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Folder Title:

Santiago Summit - April 18-19, 1998 [3]

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. talking points	[Talking Points for Call to Insulza] (1 page)	04/08/1998	P1/b(1)
001b. cable	Re: Open Skies with Chile (1 page)	04/03/1998	P1/b(1)
002. list	Chile State Visit Deliverables (3 pages)	04/10/1998	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 [3]

2009-1155-F

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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Summit Documents

Divider Title: _____



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 24, 1998

Book

- Summit

Documents

TO: ACDA - Giovanni Snidle, 736-4833
DOE - David Pumphrey, 586-6148
DOL - Andrew Samet, 219-5980
DOL - Jorge Perez-Lopez, 219-5071
NSC - Amb. James Dobbins, 456-9130
State/OES - Ann Wells, 647-2746
State/ARA/USOAS - Victor Marrero, 647-0911
State/ARA/SPA - Michele Manatt, 647-0791
State/L - Mike Peay, 736-7784
State/S/P - Gerry Gallucci, 647-3267
Treasury/OASIA - Wes McGrew, 622-1273
USTR - Peter Allgeier, 395-9675
USAID - Mark Schneider, 216-3012
Wh. House/ Special Envoy - Mack McLarty, 456-7586

FROM: Richard C. Brown
Senior Coordinator

SUBJECT: Draft Santiago Declaration of Principles

Attached is the English translation of the Draft Declaration of Principles that will be negotiated at next week's Plenipotentiary SIRG Meeting in Santiago. The draft is a good basis for discussion; several of our "deliverables" have received specific mention. The Chileans have opted for a short document and have determined that it should be no longer than three pages. We have agreed to these space limitations. This means that any additions we make need to be offset by deletions.

Remember, the Declaration should be brief, presidential, visionary, but with brief references only to those new, innovative initiatives that will appear in the Plan of Action.

I need your comments on the attached by noon tomorrow (Wednesday). Your input will be used to formulate the U.S. negotiating position, which must be finalized by Thursday. It is therefore essential that you get your comments to Mark Wells (tel. 647-0742/ fax 736-7618) by noon Wednesday.

DECLARATION OF SANTIAGO DRAFT

1. We, the democratically-elected Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Americas, have met in Santiago, Chile, in order to strengthen the process of dialogue and cooperation begun in Miami in December 1994. Since that time, unprecedented efforts have been made in the Hemisphere to formulate joint plans and programs to seek solutions to our common challenges. We pledge to continue this ambitious undertaking.

2. The consolidation of democracy, political dialogue, economic stability, the ~~extent to which our trade liberalization policies coincide~~, and the will to foster a process of Hemispheric integration have helped make our relations more mature. The imminent approach of a new millennium, with its attendant opportunities, compels us to redouble our efforts to improve the living conditions of the peoples of the Americas and to achieve a mutually supportive community.

3. Hemispheric integration is a necessary complement to national policies designed to achieve a level of development that will enable us to overcome unresolved problems. In its broadest sense, a process of integration will make it possible to shape a common set of values and interests, on the basis of respect for our respective cultural identities.

4. ~~Globalization~~ offers great opportunities for progress, yet it may also lead to greater differences among nations. Insofar as the rights of workers are respected and bolstered, and a major effort is made to train them, the benefits of ~~globalization~~ will reach all men and women of the Hemisphere. Special attention must be paid to the most vulnerable groups within our societies.

5. We are convinced that education is the determining ~~factor~~ for the social, cultural, political, and economic development of our peoples. The students of the Americas must have access to the best primary, secondary, and higher education as well as have available opportunities for lifelong learning. We will place technology at the service of education, in order to guarantee access to growing levels of knowledge and to ensure that educators will achieve the highest possible levels of professional development.

The Plan of Action that accompanies this Declaration precisely spells out the goals and objectives we intend to achieve and the actions that will make them a reality. To that end, we undertake to invest greater resources in this important area, with a view to meeting our goals and objectives within the agreed timeframes

The agreements reached by our Ministers of Education at the Conference held in Mérida, Mexico, in February 1998, reflect our desire to promote specific joint initiatives designed to improve access to, and the quality of, education. To this end, we have instructed our Ministers of Education to hold another Conference in Brasília, Brazil, so as to strengthen and lend continuity to our decisions in this area.

impediments to

trade and

integration

integration

?

primary and secondary

move later?

move earlier - part of chapter

6. The culture of democracy must reach every one of our people. Representative democracy derives its strength and meaning from the active participation of individuals at all levels of civic life. We will expand education for democracy and intensify efforts to transform Government structures into more participatory systems.
7. We reaffirm the importance of respecting and advancing, in their universal and indivisible nature, ~~human beings~~ human rights and fundamental freedoms, the protection of which is a permanent priority concern of our governments. We concur in the need to pursue efforts to develop and enhance international agreements and instruments designed to safeguard them. We agree that a free and impartial press plays a key role, and we support the establishment of an Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, under the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States.
8. We will continue our efforts to eradicate every kind of discrimination surviving in the Hemisphere. A priority task is equal rights for women and their active participation in all areas of endeavor in our countries. We will continue promoting the full integration of indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups into political and economic life, with due respect for the characteristics and expressions of their cultural identity.
9. An independent, efficient, and effective justice system plays an essential role in the process of securing democratic societies, guarantees equality of all citizens, contributes to economic development, and definitively strengthens its own institutional framework. We will strive to further the reforms necessary to achieve this objective and we will promote legal and judicial cooperation. The strengthening of national entities that conduct studies on justice and the establishment of an Inter-American Center for Justice Studies will support those objectives.
10. We have resolved to strengthen our social policies with a view to eliminating, within a reasonable timeframe, the lingering problems of poverty and marginalization. At the same time, we have defined specific initiatives designed to offer new opportunities to people who are in such situations, which are focused, in particular, on providing support to micro and small enterprises, and to continued improvement of health indicators, *and on improving the Hemisphere (Peace - Center?)*
11. With legitimate pride, we note that in the Hemisphere, peace, an essential value for human coexistence and the development of nations, is becoming a reality. We underscore the efforts and commitments made to strengthen the peace processes in ~~Central America~~. We are fostering confidence and security among our countries, by adopting measures such as those related to transparency in military expenditures.
12. We have progressed towards a shared approach in combating drug trafficking, terrorism, weapons trafficking and corruption, as well as other international illicit activities. We are determined to persevere on this path. The establishment of an objective procedure for the multilateral evaluation of actions aimed at combating the

production, trafficking, and consumption of illicit drugs represents noteworthy progress in international cooperation in this field.

13. The recent volatility of international markets confirms the need for sound and coherent macroeconomic policies. We will strengthen financial market oversight mechanisms through the implementation of modern regulatory guidelines.

*see
at the end*

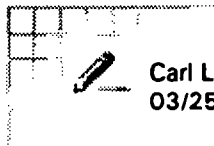
14. The establishment of a Free Trade Areas of the Americas (FTAA) is a priority in terms of furthering hemispheric integration. We attach great value to the achievements of the FTAA preparatory process, in which the 34 countries of the Hemisphere created the conditions to start the negotiating process. The work accomplished contributes to strengthening trade disciplines, consolidates the multilateral negotiating capacity of the countries of the Hemisphere, stimulates levels of economic cooperation that are unprecedented in this part of the world, supports the modernization of the economic institutions of our countries, and facilitates the participation of smaller economies in the FTAA process.

15. In signing this Declaration, we ~~are~~ formally beginning the phase of negotiations for the creation of a Free Trade Area of the Americas, based on the proposal formulated at the Trade Ministerial held in San José, Costa Rica, this March, using the methodology and work schedule suggested to us. We instructed our Ministers to arrange for the first negotiating meeting to be held in ... of 1998 and we are grateful for the generous contribution of ... in offering the city of ... to host this meeting.

16. We will strengthen national, hemispheric, and international efforts aimed at environmental protection as a basis for sustainable development that provides human beings a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. The commitments undertaken at our Conference held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in December 1996, provide a solid basis for strengthening our actions. As Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, we underscore the importance of working together to make preparations for a meeting to be held in November 1998 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, as a follow-up to the Kyoto Conference.

17. In addition to recognizing the importance of the Organization of American States (OAS) as the entity that represents the Hemisphere, and emphasizing the positive role that it has played since its establishment, we confirm our commitment to the process of modernization and strengthening of the Organization and the other inter-American institutions. To that end, our Foreign Ministers will develop specific and innovative proposals that will allow these institutions to adjust to present and future needs.

18. We reiterate our political will to continue strengthening intra-hemispheric dialogue and cooperation within the framework of friendship and solidarity that serves as a stimulus to our countries, and we resolve to meet in at the Third Summit of the Americas.



Carl Lingenfelter
03/25/98 02:05:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Nelson W. Cunningham/WHO/EOP
cc: Ana Maria Salazar/WHO/EOP, Daniel Lesmez/WHO/EOP
Subject: Declaration of principles

For an easier conference call at 3:00, here's a text version of some suggestions Dan and I came up with.

9. An independent, efficient, and effective justice system plays an essential role in securing democratic societies, guarantees equality of all citizens, and contributes to economic development. We will strive to advance the reforms necessary to achieve these objectives, and we will promote legal and judicial cooperation. We support strengthening national justice reform entities and the establishment of an Inter-American Center for Justice Studies.

10. We have resolved to strengthen our social policies with a view to eliminating, within a reasonable timeframe, the lingering problems of poverty and economic marginalization. We have designed specific initiatives to offer new opportunities to people in such situations, which are focused on providing support to micro and small enterprises, on continued improvement of health indicators, and on improving access to government and state legal protections.

...

12. We have progressed towards a shared approach in combating drug trafficking, terrorism, weapons trafficking, and corruption, as well as other international illicit activities. We are determined to persevere on this path. We seek to establish an objective, multilateral process to evaluate efforts to combat the production, trade, and consumption of illicit drugs.

13. We will continue to strengthen financial market oversight through modern regulatory guidelines and regional transparency. The recent volatility of international markets confirms the need for sound and coherent macroeconomic policies.

14. The establishment of a Free Trade Areas of the Americas (FTAA) is a priority for furthering hemispheric integration. We attach great value to the achievements of the FTAA preparatory process, in which our 34 countries built a framework to start the negotiations. This framework stimulates unprecedented economic cooperation, consolidates multilateral negotiations, harmonizes trade practices, and, for the first time, includes civic society in trade consultations.

15. ... we formally begin negotiations for a Free Trade Area of the Americas. We instructed our Ministers to schedule the first negotiating meeting in ... etc.

...

18. We reiterate our political will to the intra-hemispheric dialogue and cooperation that energizes our countries to address common challenges. We resolve to meet in ... etc.

Book

- Summit Documents

Summit of the Americas

I. Draft Declaration of Principles

Suggest para. 17 be changed as follows:

"...confirm our commitment to the process of modernization and strengthening of the Organization and the other inter-American institutions dedicated to strengthening democracy in the hemisphere."

Note: This change is needed to avoid a mandate for Foreign Ministers with respect to the IDB.

II. Revised Santiago Plan of Action

Suggest first bullet on top of page 4 on education be expanded to include the following:

"...support for programs and initiatives that are consistent with the goals, objectives, and actions proposed in this Chapter of the Plan of Action. To this end, the IDB is encouraged to work with member countries to more than double the share of new lending for primary and secondary education in the next three years to \$3 billion or more. We also request that the IDB establish a regional Special Fund for Hemispheric Education, utilizing the full range of its resources. This Fund would support innovative efforts to raise educational standards and performance throughout the region."

