

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: General Summit Information (Good)

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. diagram	Sheraton Hotel, Santiago, Chile (1 page)	nd	b(7)(E)
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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: General Summit Information (Good)

2009-1155-F
kc1147

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]

Ronnell
617



UNA PRESENTACION CULTURAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

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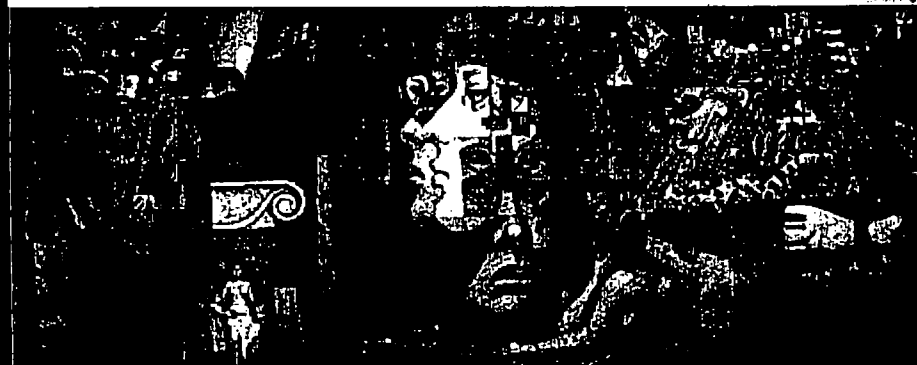


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THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT

Chile Welcomes the Americas



CHILE



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"For the first time in history, the Americas are a community of democratic societies. Although our countries face differing development challenges, they are united in the pursuit of prosperity through the opening of markets, hemispheric integration and sustained development."

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES
FIRST SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS



The Miami Summit

The national leaders of the 34 democracies of the Americas held their first hemispheric summit in December 1994, in Miami. There, the Heads of State and Government agreed to establish a Free Trade Area of the Americas. Twelve working groups have been organized since the Miami gathering to develop our common positions on major issues such as trade and investment, assisted by technical support from the Inter-American Development Bank, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the



With technical support from the Pan-American Health Organization, the First Ladies of the Americas launched a far-reaching, hemispheric campaign against measles that reduced reported cases from 23,583 in 1994 to 1,464 in 1996.

In March 1996, the member countries of the Organization of American States approved the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. The accord is the first of its kind in the world and demonstrates the region's commitment to combatting this scourge.

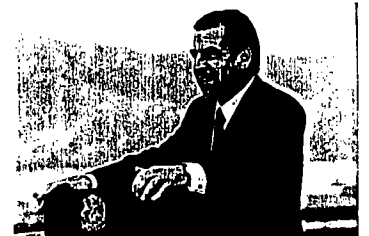
"The Challenges Confronting Us"

We Heads of State and Government of the Americas are gathered here in Santiago to hold our Second Summit, a meeting that I firmly believe will inspire a new phase in hemispheric relations, one that will be marked by increasingly greater maturity and equality among the nations of this vast region.

A decade is coming to an end during which the countries of the Americas have successfully instituted broad reforms and made great strides. In the political realm, the most eloquent testimony to this progress is that all 34 heads of government at this summit are popularly elected leaders. In the economic sphere, major advances have been made in curbing inflation and reducing state budget deficits, and gains in economic growth have been equally significant. Moreover, trade across the region has been expanding at more than double the rate of growth in economic output, and an extensive and diverse network of bilateral and sub-regional trade accords is being established.

Nonetheless, as confidently as we point to these achievements, we must deal as assuredly with the shortcomings still facing us in the field of social policy. We cannot remain indifferent to the fact that Latin America continues to hold the sad distinction of being the region in the world with the worst distribution of income.

There must be progress toward new reforms. We cannot settle for doing more of the same. At the Santiago Summit, we are tackling an agenda that addresses the challenges confronting us. In the social area, we will focus on education,



the cornerstone of development, and on the hemispheric cooperation needed to push through to conclusion the educational reforms now underway in many countries of the region. We will likewise discuss formulas to promote health care programs and to assure equal access to credit opportunities for micro, small and medium-sized businesses.

Regarding trade, the creation of a Free Trade Agreement of the Americas is the most important initiative of economic integration launched in the Western Hemisphere in the last decade. At this Second Summit, we hope to set in motion a process of negotiation leading to its establishment.

In the political arena, in addition to action on education for democracy and full respect for human rights, we will discuss how to deal with corruption, terrorism and drug trafficking. We will place special emphasis on judicial system reform.

The commitments we undertake here will be expressed in an Action Plan. Carrying it out will present our countries with a new challenge, which we hope to meet by creating more forms of cooperation among the nations of the Americas.

EDUARDO FREI RUIZ - TAGLE
PRESIDENT OF CHILE

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*"I am here to tell the story.
From the peace of the buffalo
to the pummeled sands
of the land's end, in the accumulated
spray of the antarctic light
and through precipitous tunnels
of shady Venezuelan peacefulness
I searched for you, my father,
young warrior of darkness and copper.
Or you, nuptial plant, indomitable hair,
mother cayman, metallic dove."*

PABLO NEKUBIA, GENERAL SONG

Santiago A City Made of Cities

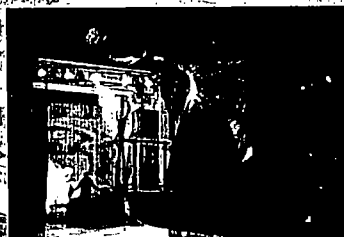
Santiago del Nuevo Extremo, the original name of Chile's capital, was founded in 1541, by conquistador Pedro de Valdivia. The new settlement could not have been better located from the point of view of establishing a base in hostile territory: it lay in a temperate, well-watered valley ringed by mountains, protected from winds and Indian attacks.

The city took shape following the classic Spanish mode of urban expansion, itself patterned on the ancient Roman model. Streets were laid out with surveyors' lines, forming a grid of blocks centered on a main square. This design principle was followed until the end of the 19th century, and today it is still possible in old neighborhoods to see street vistas as straight as an arrow, seemingly stretching on forever.

Unlike other Spanish-American cities, Santiago has only a sparse legacy of colonial architecture, earthquakes and constant rebuilding having largely destroyed older buildings. Yet, a visitor can still admire some architectural treasures from the days of Spanish rule. Most notable are the Church of San Francisco — which has sections of its basilica and convent dating from the 16th century, and offers a peaceful refuge in the very middle of Santiago's bustling downtown — and La Moneda, the presidential palace originally designed as a mint by Italian architect Joaquín Toesca.

Santiago has grown enormously in recent decades. A tour of its neighborhoods is like a visit to a gallery of this century's varied schools of urban planning. Styles range from functional, Bauhaus-inspired housing blocks to English garden city residential developments and intricate tangles of streets reminiscent of Paris's older *arrondissements*. This eclecticism appears to be Santiago's identifying characteristic. Newer residential districts in the foothills on the eastern side of the city have drawn on suburban U.S. housing designs and street layouts.

Be that as it may, Santiago's truly distinctive feature as a city is Santa Lucía Hill, a rocky outcrop located in the urban core that was transformed into a public garden area in the 19th century. Its location and vistas evoked praise from English naturalist Charles Darwin, and Cuban poet Nicolás Guillén, who famously summed up his attraction to young lovers thus: "Santa Lucía Hill, so guilty by night, so innocent by day!"



A Showplace for Culture

Thought has also been given to making the Second Summit of the Americas meaningful to the public, by staging Expo-Cumbre '98. This exposition from April 14 to 19 at the Mapocho Terminal Cultural Center will showcase the traditions and arts of the peoples whose leaders will be conferring in Santiago.

For much of this century, the Mapocho Terminal was the starting and ending point for train journeys between Santiago and the port of Valparaíso. With the end of train service to the coast some years ago, the station fell into disuse for a time. Since restored and declared a national monument, it has become a leading setting for cultural events.

