

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Santiago Summit - April 18-19, 1998 [1]

Staff Office-Individual:

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

Original OA/ID Number:

CF 1043

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	Sara Henderson to Mack McLarty (1 page)	04/01/1998	Personal Misfile
002. list	Aircraft Manifests for the Trip of the President and the First Lady (12 pages)	04/07/1998	b(7)(E), b(7)(F)
003. email	To Mack McLarty, re: Pablo Halpern (1 page)	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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Santiago Summit - April 18-19, 1998 [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2580

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)]

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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]

SANTIAGO SUMMIT

- 1) Draft Schedules**
 - a) McLarty Schedule**
- 2) Briefing Papers - Meetings**
- 3) Education**
- 4) Labor**
- 5) Environment**
- 6) Trade**
- 7) Poverty**
- 8) Judicial Center**
- 9) Press Rapporteur**
- 10) First Lady**
- 11) Communications**
- 12) Counternarcotics**
- 13) Summit Documents**
- 14) Cabinet**
- 15) CODEL**
- 16) FTAA**
- 17) Scenesetter**
- 18) Chile Deliverables**
- 19) Press Freedom**
- 20) NGO's**

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McLarty Schedule

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Book
- Press Freedoms

March 27, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR

~~SANDY BERGER~~
JIM STEINBERG
JOHN PODESTA
DAVID LEAVEY
TONY BLINKEN

FROM:

MACK McLARTY

W. f.

SUBJECT:

SANTIAGO SUMMIT/PRESS FREEDOMS INITIATIVE

As you can see from the attached, our press freedoms initiative in connection with the Santiago Summit continues to find resonance with the press. We are working to raise its profile further -- last week I made it the central topic of a speech to the Inter-American Press Association, and on April 8th I will be appearing at a freedom Forum event highlighting press freedoms in Latin America.

Attachment

McC. Nelson

The New York Times

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1998

Jailing Journalists in Latin America

Reporters in Latin America are still dodging bullets. Of 26 journalists killed worldwide in 1997, 10 were in Latin America, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists. But an arrest warrant is a more common danger. Government officials are bringing criminal charges against journalists who report on official crime and corruption, giving intimidation a legal veneer.

In Peru, one current target is an investigative reporter, José Arrieta. While at "Si" magazine, Mr. Arrieta reported that a death squad run by the Government's intelligence services committed a notorious massacre in 1992. One of his sources even led him to the bodies. Mr. Arrieta moved to a television station, Channel 2, where he broke more stories about murder, torture and illegal wiretapping by the intelligence services.

Last year the Government of Alberto Fujimori revoked the Peruvian citizenship of Channel 2's owner, Israel-born Baruch Ivcher, and put the station in the hands of its supporters. An arrest warrant was issued accusing Mr. Arrieta of falsifying his stories. A courageous judge knocked it down. But Mr. Arrieta, certain the Government will try again, is in Miami applying for political asylum.

The most widespread form of intimidation is to charge reporters with defamation, a criminal offense in most of Latin America. Last year two New

York Times reporters were charged by the Mexican Government, which frequently uses this law against reporters, but the charges were dropped. Panama has turned the law against Gustavo Gorriti, an editor at the newspaper La Prensa. Irritated by his reporting on drug corruption, the Government tried to deport Mr. Gorriti, who had moved to Panama after being kidnapped by the security services in his native Peru. When that failed, Panama revived what appears to be a spurious case against him for defaming a government official and falsifying evidence. He faces a six-year sentence if convicted.

The spread of drug corruption has made Latin governments particularly eager to curb investigative reporting, but pressures for a free press are also growing. One source is public opinion, as the media are respected and trusted in many countries. The White House has spoken out strongly. So has the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States. Its rulings have repeatedly defended free speech, and recently it established a special rapporteur to investigate violations of press freedom.

Overturning restrictive laws, however, is not enough. Governments are able to use the courts against reporters because judicial independence is a fiction in many countries. Independent journalism is only possible with an independent judiciary.

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EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA
1627 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20009

April 7, 1998

The Honorable
Thomas F. McLarty III
Counselor to the President &
Special Envoy for the Americas
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mack:

Many thanks for returning my call last Friday from Santiago and for discussing Nicaragua's access to the World Bank and the IMF's Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative.

As you requested, I attach a note summarizing the positive actions, which Nicaragua has been taking on the economic front and the threat to our budding "success story" posed by our large debt overhang and high debt servicing obligations. The solution to Nicaragua's debt lies in early access to the HIPC initiative. And for us to get this we not only need good performance on our part but also, as Jim Wolfensohn of the Bank advised us, the political support of our closest partners - especially the United States.

I look forward to meeting with you briefly prior to Santiago to review this matter. I would also appreciate suggested times for a bilateral meeting in Santiago between you and President Aleman.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Francisco

Francisco X. Aguirre-Sacasa
Ambassador

cc: Attachment

Nelson
Chic
Am
Post

Book
MBP
McLarty
Schedule
(new category)

NOTE ON NICARAGUA AND HIPC

Background

1. Nicaragua emerged from the 1980s impoverished. Years of Sandinista mismanagement of the economy, coupled with civil war, had turned what once had been one of Latin America's fastest developing countries into the hemisphere's second poorest nation; only Haiti had a lower per capita GDP in 1990. Exports had imploded, international reserves disappeared, inflation was 10,000% per annum and virtually all social indicators were heading in the wrong direction. Moreover, with an external debt of \$11 billion, Nicaragua was the world's most heavily indebted country on a per capita basis.
2. During the Chamorro Administration (1990-early 1997), the government was able to stabilize the economy and to begin reducing the role of the state. Inflation was reined in, the debt burden was halved through a number of buy-backs and outright forgiveness and modest economic growth resumed. More far-reaching reforms, however, were not successfully undertaken and accelerated per capita growth proved elusive. Because of non-compliance with IMF conditionality, the Fund was forced to cancel an Extended Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) to Nicaragua.

Nicaragua Today: A Success Story in the Making

3. In January 1997, Arnoldo Aleman was inaugurated President of Nicaragua after winning a clear mandate from the Nicaraguan people in fair, democratic elections; although there were over 20 candidates, 51% of the voters supported Mr. Aleman.
4. The Aleman Administration has an avowedly market-oriented, private sector bent. It believes that correct policies do matter and that, with proper incentives, Nicaragua can regain the high growth rates achieved in the 1950s-1970s. During that period, its economy grew twice as fast as the American economy. Another underlying principle of the government is that fast, sustained growth is the best antidote to poverty and joblessness. To this end, the government has advocated an opening of the economy, a re-engineering and downsizing of the State, a business-friendly environment, accelerated sustained growth and employment generation. It also espouses protection of the environment.
5. These policies have been translated into concrete actions. In mid-1997, for example, the National Assembly passed far reaching legislation to provide incentives to investors, broaden the tax base and reduce the fiscal deficit. Moreover, in order to put one of the most divisive national issues behind it, Nicaragua's National Assembly recently enacted legislation to deal with the issue

of property expropriated during the Sandinista years. Other actions taken include the shutting down of BANADES, the large, ineffective State-owned agricultural bank; the awarding of contracts to private companies to provide infrastructure services previously reserved to the State; and major improvements in infrastructure. At the same time, the quality of social expenditures has been enhanced. In today's Nicaragua, government expenditures are three times the level of outlays for the army!.

6. Convinced that globalization is a challenge to be embraced and not something to fear, Nicaragua has signed a free trade agreement with Mexico and is negotiating similar treaties with other Latin countries. It has also signed a treaty protecting intellectual property rights with the United States. The country's trade regime has also been liberalized; all quantitative restrictions have been and tariffs are being lowered. In two years, Nicaragua will have the lowest tariffs in Central America.

7. These policies are bearing fruit. In 1997—and despite the detrimental effects of El Niño—Nicaragua's economy grew at 5%: the highest rate in Central America. Exports are also booming; they grew by 25% in 1997 alone reaching \$725 million. Foreign direct investment is also flowing in. Important U.S. firms that took the decision to invest in Nicaragua in 1997 include Bell South (\$50 million in cellular phones), Coastal (\$50 million in power generation), and UNOCAL (\$6 million in geo-thermal exploration). Bayer Clothing Company also announced plans to open an apparel factory, which will generate 800 jobs in 1998.

8. Confidence in the policies followed by the Aleman Administration have resulted in the return of a growing number of emigres to Nicaragua. Many of these are also bringing capital with them.

The Donor Community And Nicaragua

9. The "Washington Agencies" as well as bilateral donors have taken note of the positive turn of events in Nicaragua and are providing the government increased support. The IMF approved a \$135 million ESAF for Nicaragua in March, 1998 and the World Bank will present a quick-disbursing \$75 million credit in support of financial sector reform in Nicaragua to its Board April 9. In 1997, the Interamerican Development Bank committed \$90 million to the country. Finally, nearly 40 of Nicaragua's bilateral and multilateral partners, gathered in Geneva in early April in a Consultative Group Meeting, pledged \$1.8 billion in aid to Nicaragua.