CONSOLIDATED U.S. TEXT

DECLARATION OF SANTIAGO

1. We, the democratically-elected Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Americas, have met in Santiago, Chile, in order to strengthen the process of dialogue and cooperation begun in Miami in December 1994. Since that time, unprecedented efforts have been made in the Hemisphere to formulate joint plans and programs to **take advantage of the great opportunities and seek solutions to the great challenges we have in common.** We pledge to continue this ambitious undertaking.
2. The consolidation of democracy, ~~political dialogue~~, growing economic stability, ~~the extent to which our trade liberalization policies coincide progress toward social equity [or justice]~~, and ~~the will to foster a process of~~ continuing Hemispheric *economic* integration have helped make our relations more mature. The ~~imminent approach~~ promise of a new millennium, ~~with its attendant opportunities~~, compels us to redouble our efforts, *through a second generation of reforms*, to improve the ~~living conditions~~ quality of life of the peoples of the Americas and to achieve a mutually supportive community.
3. Hemispheric integration is a necessary complement to national policies designed to achieve a level of development that will enable us to overcome unresolved problems. In its broadest sense, a process of integration will ~~make it possible to shape a~~ encourage a common set of values and interests, ~~on the basis of respect for~~ always respecting our ~~respective~~ diverse cultural identities. *Our efforts to achieve hemispheric integration and to protect the environment must be mutually supportive and integrated.*
4. Globalization offers great opportunities for progress, yet it may also ~~lead to greater differences among nations create apprehension which we must address.~~ Insofar as the rights of workers are respected and bolstered, and a ~~major~~ significant effort is made to train them, ~~the benefits of globalization will reach all men and women~~ people of the Hemisphere will have an unprecedented opportunity to benefit from globalization. Special attention must be paid to the most vulnerable groups within our societies, *including women and girls.*
5. We are convinced that education is the ~~determinant~~ determining factor for the social, cultural, political, and economic development of our peoples. ~~The~~ ~~s~~ Students ~~of~~ in the Americas must have access to the best primary, secondary, and higher education **as possible and as well as** have available opportunities for lifelong learning. We will place technology at the service of education, in order *to extend quality teaching to those who have fallen behind*, to guarantee access to growing levels of knowledge, ~~and~~ to ensure that educators will achieve the highest possible levels of professional

development. The Plan of Action that accompanies this Declaration precisely spells out the goals and objectives we intend to achieve and the actions that will make them a reality. To that end, we undertake to invest greater resources ~~in this important area, with a view to meeting our goals and objectives within the agreed timeframes.~~ in the highest educational priorities so that we can achieve the goals we have identified.

The ~~agreements~~ *understandings [or decisions]* reached by our Ministers of Education at the Conference held in Mérida, Mexico, in February 1998, reflect our desire to promote specific joint initiatives designed to improve access to, and the quality of, education. To this end, we have instructed our Ministers of Education to hold another Conference in Brasília, Brazil *within six months*, so as to strengthen and lend continuity to our decisions in this area.

6. ~~The culture of~~ Democracy must reach and involve every one of our people. Representative democracy derives its strength and meaning from the active participation of individuals at all levels of civic life *and is reinforced by a strong civil society, including business, labor, and community groups.* We will expand education for democracy, *promote democratic reform at the regional and municipal level,* and intensify efforts to transform Government structures into more participatory ~~systems~~ institutions.
7. We reaffirm the importance of respecting and advancing, in their universal ~~and indivisible~~ nature, ~~human beings'~~ basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, the protection of which is a permanent priority concern of our governments. We concur in the need ~~to pursue efforts to develop and enhance to implement~~ international agreements and instruments designed to safeguard them. We agree that a free and impartial press ~~plays a key role~~ is a critical component of democracy and we support the establishment of ~~an Office of~~ the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, under the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States.
8. We will continue our efforts to eradicate every kind of discrimination ~~surviving that exists~~ in the Hemisphere. A priority task is equal rights for women and their active participation in all areas of endeavor in our countries. We will continue promoting the full integration of indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups into political and economic life, with due respect for the characteristics and expressions of their racial, ethnic, religious, and cultural identities.
9. [NOTE: Reverse order for paragraphs 8 and 9 following.] An independent, efficient, and effective justice system plays an essential role in the process of ~~securing~~ consolidating democratic societies, guarantees equality of all citizens, contributes to economic development, and definitively strengthens its own institutional framework. We will strive to further the reforms necessary to achieve this objective and we will promote legal and judicial cooperation. The strengthening of national entities that conduct studies

on justice and the establishment of an Inter-American Center for Justice Studies will support those objectives.

10. We have resolved to strengthen our social policies with a view to ~~eliminating, within a reasonable timeframe,~~ reducing the lingering problems of poverty and marginalization. At the same time, we have defined specific initiatives designed to offer new opportunities to people who are in such situations, which are focused, in particular, on providing support to micro and small enterprises, *opening up access to property titles*, and ~~to~~ continued improvement of health ~~indicators~~ in the Americas. *Additionally, we welcome the meeting of ministers of labor to be held in Santiago in 1998 and look forward to being informed of their progress.*
11. With legitimate pride, we note that in the Hemisphere, peace, an essential value for human coexistence and the development of nations, is becoming a reality. We underscore the efforts and commitments made to strengthen the peace processes in Central America *and encourage the full resolution of all disputes that threaten peace [or more specific reference pending consultations with Peru, Ecuador, and Guarantor countries]*. We are fostering confidence and security among our countries, by adopting measures such as those related to transparency in military *expenditures matters, to periodic meetings of senior officials responsible for defense, and to participation in international peacekeeping and joint operations.*
12. We have progressed towards a shared approach in combating drug trafficking, terrorism, weapons trafficking and corruption, as well as other international illicit activities. We are determined to persevere on this path. *In forging a hemispheric alliance against drugs,* the establishment of an objective procedure for the multilateral evaluation of actions aimed at combating the production, trafficking, and consumption of illicit drugs represents noteworthy progress in international cooperation in this field.
13. The region has reached significant advances in establishing appropriate fiscal and monetary policies, in the liberalization of our economies and in achieving and maintaining stability of prices. *As our Finance Ministers agreed last year in Santiago,* the recent volatility of the international markets confirms the need to maintain appropriate and coherent macroeconomic policies, and to strengthen and modernize the financial markets of our countries.
14. *[Pending negotiations by USTR in Santiago]* [The establishment of a Free Trade Areas of the Americas (FTAA) is a priority in terms of furthering hemispheric integration. We attach great value to the achievements of the FTAA preparatory process, in which the 34 countries of the Hemisphere created the conditions to start the negotiating process. The work accomplished contributes to strengthening trade disciplines, consolidates the multilateral negotiating capacity of the countries of the Hemisphere, stimulates levels of economic cooperation that are unprecedented in this part of the world,

supports the modernization of the economic institutions of our countries, and facilitates the participation of smaller economies in the FTAA process.]

15. *[Pending negotiations by USTR in Santiago]* [In signing this Declaration, we are formally beginning the phase of negotiations for the creation of a Free Trade Area of the Americas, based on the proposal formulated at the Trade Ministerial held in San José, Costa Rica, this March, using the methodology and work schedule suggested to us. We instructed our Ministers to arrange for the first negotiating meeting to be held in ... of 1998 and we are grateful for the generous contribution of ... in offering the city of ... to host this meeting.]

[additional para] Globalization allows us to enhance our cooperation to promote the cleaner use and conservation of energy, make more imperative international transportation safety norms, and bring the information and telecommunications revolution to millions more people via the Internet.

16. We will strengthen national, hemispheric, and international efforts aimed at environmental protection as a basis for sustainable development that provides human beings a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. The commitments undertaken at *the Miami Summit and* our Conference held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in December 1996, provide a solid basis for strengthening our actions. *Now we must prioritize and enhance our efforts.* As Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, we underscore the importance of working together to ~~make preparations for a meeting~~ advance the agreement reached at Kyoto at the next Conference of Parties to be held in November 1998 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, ~~as a follow up to the Kyoto Conference.~~ *We reaffirm the value of cost-effective solutions that engage all countries in this global challenge.*
17. In addition to recognizing the importance of the Organization of American States (OAS) ~~as the entity that represents the Hemisphere, whose 50th anniversary we celebrate concurrently with the Summit,~~ and emphasizing the positive role that it has played since its establishment, we confirm our commitment to the process of modernization and strengthening of the Organization and the other inter-American institutions. To that end, our Foreign Ministers *and others, as appropriate,* will develop specific and innovative proposals that will allow these institutions to adjust to present and future needs.
18. We reiterate our political will to continue strengthening intra-hemispheric dialogue and cooperation within the framework of friendship and solidarity that serves as a stimulus to our countries, and we resolve to meet in at the Third Summit of the Americas.

U.S. AGENCY COMMENTS ON DECLARATION OF SANTIAGO

Declaration Text	Stylistic Changes	Substantive Comments
1. We, the democratically-elected Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Americas, have met in Santiago, Chile, in order to strengthen the process of dialogue and cooperation begun in Miami in December 1994. Since that time, unprecedented efforts have been made in the Hemisphere to formulate joint plans and programs to seek solutions to the great challenges we have in common. We pledge to continue this ambitious undertaking.	plans and programs to seek solutions to the great challenges <i>and great opportunities</i> we have in common.	pledge to continue this ambitious undertaking by committing ourselves to a second generation of reforms for the Americas.
2. The consolidation of democracy, political dialogue, economic stability, the extent to which our trade liberalization policies coincide, and the will to foster a process of Hemispheric integration have helped make our relations more mature. The imminent approach of a new millennium, with its attendant opportunities, compels us to redouble our efforts to improve the living conditions of the peoples of the Americas and to achieve a mutually supportive community.	2. The consolidation of democracy, new levels of [OR INCREASED] political dialogue, growing economic stability, <i>social progress</i> , The imminent approach of <i>promise of</i> a new millennium, with its attendant opportunities, compels us to redouble our efforts to improve the living conditions quality of life of the	the extent to which our trade liberalization policies coincide, and the will to foster a process of PROGRESS TOWARD Hemispheric ECONOMIC integration Americas and to achieve a mutually supportive community, AND TO PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT.
3. Hemispheric integration is a necessary complement to national policies designed to achieve a level of development that will enable us to overcome unresolved problems. In its broadest sense, a process of integration will make it possible to shape a common set of values and interests, on the basis of respect for our respective cultural identities.	Promoting Hemispheric integration is a necessary complement to ingredient of national ... broadest sense, a process of integration will make it possible to shape <i>build on</i> a common set of <i>shared</i> values and <i>common</i> interests, on the basis of respect for <i>always respecting</i> our ...	