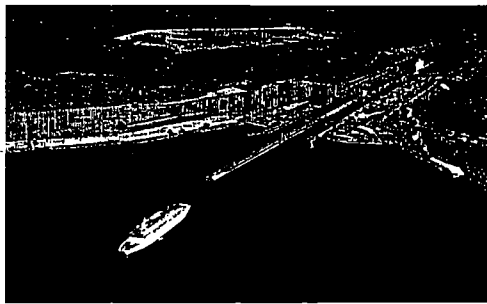
The terminal was built at the start of the 20th century according to a design by Chilean-born French architect Emilio Jecquier and is a premier example of early cast-iron construction. Before it was turned over to local authorities, the Belgian firm that erected the structure demonstrated its strength — by suspending a locomotive from the soaring arches of its multistory roof.

Communication and Culture Secretariat, Ministry Secretariat General of the Government, Palacio de La Moneda. Telephone: (56-2) 697-0612 Fax: (56-2) 697-0605. EDITOR: María Paz del Río. WRITERS: Aileen Cullen, Michael Sims, Isabel Yévenes-Alejandro Montenegro, International Press Department, Communication and Culture Secretariat, Av. L.B. O'Higgins 886, Santiago 8320000. DESIGN: C4 Diseño. PHOTOGRAPHS: Embassy of Canada, Foreign Investment Committee, Hoppe Fotografía, Image Bank, Antonio Larrea, Patricio Lobos, Juan Carlos Martínez, Marcelo Montecino, Nelson Muñoz, Presidency of the Republic, Sence, Sernatur, University of Concepción, Jaime Villaseca. TRANSLATION: Aileen Boraiko. On the Internet <http://www.segegob.cl>

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The early civilizations of the Americas were preeminently based on corn, while those in Asia were built on rice and those in Europe on wheat. When Europeans arrived here in the 15th century, corn was being grown from the plains of Arizona to the highlands of Peru.



On Peoples' Minds

In recent surveys, Latin Americans cite unemployment, poverty, meager salaries, violence and corruption of all kinds as their greatest concerns. Canadians worry most about work, unemployment, national unity, the economy and the state of their country's health care system. Topping the list for U.S. respondents: violent crime, drugs, the breakdown of the family and related problems, the quality of education and the future of the Social Security system.



Multilateral Economic Integration Agreements



The Americas span more than 42 million square kilometers (25.2 million square miles). This is also the third-most populous region on the planet, home to more than 770 million people, 46.5 percent of them less than 24 years of age.

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Reforms underway across Latin America aim to remedy infrastructure deficits in public instruction and broaden the scope as well as the quality of schooling, in particular by providing fair access to education.

People in Latin America must finish secondary school, if they are to have more than an 80 percent chance of avoiding poverty.

UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The governments of the Western Hemisphere have pledged that all children in the Americas will attend elementary schools by the year 2010.

Education, the Best Tool for Progress

As a necessary means for consolidating hemispheric integration, education should be the essential foundation of national development in the Americas.

Over the generations, great American educators have taught or influenced systems of public instruction in each other's countries, forging strong cultural ties. Two examples are Andrés Bello of Venezuela and Domingo Faustino Sarmiento of Argentina in Chile. Simón Rodríguez, childhood tutor of soldier-statesman Simón Bolívar, taught throughout Gran Colombia, an early territorial union of the later nations of Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Venezuela. The educational philosophy espoused by John Dewey, of the U.S., had an impact throughout the hemisphere in the first half of the 20th century. More recently, Paulo Freire's ideas, based on his teaching experiences in Brazil and Chile, have also taken hold in the developing world.

The countries represented at the Second Summit of the Americas agree on the need to assign priority to education issues, notwithstanding the importance of

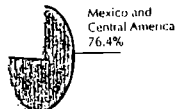
each of the items on their agenda. Education cuts across all other issues, however, because action in that field is included in their four discussion areas.

The initiatives that the Heads of State and Government will examine are concrete proposals addressing educational needs in the Americas. The aim is not only to expand schools and literacy, but to improve the quality of education by updating instructional programs and incorporating new educational technologies. Cooperation and training projects will also be laid out and strategies will be drawn up to capitalize on education as a tool for the formation and inculcation of democratic values.

The overarching goal is to prepare young people for dynamic participation in the professional world and in their communities, as responsible citizens. Ancillary aims are to introduce modern instructional methods, provide the broadest access possible to information technologies and enable continuing professional development for teachers, including international teachers' exchanges.

ADULT LITERACY RATES

Canada and U.S.
96%



Painting with Children

For the last several years, color and high spirits have brought together distinguished Chilean artists and their counterparts across Latin America in an innovative program aimed at inspiring creative imagination among 100 youngsters aged six to eight. Sponsored by Chile's Fundación Integra, the program enabled the children and artists to paint together in Argentina in 1995, in Bolivia in 1996 (photo) and in Ecuador in 1997. This year the event will be held in other countries of the Americas.



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The first peoples of the Americas include Arctic Inuit, whose ancestors migrated from Asia, and the American Indian tribes of Canada and the United States. There are also the descendants of the Toltecs, Aztecs, Zapotecs, Mixtecs and Mayas in Mexico and Central America. In South America, native Americans include the Jibaro tribes of the Amazon jungle and Paraguay's Guaraní Indians, as well as the Quechua and Aymara highlanders of Bolivia and Peru, the Mapuche, Patagonian and Fuegian Indians of Chile and Argentina and the Polynesian Rapa Nui of Easter Island.



Progress on Free Trade

At the heart of the movement to liberalize the flow of goods and services in Latin America during the past decade has been the establishment and strengthening of trade agreements:

- The Southern Common Market was established, and the Andean Group, the Central American Common Market and the Caribbean Common Market have been revitalized. All are at different stages of consolidation as customs unions.

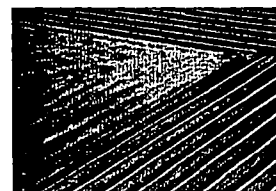
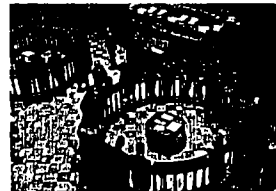
- Some 20 bilateral agreements liberalizing trade have been signed in the Americas since 1990. In some cases, these pacts cover both goods and services and took effect immediately upon signing; examples are between Chile and Mexico, and among Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador.

Others cover trade in services, such as the treaties adopted by Chile and Canada, the members of the Group of Three (Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela) and accords that Mexico has signed with Costa Rica and Bolivia.

- Canada, Mexico and the U.S. signed the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1992.

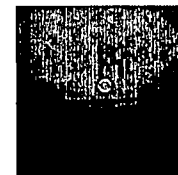
- The countries of the Americas pledged in 1995 to establish a hemisphere-wide free trade area.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



Benefits for 770 Million People

The Free Trade Area of the Americas agreement will remove obstacles to investment flows and to trade in goods and services. It will be the largest trade bloc in history, encompassing a market of more than 770 million people and countries with a combined GDP exceeding US\$9 trillion. In 1995, trade flows in what will become the future Free Trade Area of the Americas already represented 52.2 percent of world commerce.



Some 15,000 kilometers (9,322 miles) separate Canada's Ellesmere Island — the northernmost permanently settled area in the Americas — and the Chilean town of Puerto Williams, the world's most southerly city

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WELCOME TO SANTIAGO

The U.S. Mission office building is located on 2800 Andrés Bello, tel. 2322600 (Las Condes area).

A map of this area is included inside this welcome kit.

Office hours are 0830 to 1700, Monday through Friday. If you need to contact the Embassy outside these hours, contact the Marine Guard on duty, tel. 330-3023.

Please review our brochure on "Personal Security" as soon after arrival as possible.

Please report all official and personal calls made by you from an Embassy telephone to your control officer for appropriate record keeping.

