

FOIA MARKER

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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: Special Envoy for the Americas
Series/Staff Member: Steven J. Ronnel
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 11854
FolderID:

Folder Title:
Trip of the President to Santiago Chile for the Summit of the Americas, April 15-20, 1998: Final [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	66	3	10	3

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. manifests	aircraft, Chile trip (4 pages)	04/19/1998	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)
002. lists	Hotel information, Santiago, Chile (7 pages)	04/16/1998	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)
003. memo	Sandy Berger et al to POTUS, Your Trip to Chile (7 pages)	04/06/1998	P1/b(1)
004. memo	Madeleine Albright to POTUS re You State Visit to Chile (3 pages)	04/09/1998	P1/b(1)
005. briefing paper	Meeting with Chilean President (6 pages)	nd	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 Special Envoy for the Americas
 Steven Ronnel
 OA/Box Number: 11854

FOLDER TITLE:

The Trip of the President to Santiago Chile for the Summit of the Americas, April 15-20, 1998: Final [1]

2009-1155-F

kc1145

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

- 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]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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"BIEN VENIDOS A LA CUMBRE"

SANTIAGO, CHILE

WELCOME TO THE SUMMIT

TO: TRAVELLING GUESTS AND STAFF

FROM: MICHELE KREISS - STAFF HOTEL LOGISTICS

IMPORTANT STAFF NUMBERS: TRIP CODE 36

HOTEL TIE 5000

CO DIAL 500-6000

TRAVELLING STAFF OFC 36281

TRAVELLING STAFF FAX 36508

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL 218-1234 (COUNTRY 56/CITY 2)

The White House Switchboard in Santiago, Chile can be reached by dialing 500-6000. This is called our CO DIAL Number and it will help you reach members of the White House Staff Travelling to Santiago, as well as White House Offices in Washington, D.C..

STAFF CONTACTS

ADV LEAD: Andrew Friendly PRESS LEAD David Neslen RON Michele Kreiss

PAGER # 5426

PAGER # 4101

PAGER # 5433

ROOM # 133

ROOM # 1604

ROOM # 1217

THE TRAVELLING STAFF OFFICE IS LOCATED ON FLOOR # 1 IN ROOM 123

BE SURE TO PRESS 1 AND NOT M-1 IN THE ELEVATOR

THE ADVANCE STAFF OFFICES, USSS, WHCA AND EMBASSY CONTROL

ROOMS ARE LOCATED ON M-1 LEVEL

IMPORTANT

IF YOU ARE ON FLOORS 17, 18, OR 19 AND DID NOT PRESENT A CREDIT CARD

WHEN YOU CHECKED IN PLEASE GO TO THE 16TH FLOOR LOUNGE DURING

THE DAY AND TAKE CARE OF THIS FOR THE HOTEL. THANK YOU IN ADVANCE

FOR YOUR COOPERATION,

NOTES

Be sure to wish Tony Blinken a very **HAPPY BIRTHDAY** on Thursday April 16th

The **WATER IS FINE FOR DRINKING** and the local food is excellent. Use the same care you would at home in eating at recommended establishments. Like any busy city, watch your pockets and your purses. We have already experienced a purse taken from under a table in a restaurant.

PRESS CLIPS: Press Clips will be available in the Travelling Staff Ofc. located in room 123 on Level 1 (not M-1) and in the 16th floor lounge.

BREAKFAST: There will be a complementary continental breakfast served from 7 am to 10 am each day (including arrival day) for those whose rooms are on floors 16-19 and for guests who have received invitations in the welcome kits placed in their rooms. Others will find a good, but expensive, breakfast in the restaurant in the lobby or a more reasonable one at the mall located 2 blocks from the hotel. (Exit front doors - turn to the right)

MONEY EXCHANGE: Money Exchange is available at the front desk of the hotel or in the Embassy Control Room located on Level M-1 (not 1) during the hrs. of 7 am - 12 noon and 4 pm to 8 pm. Current rate is 448 pesos to \$1.

SHUTTLES: Please consult the sheet in your welcome pack regarding the shuttles going to the other hotels and to the Sheraton (the Summit site) starting Thursday morning.

TELEPHONE: Please see instructions for use of the hotel phone and look in your welcome pack for a set of instructions regarding cell phones, WHCA phones, etc. The WHCA Customer Service Center is located on M-1 (not 1). You will need your credentials to access this area as it is guarded by the U.S. Marines.

ELECTRIC POWER: The voltage here is 220, not 110 as we have at home. Hair dryers are found in the drawer in the bathroom and they are already connected. If you need a transformer, please inform the Embassy Control room located on M-1.

FITNESS CENTER: The hotel has a very nice fitness center. The building is separate from the hotel. Exit the rear of the lobby near the pool and walk to the right through the garden towards the tennis courts. They are open from 6:30 am to 10 pm but are willing to work with your schedule.

MOTORPOOL DISPATCH: The dispatch office can be contacted by dialing 500-7260 on your hotel phone. Their office is located behind the business center in the lobby. Please use shuttles when appropriate. If a car has been reserved for you, there will be a notice in your welcome packet.

DUKES: Relax in Dukes, off the lobby area in the evening for complementary snacks during Summit Happy Hour (yes, Summits are fun!)
5:30 pm - 8:30 pm

Check your welcome pack for other restaurants in this hotel and for restaurants in the city

SHOPPING: A great shopping area filled with many stores, like a village unto itself, is called Los Dominicos. Local crafts, sweaters, jewelery and copper and tiles can be found and it is only 15 minutes by taxi from the hotel. Highly recommended by all the staff who have visited the shops.

BUT.

WE ARE PLANNING TO HAVE A FEW LOCAL VENDORS VISIT THE HOTEL LOBBY AREA ON SATURDAY FROM 11 AM -4 PM FOR THOSE WHO WILL NOT BE ABLE TO HAVE ANY FREE TIME DURING THIS VERY BUSY AND HECTIC VISIT.

**BAGGAGE CALL WILL BE SUNDAY AT A TIME TBD
A NOTICE WILL BE SENT TO YOUR ROOM**

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HYATT HOTEL
EMBASSY CONTROL ROOM

1. Embassy Control Room Location

The Control Room is located on the 1ST mezzanine level of the Hyatt Hotel, in the Bio-Bio Salon.

2. Control Room Hours of Operation

Monday, April 6 – Sunday, April 12: 7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.

Monday, April 13 – Tuesday, April 14: 7:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Wednesday, April 15 – Sunday, April 19: open 24 hours per day

Dates and times are subject to amendment - changes will be posted.

3. Accommodation Exchange

Open daily from 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon

At other times, U.S. Dollars and Traveler Checks can be exchanged at the hotel's front desk. The hotel also has an ATM machine, located in the Business Center on the 1st floor, which accepts Cirrus and Plus.

4. Sundries

The Embassy Commissary will have a mini-store located near the Control Room. It will sell snacks, water, soft drinks, medicinal supplies, Summit souvenirs and Chilean artisan items. Hours will be as follows:

Monday, April 6 – Wednesday, April 15: 11:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Thursday, April 16 – Sunday, April 19: 11:00 a.m. – 12:00 midnight

5. Transportation/Dispatching

Dispatchers will be at the Hyatt Hotel from the arrival of the Advance Team until the end of the visit.

6. Baggage Call

Dates and times will be posted in the Control Rooms and placed under AF-1 passenger hotel room doors.

7. Airline Reconfirmation Information

April 6 - April 12: 8:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. (except 1/2 hour for lunch)

April 13 - last day of visit: 8:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.

SCHEDULE OF MACK MCLARTY**SANTIAGO, CHILE
THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1998**

6:30 am **ARRIVE SANTIAGO, CHILE**
Note: Amb. Guerra and Chief of Protocol proceed upstairs to AF-1 to brief POTUS on the state of affairs

6:40 am **ARRIVAL CEREMONY**
6:50 am Location: TARMAC, Arturo Merino Benitez Airport

7:00 am **DEPART VIA MARINE ONE EN ROUTE LANDING ZONE**

7:20 am **ARRIVE LANDING ZONE**

7:30 am **DEPART VIA MOTORCADE EN ROUTE HYATT REGENCY**

7:40 am **ARRIVE HYATT REGENCY HOTEL**

7:45 am **DOWN TIME**
9:00 am

9:00 am **POTUS BRIEFING**
9:30 am Location: Presidential Suite, Hyatt Regency

9:40 am **DEPART VIA MOTORCADE EN ROUTE LA MONEDA PALACE**

10:00 am **ARRIVE LA MONEDA PALACE**

10:05 am **STATE ARRIVAL CEREMONY**
10:15 am Location: Canon Courtyard, La Moneda Palace
Staff: Andrew Friendly

10:25 am **DOCUMENT SIGNINGS W/ CABINET MEMBERS**
11:20 am Location: Montt Varas Room, La Moneda Palace
Staff: Andrew Friendly

11:20 am **EXPANDED BILATERAL MTG. W/ PRESIDENT FREI**
11:50 am Location: Montt Varas Room, La Moneda Palace
Staff: Andrew Friendly

11:55 am **POTUS BRIEFING**
12:05 pm Location: Presidential hold, La Moneda Palace

12:10 pm **SIGNING OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE**
12:30 pm Location: Patio of the Camielas, La Moneda Palace
 Staff: Eric, Nelson

1:00 pm **INSULZA LUNCH W/ CABINET**
 Location: Foreign ministry

2:30 pm **DEPART EN ROUTE TEATRO MUNICIPAL**

3:15 pm **POTUS ADDRESS TO BUSINESS LEADERS**
4:15 pm Location: Teatro Municipal
 Staff: Eric, Nelson

4:35 pm **DEPART VIA MOTORCADE EN ROUTE HYATT REGENCY**

4:45 pm **ARRIVE HYATT REGENCY**

5:00 pm (T) **PRESS READ-OUT**
 Staff: Steve

5:30 pm **DOWN TIME**
7:45 pm

7:45 pm **DEPART EN ROUTE LA MONEDA PALACE**

8:30 pm **STATE DINNER/ENTERTAINMENT**
11:00 pm Location: La Moneda Palace
 Staff: Eric, Nelson, Steve
*Note: Upon conclusion of dinner, you will proceed w/ the President
to greet the Supreme Court Chief Justice*

11:05 pm **RETURN TO HYATT REGENCY**

RON: **HYATT REGENCY HOTEL**
 O11-56-2-218-1234
 Signal Tie-in 36000

SCHEDULE OF MACK MCLARTY**FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1998**

