

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Summit Agenda [1]

Staff Office-Individual:

Special Envoy for the Americas-McLarty, Thomas (Mack)

Original OA/ID Number:

CF 1043

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Mack McLarty to the President, re: Visit to South Korea, Argentina and Chile - March 1998 (3 pages)	03/14/1998	P1/b(1)
002. memo	Andrew Friendly to Mack McLarty, re: Santiago Advance Meeting [partial] (1 page)	01/21/1998	b(7)(E)
003. memo	Patrick DeSouza to Samuel Berger, re: Santiago Summit, April 18-19, 1998 (6 pages)	12/30/1997	P1/b(1)
004. memo	Dan Lesmez to Mack McLarty, re: SIRG Read-Out (1 page)	03/12/1998	P1/b(1)
005. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to the Santiago Summit of the Americas, April 17-20 (4 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
006. telcon	Memorandum of Telephone Conversation between the President and Canadian Prime Minister Chretien (4 pages)	01/29/1998	P1/b(1)
007. letter	Javier Murillo de la Rocha, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship for the Republic of Bolivia, to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright (1 page)	03/11/1998	P1/b(1)
008. cable	Re: Chile Bilateral State Visit (2 pages)	02/24/1998	P1/b(1)
009. memo	[duplicate of 005] (4 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
010. memo	[duplicate of 002] [partial] (1 page)	01/21/1998	b(7)(E)
011. briefing paper	EDSAT - Americas Business Concept (8 pages)	12/03/1997	P4/b(4)

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Summit Agenda [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2578

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]
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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]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
012. memo	Eric Farnsworth, Ana Maria Salazar, and Dan Lesmez to Mack McLarty, re: "Out-of-the-Box" Summit Initiatives (2 pages)	12/05/1997	P1/b(1)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File
- Summit

March 23, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA
 JAYCEE PRIBULSKY

FROM: NELSON W. CUNNINGHAM 

SUBJECT: Santiago Summit -- Special Envoy Staff Travel Authorization

As you know, the Office of Special Envoy was created principally to coordinate the U.S. Government's participation in the Santiago Summit. Our staff members have been closely involved with the development of the Summit agenda and Summit deliverables (as well as the bilateral agenda and deliverables), and the Summit is the culmination of a year's worth of effort for our staff.

Following is our request for authorization for staff travel to Santiago:

Mack McLarty -- Special Envoy for the Americas

General coordinator for the Summit and bilateral visit planning. Travel on: Air Force One

Nelson Cunningham -- Senior Advisor

Senior advisor to Mack on Summit planning and coordination, and has helped direct the White House trip planning and communications process for the Summit and bilateral visits. Spanish-speaking. In Santiago, will serve as liaison with Chilean Summit planning team and with Cabinet members highlighting Summit deliverables, as well as advisor to Mack. Travel on: Support plane.

Steve Ronnel -- Senior Advisor

Will provide support on communications, legislative and press issues: (1) WH Liaison to Frei's communications and press advisors -- serve as conduit for last minute problems and changes. (2) Assist WH Legislative Affairs to ensure the success of the co-del program. (3) Work with WH press office to shape stories and help arrange necessary backgrounders. (4) Assist Mack on his activities with the press and the co-del. Travel on: Support plane.

Eric Farnsworth -- Senior Policy Advisor

Chief policy advisor to Mack on substantive issues relating to the Summit and bilateral visits. In Santiago, will be required to draft and revise speeches and public remarks for Mack, and to coordinate the President's remarks with NSC Strategic Planning. Additionally, will provide foreign policy advice to Mack and Cabinet officers during discussions with foreign leaders and ministers. Travel on: Support plane.

Ana Maria Salazar -- Policy Advisor

Liaison on counternarcotics and judicial strengthening issues. Has played a key role in developing Summit language and deliverables in these areas, and will coordinate in Santiago with ONDCP, Justice, and other nations' justice ministries. Spanish-speaking with outreach experience; she will work with both US and foreign Spanish speaking media, briefing on the US message at the Summit. Travel: Commercial.

Daniel Lesmez -- Policy Advisor

Liaison on labor, environment (climate change), and poverty alleviation issues. Like Ana Maria, has played a key role in developing Summit language and deliverables in these areas, and will coordinate in Santiago with officials and Cabinet agencies following these areas. Will serve as coordinator for La Renca power plant event if it is approved. Spanish-speaking, will assist in coordination with Chilean and hemispheric officials. Travel: Commercial.

Carl Lingenfelter -- Policy Advisor

Speechwriter, coordinating communications strategy with NSC Strategic Planning. Will coordinate communications message with Cabinet members (when they are approved to travel) to ensure fully consistent messages. Will assist in drafting McLarty public remarks in Santiago. His participation will also assist in preparing op-eds and articles after the Summit to help put out the Administration message on the Summit. Travel: Commercial.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File Content,
in "Summit Agenda"

Nelson Cunningham

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Y: mack.aga

File
- Summit
Agenda

Patty
Here is
the translation
Staff

EL MERCURIO

April 22, 1998

By Juan Ignacio Brito

THOMAS McLARTY, CLINTON'S SPECIAL DELEGATE FOR THE AMERICAS

"MIAMI WAS HISTORICAL; SANTIAGO, WORK"

● The key North American official for the Summit praises its achievements and says that now "there is a more mature vision of what must be done."

Question & Answer Thomas McLarty has been, more than anybody else, at the heart of the two Summits of the Americas. President Bill Clinton's personal friend and former White House Chief of Staff, he played a central role in the organization of the two most important hemispheric meetings in history, in Miami (1994) and Santiago.

Now with the job accomplished, he states that he is "very satisfied" with the Summit. In a telephone interview from Washington, he assures that his country's interest in Latin America will not decrease and that in the United States there is a bipartisan consensus on the importance of Latin America.

- What are the areas in which you see a greater progress, comparing the Santiago declaration with that of Miami in 1994?

They were two very different Summits. Miami was a celebration and recognition of the deep changes that have happened in the region, as well as a planning meeting that built up a frame work. Miami was historical. Santiago was more like a working meeting, rolling up the sleeves, emphasizing the progress of cooperation.

- Now as in 1994, there is much optimism. Will this optimism be turned into solid results?

- Yes. Very tangible progress has been achieved and there will be more advances. Now, there is a more mature vision of what must be done to get the progress we want. There is also a more mature relationship within the region and Santiago reflected that.

- Will Chile be the first country to sign a free trade agreement with the United States, or will it be through the incorporation of our country into a common goal of a global agreement by 2005?

- I hope and believe that we will be able to progress towards an ample bilateral agreement with Chile.

- Before 2005?

- Yes. We would like to sign an agreement before 2005, although I cannot give exact dates.

- It seems very clear that with the current political atmosphere in the United States, it is not suitable to talk about free trade initiatives, in relation to Chile as well as regarding the FTAA.

- Things are changing. There are a number of signs which indicate these changes. We lost fast track in the House, in the midst of an environment affected by other issues; but in the Senate there was a majority and unanimity among the governors of different States. This reflects a bipartisan consensus. The solid response and the efficient performance of Latin America in facing the situation in Asia, has made the House's view of the region much more favorable, which will allow it to understand that we need a hemispheric agreement. The train is moving in the right direction.

- The Declaration of Santiago states that the FTAA will be a "unique commitment." Does it mean that there will be just one large agreement and not several agreements by sectors as stated by the United States?

- The final shape of the negotiation cannot be predicted right now. The important thing is that there is a genuine agreement to launch the FTAA and to conclude it. There are various ways.

- The Action Plan gives a great deal of relevance to multilateral organizations. Are they ready to face the challenge?

- Yes. Today we have the most aggressive and viable regional organizations in history. They are already involved in the process in a great variety of areas.

- From where will the multibillion dollar financing come for the reforms?

- This money is included in the annual budget of these organizations, financed through multilateral ways.

- Will they have to seek extra financing from the governments or do they already have this money?

- I don't think they will need extra financing. I understand that what they will do is to re-allocate the available resources to put a greater emphasis on the new tasks. This is "real money" that already exists.

- Is it possible to talk about an hemispheric Strategy against Drugs --as stated in the declaration of Santiago-- while the United States maintains the process of certification?

- It is possible, and we are doing it with the support of the DEA and in a bilateral manner with Mexico, the Caribbean, Venezuela, Bolivia and Peru. Cooperation is essential. I don't think that the two are mutually exclusive.

- Would the U.S. Administration be prepared to reform or end certification, by sending some project about the issue to the Congress?

- I myself have said that certification is a very blunt instrument which creates tension. Many people in my country have talked about changing the process. But I don't think there will be an immediate change.

- During the Summit there was a consensus about asking for a "gesture" from Cuba to integrate it to the inter-American system. What kind of "gesture" does the United States want ?

- We all worry about the lack of respect for basic human rights in Cuba. We have seen, after the Pope's visit, just modest steps on the topic.

- It seems that the only country in the region which links the entrance of Cuba to hemispheric process is the United States.