The following services are located in the Chancery:

APO : Located in the basement.
Hours of operation: 10:00 to 1400; tel. 330-3220.

CAFETERIA : Located in the basement.
Hours of operation: 0800 to 1700; tel. 330-3226.

CASHIER : Located in the second floor, in the B&F section.
Hours: 0930 to 1230; tel. 330-3044

COMMISSARY : Main Store located in Chancery parking lot.
(AERA) Tel. 330-3095

MEDICAL UNIT : Located in the first floor, near the lobby area. Office
Office hours are 0830 to 1700.
For more information, please check the medical
information sheet.

We hope you enjoy Santiago.

DIRECTORY

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Avda. Andrés Bello 2800

Telephone: 232-2600, Fax: 330-3710

After hours emergency telephone: 330-3023

Hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. After hours and on weekends a Marine Guard is on duty, and a Embassy duty officer is always on call.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Avda. Andrés Bello 2800, Embassy telephones

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

Avda. Andrés Bello 2800, second floor, telephone 232-2600

THE NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY

Nueva Santa Isabel No. 1640, Santiago, telephone 696-8979

PEACE CORPS

Carlos Antúnez 2048, telephones 231-9797 and 231-9954

FULBRIGHT COMMISSION

Victoria Subercaseaux 41, fourth floor, telephones 633-0379 and 638-0580

BINATIONAL CENTER

(Instituto Chileno-Norteamericano de Cultura)

Moneda 1467, telephone 696-3215, library 696-1128

OTHER INFORMATION

1. Medical

A medical kit will be kept in the Control Room during the visit.

For emergencies, contact Embassy Nurse Ana Maria Orb:

Home Telephone: 206-2992

Cell Phone: 09-231-3333

2. Electricity

Electricity in Chile is 220 volts and 50 cycles. U.S. electrical appliances must be used with transformers and adapter plugs.

3. Long Distance Phone Calls

Dial the following number when calling the U.S. using credit cards:

<u>Carrier</u>	<u>Dial the following:</u>
MCI	800-207-300
AT&T	800-800-288
AT&T	800-800-312
Sprint	800-800-777
Sprint	800-800-888

4. Airport Tax

Upon leaving the country, each traveler must pay an airport tax of US\$18.00 or the equivalent in Chilean currency. If your ticket does not reflect that fee, you must pay the tax.

5. Other Services

A list of restaurants and night clubs has been included in your welcome folders.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

FIREMEN ("BOMBEROS") - DIAL 132

POLICE RADIO PATROL - DIAL 133

MEDICAL SERVICES:

EMBASSY NURSE:

Ana Maria Orb, R.N.
Tel. 330-3308 Office
206-2992 Home
09-231-3333 Cellular

FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES, ask the Marine Guard on Post 2 for assistance in locating the nurse. Post 2 direct lines are **330-3321 and 232-5090**.

POISON CENTER: 635-3800

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES:

Farmacia Ahumada (Open 24 hours daily)

Locations: 1) Ave. Vitacura 6277 (212-8645)
2) Las Condes 8590 (212-8767)
3) Avda. Portugal 155 (638-2439)

Farmacia Salco: Ave. Vitacura 3920 (228-8338 Home delivery)

PRIVATE HOSPITALS:

Clinica Las Condes: Lo Fontecilla 441. Phone: 210-4000

Clinica Alemana: Avda. Vitacura 5951. Phone 212-9700

Hospital Clinico Universidad Católica: Marcoleta 367. Phone 633-2051

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR TDY PERSONNEL

HEALTH

Personnel assigned to Chile for an extended time will receive a pamphlet entitled "Health and Medical Information" from the Embassy health unit. The following is basic information for TDY personnel:

Water: The water in Santiago is considered safe for drinking. It is regularly monitored by the National Health Service, and purification processing is done as needed. However, newcomers may want to drink bottled water or boil the tap water. This may help to avoid the usual adjustment period and its accompanying symptoms, which may include diarrhea. Outside of Santiago, drink only boiled or bottled beverages. Remember that ice cubes are made from tap water.

Fruit and Vegetables: The skins of fruits and vegetables are usually contaminated by watering, handling, fertilization and chemical spreading procedures. To prevent cholera, diarrhea, gastroenteritis and other intestinal problems, fruits and vegetables should always be disinfected. The easiest way to do this is by soaking them in a chlorine solution. Many brands are available in local supermarkets. Cooking also will kill the cholera and other harmful bacteria.

HEALTH (ctd.)

Other Risky Foods: Avoid salads and any dishes made with mayonnaise, dressing, custard or cream filling that have been left at room temperature. Be certain that seafood is fresh and not from polluted waters. To avoid cholera, do not eat raw seafood.

RESTAURANTS

Sanitation standards of many local fairs, street vendors, and beach resort restaurants are suspect.

SMOG

Topographic, climatic and atmospheric conditions, together with diesel buses, cars, and other environmental factors, combine to produce an inversion that results in dense smog. Respiratory, eye, ear, nose and throat conditions may become aggravated. During particularly bad days, almost everyone in Santiago will have at least minor irritation of the eyes. Some people find they cannot tolerate contact lenses or can wear them only on the "good" days. The only real solution is to get out of Santiago when possible.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR TDY PERSONNEL (ctd.)

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Subway: Santiago has a clean, rapid, inexpensive subway system, referred to as "metro". There are currently three lines, one of which runs east-west from Providencia to Pudahuel, while the other two run north-south. The price for a single ticket ranges from 170 to 240 pesos, depending on the time of the day.

Taxis: Taxis are abundant and are not especially expensive. Cabs are metered, and the price is not negotiable. There is no special "night" or "morning" fare. A phone taxi will not be significantly more expensive than a cab hailed on the street.

Colectivos: colectivos are taxis that travel a fixed route at a fixed price. They may carry up to five passengers, and are convenient for long distances. They are identified by a roof sign that gives their number and final destination.

Buses: city buses, known as "micros" in Chile, are plentiful and inexpensive. They sometimes are dirty. They charge a fixed price regardless of how far you are traveling. Travel by intercity buses is not recommended. Persons riding on buses should be alert to possible theft.

April 1, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR OFFICE OF SCHEDULING AND ADVANCE

FROM:

RICHARD TUBB, MD
WHITE HOUSE MEDICAL UNIT

SUBJECT:

Revised Medical Advisory for Personnel Traveling to Chile

The following advisory is issued for personnel traveling in support of the President and First Lady's visit to Chile in April, 1998. Recommended immunizations include (in addition to your routine immunizations: polio, tetanus, measles/mumps/rubella) :

Hepatitis A vaccine within the last 5 years.

Typhoid (injectable immunization good for 3 years, the oral version for 5 years)

Vaccinations are most effective when given as far in advance as possible (ideally at least 4 weeks in advance); please come to the Medical Unit, with your vaccination record, as soon as possible (M-F 9:00 to 10:30 and 1:00 to 3:30). Advise the health unit if you have a sensitivity to eggs or the above vaccines, any chronic disease or immune disorder (e.g., cancer, HIV), or if you may be pregnant.

Water and food in the major hotels and restaurants is safe. Practice common sense to minimize travel-associated ailments. Additional elements key to a safe trip include:

- Bring a supply of any personal prescription medicines (bring twice what you expect to need).
- Bring a small supply of over-the-counter cold remedies, Tylenol, Band-Aids, sunscreen, (Medical Unit personnel carry limited supplies, but may not always be immediately available).
- Do not forget personal items such as an extra pair of glasses, contact lens supplies, personal hygiene products. Items that are easily replaceable in the states may not be so easily found in foreign countries.
- Anyone with chronic medical problems should contact their personal physician before departure. In particular, air quality in large cities can be very poor. Individuals with asthma or environmental allergies should be certain to bring their medication.
- Motor vehicle accidents and crimes against tourists are common in some areas visited. Take necessary precautions and read Embassy security advisories carefully.

