

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title: Summit Agenda [2]				
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
001a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (5 pages)	01/26/1998	P1/b(1)
001b. agenda	Meeting on the Santiago Summit of the Americas (1 page)	01/27/1998	P1/b(1)
001c. memo	Andrew Friendly to Mack McLarty, re: Santiago Advance Meeting [partial] (1 page)	01/21/1998	b(7)(E)
001d. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to Santiago Summit of the Americas, April 17-20 (4 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
002. letter	Fernando Henrique Cardoso, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, to President William Jefferson Clinton (2 pages)	11/10/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit Agenda [2]

2009-1155-F

ke2579

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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① Nelson

② Eric

File

- Summit

- Agenda

**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523**

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

P E R S O N A L

DATE: December 16, 1997

TO: NSC - Mack McLarty
FAX: 456-2215
SUBJECT:
FROM: Mark L. Schneider
OFFICE: AA/LAC
FAX: 202-216-3012
PHONE: 202-712-4800

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET:

MESSAGE:

As I mentioned, I do think that we're on track to try and get an exciting parallel commitment of resources from the IDB for implementing Summit initiatives.



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

December 10, 1997

Assistant
Administrator
for Latin America
and the Caribbean

Mr. Enrique Iglesias
President
Inter-American Development Bank
1300 New York Avenue, N.W., Suite NE1204
Washington, D.C. 20577

Dear Enrique:

Although months after our breakfast in September, which you arranged virtually hours after returning from the IMF/World Bank Annual meetings, I thought it still might be worthwhile to summarize some of our conclusions. To some extent, actions by both the IDB and USAID, in keeping with our discussion already have taken place.

Two events prompted me to send the letter. First, a few weeks ago, the Inter-American Dialogue and the Government of Chile hosted a two-day seminar on the upcoming Summit. That seminar took place a day after the fast track debate in the House of Representatives. Nora Lustig came from the Bank. Beyond the obvious concerns about fast track, the clear consensus was that negotiations would be launched at Santiago for the FTAA, because doing so is in everyone's interest. But, just as important, was the strong message that precedent-setting events needed to take place at Santiago, in addition to the launching of FTAA negotiations. Education and poverty reduction on the one hand, and local government and judicial reform, on the other hand, seemed to draw most attention. But while the SIRG process is producing important commitments in each of these areas, parallel announcements that will produce a "wow" reaction in the hemisphere have yet to be defined.

The second event occurred on Monday at the C/LAA conference in Miami which highlighted the upcoming Summit. I joined in a panel with Genaro Arriagada (along with Amb. Brown). Without prior planning, both Genaro and I focussed on the second generation of reforms in the hemisphere, recognizing the need to complete the macroeconomic agenda but highlighting education; removing the barriers of access by the poor to credit, titles and infrastructure; and institution-building. Later Jeff Davidow also underlined the importance of the recent finance ministers' discussion on capital flows.

These events reminded me again of our breakfast conversation. We are moving forward on the right issues, but the dramatic parallel announcements we discussed to the political declaration and plan of action of the Presidents have not yet surfaced.

That is what made me recall our conversation. In the discussion of the challenge of quality education we talked about the possibility of the bank offering to finance a great leap forward in the training of teachers, perhaps modeled on the Uruguay example, to fundamentally improve the quality of the current corps of teachers in the hemisphere and perhaps also to respond to the challenge identified by the World Bank, where, with the exception of Chile and Mexico, children in primary school have only half the textbooks they need. As I said then, USAID could use its education funding to help develop some of the education loan proposals or provide parallel technical assistance. You spoke of the training of workers across borders as an innovation that would help improve on-the-job training now.

I was pleased that you also agreed to use the PREAL web-site to disseminate some of the bank success stories in education reform. I am convinced we can work together on the web page in education and also in microenterprise.

In microenterprise, we are working closely with Meg to plan the March microenterprise forum that we will be pleased to join in co-sponsoring. I also still believe that if we can have a post-Santiago Microenterprise 2000 ministerial conference, we could push forward the poverty alleviation agenda. As we discussed, USAID is prepared in the 15 countries where we have significant microenterprise programs, to use some of those funds to help the best NGOs develop workable proposals so that MIF funds can create or expand the micro-finance capital funds.

As you noted again at the breakfast, despite the several hundred thousand loans we are now financing, there is a huge untapped market out there of micro-entrepreneurs who cannot move forward because they cannot get access to loans. If Santiago calls on all of us to do more, it would be great if a few months later there were a concrete announcement of major new resources to massively expand micro-lending in the hemisphere--particularly in the secondary cities of the region.

On the institution-building front, you know about the heightened attention being given to some kind of regional judicial studies "center" or program that would build on the existing judicial training institutions in the region. I spoke recently to Edmundo Jarquin and Fernando Carrillo about it. It could be a major new program for enhancing the quality of the region's judges. The Bank's role in demonstrating the financial viability of that venture will be crucial.

Also, as we discussed, and as the Bank's 1997 Economic and Social Report makes clear, the hemisphere's expansion of local government and decentralization requires a crash program to produce a cadre of professional municipal managers able to manage new resources and deliver services that communities increasingly demand.

In that regard, we also mentioned the upcoming Annual Bank meeting in Cartagena and the importance of conveying our mutual experiences with successful local government innovations, particularly those involving linkages to civil society. We are close to announcing a new regional local government project that, as I said at our breakfast, should dovetail with your own efforts to expand further the Bank's reach to decentralized governments at the state and municipal level. As you suggested, I will be talking to Steve Quick more about the Cartagena program which comes barely a month prior to Santiago. It hopefully can lay the groundwork, without stealing the thunder, (in a true mixed metaphor), for the local government action item for Santiago.

My notes are unclear whether we managed to move to concrete conclusions with respect to alternative development opportunities in the region. I do recall our shared concern about the on-going conflict in Colombia although again I do not recall any brilliant conclusions. Let me know if there are next steps in relation to any of these issues, where I can or should be helpful.

