/declarat%20presidents-1967-eng.htm

The Avalon Project at Yale Law School
http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/intdip/interam/intam19.htm