A Medical Unit representative will be available on-site approximately 5-7 days prior to the official visit. Medical Unit personnel conducting the advance include:

Santiago: Michelle Adams (Critical Care R.N.), Bill Lang, MD
Valparaiso: Steve Garrett ("paramedic")

If you need assistance prior to the Medical Unit representative's arrival, or in case of emergency, the following points of contact may be helpful:

Santiago: Ana Maria Orb, R.N., Embassy Nurse
Work phone--(562) 330-3032
Cell phone-- (09) 231-3333

Suggested staff hospital-- Clinica Alemana
Phone: (562) 210-1111/210-1334(ER)
Av. Vitacura 5951, Vitacura

Valparaiso: Embassy nurse as above
Suggested staff hospital-- Clinica Renaca (address, phone number TBD)

Temuco: Embassy nurse as above
Suggested staff hospital--Clinica Alemana de Temuco
Senador Estebanez 645
Temuco
Phone: (45) 201-201/201-020

The President's Physician, Dr. Connie Mariano, and Brenda Conway, R.N., will accompany the President on Air Force 1. You may contact them, or any of the advance personnel, through local Signal for medical assistance or referral. If you desire further information or private consultation, please contact the White House Medical Unit at 757-2476 or come to the Unit at 105 OEOP before departure.

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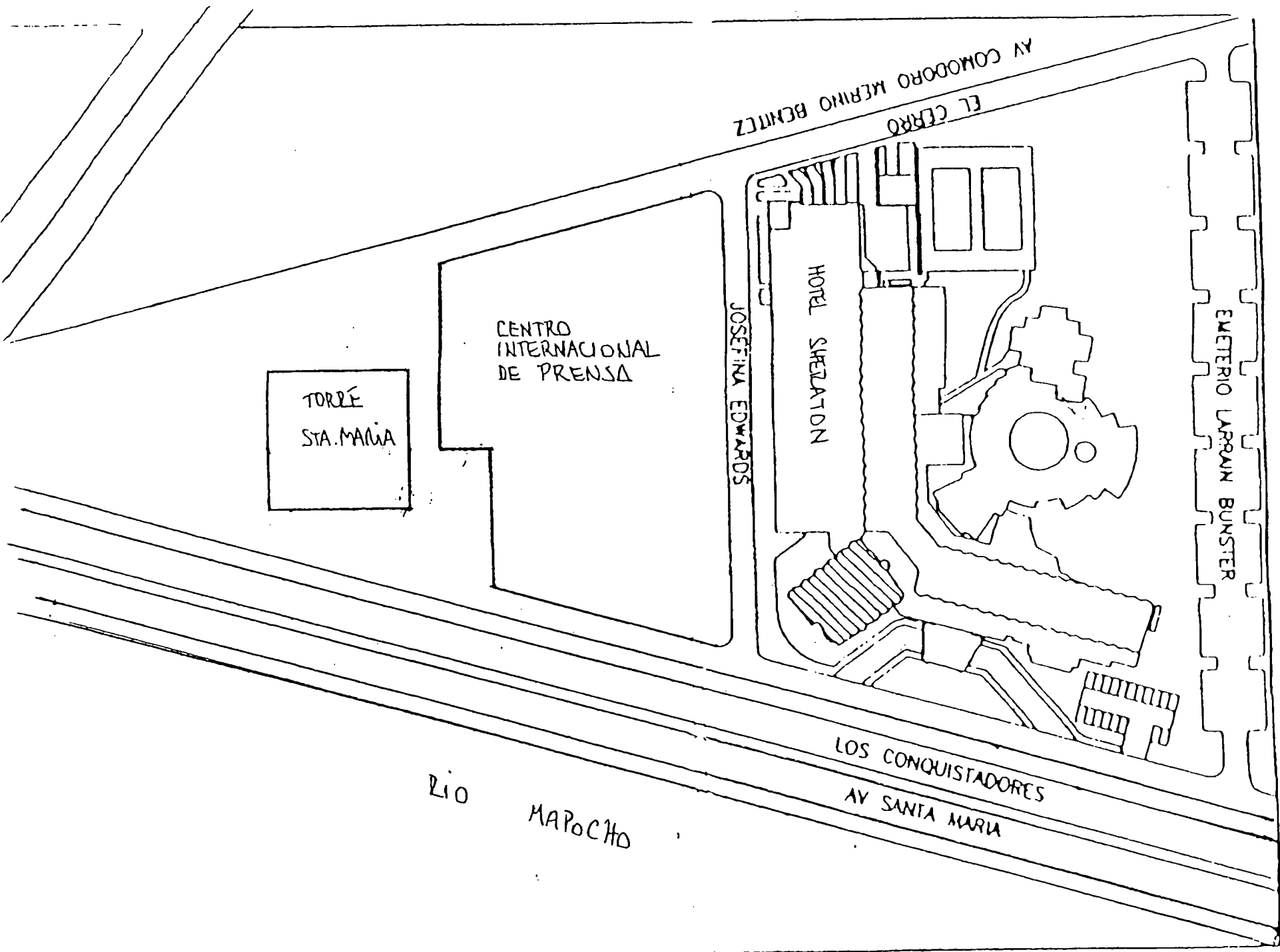
b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial 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]

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.

SHERATON HOTEL

As principal site for Summit activities, many smaller delegations will be housed at the Sheraton completely. Every Summit delegation will have a few rooms assigned for use by the head of state, whether he/she stays there or not. The Sheraton is located on Avda. Santa Maria, between San Cristobal Hill and the river, about two miles from Santiago's center and about 3 miles from the Hyatt. The hotel's recently completed renovation has added a new 22-story luxury tower (with 139 rooms) to the previous seven-floor structure (379 rooms), plus a new conference facility with over 15,000 sq ft. The hotel has 350 underground parking spaces.

The International Press Center (IPC) will be located in a separate temporary structure on the west side of the Sheraton Hotel.



AV COMODORO MÉRINO BENITEZ
EL CERRO

CENTRO
INTERNACIONAL
DE PRENSA

TORRE
STA. MARIA

HOTEL SHEZATON

JOSEFINA EDWARDS

EMETERIO LARRAIN BUNSTER

LOS CONQUISTADORES
AV SANTA MARIA

RIO
MAPOCHO

HOTELS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone No.</u>	<u>Fax No.</u>
HYATT	James Hughes	218-123	218-2513
<i>Av. Presidente Kennedy 4601</i>	Ricardo Manriquez		
SHERATON		233-5000	334-0891
<i>Av. Santa María 1742</i>			
CROWNE PLAZA	Helen Konyoumdjir	638-1042	633-6015
<i>Av. Bdo. O'Higgins 136</i>	Carolina Corfio		
RADISSON	Luis Narwrath	203-6000	203-6001
<i>Vitacura 2610</i>			
SONESTA	Pedro Contardo	234-2200-6	251-7814
<i>Luz 2920</i>			
SANTIAGO PARK PLAZA	Manuel Moreno	233-6363	233-6668
<i>Av. Ricardo Lyon 207</i>	A.M. Ihnen Klammer		
REGAL PACIFIC	José Miguel Melo	229-4000	229-4005
<i>Av. Apoquindo 5680</i>			
KENNEDY	Ximena Nin de Cardon	207-6338	218-2188
<i>Av. Presidente Kennedy 4570</i>			
EMBASSY SUITES	Paola Ansieta	341-7575	269-1079
<i>Condell 40</i>			
PLAZA EL BOSQUE	Mariana Visantini	362-1600	232-7620
<i>San Sebastián 2800</i>			
TARAPACA	Oscar Fabi	245-1300	245-1440
<i>Vecinal 40</i>			
PARINACOTA	Fco. Javier Gonzalez	212-6366	220-5386
<i>Av. Apoquindo 5142</i>			