8:00 am **DEPART EN ROUTE SHERATON HOTEL**

8:00 am **AMCHAM BREAKFAST**
9:00 am Location: Sheraton
Staff: Eric
Note: Remarks will begin at 8:30. You will be introduced by Alex Fernandez and you will introduce Amb. Barshefsky

9:15 am **RETURN TO HYATT**

9:50 am **DEPART EN ROUTE LANDING ZONE**

10:00 am **ARRIVE LANDING ZONE**

10:10 am **DEPART SANTIAGO EN ROUTE VALPARISO LANDING ZONE**

11:05 am **ARRIVE LANDING ZONE**

11:15 am **DEPART EN ROUTE CONGRESS BUILDING**

11:30 am **ARRIVE CONGRESS BUILDING**

11:35 am **POTUS ADDRESS TO JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS**
12:35 pm Location: Chamber, Congress Building
Staff: Nelson

12:40 pm **DEPART EN ROUTE CERRO CASTILLO-VINA DEL MAR**
OR
12:40 pm **PRESS READ-OUT W/ ALBRIGHT**
Note: You would depart for Cerro Castillo after this
Staff: Steve, Nelson

12:55 pm **ARRIVE CERRO CASTILLO**

1:00 pm **LUNCH W/ PRESIDENT AND MRS. FREI**
3:00 pm Location: Cerro Castillo

3:00 pm **DEPART VIA HELICOPTER EN ROUTE SANTIAGO**
Note: POTUS will tour market town. You will return directly to Santiago

3:30 pm

PRESS INTERVIEWS TBD

RON:

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL

O11-56-2-218-1234

Signal Tie-in 36000

SCHEDULE OF MACK MCLARTY**SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1998**

8:10 am	POTUS BRIEFING
8:30 am	Location: Presidential Suite, Hyatt Regency
8:35 am	DEPART EN ROUTE SHERATON HOTEL
8:45 am	ARRIVE SHERATON HOTEL
9:15 am	SUMMIT OPENING CEREMONY
9:45 am	Location: San Cristobal Room, Sheraton Hotel Staff: Eric, Nelson
9:50 am	BREAK
10:00 am	Location: Presidential hold
10:00 am	SESSION ONE A: EDUCATION
11:10 am	Location: Ballroom Explanations: Mexico, Uruguay, El Salvador, Guyane Staff: Eric, Nelson
11:15 am	SESSION ONE B: DEMOCRACY
12:15 pm	Location: Pedro de Valdivida Room Explanations: Brazil, US, Barbados, Suriname Staff: Eric, Nelson
TBD	PRESS READ-OUT W/ RILEY & MCCAFFREY Staff: Steve
12:20 pm	BREAK
12:30 pm	Location: Presidential hold
12:35 pm	PULL ASIDE W/ PRESIDENT MENEM OF ARGENTINA
12:50 pm	Location: Pedro de Valdivida Room
1:30 pm	LUNCH FOR FOREIGN MINISTERS
3:00 pm	Location: TBD Staff: Nelson
TBD	PRESS READ-OUT W/ BERGER Staff: Steve
3:20 pm	SESSION TWO A: POVERTY ALLEVIATION/DISCRIMINATION

5:00 pm **Location: Pedro de Valdivida Room**
Explanations: Grenada, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru
Staff: Eric, Nelson

5:00 pm **SESSION TWO B: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION/FREE TRADE**
6:00 pm **Location: Pedro de Valdivida Room**
Explanations: Bolivia, Colombia, Jamaica, Venezuela
Staff: Eric, Nelson

6:05 pm **PULL ASIDE W/ PRES. CARDOSO OF BRAZIL**
6:20 pm **Location: TBD**

6:25 pm **DEPART EN ROUTE HYATT REGENCY**

OPTION:(8:30pm) RECEPTION HOSTED BY INSULZA AT ESTACION MAPOCHO SYMPHONY

RON: HYATT REGENCY HOTEL
O11-56-2-218-1234
Signal Tie-in 36000

SCHEDULE OF MACK MCLARTY**SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1998**

7:30 am **DEPART FOR SHERATON HOTEL**

8:00 am **ALEMAN BILATERAL MTG.**
8:10 am Location: Aleman's suite, Sheraton
Staff: Eric

TBD: ROQUE FERNANDEZ BILATERAL MTG.
FLORES BILATERAL MTG.
Staff: Eric

8:45 am **SUMMIT SESSION TWO B: TRADE/ECONOMIC INTEGRATION**
9:45 am Location: Pedro de Valdivida Room
Explanations: Costa Rica, Argentina, Canada
Staff: Eric, Nelson

9:50 am **BREAK**
10:10 am Location: Presidential hold

TBD PRESS READ-OUT
Staff: Steve, Nelson

10:15 am **SUMMIT SESSION THREE- OPEN DISCUSSION**
12:15 am Location: Pedro de Valdivida Room
Note: Leaders only

12:15 pm **DEPART EN ROUTE FORMER CONGRESS BLDG.**

12:25 pm **ARRIVE FORMER CONGRESS BLDG.**

12:30 pm **CLOSING SESSION**
1:15 pm Location: Former Congress Bldg.

1:20 pm **PULL ASIDE W/ PM CHRETIEN OF CANADA**
1:35 pm Location: Former Congress Bldg.

1:40 pm **DEPART EN ROUTE GYMNASIUM OF THE UNIV. CATOLICA**

1:55 pm **ARRIVE GYMNASIUM**

2:00 pm **REMARKS TO EMBASSY PERSONNEL/FAMILIES**

2:45 pm Location: Gymnasium

3:00 pm **DEPART VIA MOTORCADE EN ROUTE LANDING ZONE**

3:10 pm **ARRIVE LANDING ZONE**

3:20 pm **DEPART EN ROUTE AIRPORT**

3:40 pm **ARRIVE AIRPORT**

3:55 pm **DEPART VIA AF-1 EN ROUTE ANDREWS AIRFORCE BASE**

RON: AIR FORCE ONE

SCHEDULE OF MACK MCLARTY

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1998

Ana Duque	Pager 202/757-5000 #4182	Home 703/519-0008
Patty McHugh	Pager 202/757-5000 #4168	Home 202/547-1509
Nelson Cunningham	Pager 202/757-5000 #4053	Home 202/342-5746

1:25 am **ARRIVE ANDREWS AFB**

1:40 am **DEPART FOR HOME**

*******DOWN FOR DAY*******

Nelson W. Cunningham

04/15/98 08:57:17 AM

Record Type: Record

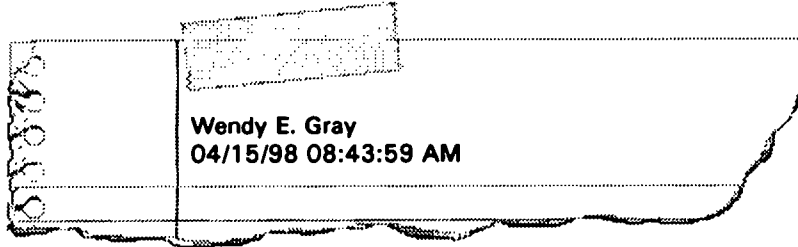
To: Dorothy Drengler/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: POTUS Draft Closing Statement

please print.

----- Forwarded by Nelson W. Cunningham/WHO/EOP on 04/15/98 08:38 AM -----



Record Type: Record

To: Patricia A. McHugh/WHO/EOP, Steven J. Ronnel/WHO/EOP, Nelson W. Cunningham/WHO/EOP

cc: Antony J. Blinken/NSC/EOP

Subject: POTUS Draft Closing Statement

Good morning! The attached is provided by Tony Blinken for review by Mr. McLarty.

"TK's" denote missing information

4/14/98 4:30 p.m.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
SANTIAGO SUMMIT CLOSING STATEMENT
SANTIAGO, CHILE
APRIL 19, 1998**

President Frei; Prime Minister Chretien; fellow leaders of the Americas; ladies and gentlemen:

Let me first say, to President Frei and the people of Chile -- and I know I speak for all my fellow leaders: thank you for the warmth of your welcome and for a wonderful second Summit of the Americas.

Our first summit in Miami in 1994 was a watershed in the history of our hemisphere. Together, we agreed on a common vision, and a comprehensive agenda to help us reach it -- strengthening our democracies, tearing down trade barriers, and improving the quality of life for all our people.

Our journey from Miami to Santiago was from *dichos* [DEE-chose] to *hechos* [EH-chose] -- words to deeds. Similarly, the real work of Santiago begins today, as our Summit ends. From here until we meet again three years from now in Canada [TK], we have work to do to turn the commitments we made into concrete realities for our people. Let me say briefly what I hope we will accomplish together before the next Summit of the Americas.

First, we must continue to strengthen the grip and expand the reach of democracy. It is my fervent hope that when we next meet, every country in our hemisphere is a democracy -- with no hold-outs and no backsliders. Here in Santiago, we have agreed to devote more resources to promoting democracy -- over the next three years, that commitment will be tested as nearly every country

in the Americas holds national elections. We have created a Special Rapporteur for Freedom of the Press -- over the next three years, I hope all of our countries will work to prevent violence against journalists and to support the work of the rapporteur. And we have agreed to establish a Hemispheric Justice Center to train judges and promote the rule of law -- three years from now, that Center should be up and running.

Organized crime, violence and drug trafficking pose the gravest threats to our democracies. This week, we agreed to establish a Hemispheric Alliance Against Drugs that can deliver more punch than a patchwork of unilateral and bilateral efforts. To make it a reality, we should use the next three years to get our Multinational Counterterrorism Center off the ground, attacking drugs at the source, in transit and at consumption. To help stop firearms from falling into the wrong hands, we agreed earlier this year to a Hemispheric Arms Trafficking Convention. When I return to Washington I will submit this agreement to our Senate for its approval. I hope our partners will do the same so that by the next time we meet, there are fewer deadly weapons on our streets. And to root out corruption -- which saps confidence in our democracies -- we signed a Corruption Convention last year. By the time we meet again [TK: what? Corruption goal...]

Second, as we strengthen our democracies and combat their enemies, we must also continue the visionary work to bring the Americas together around open

markets. Here in Santiago, we have launched comprehensive negotiations toward a Free Trade Area of the Americas. By the time we meet again, I expect concrete progress toward that goal, including greater transparency in government procurement, a commitment to free trade in cyberspace and steps to facilitate business such as customs coordination. We have worked to ensure the stability of our financial systems -- [TK: like what?]. By the time we meet again, we should [TK: what?] . We are also determined that, as our economies grow, we strengthen our civil societies. Here in Santiago, we have given labor and environmental NGOs a formal role and strong voice in shaping our Free Trade Area of the Americas. By the time we meet again, [TK: what?]