Changes indicated with the following fonts:

McLarty comments

USTR COMMENTS

Other agency comments

NSC comments

USAID comments

As of 03/27/98 1:50 AM

Declaration Text	Stylistic Changes	Substantive Comments
4. Globalization offers great opportunities for progress, yet it may also lead to greater differences among nations. Insofar as the rights of workers are respected and bolstered, and a major effort is made to train them, the benefits of globalization will reach all men and women of the Hemisphere. Special attention must be paid to the most vulnerable groups within our societies.	major <i>significant</i> effort is made to train them, the benefits of globalization will reach all men and women of the Hemisphere <i>will have an unprecedented opportunity to benefit from globalization.</i>	Globalization offers great opportunities for progress, yet it may also lead to greater differences among nations CREATES APPREHENSION WHICH WE MUST ADDRESS. within our societies, including women and girls. (Manatt) NOTE: DOL proposes adding the following at the end of the paragraph: "We welcome the meeting of ministers of labor to be held in Santiago in 1998 and look forward to being informed of their progress."
5. We are convinced that education is the determinant factor for the social, cultural, political, and economic development of our peoples. The students of the Americas must have access to the best primary, secondary, and higher education as well as have available opportunities for lifelong learning. We will place technology at the service of education, in order to guarantee access to growing levels of knowledge and to ensure that educators will achieve the highest possible levels of professional development. The Plan of Action that accompanies this Declaration precisely spells out the goals and objectives we intend to achieve and the actions that will make them a reality. To that end, we undertake to invest greater resources in this important area, with a view to meeting our goals and objectives within the agreed timeframes	We are convinced that education is the determinant <i>critical</i> factor [or engine] for the social, cultural higher education <i>as possible</i> as well as have available and to ensure that educators will achieve <i>have a chance to reach</i> the highest possible levels	We will place technology at the service of education, in order to <i>extend quality teaching to those who have been left behind</i>, guarantee access to growing levels of knowledge and to <i>precisely</i> spells out the goals and objectives we intend to achieve and the actions that will make them a reality a Child's Education Bill of Rights that will guarantee new hope for every young person in the hemisphere.. To that end, we undertake to <i>will</i> invest greater resources in this important area, with a view to meeting our goals and objectives

Changes indicated with the following fonts:

McLarty comments

USTR COMMENTS

Other agency comments

NSC comments

USAID comments

As of 03/27/98 2:00 AM

Declaration Text	Stylistic Changes	Substantive Comments
		within the agreed timeframes on the highest educational priorities so that we can achieve the goals we have identified, such as the Digital Education Network.
The agreements reached by our Ministers of Education at the Conference held in Mérida, Mexico, in February 1998, reflect our desire to promote specific joint initiatives designed to improve access to, and the quality of, education. To this end, we have instructed our Ministers of Education to hold another Conference in Brasília, Brazil, so as to strengthen and lend continuity to our decisions in this area.		The agreements understandings reached ... (L/T reserves this language for formal agreements, of which there were none in Mérida.) Brazil, so as to strengthen and lend continuity to our decisions in this area within the next six months to share with each other national strategies for achieving this Education Bill of Rights and discuss with donor agencies what more can be done to finance their implementation. (NOTE: NSC supports mentioning a specific date for the Brasilia meeting.) Add references to: available financing from IDB, specific date for Education Ministerial, and World Bank Conference. NOTE: USOAS suggests noting this meeting will take place under the CIDI.
6. The culture of democracy must reach every one of our people. Representative democracy derives its strength and meaning from the active participation of individuals at all levels of civic life. We will expand education for democracy and intensify efforts to transform Government structures into more participatory systems.	The culture of democracy must reach and involve every one of our people ...	NOTE: USOAS to propose stronger language on citizen participation. Government AND HEMISPHERIC structures into more participatory institutions. We commit ourselves to

Changes indicated with the following fonts:

McLarty comments

USTR COMMENTS

Other agency comments

NSC comments

USAID comments

As of 03/27/98 1:47 AM

Declaration Text	Stylistic Changes	Substantive Comments
		expanding partnerships between civil society, including business, labor and community groups and local government. Decentralizing authority and resources down to states, cities, and local communities offers the best hope for democratic success. Democracies prosper when they deliver quality services to their people.
7. We reaffirm the importance of respecting and advancing, in their universal and indivisible nature, human beings' human rights and fundamental freedoms, the protection of which is a permanent priority concern of our governments. We concur in the need to pursue efforts to develop and enhance international agreements and instruments designed to safeguard them. We agree that a free and impartial press plays a key role, and we support the establishment of an Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, under the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States.	and advancing, in their universal and indivisible nature, human beings' basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, the . Their protection is a permanent priority concern of our governments. We concur in the need to pursue efforts to develop and enhance international agreements and instruments designed to safeguard them, including the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights. We agree that a free and impartial press plays a key role is a critical component of democracy, and we support ...	in their universal and indivisible nature, human beings' (L/HRR states that civil and political rights can be enjoyed without social and economic rights, which makes them "divisible.") We concur in the need to pursue efforts to develop and enhance for States Parties to implement international agreements ... (L/HRR states the problem is with implementing agreements that countries are Party to. We do not need the development of new ones or the "enhancement" of old ones, and the document must not make an open-ended endorsement of human rights instruments or call on non-Parties to adhere to them) ... the establishment of an Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, under [The term is inaccurate; there is no "Office of."]
8. We will continue our efforts to eradicate every kind of discrimination surviving in the Hemisphere. A priority task is equal rights for women and their active participation in all areas of endeavor in our countries. We will continue promoting the full integration of indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups into political and economic life, with due respect for	[Note: Paragraphs 8 and 9 should be reversed in order.] We will continue our efforts to eradicate <i>reduce</i> every kind ...	New sentence 2: "We are committed to expanding women's political participation and we will encourage government and non-governmental leaders to gather together to share their expertise in the areas of law,

Changes indicated with the following fonts:

McLarty comments

USTR COMMENTS

Other agency comments

NSC comments

USAID comments

As of 03/27/98 1:47 AM

Declaration Text	Stylistic Changes	Substantive Comments
the characteristics and expressions of their cultural identity.		leadership, politics, and business in the coming year." (S/PICW) racial, ethnic, religious, and cultural identity ies.
9. An independent, efficient, and effective justice system plays an essential role in the process of securing democratic societies, guarantees equality of all citizens, contributes to economic development, and definitively strengthens its own institutional framework. We will strive to further the reforms necessary to achieve this objective and we will promote legal and judicial cooperation. The strengthening of national entities that conduct studies on justice and the establishment of an Inter-American Center for Justice Studies will support those objectives.	process of securing consolidating democratic societies, (USOAS)	New para 9: <i>In consolidating democracy in the hemisphere, protecting basic human rights and contributing to economic progress, an independent, effective and impartial justice system is essential. We will strive to achieve the reforms that will give true meaning to the rule of law for all. For that purpose, we will establish an Inter-American Center for Justice Studies.</i>
10. We have resolved to strengthen our social policies with a view to eliminating, within a reasonable timeframe, the lingering problems of poverty and marginalization. At the same time, we have defined specific initiatives designed to offer new opportunities to people who are in such situations, which are focused, in particular, on providing support to micro and small enterprises, and to continued improvement of health indicators.	policies with a view to eliminating <i>reducing</i>, within a reasonable timeframe, health indicators. (NSC)	<i>designed to offer new opportunities to people who are in such situations, which are focused, in particular, on providing support to micro and small enterprises, and to continued improvement of health indicators remove the barriers that deny the poor access to credit, legal title to their property, adequate social services and a decent environment. They too deserve clean water, electricity, safe transportation and security. We have focused in particular on providing support to micro and small enterprises and to using new health</i>

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Declaration Text	Stylistic Changes	Substantive Comments
		<i>technology to improve the health conditions of every family in the Americas.</i>
11. With legitimate pride, we note that in the Hemisphere, peace, an essential value for human coexistence and the development of nations, is becoming a reality. We underscore the efforts and commitments made to strengthen the peace processes in Central America. We are fostering confidence and security among our countries, by adopting measures such as those related to transparency in military expenditures.	fostering will continue to foster confidence ... (S/P) We are	the peace processes in Central America <i>and encourage the full resolution of all outstanding disputes</i> [or] and between Peru and support efforts in conflict resolution elsewhere in the hemisphere. We are fostering confidence and security among our countries, by adopting measures such as those related to transparency in military expenditures [or matters ACDA]] or acquisitions and through periodic meetings of senior officials responsible for defense, participation in international peacekeeping and joint exercises, and greater openness in defense budgets and planning. NOTE: Amb. Einaudi's office advises that a reference to Peru/Ecuador should only be proposed after consultations with Peru, Ecuador, and the Guarantors. If these countries agree, the U.S. should support, but not introduce, the language. NOTE: ARA/CEN objects to juxtaposing internal peace processes in Central America with international disputes. Appropriate wording needs to be developed.
12. We have progressed towards a shared approach in combating drug trafficking, terrorism,		

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weapons trafficking and corruption, as well as other international illicit activities. We are determined to persevere on this path. The establishment of an objective procedure for the multilateral evaluation of actions aimed at combating the production, trafficking, and consumption of illicit drugs represents noteworthy progress in international cooperation in this field.	We are determined to <i>will</i> persevere on this path.	In forging a hemispheric alliance against drugs, the establishment of an objective ...
[NOTE: THE GOV'T OF CHILE CIRCULATED A REVISED PARA 13 ON 3/26.] 13. The region has reached significant advances in establishing appropriate fiscal and monetary policies, in the liberalization of our economies and in achieving and maintaining stability of prices. The recent volatility of the international markets confirms the need to maintain appropriate and coherent macroeconomic policies, and to strengthen and modernize the financial markets of our countries.		<i>As our Finance Ministers agreed last year in Santiago</i>, the recent volatility of the international <i>financial</i> international markets ... (Treasury supports this reference.) NOTE: Dept. of Energy would like a reference to energy added, based on the negotiations in Caracas and Mexico, as follows: "We acknowledge that the development of energy links between our countries and the intensification of trade in the energy sector strengthen and foster the integration of the Americas and contributes to the sustainable development of our nations and to the improvement of the quality of life of our people." NOTE: The Dept. of Transportation would like a reference to infrastructure, telecommunication,

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NSC comments

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Declaration Text	Stylistic Changes	Substantive Comments
		and transportation.
14. The establishment of a Free Trade Areas of the Americas (FTAA) is a priority in terms of furthering hemispheric integration. We attach great value to the achievements of the FTAA preparatory process, in which the 34 countries of the Hemisphere created the conditions to start the negotiating process. The work accomplished contributes to strengthening trade disciplines, consolidates the multilateral negotiating capacity of the countries of the Hemisphere, stimulates levels of economic cooperation that are unprecedented in this part of the world, supports the modernization of the economic institutions of our countries, and facilitates the participation of smaller economies in the FTAA process.	[NOTE: USTR WILL NEGOTIATE PARAGRAPHS 14 AND 15 ON THE MARGINS OF THE SIRG, FOR APPROVAL BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.]	
15. In signing this Declaration, we are formally beginning the phase of negotiations for the creation of a Free Trade Area of the Americas, based on the proposal formulated at the Trade Ministerial held in San José, Costa Rica, this March, using the methodology and work schedule suggested to us. We instructed our Ministers to arrange for the first negotiating meeting to be held in ... of 1998 and we are grateful for the generous contribution of ... in offering the city of ... to host this meeting.	[NOTE: USTR WILL NEGOTIATE PARAGRAPHS 14 AND 15 ON THE MARGINS OF THE SIRG, FOR APPROVAL BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.]	
16. We will strengthen national, hemispheric, and international efforts aimed at environmental protection as a basis for sustainable development that provides human beings a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. The commitments undertaken at our Conference held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in December		Alternative language for first two sentences: "We recognize that environmental protection and sound natural resource use is essential to alleviating poverty and achieving sustainable development. We reconfirm our dedication to changing production and consumption patterns in order to protect our environmental resources. We will strengthen national, regional and hemispheric

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1996, provide a solid basis for strengthening our actions. As Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, we underscore the importance of working together to make preparations for a meeting to be held in November 1998 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, as a follow-up to the Kyoto Conference.	the importance of working together to make preparations for a meeting to be held in November 1998 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, as a follow-up to the Kyoto Conference. FOLLOWING UP ON THE KYOTO CONFERENCE BY PREPARING TOGETHER FOR THE NOVEMBER 1998 MEETING IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA. Alternatively from OES: "working together to advance the agreements reached at Kyoto at the next Conference of Parties to be held in November 1998 in Buenos Aires."	<i>efforts in support of the Action Plan of the Summit Conference on Sustainable Development held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia in December 1996.</i> [Note: This language is nearly identical to that submitted to the Chileans at the Cancún meeting, based on the much longer draft declaration.] basis for strengthening our actions. <i>Now we must prioritize and enhance our efforts.</i> As Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change... Argentina, as a follow-up to the Kyoto Conference. MINDFUL THAT THE FTAA NEGOTIATIONS WILL CONCLUDE BY 2005, WE WILL MAKE THE PROCESSES FOR ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND ACHIEVING HEMISPHERIC INTEGRATION MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE AND INTEGRATED. Argentina, as a follow-up to the Kyoto Conference. We will work together to design market-based solutions that engage all countries in this global challenge. (CEQ)
17. In addition to recognizing the importance of the Organization of American States (OAS) as the entity that represents the Hemisphere, and emphasizing the positive role that it has played since its establishment, we confirm our commitment to the process of modernization and	the Organization of American States (OAS) as the entity that represents the Hemisphere whose <i>50th anniversary we celebrate concurrently with the Summit,</i> and	

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Declaration Text	Stylistic Changes	Substantive Comments
strengthening of the Organization and the other inter-American institutions. To that end, our Foreign Ministers will develop specific and innovative proposals that will allow these institutions to adjust to present and future needs.	inter-American institutions dedicated to strengthening democracy in the hemisphere. (Treasury, concerned that Foreign Ministers will be in a position to make changes to the IDB.)	
18. We reiterate our political will to continue strengthening intra-hemispheric dialogue and cooperation within the framework of friendship and solidarity that serves as a stimulus to our countries, and we resolve to meet in at the Third Summit of the Americas.		NSC wants date and site.

