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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. letter	Raul Ocampo to Erskine Bowles transmitting correspondence from Argentinian President Menem to POTUS (1 page)	02/11/1997	P1/b(1)
001b. letter	Carlos Menem to POTUS (unofficial translation) (2 pages)	01/28/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Chief of Staff
Laura Marcus
OA/Box Number: 24143

FOLDER TITLE:

South America

2009-1155-F
kc1135

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

SOUTH AMERICA

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Maxine:

Thank you for your letter to the Erskine Bowles regarding Lori Berenson. I am responding on behalf of Mr. Bowles.

We are also concerned by the failure to provide Ms. Berenson with due process, including a trial before a civilian court. President Clinton raised Ms. Berenson's case with President Fujimori when they met in 1996. The Department of State continues to urge that Peru provide Ms. Berenson with a civilian trial. Unfortunately, those efforts have proven unsuccessful.

At this time, we believe that the best hope for a reevaluation of Ms. Berenson's case may lie with the Ad Hoc Commission created by the Peruvian Congress. The Commission is empowered to review all the evidence in the cases brought before it, to interview the prisoner, and to make recommendations to President Fujimori for the pardon and release of persons the Commission determines were mistakenly charged and imprisoned. Some 360 persons have been released under this review process so far. We believe that having her case reviewed by the Commission would not foreclose other options available to Ms. Berenson and have urged her to agree to such a review prior to the expiration of the Commission's mandate in August 1998.

We also remain prepared to raise with the Government of Peru, if Ms. Berenson so requests, a transfer of Ms. Berenson to a U.S. penal facility under our existing prisoner exchange agreement. This clearly would not meet our objective of securing Ms. Berenson full due process, but it could alleviate some of the hardships of her current situation.

I appreciate your suggestion that we convene a meeting with the Secretary of State, General McCaffrey, and Mark Berenson, Ms. Berenson's father, to discuss her case and the provision of counternarcotics assistance to Peruvian security forces. In recent years, U.S. counternarcotics assistance to the Government of Peru has greatly enhanced Peru's efforts in the war against

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drugs, a problem that continues to affect thousands of U.S. children. We do not believe that it would be in the interest of the United States or Ms. Berenson to link her case to this assistance and thus do not think such a meeting would be appropriate.

I appreciate your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

Samuel R. Berger
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

The Honorable Maxine Waters
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MAXINE WATERS

MEMBER OF CONGRESS
35TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:

BANKING AND FINANCIAL
SERVICES

JUDICIARY

MAR 3 1998

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0535

PLEASE REPLY TO:
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March 2, 1998

Mr. Eskine B. Bowles
Chief of Staff to the President
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Old Executive Building
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Bowles,

I am writing to follow up on an issue we discussed during our December meeting regarding the agenda of the Congressional Black Caucus. I am requesting that you convene a meeting to discuss the continuing imprisonment of Lori Berenson by the Peruvian Government with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, General Barry McCaffrey and Lori's father, Mark Berenson. I hope this meeting will produce an agreement on the quickest and most effective means of ending this injustice.

On January 11, 1996, Lori Berenson was sentenced to life in prison by a military tribunal of three "faceless" judges, without affording her the opportunity to present her own defense. She has now been in the brutal, maximum security Yanomayo prison high in the Andes for over two years, suffering extreme physical and mental hardship in conditions found to fall below even the bare minimum the United Nations requires for the treatment of prisoners.

As the Administration has just decided to place the drug certification stamp of approval on the Government of Peru, you must not turn a blind eye to the serious charges of human rights and due process violations leveled against President Fujimori's government by such respected human rights organizations as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. In addition to Lori Berenson, many observers, including the Peruvian government, acknowledge that hundreds of prisoners may be innocent and wrongly incarcerated under the draconian Peruvian anti-terrorism laws. These innocent prisoners suffer in "awful, inhuman" conditions in the words of a recent Amnesty International report.

Although U.S. Ambassador Dennis Jett has stepped up public criticism of the deteriorating human rights situation in Peru during 1997, the U.S. has continued to maintain a close and supportive relationship with the Peruvian military in the cause of combating drug trafficking. The support includes donations of military equipment for the Peruvian police and air force. There have also been reports of covert assistance to the Peruvian intelligence agency, the Servicio Nacional de Inteligencia (SIN).

This military aid is particularly disturbing in light of recent, well documented human rights abuses of the Peruvian military and intelligence forces in their war on drugs. In 1997, reports continued to surface of grave and extremely serious human rights abuses, including torture and murder by the SIN and shadowy right wing death squads associated with the SIN.

Finally, the diplomatic message to the Peruvian regime has continued to be mixed, highlighted by the meeting with General McCaffrey and the head of the SIN, Vladimiro Montesinos. According to Human Rights Watch, Montesinos has been repeatedly linked to an intelligence agency death squad responsible for serious human rights abuses. Montesinos has also been linked to a drug kingpin, from whom he tried to extort large sums of money in exchange for allowing the kingpin to continue his operations. I strongly support the demand of the Washington Office on Latin America and Human Rights Watch to completely and publicly terminate any U.S. relationship with Montesinos, end our contradictory diplomatic posture towards the Peruvian government and address the continuing imprisonment of Lori Berenson.

The State Department's own 1998 Human Rights Practices Report on Peru highlighted the injustice of Lori's case stating that "the January 1996 sentencing of U.S. citizen Lori Berenson to life imprisonment ... focused additional international attention on the secrecy, unfairness, and due process shortcomings of the faceless military courts." It is now time that we end this injustice.

As I said in our December meeting, I will not rest until Lori receives a fair and open proceeding in a civilian court. The United States government has a responsibility to ensure that all U.S. citizens, wherever they may be in the world, have the right to due process and basic human rights protections. You may contact my scheduler, Joyce Freeland, to set up the meeting or Michael Schmitz of my staff, if you have further questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Maxine Waters".

MAXINE WATERS
Member of Congress

MW: mjs

cc: Secretary of State Madeleine Albright
General Barry McCaffrey
Mark Berenson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 11, 1998

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER 
LARRY STEIN

SUBJECT: Imprisonment of Lori Berenson in Peru

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Representative Maxine Waters.

Background

Representative Waters urged prior to the Santiago Summit that you raise Ms. Berenson's case with Peruvian President Fujimori during the Summit. She decries the lack of due process in Ms. Berenson's case and notes that a number of individuals have sent postcards to the White House urging that she receive a fair trial in a civilian court.

Your response notes that you share Representative Waters' concern about the lack of due process in this case and that we have raised the matter with the Government of Peru on a number of occasions. You also indicate that our Embassy is in close contact with Ms. Berenson and her parents. Finally, you note that Representatives Gilman and Maloney, along with our Ambassador, recently held a good meeting with President Fujimori and members of his cabinet on this matter.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter for Signature

Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Maxine:

Thank you for your letter regarding Lori Berenson. I understand that you have also been in contact with Erskine Bowles, who has been working on this matter.

I want to assure you that we share your concern about the lack of due process in her case. We have raised the matter with the Government of Peru on a number of occasions, and will continue to do so. Our Embassy is also in regular contact with Ms. Berenson and her parents. In fact, our Ambassador recently held a lengthy meeting with her father in which he provided advice on how best to address the situation. Moreover, Representatives Benjamin Gilman and Carolyn Maloney, along with our Ambassador, recently held a good meeting in Lima with President Fujimori and several of his cabinet members to discuss the case.

Let me assure you that we will continue to press the Government of Peru to treat Ms. Berenson fairly and humanely.

Again, thank you for writing and sharing your concerns with me on this important issue.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Maxine Waters
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Member of Congress
38th District, California

CONSTITUTION
BANKING AND FINANCIAL
SERVICES

JUDICIARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0535

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Fax (213) 757-0801

April 14, 1998

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to you on the eve of the Summit of the Americas to urge you to speak with Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori about the continuing unjust imprisonment of Lori Berenson.

I understand that you have raised this case to President Fujimori in a prior meeting. However, Lori continues to languish in Yanamayo prison with no end in sight. I implore you to once again raise this important human rights case to President Fujimori in the hopes that she may receive a fair and open proceeding in civil court.

As you know, on January 11, 1996, Lori Berenson was sentenced to life in prison by a military tribunal of three "faceless" judges, without affording her the opportunity to present her own defense or to face her accusers. She now has been in the brutal, maximum security Yanamayo prison high in the Andes for over two years, suffering extreme physical and mental hardship in conditions found to fall below even the bare minimum the United Nations requires for the treatment of prisoners.

Although press accounts in recent months have cited the expiration of the legislation authorizing "faceless" judges, the State Department's Country Report for Peru, published January 30, 1998, points out that the military court structure that tried Lori remains in place. As many observers recently have noted, under their draconian anti-terrorism laws the Peruvian government has acknowledged that this same court structure has wrongly incarcerated hundreds of innocent prisoners.

Lori's parents have been advocating tirelessly for a fair and open trial in civilian court. I have met with Lori's father Mark, and have personally assured him that I would do everything in my power to bring a just conclusion to Lori's ordeal.

Supporters for a fair trial in a civilian court for Lori Berenson have informed me that they are sending over ten thousand postcards to the White House. I have received scores of these postcards and letters, which I have enclosed.

Thank you for continuing to pursue this matter with President Fujimori.

Sincerely,



MAXINE WATERS
Member of Congress

MW:mjs

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

No 80 1627

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ERSKINE BOWLES

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER

SUBJECT: Imprisonment of Lori Berenson in Peru

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Representative Maxine Waters.