Finally, we have made it our mission to make sure our free market democracies deliver for all of our citizens. Here in Santiago, we agreed to steps to help lift all of our people out of poverty, including a commitment of \$500 million over three years to develop micro enterprises. By the time we meet again, we should make sure that all our small entrepreneurs -- especially women -- have access to the loans they need to get businesses off the ground.

Perhaps most important of all, we agreed that education is the key to success in building our community of free market democracies. Good schools make good neighbors. By unleashing the full potential of every child -- especially at the primary and secondary school levels -- there is no limit to what we can achieve

together. Here in Santiago, we committed substantial resources to that effort -- the InterAmerican Development Bank has pledged to double new lending and the World Bank will work with our Finance and Education ministers and the private sector to find new ways to support education. By the time we meet again, I expect more of our young people will be in school, not at work -- and I am determined that we achieve a 95 % completion rate in primary school as we work toward our goal of 100% by the year 2010.

Let me say that this is my third trip to Latin America within the last year. I have seen first hand what this quiet revolution in our hemisphere has produced: 34 out of 35 countries now democracies; coups and conflicts giving way to peace and stability; increasingly strong and open economies creating new wealth and new markets. Through these summits -- and as a result of the day-in, day-out work we are doing between them -- we are bringing our hemisphere closer together than it has ever been around shared interests and shared values. And that's good for every citizen of the Americas.

DRAFT

DRAFT

STATE DINNER ATTENDANCE LIST
THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO CHILE
(60 seats)

DRAFT

1. The President
2. The First Lady
3. ~~Amb. Gabriel Guehrra Mondragon~~
4. ~~Mrs. Guehrra~~
5. Madeleine Albright
6. William Daley
7. Richard Riley
8. Mrs. Riley
9. Charlene Barshefsky, USTR
10. Barry McCaffrey, ONDCP
11. Aida Alvarez, SBA
12. John Podesta
13. Mack McLarty
14. Donna McLarty
15. Doug Sosnik
16. Fabiana Jorge-Sosnik
17. Congress
18. Congress
19. Congress
20. Congress
21. Congress
22. Congress
23. Gov. Pedro Rossello
24. Samuel R. Berger
25. Sidney Blumenthal
26. Melanne Verveer
27. Elaine Shocas, State
28. Nancy Leamond, USTR
29. Victor Marrero, USOAS
30. Jeffrey Davidow, State
31. Rand Beers, State
32. Mark Schneider, AID
33. Marsha Berry
34. Nancy Hernreich
35. Janet Murguia
36. James Steinberg
37. Barry Toiv
38. George Munoz, OPIC
39. Larry Harrington, IDB
40. Gen. Robert Fogelsong, JCS
41. Lael Brainard

42. Nelson Cunningham
43. James Dobbins
44. Eric Farnsworth
45. Steve Ronnel
46. Peter Romero, State
47. ~~Lula Rodriguez, State~~
48. ~~Patrick de Souza~~

- 47 -49. Ted Piccone
50. ~~Laura Wills, State~~
 51. ~~Amb. Richard Brown, State~~
 52. ~~Terry Peterson, Education~~
 53. ~~Richard Feinberg, former NSC~~
 54. ~~Jaycee Pribulsky~~
 55. ~~Laura Graham~~
 56. ~~Tom Umberg, ONDCP~~

48 Kris Balderson (T)

49 MARIA Echazeste (T)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Donald Rumsfeld".

Koneff, Douglas A

From: Koneff, Douglas A
 Sent: Thursday, April 02, 1998 5:48 PM
 To: 'Graham, Laura'
 Cc: Shapiro, Charles S; Wesche Stephen G
 Subject: State Dinner guest list

Victor Guzik
 1171A

Laura, here is our preliminary list (embassy inputs only) on the thursday state dinner at la moneda. there are 87 names on the list out of the 150 allotted. we can add names (and delete names) as required.

daug

04/02/98 4:45 PM

CENA DE GALA
VISITA DE ESTADO

FECHA: JUEVES, 16 DE ABRIL DE 1998
LUGAR: PALACIO DE LA MONEDA
HORA: 20:30 horas

PATROCINADORES DE LA EXPO CUMBRE

United Airlines, **Ernesto Byrne y señora**, Gerente General, El Bosque Norte 0177,
 Tel: 332-0214
 United Airlines, **Maria Sastre**, Vicepresidenta para América Latina, a/c Sr. Ernesto Byrne,
 El Bosque Norte 0177, Tel: 332-0214
 International Paper, **Máximo Pacheco M. y señora**, Vicepresidente Ejecutivo, Carter Holt
 Harvey International, Mirallores 222, Piso 13, Tel: 638-3585
 National Amusements, **Edgar A. Knudson y señora**, Senior Vice President (en EE.UU),
 FAX: (781) 326-1306
 Chase Manhattan Bank, **Kathleen C. Barclay**, Senior Country Officer, Agustinas 1235, Piso 6
 Tel: 699-0068
 Avis Rent a Car, **Alejandra López**, Gerente General, San Pablo 9900, Tel: 601-9966
 Caterpillar America, **Dale P. Haning y señora**, Gerente Distrito, Avda. Nueva Tajamar 481,
 Piso 16, Tel: 366-5100
 Chubb de Chile, **Luciano Claude y señora**, Gerente General, Gertrudis Echenique 30, Piso 4,
 Tel: 206-2191
 General Motors Chile, **Clinton W. Robin y señora**, Director Comercial, Camino Melipilla 2797
 Tel: 557-4673
 Dow Química Chile, **María Cristina Zegers**, Gerente Comercial, Américo Vespucio Sur 100
 Piso 6, Tel: 440-4800
 Goodyear de Chile, **Jorge Soto Krebs y señora**, Presidente, Camino a Melipilla Km. 16 - Maipú
 Tel: 535-6990
Mario Agliati y señora, Presidente Instituto Chileno Norteamericano de Cultura,
 Los Conquistadores 1700, P. 15, Tel: 707-6285

ARTISTAS NORTEAMERICANAS QUE PARTICIPAN EN EXPO CUMBRE

Señor **Herbie Hancock y señora**, Hotel Santiago Park Plaza, Tel: 233-6363
 Señor **Tom Carter**, Presidente Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz, Hotel Santiago Park Plaza,
 Tel: 233-6363

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Señor **Alex Fernández y señora**, Presidente American Chamber of Commerce, Agustinas 640
 Tel: 630-6000
 Señora **Barbara Urzúa y señor Guillermo Carey**, Directora, American Chamber of Commerce,
 Zurich 221, Dept. 14, Tel: 234-3800
 Señora **Pamela Camus y señor Vincent Walbaum**, Directora para Chile, American Airlines
 Huérfanos 1199, Tel: 671-32-59
 Señor **Michael Combes y señora**, Gerente General, Astilleros Marco Chilena,
 Andrés Bello 2113, Tel: 231-0906

Señor **Stephen Terui y señora**, Presidente, Cia. Minera Diputada Las Condes,
P. de Valdivia 291, Tel. 274-8282
Señor **Cesare Celle y señora**, Gerente General, Fluor Daniel Chile S.A., Reyes Lavalle 3340,
Piso 10, Tel. 340-8000
Señor **Michael Grasty y señora**, Partner, Grasty y Quintana, Tenderini 153, Tel. 633-8797
Señor **Marcelo Jeanneret y señora**, Socio Principal, JIA Business Consultants, Guardia Vieja 255
Of. 1604, Tel. 331-0500
Señor **Richard Diego y señora**, Presidente, Prudential Securities Inc., Nva. Tajamar 555, Piso 16
Señor **Wayne Alexander y señora**, Presidente Southwestern Bell Chile, Bandera 168, Piso 3

Tel: 694-6490

OTROS

Embajador **Malcolm Wilkey y señora**, fue Juez de la Corte de Apelaciones-E.E.UU. y ex
Embajador de E.E.UU. en Uruguay, Avda. El Bosque 379-Depto 132, Tel: 231-2520
Señor **Erik Skog y señora**, (ella, Kathleen Skog-Presidenta del American Association of Chile),
Las Condesas 2287, Los Dominicos, Tel: 212-1945
Señora **Augusta Crino**, Presidenta, Partners of the Americas Chile, y Directora Ejecutiva del
Instituto Chileno Nortamericano de Cultura, Moneda 1467, Tel: 698-0400
Señor **Iván Nagy y señora**, Director Artístico del Ballet of Santiago, Versailles 3021
Depto 101, Tel: 232-0368
Señor **Jay Ewald y señora**, era del Directorio del AMCHAM, Tel: 214-4735
Dr. **Richard Feinberg**, Decano-Graduate School of Int'l Relations & Pacific Studies-Univ. of
California, fue Director Ejecutivo para Asuntos Inter Americanos, del National Security
Council, "Aloha Hotel", Francisco de Noquera 145, Tel: 233-2230
Señor **Horacio Poblete Muller y señora**, (ella, Margarita Atton-Presidenta de la Association of
Binational Centers), General Mackenna 559, TIMUCCO, Tel: (45) 210-081
Señor **Bill Gates** (aún no confirma su asistencia a la exposición "Informatics 2000" en
Casa Piedra), a/c oficina del Embajador de los Estados Unidos, Av. Andrés Bello 2800
Señor **Paul Fisher y señora**, Presidente Show-Works, Chile, El Viento 14.051, Tel: 243-4678
Señor **John Merrigan**, Abogado, firma de abogados Vernon, Lipfert en Estados Unidos,
a/c oficina del Embajador, Avda. Andrés Bello 2800
Señorita **Karen Poninchik**, Directora del Business Program - Council of The Americas,
a/c oficina del Embajador, Avda. Andrés Bello 2800
Señor **Alejandro Montero y señora**, Polonia 400 - Las Condes, Tel: 228-2424