External Debt Still A Major Constraint

10. Despite the headway, which Nicaragua has made, it still faces a crushing debt burden. Its external debt stands at \$6 billion, the highest—on a per capita

basis—in Latin America. Even with a rescheduling which is likely to be agreed at a meeting of the Paris Club for Nicaragua later this month, that debt service will continue to absorb a staggering percentage (over 40) of Nicaragua's export earnings in 1998 and 1999. This level is unbearably high and crowds out other development expenditures, especially in the social sectors. The course of reform which Nicaragua has embarked upon is a bold one, but it has high social and, therefore, political costs in the medium-term. Unless the country gets some extraordinary debt relief, which, in turn, would give it some breathing room, political pressures may force the government to abandon all or part of the program so carefully crafted together.

HIPC The Solution

11. In order to assist the most highly indebted poor countries get out from under unsustainable debt burdens, the World Bank and International Monetary Fund have created the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. HIPC's aim is to reward good economic performance by highly indebted poor countries by reducing their debt—including to international financial institutions—after a successful trial period. The HIPC Initiative is relatively new and is not yet fully funded. Nonetheless, in April of 1997, the Boards of the IMF and the Bank approved Uganda as the first candidate for HIPC relief. More importantly, both Boards authorized a reduction of the performance test period for Uganda from the three years originally envisaged for HIPC to a year.

12. Nicaragua understands that its commitment to reform needs to be put the test of time. But its Government also feels that the magnitude of its economic problem, coupled with its high debt and the courageous actions which it has taken up front, justify—as in the case of Uganda—a shortening of the HIPC trial period.

Need to Rally U.S. Support for Abbreviated Test Period

13. President Aleman discussed Nicaragua's access to HIPC—*on a shortened timetable*—with World Bank President Jim Wolfensohn's during his March visit to Managua. Mr. Wolfensohn expressed sympathy for the Nicaraguan position and advised President Aleman to enlist support for this proposal with the Bank's shareholders—especially the United States. He specifically mentioned that he would be meeting with Mr. Thomas "Mack" McLarty in the Dominican Republic and offered to flag this issue with him. He added, however, that President Aleman should pursue this matter with Mr. McLarty directly.

14. President Aleman would appreciate a bilateral meeting with Mr. McLarty at the upcoming "Summit of the Americas" in Santiago.

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Draft Schedules

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MINISTERS LIST - SECOND SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA	ELROY HUMPHRIES	MINISTER OF TRADE
ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA	COLIN MURDOCH	MINISTER OF FOR AFFAIRS
ARGENTINA	SUSAN DECIBE	MINISTER OF EDUCATION
ARGENTINA	BEATRIZ GUTIERREZ WALKER	SECRETARIO DE CULTURA DE LA NACION
ARGENTINA	GUIDO D'TELLA	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
BAHAMAS	WILLIAM D. ALLEN	MINISTER OF FINANCE AND PLANNING
BAHAMAS	JANET G. BOSTWICK	MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
BANCO MUNDIAL	SHAHID JAYED BURKE	VICE PRESIDENTE
BANCO MUNDIAL	GUILLERMO PERRY	ECONOMISTA JEFE
BANCO MUNDIAL	ANTHONY O'DY	ASISTENTE ESPECIAL AL VICE PRESIDENTE
BARBADOS	ERSKINE GRIFFITH	DIRECTOR OF FINANCE MINISTRY
BARBADOS	MIA MOTTLEY	MINISTER OF EDUCATION, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND CULTURE
BARBADOS	BILLIE A. MILLER	DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MIN. OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
BARBADOS	DAVID BULBEDA	HEAD OF INTL RELS DIVISION, FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY
BELICE	RODNEY NEAL	PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
BELICE	ALFREDO MARTIN MTZ AYUSO	MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
BOLIVIA	JORGE CRESPO VELASCO	MINISTRO DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR E INVERSION
BOLIVIA	TITO HOZ DE VILA QUIROGA	MINISTRO DE EDUCACION
BOLIVIA	ANA MARIA CORTEZ DE SORIA	MINISTRA DE JUSTICIA Y DERECHOS HUMANOS
BOLIVIA	CARLOS ITURRALDE BALLVIAN	MINISTRO DE LA PRESIDENCIA
BOLIVIA	JAVIER MURILLO DE LA ROCHA	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
BRASIL	LUIS FELIPE LAMPREIA	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
CANADA	SERGIO MARCHI	MINISTRO DE COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL
CANADA	LLOYD AXWORTHY	MINISTRO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES
COLOMBIA	CLEMENCIA FORERO	VICE MINISTRA DE AMERICA
COLOMBIA	GILBERTO ECHEVERRIA MEJIA	MINISTRO DE DEFENSA
COLOMBIA	CARLOS RONDEROS TORRES	MINISTRO DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR
COLOMBIA	CAMILO REYES R.	CANCELLER
COSTA RICA	JOSE MANUEL SALAZAR XIRIN	MINISTRO DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR
COSTA RICA	CARLOS MURILLO	VICE MINISTRO, COMERCIO EXTERIOR
COSTA RICA	SAMUEL GUZOWSKI	MINISTRO COMERCIO, ECONOMIA E INDUSTRIA
COSTA RICA	EDUARDO DORYAN GARRON	MINISTRO DE EDUCACION
COSTA RICA	FERNANDO NARANJO VILLALO	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO

~~TO Nelson~~
~~From Ana Maria~~

~~SALAZAR~~

~~① Nelson~~
~~② Eric~~
~~③ Mark~~

done

Book
 - Draft
 Schedules

NICARAGUA
 NICARAGUA
 NICARAGUA
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 PANAMA
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 REP DOMINICANA
 REP DOMINICANA
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 REP DOMINICANA
 REP DOMINICANA
 SANTA LUCIA
 SANTA LUCIA
 SURINAM
 URUGUAY
 VENEZUELA
 VENEZUELA
 VENEZUELA
 VENEZUELA

LESTER MEJIA SOLIS	COORDINADOR NACIONAL SEGUNDA CUMBRE
NOEL SACASA CRUZ	MINISTRO DE ECONOMIA Y DESAROLLO
HUMBERTO BELLI PEREIRA	MINISTRO DE EDUCACION
ROSA ARGENTINA LOPEZ PRAD	DIRECTORA EJECUTIVA DEL INST. NICARAGUENSE DE LA MUJER
EDUARDO MONTEALEGRE RIVA	MINISTRO DE LA PRESIDENCIA
EMILIO ALVAREZ MONTALVAN	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
MIGUEL HERAS CASTRO	MINISTRO DE HACIENDA
PABLO THALASSINOS	MINISTRO DE EDUCACION
RICARDO ALBERTO ARIAS ARIA	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
GUSTAVO DIAZ DE VIVAR	MINISTRO DE INTEGRACION
ATILIO R. FERNANDEZ	MINISTRO DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
VICENTE SARUBBI	MINISTRO DE EDUCACION Y CULTO
NESTOR FILARTIGA	MINISTRO SECRETARIO GENERAL DE LA PRESIDENCIA DE LA A REP.
MIGUEL ANGEL RAMIREZ	MINISTRO SECRETARIO PRIVADO DE LA PRESIDENCIA DE LA REP.
GERMAN MARTINEZ VIERCI	MINISTRO ASESOR POLITICO DE LA PRESIDENCIA DDE LA REP.
RUBEN MELGAREJO LANZONI	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES .
ADRIANO MIGUEL TEJEDA ESC	SECRETARIO DE ESTADO DIRECTOR GENERAL DE PRENSA
LUIS MANUEL BONNETTI	SECRETARIO DE ESTADO DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
LIGIA AMADA MELO	SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE EDUCACION Y CULTURA
MARINO VINICIO CASTILLO	SECRETARIO ESTADDO Y PRES. DEL CONSEJO NAC. DE DROGAS
ABEL RODRIGUEZ DEL ORBE	PROCURADOR GENERAL DE LA REPUBLICA
TEMISTOCLES MONTAS	SECRETARIO TECNICO DE LA PRESIDENCIA
EDUARDO LATORRE RODRIGU	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES - CANCELLER
GEORGE W. ODHUN (SP?)	MINISTER, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTTL. TRADE
EARL HUNTLEY	PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF FOR. AFFS AND INTL TRADE
ERROLL GLENN SNIDERS	MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DIDIER OPERTTI BADAN	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
HECTOR MALDONADO LIRA	MINISTRO DE INDUSTRIA Y DE COMERCIO
ERNESTO CARDENAS	MINISTRO DE EDUCACION
HILARION CARDOZO	MINISTRO DE JUSTICIA
MIGUEL ANGEL BURELLI RIVAS	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