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 24, 1998

TO: ACDA - Giovanni Snidle, 736-4833
DOE - David Pumphrey, 586-6148
DOL - Andrew Samet, 219-5980
DOL - Jorge Perez-Lopez, 219-5071
NSC - Amb. James Dobbins, 456-9130
State/OES - Ann Wells, 647-2746
State/ARA/USOAS - Victor Marrero, 647-0911
State/ARA/SPA - Michele Manatt, 647-0791
State/L - Mike Peay, 736-7784
State/S/P - Gerry Gallucci, 647-3267
Treasury/OASIA - Wes McGrew, 622-1273
USTR - Peter Allgeier, 395-9675
USAID - Mark Schneider, 216-3012
Wh. House/ Special Envoy - Mack McLarty, 456-7586

FROM: Richard C. Brown *RCB*
Senior Coordinator

SUBJECT: Draft Santiago Declaration of Principles

Attached is the English translation of the Draft Declaration of Principles that will be negotiated at next week's Plenipotentiary SIRG Meeting in Santiago. The draft is a good basis for discussion; several of our "deliverables" have received specific mention. The Chileans have opted for a short document and have determined that it should be no longer than three pages. We have agreed to these space limitations. This means that any additions we make need to be offset by deletions.

Remember, the Declaration should be brief, presidential, visionary, but with brief references only to those new, innovative initiatives that will appear in the Plan of Action.

I need your comments on the attached by noon tomorrow (Wednesday). Your input will be used to formulate the U.S. negotiating position, which must be finalized by Thursday. It is therefore essential that you get your comments to Mark Wells (tel. 647-0742/ fax 736-7618) by noon Wednesday.

*forward to Ann**Book**- Summit**Documents*

DECLARATION OF SANTIAGO DRAFT

1. We, the democratically-elected Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Americas, have met in Santiago, Chile, in order to strengthen the process of dialogue and cooperation begun in Miami in December 1994. Since that time, unprecedented efforts have been made in the Hemisphere to formulate joint plans and programs to seek solutions to our common challenges. We pledge to continue this ambitious undertaking.
2. The consolidation of democracy, political dialogue, economic stability, the extent to which our trade liberalization policies coincide, and the will to foster a process of Hemispheric integration have helped make our relations more mature. The imminent approach of a new millennium, with its attendant opportunities, compels us to redouble our efforts to improve the living conditions of the peoples of the Americas and to achieve a mutually supportive community.
3. Hemispheric integration is a necessary complement to national policies designed to achieve a level of development that will enable us to overcome unresolved problems. In its broadest sense, a process of integration will make it possible to shape a common set of values and interests, on the basis of respect for our respective cultural identities.
4. Globalization offers great opportunities for progress, yet it may also lead to greater differences among nations. Insofar as the rights of workers are respected and bolstered, and a major effort is made to train them, the benefits of globalization will reach all men and women of the Hemisphere. Special attention must be paid to the most vulnerable groups within our societies.
5. We are convinced that education is the determining factor for the social, cultural, political, and economic development of our peoples. The students of the Americas must have access to the best primary, secondary, and higher education as well as have available opportunities for lifelong learning. We will place technology at the service of education, in order to guarantee access to growing levels of knowledge and to ensure that educators will achieve the highest possible levels of professional development. The Plan of Action that accompanies this Declaration precisely spells out the goals and objectives we intend to achieve and the actions that will make them a reality. To that end, we undertake to invest greater resources in this important area, with a view to meeting our goals and objectives within the agreed timeframes.

The agreements reached by our Ministers of Education at the Conference held in Mérida, Mexico, in February 1998, reflect our desire to promote specific joint initiatives designed to improve access to, and the quality of, education. To this end, we have instructed our Ministers of Education to hold another Conference in Brasília, Brazil, so as to strengthen and lend continuity to our decisions in this area.

6. The culture of democracy must reach every one of our people. Representative democracy derives its strength and meaning from the active participation of individuals at all levels of civic life. We will expand education for democracy and intensify efforts to transform Government structures into more participatory systems.
7. We reaffirm the importance of respecting and advancing, in their universal and indivisible nature, human beings' human rights and fundamental freedoms, the protection of which is a permanent priority concern of our governments. We concur in the need to pursue efforts to develop and enhance international agreements and instruments designed to safeguard them. We agree that a free and impartial press plays a key role, and we support the establishment of an Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, under the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States.
8. We will continue our efforts to eradicate every kind of discrimination surviving in the Hemisphere. A priority task is equal rights for women and their active participation in all areas of endeavor in our countries. We will continue promoting the full integration of indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups into political and economic life, with due respect for the characteristics and expressions of their cultural identity.
9. An independent, efficient, and effective justice system plays an essential role in the process of securing democratic societies, guarantees equality of all citizens, contributes to economic development, and definitively strengthens its own institutional framework. We will strive to further the reforms necessary to achieve this objective and we will promote legal and judicial cooperation. The strengthening of national entities that conduct studies on justice and the establishment of an Inter-American Center for Justice Studies will support those objectives.
10. We have resolved to strengthen our social policies with a view to eliminating, within a reasonable timeframe, the lingering problems of poverty and marginalization. At the same time, we have defined specific initiatives designed to offer new opportunities to people who are in such situations, which are focused, in particular, on providing support to micro and small enterprises, and to continued improvement of health indicators.
11. With legitimate pride, we note that in the Hemisphere, peace, an essential value for human coexistence and the development of nations, is becoming a reality. We underscore the efforts and commitments made to strengthen the peace processes in Central America. We are fostering confidence and security among our countries, by adopting measures such as those related to transparency in military expenditures.
12. We have progressed towards a shared approach in combating drug trafficking, terrorism, weapons trafficking and corruption, as well as other international illicit activities. We are determined to persevere on this path. The establishment of an objective procedure for the multilateral evaluation of actions aimed at combating the

production, trafficking, and consumption of illicit drugs represents noteworthy progress in international cooperation in this field.

13. The recent volatility of international markets confirms the need for sound and coherent macroeconomic policies. We will strengthen financial market oversight mechanisms through the implementation of modern regulatory guidelines.
14. The establishment of a Free Trade Areas of the Americas (FTAA) is a priority in terms of furthering hemispheric integration. We attach great value to the achievements of the FTAA preparatory process, in which the 34 countries of the Hemisphere created the conditions to start the negotiating process. The work accomplished contributes to strengthening trade disciplines, consolidates the multilateral negotiating capacity of the countries of the Hemisphere, stimulates levels of economic cooperation that are unprecedented in this part of the world, supports the modernization of the economic institutions of our countries, and facilitates the participation of smaller economies in the FTAA process.
15. In signing this Declaration, we are formally beginning the phase of negotiations for the creation of a Free Trade Area of the Americas, based on the proposal formulated at the Trade Ministerial held in San José, Costa Rica, this March, using the methodology and work schedule suggested to us. We instructed our Ministers to arrange for the first negotiating meeting to be held in ... of 1998 and we are grateful for the generous contribution of ... in offering the city of ... to host this meeting.
16. We will strengthen national, hemispheric, and international efforts aimed at environmental protection as a basis for sustainable development that provides human beings a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. The commitments undertaken at our Conference held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in December 1996, provide a solid basis for strengthening our actions. As Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, we underscore the importance of working together to make preparations for a meeting to be held in November 1998 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, as a follow-up to the Kyoto Conference.
17. In addition to recognizing the importance of the Organization of American States (OAS) as the entity that represents the Hemisphere, and emphasizing the positive role that it has played since its establishment, we confirm our commitment to the process of modernization and strengthening of the Organization and the other inter-American institutions. To that end, our Foreign Ministers will develop specific and innovative proposals that will allow these institutions to adjust to present and future needs.
18. We reiterate our political will to continue strengthening intra-hemispheric dialogue and cooperation within the framework of friendship and solidarity that serves as a stimulus to our countries, and we resolve to meet in ... at the Third Summit of the Americas.

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This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

Cabinet

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Steve Ronnel
Nelson Cunningham
Goody
Steph Streett
Ted Accone

4/1

SBA sent this scheduling
request to us today
for the POTUS

Book
- Cabinet

SCHEDULE REQUEST**4/1/98**

☐ **ACCEPT**☐ **REGRET**☐ **PENDING**

TO:

Stephanie Streett
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director of Scheduling

FROM:

Aida Alvarez
Administrator
Small Business Administration

THROUGH:

Thurgood Marshall
Cabinet Secretary

REQUEST:

Offering the President the opportunity to attend and witness the signing ceremony of an external cooperative memorandum between the US Small Business Administration and Ministry for Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Argentina while in Chile for the Summit of the Americas.

PURPOSE:

This agreement will strengthen the entrepreneurial sector in both countries through the use of technology transfer and technological know-how; and increase commercial ties between US and Argentine small businesses.

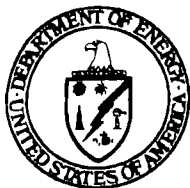
BACKGROUND:

In connection with the President's visit to the Republic of Argentina, the U.S. Small Business Administration and the Ministry for Small and Medium Enterprises of the Government of the Republic of Argentina (SEPYME) signed a Letter of Intent on October 17, 1997, to join the efforts of these two organizations to develop small and medium enterprises in their respective countries.

Thereafter, an Argentine mission together with SBA officials, identified the most viable mechanisms to establish continuous lines of communication between both organizations to facilitate the exchange of future experiences and methodologies for small enterprises in the United States and small and medium enterprises in the Republic of Argentina.

This External Cooperative Memorandum is in furtherance of the objectives of the Letter of Intent. In essence this agreement establishes the SBA as a technical advisor to Argentina as it creates its own "SBA." In return, the SBA receives assistance from Argentina to determine business opportunities for United States' small businesses.

DATE:	An appropriate time during the President's visit to Chile.
LOCATION:	TBD
ATTENDEES:	President Menem, Ana Kessler, Secretary, SEPYME and Administrator Alvarez
OUTLINE OF EVENTS:	Administrator Alvarez and Secretary Kessler will sign the memorandum in the presence of the Presidents Clinton and Menem. Thereafter both Presidents will make short remarks praising the agreement.
REMARKS NEEDED:	Yes
MEDIA COVERAGE:	International and National
1 ST LADY'S ATTENDANCE:	Not required
RECOMMENDED BY:	Aida Alvarez
CONTACT:	Paul Weech, Chief of Staff 202/ 205-6605



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Washington, DC 20585

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

March 24, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO WHITE HOUSE CABINET AFFAIRS

TO: Kris Balderston
Special Assistant to the President

FROM: Elgie Holstein *EH*
Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Secretary Peña's Participation in POTUS Trip to Chile

① Mark faxed
② Der
③ Book
- Cabinet

This memo is response to your request for additional information on the Secretary's participation in the Presidential Mission to Chile.