HOTELS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone No.</u>	<u>Fax No.</u>
APART HOTEL CORONEL	Mauro Gacitúa	232-8510	232-0355
<i>Coronel 2376</i>			
DIRECTOR	Gabriel Allende	207-1580	228-7503
<i>Vitacura 3600</i>		246-0101	
DIRECTOR APART HOTEL	Pablo Losada	233-2423	232-0986
<i>Carmencita 45</i>		2466564	
HOSTAL DEL PARQUE	Luis Casanova	639-2694	639-2754
<i>Merced 294</i>			
ALESSANDRIA		233-2079	233-2086
<i>Av. El Bosque Norte 033</i>			
GUEST		334-1426	
<i>San Sebastian 2881</i>	<i>Flv. Lingue 2450998</i>		
RUGENDAS		246-6000	
<i>Versalles 3085</i>			
MONTEBIANCO		233-0427	233-0420
<i>Isisdora Goyenechea 2911</i>			
<u>Hotels en Viña del Mar</u>			
Gala		32-686-688	32-689-568
<i>Arlegui 273 Viña del Mar</i>			
Miramar		32-62-6677	32-
<i>Viña del Mar</i>			
<u>Hotels in Temuco</u>			
Terra Verde		45-23-9999	45-23-9455
<i>Av. Prat 0220</i>			

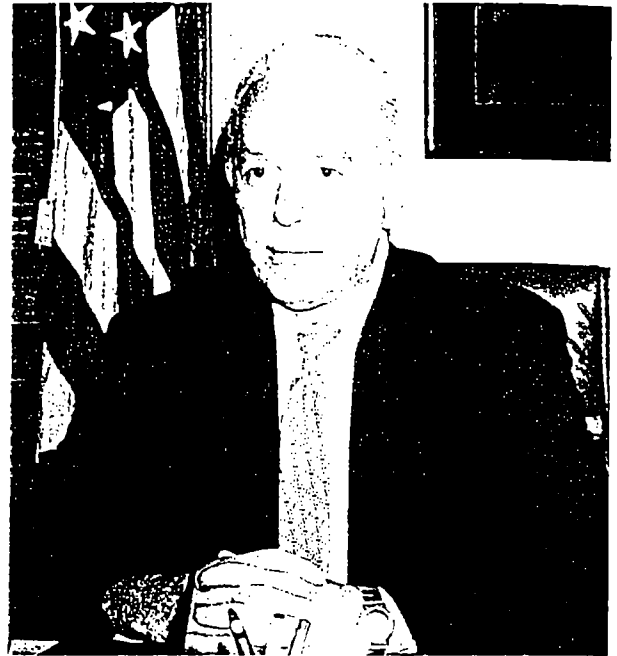
GABRIEL GUERRA-MONDRAGÓN AMBASSADOR TO CHILE

Gabriel Guerra-Mondragón was designated U.S. Ambassador to Chile by President Bill Clinton in July 1994, and was confirmed by the Senate on October 4. Vice President Albert Gore administered the oath of office to Ambassador Guerra-Mondragón on October 25. Ambassador Guerra-Mondragón arrived in Santiago on November 8, 1994.

Ambassador Guerra-Mondragón was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on September 4, 1942. He studied at Fordham University; the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University; and the University of Puerto Rico School of Law.

Ambassador Guerra-Mondragón served as a Staff Attorney for the United States Commission on Civil Rights from 1969 to 1972. From 1973 to 1975 he was the Deputy Administrator of the Office for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in Washington, D.C. In 1976 Ambassador Guerra-Mondragón joined the Foreign Service of the United States. His assignments as a Foreign Service Officer included Nicaragua Desk Officer in the Department of State, 1977; Executive Director, United States National Commission for UNESCO, 1977-79; Staff Assistant in the Office of the Secretary of State, 1979-80; Special Assistant to the Ambassador and then Political Officer at the United States Embassy in Mexico City, 1980-83; and Colombia Desk Officer in the Department of State, 1983-84.

In 1984 Ambassador Guerra-Mondragón was assigned on a detail from the Department of State as Deputy Program Director for Latin America and



the Caribbean of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs in Washington, D.C., where he served until 1986. In that year Ambassador Guerra-Mondragón returned to the private sector and became Vice President of the National Strategies and Marketing Group in Washington, D.C. From 1987 to 1994 Ambassador Guerra-Mondragón was President of TKC International Incorporated in Washington, D.C.

In 1994 Ambassador Guerra-Mondragón was appointed by the President as a Commissioner of the American Battle Monuments Commission in Washington, D.C. Ambassador Guerra-Mondragón is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations of the United States; a former member of the Puerto Rican Legal and Education Defense Fund; and a member of the Puerto Rico Bar Association.

Ambassador Guerra-Mondragón is married to Alicia Rodriguez.

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Foldout, Summit of the Americas
[6 ps]



2nd SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

A CULTURAL PRESENTATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SANTIAGO CITY TOUR

Our excursion starts in front of the Hyatt Hotel. We head west to visit the Club Hípico, one of the most beautiful race tracks in Latin America, with its aristocratic early XX century architectural style. On our trip to downtown Santiago, we will pass in front of the Cousiño Palace, as well as several public monuments and buildings such as "La Moneda", an old Government building "the Mint". Pausing at the Plaza de Armas, we will visit the Cathedral, the Correo Central (Central Post Office), the Santiago City Hall and National History Museum. From here we will continue to the Santa Lucía Hill, the place where the Spanish conqueror Don Pedro de Valdivia founded the city in 1541. On the way you will have the opportunity to see the Teatro Municipal (Opera House) and the San Francisco Church, built from 1571 to 1618. Then we will cross the Mapocho River to ride up the San Cristobal Hill, from where you will have a complete view of Santiago. After this visit we will make a short stop at Pietart, a lapizlazuli and handcraft store. We then continue the tour, visiting the residential areas, Santa María Manquehue, Vitacura and Las Condes before returning to the Hotel.

SCHEDULE	:	DAILY
TOUR STARTS	:	9:30 am / 3:00 pm
DURATION	:	3 1/2 HOURS aprox.

PRICE PER PERSON	USD 29.00
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VINEYARD TOUR

CONCHA Y TORO OR COUSIÑO MACUL

Chile has a worldwide reputation for its excellent wines. The quality of Chilean wines owes much to the efforts of our growers, who took great pains in caring for those French vines transplanted to our soils. Our tour starts with a visit to one of the most renowned vineyards located in Pirque, southeast of Santiago. You will stroll through its vineyards and wine cellars, with time to taste one of the top quality wines produced in this vineyard. Back to the hotel around 13:00 hrs.

SCHEDULE : MONDAY THROUGH SATURDAY
TOUR STARTS : 09:30 AM
MINIMUM : 2 PASSENGERS

PRICE PER PERSON USD 30.00



VALPARAISO AND VIÑA DEL MAR EXCURSION

We will leave from the Hyatt Hotel. On our way to the coast we will make a short stop at Los Hornitos restaurant. Here you will have the opportunity to taste our typical Empanada (turnover). You will also enjoy the multiple landscapes and vegetation of the Curacaví and Casablanca Valleys. The arrival in Valparaíso offers the spectacular view of houses almost hanging from the hills that shelter the main Chilean commercial port. Home to the Legislative branch of our country, Valparaíso is recovering the pace of progress which made of it formerly one of the most important ports of the Pacific. Our journey continues along the sea to Viña del Mar, the capital of Chilean tourism. The Garden City, with its gorgeous parks, promenades, elegant buildings and renowned Casino, displays the aristocratic and exclusive character that its founder, Don José Francisco Vergara, impressed on it. Wandering its beaches, we will reach Reñaca, the largest resort, with prestigious restaurants and modern Mediterranean style buildings. Time for lunch (not included in price). Back at the hotel around 6 pm.