COSTA RICA	RODRIGO OREAMUNO	VICEPRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA
COSTA RICA	ROBERTO ROJAS	CANCELLER DESIGNADO
DOMINICA	IRWIN LA ROCQUE	PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TRADE
DOMINICA	NORRIS CHARLES	MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOR. AFFAIRS, TRADE AND MARKETING
ECUADOR	JOSE LUIS CASTILLO	MINISTRO DE COMUNICACION DEL ESTADO
ECUADOR	BENIGNO SOTOMAYOR	MINISTRO DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR
ECUADOR	MARIO JARAMILLO PAREDES	MINISTRO DE EDUCACION Y CULTURA
ECUADOR	JOSE AYALA LASSO	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
EL SALVADOR	EDUARDO ZABLA TOUCHE	MINISTRO DE ECONOMIA
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EL SALVADOR	RAMON GONZALEZ GINER	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
ESTADOS UNIDOS	WILLIAM M. DALEY	SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
ESTADOS UNIDOS	AMB. CHARLENE BARSHEFSKY	U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
ESTADOS UNIDOS	RICHARD W. RILEY	SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
ESTADOS UNIDOS	GEN. BARRY MCCAFFREY	DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
ESTADOS UNIDOS	JANET RENO	ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
ESTADOS UNIDOS	MADLINE KORBEL ALBRIGHT	SECRETARY OF STATE
ESTADOS UNIDOS	FEDERICO PEÑA	SECRETARY OF ENERGY
GRENADA	MADONNA HARFORD	PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
GUATEMALA	JUAN MAURICIO WURMSER	MINISTRO DE ECONOMIA
GUATEMALA	AUGUSTO VELA MENA	MINISTRO DE CULTURA
GUATEMALA	RICARDO QUIÑONEZ LEMUS	SECRETARIO DE PLANIFICACION Y PROG. DE LA PRESIDENCIA
GUATEMALA	EDUARDO STEIN BARILLAS	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
GUYANA	CLEMENT J. ROHEE	MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HAITI	FRESNEL GERMAIN	MINISTRE DU COMERCE
HAITI	JACQUES EDOUARD ALEXIS	MINISTRE DE L'EDUCATION NATIONALE
HAITI	FRITZ LONGCHAMP	MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
HAITI	JEAN RICOT DORMEUS	MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES (NO ES EL CANCELLER)
HONDURAS	GUSTAVO ALFARO	MINISTRO DE LA PRESIDENCIA
HONDURAS	JORGE ARTURO REINA	MINISTRO ASESOR DE LA PRESIDENCIA
HONDURAS	CARLOS MARIANO MARTINEZ	SECRETARIO PRIVADO DE LA PRESIDENCIA Y COORD. DE LA CUMBRE
HONDURAS	FERNANDO MARTINEZ JIMENE	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
HONDURAS	EDGARDO DUMAS RODRIGUEZ	EMBAJADOR
JAMAICA	BYRON WYCLIFFE BLAKE	MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND FOREIGN TRADE
MEXICO	ROSARIO GREEN	MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

Book
-Schedule

REPUBLICA DE CHILE
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
COORDINACION GENERAL
II CUMBRE DE LAS AMERICAS

TELEFONOS : (56) (2) 6794684, 6794685, 6794686
FAX : (56) (2) 6995462, 6971844

URGENTE

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages ▶

To	From
Dept./Agency	Phone #
Fax #	Fax #

NSN 7540-01-317-7368 5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NELSON

R N° 86

Fax

To : Ambassador Mr. Richard Brown
Senior Summit Coordinator
Washington D.C., Estados Unidos

Number Fax : (1) (202) 736 76 18, 647 64 08

From : Ambassador Juan Martabit
General Coordinator

Date : Santiago, 10 ABR 1998

Pages : 7 including the cover.

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

URGENTE

Santiago, April 9, 1998

N° 086

Dear Coordinator:

I am pleased to address you to send to you, with the present communication, the agenda for the sessions of the Second Summit of the Americas.

As you will see, the program consists of two work sessions plus a private session. Also included is the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs parallel to the private meeting of the Leaders.

Regarding the work sessions, note that in the first, "Education" and "Democracy, Justice and Human Rights" will be discussed and, in the second, "Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination" and "Economic Integration and Free Trade". It has been arranged that certain leaders will present the themes (in accordance with the list indicated in the program), after which the debate will be initiated. The Presidents of Colombia and Ecuador have already expressed interest in speaking on the theme "Democracy, Justice and Human Rights". Consequently, it is important that you forward us the materials that the Leader of your country would like to discuss.

Sincerely,


MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
COORDINADOR GENERAL
H. MARTABIT
Ambassador
General Coordinator

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

SECOND SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS
SANTIAGO, CHILE, APRIL 18 & 19, 1998

AGENDA

Saturday, April 18

9:15 am **Inauguration.**

- Speech by the President of the United States of America,
Mr. William Clinton
- Speech by the President of the Republic of Chile,
Mr. Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle

9:45 am **Break.**

10:00 am **Initiation of the First Work Session.**

Theme : **Education.**

Participants : **Leader + 4**

Explanation :

- Mexico (4 minutes)
- Uruguay (4 minutes)
- El Salvador (4 minutes)
- Guyana (4 minutes)

A total of approximately 16 minutes.

10:20 am **Debate.**

A total of approximately 48 minutes, with 12 speeches of 4 minutes each.

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

11:15 am **Continuation of the First Work Session.**

Theme : **Democracy, Justice and Human Rights.**

Participants : **Leader + 4.**

Explanation : · Brazil (4 minutes)
 · United States (4 minutes)
 · Barbados (4 minutes)
 · Suriname (4 minutes)

A total of approximately 16 minutes.

11:35 am **Debate.**

A total of approximately 48 minutes, with 12 speeches of 4 minutes each.

12:25 pm **Speech by the Secretary General of the OAS, Mr. César Gaviria (4 minutes).**

12:30 pm **End of the First Work Session.**

Official photo.

1:30 pm **Working lunch offered for the Heads of State and Government by His Excellency the President of the Republic.**

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

3:45 pm Initiation of the Second Work Session.

Theme : Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination.

Participants : Leader + 4.

Explanation :

- Grenada (4 minutes)
- Nicaragua (4 minutes)
- Panama (4 minutes)
- Peru (4 minutes)

A total of approximately 16 minutes.

4:05 pm Debate.

A total of approximately 50 minutes, with 12 speeches of 4 minutes each

5:00 pm Speech by the Director of the OPS, Mr. George Alleyne (4 minutes).

5:05 pm Continuation of the Second Work Session.

Theme : Economic Integration and Free Trade.

Participants : Leader + 4

Explanation :

- Bolivia (4 minutes)
- Colombia (4 minutes)
- Jamaica (4 minutes)
- Venezuela (4 minutes)

A total of approximately 16 minutes.

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

5:30 pm **Debate.**

A total of approximately 45 minutes, with 11 speeches of 4 minutes each.

6:15 pm **Speech by the President of the IDB, Mr. Enrique Iglesias (4 minutes).**

6:20 pm **Speech by the Director General of the WTO, Mr. Renato Ruggiero (4 minutes).**

6:25 pm **End of Second Work Session.**

Sunday, April 12

8:45 am **Continuation of the Second Work Session.**

Theme : **Economic Integration and Free Trade.**

Participants : **Leader + 4**

Explanation : - Costa Rica (4 minutes)
- Argentina (4 minutes)
- Canada (4 minutes)

A total of approximately 12 minutes.

9:00 am **Debate.**

A total of approximately 50 minutes, with 12 speeches of 4 minutes each.

9:50 am **Speech by the President of the World Bank, Mr. James Wolfensohn. (4 minutes).**

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

10:05 am **Initiation of the Private Session.**

Participants : Only Leaders.

10:05 am **Parallel to the Private Session, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs will hold a Meeting, accompanied by the respective National Coordinators.**

Agenda:

- Strengthening and Modernizing the Inter-American System.
- Follow-up Mechanism of the Summit of the Americas.

11:45 am **End of Session.**

12:30 pm **Closing Ceremony.**

- Signing of the Declaration of Santiago.
- Speech by the host of the Third Summit of the Americas.
- Speech by the President of Chile.

End of Closing Ceremony.

Santiago, April 9, 1998



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

MAR 31 1998

*Nelson
G...
part*

*Book
- Drafts
Schedule*

MEMORANDUM

Assistant
Administrator
for Latin America
and the Caribbean

TO: White House - Thomas F. McLarty
NSC - James Steinberg
STATE/ARA - Jeffrey Davidow

FROM: AA/LAC - Mark L. Schneider *Ng,anker*

SUBJECT: President's Trip to Chile

This memorandum suggests four options for a Presidential visit in Chile. They are all poverty-oriented with good photo opportunities. In addition, they all reflect a substantial USG role in Chile in influencing important policies that will have long term effects.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE CENTER: The Lo Prado Center (near the airport and not in the Ministry Office) provides legal services to poor people as part of the overall reform efforts in Chile to make justice accessible, accountable and responsive to all members of society. The current Minister of Justice is the principal architect of Chile's first judicial reform bill in over 100 years and is one of three female Frei cabinet members. USAID has promoted judicial reform since the early 90's, assisting with activities ranging from penal code revision to police and prosecutorial training to legal aid and public education. The Center was established by the Corporation for University Promotion (CPU), an NGO, to bring rule of law to local communities by providing alternative dispute resolution techniques and other social services. This event will feature poor people who have received services from CPU and are telling their life stories.

LOW INCOME HOUSING PROJECT: This housing project is similar to the one the President visited with high visibility in South Africa. It has the same visual effects with the participation of low-income families, especially women heads of household. A possible site to be visited is San Bernardo, which is close to the Santiago metropolitan area. This activity is run by the Corporation for Popular Housing, supported by USAID's Housing Guaranty Program. Since USAID's initial investment of \$10 million, the program has

- 2 -

become self-sustaining and has built over 30,000 new units. As a direct result of USAID's assistance, Chile now has one of the most innovative and progressive finance systems for low-income housing in the world.