Itinerary

Our preferred itinerary would have the Secretary accompany the President on Air Force One on Wednesday evening arriving on Thursday morning and return on Air Force One on Sunday, April 19.

Deliverables

Secretary Peña would join Presidents Clinton and Frei on Thursday afternoon in the inauguration by the two Presidents of the 370 MW Nueva Renca power plant. The visit to this power plant using U.S. equipment and technology and Argentine natural gas is a major opportunity to highlight the major themes of the Hemispheric cooperation on energy which came out of the Miami Summit which Secretary Peña has been leading. The plant represents a shift to cleaner fuels with benefits for the local and global economy; integration of Hemispheric energy markets; and the prominent role of private Hemispheric investors joining together to meet Chile's energy needs. Including Secretary Peña in this event will demonstrate the importance of this energy cooperation and the need to continue cooperation on energy integration and Climate Change.

On Thursday, Secretary Peña would participate in the annual meeting of the Consorcio Educativo para la Protección Ambiental (CEPA). The Secretary's participation would highlight U.S. goals on education, climate change and science and technology. CEPA is a partnership of U.S. and Latin American Universities, government research institutions, and agencies, which promotes education on environmental sciences. CEPA was established during President Frei's visit to the U.S. in February 1997 and has been supported by DOE. Secretary Peña would give the keynote

speech and/or be the lead on an Internet-based Town Hall Meeting involving all CEPA institutions. Participation in the annual meeting would reinforce the Administration's message on climate change, especially with respect to developing nations, emphasize the Department's use of cutting-edge science and technology to achieve mission objectives, and demonstrate the Administration's commitment to social and economic integration within the Americas.

Another potential initiative that Secretary Peña could engage in during the visit is to advance the Hemispheric Clean Cities program. DOE initiated a cooperative effort with Santiago to create a Clean Cities program modeled on the U.S. program which is designed to encourage the use of natural gas as a transportation fuel. During President Frei's visit Chicago was designated as a sister city to assist in the establishment of Santiago's Clean Cities program. The City of Santiago has been proceeding in the implementation of a Clean Cities Program using natural gas buses imported from the U.S. and other countries.

DOE staff is discussing with our Embassy in Santiago the possibility of a round table discussion between Secretary Peña and U.S. energy company officials in Santiago to discuss clean energy projects and climate change. Secretary Peña could then report to the President on the results of those discussions.

During the Summit, the Secretary could accompany the President during the discussion the Regional Energy Cooperation and Climate Change topics under the Economic Integration and Free Trade basket. Secretary Peña and Minister Arrieta of Venezuela have been the cochair of the Hemispheric Energy Initiative coming out of the Miami Summit. The Secretary's presence with the President would clearly demonstrate the importance of energy integration/climate change issues for the United States and our commitment to continuing the Hemispheric partnership to deal with these issues.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Book
-Combined

March 26, 1998

Mr. George Muñoz
President and CEO
Overseas Private Investment Corporation
1100 New York Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20527

Dear George:

Your letter of March 23rd is received, and your deep interest in OPIC being represented at the upcoming Summit of the Americas is appreciated. As you would expect, we have a number of these types of requests from a lot of quarters, but I certainly understand the importance of OPIC in the hemisphere and, of course, your presence is always additive in our Latin American endeavors. Thus, I will advocate full consideration of your request, and we will stay in close touch as we approach Santiago.

Your comments about Colombia are right on the mark. Our posture toward Colombia has improved, and I think there are some real opportunities, particularly with the Colombian presidential elections on the horizon in May. However, the situation there is continuing to deteriorate, and thus OPIC's involvement could be enormously positive, both internally in Colombia and externally as well.

Personally,

W. Clinton

Dec: Nelson

Lin

Ana Maria

Desk

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20527, U.S.A.



OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

March 23, 1998

Thomas S. McLarty
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20502

Dear Mack:

It was a pleasure to see you earlier this week in San Jose. Thanks for your remarks during the Chamber of Commerce reception.

With respect to the Summit of the Americas in Santiago, it is crucial that OPIC be part of the official delegation. Given that the primary focus of the Summit is trade and investment, OPIC will play a large role in whatever follow up occurs after the Summit. In talking to Jeff Davidow, he said he would be supportive of including OPIC in the official delegation. I look forward to continuing to work with you and Jeff to explore ways that OPIC can contribute to the success of the upcoming Summit.

With respect to Colombia, we were delighted in the President's decision to certify Colombia. We want to use this momentum to build on our existing Colombia portfolio while supporting the President's leadership.

Thanks again for your help.

Sincerely,

George Muñoz
President and CEO



U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20416

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

MAR 13 1998

Honorable Thomas F. McLarty
Counselor to the President
Special Envoy for the Americas
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

mad
Dear Mr. McLarty:

I am writing to tell you about some of the items the Small Business Administration (SBA) would bring to the upcoming Summit of the Americas and to bring you up to date on my activities in Latin America. I see the Summit as a good opportunity to continue SBA's efforts to create trade partnerships for U.S. small businesses and contribute to other efforts to develop the small business community in Latin America.

First, I would propose to demonstrate the Small Business Administration's Internet technology. This week, I participated in the business development session at the 10th meeting of the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission. During that meeting, the Vice President stressed the importance of small business as the catalyst of economic growth in Russia. My Russian counterpart, Irina Khakamada, and I both spoke of our efforts to link small businesses using the Internet. In response to our presentations the Vice President asked us to demonstrate Internet technology for business development at the next Commission meeting. SBA would propose to demonstrate its existing on-line services at the Informatics 2000 - an exhibition sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank during the Summit. SBA has an exciting array of on-line services for small businesses including: (1) Pro-Net, (2) On-line Women's Business Center, (3) AceNet, (4) SCORE-on-line, (5) TradeNet (in development), and (6) U.S. Business Advisor.

Second, I want to announce at the Summit our completion of external cooperative agreements with Mexico and Argentina. These agreements will enhance trade opportunities for United States small businesses through joint ventures, provide technical assistance and guidance to establish capital programs in those countries, and exchange technology which facilitates business development. The Mexico agreement establishes programs to create business linkages that would lead to joint ventures, licensing and subcontracting arrangements, and distributorship agreements between Mexican and United States' small businesses. The Argentina agreement establishes the SBA as a technical advisor to Argentina as it creates its own "SBA." In return, the SBA receives assistance from Argentina to determine business opportunities for United States' small businesses. These agreements are a result of my prior visits to these countries with the President.

Third, I want to announce a partnership between SBA and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). This partnership will allow me to leverage SBA's work to support U.S. small business opportunities throughout the hemisphere. At the summit, SBA and the Inter-American Development Bank would host a round table discussion with my Summit counterparts to explore ways to improve job opportunities and strengthen economies through small business growth.

SBA and the Inter-American Development Bank will also announce their decision to host a conference this fall with small business ministers from the throughout the hemisphere. This conference will share best practices; legislative and structural approaches; technology developments; community building mechanisms; and ideas to strengthen the small business sector.

Fourth, I want to announce a partnership agreement with the IDB, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and DEVNET/TIPS. DEVNET/TIPS is the Trade Information Promotion System, an international information network for technology trade. This agreement will facilitate electronic commerce and extend the use of technology in trade partnering.

I believe that SBA's participation at the Summit will assist the President's continued leadership in the economic development and trade relations of the hemisphere. I hope you can support SBA's participation in the Summit. Thank you for your kind attention to this request.

Sincerely,

*Things are going
very well here,
although we've
had some "exciting"
moments on the Hill.
I hope you and
your family are well.*

Aida
Aida Alvarez
Administrator

SBA'S PROPOSED PARTICIPATION AT THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) proposes to participate in the Summit of the Americas (The Summit), hosted by Chile and the United States, April 15 - 20, 1998. At the Summit, there will be strong interest in small business and its role in the continued economic development in the Hemisphere, in technology's role in enabling change, and in community information service centers. Administrator Alvarez's participation in the Summit will send a strong message to the leaders of the Hemisphere: *Technology and trade partnership are the keys to increase international small business opportunities.*

Technology

To address the Summits theme of "Education and Developing Networks," SBA can demonstrate and explain the use of its Internet-based services for small business. Leaders from throughout the Hemisphere will have an opportunity to experience first-hand the possibilities these networks present to small business, trade development, and entrepreneurial development. Many nations have expressed interest to learn how SBA integrates technology in its mission to create opportunity for small business. In fact, during the recent business development session at the 10th Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission Russian small business minister, Irina Khakamada, and Administrator Alvarez both stressed the importance of the Internet to convey information and trade connections. In response to their presentations the Vice President Gore asked them to demonstrate the importance of Internet technology for business development at next Commission meeting.

The forum for this demonstration will be Informantics 2000, an exhibition sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank during the Summit. Examples of SBA's use of the Internet include: *Pro-Net*, an Internet-based database of more than 173,000 small businesses seeking Federal procurement opportunities; the On-line Women's Business Center (OLWBC), now in Spanish and English, an interactive business skills training website and *AceNet*, an electronic forum for angel investors and small businesses seeking venture capital. The Summit is an ideal platform to showcase this technology.

SBA would also preview its latest developing advancement, *TradeNet*, at the Summit. TradeNet will include: (1) a self guided assessment of trade-readiness; (2) links to organizations which can assist businesses in accessing the global market place; (3) gateways to government and private sector trade opportunity resources; and (4) information and applications for U.S. trade financing through SBA's Export Working Capital Program (Export Express), SBA's on-line international risk analysis for financing export transactions. *TradeNet's* ability to be useful and educational to small business illustrates how technology creates international business opportunities.

SBA can also announce the completion of an MOU with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and DEVNET, and non-government organization which runs Trade Information Promotion System (TIPS). This agreement will allow SBA to link American small businesses to TIPS' resources. TIPS develops trade leads after conducting on-site interviews and technology requirement reviews with members of government and business communities. This information is then used to match demand-driven technology needs to US companies via the Internet and TIPS' database. To date, TIPS accesses 3,000 U.S. businesses through the USAID. SBA can offer immediate access to more than 173,000 small businesses through *Pro-Net*. This agreement is another example of how SBA successfully utilizes technology and strategic partnerships to create trade opportunities for U.S. small business.

Trade Partnerships

SBA's Administrator has provided strong, international leadership on the necessity to share best practices and innovations that create small business opportunities for United States small business. SBA is finalizing and is scheduling to sign External Cooperative Agreements (ECA) with the governments of Mexico and Argentina. The agreements lay the groundwork for a unique exchange of ideas, experience and information. The Mexico agreement defines programs that create business linkages that would lead to joint ventures, licensing and subcontracting arrangements and distributorship agreements between Mexican and United States' small businesses. The Argentina agreement establishes the SBA as a technical advisor to Argentina as it creates its own "SBA". In return, the SBA receives assistance from Argentina to determine business opportunities for United States' small businesses.

In both agreements SBA's resource partners serve as examples of how Mexico and Argentina can establish community-based business information centers. These resource partners are: Business Information Centers (BICs), Women's Business Centers (WBCs), Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), and Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs). These agreements are examples of governments cooperating to achieve trade opportunity. Ultimately SBA wants to link U.S. small businesses to trade leads and export opportunities through the relationships developed under these agreements.