EMBAJADA - Avda. Andrés Bello 2800

Embajador **Gabriel Guerra-Mondragón y señora**, Tel: 330-3343
Señor **Charles S. Shapiro y señora Robin Dickerson**, Ministro Consejero, Tel: 330-3337
Señorita **Kathleen A. Brion**, Consejera para Asuntos Públicos, Tel: 330-3352
Señor **Carlos Poza y señora**, Consejero para Asuntos Comerciales, Tel: 330-3316
Señor **Thomas R. Rice y señora**, Consejero para Asuntos Consulares, Cónsul General,
Tel: 330-3304
Señor **David F. Davison y señora**, Consejero para Asuntos Administrativos, Tel: 330-3376
Señor **Richard J. Blabey y señora**, Consejero para Asuntos Agrícolas, Tel: 330-3313
Mr. **Stephen G. Wesche y señora**, Consejero para Asuntos Económicos/Políticos,
Tel: 330-3397
Capitán de Navío **Thomas L. Breitinger y señora**, Agregado de Defensa y Agregado Naval,
Tel: 330-3331, 330-3413
Señor **George M. Schukin y señora**, Agregado Legal, Tel: 330-3314
Señor **Frederick Dulas y señora**, Agregado Civil, Tel: 330-3424
Señor **Victor Olivieri y señora**, Agregado Civil, Tel: 330-3328
Señor **John McAward y señora**, Director del Cuerpo de Paz, Tel: 330-3509

Koneff, Douglas A

From: Koneff, Douglas A
Sent: Monday, April 06, 1998 4:35 PM
To: 'Graham, Laura'
Cc: Shapiro, Charles S
Subject: U.S. citizens slated to attend State Dinner

Laura: see below. thanks! doug

To: Laura Graham
From: Doug Koneff

Subject: U.S. CITIZENS ON LIST TO ATTEND THE APRIL 16 STATE DINNER

1. Laura, here are the names, titles, phone numbers of the U.S. citizens slated to attend the dinner (phone numbers and addresses are in Santiago, unless otherwise noted)

Edgar A. Knudson and spouse, Senior Vice President, National Amusements (in U.S.),
 FAX: (781) 326-1306

Kathleen C. Barclay, Senior Country Officer, Chase Manhattan Bank, Agustinas 1235, Piso 6
 Tel: 699-0068

Dale P. Hanning and spouse Rosie Hanning, District Manager, Caterpillar America,
 Avda. Nueva Tajamar 481, Piso 16, Tel: 366-5100

Citlon W. Robin and spouse Judith Robin, Business Director, General Motors, Chile,
 Camino Melipilla 2797, Tel: 557-4673

Mr. Herbie Hancock and spouse Gigi Hancock, Hotel Santiago Park Plaza, Tel: 233-6363

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Carter, Presidente Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz, Hotel Santiago
 Park Plaza, Tel: 233-6363

Mrs. Gloria Lengyel-Ortyn, (spouse of Alex Fernandez, President, American Chamber of
 Commerce, Agustinas 640, Tel. 630-6000

Ms. Barbara Urzua, Directora, American Chamber of Commerce,
 Zurich 221, Dept. 14, Tel. 234-3800

Mr. Stephen Terul and spouse Dolores Postigo, Presidente, Cia. Minera Diputada Las Condes,
 P. de Valdivia 291, Tel. 274-8282

Mr. Michael Grasty y señora, Partner, Grasty y Quintana, Tenderini 153, Tel. 633-8797

Mr. Richard Diego y señora Claudia Zobel, President, Prudential Securities Inc.,
 Nva. Tajamar 555, Piso 16

Mr. Wayne Alexander and spouse Barbara Alexander, President, Southwestern Bell Chile,
 Bandera 168, Piso 3, Tel: 694-6490

Ambassador Malcolm Wilkey, former Court of Appeals Judge and former U.S. Ambassador to Uruguay, Avda. El Bosque 379-
 Depto 132,
 Tel: 231-2520

Ms. Kathleen Skog-President, American Association of Chile),
 Las Condesas 2287, Los Dominicos, Tel: 212-1945

Mr. Ivan Nagy, Director Artístico del Ballet of Santiago, Versailles 3021
 Depto. 101, Tel: 232-0368

Mr. Jay Ewald, former AMCHAM board member, Tel: 214-4735

Dr. Richard Feinberg, Dean-Graduate School of Int'l Relations & Pacific Studies-Univ. of
 California, fue Director Ejecutivo para Asuntos Inter Americanos, del National Security
 Council, "Aloha Hotel", Francisco de Noguera 145, Tel: 233-2230

Mr. Bill Gates (trip to Chile unconfirmed at this time), c/o oficina del Embajador de los Estados Unidos, Av. Andrés Bello 2800

Mr. Paul Elsher, Presidente Show-Works, Chile, El Viento 14.051, Tel: 243-4678

Mr. John Merrigan, Abogado, firma de abogados Vernon, Lipsfert en Estados Unidos,
 a/c oficina del Embajador, Avda. Andrés Bello 2800

Ms. Karen Poulachik, Directora del Business Program - Council of The Americas,
 a/c oficina dele Embajador, Avda. Andrés Bello 2800

Mr. Manuel Guerra-Mondragón and Rosalie Kalu, Director Ejecutivo Oficina Comercial de Puerto Rico Vitacura 2909,
 Of. 70, Tel: 234-4250

Embassy personnel:

Ambassador Gabriel Guerra-Mondragón, Tel: 330-3343
Deputy Chief of Mission Charles S. Shapiro and spouse Robin Dickerson, Tel: 330-3337
Ms. Kathleen A. Brion, Consejera apara Asuntos Públicos, Tel: 330-3352

Mr. Carlos Poza and spouse, Consejero para Asuntos Comerciales, Tel: 330-3316
Mr. Thomas R. Rice, Consejero para Asuntos Consulares, Cónsul General,
Tel: 330-3304
Mr. David F. Davison and spouse, Consejero para Asuntos Administrativos, Tel: 330-3376
Mr. Richard J. Blabey and spouse, Consejero para Asuntos Agrícolas, Tel: 330-3313
Mr. Stephen G. Wesche and spouse, Consejero para Asuntos Económicos/Políticos,
Tel: 330-3397
CAPT Thomas L. Bratlunger, USN, and spouse, Agregado de Defensa y Agregado Naval,
Tel: 330-3331, 330-3413
Mr. George M. Schuldn, Agregado Legal, Tel: 330-3314
Mr. Frederick Dulas and spouse, Agregado Civil, Tel: 330-3424
Mr. Victor Olivieri and spouse, Agregado Civil, Tel: 330-3328
Mr. John McAward and spouse, Director del Cuerpo de Paz, Tel: 330-3509

Embassy Recommendations for the State Dinner

US Seats = 130 including 60 for WH Delegation

Note: The Embassy has been requested to cut 15 seats from this list and are working to achieve that as the numbers have been decreased by the Chilean gov't over the past 24 hours.

Sponsors of the ExpoCumbre (Summit of the Americas Cultural Summit)

Ernesto Byrne and spouse United Airlines
Maria Sastre, Vice President for Latin America-United Airlines
Maximo Pacheco and spouse International Paper
Edgar Knudson and spouse Senior Vice President-National Amusements
Kathleen Barclay, Senior Country Officer-Chase Manhattan Bank
Alejandra Lopez, Avis Rent A Car
Dale Haning and spouse, Caterpillar America
Luciano Claude and spouse, Chubb de Chile
Clinton Robin and spouse, General Motors-Chile
Maria Cristina Zegers, Dow Quimica Chile
Jorge Soto Krebs and spouse, President-Goodyear of Chile
Mario Agliati and spouse, President-Chilean NorthAmerican Institute of Culture

American Artist participating in the Cultural Summit

Herbie Hancock and spouse
Tom Carter, President of Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz

AmCham Board of Directors

Alex Fernandez and spouse, President of AmCham
Barbara Urzua and spouse, Director of AmCham
Pamela Camus and spouse, Director for Chile for American Airlines
Michael Combes and spouse, Astilleros Marco Chilena
Stephen Terni and spouse, President, Cia. Minera Diputada Las Condes
Cesare Celle and spouse, Fluor Daniel Chile-South America
Michael Grasty and spouse, Partner-Grasty and Quintana
Marcelo Jeanneret and spouse, JIA Business Consultants
Richard Diego and spouse, President-Prudential Securities, Inc.
Wayne Alexander and spouse, President-Southwestern Bell of Chile

Others

Former Ambassador Malcolm Wilkey and spouse
Erik Skog and spouse, American Association of Chile
Augusta Crino, President-Partners of the Americas Chile
Ivan Nagy and spouse, Director of Santiago Ballet
Jay Ewald, Past Director of AmCham
Dr. Richard Feinberg, Decano-Graduate School of International Relations/Former

NSC Director

for InterAmerican Affairs

Horacio Poblete Muller and spouse, President of the Association of Binational Centers

State Dinner List (Cont'd)

Bill Gates, (Possibly attending Informaticos 2000 exposition in Santiago during SOA)

Paul Fisher and spouse, President>Show-Works of Chile

John Merrigan, Law Firm of Vernon, Lipfert USA

Karen Poniachik, Director of Business Program, Council of the Americas

Alejandro Montero and spouse\

US Embassy Representatives

Ambassador Guerra-Mondragon and spouse

Charles Shapiro and spouse, Deputy Chief of Mission

Kathleen Brion, Counselor for Public Affairs

Carlos Poza and spouse, Counselor for Commercial Affairs

Thomas Rice and spouse, Counselor for Consulate Affairs

David Davison and spouse, Counselor for Administrative Affairs

Richard Blabey and spouse, Counselor for Agricultural Affairs

Stephen Wesche and spouse, Counselor for Economic/Political Affairs

Captain Thomas Bretinger and spouse (USN), Naval/Defense Attache

George Schukin and spouse, Legal Attache

Frederick Dulas and spouse, Civil Attache

Victor Olivieri and spouse, Civil Attache

John McAward and spouse, Director of Peace Corps

4/11/98 3PM – DRAFT

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO BUSINESS LEADERS
SANTIAGO, CHILE
APRIL 16, 1998**

Acknowledgments: President Frei, President of AmCham, Chilean business leader [TK]

I am pleased to be joined by a strong American delegation – the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Energy, the National Security Advisor, the U.S. Trade Representative, my Special Envoy for the Americas, our Director for National Drug Control Policy, and [how many] distinguished Members of Congress – [WHO].

Their presence reflects the importance we attach to our growing relationship with Chile. I'm told that when this city was first founded in 1541, it was called Santiago del Nuevo Extremo [new-AY-vo ex-TREH-mo] – Santiago of the New Frontier. Now, on the verge of the 21st century, this place is once again a window through which we can see tomorrow's horizon, with a vibrant society and thriving middle class, a flourishing open economy and a commitment to liberty. All of you are helping to build that bright future for your country and our region as a whole.