Sincerely,


Mark L. Schneider

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc: Rick Brown
Nelson
Eric
Deak

December 18, 1997

The Honorable Bob Graham
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

File
- Summit
- Agenda

Dear Bob:

Your recent letter and enclosures from *The Miami Herald* involving hemispheric aviation safety are noted and appreciated. Your interest and leadership in this critical matter are important and we certainly look forward to working closely with you and your staff on this and other Summit issues as we approach the meeting in Santiago in April.

Donna joins me in wishing you and Adele a happy holiday season and a prosperous 1998. I, too, look forward to seeing you soon and continuing to work with you in the coming year.

Personally,

W. Lee

Bob -

I discussed this matter with Ambassador Rick Brown, Summit Head, today. I believe we are moving in the right direction. We will stay in close touch w your staff.



United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

Eric
New
25

December 10, 1997

Dear Mack:

On Monday, December 8, 1997, **The Miami Herald** devoted significant space to an issue in which we share a mutual interest: hemispheric aviation safety.

This package of articles documents that our concern is legitimate, and underscores the need to include the topic of aviation safety on the agenda of the next Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, in April. I have enclosed a copy of **The Herald's** coverage of this issue for your review.

Please accept best holiday wishes from my family to yours. I look forward to seeing you soon, and to continuing to work with you in the New Year.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Bob Graham", written in a cursive style.

United States Senator

Mr. Thomas F. McLarty, III
Counselor to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Enclosures

Unfriendly skies of the Americas

Latin region among riskiest to be on plane

■ A NOTORIOUS AIRPORT, 10A
■ CALLS FOR MORE CONTROLS, 10A

By KATHERINE ELLISON,
ANDREA MANDEL-CAMPBELL
And TIM JOHNSON
Herald Staff Writers

BUENOS AIRES — After a series of near-collisions last fall over Argentine skies, local pilots warned of a "disaster waiting to happen."

Their fears were realized on the stormy night of Oct. 10, when an Argentine DC-9 dove from the clouds, hitting ground at a 70-degree angle, and killing all 74 people aboard. It was Argentina's worst aviation accident, and pilots charge faults in the national safety system played a part.

"The captain radioed three times for permission to descend, but never got an answer," said Eugenio Costigliolo, a pilot close to the crash investigation. "It's been 30 years since man walked on the moon, and here we still can't talk by radio."

Some 12.6 million travelers flew Latin America routes out of Miami International Airport last year. From what pilots, air-traffic controllers and international consultants throughout the Americas are saying, with increasing urgency, they had reason for worry.

Radio glitches, botched weather reporting, skimpy radar — 90 percent of the region is uncovered — rescue trucks that don't work, and air-traffic controllers who can't speak English all raise the risks of air travel in Latin America. The mix makes this region the world's least-safe place to fly after Africa. Over the past decade, according to Boeing Co. studies, Latin America's rate of air accidents in which planes are destroyed beyond repair — accidents that normally prove fatal — has been more than 11 times that of the United States and Canada.

While the danger is surely relative — that fatal accident rate is 5.7 per every million flights — the regional difference is indisputable. In 1996, South America and the Caribbean accounted for just 6 percent of the world's civil flights, but 41 percent of fatal accidents, according to the International Federation

PLEASE SEE FLYING, 10A

Latin skies considered among riskiest

Pilots' protest campaign will kick off today

FLYING, FROM 1A

of Air Line Pilots' Associations.

Fearing conditions will only get worse as trade and tourism increase, with traffic swelling more than 6 percent each year, aviation experts are turning up the volume of their complaints. Today, some 50 pilots from all over the Americas will meet in Buenos Aires to kick off a new protest campaign.

The pilots' choice of site is no accident. Argentina is a showcase of the region's air safety problems, and a major battleground in the escalating war of words between aviators and national regulatory officials.

"There are a couple of basket cases, like Paraguay, but as far as a supposedly mainstream country in Latin America, Argentina is the worst," said Capt. Rob McInnis, president of the international pilots group that is holding the meeting.

19 close calls

Argentine pilots count 19 near-collisions in the past 10 months. In several of them, planes came within 300 feet of each other because controllers accidentally assigned them the same airspace. But pilots from other Latin nations have their own nightmares to share.

Jose Miguel Alvarado, president of the Colombian Pilots Association, says his worst fear springs from the way national airlines overload cargo planes taking off from Bogota's El Dorado Airport. "Inevitably, a plane will fall on the city," he said.

At Brazil's Galeao International Airport, pilots have been plagued by vultures from a trash dump five miles from the runways.

One of the most serious problems affecting most Latin American and Caribbean countries is the low standard of air traffic control.

It starts with controllers' salaries, which range from \$200 to \$1,000 a month throughout the region. The low pay means most workers hold a second job, or ask for overtime.

In Colombia, overtime is often mandatory. A normal work shift for controllers is six hours, but as many as 10 times a month, controllers are asked to work 12 hours straight, said Ivan Robayo Garcia, president of the Colombian Association of Air Traffic Controllers.

Poorly educated soldiers

In many Latin countries, controllers are poorly educated, poorly paid, noncommissioned military officers.

Miami
Paper Herald

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Air Safety

(1)

"The choice is, would you like to peel potatoes, guard a hut, or control airplanes?" said Peter Quantinere, technical director for the International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations.

Many controllers have only a rudimentary grasp of English, the international language of aviation. And sometimes, a tongue-tied controller can prove fatal.

After an American Airlines Boeing 757 slammed into a mountain outside Cali, Colombia, two years ago, killing 159 people, the controller who had tried to guide the plane admitted he had suspected it was off course. Yet according to the U.S.-Colombian inquiry, he was too unsure of his English to communicate his concerns.

The human factor isn't the only weak spot. In Buenos Aires, a \$500-a-month air-traffic controller with 20 years' experience complained he and his colleagues are made "absolutely powerless" by what he called "primitive," 23-year-old equipment.

"We do all our own calculations in our heads," said the controller, who like others approached, insisted on anonymity for fear of reprisals. Between his control tower job and driving a cab, he works an 80-hour week.