Background

Following up on a discussion with you during a December meeting with the Congressional Black Caucus, Representative Waters requested that you convene a meeting with the Secretary of State, General McCaffrey and Mark Berenson, Ms. Berenson's father, to discuss Ms. Berenson's continuing imprisonment. Waters appears to suggest that we condition further counternarcotics assistance to the Peruvian government on its willingness to release Ms. Berenson or provide her with a civilian trial.

Your response notes that we share Representative Waters' concern about the lack of due process received by Ms. Berenson and that it has been a prominent part of our diplomatic dialogue with Peru. You also indicate that our Embassy has been in close contact with Ms. Berenson and her parents and that a recent meeting between Representatives Gilman and Maloney with President Fujimori may yield some progress on the case. Finally, you note that you do not think that linking counternarcotics assistance to Peru to progress on Ms. Berenson's case is in the interest of either Ms. Berenson or the United States.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter for Signature
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Maxine:

Thank you for your letter regarding Lori Berenson.

We share your concern about the lack of due process in Ms. Berenson's case and have made this issue a prominent part of our diplomatic dialogue with Peru. Our Embassy also has been in regular contact with Ms. Berenson and her parents, and our Ambassador recently held a lengthy meeting with Ms. Berenson's father at which the Ambassador shared our views on how best to address Ms. Berenson's situation.

I also note that Representatives Benjamin Gilman and Caroline Maloney, along with our Ambassador, recently met with President Fujimori and several of his cabinet members to discuss the case. We are hopeful that this meeting may result in some progress.

I note your suggestion regarding the linkage of this case to U.S. counternarcotics assistance to Peru. We do not believe such linkage would be effective in prompting movement on the Berenson case, and we fear it could threaten important national interests in stemming the flow of narcotics into the United States. Let me assure you, however, that we will continue to monitor this situation closely, and press the Government of Peru to treat Ms. Berenson fairly and humanely.

Sincerely,

Erskine B. Bowles
Chief of Staff to the President

The Honorable Maxine Waters
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MAXINE WATERSMEMBER OF CONGRESS
35TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:

BANKING AND FINANCIAL
SERVICES

JUDICIARY

MAR 3 1998

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0535

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FAX (213) 757-9508

March 2, 1998

Mr. Eskine B. Bowles
Chief of Staff to the President
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Old Executive Building
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Bowles,

I am writing to follow up on an issue we discussed during our December meeting regarding the agenda of the Congressional Black Caucus. I am requesting that you convene a meeting to discuss the continuing imprisonment of Lori Berenson by the Peruvian Government with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, General Barry McCaffrey and Lori's father, Mark Berenson. I hope this meeting will produce an agreement on the quickest and most effective means of ending this injustice.

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As the Administration has just decided to place the drug certification stamp of approval on the Government of Peru, you must not turn a blind eye to the serious charges of human rights and due process violations leveled against President Fujimori's government by such respected human rights organizations as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. In addition to Lori Berenson, many observers, including the Peruvian government, acknowledge that hundreds of prisoners may be innocent and wrongly incarcerated under the draconian Peruvian anti-terrorism laws. These innocent prisoners suffer in "awful, inhuman" conditions in the words of a recent Amnesty International report.

Although U.S. Ambassador Dennis Jett has stepped up public criticism of the deteriorating human rights situation in Peru during 1997, the U.S. has continued to maintain a close and supportive relationship with the Peruvian military in the cause of combating drug trafficking. The support includes donations of military equipment for the Peruvian police and air force. There have also been reports of covert assistance to the Peruvian intelligence agency, the Servicio Nacional de Inteligencia (SIN).

This military aid is particularly disturbing in light of recent, well documented human rights abuses of the Peruvian military and intelligence forces in their war on drugs. In 1997, reports continued to surface of grave and extremely serious human rights abuses, including torture and murder by the SIN and shadowy right wing death squads associated with the SIN.

Finally, the diplomatic message to the Peruvian regime has continued to be mixed, highlighted by the meeting with General McCaffrey and the head of the SIN, Vladimiro Montesinos. According to Human Rights Watch, Montesinos has been repeatedly linked to an intelligence agency death squad responsible for serious human rights abuses. Montesinos has also been linked to a drug kingpin, from whom he tried to extort large sums of money in exchange for allowing the kingpin to continue his operations. I strongly support the demand of the Washington Office on Latin America and Human Rights Watch to completely and publicly terminate any U.S. relationship with Montesinos, end our contradictory diplomatic posture towards the Peruvian government and address the continuing imprisonment of Lori Berenson.

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As I said in our December meeting, I will not rest until Lori receives a fair and open proceeding in a civilian court. The United States government has a responsibility to ensure that all U.S. citizens, wherever they may be in the world, have the right to due process and basic human rights protections. You may contact my scheduler, Joyce Freeland, to set up the meeting or Michael Schmitz of my staff, if you have further questions.

Sincerely,



MAXINE WATERS

Member of Congress

MW: mjs

cc: Secretary of State Madeleine Albright
General Barry McCaffrey
Mark Berenson

The Santiago Summit

PREPARING THE AMERICAS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Education: Investing in People, Defining our Shared Future

- Channels more funds into primary and secondary education as a foundation for democracy, prosperity, and equal opportunity
- Enhances teacher training, standards, textbook availability, and distance learning programs
- Reforms curricula for a changing global marketplace
- Increases international student and teacher exchanges
- Promotes teaching of democratic values and environmental stewardship 
- Promotes lifelong learning, including women and displaced workers
- Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$8.3 billion over three years

- Bolsters fundamental democratic freedoms and establishes a rapporteur for a free press
- Provides for a regional justice studies center to train judges and improve justice for all
- Strengthens local governmental institutions through decentralization
- Attacks the global scourges of corruption, terrorism and crime
- Launches an Alliance Against Drugs to evaluate and improve performance
- Stops conflicts before they start by building trust and openness in arms regimes and security budgets 
- Strengthens labor ministries to enhance worker rights and working conditions, including the elimination of exploitative forms of child labor
- Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$5.8 billion over three years

Building Our Wealth Through Economic Integration and Trade

- Meets Miami commitment for the Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005 by launching negotiations 
- Creates healthier, more stable financial markets
- Protects the environment for future generations by addressing climate change and clean energy development 
- Builds a hemispheric neighborhood for safer and more efficient air, sea, and land transportation networks 
- Stimulates development of the Internet and other technologies
- Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$18.7 billion over three years

Rejecting Poverty Amid Growing Prosperity

- Opens new credit lines, training, and technologies for the microentrepreneur
- Streamlines property registration for the poor
- Enhances the role of women and vulnerable groups in society
- Reduces illness by expanding immunization and improves the quality of drinking water 
- Attacks hunger and malnutrition, especially of mothers and infants, the aged, and the physically disabled
- Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$12.4 billion over three years

 Denotes environmental component

Chile State Visit Deliverables

Item	Description
Communique	General overview of visit, including language on general environmental themes, range of cooperative agreements, multilateral cooperation, etc.
Trade/Economic Commission	Reinvigorated and expanded Trade and Investment Commission; designed to incorporate elements of future FTA interaction
Education MOU	Similar to U.S.-Brazil MOU; based on existing 1997 bilat agreement
Customs Cooperation Agreement	Customs-to-customs
GLOBE Agreement	Environmentally-focussed education agreement (plugs participating schools into internet-based climate/environment research)
Open Skies	Already initialed; could be signed, but still pending regulatory action; Frei interested in sending "precise signal" of intention to conclude
Donor Coordination	Agreement to work coordinate U.S. and Chilean donor activities in third countries

Chile State Visit Deliverables

Item	Description	Status
Joint Declaration	General overview of visit, including language on environment/climate change, range of cooperative agreements, multilateral cooperation, etc.	Received revised GoC draft Wed am. McLarty pushed back on climate change language with MFA and will send revised language Fri afternoon. POTUS to sign?
Establish Joint Committee on Trade and Investment	Establish new committee to replace moribund 1990 Trade and Investment Council; designed to incorporate elements of future FTA interaction	USTR in lead. On track but still negotiating specific language. Barshefsky and Insulza to exchange letters.
Education MOU	Similar to U.S.-Brazil MOU; based on existing 1997 bilat agreement (bring technology to classroom, teacher exchanges, science and environment curriculum)	On track. Riley to sign.
Customs Cooperation Agreement	Customs-to-customs info-sharing, training and cooperation on law enforcement.	GoC sent significant revisions Thursday night. Now unlikely, but will reference in declaration. Albright to sign, if it happens.
GLOBE Agreement	Environmentally-focussed education agreement (plugs participating schools into internet-based climate/environment research)	Done. Daley to sign.

Open Skies agreement	First in South America.	Initialed last fall; could be signed, but pending regulatory action will not be completed in time to include provisional entry into force article. Have asked GoC to drop that article, which will make agreement subject to outcome of DoT action. McLarty raised with Insulza Thursday. Will send revised language to Insulza Friday. Albright to sign.
Donor Coordination MOU	Agreement to coordinate U.S. and Chilean donor activities to support Summit implementation by third countries.	AID lead. Done. Albright to sign.
Public Administration Auditing MOU	Cooperation to modernize public administration (good government initiative)	Done. Albright (or Guerra) to sign.
Banking Supervision agreement	Cooperation among banking regulators to exchange information on cross-border banking issues.	Fed Reserve and Office of Comptroller of Currency in lead.
Portability of Social Security benefits	Statement in joint communique to explore bilateral agreement to eliminate double taxation on Social Security for nationals working in each country.	Awaiting Social Security Commissioner's clearance on language. Reference in Joint Declaration.