The Summit of the Americas that President Frei will host this weekend is testament to the promise before us. Never have the Americas been so united in values, interests and goals. Chile and the United States are seizing this promise, as the scope of our partnership shows -- fighting poverty... improving the quality of justice systems... reducing the harm from El Nino... stemming the spread of dangerous weapons in Iraq... promoting peace among our neighbors.

Nowhere are the opportunities greater, and the promise of our partnership more evident, than in helping the nations and the people of the Americas succeed in the global economy.

When it comes to sound economic reform, Chile has set a standard for the hemisphere – with prudent fiscal and credit policies, tough supervision of the financial sector, open trade and investment and, most important, a commitment to lift its people's lives. Between 1990 and 1997, economic growth averaged 7 percent a year. Inflation dropped from almost 30 percent to 6. The level of Chile's domestic savings is unparalleled in Latin America. And millions of Chileans rose out of poverty.

Chile stands at the vanguard of a new American revolution, as nations cast off the failed policies of the past and point their markets toward the future. Many challenges remain, to be sure, but progress is unmistakable. Markets are opening up. Trade barriers are coming down. Nations have reined in runaway inflation. When I visited last year, Brazil's Finance Minister told me their inflation was 5 percent, the same as a few years earlier – but now it is 5 percent a year, not 5 percent each week. And in Central America, where deadly conflicts raged for three decades, peace and stability have taken hold. Growth and integration are taking off.

As a result, Latin America and the Caribbean have just enjoyed one of their best economic years

in decades, combining an average growth rate of more than 5% with the lowest rate of inflation in 50 years.

This growth has spurred, and been spurred by, an explosive increase in commerce within this hemisphere and the world. And it's not just goods that are flowing across our borders. Between 1991 and 1996, the number of minutes for telephone calls from the United States to South America nearly tripled. In that same period, the number of planes that left Miami for Central and South America surged by 20 percent. Young people from our countries are studying in each other's schools and colleges in ever increasing numbers. These exchanges of people and ideas, as well as goods and services, enrich our societies, our cultures and our way of life.

Just as integration means flows of products, people and information, it also means flows of capital. This region has worked hard to strengthen its financial systems while continuing to reap the benefits of foreign investment. It was just one month after our Miami Summit in 1994 that the Mexican peso crisis struck. But Latin America learned the right lessons, deepening its reforms instead of closing its doors. Mexico is back and is now my country's second largest export market. Asian leaders look to Latin America for advice on financial reform.

Argentina fundamentally restructured its banking system. Mexico is breaking new ground on financial transparency, such as publishing economic and financial data on the Internet. Chile, Mexico, Argentina, Peru and Colombia subscribe to the IMF's new standards on openness. Last December, our Finance Ministers committed in Santiago to tighten banking supervision; fight money laundering; and provide new credit to the smallest entrepreneurs.

Of course, we know there is more to do to consolidate these gains. But Latin America has found its voice, its confidence and its seat at the international table.

The United States is delighted by our neighbors' progress. Our futures are joined like a cord that gains its strength from many threads that are tightly intertwined. Today, more than 40% of our exports go to our hemispheric neighbors. Our exports in this region are growing more than twice as fast as anywhere else in the world. Each year, we sell more to Chile than to India; more to Brazil than to China. And with three of our four top energy suppliers in the Americas, this hemisphere literally fuels our growth.

The United States will continue to support emerging economies worldwide. We have, after all, just 4 percent of the world's people. We can only maintain our own standard of living if countries like Chile grow. Your prosperity lift ours just as a healthy U.S. economy lifts yours. If there are more good jobs here with higher incomes, if more people have a chance to reach their full potential, then you can be an even stronger partner, not only for us but all around the world.

America will also keep leading for open markets. Because when workers, farmers and business people gain access to new markets, it means new jobs – and when consumers can benefit from lower-cost imports, that means more money in their pockets. In turn, these mean better education and health care for their families and a more secure retirement. In the last five years, the United States has concluded more than 220 [TK] market-opening agreements. [I'm pleased to say President Frei and I have just concluded one more: an Open Skies agreement between our

two nations – our first in South America. Between 1991 and 1996, the number of planes leaving Miami for Chile soared 179%. Now our business travelers, tourists and families will enjoy more choice and lower prices.]

At our Summit this weekend, we'll take the next step toward open trade in our hemisphere as we launch comprehensive negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas. The FTAA will embrace 800 million consumers from Alaska to Argentina. It will create opportunities for producers throughout the Americas – and new jobs and higher living standards for our workers. It will eliminate tariffs, which are four times higher in the rest of the hemisphere than in the United States. It will help lock in the market reforms throughout the hemisphere which are so crucial to continued growth. I'm especially pleased that, for the first time ever, a special committee has been created to expand the role of environmental and labor groups in our trade deliberations. All stakeholders will have access to the process. Their voices and concerns will be heard.

As our trade within the hemisphere expands, the benefits for America's workers, companies and consumers make clear why Fast Track trading authority remains an essential priority. This tool will help us shape our trade agenda to maximize our interests and ideals – not only in the Americas but around the world. I am committed to work with Congress to build support for Fast Track. But make no mistake: Even before we secure Fast Track, our agenda of opening markets and creating jobs will stay in the fast lane. So will our engagement with this hemisphere, where so much of our destiny lies.

Even as we seize the opportunities of the new economy, all our nations must do more to ensure that its benefits and burdens are shared fairly. With the greatest respect to President Kennedy, a rising tide doesn't necessarily lift all the boats, unless we make a special effort to make it so. Without wise policies and strong institutions in this fast-paced global economy, people without the right training and skills could be stranded on yesterday's shore – while those without the tools to navigate change could sink in its surging waves. If people lose faith that democracy and free markets will help them improve their lives, the public support that is the backbone of democracy could weaken and even collapse. So even as we encourage more business contracts, we must not renege on the social contract. We need to find ways to give everyone a place in the future we are building.

We must start with our children, who are the future, by assuring they have a world-class education – the best path out of poverty. And we must give every child a chance to go to school by getting them out of the workplace. The United States is working with Central America to launch a new initiative to combat child labor while helping parents find good jobs. And earlier this year, I asked Congress to increase ten-fold our investment in combating child labor worldwide. Today, I ask other countries to join that fight.

We must deepen democracy, including a free press and an honest, efficient judiciary. More than any other form of government, democracy honors all its people with rights, respect, a chance to get ahead and a voice in the decisions that affect their lives. We must insist on strong protections for workers so that trade enhances living standards instead of undermining them. We must reduce the gap between rich and poor – which is wider in Latin America than any region in the

world. We must fight the corruption, drugs and crime that erode the fabric of our societies. And we must invest in the future by protecting our environment, so the price for growth is not poisoned rivers and polluted air.

Harnessing the forces of globalization to work for all our citizens is a challenge for countries worldwide. I discussed it with leaders in Africa as they work to establish the foundations of democracy and broad-based growth. It will be a major focus of our Summit of the Americas, where, now that free market democracy is in place, we are taking on the next generation of reforms to make democracy deliver for all our people. It will be at the top of the agenda next month at the G-7 Summit in Birmingham, where the industrialized democracies are working to prepare their people for the 21st century. We all stand to gain from working together – and we have much to learn from each other.

Earlier today, I went with President Frei to a neighborhood in South Santiago, where we met with community leaders engaged in grassroots reform. We talked about every day issues like education, health care and jobs – the things that matter most to working families from Santiago to San Francisco. I heard from them about [examples of real concerns, real projects]. And I learned how Chileans at every level of society are working to widen the circle of opportunity and help their country succeed.

I want our nations to work together to meet these challenges head-on. I'm especially impressed by President Frei's commitment to improve and expand access to education. In the new economy, education is the leading economic indicator. The key to your future is what you know. What you can learn is your hope. America's balanced budget includes the biggest new investment in education in more than 30 years. Chile has doubled its social spending since 1990, largely for education, with more classrooms, longer school days and better access for disadvantaged kids. Now, with our new agreement on education, we'll increase our exchanges of students and teachers; develop higher standards for learning and teacher training; and work to bring technology into every classroom, so every child has access to the same universe of knowledge, no matter how poor their background or how remote their school.

[We're also working to preserve our environment for future generations. One of the most severe challenges we face is the threat of global warming. I applaud President Frei for affirming today that all countries – developing and developed alike – should have emissions targets. As the largest emitter of greenhouse gases, the United States has a special responsibility to take strong action – and we are. But every country must do its part to solve this global problem. That does not mean that emerging economies must abandon their goals for growth. It means charting an energy course for the future that allows strong growth and environmental protection to go forward hand in hand.] [TBD]

Our cooperation in the Summit of the Americas has helped pave the way from Miami to Santiago and set clear goals for the future. Through bold commitments to improve education, support for a special rapporteur on freedom of expression, a center to strengthen justice systems, a new Hemispheric Alliance Against Drugs and additional steps to alleviate poverty, the Santiago Summit can make a real difference in our people's daily lives.

If we keep working to deepen democracy, promote prosperity and expand opportunity, we need

not fear the future. For can make the 21st century the best our people have ever known. But even as we reach for new horizons, let us hold to our most cherished ideals – liberty, justice, equality and dignity for all.

In 1811, as Chile struggled for independence, it chose July 4 – America’s Independence Day – to dedicate its national flag. At a celebration held by U.S. citizens in Santiago, the American flag and the new Chilean banner were raised together in many public places, entwined with one another. Today, the partnership that image represents can fulfill its potential at last. As never before, our nations’ goals and dreams are intertwined. Let us work together to make them real for tomorrow’s generation. Let us make the Americas a model of hope and unity for the world.

###

draft dh 4/8/98 3:02 PM

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
STATE DINNER TOAST WITH PRESIDENT FREI
SANTIAGO, CHILE
APRIL 16, 1998**

Thank you, Mr. President, and thank you, Mrs. Larraechea de Frei [lah-rah-eh-CHEH-ah deh FRAY], [others]. Thank you to all Chileans for the warm welcome we have received here -- and thank you in advance for your patience, because I fear that the events of this week will create the biggest taco in your history. That means a traffic jam, for those in our delegation who don't know.

Mr. President, it was just over a year ago that Hillary and I hosted you and Martita for a state visit in Washington. On that trip you delivered a powerful address to a joint session of our Congress, and I will have the honor of addressing your Parliament tomorrow. The short time between our visits reflects the growing strength and the growing importance of the relationship between our nations.