The government excuse

Latin American governments often plead poverty as an excuse for problems like air controllers' low pay, or basic lapses like the frequent lack of metal detectors in Brazil, which allowed a depressed schoolteacher allegedly to sneak a bomb onto a Fokker-100 TAM commuter flight last July, killing one man in the subsequent explosion.

Argentina's Air Force Gen. Roberto Manuel de Saa, the nation's top air-traffic official, did not respond to requests for an interview. But he has attributed Argentina's air-safety problems to declining military budgets, cut nearly 70 percent since 1989, and placing air safety in a "technological time lag."

For the past 16 months, for want of a \$120,000 spare part, Trinidad's airport has been part of the technological no-man's-land, according to Samuel M. Lampkin, vice president of the Americas branch

of the international controllers' federation.

The radar was struck by lightning in 1996. Lampkin said. "Repairs were done. Then it went down again."

But while the lack of funds causes trouble, critics say it's a symptom, not the disease.

In several developing nations, for instance, governments determine that the considerable fees airlines pay for using air space and airports go into what pilots call the "black hole" of the general treasury, instead of into air safety, according to pilot Ed Smart, the representative to the International Civil Aviation Organization, in Montreal.

'Cronyism and corruption'

As pilot McInnis sees it, the real trouble with Latin American aviation is "cronyism, corruption, and a military, closed-door type policy."

Military officers remain in charge of civil aviation in South America's two largest countries, Argentina and Brazil, despite congressional efforts to transfer authority. McInnis believes it creates a "culture of blame."

"Whenever anything goes wrong, a few people are fired, books are closed, and there's little investigation," he said.

In Paraguay, a captain who complained about safety problems in 1995 was handed a two-year prison term. McInnis said.

And in Argentina, pilots were threatened with prosecution for going public with a particularly harrowing series of mishaps last August, in which three major aircraft were diverted from airport to airport, given incorrect weather information and forced to land at the extreme limits of their fuel endurance — one plane had just six minutes of fuel left, on landing.

The Air Force's immediate response to the ensuing rush of publicity was to fire eight controllers. After that, Brig. Juan Manuel Vazquez, secretary general of the Air Force, warned that the whistle-blowing pilots were breaking a law against generating a "public commotion," punishable by two to six years in prison.

Some positive signs

While complaints pile up, there is some sign mili-

tary aviation authorities have started listening.

In Argentina, the military has announced a five-year plan to invest \$400 million in new radar, communications, weather systems and rescue equipment. The plan also includes funds for raising controllers' pay. The pilots, however, note the radar won't be working until at least 2000.

The Oct. 10 crash is still under investigation, a final report due in another month.

Air Force Secretary General Vazquez disputes Argentine pilots' claims about what went wrong. In a recent press release, Vazquez maintained the Buenos Aires control tower was in contact with the doomed Austral Airlines plane "at all times."

The cause of the Austral crash will likely turn out to be a combination of factors. But the Argentine pilots are skeptical that even this historical disaster has made a meaningful impact on the fundamental operation of their air safety system.

Nor have they stopped their whistle-blowing.

Early last month, reported Costigliolo, a Southern Wings airplane and an Aeroperu jet almost collided over the northern city of Santa Fe. An air traffic controller in Cordoba had told the Southern Wings plane that it could increase its altitude, placing it on the same route as the Aeroperu plane.

When the controller realized his error, he tried to warn the Southern Wings pilot, Costigliolo said, but he couldn't establish contact. The two planes detected each other and avoided disaster. The air traffic controller lost his job.

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Miami

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THE AMERICAS

Flying scared into Honduras

By GLENN GARVIN
Herald Staff Writer

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — As the American Airlines jet dipped to start its descent to Toncontin International Airport here, the captain's voice crackled through the speakers in the cabin. "Don't worry, folks," he reassured passengers in a calculatedly breezy tone. "We've made this landing lots of times. We want to get down there safely just as much as you do."

That's hardly typical of the way airline captains talk to their passengers, but then Toncontin is hardly a typical airport.

Located in the middle of a salad bowl of craggy mountains, it forces a pilot to thread his way through a maze of six peaks as he makes a sharp descent to a too-short-for-comfort landing strip that actually slopes downhill.

That final dive brings the plane so close to the mountainside that — particularly if the weather is bad — it is not unusual for passengers to cry out in alarm.

But the country's government is taking steps to make Toncontin airport safer.

There's often loud applause when the plane is safely on the ground.

It might be louder if the passengers knew the pilot had to make his approach without the benefit of radar or instrument landing systems on the ground. Toncontin hasn't got them. And runway lights? Forget it. Why bother, when no sane pilot would try that landing at night?

It was in no small part dread of landing at Toncontin that led foreign travelers to joke morbidly that the now-defunct Honduran airline's name SAHSA stood for Stay At Home, Stay Alive. But the airport is just as notorious here.

"It's the scariest airport in Latin America," says a Tegucigalpa businesswoman who travels extensively. "It's the scariest I've ever been to anywhere in the world. It's not just foreigners who

get scared — Hondurans hate it."

This is a subject that makes Fernando Soto, the chief of the country's civil aeronautics authority, sigh heavily. He landed aircraft at Toncontin for 37 years, first as a Honduran Air Force fighter pilot and then for SAHSA. He swears the place is safe.

"It is true that Tegucigalpa has had a bad reputation," he agrees wearily. "But it's not fair. Boeing and people who make airplanes wouldn't let them fly in here if it wasn't safe. And if you compare the number of accidents with the amount of air traffic we have, I think Tegucigalpa looks pretty good."

It is true that there have been only five fatal accidents inside Toncontin since it opened in 1948, with a total death toll of 15. But add in two commercial airlin-

ers that crashed a few miles away on their approaches and the death toll skyrockets to 152.

"You can't blame the airport for something that happened miles away," Soto argues. "And even some of the crashes inside haven't been due to conditions at the airport. In 1995, we had a plane that lost an engine on takeoff, then crashed as it tried to come back and land. You can't say that's the airport's fault."

But Toncontin's critics — who include, privately, nearly all the civilian and military pilots who fly into it regularly — say that's precisely the problem: It's a primitive, outmoded airport that is harshly unforgiving of mistakes.