Commercial Cooperation	Joint Statement of cooperation on facilitating commerce and trade.	Expect final approval from GoC Monday. Daley to sign.
El Nino: Climate Information System for Disaster Preparedness	MOI to work together to launch Pan-American Climate Information System to mitigate effects of natural disasters like El Nino. Chile would test pilot program for new weather prediction models.	USG draft sent to GoC 4/9. Preliminary reaction from GoC positive. Daley to sign.

UNCLASSIFIED
DECL: N/A

Info on the
Counter Summit.

Phone #	
From	To
2	2
FAX TRANSMITTAL	

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-80)

"PEOPLES' SUMMIT"

cc: Laura Marcus

The AFL-CIO, other labor movements and NGOs will hold a "Summit of the Peoples of the Americas" in Santiago April 15-18, to parallel the Summit of the Americas (SOA) and ask hemisphere leaders to take labor, social and environmental concerns into account in FTAA negotiations.

The "Peoples' Summit" will gather unions and NGOs to voice working peoples' concerns to the media and SOA leaders and counter the FTAA launching. The organizers fear FTAA will entail 1) "the NAFTA model" of "misery and unemployment," 2) "social exclusion," not "sustainable development," and 3) "neoliberal logic of 'free trade'...a regional race for the bottom and a threat to social rights." They seek a "social counterweight...Just as governments and business elites reach their agreements at a hemispheric level...an agreement among the most diverse social forces in the Americas on a common agenda...the first step in beginning to change the balance of power and...offer alternatives."

The organizers are Chile's Unified Labor Central (CUT, its largest, most representative labor organization), the Chilean Network for the Americas' Peoples' Initiative (RECHIP) and the Interamerican Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT). The AFL-CIO is ORIT's largest affiliate. CUT and RECHIP told our embassy they want media and SOA leaders' attention, not a disturbance, and will avoid provocation or confrontation.

The "Peoples Summit" is a sequel to ORIT's May 1997 gathering in Belo Horizonte to parallel the FTAA "Business Forum" and present rather contentious views to Trade Ministers, and a smaller event this March in San Jose. The "Peoples Summit" hopes to draw 200-300 people to sectoral or thematic fora on social and economic alternatives, agrarian-campesino, environment, human rights, ethics, indigenous and women's issues, a trade union summit and a central event to analyze fora results, trade and integration. Our efforts in San Jose at the March FTAA Trade Ministers meeting addressed some of labor's concerns through the creation of an FTAA civic committee.

TALKING POINTS (if asked)

- We welcome and will take into account the views of this "Peoples' Summit," as we do those of US labor, environmental, human rights and other civil society NGOs.
- We will continue to work to ensure that hemispheric trade expansion and integration benefit working people and protect their rights.

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UNCLASSIFIED-2-

- We welcome the creation of a civic committee that involves labor, environmental and academic groups in the FTAA process itself.
- We continue to urge acceptance of an FTAA Labor Forum like the existing Business Forum. Both can contribute positively.

13 March

CHILE UPDATE

Yesterday afternoon Berger held a meeting to discuss the substance of the Chile trip. Although there are fairly significant multilateral deliverables, the deliverables for the State visit are underwhelming. Particularly in the absence of a Free Trade Agreement, there is a general need to beef up the outcome of the State visit. Once there are firm agreements, our press operation will work to spread out the announcements over the course of the trip. You should know that a Peru-Ecuador agreement is unlikely to come together in time for the President's visit.

Below are highlights of some of the key deliverables. I have attached background materials for your review.

State Visit Deliverables

- 1) Open Skies Agreement - first open skies agreement with a South American nation.
- 2) MOU on Education - MOU would be similar to the Brazilian MOU signed last year focusing on primary/secondary ed, distance learning and student exchanges.
- 3) Peace Corps Closing - as discussed.

Summit Deliverables

- 1) Counternarcotics - establish a multilateral certification process which would include the U.S.
- 2) Security and Defense - Possible agreement to make mandatory notification of large weapons purchases. Details still being ironed out as DoD opposes the provision and would prefer to establish a working group to study the issue.
- 3) Peacekeeping - Chile may send peacekeeping troops to Bosnia for the first time.

February 19, 1998

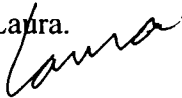
JDP -

Attached is a cut at three hypothetical schedules for the President's Summit of the Americas trip. Based on these proposals, scheduling will be drawing up two options: the first reflecting Mack's preference of Schedule II, and a similar option in which the President leaves on the morning of April 16, attends the State Dinner that evening and holds bilaterals the following day.

Mack and NSC's requests for additional trip stops have ended due to time constraints. If you agree, the scenesetter speech may also be dropped in the interest of time. Mack's office is also promoting a separate schedule for the First Lady in which she makes a stop in Brazil and/or the Dominican Republic. To the best of my knowledge, the First Lady's office is not supportive of this plan.

Steinberg and Mack will be holding a meeting Monday at 10:15 to review deliverables and planning thus far. If time permits, you might want to attend -- Stephanie and I will stop by briefly beforehand to give you more specifics on the scheduling options. After the meeting, we will resubmit the memo to the President.

Let me know if you need more information before Monday.

Laura.


April 3, 1998

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR SANDY BERGER, MACK MCLARTY, JIM STEINBERG, JOHN
PODESTA, GENE SPERLING, ANNE LEWIS

FROM: ANTONY BLINKEN AND DAVID LEAVY

SUBJECT: Summit of the Americas Thursday Message Event

As part of the effort to define our overall message for Latin America and specifically for the President's trip to Chile we have come up with the following proposal for a message event on Thursday April 16th.

The event assumes the following:

- that the absence of fast track negotiating authority will have a negative impact on our trade agenda and will be a major theme of the media for the entire visit;
- that the press will have a low level of interest in this trip generally unless a credible storyline is defined; and
- that the best way to address the perceived negative of no fast track is to demonstrate leadership and confidence against the conventional wisdom by highlighting the merits of economic integration and free market enterprise (as embodied by Chile's path to prosperity and equity).

Concept

The event would focus on an element of our core message for the whole trip: "second generation" reforms aimed at making democracy deliver. These include reforms aimed at widening opportunity -- poverty alleviation, education and job training - - and reforms aimed at creating a mature and stable economy - trade liberalization, banking and security regulation, anti-corruption, judicial reform.

The event would have two complementary parts. The first part would be a joint roundtable with President Clinton and President Frei and six to eight leaders of non-governmental organizations concerned with aspects of these second-stage reforms. The two Presidents would engage the people at the grass roots level who are making the transition to globalization and free markets work

BKgd.
memor John -
3 message documents:
① Thursday Event.
② Action items
③ overall message calendar.
Lany

for everybody, i.e. educators improving learning and curriculums, job trainers providing new skills etc.

The second part would be speeches by the two Presidents to a crowd of approximately 500 American and Chilean business leaders. POTUS remarks would reaffirm U.S. commitment to open markets, trade liberalization and hemispheric integration - highlighting the opportunities and benefits for our people (talk about Chile's/region's economic growth, responsible financial reforms that helped shield against Asian flu, launch of FTAA, open skies agreement, export-related jobs etc.), while emphasizing our commitment to bring everyone along (reference discussion with NGOs, bilateral education MOU, civil society committee for FTAA negotiations, possible initiative on child labor).

Message

This two-tier event would highlight that despite the absence of fast track, our agenda of opening markets, creating jobs, and building business opportunities is still in the fast lane. The structure of the message would also underscore the importance we attach to addressing education, labor, environment, job training, etc., so that globalization works for all citizens.

The event would also highlight the major theme of the Santiago Summit: ensuring that democracy and free markets deliver. It will be our first chance to explain what we mean by "second-generation reforms": providing good schools and health care for all, so that every child has the opportunity for a better life; strengthening the rule of law, the independence of judges, and the professionalism of the police, so that the justice system is fair, efficient, and honest; attacking corruption, so public contracts are awarded based on merit, not bribes; establishing banking and securities regulation that permits sustained growth while guarding against insider trading and market instability; reaching out to all sectors of society to ensure their participation in shaping the future.

Concurrence by: Jim Dobbins.

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ACTION ITEMS

“From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda”

Summit Action Items	Miami Summit Commitments	Progress Since Miami Summit	Santiago Summit Goals
1. Strengthen Democracy	- Strengthen the OAS Unit for Promotion of Democracy (UPD) - Adopt the new protocols for the defense of democracy and social issues	- Funding for UPD increased 155% in four years to \$3.5 million - Washington and Managua Protocols enacted	Extend democratic reforms and practices to local level
2. Protect Human Rights	Reinforce commitment to international conventions addressing human rights	OAS developing pilot projects based on a hemispheric action plan	Establish rapporteur at OAS to protect press freedom
3. Invigorate Civil Society	Better facilitate operation and financing of civil society groups	USAID created NGO network of 80 citizens groups in the Americas	- Agree to develop common principles for fostering the participation of citizen groups - Emphasize education in democratic values to produce better citizens
4. Promote Cultural Values	Increase exchanges among universities and centers of culture	- The Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts established 25 fellowships for fine arts study - New Museum of the Americas being developed via the IDB and private sector	Foster further exchanges of students, teachers, and school administrators in the hemisphere
5. Combat Corruption	Negotiate new hemispheric agreement on corruption	As of February 1998, 23 countries have signed and eight countries have ratified the OAS Anti-Corruption Convention (U.S. ratification pending)	Increase transparency through use of asset disclosure statements for senior public officials

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ACTION ITEMS

“From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda”