Chile is admired around the world for its natural beauty, its brilliant writers and artists, its leadership in seeking peace in volatile regions, and its remarkable economic growth and stability. The people of Chile are also admired for their bravery in restoring their long-standing democracy here after two turbulent decades.

That Chile is host to the second Summit of the Americas shows the esteem with which your country is held across this hemisphere. It also demonstrates, Mr. President, the great respect you have earned among your fellow leaders.

Some see you, Mr. President, as a man of calm reserve, a civil engineer who expertly builds bridges to improve the lives of his fellow citizens. But there seems to be another side to you. It said that you love opera and the tango. When you addressed our Congress last year, the first person you quoted was not some gray-suited economist but that great political leader Don Quixote de la Mancha. The words you selected go to the core of our shared values. The noble Don, through his creator, Cervantes, said: "Freedom ... is one of the most precious gifts heaven bestows on man. All the treasure of the Earth ... cannot equal it."

I also know, Mr. President, that like your father before you, you care passionately about the least fortunate in your society. I'm sure your father was in your thoughts when, in your first address as your nation's president, you pledged to bring hope and dignity to the poorest Chileans. You have worked hard to ensure that Chile's growing prosperity will benefit not just a few, but everyone. You must also be proud of your wife for her active work on behalf of Chilean artisans, women, children and the poor.

The United States wants to deepen our partnership with Chile on the many challenges we share: Improving education, protecting the environment, preserving peace, and expanding trade between our prosperous nations. Our meetings today furthered these goals, and I know we will continue to expand our cooperation, because so much is at stake.

Working with the Chilean people and with you, Mr. President, is a great honor for me and my fellow citizens. In the darkest days of the past here, when dissent was suppressed, when the

people were denied a meaningful vote, and true leaders were denied the chance to lead, the Chilean people never abandoned hope that one day things would be better. Now, because you had hope, courage and vision, things are better -- much, much better. Now, the United States and Chile celebrate together our precious gift of freedom, our prosperity, and our determination to support democracy across the Americas and around the world.

I am honored, therefore, to invite all of you to toast President Frei, Mrs. Mrs. Larraechea de Frei [lah-rah-eh-CHEH-ah deh FRAY], the people of Chile, and the brilliant future we are building together.

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**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO PARLIAMENT
VALPARAISO, CHILE
APRIL 17, 1998**

Thank you [TK] Thank you to all the people of Chile for the warmth with which you have received me, my wife, and the entire United States delegation.

I am honored to stand before you today, because Chile is a great nation.

Chile is great because of the beauty and extraordinary contrasts of its landscape, from the desert north, to the towering ranges of the Andes, to the mysteries of Easter Island, to the southern beaches where penguins brave Antarctic winds to emerge from the ocean.

Chile is great because of its brilliant creative minds. Today, Chilean culture moves the world -- poetry and prose, music and dance, theater and film, haunted by the spirits of the past but rich with dreams of the future.

Chile is great for its renowned economic success. President Frei has discouraged talk that Chile is a model for the world, and Chile is indeed unique. Still, there is much that other nations -- developing and industrialized -- can learn from Chile about economic growth and fiscal stability.

But Chile is also a great nation because it is a democracy. Because it has a long tradition of democracy. And because, as this millenium neared its end, with courage and determination, and without violence, the people of Chile took their democracy back.

Democracy is the most honorable form of government because it honors all of its people. It honors its citizens by respecting their dignity and fundamental rights -- and by giving them the responsibility to govern. It honors its children, by giving each an equal opportunity to learn and build a future. It honors its poor, its ill, its elderly, with assistance that brings comfort and hope. It honors its entrepreneurs, with efficient and honest regulation that offers the chance to create prosperity. It honors its writers and artists, by ensuring freedom of expression. It honors its armed forces, for their commitment to defend the people, not to rule them. This was a principle strongly championed by the Chilean patriot Diego Portales [dee-YAY-go poor-TAHL-ehs].

Two centuries ago, the founders of my country drafted the United States Constitution. It aimed, as stated in its preamble, to secure the blessings of liberty and form a more perfect union. We are still pursuing those goals. Our great president Franklin Roosevelt once said, "Democracy is a quest, a never-ending seeking for better things...."

[Over the years, as the United States sought to strengthen its democracy at home, it didn't always stand up for democracy abroad, even as many nations, including Chile, lost their democracies and suffered greatly.]

[But] we have made great strides, and now respect for the rule of law and human rights are truly and consistently our guideposts. Now, in words and deeds, the United States champions democracy around the world. Now, as freedom's trumpet has sounded across this hemisphere,

the sovereign nations of the Americas stand side by side as partners, with growing economies and a united commitment to supporting democracy everywhere.

To those, anywhere in the Americas, who would now seek to take away the people's precious liberties, or rule through violence and terror, there is no better response than President Aylwin's [ahl-WEEN's] historic words at Santiago's stadium: *nunca mas* [NOON-ca mahs] -- never again.

This commitment is now embedded in our solemn compacts. Here in Chile in 1991, the members of the Organization of American States unanimously adopted a historic resolution to preserve democracy wherever it is threatened. And last year the OAS amended its charter to permit suspension of any regime that overthrows a government elected by the people.

Solidarity among the democratic nations of the Americas is strong protection against the reemergence of dictatorship in this hemisphere. But the best way to ensure the stability of democracy in any nation is to make democracy deliver. Free elections are essential, but they are not enough. For democracy to thrive, the people must know that everyone has a fair chance to prosper -- that if they work hard and follow the rules, they will reap just rewards. Leaders must ensure that the political system, the legal system, and the economic system are not rigged to favor those already in power. They must ensure that government addresses the aspirations of all -- and that everyone has a stake in shaping the future.

That means strengthening the rule of law, the independence of judges, and the professionalism of the police, so justice is fair, efficient, and honest. It means attacking corruption, so public

contracts are awarded based on merit, not bribes. It means establishing bank and securities regulation that permits sustained growth while guarding against insider trading and market instability. It means ensuring a robust free press that can ask the hard questions and publish without censorship or fear.

It also means attacking threats like toxic pollution in the air and water that imperil human health. It means providing good schools and health care for all, so every child has the opportunity for a better life. It means reaching out to all sectors of society to ensure their participation in shaping the future.

Here in Chile, as you strengthen your democracy, you are also working to make your democracy deliver. Economic growth has accelerated, unemployment and inflation have sharply declined, and trade is booming. You are an active participant in Pacific economic integration, yet your strong fiscal policies have allowed you to withstand the effects of Asia's financial difficulties. Chile is stable and resilient, with budget surpluses, a high savings rate, and a strong banking system.

But that is just part of the story. Under democracy, Chile is also working to ensure that, as you grow more prosperous, no one is left behind. You are investing in your future -- in your people. In his first address after taking office, President Frei pledged to work for the humblest and the poorest of Chile's people, and he has. Poverty has been cut in half compared to 1990 levels. The quality of education has improved substantially, especially in impoverished areas. Citizens

are working to protect the environment, although, as in our country, there is still much to be done.

Chile's success goes beyond its borders. Your nation, as President Frei noted last year in Washington, was once known as the ends of the earth. But under democracy, you are a leader for peace and justice -- for this hemisphere, for the whole world. Democratic Chile promotes peace in El Salvador, in Haiti, between Peru and Ecuador, in Bosnia, and in the Persian Gulf, where it participates in the international community's efforts to rid the world of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. Democratic Chile won a seat on the UN Security Council. Democratic Chile takes the initiative on attacking corruption and crime across the Americas.

Our President Thomas Jefferson once said the strongest government is one of which every man feels himself a part. And I'm confident that if Jefferson were here today, he would hasten to add: And every woman, too. We must continue to deepen democracy, so nations can grow stronger, and governments are responsive to the will of all the people -- not just a powerful few.

I know we will do so, together. The friendship between the United States and Chile dates back to 1810, when our nation, still in its youth, recognized the independence of your nation. But our friendship has never been stronger than it is today.

We are your largest trading partner -- trade between us has grown at an average rate of 13 percent a year since 1993. We still want, and we will resolutely pursue, a free trade agreement between our nations. I will continue to work with our Congress for the authority necessary to

obtain such an agreement. [*Waiting for Gene Sperling clearance on two preceding sentences.*]

Chile has forged ahead with other agreements to open trade in this hemisphere. It is not the United States' interest to lag behind as your dynamic economy moves ahead.

In the meantime, we will expand our economic ties, such as the many successful joint enterprises between U.S. and Chilean businesses, in ventures ranging from mining to insurance to retail stores. We want to encourage even more. [We have also reached an Open Skies agreement, our first in South America. It would bring our nations closer together by lowering fares for air travelers and shippers.]

In addition, we want to expand cooperation on education. President Frei and I are united in the belief that education is the key to widening the circle of opportunity and sustaining prosperity. Without strong schools that reach out to our children and inspire them to come to class each day ready to learn, we leave generations without skills, without dreams, without hope. We perpetuate inequalities between the privileged and the rest of society. We undermine our efforts to build an integrated global economy that will prosper well into the 21st century.

To meet this challenge, we have reached a new agreement that will allow us to draw on our national experiences -- to learn from each other -- so we can make the best use of resources and improve education in both countries. We will increase student exchanges between our nations and give students in both countries greater access to technology. We will work together to improve teacher training, set standards for measuring progress, and get communities and

businesses more involved in schooling. These efforts will give each of our children the opportunity to shine like a bright star.

Our cooperation continues in many other areas. We have worked side by side as guarantors of the talks between Peru and Ecuador to build a lasting peace -- and as peacekeepers on their disputed border. We are collaborating to maximize the impact of our aid to less wealthy countries for education, poverty reduction, trade liberalization and democracy. On this very day here in Chile, a consortium of universities from our nations, plus Canada and Mexico, is starting work on a powerful new telescope -- to advance our knowledge of the heavens.

As we head into the 21st century, Chile can continue to rely on the United States as a trusted friend and ally. A strong democratic Chile benefits the people of the United States in many ways. You make the hemisphere safer and more prosperous. You are a great partner in sharing the burdens posed by common regional and global challenges. We welcome the growing influence of nations that share our values and our dreams for a better future.