- The whole region is worried by the lack of democracy in Cuba, although it is true that many countries wish to see a greater movement towards Havana. The United States has a different point of view, even though the goal for everyone is identical, a democratic Cuba.

- Would it be possible to agree on a common policy towards Cuba, in the same way cooperation has been found on other issues ?

- I don't see any sign that the United States will change its policy towards Cuba, unless there is a substantial change in that country, something that it is not happening.

Photograph:

McLarty states that Chile will be the first country to sign a free trade agreement with the United States and that this will occur "well before" 2005, although he didn't want to give exact dates.

THOMAS MCLARTY, ENVIADO ESPECIAL DE CLINTON PARA LAS AMERICAS:

"Miami Fue Histórico; Santiago, de Trabajo"

● El personero norteamericano clave de la cumbre alaba los logros de ésta y señala que hay ahora una "visión más madura de lo que debe hacerse".

PREGUNTA Y RESPUESTA

Thomas McLarty ha estado, más que nadie, en el corazón de las dos cumbres de las Américas. Amigo personal del Presidente Bill Clinton y ex jefe de gabinete de la Casa Blanca, jugó un papel central en la organización de las dos más importantes citas hemisféricas de la historia, en Miami (1994) y Santiago.

Ahora, con la labor cumplida, afirma que está "muy satisfecho" con la Cumbre. Asegura, en contacto telefónico desde Washington, que el interés de su país por América Latina no decaerá y que existe en Estados Unidos un consenso bipartidista acerca de la importancia de América Latina.

—¿Cuáles son las áreas en las que ve mayor progreso, comparando la Declaración de Santiago con la de Miami en 1994?

—Han sido dos cumbres muy diferentes. Miami fue una celebración y un reconocimiento de los profundos cambios que han tenido lugar en la región, además de una reunión de planificación que puso en pie una arquitectura. Miami fue histórico. Santiago fue más una reunión de trabajo, en mangas de camisa, con un énfasis en el progreso de la cooperación.

—Al igual que en 1994, hoy existe gran optimismo. ¿Se traducirá éste en resultados concretos?

—Sí. Se ha logrado un progreso tangible y continuará habiendo avances. Hay ahora una visión más madura de lo que debe hacerse para conseguir el progreso que deseamos. Hay también una relación más

madura al interior de la región y Santiago lo reflejó.

—¿Será Chile el primer país en firmar un acuerdo de libre comercio con Estados Unidos o será incorporado nuestro país a la meta común de un acuerdo global el 2005?

—Espero y creo que podremos progresar hacia un amplio acuerdo bilateral con Chile.

—¿Antes del 2005?

—Sí, nos gustaría firmar un acuerdo mucho antes del 2005, aunque no puedo dar fechas exactas.

—Parece claro que el ambiente político en Estados Unidos no está para hablar de iniciativas de libre comercio, tanto en lo que se refiere a Chile como en lo relativo al ALCA.

—Las cosas están cambiando. Hay un número de señales que lo indican. Perdimos el fast track en la Cámara, en medio de un ambiente enrarecido por otros temas, pero en el Senado había mayoría y, entre los gobernadores de los distintos estados, unanimidad. Eso habla de un consenso bipartidista. La sólida respuesta y el eficaz desempeño de América Latina para enfrentar la situación en Asia ha hecho que la región sea vista de una manera más favorable por el Congreso y que éste entienda que necesitamos un acuerdo hemisférico. El tren se está moviendo en la dirección correcta.

—La Declaración de Santiago dice que el ALCA será un "compromiso único". ¿Significa esto que habrá un solo gran acuerdo y no acuerdos por sector, como había postulado Estados Unidos?

—La estructura final de la negociación no es completamente predecible en este momento. Lo



McLarty asegura que Chile será el primer país en firmar un acuerdo de libre comercio con Estados Unidos y que eso ocurrirá "mucho antes" del 2005, aunque no quiso dar fechas exactas.

que importa es que hay un genuino acuerdo para lanzar el ALCA y para concluirlo. Hay múltiples caminos.

—El plan de Acción le da mucha relevancia a organizaciones multilaterales. ¿Están listas éstas para enfrentar el desafío?

—Sí. Tenemos hoy las organizaciones regionales más agresivas y viables de la historia. Ellas ya están envueltas en el proceso en una enorme amplitud de áreas.

—¿De dónde provendrá el multimillonario financiamiento anunciado para las reformas?

—Ese dinero está incluido en los presupuestos anuales de esas organizaciones, financiados de

manera multilateral.

—¿Deberán buscar financiamiento extra de los gobiernos o es dinero con el que ya cuentan?

—No creo que necesiten financiamiento extra. Entiendo que lo que harán es reubicar los recursos ya disponibles para poner mayor énfasis en las nuevas tareas. Este es "dinero real" que ya existe.

—¿Es posible hablar de una Estrategia Hemisférica contra las Drogas —como lo hace la Declaración de Santiago— mientras Estados Unidos mantiene el proceso de la certificación?

—Es posible y lo estamos haciendo con la cooperación en la OEA y de una manera bilateral

con México, el Caribe, Venezuela, Bolivia y Perú. La cooperación es esencial. No creo que ambas vías sean excluyentes.

—¿Estaría dispuesto el gobierno de Estados Unidos a reformar o terminar con la certificación, enviando algún proyecto sobre el tema al Congreso?

—Yo mismo he dicho que la certificación es un instrumento muy rotundo, que crea tensión. Muchos en mi país han hablado de modificar el proceso. Pero no creo que se produzca un cambio inmediato.

—Durante la Cumbre hubo consenso en pedir un "gesto" a Cuba para integrar a ese país al sistema interamericano. ¿Qué tipo de gesto espera Estados Unidos?

—Todos estamos preocupados acerca de la falta de respeto a los derechos humanos fundamentales en Cuba. Hemos visto, después de la visita del Papa, sólo pasos modestos en ese tema.

—Parece ser que el único país de la región que vota el ingreso de Cuba al proceso hemisférico es Estados Unidos.

—La región completa tiene una preocupación por la falta de democracia en Cuba, aunque es cierto que muchos países desean ver un mayor acercamiento hacia La Habana. Estados Unidos tiene un punto de vista diferente, aunque el objetivo, una Cuba democrática, es idéntico para todos.

—¿No sería posible acordar una política común hacia Cuba, de la misma manera en que se ha buscado cooperación en otros temas?

—No veo ninguna señal de que Estados Unidos vaya a cambiar su política hacia Cuba, a menos que se registre un cambio sustancial en ese país, algo que no está ocurriendo.

Por Juan Ignacio Brito M.

January 21, 1998

OK Summit

File

- Summit Agenda

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK MCLARTY

FROM: ANDREW FRIENDLY

SUBJECT: SANTIAGO ADVANCE MEETING

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

SCHEDULE AND ISSUES:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER CONCERNS

Some other issues that you should be aware of:

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

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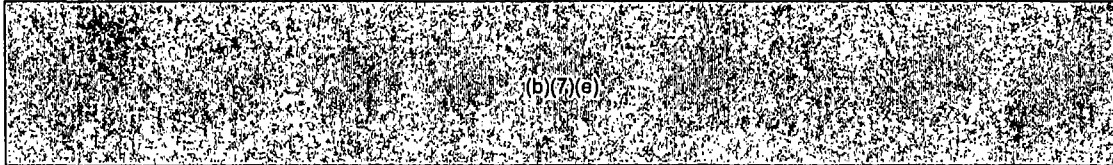
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- all the leaders are expected to make some remarks upon arrival at the airport on Friday
- the airport in Santiago will be shut down to all commercial traffic on Friday and Sunday, supposedly the airlines were told of this many months ago
- all of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

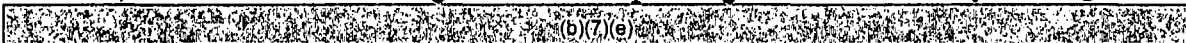


[002]

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

CONCLUSION

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



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

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

Piccone, Theodore J.

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL# of pages **2****From:**

Pic

Sent:

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To:

@N

Cc:

@ll

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Subject:

FW

To	NEALSON	From	TED Piccone
Dept./Agency		Phone #	
Fax #	62464	Fax #	1
NSN 7540-01-317-7368		5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	

Executive Secretary;

Importance:

High

Intecon: please pass to Brainard.

File
- Summit Agenda

NSC InterAm recommends the following two options for a Thursday message event in Santiago. Either event would stress the positive and compatible aspects of the bilateral relationship:

1. Education and Technology at Casa Piedra

The two Presidents would visit the Casa Piedra Informatics Exhibit hosted by IDB and attended by U.S. information technology companies and elementary and secondary students from schools in the area. Student representatives would be drawn from schools participating in the GLOBE program (deliverable), ENLACES network (Chilean buy-in), NASA project and Fulbright teachers exchange program. After touring the exhibits, the two Presidents could address the crowd of students, exhibitors and other invited guests. The message would be both economic and education oriented stressing distance learning. The site is already set up, including press facilities, and we could easily build a crowd. The supporting bilateral deliverables would be: a) Education MOU; b) GLOBE and c) Business facilitation agreement from Commerce. At this point, if we cannot pull off the interactive youth event on Saturday, we should have the two Presidents get the credit for both the bilateral and Summit piece on education.