After a U.S. Air Force C-130 cargo plane crashed at Toncontin in April, killing three crew members, Air Force investigators concluded the accident was caused by an inexperienced pilot who brought the plane in too fast and missed half the runway, causing it to skid through a fence and topple onto a busy highway below. But



AP File Photo/1997

DISASTER: Rescue workers inspect the wreckage of a U.S. military cargo plane that crashed and caught fire April 1, 1997.

the report also noted that Toncontin is surrounded by "terrain and obstacle hazards requiring precise airmanship to effect a safe landing."

After dodging through the mountain peaks, a pilot must land on a runway that at 6,132 feet long is a midget by contemporary standards. The task is made even harder by Tegucigalpa's 3,200-foot altitude, which makes planes more difficult to brake. Even Soto admits that a pilot "has to use every inch of that runway."

The Honduran government is taking steps to make Toncontin safer. It hopes to break ground soon on a project, funded mostly by Japan, to level several hills south of the airport and lengthen the runway by 1,000 feet. There are also plans to buy a transponder landing system that would help guide planes through the mountainous approach.

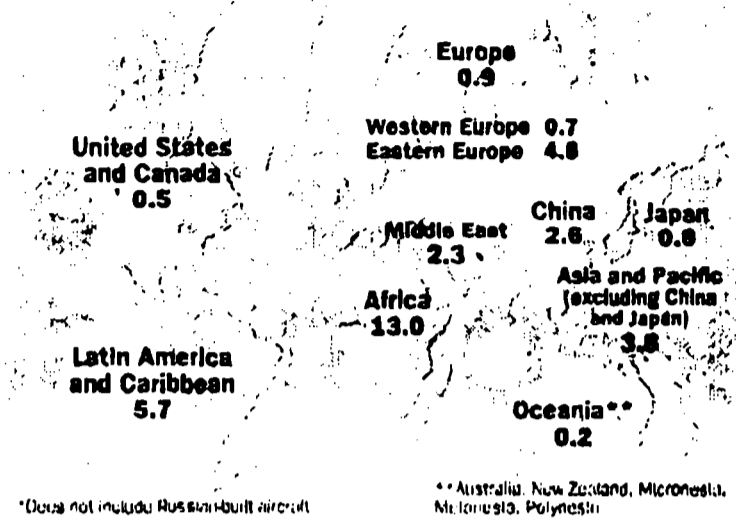
With luck and about \$3 million, both the longer runway and the navigation aid will be operational sometime late next year.

Air safety concerns



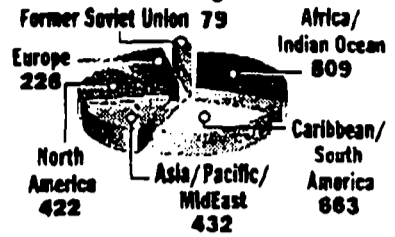
Accident rates by world regions

Accidents per million departures, 1987-1996*



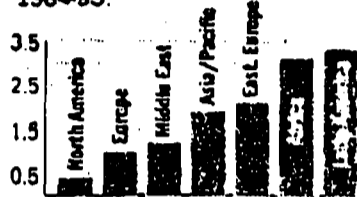
Fatalities by region, 1996

Civil air transport, all types from all causes, air and ground.



Accident distribution

Approach and landing accidents per million flights, principal airports, 1984-93.

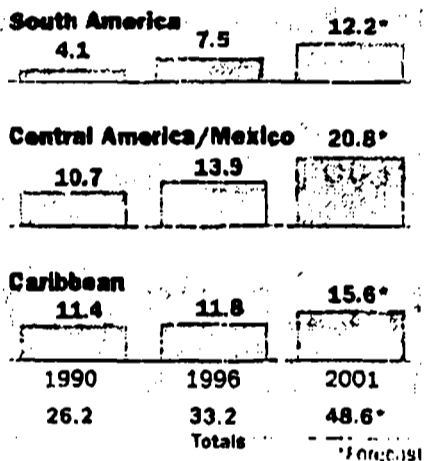


Busy skies over Latin America

Projected air traffic growth

Annual air traffic between the United States and the following regions will nearly double between 1990 and 2001.

Millions of passengers



SOURCE: Aviation Management Services, Miami

Major air crashes in Latin America in 1996

Feb. 4 — DC-8 cargo plane of Colombia's Linea Aerea del Caribe catches fire shortly after takeoff from Asuncion, Paraguay, killing at least 23 people when it crashes into houses in a suburban neighborhood — four aboard the plane and the rest on the ground.

Feb. 6 — Chartered Boeing 757 flown by Turkish airline Birgenair crashes into the sea off Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, killing all 189 people aboard.

Feb. 29 — Boeing 737 of Peru's Faucett airline crashes in the Andes near Arequipa,

Peru, killing all 123 aboard.

Oct. 2 — Boeing 757 of AeroPeru airline crashes into the Pacific Ocean northwest of Lima, killing all 70 people aboard.

Oct. 22 — Boeing 707 flown by U.S. company Millon Air crashes in Manta, Ecuador, killing four aboard the plane and 30 on the ground.

Oct. 31 — Dutch-made Fokker 100 jet of TAM Airlines crashes in residential area shortly after takeoff from Sao Paulo, Brazil, killing 102 people — 96 aboard the plane, six on the ground.

Miami
Herald

Paper

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McLarty - Steinberg Talking Points
January 27, 1998

File
- Summit by end

Scheduling Issues

- Need decision quickly re: timing of State Visit.
- Strongly support at least one additional stop besides Santiago. Will help with visuals, and can be done quickly on the way to/from Santiago. FLOTUS travel will also help.

Update Reports

- Need to improve Summit visuals, per pre-advance report.
- Brief on your day-long visit with Arriagada
- Support need for quick turnaround for political declaration--once our position is set, extremely difficult to back track. We must be fully coordinated.

Update on Key Deliverables

- Fast Track positioning within the State of the Union
- We need to look for opportunities (Cabinet-level travel, etc) to highlight these key deliverables in the run-up to the Summit, much as POTUS did with SOU rollout. For example, MM speech to IAPA will highlight press freedoms.