PILOT VOCATIONAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL: In 1992 USAID funded a public-private partnership to introduce competency-based education (CBE) to Chile's vocational technical high schools in poverty areas. Over 50 curriculum developers went to Ohio State and Ferris College in California to learn CBE methodology. The first group of Chilean students has just graduated from the pilot school in downtown Santiago. A Presidential visit to the school would be an opportunity for the students to talk about the training and their success in obtaining jobs in the construction industry. Given the positive results of this program, the Ministry of Education is basing its new high school vocational technical reform on the CBE methodology, developed by USAID.

PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY IN EDUCATION: President Frei inaugurated on March 25 the La Pintana school, sponsored by the Chilean NGO PARTICIPA (PARTICIPA is one of the five NGOs in Latin America that USAID supports to establish a civil society network in the Region. There are over 80 NGOs in this network.), and funded by a construction firm which contributed \$310,000. This significant private donation was the result of a new law which provides tax breaks for private philanthropy in the educational area. The school is situated in one of the poorest sections of Santiago, where outcasts were relocated during the dictatorship. Today, still over 40% of the population in that community do not have access to schooling. A Presidential visit would highlight the importance of education for the disadvantaged as well as the need for private sector involvement - two themes President Clinton is advocating in his initiatives for educational reform here at home.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	To Mack McLarty, re: Pablo Halpern (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Santiago Summit - April 18-19, 1998 [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2580

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Book
- Schedule

CHILE TRIP COMMUNICATIONS EVENTS

- Monday, April 13: SET UP SPEECH
Location: Georgetown Univ.
Message: Enhancing US interests -- engaging our neighbors to the south
- Thursday, April 16: MESSAGE EVENT
Location: Santiago school TDB
Message: Second generation reforms, education focus
- Friday, April 17: CONGRESS SPEECH
Location: Chilean Congress
Message: Making democracy deliver
- Saturday, April 18: SUMMIT OPENING SESSION SPEECH
Location: Santiago Sheraton
Message: Building A Better Americas - education, rule of law, freedom of expression, fighting drugs
Note: Cabinet read-out on summit deliverables
*Official team photo after opening session
- Sunday, April 19: SUMMIT CLOSING SESSION
Location: Santiago Sheraton
Message: Economic message and trip recap
Note: Cabinet read-out on summit deliverables
AMCHAM event (t) - reinforce economic message

Book
- Schedule

- ① Call Cabel
② Call Cabel

Draft Schedule for the President
Summit of the Americas - Santiago, Chile

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH

7:40 pm Depart Washington or Miami en route Santiago
[flight time: 10 hours, 20 minutes]
[time change: + 1 hour]

Hold Wash

RON

AIR FORCE ONE

Summit

① McCaffrey

② Reno

③ Daley

④ Bamberghy

⑤ Riley

⑥ Perez (?)

⑦ Alvarez

⑧ Rubin/Summers

⑨ Richardson

⑩ [unclear]

⑩ Albright

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH

7:00 am Arrive Santiago

7:10 am- Arrival Ceremony

7:20 am

Note: Honor Guard upon arrival. Remarks optional.

7:25 am Depart Santiago Airport via Marine One en route Landing Zone
[flight time: 15 minutes]

7:40 am Arrive Landing Zone

8:50 am Depart Landing Zone en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:00 am Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:00 am- Down Time/Briefing

9:30 am

9:35 am Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

9:45 am Arrive La Moneda Palace

9:50 am- Arrival Ceremony

9:55 am

Note: Honor Guard only/no remarks.

{ Friday
10:00 - 10:20
Protocol
TFM with

10:00 am-
10:50 am

Restricted Bilateral with President Frei
President's Office - La Moneda Palace
Interpretation TBD
Official Photo Only

Note: Potus plus 6.

10:55 am-
11:20 am

Expanded Bilateral with President Frei
Room TBD - La Moneda Palace
Simultaneous Interpretation
Pool Spray (At the top - 2 waves)

Note: Potus plus up to 15 at table and seats behind.

11:30 am-
12:30 pm

Briefing for Press Conference
Room TBD - La Moneda Palace

12:35 pm- (T)
1:35 pm

Joint Press Conference
Site TBD - La Moneda Palace
Open Press

1:45 pm

Depart en route events tbd

2:00 pm- (T)
4:00 pm

Events or Lunch TBD (See Options Below)

Options (Not all can be accomplished this afternoon)

-- Message Event TBD
-- Lunch/OTR Event
-- AmCham Drop-By

4:30 pm-
8:15 pm

Down Time

8:20 pm

Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

8:30 pm

Arrive La Moneda Palace

8:35 pm-
11:00 pm

State Dinner/Entertainment
La Moneda Palace
Pool Press (At the top/Toast Only)

*Note: Business Attire. 400 guests in attendance. US seats = 150.
Potus makes reciprocal toast.*

*No press
conference?
(checking w/ McC...)*

*Plant -
La Ranea
- Claude Chagnon
- AmCham ???*

11:10 pm Depart La Moneda Palace en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

11:20 pm Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel/Down for the Evening

RON **HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - SANTIAGO, CHILE**

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH

8:45 am- **Speech Prep**
9:15 am

9:45 am Depart Santiago en route Valpariso Landing Zone
[helo time: 30 minutes]

10:15 am Arrive Valpariso Landing Zone

10:25 am Depart Landing Zone en route Parliament

10:40 am Arrive Parliament

10:45 am- **Address to Parliament**
11:45 am Parliament Building
Simultaneous Interpretation
Open Press

Note: First Lady to attend, 50 seats available for US delegation.

12:15 pm- **Informal Lunch with President and Mrs. Frei**
1:45 pm Cerro Castillo - Vina Del Mar
Whisper Interpretation
Pool Press (Arrival Only)

Note: Small, casual lunch with a few guests per couple to choose.

2:00 pm- Down Time
6:00 pm

Options: Winery, ~~Ranch-(T)~~, Pablo Neruda House-(T) Visits. All are helicopter rides from Vina Del Mar.

Note: The President must helicopter back to Santiago prior to sunset due to logistical concerns.

6:30 pm Depart Valpariso/Vine Del Mar en route Santiago Landing Zone
[helo time: 30 minutes]

7:00 pm	Arrive Santiago Landing Zone
7:10 pm	Depart Landing Zone en route Hyatt Regency Hotel
7:25 pm	Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel
7:30 pm	Down for the Evening/OTR Dinner

RON HYATT REGENCY HOTEL -SANTIAGO, CHILE

SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH

8:15 am-	Briefing
8:45 am	Hyatt Regency Hotel
9:00 am	Arrive Sheraton Hotel

Note: Potus to arrive last - open press greeting with Frei.

9:15 am-	Opening Ceremony
9:45 am	Sheraton Hotel
	Interpretation TBD
	Open Press

Note: Potus and Frei to make remarks. 600 guests in attendance.

*Chile.
special
guest*

9:45 am-	Coffee Break (Pull Aside Opportunity)
10:00 am	Sheraton Hotel
	Closed Press

10:05 am-	Session One	<i>Leaders plus 4</i>
12:45 pm	Sheraton Hotel	
	Closed Press	

12:50 pm-	Official Photo
1:00 pm	Sheraton Hotel
	Open Press

1:30 pm-	Leaders Lunch (Pull Aside Opportunity)	<i>Leaders only</i>
3:00 pm	Real Camino Restaurant	
	Open Press (Arrival)	
	Closed Press (Lunch)	

Note: Prior to the lunch, an outdoor leaders photo is scheduled (Open Press)

3:30 pm-
6:30 pm

Session Two
Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

Leader plus 4

7:00 pm-
8:30 pm

Down Time
Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:45 pm-
11:00 pm

Summit Gala
La Moneda Palace
Interpretation TBD
Press TBD

*Note: Leaders plus spouses only. First Lady will not attend.
Leaders seating is done by lottery. There is a separate delegation
reception at Estacion Mapucho.*

RON

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - SANTIAGO, CHILE

SUNDAY, APRIL 19TH

8:45 am-
9:15 am

Briefing
Hyatt Regency Hotel

9:30 am- (T)
10:00 am

Peru/Ecuador Signing
Sheraton Hotel

10:15 am-
1:15 pm

Summit Session Three/Closing Session
Sheraton Hotel/Former Congress Building
Open Press (Closing Session)

Leaders only

*Note: Frei plus 5 other leaders make remarks. We have the option
if we prefer to make remarks. Potus will be seated in the front
on dais with Frei.*

2:00 pm-
2:45 pm

Embassy Event
US Embassy
Closed Press

3:30 pm (T)

Depart Santiago en route Temuco, Chile
[flight time: 1 hour]

*Note: Temuco/Pucon is not confirmed at this point. If not, Potus
may spend the afternoon/evening in Santiago and return with
the First Lady on the overnight flight.*

4:30 pm (T) Arrive Temuco, Chile

4:40 pm (T) Depart Tenuco Airport via Marine One en route Pacun, Chile
[flight time: 30 minutes]

Note: Helicopters are not confirmed at this point due to logistical questions. If helos are not an option, than it is an 1 ½ hour drive between Temuco Airport and the town of Pucon.