2. Finance -- Projecting Image of modern Latin America

Event would be centered on a visit to the Chilean stock market. Shapiro believes that the location would permit a "crowd" event. This event would highlight Chilean financial stability in the face of the Asian flu and international leadership during a week in which the IMF, World Bank and Willard Groups will be having their meetings. On a bilateral message level, Shapiro has pointed out that all Chileans are stakeholders in the stock market (income distribution angle) and, increasingly, so are average Americans. This event would also play well in the U.S. in terms of growth in U.S. stock market based on sound economic fundamentals and dynamic export markets abroad for US companies. We would also strike the theme of Chile as model for macroeconomic growth and stability and divert attention away from lack of progress on bilateral free trade agreement/fast track. Event could feature a Chilean company that is newly listed on the New York Stock Exchange and vice versa. Treasury's preliminary reaction is positive. We are checking with Lael.

IN ADDITION, we recommend finding time Thursday or Friday for POTUS and Frei to meet with US and Chilean representatives of civil society to review Summit agenda. Alternatively, if we can't get Frei on board, we recommend POTUS meeting separately with US reps. Either event would have the virtue of supporting a role for labor and environment in FTAA trade talks, and in the Summit process more generally, and perhaps coopting dissident voices that will be heard at the alternative people's summit.

Regarding Podesta's interest in beefing up the El Nino deliverable, Piccone investigated various options with Commerce, NOAA and AID today. Commerce has already begun preparing an event on Saturday morning on using forecasting to better prepare for disasters like El Nino, which has dramatically affected the entire hemisphere and caused billions of dollars of damage. In essence, the message is that businesses, farmers and individuals can be helped by getting advance information on weather and climate patterns. The event would showcase USG forecasting technology to other governments, scientific community and the press, and encourage creation of a Pan-American climate information system (Summit Plan of Action calls for greater cooperation on El Nino and other natural hazards and a preparatory meeting is being held in San Jose next week). The discussion would also address the unresolved question of whether effects from El Nino are now over.

The question is whether and how to make this a bilateral event. We could move it to Thursday afternoon and have the two Presidents drop by. We could also try to gin up a bilateral agreement on info forecasting technology but, at this late date, that may be difficult. At the least, we can add language to the communique that the 2 Presidents agreed to work together through multilateral channels to promote forecasting.

FINALLY, we would now argue against any environmental message event for the following reasons:

- Santiago's air pollution is among the worst in the world (in the winter, children and elderly wear oxygen masks)
- over the past year a number of decisions by the GoC drew heavy fire from environmentalists:
 - decision to build giant dam, which will flood indigenous lands
 - forestry project with US-based Trillium will deplete forest land in south
 - Nueva Renca power plant...we already know that story
- AMCIT Tompkins drew fire from nationalists in and outside GoC for buying up huge tracts of park land.

– we are unlikely to get the climate change language we want.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
McLarty, Thomas (Mack)
OA/Box Number: CF 1043

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit Agenda [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2578

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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TAB A



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM

December 12, 1997

TO: Mr. Genaro Arriagada

FROM: ARA - Jeffrey Davidow

SUBJECT: Santiago Summit Deliverables

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

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

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

Attachments:

As stated

NON-PAPER ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT DELIVERABLES

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

Education Basket

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

Democracy and Human Rights Basket

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Integration Basket

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

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

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

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

Poverty and Discrimination Basket

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

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

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

Hemispheric Institutions

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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004. memo	Dan Lesmez to Mack McLarty, re: SIRG Read-Out (1 page)	03/12/1998	P1/b(1)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
McLarty, Thomas (Mack)
OA/Box Number: CF 1043

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Summit Agenda [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2578

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Governments will:

In light of their commitments in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the decisions made at the Third Conference of Parties in Kyoto, Japan, and in view of the Fourth Conference of Parties to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in November, 1998:

Encourage the Parties to work toward achieving the objectives and goals of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Recognize the key role that technologies play in managing the environmental aspects related to energy, and encourage the exchange of technology, information and experiences, as well as share views on the Clean Development Mechanism.

Members of the Working Group:

Argentina

Brazil

Canada

Caricom (Trinidad and Tobago)

Chile

Costa Rica

Mexico

United States

Venezuela

JOHNS HOPKINS

U N I V E R S I T Y

SAIS**Latin American Studies Program**

The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies
1740 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington DC 20036-1984
(202) 663-5728 / FAX (202) 663-5737
email: rroett@mail.jhuwash.jhu.edu

March 4, 1998

Riordan Roett
Sarta and Don Johnston Professor and
Director, Latin American Studies Program

*Jadue -
pls. handle.
Thank.
CJR*

Mr. Eric Farnsworth
Senior Advisor to the Special Envoy for the Americas
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Eric:

I enjoyed your comment on the Brazil quote - would that I did have a good press aide! I just know a number of the correspondents in Latin America and we chat a good bit.

Once again - a request. Is there any publicly available material available regarding the Santiago Summit? I am teaching a graduate seminar on Mercosur and that issue is high on our academic agenda. If there is, would you ask someone on your staff send it off to me. As well, if Mack has made any recent public statements or speeches, I would appreciate receiving copies. They are always informative and helpful in my keeping up-to-date.

My co-authored and edited volume on *Mercosur* is about finished - the authors and I meet in Buenos Aires in late April. We go to the publishers a few weeks after that. And I have just finished another essay for the Portuguese Strategic Institute in Lisbon on EU-Mercosur-USA perspectives; we meet in London later this month to discuss the papers.

I am sure you are busy with the Summit. Perhaps we will have a chance to talk after that event.

With best wishes.

Cordially,

Riordan
Riordan Roett

THE DIRECTOR OF THE PEACE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

File
- Summit
Agenda

MEMORANDUM

TO: Thomas F. Mack McLarty III
Counselor to the President and Special Envoy to the Americas

FROM: Mark Gearan *mg*
Peace Corps Director

DATE: February 19, 1998

RE: President's Trip to Chile

When President Clinton travels to Chile in April for the Summit of the Americas, I would like to propose that he keynote Peace Corps' closing ceremony as part of his trip. The event could be held at the 150 year-old national monument, Municipal Theater, in Santiago, Chile as part of the Peace Corps' graduation from the country and allow the President to celebrate our partnership with Chile and commend their initiative for volunteerism.

The purpose of the event would be to highlight the themes of both domestic and international volunteerism and the important roles they play in strengthening the roots of democracy. Also, to thank Chile for hosting 2,500 Peace Corps Volunteers since 1961, and to congratulate President Frei and the Council to Overcome Poverty for creating Servicio Pais (Chile's AmeriCorps).

The ceremony would include President Clinton giving the keynote address and President Frei highlighting Peace Corps achievements over the years, including the time when his father was President (1964-70). At the end of the event, President Clinton and President Frei could greet Peace Corps Volunteers, returned Peace Corps Volunteers who have traveled back to Chile for the event, and Servicio Pais.

In September 1998, Peace Corps will close its program in Chile because of the record number of successes. These successes include the country's return to a vibrant democracy, the enormous economic progress, the reduction in the number of people living in poverty, and the establishment of a national volunteer service (Servicio Pais), many of whom have been working side-by-side with Peace Corps Volunteers in the poorest areas of the country. Peace Corps is proud of the tremendous contributions the Volunteers have made and the progression that has occurred during our time there. We also look forward to a continued

relationship with Servicio Pais, which is helping the country improve their ability to address their own basic needs.

PEACE CORPS BACKGROUND:

Years in Chile:	1961-82; 1991-98
Number of Volunteers:	2,434
Volunteers Currently Serving:	51

Examples of Peace Corps Work:

- A Peace Corps Volunteer initiated a project that resulted in the planting of more than 10,000,000 trees. Today, these Monterey pines, which grow twice as fast in Chile as in California, are the mainstay of the Chilean export industry. He will be at the closing ceremony.
- A Peace Corps Volunteer, who was a marine biologist, started fisheries farms and taught other Volunteers how to take the technology across the country. This revolutionized the fishing industry in Chile, including making salmon farming one of the countries major exports.
- Peace Corps Volunteers have helped create and design trail systems in national parks, including training park rangers.
- A Peace Corps Volunteer created and trained the first forest firefighters in Chile.
- Peace Corps Volunteer Dan Peterson is almost single-handedly responsible for bringing basketball to Chile. He has gone on to an extraordinary career as a coach all over the world, presently coaching a professional team in the Italian premier league.