SBA will also partner with the IDB to enhance hemispheric business development. SBA plans to hold an international conference for the small business ministers of the Americas. The international development community has expressed a keen interest in SBA's programs. We repeatedly hear that a strong small business community is the key to stable economic growth. The proposed seminar would provide a forum in which the hemisphere's small business leaders can discuss and facilitate mechanisms for strengthening the small business sector. This partnership will allow SBA to share its experience, to explore best practices of development, and to identify increased trade opportunities for U.S. small business. The Summit would be an ideal opportunity to announce the forum and garner support for such an event.

In conclusion, SBA's actions demonstrate the power and the possibilities offered by technology and trade partnership. SBA's potential agreements with Mexico, Argentina, IDB and USAID/TIPS exemplify Administrator Alvarez's commitment increase business opportunities for United States small business. These partnerships can establish more small business opportunities with other countries of the Hemisphere.

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Code1

Divider Title: _____

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
U.S. Embassy Santiago
Unit 4132
APO AA 34033

Book
- Co Del

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

No. of Pages: 8
(Including this page)

Telephone: 56-2-330-3424

Fax: 56-2-330-3159

Date: March 27, 1998

To: Steve Ronnel

Elisa Millsap

Fax No: 456-2464

456-2604

From: Fred Dulas, RSR - Santiago

Subject: Codel Schedule

Please find attached the latest schedule.

Elisa - my E-Mail is dulasf@rdc.cl. Please send me yours.

Thanks and have a nice weekend!

This communication is intended for the sole use of the individual to whom it is addressed and may contain information that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this communication is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the communication to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication may be strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately by telephone and return the communication to the address above via the United States Postal Service. Thank you.

CODEL SCHEDULE

The following is a tentative schedule of events for the Congressional delegation and may change based on the preferences and priorities of the delegation. The final schedule may also change based on President Clinton's schedule and/or modifications to the Summit schedule

April 16 – 20, 1998
U.S. Embassy, Santiago, Chile

Thursday, April 16

7:00 am	Arrive Santiago
	Location: Arturo Merino Benitez international airport, Santiago
7:10 am- 7:20 am	Arrival Ceremony
	<i>Note: Honor Guard for Potus upon arrival. Remarks optional.</i>
7:25 am	Depart Santiago Airport en route Hyatt Regency Hotel*
	<i>Note: Control officers should inform principals that all room requests for the Hyatt Regency are routed through Jeannie Bull (A/TSS State). It is possible that some principals will be staying at hotels other than the Hyatt.</i>
8:25 am	Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel
8:25 am- 10:00 am	Down Time
10:00 am- 10:30 am	Country Briefing
	Location: Hyatt Regency Hotel
11:00 am	Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda

11:20 am Arrive La Moneda.

11:30 am- Attend expanded bilateral with Potus, President Frei
11:55 am

Location: Salon Montt-Varas, La Moneda Palace

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

12:00 noon Senators: Depart La Moneda for Casa Manso de Velasco

Note: Senate's official reception house in Santiago

Congressmen: Depart La Moneda for Chilean Chamber of Deputies offices, Santiago

12:15 pm Senators: Arrive Casa Manso de Velasco. Meeting with Senator Andrés ZALDIVAR Larrain, President of the Senate

Congressmen: Arrive Chamber of Deputies offices. Meeting with Diputado Gutenberg Martinez, President of the Lower Chamber of Deputies.

12:45 pm Senators: Depart Casa Manso de Velasco in bus for city tour

Congressmen: Depart Chamber of Deputies in bus for city tour

12:50 pm- Santiago City Tour/Lunch
2:30 pm

Note: a guided city tour of Santiago historic and cultural landmarks. Includes stops at local markets with samples of typical Chilean artisan works. Could include lunch at Mercado Central.

2:30 pm- American Chamber of Commerce reception, Castillo Hidalgo
4:30 pm

Note 1: SecEnergy and General McCaffrey may also attend.

Note 2: Possible Potus drop-by event.

4:35 pm Depart Castillo Hidalgo en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

5:00 pm- Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel. Down Time.
8:15 pm

8:20 pm Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel accompanying Potus motorcade en route La Moneda Palace for State Dinner

8:30 pm Arrive La Moneda Palace

8:35 pm- State Dinner / Entertainment
11:00 pm

Location: La Moneda Palace

Site Officer: COL Mark Mayer
Office: 330-3429
Home: 216-0148
Cell: 09-233-1000

Participants: Potus, Cabinet officials and Codel

Pool Press (At the top / Toast Only)

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

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 17

10:10 am Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel with Potus en route Helo Landing Zone

10:25 am Arrive Santiago Landing Zone

10:35 am Depart Santiago en route Valparaiso Landing Zone
(Helo time: 30 minutes)

11:05 am Arrive Valparaiso Landing Zone

11:30 am Arrive Congress building with Potus

Site Officer: Robert Konrath
Office: 330-3395
Home: 214-1524
Cell:

11:35 am- Potus Address to Congress
12:35 am

Location: Congress building

Simultaneous Interpretation

Open Press

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

12:40 pm

Depart Congress for lunch event

Note: Potus and First Lady will join President Frei for lunch at the Presidential retreat at Cerro Castillo

**1:00 pm-
2:30 pm**

Lunch event (hosted by Chilean Congress or vice versa)

**Location: Café Turri, Valparaíso (if we host)
Congress building dining room (if they host)**

Interpretation TBD

2:30 pm

Depart lunch en route Naval Museum, Valparaíso

**2:45 pm-
3:30 pm**

Naval Museum tour

TBD

Arrive Valparaíso Landing Zone. Meet Potus.

TBD

Depart Valparaíso with Potus en route Santiago Landing Zone

TBD

Arrive Santiago Landing Zone

TBD

Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel, Santiago. Down time.

6:30 pm

Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel for Estacion Mapocho

**7:00 pm-
9:00 pm**

Herbie Hancock concert, Estacion Mapocho

Site Officer: Daniela Muller (USIS)

Office: 330-3422

Cell:

Note: this is the exposition site for the Second Summit.

9:00 pm

Depart Estacion Mapocho for 1) dinner or 2) hotel

Note: dinner location TBD

RON

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - SANTIAGO, CHILE

Saturday, April 18

8:30 am **Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel for Sheraton**

8:45 am **Potus departs Hyatt Regency for Sheraton**

8:50 am **Arrive Sheraton Hotel**

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

9:15 am- **Inaugural Ceremony of the Second Summit of the Americas**

9:45 am

Location: Salon San Cristobal, Sheraton Hotel

Participants: Potus. Need to determine which members of Cabinet and Codel will also attend (10 max).

Simultaneous Interpretation

Open Press

- 1. Chilean National Anthem**
- 2. Remarks by Potus and President Frei**

Note: 600 guests in attendance.

9:45 am **Depart Open Ceremony for Concha y Toro Winery**

10:45 am **Arrive Concha y Toro Winery**

12:00 noon **Depart Concha y Toro Winery for Santiago**

1:00 pm- **Working Lunch with Jose Piñera (developed Chilean pension system)**

2:30 pm

Location: TBD

2:30 pm **Depart lunch for Ministry of Economy (trade issues)**

3:00 pm- **Arrive Ministry of Economy**

4:30 pm

Participants: TBD

4:30 pm	Depart for Hyatt Regency Hotel
5:00 pm- 7:00 pm	Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel – Down Time
7:00 pm	Depart Hyatt Regency for Estacion Mapocho
7:15 pm- 8:00 pm	Arrive Estacion Mapocho. Evening of Chilean Classical Music
8:30 pm- TBD	Reception for Foreign Ministers, hosted by Chilean Foreign Minister Insulza at Estacion Mapocho.
TBD	Return to Hyatt Regency Hotel
RON	HYATT REGENCY HOTEL – SANTIAGO, CHILE

Sunday, April 19

TBD	Religious Services (optional)
TBD	Sunday Brunch
11:50 pm	Depart Hyatt Regency en route Ex-National Congress building
	<i>Note: Please bring a change of clothes (casual) for ranch visit following the Summit Closing Ceremony.</i>
12:10 pm	Arrive Ex-National Congress building
12:30 pm- 1:15 pm	Closing Ceremony of the Second Summit of the Americas
1:30 pm	Depart Closing Ceremony for Ranch
2:30 pm	Arrive Ranch
6:00 pm	Depart Ranch. Return to Hyatt Regency Hotel
7:00 pm	Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel. Down time/Check-out
8:00 pm	Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel for airport

9:00 pm **Arrive Santiago airport. Meet in VIP lounge.**

Note: Accomodation exchange will be available in the lounge.

9:30 pm **Depart via Air Force One en route Washington, DC**

RON **AIR FORCE ONE**

T:/soa/schedules/POTUS skcd.doc

For Barry

sent

1/23/98

Mack —

The attached letters from Rep. Gephardt to Erskine Bowles just came across my desk. Leg. Affairs has been tasked with a response. Apparently Erskine never received the first

letter. Do you have any thoughts on this? Please advise.

Janet
Murguia

P.S. We did chat sometime soon about your overall legislative strategy.

Book
- CoDel

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Office of the Democratic Leader
Washington, DC 20515-6537

February 17, 1998

Mr. Erskine Bowles
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Erskine:

In September, I sent a copy of the attached letter to you requesting information on the upcoming Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile.

To date, I have not received a response. I would appreciate any information regarding the Summit and responses to the questions raised in my letter.

In advance, thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Richard A. Gephardt
House Democratic Leader

enclosure

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Office of the Democratic Leader
Washington, DC 20515-6537

September 3, 1997

Mr. Erskine Bowles
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Erskine:

I am writing to share my concern about initial plans for the Summit of the Americas to be held in Santiago, Chile next year.

As you know, I recently traveled to South America. During my trip I was told by a number of individuals from various governments and the private sector, that the U.S. Government was seeking to prohibit participation of legislators from the Hemisphere in the Summit activities.

I believe that participation by U.S. legislators in the Summit agenda is vital to its success. One of the reasons that the fast track issue has become so contentious is that Members of Congress are often not adequately consulted and included in the creation of the trade agenda and the negotiations themselves. It is troubling that the U.S. is leading the effort to exclude U.S. Members of Congress as well as legislators from other countries. The participation of a broad cross-section of legislators from the countries participating in the Summit can help ensure the Summit's success — both in the short- and long-term.

The second issue is the question of the size and makeup of the U.S. delegation. I would hope that this allocation would be equitably divided to ensure that there is a broad cross-section of participation: representatives from organized labor and from non-governmental organizations should have equal access to and should be fully included in the Summit activities.

Mr. Erskine Bowles
September 3, 1997
Page 2

I would welcome a report on the current Summit planning and your response to the issues that I have raised.

In advance, thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,



Richard A. Gephardt
House Democratic Leader

cc: Speaker Gingrich
Senate Republic Leader Trent Lott
Senate Democratic Leader Thomas Daschle

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



OFFICE OF MACK McLARTY

Counselor to the President

Special Envoy for the Americas

(202) 456-2464

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: *Chris Kennedy*

FAX: *736-7618*

PHONE: 456-7575

FROM: *Nelson Cunningham*

SUBJECT:

DATE: *3/19/98*

NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover): *6*

MESSAGES:

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

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16) FTAA

Divider Title: _____

Book
- FTAA

**RESULTS OF THE SAN JOSE TRADE MINISTERIAL
SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA -- MARCH 19, 1998**

Initiation of Negotiations:

- Ministers unanimously recommended that their Leaders initiate negotiation of the FTAA during the Santiago Summit and provided recommendations on the initial structure, objectives, principles, and venues of the negotiations.
 - San Jose Declaration initiating FTAA negotiations is comparable to the 1986 Punta del Este Declaration that initiated the Uruguay Round negotiations.
- Negotiations will begin simultaneously in all substantive areas.
- Negotiations will conclude by December 31, 2004, with concrete progress by the end of the century.
 - Ministers agreed that Negotiating Groups are to achieve considerable progress by the year 2000, including agreeing on measures for adoption before the end of the century.