SCHEDULE : DAILY
TOUR STARTS : 09:00 AM

PRICE PER PERSON USD 43.00

NIGHT CITY TOUR

The tour starts in front of the Hyatt Hotel to visit downtown Santiago, the Plaza de Armas (Main Square), the Cathedral, the Central Post Office building, the Santiago City Hall, the National History Museum, "La Moneda" (Government building "the Mint"), the Union Club, University of Chile and the Santa Lucía Hill, the founding site of the city in 1541.

The tour concludes with dinner & folklore show in a typical Chilean restaurant. Dinner included. After the show, around midnight, back to the hotel.

SCHEDULE	:	MONDAY THROUGH SATURDAY
TOUR STARTS	:	7:30 PM
MINIMUM	:	2 PASSENGERS
PRICE PER PERSON	:	USD 60.00

PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CONTACT US AT THE TURAVION PROVIDENCIA INFORMATION DESK AT THE HYATT HOTEL ON MEZZANINE ONE, BETWEEN 8:00 AM AND 7:00 PM. OR IN THE TRAVEL OFFICE AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY BETWEEN 8:30 AM AND 5:00 PM (WEEKDAYS).

SHOPPING IN SANTIAGO

Handicrafts are popular in Chile and generally are of good quality. Hand embroidered tapestries, wicker furniture, copper pans, woolen ponchos, horsehair figures from Rari and lapislazuli jewelry are some of the items typically made by Chilean craftsmen. While small towns in the countryside might specialize in one craft (pottery from Pomaire, woolen goods from La Ligua) Santiago offers the widest variety. Prices and workmanship vary, so comparison shopping is advised.

HANDICRAFTS

* **Pueblo Los Dominicos:** Outdoor crafts fair located behind Los Dominicos church at the end of Av. Apoquindo. The craftspeople have their workshops on the premises and often will make things to order. It is open on weekends.

Morita Gil: Los Misioneros 1991, Pedro de Valdivia Norte. Jewelry, with emphasis on lapislazuli. T: 232-6853

Galería de los Talleres: Antonia López de Bello 128 - Barrio Bellavista. Jewelry, painting, pottery, photography and sculpture. T: 637-9050

Artesanías de Chile: Antonio Varas 475. Pottery, textiles, wood carvings and copper. T: 235-5375

Raúl Celery: Refugios del Arrayán 15752. Copper pans, decorations and jewelry. Original designs. T: 217-2079

Cooperativa Almacén Campesino: Purísima 303 - Barrio Bellavista. Among many other goods, you will find Mapuche jewels and virgin wool.

La Aldea de Vitacura: Lo Beltrán and Vitacura. Outdoor crafts fair. Open on weekends.

SHOPPING MALLS

Alto Las Condes: Ave. Kennedy 9001.

Apumanque Manquehue Sur 31.

Parque Arauco Ave. Presidente Kennedy 5413.

Mall Panorámico: Av. 11 de Septiembre 2155

DEPARTMENT STORES

Almacenes París: Ave. 11 de Septiembre 2221, and at Parque Arauco shopping mall.

Falabella: Nueva de Lyon 064, Alto Las Condes shopping mall and Parque Arauco shopping mall.

Ripley: At Parque Arauco shopping mall

J.C. Penney: At Alto Las Condes shopping mall.

BOUTIQUES, EXCLUSIVE JEWELRY, DECORATION, AND FURNITURE

Along Isidora Goyenechea, Nueva Costanera and Alonso de Córdova avenues.

SHOPPING IN SANTIAGO (ctd.)

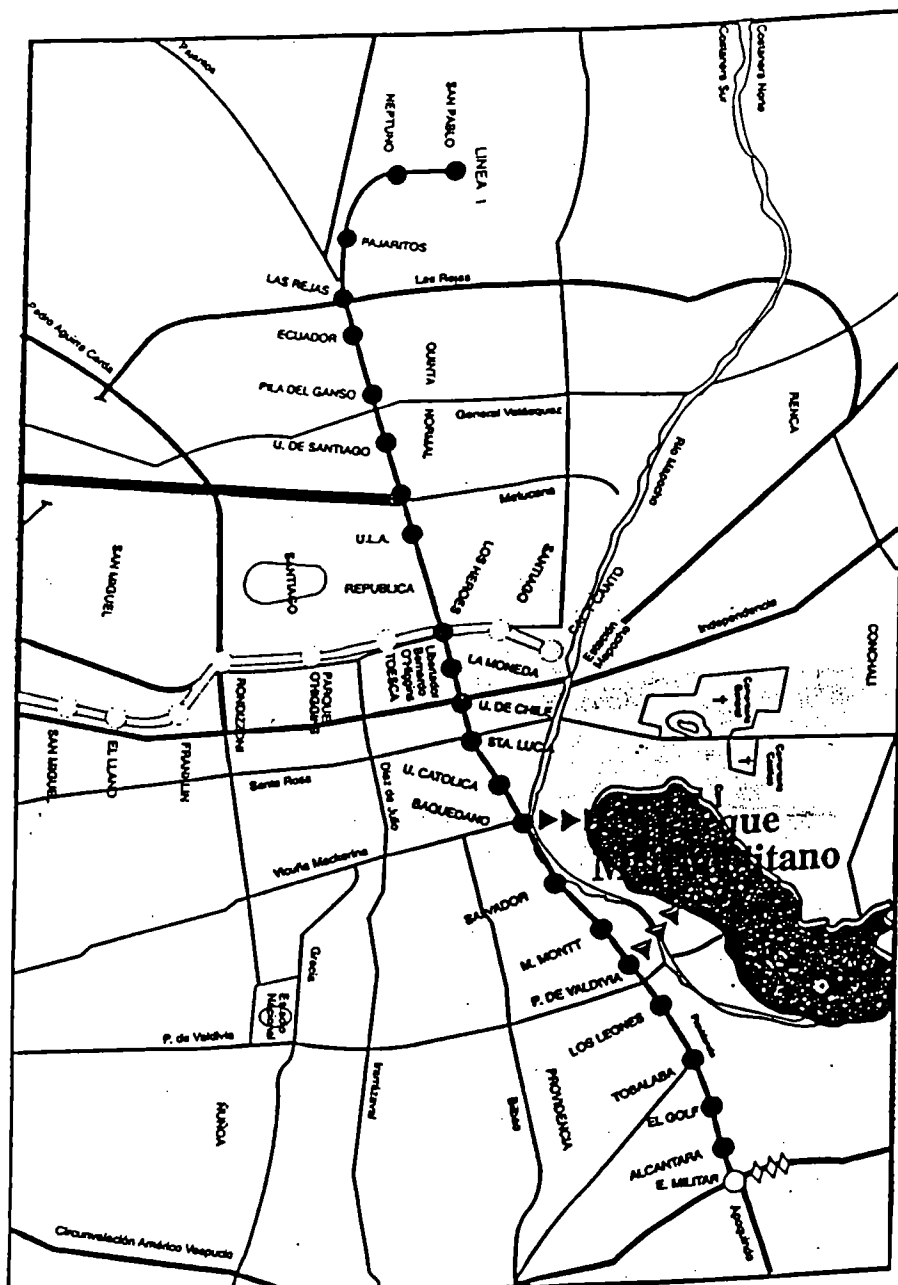
ANTIQUES

Lo Castillo: Candelaria Goyenechea
3820 (closed on Saturday afternoons
and Sundays)

**Areas on Nueva Costanera and Alonso
de Córdova.**

Los Pajaros: small mall located on the
corner of Providencia and Bucarest
(closed on Sundays).

Plaza Mulato Gil: José Victorino
Lastarria 305.