I hope this event will be given full consideration in the planning of the President's trip. I look forward to discussing this with you. Best wishes.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to the Santiago Summit of the Americas, April 17-20 (4 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
McLarty, Thomas (Mack)
OA/Box Number: CF 1043

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2009-1155-F
ke2578

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. telcon	Memorandum of Telephone Conversation between the President and Canadian Prime Minister Chretien (4 pages)	01/29/1998	P1/b(1)

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EMBAJADA DE BOLIVIA

3014 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20008

Teléfono (202) 483-4410

Fax (202) 328-3712

March 17, 1998

*Faxed to Amg
Nelson**① Ted Piccone
FYI**② File
-submit
Agenda*

No. Pag 2 (incl. ésta)

FAX - 100/98

FAX: (202) 456-2464

TO : Thomas F. (Mack) McLarty
Counselor to the President
Washington, D.C.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION, PLEASE FIND ATTACHED LETTER GMI-131/98
FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP OF BOLIVIA TO THE
HONORABLE MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT, US SECRETARY OF STATE.

Enc.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. letter	Javier Murillo de la Rocha, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship for the Republic of Bolivia, to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright (1 page)	03/11/1998	P1/b(1)

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. cable	Re: Chile Bilateral State Visit (2 pages)	02/24/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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Special Envoy for the Americas
McLarty, Thomas (Mack)
OA/Box Number: CF 1043

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U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

File
Summit
Agenda
Dec 1998
Doc

February 20, 1998

Assistant
Administrator
for Latin America
and the Caribbean

MEMORANDUM

TO: White House - Thomas F. McLarty
NSC - James Steinberg
OVP - Leon Fuerth
NSC - James Dobbins
State/ARA - Jeffrey Davidow
State/ARA/EPSC - Richard Brown

FROM: AA/LAC - Mark L. Schneider *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Summit Meeting on Monday, February 23

In preparation for Monday's Summit meeting, attached is a table that breaks out USAID's budget for each of the four baskets included in the Santiago Plan of Action. The budget levels cover three years, from 1998 to 2000.

The \$20 million Presidential Initiative for the Summit that is included in USAID's FY-99 appropriation request is part of these overall levels. We will jointly program the \$20 million as part of the Summit Implementation Development "Fund" that Chile is attempting to organize with USAID and the development cooperation agencies of Argentina, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and Canada. Our \$20 million will be targeted to basic education, microenterprise and Central American trade integration.

Attachment: a/s

**USAID
Summit of the Americas
Grant Funding 1998-2000
(\$ Millions)**

Overall Education:	79.0
Evaluations, assessments and indicators	5.5
Preparation of Teachers and Educational Administrations	11.0
Education reform, including more local and community control	11.0
Bilingual education and foreign language teaching	2.75
Technical and vocational training for workers	11.0
Textbooks and other educational materials	11.0
Information and distance learning technologies	2.75
Exchanges and internships	24.0
Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights Overall:	339.0
Modernization of municipal and regional governments	25.0
Corruption (this may be more of a procedure-oriented project than of resources from the Bank)	25.0
Strengthening justice system	90.0
Upgrading and modernizing labor ministries services to workers	1.0
Strengthening Civil Society	36.0
Human Rights	22.0
Education for Democracy	26.0
Prevention and Control of Illicit Drugs: Alternative Developments	114.0
Economic Integration and Free Trade Overall *	28.0
Cleaner energy, including renewable sources	6.0
Infrastructure, especially transportation and telecommunications	4.5
Science and technology, including disaster mitigation	15.0
Strengthening Financial Markets	2.5
Eradicating Poverty and Discrimination Overall	537.0
Promotion of microenterprise and small and medium-sized business	120.0
Land and parcel property registration for the poor	10.0
Health care, especially in the areas of low cost vaccine production, application of information technologies, and basic sanitation	20.0
Strengthening women's position socially, especially in the area of legal reform for equality and attacking domestic violence	
Respect for core labor standards	12.0
** Hunger and malnutrition, especially pregnant and nursing mothers, infants and the elderly	375.0
Region total 1998 - 2000	983.0

* This total does not include approximately \$225 million USAID will provide for environmental and agricultural programs.

** Includes \$340 million in Food Assistance

IMMEDIATE

UNCLASSIFIED

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

Nelson

File

-Summit

-Agenda

PAGE 01 OF 02

PRT: BERNAL COSGRIFF DAVIES ELKON MCLARTY RICEE ROSENTHAL

SIT: DELAURENTIS DESOUZA DOBBINS HOFMANN LAWSON ORFINI PICCONE SIGLER SUM2

SIT: NSC

<PREC> IMMEDIATE <CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED <DTG> 231053Z FEB 98

FM AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 5607

INFO RHEHNSC/NSC WASHDC

RHEHAAA/WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

RUCNSE/US SECRET SERVICE WASHDC//PPD//

UNCLAS SANTIAGO 000561

DEPT. FOR ARA/PPCP JACOBSON; ARA/EX; ARA/BSC; DA/P/SD;
DA/P/PL; A/TSS FOR BULL; S/S; WHITE HOUSE FOR ROSENTHAL;
NSC FOR DAVIES

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: AMGT, OVIP, ASEC, CI

SUBJECT: VINA OVERNIGHT: NOT RECOMMENDED

1. EXPERIENCE INDICATES THAT EVEN JUST ONE OVERNIGHT IN VINA DEL MAR WOULD REQUIRE A SUPPORT TEAM OF AT LEAST 500 PEOPLE NOT TO MENTION THE 100 PLUS WHITE HOUSE PRESS WHO WOULD BE THERE TO COVER THE VINA VISIT. USING THE THREE BEST HOTELS IN VINA - NONE OF WHICH ARE ABOVE THE THREE STAR LEVEL (OUT OF FIVE STARS)- WE WERE ABLE TO CONFIRM ONLY 260 ROOMS. ANY ADDITIONAL ROOMS WE FIND WILL BE OF THE ONE/TWO STAR VARIETY - AND WE SERIOUSLY DOUBT WE WOULD EVER COME UP WITH 600, NO MATTER HOW HARD WE WOULD TRY.

2. OF THE THREE HOTELS WE HAVE (MIRAMAR, GALA AND O'HIGGINS), ONLY THE MIRAMAR HAS SUITES WHICH ARE MINIMALLY ACCEPTABLE. REGULAR SLEEPING ROOMS IN ALL THE HOTELS LEAVE MUCH TO BE DESIRED. INTERESTINGLY, ONE OF THE HOTELS - THE 50 YEAR OLD O'HIGGINS' HAD AN ELEVATOR DROP SEVERAL FLOORS LAST WEEK, INJURING SEVERAL PEOPLE.

3. THE CITY'S AIRPORT CANNOT HANDLE PLANES OF THE SIZE NEEDED TO TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL TO VINA. ACCORDING TO EMBASSY MILITARY OFFICIALS, THE LARGEST PLANE THAT CAN LAND AT THE VINA AIRPORT IS A 737. EVERYTHING WOULD HAVE TO BE TRANSPORTED VIA THE ROAD FROM SANTIAGO - A TWO HOUR DRIVE.

4. THE AMBASSADOR STRONGLY RECOMMENDS THAT THE PRESIDENT NOT STAY OVERNIGHT IN VINA, AND INSTEAD HELICOPTER TO AND FROM SANTIAGO.

5. INFORMATION HEREIN HAS BEEN SHAREO WITH JEANNIE BULL

UNCLASSIFIED

•IMMEDIATE

UNCLASSIFIED
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02

- A/TSS, WHO CONCURS WITH THIS ASSESSMENT.

GUERRA

<^SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 01

<^SSN>0561

<MSGID> M3164052

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



OFFICE OF MACK McLARTY
Counselor to the President
Special Envoy for the Americas

File
- Summit
- Agenda

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Mack
TO: *Nelson*
Mr. Dobbin
FAX: *Patricia*
Ted *Steve*

PHONE:

FROM: Eric Farnsworth
(202) 456-7580

FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-7586

SUBJECT:

DATE:

NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover): 4

MESSAGES:

at long last, here it is from State...

If all pages are not received, please call 202/456-2000.