Structure of the Negotiations:

- Chairmanship of the FTAA Negotiations has been agreed for the entire period, as follows:

May 1, 1998-Oct. 31, 1999: Canada
Nov. 1, 1999-April 30, 2001: Argentina
May 1, 2001-Oct. 31, 2002: Ecuador
Nov. 1, 2002-Dec. 31, 2004: Co-chair between the United States and Brasil

 - The Chairman of the FTAA Negotiations will head both the Ministerial and the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC), which will provide the overall direction and management to the negotiations. The TNC's first meeting will be held no later than June 30, 1998. The TNC consists of the 34 Vice Ministers for Trade.
- Nine initial Negotiating Groups have been established, with the following chairmen (and vice chairmen) for the first 18 months of negotiations:

Market Access:	Colombia	(Bolivia)
Agriculture:	Argentina	(El Salvador)

Services:	Nicaragua	(Barbados)
Government Procurement:	United States	(Honduras)
Investment:	Costa Rica	(Dominican Republic)
Intellectual Property:	Venezuela	(Ecuador)
Subsidies/AD/CVD:	Brasil	(Chile)
Competition Policy:	Peru	(Trinidad & Tobago)
Dispute Settlement:	Chile	(Uruguay/Paraguay)

-- All Negotiating Groups are to hold their initial meeting no later than September 30, 1998.

-- The negotiating structure is flexible, and the Ministers expect to modify it over time as required to assist the negotiations.

- A Committee of all governments will be established to receive input from business, labor, environmental, academic and other non-governmental interests, to analyze the advice, and to provide recommendations to the Ministers of Trade. We expect the organizational details of this committee to be established at the first meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) in June.
- A Committee on Electronic Commerce was established; it will be a government-private sector committee of experts, chaired by CARICOM, to make recommendations on how to increase and broaden the benefits to be derived from the electronic marketplace.
- A Consultative Group on Smaller Economies was established to bring to the attention of the TNC the smaller economies' interests and concerns. The Consultative Group initially will be chaired by Jamaica, with Guatemala as Vice Chairman. It is not a negotiating group, and it is open to all 34 countries' participation.

Venue:

- All negotiations will be at the same site, which will rotate as follows:

Miami:	May 1, 1998-Feb. 28, 2001
Panama City:	March 1, 2001-February 28, 2003
Mexico City:	March 1, 2003-December 31, 2004

Administrative and Technical Support.

- An Administrative Secretariat will be established at the site of the negotiation to provide logistical and administrative support; to provide translation services for

documents and to maintain the official documents of the negotiations; to arrange interpretation during the negotiating sessions; and to publish and distribute documents.

- The Administrative Secretariat will be funded from local (i.e., negotiating site) resources and existing resources from the Inter-American Development Bank, the OAS, and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- Negotiating Groups may continue to request technical support from the Tripartite Committee, which is a committee composed of the three institutions above. The Tripartite Committee provided such technical support to the FTAA Working Groups during the past three years.

Principles and Objectives of the Negotiations:

The San Jose Declaration contains General Principles for the Negotiations, as well as General and Specific Objectives.

Among the most important principles from the standpoint of the United States are:

- The FTAA should improve upon WTO rules and disciplines wherever possible and appropriate.
- Negotiations will be conducted in a transparent manner.
- The outcome of the negotiations will be a "single undertaking", in the sense that signatories to the final FTAA agreement will have to accept all parts of it---cannot pick and choose among the obligations.

Among the most important objectives from the standpoint of the United States are:

- To progressively eliminate tariffs, non-tariff barriers, as well as other measures with equivalent effects, which restrict trade.
 - To bring under greater discipline trade-distorting practices for agricultural products, including those that have effects equivalent to agricultural export subsidies.
- To promote customs mechanisms and measures that ensure operations are conducted with transparency, efficiency, integrity, and accountability.
- To develop an efficient and transparent system of rules of origin, including

nomenclature and certificates of origin.

- To eliminate and prevent unnecessary technical barriers to trade.
- To liberalize trade in services to achieve hemispheric free trade under conditions of certainty and transparency.
- To ensure adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights, taking into account changes in technology.
- To guarantee that the benefits of FTAA liberalization process are not undermined by anti-competitive business practices.
- To establish a fair and transparent legal framework for investment and related flows.
- To make our trade liberalization and environmental policies mutually supportive.
- To further secure the observance and promotion of worker rights, renewing FTAA countries' commitments to the observance of internationally recognized core labor standards.

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17) Scenesetter

Divider Title: _____

FROM : CLAS

202 687 0141

1998.03-26

11:46

#872 P.02/03



GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Book

- Scenes Setter

Center for Latin American Studies
School of Foreign Service

Memorandum

OPTIONAL FORM 98 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages: 1

To	Nelson	From	Dan
Dept./Agency		Phone	We'll need a decision
Fax #	6-2467	Fax #	same as last written out
NSN 7540-01-317-7368	5099-101	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	

To: Dan Lesmez
The White House

From: Diana Bartholomew
Center for Latin American Studies, Georgetown University

Date: March 26, 1998

Re: President Clinton's Visit to Georgetown University on April 15, 1998

Arturo Valenzuela, Director of the Center for Latin American Studies at Georgetown University, has asked me to write this memo on his behalf since he is traveling in Mexico this week.

In anticipation of President Clinton's visit to Georgetown University prior to his participation in the Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, we have reserved Gaston Hall, a large lecture hall in the historic Healy Building on the Georgetown University main campus, for Wednesday, April 15. Gaston hall seats approximately 700 people. Georgetown would be an appropriate place for the President's Scene Setter as it is universally recognized in Latin America due in large part to the fact that it is the oldest Catholic university in the United States.

We suggest that the following people be invited to the Scene Setter at Georgetown:

Former Presidents: Raúl Alfonsín, Oscar Arias, Patricio Aylwin, Dame Eugenia Charles, Alfredo Cristiani, César Gaviria, Osvaldo Hurtado, Enrique Iglesias, Miguel de la Madrid, and José Sarney. Each of these individuals already has some connection to Georgetown University.

University Rectors: Georgetown University will provide the names of five or six of the presidents of the leading universities in Latin America.

Holding the event at Georgetown would make it possible to have representation from the entire ambassadorial core, as well as from the Organization of American States. Key representatives from Latin America and the Caribbean to the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Pan-American Health Organization, and other international organizations in Washington, D.C. would also be able to attend. Finally, select Georgetown University students and faculty would be invited to attend.

Box 571026

Washington DC 20057-1026

Tel 202-687-0140 FAX 202-687-0141

202 687 0141

1998.03-26

11:46

#872 P.03/03

FROM : CLAS

We are awaiting further instructions from you regarding the President's visit to the University. It would be especially useful if you could let us know when a final decision might be made on the President's visit. Please feel free to contact me at the Center for Latin American Studies at (202) 687-0144; our office will be maintain close contact with Dr. Valenzuela during his stay in Mexico.

UNCLASSIFIED FAX COVER SHEET



E. Bryan Samuel
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs
U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC
Fax No. (202) 647-0791
Phone: (202) 647-6754
E-mail: ebsamuel@compuserve.com
Date: April 8, 1998
Number of Pages (incl. cover): 5

Book

Adrian
Stark

- Chile
Deliverable

TO: Eric Farnsworth

FAX NUMBER: 456-7586

This is for Mack's call to Insulza. Please give me a call when you receive this.

Bryan

cc: Lael Brainard 395-6853
Nelson Cunningham 456-2464

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. talking points	[Talking Points for Call to Insulza] (1 page)	04/08/1998	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 [3]

2009-1155-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
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Washington, D.C. October 28, 1997

Mr. Richard Behrend
Chairman
U.S. Delegation

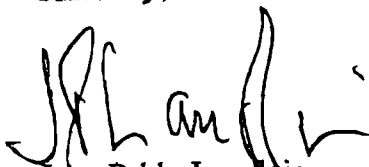
Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter concerns the current negotiations between the United States and Chile regarding an open skies air transport agreement.

During the present aviation negotiations and the ones held in April 1997, the Chilean delegation emphasized that in a situation of free access to the markets it is necessary for the companies of both countries to be able to participate in alliances and/or other marketing arrangements between them, in order to obtain the full benefits of an open skies agreement.

The Chilean side has informed the U.S. side that the initialing of an open skies air transport agreement only means that such text is the final mutually-agreed text and that it will be possible for Chile to proceed to the signature of this agreement upon the grant by the competent U.S. authority, on terms acceptable to Chile, of the regulatory approvals, including antitrust immunity, as have been or may be requested by Lan Chile and/or American Airlines in connection with their code-share agreement and cooperative alliance.

Sincerely,



Juan Pablo Langlois
Chairman

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. cable	Re: Open Skies with Chile (1 page)	04/03/1998	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 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2582

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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- 20 -

Article 16

Registration with ICAO

This Agreement and all amendments thereto shall be registered with the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Article 17

Entry into Force

The competent aeronautical authorities of the United States of America and the Republic of Chile shall permit operations consistent with the terms of the Agreement upon signature. This Agreement shall enter into force upon an exchange of diplomatic notes following the completion of all necessary internal procedures of the Parties. Upon entry into force, this Agreement shall supersede Air Transport Agreements between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Chile of May 10, 1947 and March 12, 1997.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE AT _____, this _____ day of _____, 199____, in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, each text being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHILE:

PMB

8

JL

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Chile Deliverables

Divider Title: _____

**U.S. Department of State
Office of Language Services
Translating Division**

Book
- ~~at~~ Chile
Deliverables

LS No. 048106
ML/JPM
Spanish

**JOINT DECLARATION
ON THE OCCASION OF THE STATE VISIT OF
PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON**

On the invitation of the President of the Republic of Chile, Eduardo Frei Ruíz-Tagle, the President of the United States of America, Mr. William J. Clinton, made a State visit to Chile, April 16-17, 1998.

The President of the United States was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton, and by a high-level delegation (to be specified).

In recent years, the United States and Chile have established lasting and close relations, arising from a mutual commitment to respect democracy and human rights, open markets, and free trade. This joint vision was reaffirmed during the most recent State visit of President Eduardo Frei to the United States last year, and strengthened on the occasion of the State visit of President William Clinton, which permitted expansion and enhancement of dialogue and bilateral cooperation. Today, the Presidents can note with satisfaction the progress achieved in bilateral relation, which will have a direct impact on the quality of life of their peoples, and, to that effect, agree on the following Joint Declaration:

JOINT DECLARATION

Presidents W.J. Clinton and Eduardo Frei Ruíz-Tagle held working meetings at the *Palacio de la Moneda* and political discussions at *Cerro Castillo* in Viña del Mar, at which an overview was done of current bilateral relations, their possibilities, and the regional and world outlook. This occasion also provided an opportunity to assess progress made in ties established since the most recent State visit of President Frei to the United States in February 1997.

This political dialogue is part of Permanent System of High-Level Political Consultation, begun by Presidents Clinton and Frei in 1994. In that regard, they described the current level of relations as excellent and reaffirmed the intent of their Governments to continue strengthening ties between the two countries. They also described the operations of the Agricultural Consultative Committee, the Defense Consultative Committee, and the Consultative Committee for Political and Strategic Affairs as a success. In this context, they agreed to establish a Bilateral Consultative Mechanism and to improve its operations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

The Presidents reiterate the political commitment of their Governments to ensure that the Second Summit of the Americas, to take place April 18-19 in Santiago, contributes to strengthening hemispheric relations and that the work of the Summit has a concrete and positive impact on the development and well-being of the peoples of the Hemisphere. In that context, they discussed the four major areas of the agenda: Education, Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights, Economic Integration and Free Trade, and the Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination.