HYATT

Opening Hours and Events During the Cumbre 16 – 19 / April 1998

Anakena Restaurant

<i>Lunch</i>	12:30 - 16:00
<i>Dinner</i>	19:00 - 01:00
<i>Brunch</i>	12:30 - 16:00 (Sunday)

Crostini Restaurant

<i>Breakfast</i>	06:00 - 10:30
<i>Lunch</i>	12:30 - 16:00
<i>Dinner</i>	18:30 - 01:00
<i>Brunch</i>	12:30 - 16:00 (Sunday)
<i>Pastamania</i>	19:00 - 01:00 (Wednesday)

Atrium

<i>Breakfast</i>	07:00 - 11:00
<i>Lunch / Snacks</i>	11:00 - 01:00
<i>High Tea</i>	16:00 - 20:00
<i>Fashion Show</i>	18:30 - 19:00 (Wednesday)
<i>Crepe Station</i>	17:00 - 19:00 (Monday)

Duke's Bar

<i>Mon.-Wed</i>	17:00 - 02:00
<i>Thursday</i>	17:00 - 03:00
<i>Fri.-Sat</i>	17:00 - 04:00
<i>Sunday</i>	17:00 - 01:00
<i>Happy Hour with</i>	18:30 - 20:30 (Monday to Friday)
<i>Complimentary Food Buffet</i>	20:00 - 22:00 (Saturday)

In-Room Dining

<i>All Day Dining</i>	12:00 - 04:00
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FAST FOOD/RESTAURANTS NEAR HOTEL AREAS

NOTE: Fast food restaurants in Santiago do not generally have breakfast menus (i.e., no Egg McMuffins, etc.) Most hotels provide breakfast. However, Au Bon Pain and Country Fresh Donuts will deliver donuts or breakfast pastries with day before notice. Numbers are listed below.

Radisson/Intercontinental Area

Food Court on El Bosque (none deliver)

MeiLing Ta (Chinese food)
Mr. Chips (roast beef sandwiches)
KFC
Doggis (hot dogs)

Sbarro (pizza, Italian food)
McDonalds
Beitjara (Arabic)
Natural Corner (juice, etc.)

Dunkin Donuts across the street from the Food Court. Hours 8:00 a.m.– 10:00 p.m.

Pizza Hut corner of El Bosque and Apoquindo/Providencia
They will deliver. Call 232-5150, noon to midnight

Dominos Pizza Corner of El Bosque and Tobalaba. Delivery, 242-9777, noon to 1a.m.

Au Bon Pain El Bosque Norte 0181; El Bosque Sur 55; also in Radisson Hotel
Croissants, sandwiches, salads, open 7:30 a.m. – 10 p.m.
Will deliver to hotel or office if ordered day before
(Breakfast possibility)

Santiago Park Plaza Area

Pizza Hut Corner of 11 de Septiembre and Ricardo Lyon
Restaurant ONLY, for delivery call 232-5150, noon to midnight

McDonalds Corner of Guardia Vieja and 11 de Septiembre
Sun-Thurs 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.
Fri-Sat 10:00 a.m. – midnight

Burger King Providencia 218 or 11 de Septiembre 2350
Mon-Thurs 9:00 a.m. – midnight
Fri-Sat 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 a.m.
Sun 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.

KFC Corner of 11 de Septiembre and Ricardo Lyon
For delivery, call 639-2000, 11:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Country Fresh Donuts 11 de Septiembre 2236, Local 14 (at Los Leones metro stop)
Mon – Fri 7:30 – 11:00 p.m., Sat 8:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.
Closed Sunday
Will deliver. Min order 3 doz. Call day before
212-1931 (Breakfast possibility)

RESTAURANTS (ctd.)

GERMAN

Munchen

El Bosque Norte 0204, T: 232-5936

INTERNATIONAL

Anakena

Kennedy 4601, T:218-1234

Balthasar

Las Condes 10690, T:215-1090

Hereford Grill

El Bosque Norte 0204, T: 232-5936

L'Hermitage

Tobalaba 477, T: 232-2732

Praga

Vitacura 3917, T:228-6236

Sibaritas

Mallinkrodt 184, T: 777-1470

Vindobona

Camino El Bajo 16749, T: 215-1986

INDIAN

Taj Mahal

Isidora Goyenechea 3215, T:232-3606

ITALIAN

Crostini

Kennedy 4601, T: 363-3145

Grissini Ristorante

Av. El Bosque Norte 0405, T:234-3176

ITALIAN (ctd.)

La Divina Comida

Purísima 215, T: 737-2300

Le Due Torri

Isidora Goyenechea 2908, T: 231-327

JAPANESE

Mikado

Bilbao 1933, T:225-2947

MEXICAN

Café Santa Fe

Las Condes 10690, T: 215-1091

T'Quila

Paseo San Damian , T: 243-3378

PERUVIAN

El Otro Sitio

Escriba de Balaguer 5970, T: 777-3059

POLYNESIAN

Bali Hai

Av. Colon 5146, T: 228-8273

SPANISH

Centre Catala

Av. Suecia 428, T: 233-2220

El Madroñal

Vitacura 2911, T: 233-6312

Pinpillinpausha

Isidora Goyenechea 2900, T: 232-5800

El Relicario

Providencia 229, T: 269-1371

MARINES FAVORITE PLACES TO EAT / DANCE

NAME - NOMBRE	ADDRESS - DIRECCION	PHONE - FONONO
ELADIO	11 DE SEPTIEMBRE 2250	
BOOMERANG	GRAL. HOLLEY 2285	334-50-81
EL MEXICANO	AV. VITACURA 2916	231-6467
ENTRE RIOS	LAS CONDES 10480	243-4747
FRIDAYS	ISIDORA GOYENECHEA 3275	334-4468
GEO PUBS	ENCOMENDEROS 83	233-6675
LA LEONA PIZZAS	NORUEGA 6337	211-44-11
MISSISSIPPI	LAS CONDES 11271	243-3380
PUBLICITY	EL BOSQUE NORTE 0155	
SANTA FE	AV. LAS CONDES 10690	215-1091
HEAVENS DISCOTEQUE	RECOLETA 345	
OZ DISCOTEQUE	CHUCRE MAZUR 5. BELLA VISTA	

CHURCHES

ENGLISH SERVICES

International, Interdenominational with Anglican roots

The Santiago Community Church
Ave. Holanda 151, tel. 232-1113

Roman Catholic

Maryknoll Fathers
Vasco de Gama 4702
Tel. 208-3764
Sunday Mass: 11:00 a.m.

Congregation of Holy Cross
St. George's College, A. Vespucio 5400
Sunday Mass: 10:15 a.m. (March-Dec.)
For information call 214-1067

The First Church of Christ Scientist

Ave. Sanchez Fontecilla 832
Sunday Service: 10:30 a.m.

Mormon Temple

Ave. Pocuro 1940
Tel. 233-9976
For information call 204-7959

SPANISH SERVICES

Roman Catholic

Cathedral: Plaza de Armas (downtown)

Inmaculada Concepción (uptown)
Ave. Vitacura 3729

Lutheran Church

Lota 2330
Tel. 231-7222

Synagogue (Sephardic Community)

Ave. Ricardo Lyon 812
Tel. 205-5346

Jewish Community

Estadio Israelita
Ave. Las Condes 8361
Tel. 201-0745



EXPO CUMBRE

As an affirmation of the importance of culture in the hemispheric integration, the Government of Chile extended an invitation to each participating country of the Second Summit of the Americas to sponsor a cultural presence in a Cultural Festival called "Expo Cumbre," to take place in the Centro Cultural Estación Mapocho, April 13 - 19, 1998.

The U.S. will be represented by two distinguished artists: jazz pianist Herbie Hancock, with a band from the New England Conservatory of Music under the auspices of the Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz and Washington, D.C. artist Sam Gilliam, who will present "Of Fireflies and Ferris Wheels," an installation of painted and printed textiles.

A stage will be set up for the events in the Centro Cultural Estación Mapocho, with seating for an audience of approximately 2,500. In addition, various areas will be set aside for exhibitions of artists from the Summit countries and for displays by Chilean government, business, and non-profit organizations.

The Centro Cultural Estación Mapocho is a Chilean National Monument. It was originally a train station, built in 1913, and was remodeled as a cultural and exhibition center between 1992 and 1994.