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From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda

Miami Action Item	Miami Summit Committed to:	Progress Since Miami	Santiago Actions Building on Miami
1. Strengthening Democracy	- Strengthen the OAS Unit for Promotion of Democracy. - 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.	- Extends democratic reforms and practices to the local level.
2. Protecting Human Rights	- Reinforce commitment to international conventions addressing human rights.	- OAS is developing pilot projects in based on a hemispheric action plan.	- Establishes rapporteur at the OAS to protect press freedom.
3. Invigorating Civil Society	- Better facilitate operation and financing of civil society groups;	- AID created an NGO network of 80 citizens groups in the Americas.	- Agrees to develop common principles for fostering the participation of citizen groups. - Emphasizes education in democratic values to produce better citizens.
4. Cultural Values	- Increase exchanges among universities and centers of culture.	- The Kennedy Center established 25 fellowships for fine arts study. - A new Museum of the Americas is being developed via the IDB and private sector.	- Fosters further exchanges of students, teachers, and school administrators in the hemisphere.
5. Combating Corruption	- Negotiate new hemispheric agreement on corruption.	- As of February, 23 countries have signed and eight have ratified the OAS Anti-Corruption Convention. U.S. ratification pending.	- Increases transparency through use of asset disclosure statements for senior public officials
6. 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 cartel were arrested. - Overall drug use in the U.S. declined, though hardcore use did not; the U.S. anti-drug budget for 1999 is the largest in history. - The OAS Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere was signed December 1996. - Governments are implementing a common anti-money laundering strategy, supported by the OAS.	- Creation of a hemispheric anti-drug Alliance with a multilateral review process, based on standards developed from Miami and other international fora. - Improves extradition procedures and denies safe havens to criminals - Commits to the establishment of national units to investigate financial crimes

Miami Action Item	Miami Summit Committed to:	Progress Since Miami	Santiago Actions Building on Miami
7. Fighting 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 allowed 30 foreign organizations to be designated as terrorist, and their assets frozen.	- Commits to implementation of the Lima Conference recommendations.
8. Building Mutual Confidence	- Develop recommendations via a hemispheric conference for improving mutual security.	- Eleven recommendations are being implemented on a voluntary basis. - Twenty-one Summit countries report an 87 percent increase in the practice of CSBMs in the region since 1995.	- Increases transparency in defense budgets - Endorsement of a regime for advance notification of major arms acquisitions
9. 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 12 working groups to set the stage for FTAA negotiations.	- Launches FTAA negotiation phase.
10. Capital Markets	- Develop a comprehensive list of all national capital flow regulations to promote transparency.	- A database of region's financial systems completed in December 1997.	- Enacts measures to ensure more stability of the region's financial institutions
11. Hemispheric Infrastructure	- Foster a greater role for the private sector and multilateral development banks in infrastructure projects.	- Private sector, government, IDB, and World Bank all supporting infrastructure development.	- New commitments in infrastructure, especially in transportation systems.
13. Telecommunications	- 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 promote private sector participation.	- Stimulates electronic commerce through the Internet and other technologies.
14. Science and Technology	- Undertake new scientific cooperation and increase national scientific capacities.	- A regional fund begins operations this year to support agricultural technology projects.	- Agrees to increase cooperative research in the effects of El Niño and other natural hazards
15. Expanding Tourism	- Stimulate tourism in the hemisphere.	- Number of passengers in 1997 between the U.S. and Latin America exceeded trans-Pacific travel by 50 percent and rivaled trans-Atlantic flows.	- Tourism (as a service industry) will be incorporated into FTAA negotiations.
16. Access to Quality Education	- Guarantee universal attendance of primary school by 2010; 75 percent at secondary level.	- AID launched a hemispheric effort to implement the education initiative. - Since the Summit, primary attendance in Mexico, Brazil, and Ecuador has	- Channels more funds into primary and secondary education, including from IFIs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONOFFICE OF MACK McLARTY

Counselor to the President

Special Envoy for the Americas

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Miami Action Item	Miami Summit Committed to:	Progress Since Miami	Santiago Actions Building on Miami
		reached 90 percent.	- Promotes educational standards - Increases programs for textbooks and distance learning
17. Basic Health Services	- Develop a program to combat communicable diseases..	- Launched in 1995 with First Lady's assistance, a hemispheric initiative to eradicate measles by 2000 has been successful.	- Commits to new immunization programs in the hemisphere. - Promotes the use of telemedicine to spread access to medical information.
18. Women in Society	- Design policies and programs for maximizing the role of women in social, economic, and political life.	- Approval of a system of indicators to monitor women's rights. - Several countries passed laws bolstering women's rights.	- Commits to remove barriers to the full participation of women in economic and political life and to protect women from domestic violence.
19. Microenterprise and Small Business	- Request development banks to establish funds for microenterprise.	- IDB adopted a five-year, \$500 million strategy to promote microenterprise.	- Opens new credit lines, training, and technologies for microenterprise.
20. 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.	- Contemplates increased humanitarian relief operations under mutual confidence and hunger programs.
21. Sustainable Energy Use/ Regional Energy Cooperation (Initiative #12)	- Initiates new projects in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean conventional energy. - Promote programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	- The Renewable Energy in the Americas Initiative (REIA) has identified 150 renewable energy projects to the private sector with an estimated value of \$2 billion. - Santiago was designated the first Hemispheric Clean City, a program modeled after a U.S. program.	- Advances the Kyoto climate change accords and clean energy development
22. 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 were created or enlarged.	- Endorses the implementation of the Santa Cruz Summit's Plan of Action.
23. Partnership for Pollution Prevention	- Develop national plans to eliminate lead from gasoline - Improve access to safe drinking water.	- By 1996, 12 countries had eliminated leaded gas; by 2001, there will be 20. - In Haiti, a water supply and sanitation system was constructed.	- Commits to further programs to improve the quality of drinking water. - Teaches values in environmental stewardship.

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009. memo	[duplicate of 005] (4 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
McLarty, Thomas (Mack)
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FOLDER TITLE:

Summit Agenda [1]

2009-1155-F
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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.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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- 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]

JAN-09-1998 15:10

AA/LAC/EMT

202 647 9480 P.02/04



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 2

To <i>Nelson Cunningham</i>	From <i>Don Lesmez</i>
Dept./Agency <i>WH/O/SPEC ENVOY</i>	Phone #
Fax # <i>62464</i>	Fax # <i>67580</i>

NSN 7540-01-317-7366

5099-101

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

File
-Summit
-Agenda

MEMORANDUM

TO: White House - Thomas F. McLarty
Counselor to the President and
Special Envoy for the Americas

FROM: ARA - Amb. Jeffrey Davidow
AA/LAC - Mark L. Schneider

SUBJECT: Summit of the Americas

In order to make Santiago a success, regardless of fast track, we continue to assume the launching of negotiations for the FTAA. However, that announcement, while essential for a positive Summit public perception, will not suffice. Particularly, if fast track is not on hand, the other baskets of the Summit will have to produce clear, visible, easily understood "historic" leaps forward on the road to 21st century democratic development.

With that in mind, we had breakfast today with Enrique Iglesias and think he is ready to guarantee several (five) exciting parallel funds/programs to be announced at Santiago. Each one will finance a specific Plan of Action commitment in a headline-making magnitude. We also have pursued with the OAS an idea that could institutionalize the Summit process, and in the process give the OAS a 21st century make-over.

With respect to the IDB:

--The education basket would continue to hit educational quality and achieving universal primary school completion BUT the bank would be announcing a \$500 million fund to train X number of teachers and produce the textbooks to do the job. Funds also would go for cross-border job training of workers and a broad hemisphere integrating scholarship program to train thousands of students in different countries. The money would come from \$1.4 billion in local currency in the hemisphere representing either repayments of previous FSO soft loans in those countries or their "never paid" local currency contributions to the FSO. (We note that Treasury is thinking about using the FSO in different ways and we will have to consult with them on this matter.) Enrique will be negotiating this with the big countries (Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, etc.) at a February meeting with Finance Ministers, prior to the more formal Cartagena annual bank meeting.

JAN-09-1998 15:10

AA/LAC/EMT

202 647 9480 P.03/04

2

--Underpinning the second generation of democratic institution-building are justice reform and strengthening local government. Enrique will have the IDB announce its willingness to finance the Regional Center for Judicial Studies to improve judicial training throughout the hemisphere. The association of judicial schools in Montevideo will be given the funding to mount a curriculum strengthening program around the hemisphere and then finance specialized courses for in-service training of existing judges.

--Local government is the other new democratic reform area. The IDB is already starting to make loans down to the municipal level, with national government guarantees. It also will be willing to finance another Regional Center for Local Government Public Administration that will develop a new curriculum to train the cadre of local government officials who have to be created over the next decade. AID is putting aside funds to contribute to both local government and judicial centers.

--Education, justice and local government all help address poverty, but the more direct impact will be through a new program of support for microenterprise expansion and property registration. Enrique hopes to be able to announce a private commercial bank consortium led by the Chilean Development Bank to provide capital to back a major expansion in micro-lending. At the same time, we hope to piggy-back new IDB grant money for loan capital on what we are doing (\$30 million/year) with the same NGO micro-lenders. On property, the IDB and World Bank can package what they already are doing for modern titling which mounts into the hundreds of millions of dollars with a tighter focus on titling for the poor.

--Citizen security translated as halting crime in the streets is another priority action item where the bank is breaking new ground and where the first loans down to the municipalities of Cali, Bogota, Medellin and Montevideo can be announced. Those programs, which heavily involve police training for the first time, can be linked to our own ICITAP activities.

--Civil society is an area where we have an enormous amount of pressure from our own ngo's to show some progress. While they are involved in each of the other areas, the bank also is looking at ways to generate new funding for strengthening the environment for civil society. Both Enrique and the countries at the last SIRG also emphasized some legitimizing system for NGOs--even if it is done by the ngos themselves--to ensure that ngos represent someone other than themselves.