Summit Action Items	Miami Summit Commitments	Progress Since Miami Summit	Santiago Summit Goals
6. Control Illegal Drugs and Related Crime	• Increase collective and individual efforts to fight drug trafficking • Develop a hemispheric strategy against drugs • Forge a common approach to addressing financial crimes	• Numerous kingpins of the Cali and Medellin drug cartels were arrested • Overall drug use in the U.S. has declined; 1999 U.S. anti-drug budget largest in history • OAS Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere signed December 1996 • Summit governments are implementing a common anti-money laundering strategy, supported by the OAS	• Create a hemispheric anti-drug alliance with a multilateral review process, based on standards developed from Miami Summit and other international for a • Improve extradition procedures and denial of safe havens to criminals • Commit to establish national units to investigate financial crimes
7. Fight Terrorism	• Hold a conference on terrorism to recommend common actions against terrorism	• Recommendations adopted at the Lima Conference on Terrorism April 1996 • U.S. anti-terrorism laws greatly strengthened, which allows 30 foreign organizations to be designated as terrorists, and their assets to be frozen	• Commit to implement Lima Conference recommendations
8. Build Mutual Confidence	• Develop recommendations via a hemispheric conference for improving mutual security	• Eleven recommendations being implemented on a voluntary basis • Twenty-one Summit countries report an 87% increase in the practice of CSBMs in region since 1995	• Increase transparency in defense budgets • Endorse regime for advanced notification of major arms acquisitions

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ACTION ITEMS

“From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda”

Summit Action Items	Miami Summit Commitments	Progress Since Miami Summit	Santiago Summit Goals
9. Promote Free Trade in the Americas	Complete negotiations on the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005	Trade ministers have met annually and established 23 working groups to set the stage for FTAA negotiations	Launch FTAA negotiation phase
10. Expand Capital Markets	Develop a comprehensive list of all national capital flow regulations to promote transparency	Database of region's financial systems completed in December 1997	Enact measures to ensure more stability of the region's financial institutions
11. Develop Hemispheric Infrastructure	Foster a greater role for the private sector and multilateral development banks in infrastructure projects	Private sector, governments, IDB, and World Bank all supporting infrastructure development	Commit to new infrastructure development, especially in transportation systems
12. Improve Tele-communications	Improve the hemispheric information infrastructure, including through regulatory reform and consistency in equipment guidelines	Passage of new telecom legislation in the region that sets clear liberalization rules and promotes private sector participation	Stimulate electronic commerce through Internet and other technologies
13. Promote Science and Technology	Undertake new scientific cooperation and increase national scientific capacities	Regional fund begins operations in 1998 to support agricultural technology projects	Agree to increase cooperative research in the effects of El Niño and other natural hazards
14. Expand Tourism	Stimulate tourism in the hemisphere	Number of passengers in 1997 between the U.S. and Latin America exceeded trans-Pacific travel by 50% and rivaled trans-Atlantic flows	Incorporate tourism industry into FTAA negotiations

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ACTION ITEMS

“From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda”

Summit Action Items	Miami Summit Commitments	Progress Since Miami Summit	Santiago Summit Goals
15. Improve Access to Quality Education	Guarantee universal attendance of primary school and 75% attendance of secondary level by 2010	- USAID launched hemispheric effort to implement education initiative - Since the Miami Summit, primary school attendance in Mexico, Brazil, and Ecuador has reached 90%	- Channel additional funds into primary and secondary schools, including IFIs - Promote educational standards - Expand programs for textbooks and distance learning
16. Providing Basic Health Service	Develop a program to combat communicable diseases	Hemispheric initiative aimed at eradicating measles by 200 launched in 1995 with First Lady's assistance	- Commit to new immunization programs in the hemisphere - Promote telemedicine use to improve access to medical information
17. Promote Role of Women in Society	Design policies and programs for maximizing the role of women in social, economic and political life	- Approval of system of indicators to monitor women's rights - Several Summit countries passed laws bolstering women's rights	Commit to remove barriers to the full participation of women in economic and political life and to protect women from domestic violence
18. Encourage Microenterprise and Small Business	Request development banks to establish funds for microenterprise	IDB adopted five-year, \$600 million strategy to promote microenterprise	Open new credit lines, training, and technology for microenterprise
19. Establish White Helmets	Voluntarily establish national corps to assist in humanitarian relief	Several missions have been deployed worldwide via the UN; U.S. provides technical assistance as requested	Consider increased humanitarian relief operations under mutual confidence and hunger programs

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ACTION ITEMS

“From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda”

Summit Action Items	Miami Summit Commitments	Progress Since Miami Summit	Santiago Summit Goals
20. Promote Sustainable Energy Use and Regional Energy Cooperation	- Initiate new projects in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean and conventional energy - Promote programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	- Renewable Energy in the Americas Initiative (REIA) identified 150 renewable energy projects to the private sector with an estimated value of \$2 billion - Santiago designated as the first Hemispheric Clean City, a program modeled after U.S. program	Advance Kyoto climate change accords and clean energy development
21. Establish Partnership for Biodiversity	Improve management of parks and protected areas	- Countries are now participating in a global program to preserve coral reefs - Biodiversity-rich parks in Bolivia, Brazil, Peru and Central America created or enlarged	Endorse implementation of Santa Cruz Summit Plan of Action
22. Establish Partnership for Pollution Prevention	- Develop national plans to eliminate lead from gasoline - Improve access to safe drinking water	- By 1996, twelve countries had eliminated leaded gas; by 2001, 20 countries expected - Water supply and sanitation system constructed in Haiti	- Commit to expand programs to improve quality of drinking water - Promote values in environmental stewardship

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS COMMUNICATIONS CALENDAR

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1998

EVENT	MESSAGE/VISUAL	NEWS
• Arrival Ceremony • Bilateral Meeting with President Frei • Roundtable Discussion with NGO Leaders • American Chamber of Commerce Event with Business Leaders	Messages: • Chile is a vital economic partner of U.S. and trade liberalization and integration will continue. to benefit all of our societies, while protecting the environmental and labor rights. • To ensure the success of democracy and free enterprise across this hemisphere, democracy must deliver, with second-stage reforms that widen opportunity -- poverty alleviation, education and job training -- and build a mature and stable economy -- trade liberalization, banking and security regulation, anti-corruption, and judicial reform. Visuals: • President shoulder-to-shoulder with President Frei • President addressing broad coalition of business and NGO leaders in support of free markets.	• Signing of bilateral Education MOU • Environment/Climate Change Declaration • Open Skies Initiative • Child Labor Initiative [TBD]

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Page 1 of 4

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1998

EVENT/ LOCATION	MESSAGE/ VISUAL	NEWS/ DELIVERABLE
• Address to Parliament	Message: • U.S.-Chilean relationship has matured into one of mutual respect and equal standing where Chile can be partner in regional stability, arms control, and international peacekeeping. This partnership advances U.S. economic and strategic interests. • Chile is a leader in the hemisphere, strengthening its democracy, advancing its economic success, and participating in peacekeeping and security efforts. Chile is making democracy deliver, with a stable economic system and improvements in education and health care to ensure that all citizens share in the fruits of its success. Visual: • President speaking to Parliament (Pinochet likely to attend.)	[ANY NEWS TO BE ANNOUNCED HERE?]

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Page 2 of 4

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1998

EVENT/ LOCATION	MESSAGE/ VISUAL	NEWS/ DELIVERABLE
• Summit Opening Ceremony • Summit Session One: Education (including Univision Event) • Summit Session Two: Democracy	Messages: • Miami-to-Santiago process has advanced ambitious political and economic agenda to the benefit of U.S. and the entire hemisphere. • Summit Plan of Action includes second generation of democratic reforms aimed at strengthening democratic institutions, encouraging political participation, freedom of the press and a strong, credible judiciary. • Education, facilitated by technology, is key to social and economic progress. Summit countries committed to ensure improved educational opportunities for children, who represent hemisphere's future. • Democracy and human rights provide foundation for prosperity. To thrive, democracy must deliver • Strengthening democracy entails combating its enemies, including corruption, drugs and crime. Visuals: • Live interactive dialogue with children and Summit Leaders, by means of cutting-edge communications technologies.	• Education Announcement • Justice Studies Center • Counterdrug Alliance • Arms Transparency • Multilateral coordination of El Niño Forecasting Efforts • Strengthening Labor Standards

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Page 3 of 4

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1998

EVENT/ LOCATION	MESSAGE/ VISUAL	NEWS/ DELIVERABLE
Summit Session Three: Economics “Blue-Sky” Summit Leaders Only Session • Summit Closing Ceremony Remarks to U.S. Embassy Community	Messages: • Summit’s numerable successes demonstrate benefits of hemispheric cooperation to all people of the Americas. • The economic integration of hemisphere is on track providing opportunity for increased prosperity for future generations. • The real work of Santiago begins the day the Summit ends. Summit leaders must build on momentum and turn pledges into results. Upcoming UN Special Session on drug control, which all Summit leaders will attend [Pending Scheduling Approval], offers first such opportunity. • U.S. commitment to region is enduring; our involvement will continue.	• Launch of FTAA • Next Steps:

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Page 4 of 4

February 21, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA

FROM: Laura Marcus 

SUBJECT: President Frei State Visit

Schedule

Monday: McLarty signs the "Clean Cities" agreement with President Frei in Chicago. Agreement consists of a partnership between Santiago and Chicago to improve air quality and limit air pollution from auto emissions.