Next Steps

- NSC should produce a coordinated strategy for Cabinet rollout, including Riley, Rubin, Barshefsky, Albright, Daley, etc., link to comprehensive schedule of upcoming events. Communications should begin to flesh out a strategy in advance of the Summit.
- Suggest need for DC within two weeks to plot comprehensive rollout strategy.

Cab.
Affairs

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

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January 21, 1998

CC: IA

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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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001c. memo	Andrew Friendly to Mack McLarty, re: Santiago Advance Meeting [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 [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2579

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

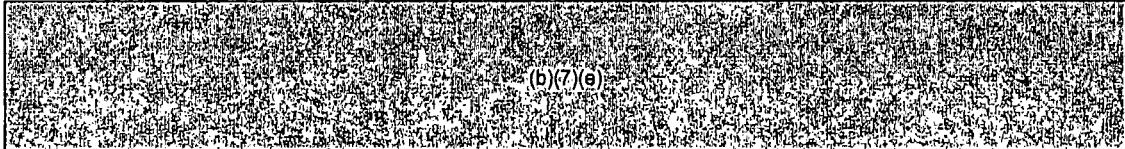
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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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



[001c]

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.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001d. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to Santiago Summit of the Americas, April 17-20 (4 pages)	n.d.	PI/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit Agenda [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2579

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*File
- Summit
- Agenda*

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

FAX COVER SHEET

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COUNCIL**

17th & Penn, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
20504

Did you get a complete,
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please call.

(202) 456-9135

From: Pat DeSouza

To: Mack McLarty

Agency: White House

Fax Number: x62215

Date/Time: 1/13

No. of pages to follow: 4

Message:

Mack:

Jim Dobbins wanted me to send you the following memo that he had sent to Rich Brown, especially in light of today's meeting on the Summit and your and Jim Steinberg's comments on the Santiago Political Declaration.

Nelson

En...e

H...e

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

January 12, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD C. BROWN

FROM:

JAMES F. DOBBINS *AD for*

SUBJECT:

Santiago Political Declaration

Thanks for inviting comments on the January 6th draft of the Summit's Political Declaration. There follows some suggested reorganization and some additional material which might be added.

Reorganized structure. With the revisions discussed below, the draft could better link the President's message, developed with the other leaders during his 1997 travels to the region, with the Action Plan that will be finalized during April. The consensus already evidenced around the hemisphere with respect to this message will hopefully enable the revisions to be readily achievable.

The President's message, building on the themes of the Miami Summit, has been that we must recognize and support the hemisphere's continuing integration and its consolidation of gains in democracy and free markets. Moreover, for democracy to endure, it must deliver tangible benefits to the people of the Americas by responding to the challenges created by the byproducts of ever-increasing integration and globalization such as labor dislocation and transnational crime. Ensuring that democracy delivers sets up the emerging dominant theme of the Santiago Summit - "second generation reforms."

I suggest the draft declaration be reorganized to more clearly reflect this argument. First, a stronger link between Miami and Santiago may be made than currently exists. It would then allow the dominance of democracy and free markets to be emphasized. Thereafter, the new challenges that have emerged for the hemisphere could be laid-out. After such framing of the Summit, second-generation reforms which are responsive to the changing hemispheric context could be discussed in a way that gives some direction to the process. Such discussion could conclude with a direction for the future regarding the next summit. Tab A

offers one possible reorganization of the document based on the information currently presented in the draft.

Additional Information. Certain achievements and prospective goals of the hemisphere need to be discussed within the economic integration section. An acknowledgement of the successful macroeconomic and financial policies pursued and an endorsement of sub-regional integration efforts such as NAFTA, Mercosur, Central America and Caricom are needed. Also because launch of the FTAA is an important achievement, its announcement could be elaborated and underscored with sharper language.

Moreover, in communicating this story through the Political Declaration, placeholders can be created in the document for certain deliverables that may be finalized by April. Our December 1997 *Non-Paper on Summit Deliverables* contemplated using key deliverables in summit documents as illustrations of broader themes. Such illustrations, I believe, would be more appropriately inserted in the Political Declaration than the Action Plan which is basically a compendium of all initiatives.

Placeholders may be created for the following deliverables: press freedom (democracy section); electronic commerce (economic integration section); multilateral drug alliance (security section); education reforms, judicial studies center and blue ribbon institutional reform commission (second generation reforms section). One consequence of such placeholders could be that there will be added effort to finalize such deliverables in time for the summit.

Finally, like the Miami Declaration of Principles, there needs to be a mention of the empowerment and accomplishments of the OAS, Inter-American Development Bank, NGOs etc. in addressing the challenges set forth.

Open Issues. Policy commitments regarding certain sections of the draft may still need to be discussed within the USG. Other commitments need merely to be clarified. Questions regarding these paragraphs are indicated below. I believe that it would be useful to make our reservations clear to the Chileans unless we reach consensus before the SIRG.

For further discussion:

- Have we decided to request Ministries of Foreign Affairs, as opposed to a blue-ribbon commission for example, to evaluate hemispheric institutions? (paragraph 26)
- Will we decide location as well as timing of the next summit? (paragraph 27).

For clarification:

- What are the human rights and CBM agreements to which the U.S. is "concluding"/"implementing"? (paras 5,8)
- More precision needed on U.S. education policy for "cultural identity" and "training in values"? (paras 13, 17)

TAB A

Revised Organization of Political DeclarationSection One: Link Between Miami and Santiago

A new paragraph 2 should be added noting some of the concrete achievements of Miami that are being further developed in Santiago as the current paragraph 1 suggests. A fuller reference to the President's report on Miami should be present since the draft also contemplates doing so with Gaviria's report on Santa Cruz.

A roadmap of the rest of the document would be helpful at the end of the preamble.