Enrique understands the need to translate all of this into 30-second sound bites, but we think he needs our help to do it. Once our technical people come up with the 2-3 pager in each of these areas, we will try and get public relations types to produce the 30-second sound bite for the bank--and for us.

File
- Summit
- Agenda

January 21, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK MCLARTY
FROM: ANDREW FRIENDLY
SUBJECT: SANTIAGO ADVANCE MEETING

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

SCHEDULE AND ISSUES:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER CONCERNS

Some other issues that you should be aware of:

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

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
010. memo	[duplicate of 002] [partial] (1 page)	01/21/1998	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
McLarty, Thomas (Mack)
OA/Box Number: CF 1043

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit Agenda [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2578

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]
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- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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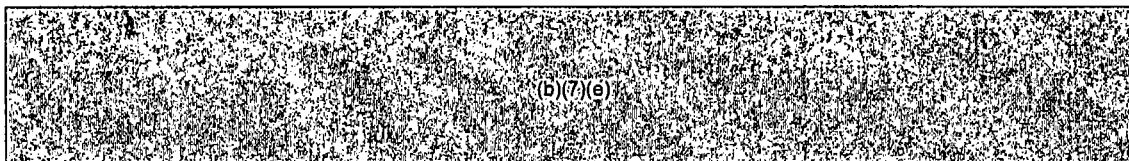
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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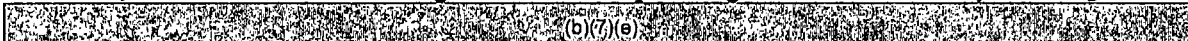
- all the leaders are expected to make some remarks upon arrival at the airport on Friday
- the airport in Santiago will be shut down to all commercial traffic on Friday and Sunday, supposedly the airlines were told of this many months ago
- all of the leaders except President Clinton will travel by bus to the lunch and dinner at La Moneda



[010]

CONCLUSION

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



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

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

United States Department of State**Office of Brazilian and Southern Cone Affairs***File - Summit
- Agenda**faxed to Eric***FAX****FAX**

TO:	ERIC FARNSWORTH
FAX #:	456 - 2464
PHONE #	
Pages:	2
FROM:	TRACY ROBERTS
FAX #	202-736-4475
PHONE #	047-2171

COMMENTS:

*Agenda for tomorrow's meeting.
on Chile State visit deliverables*

APRIL 1998 BILATERAL STATE VISIT TO CHILE

Initial Planning Meeting
Tuesday, February 10, 1998, 3:00pm
ARA Conference Room--Room 6909

NOTIONAL AGENDA**Timing/Context**

--State Dinner on Sunday night, April 19, after Peru-Ecuador event? Departure Monday evening for Andrews? No state visits to other countries? Visit to Manaus?

Baskets of Visit Issues/Deliverables (SANTIAGO 363)**TRADE/CIVIL AVIATION/ECONOMICS/AGRICULTURE**

- Outlook for Fast-Track (USTR)
- Trade Mission Agreement (USDOC)
- "Global Electronic Commerce" (bilateral piece)
- "Open Skies" Agreement--ready to sign? (State/DOT)
- Overhaul U.S. Social Security System--Chilean Model
- New US-Chile Ag Comm. working well post-Glickman visit
- Status of Anti-Dumping Cases (salmon, mushrooms)
- Market Access Agreements (their lamb for our beef)?

ENVIRONMENT/EDUCATION/PEACE CORPS/S&T

- GLOBE Agreement
- Education
- Status of Fulbright Program
- Peace Corps
- Bundle-up existing agreements on:
 - NIH, Seismic, Astronomy, CDC (Hanta Virus), NASA
- Nuclear?

SECURITY/DIPLOMATIC ISSUES

- Political-Military Talks in January
- Defense Consultative Commission met in December
- Peru-Ecuador
- Post-Pinochet Military/Force Modernization (FIDAE '98)
- NFATC Exchange (Albright-Insulza level)
- State IG/GOC Cooperation on Internal Auditing

LAW ENFORCEMENT/COUNTERNARCOTICS

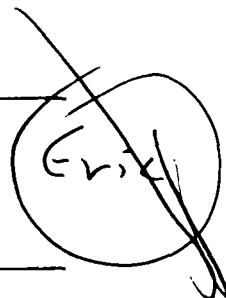
- JICC
- New Extradition Treaty/MLAT
- Prisoner Transfer Agreement
- Chile INCSR (increase drug usage/moneylaundering)

Drafted: ARA/BSC:JMRoberts (72401)
searabsc/chile/498svini 2/9/98

U.S. Department of Labor

Deputy Under Secretary for
International Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20210**FAX COVER SHEET**Date: 12-24-97

To:

~~Deep~~ Nelson CunninghamFax Number: 456-2464

File

Addressee's Phone Number: _____

- Summit
- AgendaFrom: Andrew Samet

Fax Number: (202) 219-5980

Sender's Phone Number: 219-6043Number of Pages including this cover sheet: 5

If there is any problems receiving this fax please call (202) 219-6043

Remarks : _____

U.S. Department of Labor

Deputy Under Secretary for
International Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20210



December 24, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR AMBASSADOR DAVIDOW**FROM:**

for Andrew J. Samet *JS*
Acting Deputy Under Secretary,
International Affairs

SUBJECT:

Department of Labor Comments on Summit of the
Americas Action Plan

Attached are the Department of Labor's comments and suggestions regarding labor issues addressed in points II (Democracy) and IV (Poverty Alleviation) of the draft Santiago Plan of Action. We do not have comments on labor issues related to point III (Trade) at this time since we understand this portion of the Action Plan is being negotiated primarily through a process that involves Trade Ministers.

In addition to recommending some changes to the specific action items, we have also recommended some changes to the agenda items. On point II, we have suggested language that simplifies a very convoluted sentence. On point IV we believe that, as previously drafted, the agenda item went too far in the direction of agreeing with Mexico's premise that labor issues are only a national concern. Acceptance of this premise in the Action Plan will make it more difficult to reach our broader objectives in the labor area.

cc Amb. Richard Brown
 Bryan Samuel
 Nelson Cunningham
 Karl Hoffman
 Peter Allgeier

12/24/97

II. Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights

- Actions to cooperate to modernize labor market policy.

Governments will:

- Ensure labor ministries have the capacities to support the goals of the Santiago Plan of Action, enhancing their response to the needs of workers and employers, specifically by improving the quality of 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 presence to cover more areas within their respective countries. With the participation of the ILO and of the IDB, labor ministries will undertake international cooperation to exchange information regarding modernization experiences of Ministries of Labor of the Americas.
- 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 and information among labor ministries on best practices in these areas.

Rationale

The proposal takes into consideration a proposal advanced by the Government of Mexico at the December 10 SIRC meeting in Washington. The Mexican proposal makes the useful point that the ILO and the IDB can make useful contributions to Ministries of Labor in their efforts toward reaching the goals of the Santiago Plan and enhancing their response to the needs of workers and employers.

Paragraph 1: The second sentence of the paragraph reflects the Mexican proposal that governments should be able to draw on technical assistance from the ILO and the IDB in modernizing their Labor Ministries.

Paragraph 2: The last clause reflects the Mexican proposal that exchanges of information regarding best practices would also be a constructive activity.

12/24/97

IV. Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination

- Actions to support 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.

Governments will:

- **Examine their own labor codes, in accordance with national legal frameworks, 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, which are currently being discussed in international bodies, including the International Labor Organization.**
- **Assess the capacity of their labor ministries to implement adequately core labor standards as a fundamental component of productive workplaces and positive labor-management relations, including with the assistance of the ILO and IDB to help strengthen their ministries.**
- **Report on their national labor code examinations, the status of implementation and enforcement of core labor standards and progress in the area of labor management relations at a meeting of labor ministers in 1999 and subsequent meetings as appropriate.**
- **Strengthen their commitment to the observance of internationally recognized core labor standards. The ILO is the competent body to set and deal with these standards and governments affirm their support for the ILO's work in promoting them. Governments believe that economic growth and development fostered by increased trade and further trade liberalization contribute to the promotion of these standards. Governments reject the use of labor standards for protectionist purposes, and agree that the comparative advantage of countries, particularly low-wage developing countries, must in no way be put in question. In this regard, governments note that the WTO and ILO Secretariats will continue their existing collaboration.**

Rationale

The proposal takes into consideration the comments made by the Delegations of Mexico, Canada, Bolivia and Trinidad and Tobago at the December 11 SIRC meeting in Washington. Mexico and Canada offered specific language suggestions to the U.S. proposal, while Bolivia and Trinidad and Tobago opined that the language of the actions items should be broadened -- along the lines proposed by Mexico -- to include actions related to core labor standards in the ILO.

Paragraph 1: The verb "review" has been changed to "examine" in the first line to make it clear that what is expected is for governments to assess internally their domestic law, without prejudging whether a change in law is necessary or desirable. The word change also responds to the concern that the direct Spanish translation of review is "revisar," which can be interpreted to mean change rather than an assessment.