5:10 pm (T) Arrive Pucon Landing Zone

5:40 pm (T) Depart Pacun Landing Zone en route Hotel Cabin

5:55 pm Arrive Hotel Cabin

TBD OTR Dinner with the First Lady

RON (T) HOTEL CABIN - PACUN, CHILE

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH

TBD (T) Down for the Day and Evening

TBD Depart ^{Pucon}~~Pacun~~ via Marine One en route Temuco Airport
[flight time: 30 minutes]

TBD Arrive Temuco Airport

TBD Depart Temuco en route Santiago
[flight time: 1 hour]

TBD Arrive Santiago

TBD **Plane Change**

TBD Depart Santiago en route Washington
[flight time: 10 hours]

RON AIR FORCE ONE

TUESDAY, APRIL 21ST

TBD Arrive Washington

Book
-Schedule

Laura A. Graham
03/25/98 02:25:02 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Chile Update

Some follow up from yesterday's meeting. There is alot of misinformation rolling around on some of these issues. There are also some changes below. Thanks.

- 1) There is no formal Congressional program that the Chileans are organizing. It is entirely up to us. No other delegation is bringing a code. Most are bringing 3-4 ministers.
- 2) There is no separate delegation lunch on Saturday during the leaders. There are individual lunches for Foreign Ministers, Education Ministers, Trade Ministers at separate locations that would not include the code or any other ministers.
- 3) The Leaders Lunch on Saturday is Leaders plus one.
- 4) There are overflow room with closed circuit capability for the Opening Session as well as all of the other leaders sessions.
- 5) The Chileans will now have a separate program for the Foreign, Trade, Treasury and Education Ministers on Saturday opposite the Leaders. *Justice* *HULL*
- 6) Sunday now looks like this: 9 - 10am Summit Session 3 (Trade/Econ - Leaders plus 3), 10 am - 12 pm Summit Session 4 (Leaders Free Talk - Leaders only) and then departure for the Closing Ceremony. This was in response to our swapping the baskets Sat-Sun.
- 7) As far as the education interaction on Saturday with the leaders, all involved need to realize that it is a grand financial and logistical operation to do successfully which I am hoping the Chileans realize. We will need to have up/down link availability and have it done right stateside with our selected student. It is great, just need to really flush this all out with everyone to ensure that it is done right. It will need to be treated as almost a domestic event stateside for us with WH involvement/staffing. As far as choosing the students, the Embassy has a great idea which I like and think makes sense. There is a Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program currently with us and Chile in which 5 language classes in 5 different American and Chilean schools swap teachers for the year. The Embassy is getting me the list of the 5 schools in the States participating and we could pick one and then have that class satellited in and one student we pick could talk to potus about what he/she has learned about Chile by having a Chilean Teacher for the year and then ask a scripted question. What does everyone think about using one of these schools?

Thanks - LG

Message Sent To:

*Book
-Schedule***Servicio Informativo y Cultural**

Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América
Av. Andrés Bello 2800
Santiago - CHILE

Tel: (56-2) 330-3350
Fax: (56-2) 330-3160

**United States
Information
Service****FAX MESSAGE****March 13, 1998**

TO: Nelson Cunningham/Steve Ronnel
FAX #: 202-456-2464
FROM: Mark Asquino, IO
SUBJECT: Visit

Per our conversation on the Congress. Despite specific requests from the Front Office, FOMIN can't seem to resist talking to the media. Kathy and I are with the pre-advance today. If you need to, you can reach us on 56-9-239-0219.

Translations of excerpts from March 7, El Mercurio and March 5 El Sur (Concepcion). El Mercurio (3/7):

(Quote) The President of the United States, Bill Clinton, will make an exception to tradition in his usual trips overseas and in the case of Chile will go to a full session of Congress in Valparaiso. This was noted by the (Chilean) Foreign Ministry Director of Ceremony and Protocol, Juan Pablo Lira, after meeting this week with U.S. Ambassador Gabriel Guerra Mondragon.

(Quote) ... In addition to confirming that the official visit would take place two days before the inauguration of the Second Summit of the Americas, April 16 through the 17th., Lira said that Guerra Mondragon explained to him that it is not customary for the U.S. President to go to the Congress of those countries he visits, but that he will make an exception in the case of Chile... (End quote).

El Sur (3/5):(Quote) From what is known about the official program for the State visit to Santiago, Bill Clinton will make some exceptions with our country. (Quote) ... it is not customary for a U.S. President to visit the parliament of other countries, but (Clinton) will make an exception in Chile and will attend on the 17th. a session of Congress in Valparaiso... (End quote).

EL MERCURIO

31/7/98

C 5

EN VALPARAISO:

Clinton Será Recibido Por Congreso Pleno

- Presidente de Estados Unidos aceptó hacer una excepción a su tradicional programa de visitas.

El Presidente de Estados Unidos, Bill Clinton, aceptó realizar una excepción a sus programas tradicionales de visita al exterior y, en el caso chileno, concurrirá a una sesión del Congreso Pleno en Valparaíso.

Así lo destacó el Director de Ceremonial y Protocolo de la Cancillería, Juan Pablo Lira, luego de la primera reunión que sostuvo esta semana con el embajador estadounidense, Gabriel Guerra Mondragón, para tratar el contenido programático de la primera visita que realizará al país el mandatario norteamericano en abril próximo.

Junto con confirmar que la visita oficial se desarrollará dos días antes del inicio de la II Cumbre de las Américas, entre el 16 y el 17 de abril, Lira informó que Guerra Mondragón le explicó que el Presidente estadounidense no suele concurrir a los Congresos de los países a los cuales va, pero que hará una excepción en el caso de Chile.

En términos generales, el programa de Clinton en Chile contempla una entrevista privada en La Moneda con su par chileno, Eduardo Frei. Esta será seguida

de una reunión de trabajo a la cual se incorporarán los ministros y asesores de ambos gobernantes.

Habrà también una cena que ofrecerá Frei en honor de su colega en el Palacio de la Moneda. Al día siguiente de su llegada, está contemplada la ida al Congreso en Valparaíso y también una visita al Poder Judicial en su sede en Santiago.

Durante la visita que realizó el Presidente Frei a Washington en febrero del año pasado, también fue un hecho distintivo de su gira el que fuera invitado por el Congreso Pleno norteamericano para intervenir, siendo su exposición una de las más destacadas que ha realizado el gobernante chileno en el exterior.

EMBAJADORES CHILENOS

En otro ámbito, también se informó en la Cancillería que la próxima semana estarán viajando a sus respectivas destinaciones los nuevos embajadores de Chile en Argentina, Edmundo Pérez Yoma, y en Cuba, Eduardo Araya.

CANCILLERÍA

Nos 13 88/5/3
 3/5/98

Intensa agenda de trabajo

Clinton estará 5 días en Chile

• *Participará en la II Cumbre de las Américas, que se desarrollará en abril, y efectuará además una visita de Estado.*

SANTIAGO. Cinco días permanecerá en Chile, a partir del 16 de abril próximo, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, Bill Clinton, según se informó en la Cancillería.

El gobernante estadounidense realizará una visita de estado a Santiago los días 16 y 17 de ese mes y, enseguida, participará en la II Cumbre de las Américas que se realizará en el Hotel Sheraton, para abandonar nuestro país el lunes 20 por la mañana.

Para iniciar las conversaciones sobre lo que será el contenido programático de esta visita oficial a Chile del Mandatario estadounidense, visitó la Cancillería el embajador de ese país en Santiago, Gabriel Guerra Mondragón.

Las fechas dadas a conocer son coincidentes con una declaración pública emitida el lunes por la Casa Blanca en Washington, en el sentido que "el Presidente Clinton estará en Chile entre el 16 y el 20 de abril próximo".

De acuerdo a lo que se ha logrado saber acerca del programa oficial que realizará durante su visita de estado en Santiago, Bill Clinton hará al-

gunas excepciones con nuestro país.

Se dijo que no es usual que un Presidente de los Estados Unidos visite los Parlamentos de los países, "pero con Chile hará una excepción y asistirá el día 17 a una sesión plena del Congreso Nacional en Valparaíso".

Esta misma característica se aplica para visitar al Poder Judicial, es decir, concurrir a saludar al presidente de la Corte Suprema, lo que no es usual en los gobernantes estadounidenses que visitan otros países. Sin embargo -se dijo-, en el caso de Chile, esta situación se está considerando.

El programa del Presidente Clinton contempla una reunión privada en La Moneda con el Primer Mandatario Eduardo Frei, seguida de un encuentro privado de trabajo y una cena oficial en la misma sede del gobierno.

Esas serían -a grandes rasgos- las actividades oficiales de Clinton en Santiago, aunque el programa continúa en elaboración.

Finalmente se explicó en la Cancillería que las visitas de estado en Chile comprenden visitas a los poderes Ejecutivo, Legislativo y Judicial.