Our friendship, for all its importance, is also part of a larger picture. Tomorrow, the democratically-elected leaders of the Americas will sit down together in Santiago, with the world watching, to launch the next steps in our united efforts to make democracy deliver. Together, we will advance plans to deepen freedom: protecting the rights of the press and of workers; attacking discrimination and corruption; promoting citizen organizations and activism; ensuring justice for all. We will intensify efforts to combat common threats: deadly diseases, environmental perils, drugs, crime, and terrorism. And we will go forward on efforts to widen

opportunity and grow our economies: attacking poverty; improving education; promoting science, technology, and cultural exchanges; bolstering credit for small businesses; stabilizing financial markets -- and beginning the hard work to create a Free Trade Area of the Americas by the year 2005.

There is extraordinary power in our unity -- power that can change the world forever. Together, we can shine the light of hope in every corner of our hemisphere. The best way to celebrate our freedom and growing prosperity is not to rest on our laurels, but to move *al tiro* [ahl TEER-o], right away, to take freedom and prosperity to the next level -- to bring security and a better life to all. That is what our citizens elected us to do, and we must not let them down.

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Notes:

"Al tiro" (in a shot) is a Chileanism that means "right away." Embassy Santiago strongly recommends use of this phrase in the Parliament speech.

The theme of "perfecting democracy" takes a cue from Frei, who, alluding to the military's continued authority in key matters, has called Chile "an imperfect democracy."

The remark that, in the past, the U.S. "didn't always stand up for democracy abroad," is meant to signal that we understand the past, particularly Chile's past, and that everyone in the Americas -- from the far left to the generals -- should understand that now our commitment to democracy is genuine and sustained.

Words into Deeds

Progress Since the Miami Summit



Report on Implementation of the
Decisions Reached at the
1994 Miami Summit of the Americas

(Text in English)

How about something like

Marking progress from Miami to Santiago:

Implementation of the Commitments made at the 1994 Miami Summit of the Americas

The following is the text of the Executive Summary of the report on implementation of COMMITMENTS MADE at the Miami Summit. The U. S. Government prepared the report based on INPUT (vs. inputs) from governments that served as Responsible Coordinators for the various Miami Summit initiatives, and on contributions from the Inter-American System -- the Inter-American Development Bank, the Pan American Health Organization, and the Organization of American States. The report, which is available in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish, will be distributed at the Santiago Summit and posted on the Internet during the Summit, April 18-19.

Executive Summary

Since the Miami Summit, governments, international organizations, and civil society have worked hard to implement the decisions reached at that historic event. Together, they have made important progress in this endeavor.

I. Preserving and Strengthening the Community of Democracies in the Americas

Recent elections in the Hemisphere have been some of the fairest in history, and voter participation has reached extraordinary levels in some cases – e.g., 86 percent in the 1996 presidential election in the Dominican Republic and between 83 and 90 percent in the 1996 municipal elections in Paraguay. Democracy has become more firmly established in Haiti, where one constitutionally elected President succeeded another in 1997.

Many nations have taken steps to reform their judicial systems, and many have passed laws strengthening human rights. At the OAS, a strengthened Unit for the Promotion of Democracy has helped a number of countries modernize and improve their legislative institutions and has fielded election observer missions to ten countries.

In a precedent-breaking decision guided by the Miami Summit recommendations, the 1996 Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development in Santa Cruz, Bolivia called for the participation of civil society in decision-making on public issues. The Bolivia

U.S. desperately needs a Caribbean TITE



Summit entrusted the OAS with the formulation of an Inter-American Strategy for the participation of civil society in decision-making on sustainable development. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has established a network linking 30 (potentially 80) NGOs throughout the Americas.

In its capacity as Responsible Coordinator for the Miami Summit initiative on Promoting Cultural Values, Costa Rica began hosting an Exhibition on Cultural Values of the Americas in San Jose in March 1998. Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, and the United States have signed international agreements on combating illegal traffic in archeological artifacts.

The Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, a direct result of the Miami Summit and the first of its kind in the world, was negotiated in record time and has already been signed by 23 OAS member states and ratified by nine. At the national level, many governments have taken specific anti-corruption measures, including the passage or strengthening of legislation against corruption and the approval of codes of ethics for public officials.

Through a series of coordinated actions, the Summit governments have launched an unprecedented offensive against drugs and related crimes. The Summit partners have developed new and creative hemispheric initiatives, including an Anti-Drug Strategy for the Hemisphere, a coordinated action plan to combat money laundering, and a convention against illicit firearms. Illicit coca cultivation has been reduced by 40 percent in Peru and in the Andes as a whole by at least 10 percent.

At a hemispheric Specialized Conference on Terrorism in Lima in 1996, participants issued a 23-point Plan of Action calling for a wide range of specific steps against terrorism. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements have been signed. Peru has dealt severe blows to its two terrorist organizations, and the United States has brought major terrorists to justice.

At a regional conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs) in Santiago, Chile in 1995, governments agreed on eleven CSBMs to be implemented on a voluntary basis. Peru and Ecuador, working closely with the Rio Protocol countries, are now moving toward a historic resolution of their long-standing border dispute. Over 6,000 land mines have been destroyed in three Central American countries under the aegis of the OAS.

II. Promoting Prosperity Through Economic Integration and Free Trade

The Hemisphere's Trade Ministers have held four major meetings at which basic principles for a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) were adopted. Based on this extensive preparatory work, Heads of State and Government are expected to launch

FTAA negotiations at the Second Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, April 18-19, 1998.

Working together, governments have taken important steps to strengthen and modernize their financial markets. There is now a regional commitment to implement the Basic Committee's Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision as well as programs to train key bank personnel, improve clearance and settlement systems, and facilitate access to finance by microenterprises and small businesses.

Numerous major infrastructure projects have been completed or initiated in a wide range of categories, including energy, transportation, water and sanitation, and pollution prevention. Since 1995, the IDB has loaned some \$1.4 billion for private infrastructure, mobilizing investments in that sector for a total of \$4 billion. Transportation Ministers have developed a Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative aimed at promoting integrated transportation systems that foster the economic development of the Hemisphere.

Energy Ministers have built a well structured and effective framework for hemispheric cooperation across a broad spectrum of energy objectives, including integration of energy markets, the increased production and distribution of sustainable energy, environmental protection, and the promotion of private investment in energy initiatives. Ministers have agreed to promote policies and actions supportive of the commitments that their governments will assume within the context of the negotiation of the Free Trade Area of the Americas. In addition, they have called for hemispheric cooperation in addressing the important issue of climate change.

At an unprecedented meeting of senior telecommunications officials in Washington in 1996, participants issued a comprehensive and detailed Plan of Action whose implementation over time will result in dramatic and fundamental improvements in telecommunications throughout the Hemisphere. These improvements will support numerous critical objectives in such areas as education, health care, and public safety.

Ministers responsible for science and technology, meeting in Cartagena, Colombia in March 1996, approved a Plan of Action of extraordinary scope designed to accelerate economic development and integration in the Hemisphere through cooperation in science and technology. The Plan of Action's 43 specific commitments cover a vast array of actions - from joint projects in basic and applied research, to cooperation in agriculture, education, and health, to efforts on specific issues such as the *El Niño* phenomenon, to special projects of benefit to small and relatively less developed countries.

Governments and the OAS have taken important steps to increase tourist flows and improve the tourism industry. Between 1994 and 1997, revenue from international tourism in the Americas (excluding international transportation costs) increased from \$95.4 billion to \$119.8 billion, and the number of tourists entering each of the major regions of the Hemisphere rose substantially.

III. Eradicating Poverty and Discrimination in our Hemisphere

Today over 90 percent of the children of the Hemisphere between the ages of 7 and 12 are receiving some form of basic education, and large percentages of indigenous children are benefiting from bilingual education. Programs in adult literacy, teacher training, and school nutrition have been expanded and improved. In Haiti, the goal is to teach 2 million people to read and write by the year 2000.

In 1995, U.S. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton launched a Measles Elimination Program at the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Measles cases were reduced from 23,583 in 1994 to only 2,109 in 1996. An upsurge of cases in 1997, which resulted almost exclusively from an outbreak in Brazil, underscores the need for aggressive vaccination programs. PAHO has launched a series of efforts against dengue, malaria, and HIV/AIDS. Over 80 percent of children under one year of age are receiving immunizations against the major childhood diseases.

An Inter-American Conference on Hunger, convened in Buenos Aires in October 1996 at the initiative of Argentina, issued a 15-point agenda for the battle against hunger. Proposed actions include the establishment of food banks and of national committees for the fight against hunger.

Numerous countries have changed their electoral codes to increase female participation in elections and, therefore, in political decision-making. At least seven countries have adopted the approach of establishing quotas for female participation in elections. Several countries have improved penal codes to protect women and girls from violence, abuse, and discrimination. The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women, the "Convention of Belém do Pará," came into force on March 5, 1995, and has been ratified by 26 governments since the Summit.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and other development agencies have committed close to \$1 billion dollars to the promotion of microenterprises and small businesses throughout the Hemisphere. The IDB alone plans to invest \$500 million over the next five years in loans and technical assistance for microenterprise promotion.

The White Helmets Committee of Argentina, established in 1995 in response to the Summit mandate, worked quickly with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) to establish the White Helmets Initiative as a functioning element within the U.N. system. Efforts thus far have included land mine clearance in Angola, election monitoring in Armenia, improvement of food aid distribution in Haiti, sanitation and vaccination programs in Paraguay, and an initiative for the eradication of Chagas' disease carriers in Bolivia.

IV. Guaranteeing Sustainable Development and Conserving our Natural Environment for Future Generations.

In Brazil, a new 2.35 million hectare Amazon forest reserve has been added to two existing parks, creating a total reserve larger than Switzerland. Also in Brazil, the size of the protected Atlantic Coastal Rain Forest in Bahia has been doubled. The size of Bolivia's Noel Kempff Park has been doubled, and Peru has established the first new national park since 1986, protecting 537,000 hectares. Progress has been made in protecting the mesoamerican coral reef systems and in preserving the unique biodiversity of the Galapagos Archipelago.

In the area of pollution prevention, thirteen countries have eliminated the sale of leaded gasoline, several more are scheduled to do so by 2001, and virtually all gasoline sold in the Hemisphere is expected to be lead free by 2007. A \$2 billion dollar pipeline to carry gas, a clean form of energy, is being built between Santa Cruz, Bolivia and Sao Paulo, Brazil. USAID has launched numerous pollution prevention projects throughout the Hemisphere, including a \$25 million cooperative effort with the Central American countries.