Paragraph 2: This paragraph has been amended as suggested by Canada.

Paragraph 3: In accordance with Canada's suggestions, a new paragraph 3 has been created by breaking out the from paragraph 2 the concept of meetings to discuss the examinations and for other reasons. A labor ministers meeting is proposed for 1999 since labor ministers will meet in 1998 under the auspices of the OAS.

Paragraph 4: This paragraph incorporates Mexico's interest in referencing language from the Singapore WTO Ministerial Conference Declaration. Beginning with the second sentence, the paragraph cites in full the decision reached at the WTO Ministerial Conference held in Singapore in December 1996 regarding labor standards.



① A-
Kester
② News
③ Eric
④ Rick

File
- Summit
- Agenda

December 10, 1997

Thomas (Mack) McLarty
Counselor for the President and
Special Envoy for the Americas
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. McLarty:

NETO/EDSAT Chairman John Buchanan, FMC, of Podesta Associates and I would like to update you on our September 15, 1997 correspondence relating to NETO/EDSAT's Proposed Actions for the Summit of the Americas. We will appreciate the opportunity to meet with you to discuss this matter as soon as possible.

NETO/EDSAT has been meeting with key Latin American and Caribbean officials to move ahead with the attached plan for an international non-government organization to establish hemisphere-wide telecommunications networks to connect educational and cultural institutions for education and health care services.

Along with a high level of Latin American interest, Mr. Ron Scheman, US Executive Director, IADB, has encouraged NETO/EDSAT to move ahead to establish an international NGO whose members also include Ministers of Education. We have been meeting with key officials from Chile, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Costa Rica, and others. (see attached letter from Chilean Ambassador Juan Martabit)

Congressman George E. Brown, Jr. and Congresswoman Constance A. Morella have served on NETO/EDSAT's Advisory Board for many years and they recently introduced legislation (HR 2320) to establish the US role in this effort to open access for distance educational opportunities for the Americas.

NETO/EDSAT is a not-for-profit consortium representing US, Latin American, and other countries' educational and cultural institutions and the private sector. We strongly believe the President's interests to advance education will be further served with the creation of an international NGO to make a hemisphere-wide infrastructure for distance education and health-care services a reality in three to five years.

Thank you for your time and interest. We look forward to speaking with you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Shelly Weinstein
President and CEO
NETO/EDSAT

Fax received from: Ambassador Juan Martabit
Ministry of Exterior Relations
General Coordination
Summit of the Americas
Santiago, Chile November 28, 1997

Addressed to Shelly Weinstein:

For your consideration:

I write to you with the object of thanking you for the materials about NETO/EDSAT given to the Director of North American, Central American, the Caribbean and Hemispheric Affairs for this Chancellery, Mr. Carlos Appelgren, in the meeting that recently took place.

The information indicated has been of great value because it coincides, to a certain degree, with the propositions that we are elaborating for the Plan of Action for the Summit of the Americas.

The 11th Meeting of the Revision and Implementation Group for the Summit - a time for diplomatic negotiation for the Summit of the Americas-, takes place in Washington, DC on December 9-11 of this December, an opportunity in which I will transmit to the National Coordinators the proposed material.

Considering it necessary, I am at your disposal to exchange opinions regarding the material, during the days that I will be in Washington participating in the stated meeting.

Sincerely,

Juan Martabit
Ambassador
General Coordinator

REPÚBLICA DE CHILE
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Coordinación General
II Cumbre de las Américas

Santiago, 28 de noviembre de 1997.

Señora
Shelley Weinstein
Presidente de CEO NETO/EDSAT
Washington D.C.

De mi consideración:

Me dirijo a Ud. con el objeto de agradecer los antecedentes y material sobre CEO NETO/EDSAT entregados al Director de América del Norte, Centroamérica, Caribe y Asuntos Hemisféricos de esta Cancillería, señor Carlos Appelgren, en la reunión que sostuvieron recientemente en ésta.

La información indicada ha sido de gran valor ya que coincide, en cierta medida, con las propuestas que estamos elaborando para el Plan de Acción de la Cumbre de las Américas.

La XI Reunión del Grupo de Revisión e Implementación de la Cumbre - instancia de negociación diplomática para la Cumbre de Santiago-, se efectuará en Washington D.C. los días 9 al 11 de diciembre próximo, oportunidad en que transmitiré a los Coordinadores Nacionales los antecedentes que Ud. nos ha proporcionado.

De considerarlo necesario, estoy a su disposición para intercambiar opiniones sobre la materia, durante los días que me encontraré en Washington participando en la señalada reunión.

Atentamente,


F. MARTABÍ
Embajador
Coordinador General

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
011. briefing paper	EDSAT - Americas Business Concept (8 pages)	12/03/1997	P4/b(4)

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PROPOSED ACTIONS FOR THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS
AS SUBMITTED BY THE NETO/EDSAT WORKING GROUPS
SEPTEMBER, 1997

Fighting poverty and discrimination, helping democracy to work, and improving social, economic and cultural opportunities require sustained commitment to education, training, health-care services for all peoples -- rural, hard-to-reach and highly dense populations; and further.

Modern-day industry, business, agricultural and information economies need literate populations, trained workers and professionals, and public health-care services to foster sustainable economic integration, free trade and social sector development; and further.

Technology in general and specifically, communication technologies in all forms -- transmission, switching, and end-user equipment -- which provide useable cost-effective and universal access to education and health-care services are crucial to the swift elimination of distance and wealth as variables in educational and health-care opportunities; and further.

The connection of all countries' education, cultural and health-care institutions can serve as the basic core of education resources for shared education, training and health-care services; resources which are culturally defined; and further,

End-users, -- teachers, students, workers and health-care providers need user-friendly communication tools based on their needs, the local community and country demands, costs and cultural differences; and further,

Governments' goal to empower citizens through literacy, worker and professional skills, and health-care services can best be achieved through cost-effective telecommunications which interconnect education, cultural and health-care institutions; and further,

The commercial satellite industry has not kept pace with the education and health-care needs for equitable access to universal services, educational demands and economic growth for developing and under developed countries, and further,

Governments' criteria for economic growth and the promotion of democracy worldwide include setting a legal and regulatory environment, encouraging private investment, competition, promoting open access and the guarantee of universal services; and therefore, BE IT RESOLVED:

Options for Action:

Action: The Summit countries will establish hemispheric wide satellite and land-based networks dedicated to education, instruction, training and health-care services with the preservation of local community and/cultural decisions.

Action: The Summit countries will establish a non-profit, non-government entity -- whose members shall be appointed by the President of each member country -- to establish, manage and encourage sustained access and use of interconnected hemisphere-wide satellite and land-based systems.

Action: The Summit countries will establish country, state or institutional arrangements to foster the collocation of programming services on global satellite capacity dedicated to education, instruction, training and health-care to meet locally identified needs of schooling, professional education, work force and vocational training, and health-care.

Action: The Summit countries will undertake a “Year 2000 Initiative” to serve 2000 cities, towns, and villages of the Americas through interconnected educational and cultural institutions regardless of geographic location, distance or population to provide education and health-care services using state-of-the-art technologies, in partnership with commercial telecommunications companies.

Action: The Summit countries will undertake a “Year 2000 Initiative” to create 20,000 integrated multi-technology receive sites -- schools, hospitals and other distant-education centers that will share education, instruction, training and health-care resources.

Action: The Summit countries will establish within three to five years, 50,000 Community Education/Health-Care Centers in small towns and rural areas interconnected through education, cultural and health-care institutions. These centers will be located in one venue with state-of-the-art technology for use by the entire community. They will serve 4 to 5 million students, teachers, professionals and workers with cost effective education, training and health-care services, and are meant to build upon the unique character and culture of each community.

Action: The Summit countries will urge government regulatory bodies to review the allocation of spectrum within their country to determine how education and health-care use may be accommodated and put in place with appropriate mechanisms to ensure such use adheres to the principles of access, equity and universal services.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
012. memo	Eric Farnsworth, Ana Maria Salazar, and Dan Lesmez to Mack McLarty, re: "Out-of-the-Box" Summit Initiatives (2 pages)	12/05/1997	P1/b(1)

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December 3, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK MCLARTY - EYES ONLY

FROM: OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY STAFF

SUBJECT: TAKING STOCK--WHERE WE ARE, WHERE WE WANT TO GO

Our recent setback on fast track, coupled with the recent Presidential trip to South America, make this a fortuitous time to take stock of where we are in hemispheric relations as we posture ourselves to ensure the success of the Santiago Summit in April.

Since Miami, US policy toward the hemisphere has hinged on conclusion of an FTAA by 2005. You recall this was essentially the quid pro quo which hemispheric governments demanded before signing on to the more traditional US hemispheric agenda encapsulated by other Summit initiatives such as democracy development, counternarcotics, human rights, corruption, education, and the environment. Failure to follow through on further trade liberalization and economic integration will gradually wither the grand bargain we struck at the Summit, stall further progress in other important areas, and weaken if not turn back the new cooperative relations we have been fostering with the hemisphere.