**EL
SUDIR**



*Book
- Schedule*

Mayor's Office Fax Cover Sheet

To: Ashley

Company: Sen. John Breau

Phone: 202-224-4623

Fax: 202-228-2577

From: Regina Bruce

Company: Mayor Emanuel Cleaver's Office

Phone: 816-274-2595

Fax: 816-274-2595

Date: March 12, 1999

Total Pages: 11

Comments:

Faxed per Cheryl Richards

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
 Major Project A, Indiana, A.
 Summary, Planning
 SUMMARY-45-2000
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 Summary, Planning

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 Fort Worth, Texas

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Walter H. Harris
Walter H. Harris

RAAF FORMICOTT'S
J.D. Campen, President
1990-91

1. **Subject:** [Redacted]
 2. **Re:** [Redacted]
 3. **Date:** [Redacted]
 4. **Time:** [Redacted]
 5. **Location:** [Redacted]
 6. **Witnesses:** [Redacted]
 7. **Remarks:** [Redacted]

Abstract The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 12-week training program on the physical fitness of 10-year-old children. The study was conducted in a primary school in Ankara, Turkey. The children were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The experimental group participated in a 12-week training program that included aerobic, strength, and flexibility exercises. Physical fitness was measured using a series of tests, including a 1000m run, a 15m shuttle run, a 1min sit-up test, a 1min plank test, and a 1min side plank test. The results showed that the experimental group had significantly higher scores than the control group in all tests. The 12-week training program had a positive effect on the physical fitness of 10-year-old children.



NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BLACK MAYORS, INC.

Dear Mayors and Friends:

We encourage you to join the nation's 428 African American mayors at our 24th Annual Convention on April 14-18, 1998 at the Hyatt Regency New Orleans. This year, our convention theme appropriately addresses, "TAKING THE MORAL HIGH GROUND: A BLUEPRINT FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION."

With affirmative action under attack and the implementation of Welfare Reform, it is incumbent upon us as Mayors, either elected and appointed officials, corporate executives, educators, community activists and youth to dialogue and adopt action plans to serve as a collective voice for the disenfranchised and oppose the forces who would endeavor to turn back the clock.

In addition to workshops, focusing on topics related to the convention theme and municipal development, our host, Mayor Marc Morial, and the New Orleans Host Committee, have planned a number of exciting activities, highlighting the city's rich cultural heritage.

So, we are looking forward to seeing you in the "Crescent City" for what promises to be one of NCBM's most dynamic, provocative and stimulating conventions.

Sincerely,

Emanuel Cleaver, II
President

ECAw

Headquarters • 1422 West Peachtree Street, N.W., Suite 600, Atlanta, Georgia 30309

404/892-0117 • Fax 404/876-4597

Web Site: www.sth.nhblackmanys.com • E-Mail: nhblackmanys@aol.com

PRIORITY

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01 OF 02

PRT: MCLARTY

SIT: DELAURENTIS DESOUZA DOBBINS HOFMANN LAWSON ORFINI PICCONE

SIT: NSC

<PREC> PRIORITY <CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED <DTG> 121714Z MAR 98

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TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 5759
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WHITE HOUSE FOR MCLARTY
NSC FOR DOBBINS
STATE FOR ARA/BSC, AND USAID/AA/LAC

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: KSUM, ED, PGOV, PREL, CI

SUBJECT: MEETING WITH MINISTER JOSE JOAQUIN BRUNNER AND
PABLO HALPERN ON SUMMIT/STATE CONVERSATIONS

1. (U) ON MARCH 11, I MET WITH MINISTER SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE GOVERNMENT JOSE JOAQUIN BRUNNER AND PABLO HALPERN, DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS AND CULTURE, FOR A READ-OUT ON HALPERN'S MARCH 9-10 VISIT TO WASHINGTON AND HIS MEETINGS WITH WHITE HOUSE, NSC AND IDB OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS SUMMIT AGENDA ISSUES AND THE PRESIDENT'S STATE VISIT TO CHILE. HALPERN CHARACTERIZED HIS TWO-DAY SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS AS "INTENSE" AND VERY USEFUL.
2. (SBU) WE FIRST DISCUSSED HIS CONVERSATIONS CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF INSERTING A YOUTH COMPONENT INTO THE SUMMIT EDUCATION AGENDA. ALTHOUGH HALPERN ADMITTED TO SOME OPPOSITION TO THE IDEA FROM THE CHILEAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (AND SPECIFICALLY FROM AMBASSADORS BIEHL AND ARRIAGADA), HE AGREED THAT AT THE END OF TWO DAYS OF EXTENDED DISCUSSIONS ON THE SUBJECT THE U.S. AND THE CHILEANS REACHED CONSENSUS ON A "BROAD AGREEMENT" THAT THERE SHOULD BE SOME KIND OF "SYMBOLIC" YOUTH COMPONENT TO THE SUMMIT EDUCATION AGENDA, AS WELL AS AN EDUCATION/SCHOOL-FOCUSED EVENT FOR PRESIDENTS FREI AND CLINTON DURING THE STATE VISIT.
3. (SBU) HALPERN SAID HE WOULD HAVE A PROPOSAL TO PRESENT TO US BY MONDAY, MARCH 16. HE ALSO SAID THAT IT HAD BEEN LEFT IN HIS HANDS TO SUGGEST A SCHOOL THAT THE TWO PRESIDENTS COULD VISIT TOGETHER. EMBASSY HAS ALREADY BEEN LOOKING INTO SOME SCHOOL EVENTS FOR THE POTUS VISIT. WE BRIEFED HALPERN ON WHAT MIGHT BE A VERY VIABLE SITE, A PUBLIC GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL (GRADES 7-12) THAT IS PRESENTING

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PAGE 02 OF 02

A RESEARCH PROJECT TO NASA TO BE CARRIED ON A SPACE SHUTTLE, IN COLLABORATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, THE UNIVERSITY COLORADO IN BOULDER, AND THE JOHNSON SPACE CENTER IN HOUSTON. BRUNNER AND HALPERN WERE FAVORABLY DISPOSED TO CONSIDERING THIS PARTICULAR SCHOOL FOR A JOINT PRESIDENTIAL EVENT.

4. (U) WE ALSO DISCUSSED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE GOC DESIGNATING A HIGH-LEVEL REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTRY TO ACTIVELY COORDINATE ALL PRESS AND TELEVISION ASPECTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S STATE VISIT WITH THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE EMBASSY. BRUNNER AND HALPERN AGREED ON THE PRIORITY OF ENSURING A COORDINATED APPROACH TO MEDIA COVERAGE OF THE STATE VISIT AND THE SUMMIT, AND AGREED TO PURSUE THE ISSUE WITH THE MFA.

5. (SBU) AT THE CONCLUSION OF OUR MEETING I REVIEWED THE NOTIONAL SCHEDULE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S FIVE-DAY VISIT TO CHILE. BRUNNER ASKED WHETHER PRESIDENT FREI WOULD ACCOMPANY PRESIDENT CLINTON ON HIS VISITS OUTSIDE SANTIAGO, AND I ADVISED HIM THAT THIS WAS A DECISION FOR PRESIDENT FREI TO MAKE.

GUERRA

<^SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 01

<^SSN>0834

<MSGID> M3193826

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General Electric Company

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FAX

Date: 3/18/98

Number of pages including cover sheet: 3

To:

Nelson Cunningham

Andrew Friendly

Phone:

Fax phone: (202)456-2464

CC:

From:

Timothy J. Richards

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Suite 1100W

Washington, D.C. 20004

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Fax phone: (202)637-4300

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E-Mail: richardtj@dc.corp.ge.com

REMARKS: ☐ Urgent ☐ For your review ☐ Reply ASAP ☐ Please comment

Re: Nueva Renca Power Plant
Santiago, Chile



GE Power Systems

Robert L. Nardelli
President and Chief Executive Officer

General Electric Company
1 River Road, Schenectady, NY 12345
518 385-3100
Fx: 518 385-9051

March 16, 1998

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

Please accept our invitation to inaugurate the Nueva Renca power plant in Santiago, Chile, during your upcoming state visit. This power generation facility, recently built by GE, provides an ideal example of US-Chilean economic cooperation, underlining the economic opportunity, global integration and growth that have accompanied Chile's move to open competition in the electrical generation sector. The Nueva Renca power facility incorporates state-of-the-art gas turbines manufactured by GE Power Systems in Greenville, South Carolina. Its main owners are Chilgener of Chile and Duke Power of North Carolina, and the construction engineer for the project was Bechtel.

Your participation in the inauguration of the Nueva Renca plant would be a strong endorsement of economic progress for the region, while strengthening U.S. ties with Chilgener at a time when Chilgener is expanding development activities throughout all of the Americas.

We would be pleased to work with your staff to tailor the event to your interests. Your participation could include a tour of the facility, a brief meeting with senior Chilgener and GE executives, and an opportunity for you and President Frei to speak.

Attached is a paper providing additional information about the Nueva Renca plant. I sincerely hope that you will be able to accept our invitation to visit the facility.

Sincerely yours,

Bruno Philippi
Chairman
Chilgener

Robert Nardelli
President & CEO
GE Power Systems

Presidential Inauguration of the Nueva Renca Power Plant

Project Description:

The Nueva Renca Power Plant is a 370 Megawatt natural gas fired combined cycle power generation facility which opened in the first quarter of 1998. It was built by General Electric Company, Bechtel USA Engineering and Construction and Sigdo Koooper Chile. Nueva Renca uses the 9 FA turbine, one of the largest and most efficient turbines in the world, and was the first installation of 9 FA technology in South America. The 9 FA turbines were manufactured by GE Power Systems in Greenville, South Carolina. The generators and steam turbine were manufactured by GE Power Systems in Schenectady, New York. Bechtel Corporation carried out the construction engineering for the project. The power plant is owned by the Sociedad Eléctrica Santiago S.A. which has the following shareholders: Chilgener S.A. of Chile (51%), Duke Energy from North Carolina (24%), Novacorp Canada (15%), and CGE Chile (10%). The \$220 million total investment in the project included a \$140 million turnkey contract with GE.