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In honor of the Participants of the
Presidential Summit of the Americas in
Santiago, Chile

 **HEWLETT PACKARD**  **BELLSOUTH** **Microsoft**

invite you to
join us for a
cocktail reception at our
'Summit Suite'

Crowne Plaza Hotel ♦ Santiago, Chile
Prieto Salon ♦ April 17 and 18th
9:00 p.m. - Midnight

TO 4562883

P.02

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memo	Sandy Berger et al to POTUS, Your Trip to Chile (7 pages)	04/06/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
Steven Ronnel
OA/Box Number: 11854

FOLDER TITLE:

The Trip of the President to Santiago Chile for the Summit of the Americas, April 15-20, 1998: Final [1]

2009-1155-F
kc1145

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]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	Madeleine Albright to POTUS re You State Visit to Chile (3 pages)	04/09/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
Steven Ronnel
OA/Box Number: 11854

FOLDER TITLE:

The Trip of the President to Santiago Chile for the Summit of the Americas, April 15-20, 1998: Final [1]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. briefing paper	Meeting with Chilean President (6 pages)	nd	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
Steven Ronnel
OA/Box Number: 11854

FOLDER TITLE:

The Trip of the President to Santiago Chile for the Summit of the Americas, April 15-20, 1998: Final [1]

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CONTINGENCY PULL-ASIDE WITH
CHILEAN SUPREME COURT CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTO DAVILA

Key Objectives

- Applaud Chile's commitment to rule of law and judicial reform.
- Reaffirm importance of Summit's effort to establish a Hemispheric Justice Studies Center.

Context of Meeting

This pull-aside at the State Dinner will satisfy a Chilean tradition that State Visits include a meeting between the visiting Head of State and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

A firm advocate of judicial reform and independence, Roberto Davila Diaz was chosen by his fellow justices this past January to become Chief Justice in part because of his reformist credentials. Major reforms currently underway include establishing a system of prosecutors separate from the judiciary and converting to an oral-based, adversarial criminal justice system.

The meeting is useful from a hemispheric standpoint. A major Summit initiative will be the promotion of a **Hemispheric Justice Studies Center** which will focus on sharing best practices for the training of justice personnel including judges.

Davila has traveled to the United States and has met with Justices Kennedy, Scalia and White.

Talking Points

- Pleased to see Chile's commitment to the rule of law and independence of judiciary.
- Justice systems throughout the hemisphere require serious attention and reform to make them more accessible and open to the public.
- Understand there are major reforms underway in Chile. Their success will make Chile a model of a modern judiciary in Latin America.
- Hope hemispheric Justice Studies Center will help with sharing best practices, improve administration of justice.

SCENESETTER: ADDRESS TO CHILEAN CONGRESS IN VALPARAISO

On Friday afternoon you will address the Chilean Congress in Valparaiso, on the coast to the west of Santiago. The building housing the Congress was constructed by the military government when Chile's legislative branch was re-established as part of the return to civilian rule in 1990. The military government chose Valparaiso as the site for the legislature, rather than Santiago, so as to decentralize the Chilean government and, many believe, to distance Congress from the country's centers of executive, judicial, and economic power in the capital.

You will be met upon arrival by the Foreign Ministry's Chief of Protocol, Juan Pablo Lira. You proceed to the steps of the Formal Plenary Entrance, receiving military honors en route from naval cadets. At the steps you will be joined by diplomatic coordinator for Congress Ambassador Fontecilla (fon-teh-SEE-yuh) who will introduce you to two welcoming committees, one at the foot of the steps and the other at the top. Each committee is comprised of 12-15 Senators and Deputies (lower house members), selected by the legislative leadership. Former General Pinochet, now an unelected Senator, is not expected to be there.

After you have met the committees, you will enter the building and be met by the President of the Senate, Andrés Zaldívar, and the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Gutenberg Martínez. Together you will proceed into the Senate's reception room for official photographs. Zaldívar and Martínez then escort you into the Congress' "Hall of Honor." Unlike our own tradition during the State of the Union address, you are not supposed to shake hands with the dignitaries in the hall. Zaldívar and Martínez will each deliver 2-5 minutes of welcoming remarks.

You will then address the Congress. Sitting before you on your left will be the Senators, Deputies, and other invited VIPs. To the right will be members of President Eduardo Frei's Cabinet, the members of your Cabinet traveling with you, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and ranking Chilean military officers.

Following your speech, you take your leave of the Presidents and Secretaries of the two chambers and exit as you arrived.

SCENESETTER: VISIT TO CASABLANCA

On Friday afternoon you will visit the Chilean farming town of Casablanca, a quiet community of 11,500. Though a tobacco factory is located just outside town, the primary industry in Casablanca is wine. Two U.S. companies, Kendall Jackson and Mondavi, purchase grapes from the area.


Founded in 1753, Casablanca is the birthplace of three 19th Century Chilean presidents - Pedro Montt, Manuel Montt, and Jorge Montt. Julio Montt, the hero of the Battle of Concepcion during Chile's struggle for independence, was also born here, as a statue to him testifies.

Aside from your meeting with South Santiago community leaders on Thursday, this visit will be your principal opportunity to interact with ordinary Chileans. In addition to touring the town, you and the First Lady may also have coffee with a few citizens chosen by the Mayor. (As farmers, they may express their fears about U.S. protectionism.) Other than that, you have no speaking obligations. The event will last approximately two hours.


The Santiago Summit

PREPARING THE AMERICAS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY




Education: Investing in People, Defining our Shared Future

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


Strengthening Democratic Institutions and the Rule of Law


- Bolsters fundamental democratic freedoms and establishes a rapporteur for a free press
- Provides for a regional justice studies center to train judges and improve justice for all
- Strengthens local governmental institutions through decentralization
- Attacks the global seourges of corruption, terrorism and crime
- Launches an Alliance Against Drugs to evaluate and improve performance
- Strengthens dispute settlement mechanisms among States and encourages greater openness in defense policies and arms transfers 
- Strengthens labor ministries to enhance worker rights and working conditions, including the elimination of exploitative forms of child labor
- Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$5.9 billion over three years

Building Our Wealth Through Economic Integration and Trade

- Meets Miami commitment for the Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005 by launching negotiations 
- Creates healthier, more stable financial markets
- Protects the environment for future generations by addressing climate change and clean energy development 
- Builds a hemispheric neighborhood for safer and more efficient air, sea, and land transportation networks 
- Stimulates development of the Internet and other technologies
- Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$18.9 billion over three years

Rejecting Poverty Amid Growing Prosperity

- Opens new credit lines, training, and technologies for the microentrepreneur
- Streamlines property registration for the poor
- Enhances the role of women and vulnerable groups in society
- Reduces illness by expanding immunization and improves the quality of drinking water 
- Attacks hunger and malnutrition, especially of mothers and infants, the aged, and the physically disabled
- Resources from IDB, World Bank, and AID of \$12.5 billion over three years

 Denotes environmental component

SCENESETTER: SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS OPENING CEREMONY

The Summit opening ceremony, like the Summit working sessions, will be held at the Sheraton Hotel in Santiago. As host of the previous Summit, you will arrive last, be seated beside President Frei at the opening ceremony, and deliver remarks.

Upon your arrival, Director of Protocol Juan Pablo Lira will escort you to the hotel's garden area where you will be greeted by President Frei. He will lead you to the other assembled heads of state, and together you will proceed into the hotel ballroom and to your seat at the principal table. After the Chilean National Anthem is played, you and President Frei will deliver opening remarks. The ceremony should last approximately thirty minutes.

Following the opening ceremony, there will be a 15-minute coffee break, during which you will do a pull-aside meeting, before the Summit's first working session.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION:
EDUCATION: THE KEY FOR PROGRESS

Key Objectives

- Underscore the central place of education in preparing the people of the Americas for the 21st century.
- Urge leaders to support efforts by the IDB and World Bank to make financial and technical resources available for implementing Summit initiatives, especially for IDB's Special Regional Fund to make loans with easier terms available from existing resources.
- Highlight forward-looking approach of using information technology for distance learning and enhancing education.

Background. Education is the centerpiece of the Summit. Your colleagues want to demonstrate a significant commitment to education. On February 26-27, a special meeting of the hemisphere's ministers of education was convened in Mexico by Zedillo. The intent was to highlight education in the Summit's Political Declaration. Major conferences, scheduled by the World Bank in June and the OAS in July, are meant to demonstrate a commitment to implementation.

Reforming the hemisphere's education systems goes to the heart of the Summit's message on "Second Generation Reforms." The Political Declaration clearly indicates the hemisphere's commitment to reform: "Education is the determining factor to reach social, cultural, political and economic development."

Summit Initiatives. The Action Plan on education is based on four principles: "equity," "quality," "relevance" and "efficiency." The Plan reaffirms Miami Summit commitments: to ensure by the year 2010 universal access to, and completion of, quality primary education for 100 percent of children; access for at least 75 percent of young people to quality secondary education with increasing percentages for completion over time; and opportunities for adult education.

The Action Plan identifies key objectives to which the leaders' and multilateral financial institutions are pledging to commit the necessary resources. These include:

- targeted programs for disadvantaged groups that focus on functional illiteracy and conditions such as health and nutrition, especially in early childhood (highlighting "equity" principle);
- developing indicators to permit assessment of quality and increasing the professionalism of teachers and administrators; reading and writing, mathematics and science will receive special attention (highlighting "quality" principle);
- strengthening education and training for working people (highlighting "relevance" principle);
- promoting the use of information technology to provide for distance learning and the linkage of schools and communities (highlighting "efficiency" principle);

Deliverables. As highlighted in the Action Plan, the Inter-American Development Bank has pledged to double new lending over the next three years, as compared to the previous three years, to \$3 billion. The IDB is also attempting to establish a Special Regional Fund for hemispheric initiatives utilizing existing resources of the bank to make "soft" loans (i.e. lower interest, longer grace periods). The World Bank has about \$3 billion available for education lending and will be hosting a major Conference in June that will bring together Education Ministers, Finance Ministers and the private sector to discuss ways of financing education reform. USAID is committing approximately \$80 million in grant funding between 1998 - 2000.

Finally, as is likely to be highlighted in the communications of the IDB and World Bank, education and technology programs that set targets for developing electronic content and wiring schools to the internet will be featured. Technology initiatives will be illustrated with the establishment by TRW and Sun Microsystems of a website - **Americas.edu** - that will be a clearinghouse for strategy recommendations by multilateral institutions, needs expressed by governments and technology available from the private sector.