The President has committed to renew his request to Congress for fast track authority early in the new year, although the exact timetable is still in flux. Nonetheless, a request for fast track which omits explicit mention of Chile or the FTAA would send a counterproductive signal to the hemisphere, leading either to regional trade expansion without us or, more likely, policy retrenchment and more traditional, tenuous relations among the nations of our hemisphere. It would greatly complicate prospects for a successful Santiago Summit.

Five months out from the Santiago Summit, we find ourselves at a critical juncture. We need to help determine 1) how best to achieve the goals of fast track and free trade that have long been central to our hemispheric policy; 2) how to ensure that the other deliverables at the Summit are appropriately weighty and concrete; and 3) how to ensure that other factors (i.e., certification) do not unduly complicate the road to the Summit.

SIGNIFICANT POLICY ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED

As we head to the Summit, we need clear, formalized guidance at the principals or deputies level on several outstanding issues. For example:

- In light of the importance to the United States of strengthened democracies throughout the hemisphere, which depend largely on increased trade for economic growth, how should we approach fast track? What steps should we take now to prepare the way for its reintroduction (e.g. grass roots education, Presidential address to the nation, discussions with Congress, re-drafting)?

- What should our hemispheric policy be if fast track ultimately fails? What can we say at this time about the President's commitment to FTAA?
- Based on the trade debate, is the emerging Summit agenda consistent with USG policy equities in the hemisphere? Are the non-trade deliverables meaningful and concrete? Will they stand on their own? If not, what can we do to bolster these deliverables?

Beyond trade, a number of other policy issues must also be addressed as we head into the new year, any one of which could prove problematic at the Summit if not skillfully managed.

- How should we deal with a disintegrating Colombia, a potential democratic challenge in Paraguay, and ongoing issues in Haiti and the border between Peru and Ecuador?
- What is our fallback strategy if negotiations with Panama fail to secure a post-2000 US presence on the isthmus?
- What, if anything, can be done about narcotics certification? Should we pursue a hemispheric arms restraint regime at this time? How do we handle difficult issues such as labor, the environment, and IPR?

The promise of the President's visits to the region raised expectations which our troubles with fast track quickly dispelled. Reports indicate real disillusion in the hemisphere, and the bureaucracy is dispirited here at home. Our policy needs a shot in the arm. The time is ripe, we believe, for you to drive the policy process internally.

LAUNCHING A POLICY REVIEW

As the Office of the Special Envoy for the Americas, we have spent significant time on the road--and appropriately so--giving speeches, promoting policy, and putting a human face on our relations with the hemisphere. But now, with our trade leg increasingly wobbly, we need a strong voice internally to ensure the Santiago Summit is successful with or without fast track. We need to ensure that a free trade agreement with Chile and the FTAA are considered and vetted thoroughly within the White House and on an inter-agency basis. And there are many issues beyond trade which will directly impact the Summit and which should also be considered in an orderly fashion.

As Special Envoy, you are in a unique position to drive a policy review within the context of the upcoming Summit. Your taking on the primary policy coordination role, with NSC support, will help us develop a more comprehensive, less ad-hoc approach to hemispheric policy by keeping an overall goal (the Summit) clearly in sight.

Unless we get a firm handle on where we are headed, and take any steps we might need to change course, events will begin to get ahead of us. Specifically, the fast track debate is ongoing; the State of the Union is upcoming in early February; certification decisions will be made in mid-February with a GAO report requested by Senator Feinstein due March 1; IPR and labor standards violators will be fingered by USTR April 1; and Colombian and Paraguayan national elections will be in May.

Accordingly, we suggest you consider the following steps:

- Continue your internal efforts on fast track, pressing for a strategy that will not send the President to Santiago empty-handed. Trade is the linchpin of our hemispheric policy; we'll want to ensure that foreign policy considerations are actively factored in to the ongoing debate concerning the scope and timing of fast track, and how strong our support for the FTAA and trade with Chile should be. A sectoral-only approach will cause substantial harm to our relations, as we noted above.

It is not too strong to say that President Clinton's legacy in the region will turn on this single factor; nor is it too strong to say that yours will as well.

- Convene an inter-agency policy-review process, at the Deputies level, in conjunction with NSC. This review will have two goals:
 - 1) ensure that the Summit has appropriate deliverables (peace accord in Peru-Ecuador, judicial training center, etc., etc.) that have presidential weight and can stand on their own.
 - 2) ensure that the pitfalls on the road to Santiago (certification, IPR review, unrest in Colombia, Peru-Ecuador, etc.) are adequately assessed and that we are thinking now how to avoid them. We need to ensure that our policy on a whole range of hemispheric issues is consistent with the Summit agenda. Further, we need to ensure that our policy decisions are made with the overall goals of the Summit in mind.

This Deputy-level process would pave the way for a comprehensive sign-off at the Principals' level as we turn the corner to the Summit.

Conclusion

When the history books are written, judgment of our success or failure will be based on whether the President and his Administration have left the hemisphere in better shape than when we found it. And right now, although we have clearly done much good, particularly with regard to Mexico, too many other issues remain outstanding--trade with Chile and

the FTAA, democracy in Colombia, Paraguay, and Haiti, peace between Peru and Ecuador, certification, and of course, the fate of the next Summit--to make a final judgment at this time. Consequently, your own legacy as Special Envoy is also at stake, and we believe you are therefore justified in taking the reins of the disparate strands of the bureaucratic process to drive a comprehensive policy review as we head to Santiago.

As always, we stand ready to discuss these issues with you further, and suggest you begin to discuss, as well, with NSC and State.

December 5, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR SANDY BERGER

DRAFT

FROM: MACK MCLARTY

SUBJECT: The Road to the Santiago Summit

We are now five months out from the Santiago Summit. I believe the time has come to initiate a senior-level review of our progress toward Santiago. This review would have two linked goals: 1) to evaluate the status of the Summit agenda and Summit-related deliverables; and 2) to ensure that our hemispheric policy decisions over the next five months are made with the goal of a successful Summit firmly in mind.

The Need for a Policy Review

The Summit agenda is being developed by the Summit Implementation Review Group (SIRG), composed of vice-ministers of the participating nations and under the leadership of the United States and Chile. We have learned from the experience at Miami, and the agenda has been coming together well at the staff level. Ambassador Rich Brown has ably steered an IWG to ensure broad buy-in on an inter-agency basis within the USG.

Still, we must be mindful of the criticism often heard that summits are generally excuses for an extended photo opportunity. That is why I believe we must begin now to ensure that the President and his counterparts come to Santiago able to make tangible, concrete progress across the board. Senior-level direction is needed now to ensure that the Summit agenda and deliverables have been approved at the highest levels, and are appropriately weighty and concrete.

Outside the four corners of the Summit agenda, we must also begin now to consider other deliverables that could be tied to the Summit, such as progress on the Peru-Ecuador dispute, a multilateral approach to the deteriorating situation in Colombia, progress on the OAS free speech ombudsman that the President proposed in Argentina, and the like. These deliverables should be concrete, vibrant, and understandable.

An FTAA by the year 2005 was the signal hallmark of the Miami Summit. We must ensure that Santiago has a basket of deliverables that, collectively or separately, carry the same weight.

Beyond the Summit itself, the coming five months provide a series of decisions and challenges that must be addressed, any one of which could prove problematic at the Summit if not skillfully managed:

- How should we deal with a disintegrating Colombia, a potential challenge to democracy in Paraguay, and ongoing issues on the border between Peru and Ecuador?
- What is our fallback strategy if negotiations with Panama fail to secure a post-2000 US presence on the isthmus?
- What, if anything, should be done about the narcotics certification process? More narrowly, how can we manage the certification decisions this coming year so that they do not overwhelm the Summit?
- Should we pursue a hemispheric arms restraint regime at this time? How do we handle difficult issues such as labor, the environment, and IPR?

The Review Process

Events will quickly begin to overtake us if we do not take firm steps to remain in front. The fast track debate is ongoing; the State of the Union is upcoming in late January; certification decisions will be made in mid-February with a GAO report on US-Mexico cooperation due March 1; IPR and labor standards violators will be named by USTR on April 1; and Colombian and Paraguayan national elections will be in May.

I propose that your office and mine convene a Deputies Committee meeting the week of December 15. The purpose of the DC will be to initiate the review process and to give guidance to an IWG, run by State and chaired by me, that will carry out the review. The scope of the review will include: the Summit agenda and deliverables; other major deliverables that can be tied to the Summit; and hemispheric policy decisions and issues that need to be managed in order to ensure a successful Summit, together with an overall communications plan. Additional DC's might be required during the course of the review, perhaps culminating in a PC closer to the Summit.

I have discussed this matter with Jim Dobbins and Jeff Davidow, and they concur with the approach. I am available to discuss this with you at any time.