Chilgener is one of the leading companies in Latin America's power sector. With sixteen years' history operating as an independent company, Chilgener has evolved from being purely a participant in the Chilean electric generation industry to become a regional actor in all areas of the power sector. On its own or through related companies, Chilgener's field of action now encompasses electric energy generation and distribution in Chile, electric energy generation and distribution in Argentina, electric energy generation in Colombia, and electric energy generation in Peru. The Company is also engaged in complementary activities that make the most of its comparative advantages and/or develop the potential of its main business, including: power trading in the secondary markets; shipping and port services, coal extraction and trading; natural gas transportation and distribution; and engineering services.

The Nueva Renca plant is fueled by natural gas brought by pipeline from Argentina. Because it is a highly efficient gas-fired plant replacing an older coal-fired facility, Nueva Renca will improve environmental quality in the Santiago region.

Secretary Daley visited the Nueva Renca site in May, 1997 when it was under construction.

Benefits of the Presidential Inauguration:

Inauguration of the Nueva Renca plant would advance U.S.-Chilean relations through:

- Building a stronger relationship with Chilgener and CGE. These companies are investing in new electric power generation capacity throughout the Americas. Showcasing their successful cooperation with US companies in Chile will increase the chances that they will work with US equipment suppliers, service providers and equity partners in their future power plants around the region. Six to seven new gas fired power plants will be constructed in Chile in the next 18 months.
- Demonstrating the openness of the Chilean market to US products and the importance of free trade with Chile and throughout the hemisphere so as to maintain US access to that market.
- Highlighting the benefits of (a) the liberal energy policies which permitted the plant to be built and (b) regional economic integration which made it possible to use natural gas from Argentina as a fuel source.



Book
- schedule

Timothy J. Richards
Senior Manager
International Trade and Investment

General Electric Company
International Law and Policy
1299 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 1100W
Washington, DC 20004-2407
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J. Brandes and M. Baker - 482-3508 Bryan Samuel - 647-0791
Regina Vargo - 482-4736

Pages: 2 (including cover)

March 11, 1998

RE: Presidential Inauguration of Nueva Renca

Attached is a one page description of the Nueva Renca plant and the benefits of a Presidential inauguration of that project. Chilgener has already asked President Frei to put the event on his agenda, and is hopeful that he will do so. At the same time, we recognize the need to ensure that the site is visited as soon as possible by the White House advance team. If there is any additional information we can provide to make this possible, please do not hesitate to give me a call.

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Presidential Inauguration of the Nuova Renca Power Plant

Project Description:

The Nueva Renca Power Plant is a 370 Megawatt natural gas fired combined cycle power generation facility which opened in the first quarter of 1998. It was built by General Electric Company, Bechtel USA Engineering and Construction and Sigdo Kopper Chile. Nueva Renca uses the 9 FA turbine, one of the largest and most efficient turbines in the world, and was the first installation of 9 FA technology in South America. The 9FA turbines were manufactured by GE Power Systems in Greenville, South Carolina. The generators and steam turbine were manufactured by GE Power Systems in Schenectady, New York. Bechtel Corporation carried out the construction engineering for the project. The power plant is owned by the Sociedad Eléctrica Santiago S.A. which has the following shareholders: Chilgener S.A. of Chile (51%), Duke Energy from North Carolina (24%), Novacorp Canada (15%), and CGE Chile (10%).

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Secretary Daley visited the Nueva Renca site in May, 1997 when it was under construction.

Benefits of the Presidential Inauguration:

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- Demonstrating the openness of the Chilean market to US products and the importance of free trade with Chile and throughout the hemisphere so as to maintain US access to that market.
- Highlighting the benefits of (a) the liberal energy policies which permitted the plant to be built and (b) regional economic integration which made it possible to use natural gas from Argentina as a fuel source.

Mrs. Laura Graham
Room 184

UNCLASSIFIED FAX COVER SHEET



Russell L. Frisbie
Economic/Political Section
United States Embassy, Santiago, Chile
Fax No. (56-2) 330-3118
Phone: (56-2) 330-3399
E-mail: FRISBIE.RL@SANTIAGO.US-STATE.GOV
Date: March 4, 1998
Number of Pages (incl. cover): 7

Book
- Draft
Schedule

TO: Nelson Cunningham

ORGANIZATION: The White House

FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-2464

The attached pages describe Los Lingues (some believe the owner is not kindly disposed toward the US, but that did not stop them from sending Gabriel a [form] letter last September inviting us all to use the place. It's ritzy, but open to anyone who can pay the price, and it does have a *media luna*.

A place that sounds to me to fit even better the desire to see something of the "real Chile" is Santa Clara, described in Mark's charming one-pager and the place's own blurb.



Gabriel Guerra-Mondragón
Embajador
EMBAJADA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
Av. Andrés Bello 2800
Las Condes
Presente

De mi consideración :

Hacienda Los Lingues Chile, atendiendo las necesidades de nuestros clientes dado el acercamiento de varias fechas importantes para la realización de actividades para Empresas tales como, Fiestas Patrias, Fiestas de Fin de Año, Lanzamientos de Productos, Seminarios, Reuniones de Ejecutivos, Atención de sus invitados extranjeros ha preparado varios programas especiales los

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SECTION CACHAPOAL VALLEY

places of historical interest. Accommodations at *Hostaria San Vicente*. For lunch, the renowned *Requena* restaurant, specialized in pork dishes.

Eight km south of San Vicente was Lake Tagua Tagua -drained in 1841- notable for its 31 square kilometers and its floating islets called *chivinas*, described by Darwin in 1834. These islets were formed on the edges of the lake by accumulation of algae, grasses and other aquatic plants which interwove their roots and formed such compact masses that they could even support the weight of an animal. Wind eventually made them break away from the shore and drift around the lake surface. In the trench dug to drain the lake two mastodon skeletons were unearthed, proving that this prehistoric species had lived in Chile, as well as rests of bones found over 11,400 years old. Now the lake bed can barely be made out, buried under a thick forest.

Retrace the road to return to Santiago, but check first the other excursions you can make from San Vicente de Tagua Tagua.

4. TO HACIENDA LOS LINGÜES

an organized 260-km tour from Santiago, with 10 km of gravel road. You can either go in a tourist bus or on your own. Allow a whole day (Saturday or Sunday), any time of the year; lunch is included at the hacienda. Accommodation is also available. Reservations at any travel agent or at phone 235 2456, Santiago.

An interesting tour to a great hacienda of historical and architectural value. The building, of colonial style, has kept all the furnishings of the colonial period, is set in a well-kept park and has a thoroughbred horse farm.

Take the southbound Pan-American highway; two km beyond Petoquén a signposted road branches left to

HACIENDA LOS LINGÜES the manor house was built in two stages: the nucleus dates from the late 17th and early 18th centuries, while the remaining wings were built 100 years later, preserving the original style. The construction materials included mud-brick, stone masonry, pink stone from Petoquén, oak, *coligua* -a type of cane-, *pataguna* -a type of wood-, and clay-tile roofs. Some of the doors were carved by Bavarian Jesuits -the master cabinetmakers of the period-. At Hacienda de Calera de Tango (see Section D). It also has a charming chapel. The manor house is set in a lovely park with large native trees, with manicured flower gardens in the inner courtyard.

The first owner of the hacienda was Melchor Juárez de Aguila, mayor of Santiago in 1599. He was granted the property by the King of Spain in recognition of his services as writer and chronicler. It was inherited by one of his daughters, who, in the mid 17th century, married Diego González Montero, Chile's governor, and since then it has remained in the hands of the same family.

The house has kept a large part of the original furnishings and appointments, including ornaments, fine silverware, glassware, game tables, lamps, Mapuche silver objects, Diaguita pottery, and fine French-style furniture. Visitors can roam through the salons and the arched galleries through which historical notables walked, such as Mateo de Toro y Zambrano, José Gregorio de Argomedo (a member of the first governing Junta), and many others.

The visit includes lunch in the wine vaults, made of thick stone masonry walls, where you can enjoy a typically Chilean meal prepared according to old recipes, accompanied by excellent wines and the typical Central-Chilean drinks for after dinner. Sometimes, folkloric music groups provide live music, with good

weather, lunch is held outdoors. In the afternoon the traditional taming of young bulls, horsemanship and the breaking of untamed horses is held at the *medialuna* -the rodeo arena- enjoying local drinks.

Here is also the renowned *Aculeo* thoroughbred horse farm, ranked among the best in the world. In addition to the fine horses, note the pink-flag-stone work on the stable's floor, it sprawls over 3,500 square meters. Recently the owners set up a small pheasant, grouse and peacock farm. It also has a small lake, suitable for bathing or rowing.

Los Lingües is, additionally, a luxurious hotel with accommodations for 30 guests, associated to the exclusive international hotel chain *Hôtels el Châleaux*, with 372 establishments throughout the world, of which only four are in South America.