Wednesday: 10:00-11:00 State Arrival
11:00-11:30 POTUS One-on-One Oval Office Meeting
11:30-12:10 Expanded Meeting with Delegation in Cabinet Room
12:10-1:00 Pre-brief for Joint Press Conference
1:00-1:30 Joint Press Conference, Room 450 OEOB

State Dept. Luncheon hosted by V.P. **Four bilateral agreements will be signed by President Frei and Sec. Albright.** 1) Fulbright Scholarships Agreement: Chile will contribute \$1 million/year to accommodate more of Fulbright scholars. 2) Library of Congress Agreement: Joint research and education initiatives established with the Library of Congress 3) National Institute of Health Agreement: Exchange program for bio-medical research, and 4) Civilian Air Traffic Agreement: Further opening of civilian air traffic markets. (Not finalized yet).

Frei will also spend a few hours in the afternoon meeting with Secretary Cohen, USTR Barshefsky and other senior Administration officials.

Substance

President Frei is expected to make very positive remarks about strengthening the U.S.-Chile relationship, building on free market economies and enhancing trade practices. (See attachment on Latin America themes). Although there has been no legislative action, the Administration is working with Congress on fast track authority for Chile. If an agreement on fast track is reached, the Administration will work toward a "Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement." Furthermore, notable progress has been made on reducing the U.S.-Chile trade imbalance of wheat and other agricultural products. Lastly, other more contentious issues such as arms/aircraft transfers will not be raised publicly.

- Frei's visit, the first State Visit of the second term, marks the opening salvo in a thirteen month push leading to the March 1998 Summit of the Americas in Santiago. The President will use the visit to announce his attendance at that Summit.
- The President's agenda with Frei, as well as during his visits to Mexico in April and Latin America/Caribbean in May, will build on the foundation the President laid by hosting the Miami Summit, just over two years ago. The Summit process is intended to advance this hemisphere's remarkable movement towards democratic governments, open markets, and cooperation to resolve common problems.
- Major items on the agenda with Frei include: hemispheric market opening, strengthening democracy, cooperation on law enforcement, and ensuring that all members of society share the benefits of economic growth -- using tools like education and government reinvention to make sure that "democracy delivers."
- As a member of APEC, and a two-year member of the UNSC, Chile is an increasingly important international partner. Chile helps to enforce UN sanctions against Iraq as a member of UNSCOM and is working with us in the MOMEF mission that keeps the peace on the Ecuador-Peru border. The Presidents will discuss ways to deepen this international partnership.
- With its strong democracy, unmatched record of market based growth, and commitment to good government, Chile is in many respects a model for economic development in the Americas.
- These same qualities make Chile an excellent candidate for the first use of fast track authority. With our \$1.9 billion annual trade surplus with Chile, the U.S. has a strong national interest in strengthening our commercial ties.
- As the President said in his State of the Union speech, we must act to expand our exports to Latin America, one of the fastest growing regions on earth, or be left behind.
- With this in mind, the two Presidents will discuss their plans for leading the hemisphere towards expanded trade and market opening, starting with a comprehensive free trade agreement involving the United States and Chile.

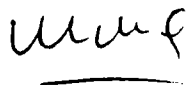
THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ANTI-DRUG RECORD

- **Overall Drug Use Is Down.** Overall illicit drug use in the United States is down by almost one-half since 1985.
 - Cocaine use is down. During this Administration, the number of Americans who use cocaine is down 30%.
 - Drug purchases are down. The amount of money Americans spend on illicit drugs has declined by 23% since 1988.
- **Safe and Drug-Free Schools.** President Clinton expanded the Drug Free Schools Act into the Safe and Drug Free Schools Initiative in 1994, continuing his emphasis on drug prevention. The President has fought throughout his term for full funding of this initiative, fighting back a more than 50% cut by Congressional Republicans in 1996. Forty million students in over 97% of the school districts in the country use these funds to keep violence and drugs away from students and our schools with programs like DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education).
- **Proven Leadership.** President Clinton nominated Four-star General Barry McCaffrey -- a hero of the Persian Gulf War and U.S. military commander in South America -- to lead the country's efforts to reduce drug use. General McCaffrey is the first Drug Czar with a drug interdiction background.
- **The Largest Anti-Drug Budgets Ever.** Year-in and Year-out, President Clinton has proposed the largest Anti-Drug Budgets of any President ever. The President's FY97 Drug Control budget request represents a 23% increase over the FY93 level. Republicans cut \$767 million from the Federal Drug Control Budget in FY 1996.
- **More Resources To Stop Drugs at the Border.** The Clinton Administration has directed more resources to the Southwest border than any prior Administration -- one of the main gateways of drugs into the United States. President Clinton has increased the number of Border Patrol agents by 43% on the Southwest Border resulting in a 38% increase in the value of drug seizures and a 22% increase in the number of seizures since 1992. Through strong international cooperation, the U.S. has also helped dismantle the Cali Cartel.
- **The President Passed a Crime Bill with Tougher Penalties for Drug-Related Crimes.** The 1994 Clinton Crime Bill, which was supported by every major law enforcement organization in America, provided for:
 - **100,000 New Police.** The Crime Bill is putting 100,000 new police on the street helping take drugs and crime off America's streets.
 - **Expanded Death Penalty.** Included the death penalty for drug kingpins and for a murder committed during a drug crime.
 - **Three-Strikes-You're Out.** A tough "Three-Strikes-and-You're-Out" sentence to lock up the most dangerous career criminals for life.
 - **Drug Courts and Drug Testing.** Provided for Drug Courts and drug testing and treatment for state prisoners to help break the cycle of crimes and drugs.
- **Work Still Needs To Be Done to Fight the Nation's Drug Problem.** President Clinton has announced five goals in the fight against drugs:
 - * Motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse.
 - * Enhance the safety of American's by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.
 - * Reduce health, welfare and crime costs resulting from illegal drug use by expanding drug treatment and drug testing.
 - * Shield Americas air, land and sea frontiers from the drug threat.
 - * Break foreign and domestic sources of supply.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

THROUGH: SAMUEL BERGER 
FROM: MACK McLARTY 
SUBJECT: PERU AND ECUADOR TRIP IMPRESSIONS

I've just returned from a week-long trip to Peru and Ecuador, my 34th visit to Latin America and the Caribbean since before the Summit of the Americas. I traveled to lead the US delegation on behalf of the Secretary to the Foreign Minister-level OAS General Assembly in Lima; to achieve progress on the intractable border dispute between Peru and Ecuador; to discuss with both Presidents Fujimori and Alarcon our desire for strengthened, not weakened, democratic institutions; and to make significant progress in finalizing the draft agenda for the 1998 Santiago Summit of the Americas. The trip advanced our interests on all points, capturing most of the considerable upside while avoiding most of the potential downside. And it reinforced your commitment to the hemisphere as we got our message out clearly in the domestic press (see attached).

Making Cooperation Work at the OAS General Assembly

This year's OAS General Assembly had all the preliminary markings of becoming an anti-United States, anti-narcotics certification dust-up. We've taken some rhetorical lashings, as you know, over what hemispheric countries perceive to be our retreat from the Spirit of Miami to a more traditional, unilateral approach; certification, Helms-Burton, and trade sanctions, all made less palatable by our perceived slow-walking of further hemispheric trade expansion.

I chose to address certification head-on in my plenary remarks at the OAS, acknowledging hemispheric concern but noting the process is an understandable, sovereign reaction of US lawmakers to the scourge of illegal narcotics. Coupled with tough-minded behind-the-scenes work among Hattie Babbitt, Jeff Davidow, and myself, this blunted the more egregious attacks and allowed us to develop a consensus resolution concerning the drug problem hemisphere-wide.

I believe that under Secretary General Gaviria's leadership and with strong US support, the OAS is slowly but surely becoming a more serious partner in meeting the challenges we face in the Americas. This year's General Assembly showed a deepened partnership with the hemisphere arising from the Miami Summit, Presidential travel and strong interest in the region, and an emphasis on personal diplomacy which has provided quick access to every leader of the Summit countries and has delivered results. As both of you noted so effectively in Mexico, we are finding ways to make cooperation work.

On the Border Between Peru and Ecuador

On the Peru/Ecuador border issue, my meetings with both Fujimori and Alarcon convinced me that both want a permanent solution to this long-running dispute, although Ecuador seems more interested in finding the necessary creative solutions. Alarcon has 15 months until the end of his term; he clearly sees resolution as key to his legacy and he is surrounding himself with the right people to get it done. Both he and Fujimori indicated a willingness to sign a historic, statesmanlike agreement at the Santiago Summit -- an aggressive, though not impossible, time line which we should actively facilitate. With capable Foreign Ministers Tudela and Ayala Lasso reengaged after the Peru hostage crisis, we may now have reached a moment in time where real progress can be made.

To emphasize this point, I visited the military observer mission (MOMEPE) in the conflictive zone on the border. MOMEPE is a joint effort among Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States, paid for by Peru and Ecuador. It is yet another example of hemispheric nations working together, as in El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Paraguay, and Peru, to resolve conflict and support democracy in the neighborhood of the Americas. As your recent travel to Europe highlighted, joint efforts against a common threat, while sharing the burden, have proven effective in the promotion of US national interests. This is also true in our own hemisphere.

I was particularly struck by the dedication and professionalism exhibited by the US MOMEPE contingent. Led by Colonel Tom Ohnemus, a reservist on six-month leave from his veterinary practice in San Antonio, our troops on the ground are a tangible sign of our commitment to peaceful resolution of the border dispute. Our active engagement is clearly key to the operation, and it gives us additional leverage to push for a comprehensive peace in time for the Santiago Summit.