In addition to underscoring the importance of the Plan of Action which will be considered by the thirty-four Heads of State or Government who will attend the Second Summit of the Americas, both Presidents agreed on the need to continue working together on the process of integration and free trade at the continental level, reaffirming their commitment to the formal start of negotiations for the establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) during the Santiago Summit.

With a view to enhancing cooperation, the Presidents agreed upon a program for cooperation between their respective agencies for international development. Initially, this joint effort will focus on scholarships, the cost of which will be borne by both parties, to train persons in Chile, with a view to improving their ability to implement the actions set forth in the Plan of Action of the Summit of the Americas pertaining to combating poverty, strengthening democracy and education, and economic integration (unofficial translation).

- In keeping with the importance attached by their Governments to education as the most effective tool to attain full development of their peoples, the Presidents provided broad support for the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Education. This agreement underscores the commitment to work together using computer technology to enhance learning and to reduce poverty. They supported the signing of an agreement by means of which Chile will join the "GLOBE Program" designed to link schools around the world through the Internet, so that students learn to make environmental scientific observations in the surroundings in which they live. The United States and Chile will work together closely to hold hemispheric meetings on this important matter prior to the Third Summit of the Americas.

- Promoting the principles of state modernization, governance, and integrity the Presidents officially concluded the memorandum of understanding between the General Internal Audit Advisory Council of the Government of Chile and the Office of the Inspector General of the United States Department of State at the Palacio de la Moneda on the Promotion and Development of Public Policies to Strengthen Administration.

- The Presidents are firmly convinced that market mechanisms, established by the Kyoto Protocol, will be very helpful in mobilizing private sector resources to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. They reiterate their support for reviewing and forging ahead with the definition of a Clean Development Mechanism and its possible application as a promising mechanism for encouraging private sector initiatives and investments in Chile and around the world in technologies relating to clean energy, efficient energy, forests, and other activities that reduce, absorb, or eliminate the emission of greenhouse gases. They agree that all countries, developed and developing, should be involved in a global effort to address climate change, taking into account their joint, but differing, responsibilities.

- The Presidents reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to free trade and the adoption of measures aimed at promoting the competitiveness of their respective countries in the global economy. In light of the economic development achieved in recent years in both countries and with a view to promoting cooperation in regional and multilateral areas, including the WTO, FTAA, and APEC, the Presidents agreed to reactivate and modernize the Bilateral Council on Trade and Investment. This consultative mechanism will be comprised of the different Ministries involved in these topics and will be chaired by the Chilean Minister of Foreign Relations and the U.S. Trade Representative, who will meet within the framework of the Second

WTO Conference to sign the appropriate agreement. The Committee will hold its first meeting prior to October 1998. On that occasion, information will be exchanged on new trade topics, among others, in particular the scope and implications of electronic commerce. Moreover, ways of dealing with, and the consequences of, unfair and restrictive trade practices will be addressed in the context of an increasingly integrated international economy.

- The Presidents of the United States and Chile reaffirm their commitment to the World Trade Organization, including full, effective implementation of the agreements signed during the Uruguay Round. Both countries pledge to continue promoting WTO negotiations that include various aspects of trade and that complement negotiations scheduled for the agriculture and service sectors, starting in the year 2000.

- Presidents William Clinton and Eduardo Frei reviewed topics of common interest relating to recent world economic events, and recognized the importance of applying sound macroeconomic policies, including balanced budgets and financial transparency, which have enabled both nations to continue experiencing high levels of economic growth, despite certain difficulties in other regions of the world. In order to strengthen bilateral financial cooperation, United States and Chilean banking oversight authorities have signed a cooperative agreement, designed to intensify cooperation in the supervision of cross-border banking institutions in the two countries.

- Presidents Clinton and Frei have instructed their experts to begin negotiations on a bilateral agreement to enable nationals of both countries to enjoy social security benefits, with recognition of time worked in either country. (Pending consultations with United States)

- They concurred in the importance of United Nations reform in order to adapt the organization to the demands of the current international situation. With regard to expansion of

the Security Council, they reaffirmed the appropriateness of increasing its permanent and non-permanent members on the basis of special interests and equitable geographic representation, with due regard for the agreements reached by the Regional Groups, or, in their absence, by the General Assembly.

- Recognizing the importance of the Organization of American States as the Hemisphere's representative entity, and in order to commend the positive work accomplished and make modernization a reality, the Presidents instruct their Foreign Ministers to support, at the next OAS General Assembly, the initiative designed to establish a High-Level Commission, with the participation of the Secretary General, to draft recommendations that will modernize and revitalize the Organization, with due regard for its relations with other hemispheric institutions. It will also agree on a timetable that will allow for the prompt review, approval, and implementation of recommendations formulated by the High Level Commission.

- Presidents Clinton and Frei reiterated their commitment to continue their work and efforts to promote regional security. They noted the importance their Governments attach to policies designed to achieve greater transparency, both in terms of defense expenditures and conventional arms transfers, and to foster mutual confidence and security-building measures. In that spirit, both leaders support the Regional Transparency Measures for conventional arms purchases. President Clinton applauded the significant role Chile has played in this area. The Presidents reviewed the international scene, and the situations in Iraq, the Middle East, and Bosnia, where Chile is participating with peacekeeping forces, under the mandate of the United Nations.

- Turning to other matters, in their capacity as leaders of Rio Protocol Guarantor Countries, Presidents William Clinton and Eduardo Frei reviewed recent progress achieved by

Ecuador and Peru, and appealed to the Governments of those countries to settle their dispute quickly.

William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America

Eduardo Frei Ruíz-Tagle
President of the Republic of Chile

Palacio de la Moneda

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. list	Chile State Visit Deliverables (3 pages)	04/10/1998	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 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2582

RESTRICTION CODES

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Press Freedom

Divider Title: _____

OAS plans post to document infringement of press freedom

Book
- Press
Freedom

By Tom Carter
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

With 12 journalists killed in Latin America in the last six months, the Organization of American States (OAS) announced yesterday it was creating a special rapporteur to document violations of press freedom in the hemisphere.

Clinton administration representatives Thomas "Mack" McLarty and Sidney Blumenthal participated in two forums at the OAS and another at the Freedom Forum, where the new position was announced.

"If democracies are to remain democratic, our interests depend on constant and open debate free from bullying of any kind," said Mr. Blumenthal, a former journalist turned Clinton administration adviser.

Mr. McLarty echoed the sentiment.

"Since 1988, nearly 200 journalists have given their lives in the pursuit of the story, and thousands have been intimidated... Democracy is wounded and all citizens suffer when speech is suppressed," Mr. McLarty said at the Freedom Forum gathering.

Five reporters have been killed in Colombia, four in Brazil, two in Mexico and one in Guatemala in the past six months.

The seven-member Inter-

American Commission on Human Rights, an independent agency with the OAS, has been charged with naming an envoy to document restrictions on press freedom in Latin America.

The position will be funded by volunteer contributions. Mr. Blumenthal said Mr. Clinton would announce the U.S. contribution at the Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, April 18-19, but Latin American press reports put the figure at \$300,000.

It was noted with some irony, that Mr. Blumenthal, who coined the term "right-wing media conspiracy" would be the man used to trot out the new position on press freedom in Latin America.

"It's hard to claim he is a poster boy for U.S. journalism. His journalism credentials have been seriously called into question," said Stephen Hess, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and a expert on media and government. "It strikes me as very odd indeed. Why distract from good works?"

Robert Goldman, vice chairman of the commission and one of the seven who will establish the rapporteur's mandate and credentials, said he hoped that member countries, press organizations and other groups would fund the position with a \$1 million endowment.

Oliver Clarke, president of the Miami-based Inter American Press Association, said only 5 per-

cent of the murders of journalists in Latin America are punished.

"That says 'open season' on journalists... It is a disgrace that governments in the hemisphere are prepared to take so little action," he said in endorsing the envoy. "There is a major crisis facing press freedom in the region. We cannot accept that so many of our colleagues are being butchered."

But Mr. Clark cautioned that the rapporteur's responsibility should not include examining content or accuracy of news reporting, and called it a victory when the job title was changed from ombudsman to rapporteur.

Numerous press organizations, including the American Society of Newspaper Editors, have endorsed the position.

"The description of the job seems interesting, and it could be a good thing," said Ana Baron, Washington correspondent for the Buenos Aires Clarin. "But the people he investigates, the government, will have to give him the power to do it. It is a clear contradiction. I have mixed feelings."

Silvio Waisbord, also from Argentina and an expert on Latin American journalism, said Latin American reporters face three restrictions — legal (such as licensing of reporters), physical threats and the immunity from punishment of their attackers, in many cases.

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1998

Staff

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N G O's

Divider Title: _____



*faxed to Ama
Nelson
Eric*

*Book
-NGO's (new
category)*

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL**TO:** Ambassador Thomas F. McLarty**FROM:** Dr. Robin Rosenberg**FAX NUMBER:** (202) 456-2464**DATE:** April 9, 1998**PAGES TRANSMITTED (INCLUDING COVER SHEET):** 3**ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS/COMMENTS:**



MEMORANDUM

TO: Ambassador Thomas F. McLarty, Counselor to the President
and Special Envoy to the Americas

FROM: Dr. Robin Rosenberg, Deputy Director 

RE: Civil Society Representatives on U.S. Delegation to Santiago
Summit of the Americas

DATE: April 9, 1998

Pursuant to my conversations with Eric Farnsworth and the Summit Coordinating Office, and in my capacity as non-governmental advisor to the U.S. delegation for the preparations for the Santiago Summit of the Americas, I would like to express my concern regarding the position taken by the U.S. government to not include civil society representatives in the official U.S. delegation to the Summit next week. I strongly believe that this position does not advance U.S. interests for a variety of compelling reasons:

- It runs counter to the highly visible leadership role that the United States has played on this issue throughout the Summit of the Americas process. By including civil society input at every stage of the Summit preparation and follow-up process, the U.S. has set an example for other delegations, and has become crucial to invigorating and advancing the role of civil society in countries throughout the hemisphere, as well as in such important multilateral institutions as the OAS. Such a leadership role has been amply documented and chronicled in the literature, and considerable scrutiny exists among civil society actors regarding U.S. positions on the civil society question.
- The U.S. risks embarrassment with regard to other delegations that will include civil society representatives. To my knowledge, already at least two other delegations in Santiago will include civil society representatives.
- The absence of civil society representatives on the official U.S. delegation can only serve to focus even more public attention on the so-called "People's Summit," a parallel event that portends to be fundamentally critical of the official Summit process. The "People's Summit" has already drawn the attention and participation of many influential U.S. and other hemispheric NGOs due to the perception of a lack of meaningful opportunities to participate in the official process. Given the choice, I believe that most of these representatives would prefer to participate on the official delegation.

Page 2

- The invitation to join an official delegation is more than symbolic. In the longer-term, it generates "buy-in" to the process. U.S. policy has consistently emphasized the need to create and nurture the public-private "partnership" necessary for implementation of Summit goals and objectives.

As President Clinton wrote after the Miami Summit: "The Summit of the Americas launched a partnership that will lead to expanding freedoms, increased opportunities and rising prosperity for our children for generations to come. But this partnership goes beyond governments. Forgetting national borders and narrow interests, an extraordinary group of individuals united to help define a 21st century agenda for the Americas."

In this spirit, i.e., the "Spirit of Miami," I would ask that you consider the inclusion of a small number of civil society representatives on the official U.S. delegation. I am not unaware of the difficulty of making choices regarding who should "represent" U.S. civil society, but I firmly believe that the potential problem arising from making specific choices as to whom shall be invited is less important to U.S. interests and the Summit process than the consistency and visibility of U.S. leadership on this important issue.

As always, thank you for your kind consideration of these ideas.

RR

cc: Ambassador Richard Brown
Mr. Eric Farnsworth