5. TO PEUMO AND LAKE RAPEL

an 88 km round trip from San Vicente de Tagua Tagua on a paved road. Best in autumn or spring. Allow a whole day. Lunch at Peumo or at the lake. A circuit along the Cachapoal river, through farmland, old villages, and the *Concha y Toro* winery, to the Lake Rapel tourist center.

Take the "Fruit Highway" (see previous tour) out of San Vicente de Tagua Tagua heading west. The highway runs through avocado and lemon orchards and then crosses to the other bank through the adapted railway bridge (it is a toll bridge). At km 10 a road branches left to

PEUMO it was an old Indian settlement, whose native inhabitants started to dwindle after 1664, when these and the surrounding lands were granted to the Marquis of Villa Palma, of the Encalada family. Now it is a quaint village of haphazard layout and picturesque mud brick houses with tiled roofs and well-kept front gardens. The square is shady and charming, ringed by trees popularly known as "cow feet" (*Bahinia* sp.), with strange leaves and large white flowers, resembling orchids, blooming in summer. On the square is the church, ornamented with Indian wood designs, the tower and belfry are separated from the nave. A stroll through the village's meandering streets and its many corners will show you many charming peasant houses graced by lots of flowers. This love of flowers was introduced by a US-born mayoress a few decades ago.

Leaving Peumo, take the main highway heading west. Four km further along is the access gate to *Villa Concha y Toro*, on the right. The winery owns over 305 hectares of vineyards. Chile's largest one piece grapevine plantation held by a single owner. You can visit the large, old wine vaults and the winery, both located on an avenue lined by huge evergreen oaks (Mon-Fri the whole day. Sat only until midday. If you are going on Sunday, check beforehand with phone 561579, Peumo).

Continuing on the main highway, at km 18 is the imposing house of Hacienda Codao, now housing a children's home. On the left side of the house a short dirt road branches north, skirting the farm's storage rooms and passing next to a small avenue lined by an unusual tree called *Taxodium diacanthum*, a deciduous conifer -ie. It sheds its leaves in winter, its roots grow on the side of a canal and have strange protuberances. The road ends at the *Cerro del Sañor*, a small hill where a Via Crucis is held on Easter Week. Climbing the path to the summit you will have a panoramic view of the valley stretching beyond the river, including Pichidegua, the La Torre

hills and the vast *Concha y Toro* plantations.

Get back to the main highway westward. At km 20, on the right *Rosa Solís* Hacienda, now a ruin with an attractive manor house.

At km 27 is *Las Cabras*, a villa, former 800 ha farm and a state branch railway. Its layout is the supply center for the *Rapel*. *Cabras* a poorly surfaced road.

PALMAR DE COCALAN it is not a permission to visit is only granted for ecological purposes, prior 555 2894, Santiago. The desert those having a visiting permit.

Take the signposted road to Las Cabras to Cuesta de Ocu climbs a rise and passes a stream on the slopes. At the top of the climb there is a grand view over the typical rural scenery of Cachapoal. On the other side of the ridge there is with undulating corn plantations.

At km 37 a road branches right. The hamlet evolved from a large old can be seen a forest of the

At km 43 the road reaches a forest with thousands of palm slopes, giving an exotic look to indigenous palm (*Jubaea chilensis* thick smooth stem (the largest palm tree) it is the world's most slow growth rate, the largest 300-400 years old. From its stem is obtained, known as miel de honey. The fruit, *coquito*, is a Until the colonial times there was on the coastal areas of Chile's were felled to obtain the syrup groves remaining are those of

The present owners are a reforestation plan aimed at increasing present number of palms.

Those not visiting the palm grove Las Cabras, km 27, towards the edge of El Carmen, km 34, taking left to skirt the shore of a through Lillauquén to Bahía Sk described under Section J. Cu

6. TO PICHIDEGUA VIA THE W

*** A 65-km round trip from Tagua Tagua, with 44 km of gravel road, best in spring, summer, fall. From Santiago it is a 3 with 44 km of gravel road, you day.

A circuit through scenic countryside, wheels still in operation, old farms, an interesting church on the way.

Take exit 3 out of San Vicente (see map). The road passes through at km 5, a few farmhouses and two km further along is Peto further two km is Peto. At right, is the old Hacienda de Peto, a five farm complex from the houses, storage rooms and, it a charming chapel at the end lined with maple trees. Try to a visit.

At km 11 pavement gives way beyond the bridge spanning Cachapoal river is the hamlet of orange orchards. Continue to Cachapoal river, whose water

HEY DUDE, HAVE I GOT A RANCH FOR YOU!

If you are looking for a different kind of country get-away, we recommend "Santa Clara," a new resort, two and a half hours south of Santiago. We spent the long Easter weekend there and thoroughly enjoyed it. Located in the charming, colonial town of Zuniga, "Santa Clara" provides comfortable "in-town" lodgings at a modern, colonial style "hosteria" and principal meals, horseback riding, nature trails etc. at a nearby "parcela" which is something akin to an American dude ranch. (In fact, horseback riding for us was not without its more ridiculous moments, but the horse seemed to take it all in-stride!)

"Santa Clara" is the brain-child of Amanda Droguett Miranda, an energetic and outgoing woman whose roots in Zuniga go back three generations. Amanda is an accomplished equestrian who also studied economics at Boston University and used to work for Finance Minister Eduardo Aninat. She began "Santa Clara" a year ago as a rural escape from the smog and pressures of Santiago. "Santa Clara" is a remarkably informal place -- Amanda personally greets guests as if they were long-lost friends. In fact, Amanda's friends and neighbors regularly show up on weekends, and her sister runs the kitchen. Everybody is on a first-name, "tu" basis at Santa Clara from the moment of arrival. There is a swimming pool and organized activities, including horseback riding and country excursions in antique carriages, but it is also o.k. if you just want to lounge around the "parcela" and do nothing except enjoy the fresh air and scenery.

We shared "Santa Clara" over Easter with seven Chilean couples and their assorted children. Meals are family-style, usually preceded by cocktails where you get to know people. The food is hearty, country-fare, served by the indomitable "Rosita" who livens up things with her non-stop jokes and off-beat observations on life in the "campo." Zuniga, which is dominated by a ruined mansion and a 19th century church, evokes memories of Isabel Allende's and Gabriel Garcia Marquez's fiction. Its quiet, tree-lined streets and picturesque old houses appear to have changed little since the 1920's when the train-line bypassed Zuniga and left it to settle into decades of genteel decline. People have a small-town curiosity and friendliness in Zuniga that is a pleasant contrast to life in Santiago.

We found "Santa Clara" reasonably priced. Our Friday-Sunday stay consisting of lodgings, all meals (including complementary cocktails, snacks, and wine at lunch/dinner), horseback riding and other activities cost a total of \$125 per person. Staying at "Santa Clara" seemed more like a weekend with friends, than time at a hotel.

Reservations: 698-4524. Family suites are available. The resort is off Route 5 south near Pelaguen. We have brochures for anyone who is interested. (Submitted by Mark and Jane Asquino).

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Document Title Letter from Amanda Droguett M. Gerente, re: Santa Clara

Language: Spanish

Folder Title Santiago Summit - April 18-19, 1998 [1]

OA/ID: CF 1043

Book

- Draft Schedule

THE WHITE HOUSE

3/5

Nelson Cunningham 176
Steve Hanner
NICHOLE ELKO

I assume you've seen
this scheduling request
for CHILE.

KLS

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

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

_____ Accept

_____ Regret

_____ ☒ Pending

TO: Stephanie Street
Assistant to the President
Director of Scheduling

FROM: Mark Gearan *me*
Peace Corps Director

REQUEST: To give the keynote address at the Peace Corps' closing ceremony at the 150 year-old national monument, Municipal Theater, in Santiago, Chile as part of the Peace Corps' graduation from the country. Seating at the Municipal Theater is 1,500.

CEREMONY The event would be a town forum format with 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).

Music would be provided by an outstanding group from a Santiago neighborhood. The members of the band were youth when Milwaukee Councilman Dan Diliberti was a Peace Corps Volunteer in their community in the early 70s. Councilman Diliberti would love to play at the ceremony and invite President Clinton to join him on the saxophone.

After the speeches, there would be an open town forum dialogue with the audience on the twin themes of volunteerism and the role of the non-government agencies in deepening the roots of democracy.

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, all of whom will be seated in the front of the theater.

- PURPOSE:** 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).
- BACKGROUND:** 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
HIGH-LIGHTS**

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

PREVIOUS

PARTICIPATION: Rose Garden event for the Peace Corps' 35th Anniversary on June 19, 1996.

DATE AND**TIME:**

Anytime during the April 16-20, 1998 Presidential visit to Chile.

PARTICIPANTS: Currently serving Peace Corps volunteers, many returned Peace Corps volunteers who are returning for the graduation, several hundred ex-Servicio Pais volunteers as well as the current class in training, Chilean non-government organizations and local individuals who have extended a hand of friendship to Peace Corps Volunteers since 1961.

OUTLINE OF**EVENTS:**

To be determined.

REMARKS**REQUIRED:**

To be prepared by Peace Corps and Speechwriting.

MEDIA**COVERAGE:**

Open Press