SAM GILLIAM

Born in the state of Mississippi, Sam Gilliam is a world class African-American painter living in Washington, D.C., whose work is represented in every major museum in the United States and many in Europe. He graduated from the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and has spent over 25 of his more than 30 years as an artist teaching in public schools and in universities, including the Corcoran School of Art, the Maryland Art Institute, the University of Maryland and Carnegie Mellon University.

Sam Gilliam was a figurative painter before moving to Washington in the early sixties. After an exposure to the work of Morris Louis, Kenneth Noland, Howard Mehring and others of the color abstractionists, he evolved first as a hard edge abstractionist and subsequently became a highly individualistic color field painter.

Sam Gilliam characterizes his work as expressive/constructive. He believes that being creative means being curious and serious about the relationship with the work. It means being eager to develop the next step even if it has to be invented. The drape painting made him more aware of painting and also made him "get rid of rules," which is the best form of creation.

HERBIE HANCOCK

Herbie Hancock was trained as a youth as a classical pianist, performing Mozart with symphony orchestras as a teenager. His shift to jazz took full effect when he broke into the professional ranks, playing with saxophone legend Coleman Hawkins and trumpeter Donald Byrd. He was a mainstay of the Blue Note recording label before, during and after his tenure with Miles Davis in the 1960s, recording timeless albums and adding classic compositions to the lexicon. The rhythmic innovations he displayed during his five years with Miles Davis exploded into the jazz and funk inventions of his Head Hunters Band. His 1973 album not only became one of the best-selling jazz albums of all time, but it has become a source of samples for the current hip-hop generation.

In 1986, Hancock won an Oscar for his original score to “Round Midnight,” and the following year he launched his acoustic jazz trio with Buster Williams and Al Foster. His stunning Grammy-winning 1996 Verve recording “The New Standard” was a brilliant consolidation of strains that have been crucial to his music all along.

Hancock continues to tour with a variety of band configurations and has started the Rhythm of Life Foundation, dedicated to putting technology to the service of humanity, aiming especially at older teenagers and young adults.

THE THELONIOUS MONK INSTITUTE OF JAZZ

The Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz, a non-profit educational organization, was founded in 1986 by the Monk family along with the late Maria Fisher, a former opera singer and lifelong devotee of music. Its mission is to offer the world’s most promising young musicians college-level training by America’s jazz masters and to present public school-based jazz education programs for young people around the globe.

The Institute’s dream of creating a college-level jazz institution was realized when the Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz Performance opened its doors in 1995 at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. This program is the only full-scholarship intensive jazz performance institution of its kind. Every two years, a small group of the most talented, young jazz musicians from around the world are selected to study with legendary musicians, including Herbie Hancock. As part of their studies, students also participate in outreach programs. In 1996 they traveled with Herbie Hancock, Wayne Shorter and Thelonious Monk, Jr. to India and Thailand, where they performed for the jubilee celebration for the King of Thailand.



U.S. EVENTS AT EXPO CUMBRE

**SANTIAGO, CHILE
APRIL 1998**

- Monday 13** **Official Inauguration of Expo Cumbre, the Cultural Festival of the Second Summit of the Americas**
Place: Centro Cultural Estación Mapocho
Time: 7:00 PM (by invitation)
- Tuesday 14** **"30 Years of Collaborative Printmaking between Sam Gilliam and William Weege" lecture by Sam Gilliam**
Place: Centro Cultural Estación Mapocho
Time: 3:00 PM (open to the public)
- Tuesday 14** **Herbie Hancock/Thelonious Monk Institute Jazz Ambassadors concert**
Place: Ambassador's Residence
Time: 7:30 PM (by invitation)
- Wednesday 15** **Inauguration of "Echoes and Pages between Sam Gilliam and William Weege" exhibition of prints by Sam Gilliam**
Place: Instituto Chileno-Norteamericano de Cultura, Moneda 1467
Time: 7:30 PM (by invitation)
- Thursday 16** **Herbie Hancock/Thelonious Monk Institute Jazz Ambassadors**
workshop
Place: Escuela Moderna de Música, Luis Pasteur 5303
Time: 11:00 AM (by invitation)
- Friday 17** **Herbie Hancock/Thelonious Monk Institute Jazz Ambassadors**
public performance
Place: Centro Cultural Estacion Mapocho
Time: 7:00 PM (by ticket only)
- Saturday 18** **Herbie Hancock/Thelonious Monk Institute Jazz Ambassadors**
performance at Summit Delegations Reception
Place: Centro Cultural Estacion Mapocho
Time: 9:00 PM (by invitation)

For further information, please contact the Cultural Section, U.S. Embassy, telephone 330-3355

**CORPORATE SPONSORS
OF THE
U.S. PRESENTATION AT
EXPO CUMBRE**

United Airlines

International Paper Company

The Chase Manhattan Bank

National Amusements, Inc.

Avis Rent a Car Licensee

Caterpillar America Co.

Chubb de Chile S.A.

General Motors Chile S.A.

Dow Quimica Chilena S.A.

Goodyear de Chile S.A.I.C.

WE ALSO THANK

Chilean-American Chamber of Commerce

Instituto Chileno Norteamericano de Cultura

Instituto Profesional Escuela Moderna de Música

EXPO CUMBRE PROGRAM
Centro Cultural Estación Mapocho
April 13 - 19, 1998

EXHIBITS

U.S. artist Sam Gilliam	Peru's Señor de Sipan Tomb	UNESCO photo exhibit	Bibliographic Treasures of the Americas from National Library of Chile	Colombia's Gold Museum	Israel : Latin American painters exhibition
Arts and crafts Mexico, Ecuador, others	photo exhibits several countries	smaller exhibits on presentation tables			

ON STAGE

	Monday 13	Tuesday 14	Wed. 15	Thursday 16	Friday 17	Saturday 18	Sunday 19
11:00 am		Bolivia -Music Master (11:00-13:30)	Argentina-Juan de Dios Filiberto orchestra (11:00-12:30)		Chile-Youth Symphonic Orchestra (11:00-12:30)	Guatemala- Folk Ballet (11:00-12:00)	
12:00 pm							Chile -Song to the Chilean Mountain (12:00-12:30)
12:30 pm				Argentina -Choir of Children's of Mendoza (12:30-13:30)	Chile - Pianist Patricio Molina (12:30-13:00)	Haiti - String & National Ballet (12:30-14:30)	
13:00 pm					Venezuela - Violinist Nicole León (13:00-14:00)	Canada - Rawlins Croes (13:00-14:30)	
16:00 pm			Chile - Chilean National Ballet (16:00-17:30)	Guatemala -Show of Typical Dresses (16:00-17:00)	Costa Rica- Wood Quintet (16:00-17:00)		Panama - Folk Ballet (16:00-17:00)
17:30 pm			Panama - Folk Ballet (17:30-19:00)	Argentina-Juan de Dios Filiberto orchestra (17:30-19:00)			Venezuela - Alirio Díaz (17:30-18:30)
18:00 pm	Chile -SCD Chilean Classical Music						
19:00 pm	President Eduardo Frei Inauguration	Chile-Youth Symphonic Orchestra (19:00-20:30)	MERCOSUR Concert (19:00-21:00)		USA - Herbie Hancock (19:00-21:00)		
19:30 pm						Chile -SCD Chilean Classical Music (19:30-20:30)	
20:30		Chile - Pianist Patricio Molina (20:30-21:00)					Chile -Song to the Chilean Mountain (20:30-21:30)
21:00	Guatemala - Pianist Alma Rosa Guayacán (21:30-23:00)					USA - Herbie Hancock (invitation only) (21:00-22:00)	
21:30			Chile - ENE Theater (21:30-23:00)	Haiti - String & National Ballet (21:30-23:00)			
22:00					Argentina - Soledad (22:00-23:00)		