Peru's Fujimori: Democracy with Peruvian Characteristics

On the bilateral side in Peru, I spent considerable time with Fujimori both in formal bilateral discussions and in a half-day program in Lima's poorer neighborhoods accompanied by the IDB's Enrique Iglesias. The Fujimori I saw, though showing some signs of wear, displayed a confidence recently bolstered by the successful hostage rescue, a reduction in coca acreage by almost 20 percent and disruption of the airbridge to other countries, and good news regarding Peru's economic prospects (all of which I publicly, strongly affirmed).

Still, his recent heavy-handed actions to permit a third presidential term in 2000 have reduced his popularity and renewed concern about the independence of Peru's political institutions. I spoke to Fujimori quite directly on this issue, expressing our official concern and following up my and Ambassador Jett's earlier comments to the press. Fujimori listened, perhaps more out of respect

for both of you than for any other reason; his response came the next day in the barrios of Lima where affectionate crowds cheered his every move (see attached).

Setting the Santiago Agenda

Finally, at a meeting of hemispheric Foreign Ministers prior to the General Assembly, we approved an agenda outline for the upcoming Santiago Summit. We plan to organize the Summit around four primary initiatives, building on Miami; strengthening democracy and human rights; increasing trade and economic integration; alleviating poverty; and bolstering education, making it the Summit centerpiece, consistent with our Administration's emphasis and the strong preference of Brazil's Cardoso, Mexico's Zedillo, and Chile's Frei, among others. More than anything, this shows hemispheric aspirations consistent with your own, and demonstrates a deepening sense of shared values and common interests in the Americas.

Environment and sustainable development themes will be interwoven throughout the four Summit initiatives, highlighting these critical issues, and we will continue our hemispheric follow-up from December's Santa Cruz Summit Conference on Sustainable Development. Now we need to nail down your participation, so the Government of Chile can go ahead and schedule the dates of the Summit and your preceding State Visit.

US Leadership Improves People's Lives

Meetings with the business communities in both Peru and Ecuador, along with bilaterals with various Foreign Ministers, development specialists, and Peru's human rights ombudsman rounded out my official agenda. The latter's office, funded in part by USAID, is an excellent example of the success US foreign assistance is having in promoting our hemispheric agenda. As Donna reported from her program with various USG-sponsored projects in Peru, our assistance is having tangible, life-improving success.

Mr. President, I believe your and the Secretary's continued fighting for the resources to carry out our foreign affairs commitments in this hemisphere is therefore critical. From MOMEPA, to coca eradication and alternative development programs, to projects in the barrios of Lima, US leadership backed by adequate resources is directly improving people's lives in the Americas. It is a region where judicious attention, coupled with targeted, sustained resources, will put our relations on a more mature footing and will serve our long-term national interests. As my trip to Peru and Ecuador has once again convinced me, it is an opportunity we cannot ignore.

Attachments

cc: The Vice President
The Chief of Staff

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. letter	Raul Ocampo to Erskine Bowles transmitting correspondence from Argentinian President Menem to POTUS (1 page)	02/11/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Chief of Staff
Laura Marcus
OA/Box Number: 24143

FOLDER TITLE:

South America

2009-1155-F
kc1135

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of
an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial
information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information
concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. letter	Carlos Menem to POTUS (unofficial translation) (2 pages)	01/28/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Chief of Staff
Laura Marcus
OA/Box Number: 24143

FOLDER TITLE:

South America

2009-1155-F
kc1135

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: MACK MCLARTY *MM/m*

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF U.S. NEGOTIATION POSITION FOR SANTIAGO SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

We are at an important juncture in our preparations for next April's Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, to which the President has committed to attend. Please come to a meeting I will chair on Friday, August 1, at 4:00 pm in room 180 OEOP to discuss.

The Summit will be the culmination of over a year of intensive Presidential activity to advance US interests in Latin America and the Caribbean. Building from the 1994 Miami Summit, we hope to solidify our newly emerging partnership with the hemisphere, increasingly based on shared values and common interests, to enhance the President's foreign policy legacy in the community of the Americas.

In accordance with the process developed by the Government of Chile and other participating Summit governments including the United States, we will soon be asked to provide a US position concerning specific action items to be included in the Summit agenda. The State Department has led an interagency working group since January to develop an initial set of US proposals (attached), and is prepared to deliver them to the Chileans next week. The outlines of the agenda itself, including education, democracy development, economic integration and trade, and poverty alleviation, were agreed by hemispheric foreign ministers at a meeting in Lima, Peru last month.

I believe State has the issues well-framed. Still, it would be useful to conduct an informal White House review of the substance developed by the interagency process. It would be helpful for you to review the proposed action items prior to our meeting, to be able to offer specific suggestions which can be taken into account.

The Summit is a priority for the President and our hemispheric agenda, and I greatly appreciate your ongoing efforts in this regard. I look forward to discussing these issues in greater depth with you at our meeting on Friday.

U.S. Proposals for Santiago Summit Plan of Action

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
I. <u>Education</u>	Governments will:
- Formulating actions in accordance with the proposals of the Responsible Coordinators in the Plan of Action they have prepared on the subject.	• Establish standards for student performance in reading and mathematics at key grade levels, and develop the means to measure students' progress toward achieving the standards. • Ensure that an increasing percentage of all children can read independently by the end of the fourth year of primary school. • Ensure that all primary school teachers receive training to help students reach the standards and that every student has access to basic instructional materials in reading and mathematics. • Develop and convene within six months a hemispheric consultative forum, building on existing mechanisms such as OAS/CIDI and including governments, the private sector, and citizen groups, to facilitate implementation of this initiative and to ensure a continuing policy dialogue on education, and complete by 2001 a set of key policy-relevant education indicators compatible with those being developed by OECD and UNESCO.
- Additional actions such as student and teacher exchange programs, distance education programs and incorporation of new technologies. †	• Increase the number of student and teacher exchanges between Summit countries by 25 percent within the next three years by adopting policies, including tax incentives, to stimulate private sector participation. • Increase the quality, accessibility, and affordability of distance education programs, in cooperation with the private sector and international financial institutions, as a means of achieving universal access to education and training opportunities within the hemisphere. • Double by 2002 the number of classrooms at the primary and secondary levels with access to information technology, such as computers and the Internet, for more effective teaching and learning, drawing on ongoing efforts in the private sector and international financial institutions, as well as initiatives such as the GLOBE Program for increasing Internet access and environmental awareness.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions to develop training and skills improvement programs for workers with the aim of confronting under favorable circumstances changes resulting from the application and development of new technologies. Special attention should be given to programs for adult training. †	Governments will: • Increase capacity and efficiency of worker training programs so that the broadest number of workers and employers will have the opportunity to benefit from hemispheric integration; as a first step, establish within two years a comparative database on existing government, employer, and worker initiatives that support worker training, with the support of the ILO and IDB. • Develop comparative national systems for the definition and description of occupations and skills, with the cooperation of governments, workers, employers, and training providers, with the aim of improving worker employability and labor market efficiency; as a first step, develop and share implementation plans within two years, with support from the ILO and IDB.
II. Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights	
- Formulate actions based on the work that the Responsible Coordinators of this theme are carrying out.	• Create an office within the OAS to help resolve peacefully, at the request of involved member states, conflicts within and between countries. • Strengthen the sustainable hemispheric capacity to protect and support human rights by providing funding to the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights.
- Actions in the area of education for democracy and full respect for human rights.	• Incorporate, within three years, active methodologies for education in democracy and human rights, including women's rights, in the primary and secondary school curricula of their countries, drawing on expertise from the public and private sectors on curriculum development and reform.
- Actions aimed at enhancing the participation of civil society.	• Develop jointly, within one year, model regulations for the formation and operation of non-profit civil society organizations and formulate a work plan for implementing such regulations in their respective countries; in carrying this out, hold working- and high-level conferences and seek technical input from the IDB, OAS, and interested members of the public.
- Actions aimed at strengthening municipal and regional administrations. †	• Develop laws and regulations, within three years, to promote transparency in local government operations and finance and create mechanisms for citizen participation in local decision-making, such as open public hearings and public budget reviews. • Take action to assure a range of financing options for municipal governments to expand the delivery of quality services and training for local officials through transfers of national revenue, increased local authority for raising revenue locally, and accessing private capital markets.