Section Two: Integration Around Democracies and Free Markets

- democracy and human rights subsection (paragraphs 3-5)
- integration and free trade subsection (paragraphs 23-24)
- peace and security subsection (paragraphs 6-8)
- work of multilateral institutions and NGOs (new paragraphs)

Section Three: New Challenges

- globalization subsection (paragraphs 10-12)
- factors affecting stability subsection (paragraph 9)
- poverty subsection (paragraphs 20-21)
- environment subsection (expand on paragraph 22)
- labor subsection (new paragraphs)

Section Four: Second Generation Reforms/Democracy Delivers

- education subsection (paragraphs 13-18)
- justice subsection (paragraph 19)
- reforming institutions subsection (paragraph 25-26)

Conclusion:

- Next summit information (paragraph 27)

ROUTINE

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File
- Summit
- Agenda

PAGE 01 OF 02

PRT: MCLARTY

SIT: DELAURENTIS DESOUZA DOBBINS HOFMANN ORFINI PICCONE

SIT: NSC

<PREC> ROUTINE <CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED <DTG> 021340Z JAN 98

FM AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 5267
INFO RUEHBU/AMEMBASSY BUENOS AIRES 1181
RUEHMN/AMEMBASSY MONTEVIDEO 0450
RUEHME/AMEMBASSY MEXICO 0006
RUEHBR/AMEMBASSY BRASILIA 0649
RUEHSJ/AMEMBASSY SAN JOSE 0381
RHEHAAA/WHITE HOUSE WASHDC
RUEAWJB/DOJ WASHDC
RUMIAAA/USCINCSO MIAMI FL
UNCLAS SANTIAGO 000007

① [unclear]
② [unclear]
③ [unclear]
④ [unclear]

WHITE HOUSE FOR MCLARTY
STATE FOR ARA/EPSC AND ARA/BSC
JUSTICE FOR OIA

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: PREL, KSUM, SOCI, CI

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT FREI ON SOA OBJECTIVES

1. PRESIDENT FREI OUTLINED CHILE'S OBJECTIVES FOR THE SECOND SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS IN PREPARED REMARKS DELIVERED TO THE ANNUAL YEAR-END GATHERING OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS ON DECEMBER 23. IN ADDITION TO HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE SUMMIT, THE STATEMENT OUTLINED CHILE'S PROGRESS OVER THE PAST YEAR IN REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT, EXTOLLED THE EXPANSION OF FREE-MARKET WORLD TRADE, AND NOTED CHILE'S "MODEST CONTRIBUTION" TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY VIA PARTICIPATION IN UN PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES AND AS A SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBER.

2. WITH RESPECT TO SOA II, FREI SAID:

(BEGIN TEXT, INFORMAL EMBASSY TRANSLATION)

THE SECOND SUMMIT SHOULD PRODUCE CONCRETE RESULTS, SETTING CLEAR PRIORITIES AND MAKING PRECISE DECISIONS. THE SUMMIT SHOULD PRODUCE THE FRAMEWORK TO ESTABLISH SUBSEQUENTLY THE THEMES, CALENDARS AND OBJECTIVES TO PERMIT PROGRESS TOWARD THE GOAL OF FORMING A GREAT ZONE OF FREE TRADE IN THE CONTINENT BY THE YEAR 2005.

WE HOPE AT THE SAME TIME THAT THE SUMMIT WILL ADOPT A SET

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PAGE 02 OF 02

OF INITIATIVES IN THE AREA OF EDUCATION, PROMOTING HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION IN THIS ARENA TO PROVIDE RESOURCES AND TO UTILIZE THE MODERN TECHNOLOGY THAT SOME HAVE MORE THAN OTHERS. THE IDEA IS TO STIMULATE AN AREA THAT, IN EFFECT, CONSTITUTES THE BACKBONE OF DEVELOPMENT.

WE HOPE ALSO TO DEVELOP INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENTS IN OTHER AREAS RELATED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRACY, INCLUDING, FOR EXAMPLE, ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEMS OF THE CONTINENT.

TO (CHILE) FALLS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BRINGING TO FRUITION, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE HEMISPHERE, THIS PROJECT AND THE CONSENSUS NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT. THIS TASK REMINDS US, ONCE AGAIN, THAT OUR EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES SHOULD NEVER BE SEPARATED FROM OUR PRINCIPLE OBLIGATION (AS A GOVERNMENT). THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF OUR PEOPLE CONTINUES TO BE THE CENTRAL OBJECTIVE OF MY GOVERNMENT. AND THIS OBJECTIVE NOT ONLY SHOULD BE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC PRIORITIES, BUT ALSO IN OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

(END TEXT.)

3. COMMENT: PRESIDENT FREI'S COMMENTS WERE INTENDED FOR HIS DOMESTIC AUDIENCE AS WELL AS THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS. THEY SERVE AS A REMINDER THAT HE SEES THE SUMMIT NOT ONLY AS A CHANCE FOR CHILE TO HOST AN INTERNATIONAL GATHERING, BUT ALSO AS AN IMPORTANT DOMESTIC POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY FOR HIS GOVERNMENT TO PROJECT ITSELF AS AN ASSERTIVE ADVOCATE OF INTEGRATED SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF AN OPEN AND DYNAMIC ECONOMY. END COMMENT.

SHAPIRO

<^SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 01

<^SSN>0007

<MSGID> M3091096

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. letter	Fernando Henrique Cardoso, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, to President William Jefferson Clinton (2 pages)	11/10/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit Agenda [2]

2009-1155-F
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Nov. 3. 97

TO: [REDACTED]

Erick

Daw

Andrew

Steve

Enclosed is latest Summit
Agenda ^{↑ Action Plan} provided by State Dept
last week.

Regards

Ana Maria

File- _____
Summit-
Agenda

Proposed Agenda for the Summit of the Americas Santiago - Chile

I. Education

- Formulating actions in accordance with the proposals of the Responsible Coordinators in the Plan of Action they have prepared on the subject.
- Additional actions such as student and teacher exchange programs, distance education programs and incorporation of new technologies.
- Actions to develop training and skills improvement programs for workers with the aim of confronting under favorable circumstances changes resulting from the application and development of new technologies. Special attention should be given to programs for adult training.

II. Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights

- Formulate actions based on the work that the Responsible Coordinators of this theme are carrying out.
- Actions in the area of education for democracy and full respect for human rights.
- Actions aimed at enhancing the participation of civil society.
- Actions aimed at strengthening municipal and regional administrations.
- Actions that guarantee the protection of the human rights of all migrant workers and their families.
- Actions aimed at reinforcing Hemispheric proceedings to confront corruption, narco-trafficking, and terrorism.
- Actions in the area of confidence and security building measures between states.
- Actions in the area of strengthening judicial systems.
- Actions aimed at cooperating on projects for modernization of the state that the countries of the Hemisphere may undertake in the administration of labor matters in accordance with the regulations and the legislation in force in each country.

III. Economic Integration and Free Trade

- Actions related to the negotiation of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) in accordance with the progress achieved by the Ministers in charge of the subject.
 - Actions on capital markets to be determined after the meeting of Ministers of Finance this December.
 - Actions for the development of cooperation in science and technology.
 - Actions related to regional energy cooperation.
 - Actions for the establishment of an adequate hemispheric infrastructure, especially in matters of transportation and telecommunications.
- * In accordance with the agreement of the Hemispheric Ministers of Transportation to the effect that the Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative (HTI) be included in the agenda of the Summit of the Americas.

IV. Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination

- Actions in support of micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized businesses as a way of promoting the creation of new jobs through access to sources of credit, the development of vocational training, programs designed to obtain an increase in productivity, and the introduction and application of new and more advanced technologies.
- * The education theme may be considered in any of these action initiatives.
- Actions for the implementation or modernization of effective systems of property registration for those countries that require it.
 - Actions in the area of health based on the proposal of the Pan-American Health Organization.
 - Actions in accordance with the agreements adopted at the Conference on Women held in Managua, including a specific program related to education.

- Actions at the national level leading to the goal of ensuring quality jobs, and of safeguarding the basic rights and interests of workers and to this end, freely promote respect for relevant ILO conventions.
- Actions aimed at promoting greater participation of indigenous populations through adequate access to education, health and work training.
- Actions to combat hunger and malnutrition.

Sustainable Development

Considering the breadth of the Santa Cruz de la Sierra Plan of Action on the occasion of the Summit Conference to that effect, it is suggested that this theme be included in the Political Declaration that the Heads of State and Government will sign, recognizing in said Declaration the progress that the Secretary General of the OAS will present in his report, and that reference be made to such agreements in the corresponding specific actions.

**WORKING SCHEDULE
 PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS**

I. EDUCATION		
<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In accordance with the proposals of the Responsible Coordinators in the Plan of Action they have prepared on the subject. - Student and teacher exchange programs, distance education programs and incorporation of new technologies, among others. - Training and skills improvement programs for workers with the aim of confronting under favorable circumstances changes resulting from the application and development of new technologies. Special attention should be given to programs for adult training. 	Responsible Coordinator	Mexico
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and Chile
	Interested countries	Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Peru, United States
II. PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actions based on the work that the Responsible Coordinators of this theme are carrying out. - Education for democracy and full respect for human rights. 	Responsible Coordinator	Brazil
	Co-coordinators	Canada, Peru and O.A.S.
	Interested countries	Argentina, Caribbean Countries, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay
Civil Society	Responsible Coordinators	Jamaica and Uruguay
	Interested countries	Ecuador, Paraguay

Migrant Workers	Responsible Coordinator	United States	X
	Interested countries	El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico	
Municipal and Regional Administrations	Responsible Coordinator	United States	X
Corruption, Narco-trafficking and Terrorism	Responsible Coordinators	Argentina (Terrorism) United States (Narco-trafficking) Venezuela (Corruption)	CN
	Co-coordinators	^{CN} Bolivia, ^{CN} Colombia, ^{COR.} Honduras, ^{CN} Peru and ^{CN} O.E.A. [REDACTED]	
	Interested country	Dominican Republic, Guatemala, ^{CN} Mexico	
Confidence and Security building measures between states	Responsible Coordinator	Chile	
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and O.A.S.	
	Interested countries	Mexico, United States	
Strengthening Judicial Systems	Responsible Coordinator	United States Argentina	
	Interested countries	United States, Argentina, Caribbean Countries, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras	
Modernization of the State in the Administration of Labor Matters	Responsible Coordinator	United States	X
	Interested country	Brazil	

II. ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND FREE TRADE		
Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) <i>To be determined after the meeting of Minister of Commerce (San Jose, Costa Rica, february 1998)</i>	Responsible Coordinator	Costa Rica
Capital Markets <i>To be determined after the meeting of Ministers of Finance (Santiago, Chile, december 1997)</i>	Responsible Coordinator	United States
	Co-coordinator	Barbados
	Interested country	Chile
Science and Technology	Responsible Coordinator	Colombia
	Co-coordinators	Brazil and Uruguay
	Interested countries	Caribbean Countries, Ecuador, El Salvador
Regional Energy Cooperation	Responsible Coordinators	United States and Venezuela
	Interested countries	Colombia, Mexico
Transport	Responsible Coordinators	Chile and I.D.B.
	Co-Coordinator	Argentina
	Interested countries	Caribbean Countries, Mexico, United States
Telecommunications	Responsible Coordinator	Chile
	Interested country	Ecuador

X

IV. ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION		
Micro-enterprises and Small and Medium-sized businesses	Responsible Coordinator	I.D.B.
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and Chile
	Interested countries	Bolivia, Caribbean Countries, Ecuador, Haiti, Peru, United States
Property Registration	Responsible Coordinator	United States
Health	Responsible Coordinator	P.A.H.O.
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and Chile
	Interested countries	Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, United States
Women	Responsible Coordinator	Nicaragua
	Co-coordinators	Argentina and Chile
	Interested countries	Caribbean Countries, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, United States
Quality jobs, and of safeguarding the basic rights of workers, freely promote respect for relevant ILO Conventions	Responsible Coordinator	United States
	Interested countries	Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala
Indigenous Populations	Responsible Coordinator	Canada
	Interested countries	Guatemala, Peru
Hunger and Malnutrition	Coordinador Responsable	Argentina,
	Interested countries	Ecuador, Honduras

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(*) The Caribbean Countries will decide which one of them will participate in each sectorial meeting.

MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 18, 1997
TO: Mack McLarty, Jeff Davidow, Richard Brown, Carl Leonard
FROM: Patrick DeSouza ✓
RE: Education Initiative at SIRG meeting
CC: Jim Dobbins

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Following is an update on the possibilities for a education initiative for Santiago. **First**, education reform fits the Latin American themes that the Administration has set forth and that the President has already begun to articulate. **Second**, the U.S.-Brazil Initiative has a good possibility for deliverables in time for the October trip and thus may set-up Santiago nicely. **Third**, the U.S.-Brazil Initiative is compatible with ideas emerging from Mexico, Argentina and Chile.

I. Link to Clinton Administration Themes:

- **3 core themes to be used for this 12 month window:** a) rising to the challenge of history; b) building a community of free market democracies and c) making a difference for Americans and for the Americas.
 - a) Secretary Riley noted in his meeting with Brazilian Minister of Education Souza on May 2 that President Clinton's budget was historic in terms of domestic education. The President is rising to the challenge of history in the U.S. An extension throughout the hemisphere would not only reinforce our domestic policies but would be a natural fit for extending his legacy to Latin America. President Cardoso has articulated his own hope for a similar legacy.
 - b) Education is indispensable for building free market democracies. While the advantages of education for reinforcing democracy are clear, the economic advantages to improved education throughout the hemisphere should be stressed, especially given the difficulty in moving the free trade agenda in Belo Horizonte last week. It has been estimated by Brookings and the IDB that educational reform would boost Latin American economic growth from the current 3.8% to 6.5% in 2006 and per capita income from \$3000 to \$3700 - \$4450 by 2007.
 - c) Education is a deliverable that people can understand makes a difference in their lives and future prospects. It nails down the theme - "democracy delivers".

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From the President's recent trip: In his address at the National Auditorium in Mexico, the President called for a crusade for education that would be a "shining light of our next Summit of the Americas." It is a call to arms that the First Lady has developed over time in her public work. In his San Jose press conference with Central American leaders, the President stated that "We agreed that education should be a centerpiece of next year's Summit of the Americas in Santiago."

II. Status of U.S.-Brazil Initiative (UBI)

- Core Aspects of UBI: a) distance learning through technology, new media; b) improvements in standards; c) professional exchanges.

Distance Learning/Technology: I spoke with Tom Kalil of NEC on 5/16. He believes that it is realistic to have an "Internet II" agreement between the U.S. and Brazil ready for the President's trip in October. This agreement would allow for research information to be shared between the U.S. and Brazil through high speed computers. Such enhanced access may be spread throughout the hemisphere. He is forming a working group which would include Linda Roberts at Dept. of Education and Mike Heyman of the Office of Science and Technology. He asks State Dept. for Circular 175 authorization so that NSF may negotiate the agreement.

Standards: Stanford University is looking into the possibility of having a conference on educational standards and policy in the fall. Stanford has a well-regarded School of Education. Cardoso inaugurated a chair in Brazilian studies there. Also, the presence of Chelsea may make for a nice media event. After discussing the matter with Tom Kalil, he and I both believe that Silicon Valley would be interested in making a contribution in technology that would carry the conference to sites throughout the hemisphere.

Professional Exchanges: There is a fundamental inclination to expand exchanges. Chile has agreed to expand its Fulbright program. Mexico and Brazil have already expressed interest in expanding theirs. I believe that more generally there is a firm basis to expand professional exchanges in education (teachers, administrators etc.)

- U.S. Process - In order to develop UBI further, Linda Roberts at Dept of Education has agreed to have an inter-agency meeting during the week of June 2nd to create a timetable for deliverables for the October trip. After his meeting with Minister Souza, Secretary Riley informed me that Ms. Roberts would be authorized to push UBI.
- International Institutions - Ron Scheman at the IDB has been extremely helpful in pulling together a working group of development economists who will be making recommendations on how to target certain education initiatives towards enhancing economic growth.

III. Compatibility with Hemispheric Approaches

- Mexico, as coordinator for education, presented a revised Action Plan at the March SIRG meetings in Washington. The Mexican plan underscored the need to promote “quality” and “equality.” This is compatible with UBI’s proposals on standards and improved access through distance learning. Moreover, the Mexican Council on Science and Technology is prepared to put several hundred scholarships under the Fulbright umbrella.
- As a minor note, Argentina, a SIRG co-coordinator on education, has also sought to highlight the importance of education for the President’s trip in October. The Universidad Del Salvador in Buenos Aires has offered to present an honorary doctorate to the President on his visit.

CONCLUSION

Various currents are present that would enable “Twenty-first century education for the Americas by 2005” to be message that comes out of Santiago much as Free Trade of the Americas by 2005 came out of Miami. Education links all three themes of Santiago: democracy, economic integration and poverty alleviation.



June 18, 1997

*Nelson
Eric
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The Honorable Jeffrey Davidow
Assistant Secretary of State
for Inter-American Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Secretary Davidow:

I am pleased to learn that, as a result of your efforts, we were able to obtain language coming out of the Lima Meeting of Foreign Ministers meeting that refers to the basic rights of workers and the promotion of ILO standards. It is reassuring that Foreign Ministers were able to accept this language since their countries had accepted a similar formulation -- with some further elaboration -- in the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration of the World Summit for Social Development.

While we consider the language on basic rights of workers a positive step in attaining a meaningful initiative on labor in the Santiago Summit Declaration, we are still concerned that the labor language is under the "Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination" basket rather than under the "Economic Integration and Free Trade" basket. Were it to be also under the trade basket, it would make it easier for us to develop activities that would help assure labor standards issues are appropriately dealt with in the design and development of the Free Trade Area of the Americas. We urge you to continue to seek the movement of the initiative on labor standards to the "Economic Integration and Free Trade" basket -- or the addition of appropriate labor standards language in that basket.

As usual, we continue to be ready to work with you to reach our common objectives.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew J. Sames
Acting Deputy Under Secretary

cc: Thomas C. McLarty ✓