- † U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
6:40 PM

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions that guarantee the protection of the human rights of all migrant workers and their families. †	Governments will: • Condemn violations of human rights of migrants, including migrant workers and their families, promote safe, legal, and orderly migration in the region, and combat trafficking in migrants by strengthening enforcement measures, considering, as appropriate, new criminal legislation, and conducting information campaigns for migrants regarding the dangers of smuggling operations.
- Actions aimed at reinforcing Hemispheric proceedings to confront corruption, narco- trafficking, and terrorism. †	• (Counternarcotics) Develop comprehensive national drug plans to counter the production, trafficking, and consumption of illicit narcotics that include goals, objectives, and methods for evaluating progress and, working through the OAS/CICAD, establish a hemisphere-wide multilateral group to monitor progress in implementation of national plans and to promote opportunities for enhanced hemispheric cooperation. • (Counternarcotics) Work to ensure that criminals cannot find safe haven anywhere in the region by removing all inappropriate impediments to extradition, including abolishing the denial of extradition on the basis of nationality. • (Money Laundering) Provide funding to establish financial intelligence units that are properly trained and equipped with the purpose of analyzing and disseminating information on money laundering activities to national law enforcement agencies. • (Corruption) Seek to sign and ratify the 1996 Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, and establish a mechanism within the OAS to discuss enacting legislation against transnational bribery and to monitor implementation of the Convention, including through mutual evaluations. • (Corruption) Establish financial disclosure requirements for senior public officials and adopt and implement measures to prevent bribery in the public procurement process. • (Terrorism) Carry out measures to fight terrorism as agreed in the 1996 Inter-American Specialized Conference on Terrorism, and seek to sign, ratify, and/or accede to international conventions related to terrorism, in accordance with their domestic laws.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions in the area of confidence and security building measures between states.	(Note: Leaders should agree in the political declaration or in the introduction to this initiative to implement fully the recommendations of the 1995 Santiago Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs).) • Promote programs to train civilians in CSBMs and military budget formulation. • Promote non-traditional CSBMs such as border parks and other mechanisms in appropriate circumstances.
- Actions in the area of strengthening judicial systems.	• Strengthen their justice systems, including support for the independence of the judiciary, specifically by implementing measures by 2002 to: a) support the merit selection for judges at all levels to attract and retain superior candidates, b) double the number of public defenders, and c) strengthen the role of prosecutors in addressing common and serious crime as well as civil suits.
- Actions aimed at cooperating on projects for modernization of the state that the countries of the Hemisphere may undertake in the administration of labor matters in accordance with the regulations and the legislation in force in each country. †	• Strengthen the capacities of labor ministries so they more fully support the hemispheric economic integration process and can respond to the needs of workers and employers, specifically, by improving the quality of the services offered to workers, the integration of technology into these services, the quality of labor market information, and safety and health conditions in the workplace, as well as by decentralizing, where appropriate, their presences to cover more areas within their respective countries. • Give special attention to the integration of youth, women, and the disabled into the workforce, and to the particular needs and services for such segments of the workforce and exchange experiences among labor ministries on best practices in these areas, with the assistance of the ILO.
III. Economic Integration and Free Trade	
- Actions related to the negotiation of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) in accordance with the progress achieved by the Ministers in charge of the subject.	• About (5) action items to be developed by the San Jose Trade Ministerial.
- Actions on capital markets to be determined after the meeting of Ministers of Finance this December. †	• About (2) action items to be developed by the Santiago Finance Ministerial.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions for the development of cooperation in science and technology.	Governments will: • Improve forecasting, warning, and response capabilities to mitigate the damage caused by natural hazards and their impact on society and the economy, specifically by improving preparedness, public awareness, and forecasts, and by applying science and technology to address the effect of climate variability on areas such as health, agriculture, and water.
- Actions related to regional energy cooperation. †	• Prepare, by 2000, national energy strategies defining actions and establishing deadlines for the implementation of market-based regulatory, fiscal, and legislative frameworks, including the creation of mechanisms for public participation and capacity-building, that ensure the efficient and socially beneficial development and use of cross-border energy trade, protect the environment, and advance rural electrification.
- Actions for the establishment of an adequate hemispheric infrastructure, especially in matters of transportation and telecommunications. * In accordance with the agreement of the Hemispheric Ministers of Transportation to the effect that the Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative (HTI) be included in the agenda of the Summit of the Americas.	• (Transportation) Increase cooperation in transportation and promote the integration of transportation systems and services in the Americas via the Hemispheric Transportation Initiative (HTI). • (Transportation) Establish a Hemispheric Land Transportation Standards Committee to analyze the manner in which operating and safety regulations and standards in road and rail transport are employed at the international, national, and regional levels in each country, and examine ways to mitigate the negative impact of transportation on the environment. • (Transportation) Develop a plan for improving compliance with international standards and recommended practices, such as those established by the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, to ensure the highest level of safety in air and sea transport systems to improve infrastructure and to increase environmental protection. • (Telecommunications) Agree to implement by 2000 the regulatory principles of the WTO agreement on basic telecommunications reference paper with the aim of fostering competition and universal service and eliminating barriers to market access. • (Telecommunications) Agree to direct that OAS/CITEL will develop and begin to implement, on a voluntary basis and by the end of 1998, a framework for mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) for certification of telecommunications and information technology equipment, drawing on existing CITEL Guidelines for Certification and other multilateral efforts on MRAs.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
IV. <u>Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination</u>	Governments will:
- Actions in support of micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized businesses as a way of promoting the creation of new jobs through access to sources of credit, the development of vocational training, programs designed to obtain an increase in productivity, and the introduction and application of new and more advanced technologies. • The education theme may be considered in any of these action initiatives.	• Ensure that the hemisphere's poor families, especially women of those families, have access to financial services for self-employment in microenterprises and small businesses by the year 2000. • Remove barriers to expanding microenterprise development in national financial systems and strengthen the capacity of informal/formal sector institutions to deliver financial services to microenterprises and small businesses • Encourage, in support of these commitments on microenterprise, the active participation of multilateral and bilateral agencies, development banks, commercial banks, non-government organizations and other intermediary credit organizations.
- Actions for the implementation or modernization of effective systems of property registration for those countries that require it. †	• Increase the availability and reduce the cost of land titles by: (1) decentralizing and increasing the transparency of land registries and adopting a unified approach to parcel-based property registration; (2) foster the use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) technology for surveying and property mapping; and (3) eliminating unnecessary and overlapping administrative procedures or fees for registration. • Implement measures to protect the property interests of and access to natural resources for indigenous populations.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions aimed at promoting greater participation of indigenous populations through adequate access to education, health and work training.	Governments will: • Develop within one year national plans to improve participation of indigenous populations in society, including provision for primary education in indigenous languages as a bridge to the national language.
- Actions to combat hunger and malnutrition.	(Note: Leaders in the political declaration or introductory remarks to the poverty initiative should endorse the implementation of the 1996 World Food Summit Plan of Action.) • Reduce child malnutrition by targeting health and nutrition programs on children younger than three years, which is the age group most vulnerable to malnutrition, giving increased emphasis to the proper feeding of children in this age group combined with increased use of immunizations, vitamin supplementation, and growth monitoring.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
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Santiago Agenda Outline (as approved June 1 in Lima)	USG Proposed Action Item
- Actions in the area of health based on the proposal of the Pan-American Health Organization.	Governments will: • Reduce transmission of disease and raise the quality of life and productivity of the poor by applying effective, low-cost technologies for safe water supplies, sanitation, and solid waste management. • Seek to increase the availability of vaccines and basic drugs, especially for the most needy, by establishing systems that encourage the development and marketing of such vaccines and pharmaceuticals in a market-based environment; encouraging research that results in the development and production of new vaccines. • Monitor critical health issues in the region, and guide changes in health sector resources and programs for maximum impact by upgrading their contributions to and participation in regional health information networks, including surveillance for infectious diseases and progress in health sector reform.
- Actions in accordance with the agreements adopted at the Conference on Women held in Managua, including a specific program related to education.	• Review existing laws to identify legal barriers to women's full and equal participation in economic and political life and areas in which laws are needed to protect women and female children against all forms of domestic violence and, upon having done so, develop a timetable for the introduction and passage of legislation in these areas. • Establish an office and provide adequate resources, including staff, to ensure implementation of and compliance with obligations agreed to at the Fourth World Conference on Women in September 1995.
- Actions at the national level leading to the goal of ensuring quality jobs, and of safeguarding the basic rights and interests of workers and to this end, freely promote respect for relevant ILO conventions. †	• Review labor codes to ensure they provide for core labor standards, including freedom of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, the prohibition of forced labor, the elimination of exploitative forms of child labor, and non-discrimination in employment and occupation, consistent with international standards, with the assistance of the ILO. • Strengthen labor ministries to ensure that the administrative and judicial capacities exist to adequately implement core labor standards and to enable ministries to promote labor-management relations systems of collective bargaining and dispute resolution that reinforce democratic values and promote economic competitiveness, with the assistance of the ILO and IDB; ministers of labor will meet in 1999, and subsequently as appropriate, to report on national labor code reviews and assess progress toward enhancing administrative and judicial capacities.

† U.S. to take lead in drafting for July 31 deadline.

July 25, 1997
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9 July

SOUTH AMERICA TRIP PLANNING

Mack and Gen Kerrick held a meeting to discuss the layout for the President's trip to South America.

Currently, the plan is to travel to Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina during the week of October 12. A WH site survey team just returning from the region recommends spending one day in Venezuela, 2-3 days in Brazil and 2 days in Argentina. (See attachment for possible events in each country - One substantive idea not listed on attachment is to have the President attend a MERCOSUR Summit recognizing the significance of the four-country trading block).

Substantive purpose of the trip:

- 1) Promote fast track legislation - Congressional debate will be in high gear during October
- 2) Lay groundwork for Santiago Summit of the Americas
- 3) Promote US interests in the region - increasing economic ties and encouraging a peaceful resolution to the Peru-Ecuador conflict.
- 4) Announce agreements: An interagency team is working on a number of deliverables ranging from law enforcement agreements to environmental cooperation.

Additional scheduling points:

- 1) The Clintons' wedding anniversary is October 11 - departing DC on this day will be problematic.
- 2) FLOTUS is scheduled to attend a "Summit of the First Ladies" in Panama during mid-~~August~~ ^{OCT.} Her involvement in the beginning of the trip must be planned around this event.
- 3) Our pre-advance team will leave in early September. Mack will be traveling to the region in mid-September.

21 July

SOUTH AMERICA TRIP UPDATE

As you know, the President will be traveling to Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina from October 12-19. Three main issues arose from the McLarty/Kerrick trip meeting today.

1) Order of Countries/Cities:

The scheduling team recommends we visit Venezuela first followed by Brazil and Argentina. This scenario is geographically correct, allows for the minimal time needed in Venezuela, and leaves the last weekend for down time in Bariloche, Argentina. NSC/State is ok with this plan.

The President has expressed interest in visiting Rio. Scheduling feels strongly there is little time or purpose in visiting Sao Paulo since any major public event in Brazil can easily be scheduled in Rio. Policy folks disagree saying symbolically the President must visit Sao Paulo to recognize the industrial/commercial heart of Brazil. (Having lived in both cities, I would agree with the scheduling team). **Your recommendation will be needed to reach a final decision.**

2) FLOTUS Scheduling:

FLOTUS is scheduled to be in Panama for a "Summit of the First Ladies" October 8-9 and plans on meeting the President on October 12 in Venezuela. Options for her travel on the 10th and 11th include possible trips to Haiti or the Dominican Republic.

3) Work in Progress:

- o NSC/State are working out possible deliverables. Berger will hold a meeting Tuesday to discuss the trip's substance including the possibility of holding a MERCOSUR Summit to recognize the significance of the four-country trading block. **If time permits, I would recommend you attend this meeting.**
- o A general outline of trip's major events and themes will be submitted to the President BEFORE he leaves for August vacation. (One communications snag is how to fit a South American scene-setter speech into the President's October schedule along with a major address on China prior to Pres. Zemin's state visit).
- o Cabinet/CODEL participation - TBD. (Your thoughts here would be helpful).
- o Advance team will leave in early September, Mack will visit the region in mid-September.

Educational Technology announcements during President's trip

Tom Kalil 10/7/97

There are two educational technology announcements that the President could announce during his trip to Brazil:

1. The formation of a Brazilian "Tech Corps"

IDG do Brazil Ltda will coordinate the formation of Tech Corps Brazil via partnerships with the Brazilian information technology vendor community and the 140,000 information system professionals who monthly read Computerworld Brazil, Network World Brazil, PC World Brazil and Reseller World Brazil.

Gary J. Beach, senior vice president, International Data Group and, founder, the United States Tech Corps, will also work closely with Brazilian IT leaders and educators in sharing best practices of the United States Tech Corps (<http://www.ustc.org>) - which now has chapters in 40 states.

The mission of Tech Corps to recruit, place, and support volunteers from the technology community who advise and assist schools in the introduction and integration of new technologies into the educational system. Volunteers provide assistance with local planning, technical support and advice, staff training, mentoring, and classroom interactions. The organization utilizes the abilities of skilled volunteers across the country in an effort to prepare students, teachers, and schools for the 21st century. The formation of the United States Tech Corps was announced by President Clinton in October 1995.

2. Expansion of "Quality in Education" initiative to include educational technology

The American Chamber of Commerce has an initiative called "Quality in Education" that has formed a volunteer partnership to improve the quality of education in Sao Paulo's public schools. It focuses on teacher training, curriculum guides, and testing in core subjects like reading and math. The program has cut drop-out rates by an average of 30 percent. Next year, the program will be expanded to 50 schools.

This program has strong support from the Brazilian Government. Education Minister Paulo Souza has said that "What's unprecedented is the business involvement with the public school network, and the intensity and the sophistication of the effort."

U.S. high-tech companies may be prepared to make an announcement to support this initiative using educational technology - e.g. Internet access, distance learning, training teachers to use computers, etc.

Event in Rio

The event in Rio could feature a live "hook-up" between the Mangueria school and a school in the United State. Brazilian kids could interact with U.S. kids using two-way video-conferencing and Internet "chat." The school that has tentatively been chosen is Hylton High School, a school in Woodbridge VA that is interested in partnering with Brazilian schools and has a Brazilian exchange student. This part of the program would take 10 minutes.

PanAmSat and a local company called KeyTV have agreed to provide satellite connectivity that will provide two-way video-conferencing.

Embratel (a Brazilian telecom company) is providing the Internet access. The Internet access will remain after the President's visit.

Of the two announcements - it would make sense to announce the AmCham initiative in Sao Paulo and the Tech Corps in Rio.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6639

*never
submitted*

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
JOHN PODESTA
STEPHANIE STREETT

SUBJECT: Your Trip to South America: Environmental Stop
in Manaus, Brazil

Purpose

Whether to agree to an environment event with President Cardoso in Manaus, Brazil, on your return home from Argentina.

Background

Your schedule in South America October 12-18 is shaping up nicely. One significant gap is in Brazil, where your tight program of bilateral meetings and a press conference with President Cardoso, a business-oriented speech in Sao Paulo and an education event in Rio have left no room for an environment event. Brazil is synonymous with environmental issues in the minds of many Americans, and your message about the dynamic market democracies to our south may seem unbalanced in Brazil and back home without an environmental focus to your stay there.

Substantively, we have a good story to tell on the environment. We can announce a \$10 million contribution to the G-7 Pilot Program for the Amazon. We anticipate declaring the Everglades and Brazil's Pantanal as partner parks, our first such designation in South America. We expect agreement with Brazil to begin negotiating NASA's participation in the Large Scale Biosphere program for the Amazon, and an MOU on Brazil's participation in the International Space Station will have an environmental research focus. In your discussion with Cardoso, you will also be reviewing Climate Change negotiations, where our positions will differ but our common commitment to success will be vital to the Kyoto talks. (You will be announcing our Kyoto negotiating position upon your return from South America.)

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff
Mr. McLarty

You and the First Lady previously decided you wish to return on Saturday night from Bariloche. Given the above, here are two options for the end of your trip.

Option #1

Return as previously stated on the evening of Saturday, October 18 from Bariloche, Argentina.

YES _____

Option #2

Alternatively, you and the First Lady could leave Bariloche shortly after midnight on Saturday and refuel in Manaus, Brazil. President Cardoso has said he would be pleased to join you there for an environmental event. Capturing our environmental deliverables in an Amazon setting would be useful, but access to environmental sites in Manaus is limited. Arriving in Manaus early Sunday morning (flight time from Bariloche is five and one-half hours) would enable you to take a scenic tour of the Amazon river and surrounding rainforest and do an environmental event on the grounds of a hotel surrounded by the Rio Negro. A morning event is the only way to both experience the Amazon and do an environmental event before press filing deadlines. (The flight time from Manaus to Washington is six and one-half hours.)

A stop in Manaus, and a meeting there with Cardoso, would permit a better balance between the time spent in Brazil and Argentina, to which both sides have been keenly attentive.

YES _____

DISCUSS _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

'97 SEP 17 PM8:37

FROM:

SAMUEL BERGER
JOHN PODESTA
ANN LEWIS

(Handwritten initials and signature)

SUBJECT: Town Hall of the Americas

Purpose

To decide participation in a "Town Hall of the Americas: A Conversation with American President Bill Clinton."

Background

Henry Cisneros and his team at Univision have expressed strong interest in hosting a three city, inter-active town hall meeting originating in Buenos Aires on October 16th. As currently planned, the event will present an unique and historic opportunity for you to speak directly to youth leaders throughout the hemisphere on the common problems and common future we all share.

The title of the event is a "Town Hall of the Americas: A Conversation with American President Bill Clinton." You would speak to and answer questions from audiences of approximately 100 youth leaders in three cities: Buenos Aires, Miami and Los Angeles.

Univision would host and moderate the program in all three cities, broadcast the event live with a replay during primetime, and feed the transmission to the American networks and White House press corps.

Message

The Town Hall of the Americas would focus attention on a new generation of Latin Americans that share many of the same ideals and interests as their peers in the United States. By facilitating interaction among youth leaders in Miami,

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Los Angeles and Buenos Aires, this event will underscore the common future of the hemisphere's youth and our common interest in working as partners to meet the challenges of the new era. The dialogue will highlight your agenda for addressing the challenges the young people of the Americas face on the verge of the 21st century (education, drugs, good jobs, etc.) and the benefits of our growing cooperation.

Audience

- The audience would be comprised of a group of approximately 100 "Stars of Tomorrow" in each of the three cities, representing a diverse cross-section of current youth leaders. *Univision* would draw on young achievers in education, business, community service, sports, health, environment, anti-drug efforts, and foreign cultural exchange activities. If we commit to this project, *Univision* hopes to work with us to gain our input regarding recommendations for audience participants and vetting.

Coverage

- *Univision* reaches 92.3% of Hispanic households in the United States (29.3 million people) and currently the program would be broadcast in 18 other countries around the hemisphere. *Univision* estimates a potential audience of 100 million for this event. As stated above, *Univision* would carry the event live and re-broadcast during primetime. *Univision* will also have local and regional press in both Los Angeles and Miami to maximize coverage in those markets. The event will of course be open to the White House press and *Univision* will explore a simulcast agreement with C-SPAN.

Cost

- *Univision* would pay for all costs associated with this event. They would sell commercial space to their normal advertisers before and after the telecast. *Univision* will also promote the event prior to the 16th. We will work with *Univision* to ensure that the White House and its image are used in the appropriate manner in any and all promotion.

Host

- *Univision's* main anchor Jorge Ramos (their Peter Jennings) would be the primary host in Buenos Aires, they also would

have their top news anchors as the hosts in Miami and Los Angeles.

Interpretation

- The event would be conducted with simultaneous translation. You would most likely need to use an IFB for your translation while interpreters would translate simultaneously for the television audience.

Questions and Duration

- The event would be for 60 minutes. You would have several minutes for an opening presentation and then take approximately 15 questions total from the three locations. During our initial discussions with *Univision*, they have generally agreed to limit questions to international issues affecting the hemisphere -- but obviously, there is no absolute way to "control" the questions.

RECOMMENDATION

That you agree to this proposal.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____