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001a. briefing paper	Meeting with Chilean President Eduardo Frei (6 pages)	ca. 04/1998	P1/b(1)
001b. talking points	Talking Points for Bilateral Meeting with President Frei (5 pages)	ca. 04/1998	P1/b(1)
002. briefing paper	Outline - POTUS Briefing on State Visit to Chile (2 pages)	ca. 03/1998	P1/b(1)

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RESTRICTION CODES

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P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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cc: All

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To: Amb. James Dobbins **Date:** April 14, 1998
Fax #: 456-9130 **Pages:** 3, including this cover sheet.
From: Peter Hakim
Subject:

I thought you would be interested in seeing this advanced copy of my article on the upcoming Summit in Santiago. I would welcome your reactions. It will be published on Thursday in the Christian Science Monitor.

Sincerely,



Peter Hakim

The Santiago Summit of the Americas: What To Expect

This weekend, the Western Hemisphere's 34 democratically elected presidents and prime ministers will meet in Santiago, Chile for the Second Summit of the Americas. This meeting will be less ambitious, but potentially more important than the First Summit, held in Miami in December 1994.

As the first meeting of the hemisphere's leaders in nearly thirty years, the Miami Summit was a special event. It confirmed that hemispheric relations had come to be characterized more by cooperation than by conflict. The US and the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean were good neighbors again. More than anything, Miami was a grand celebration of convergence--of an emerging community of shared interests and values. Democratic politics and market economics had spread to virtually every country of the hemisphere. The fact of growing regional cooperation was underscored by the one hundred and fifty action items to which the presidents' agreed in their final declaration.

The Santiago Summit is the second in less than four years. The celebration has already taken place. Now is the time to get down to business--to make cooperation work in the hemisphere. Success in Santiago should be measured by the progress made on four issues:

- In Miami, the governments agreed to establish a hemisphere-wide free trade area by 2005. Negotiations toward that goal will be formally launched in Santiago. To be sure, enthusiasm for the launching has been dampened by President Clinton's failure to secure fast track negotiating authority from Congress, which--in effect--means the US is still not fully committed to the process. Major advances can, nonetheless, be made in the trade talks and they should begin. The mechanisms needed to support and sustain the negotiations are in place and functioning. US fast track legislation will be essential for concluding an agreement, but it is not required now.
- The governments will determine when and where to hold the next summit. Ideally, they would also decide that the hemisphere's heads of state should meet periodically, and the summits should be turned into a permanent feature of inter-American relations and transformed into the primary forum of hemispheric cooperation. The Organization of American States, along with other inter-American institutions, would need to be adapted to serve this

enhanced summit process.

- Agreement will be reached on new multilateral arrangements to evaluate the anti-narcotics performance of every country in the hemisphere--including the US. This arrangement will not immediately replace the unilateral US certification process that has produced so much antagonism in Latin America, but it should begin a shift in emphasis toward regional approaches.
- The assembled leaders will agree on an agenda of initiatives for several critical issues--among them education, poverty, and judicial reform--that must be addressed mainly by the governments and citizens of each country. There is room for skepticism about the value of dealing with these issues at an international meeting. What can be hoped for, however, is the development of regional norms and standards against which to measure performance--and which may create some pressures on national governments to act. To make this work, the governments will have to get beyond rhetorical commitment, and set in place means to monitor and report results.

The Santiago Summit's main accomplishment will be to accelerate progress toward hemispheric free trade and economic integration, the necessary cornerstones for effective U.S.- Latin American cooperation. The Summit is also significant, however, just because it is taking place. The hemisphere's nearly three dozen elected presidents and prime ministers have decided that it is important jointly to take stock of achievements in the three years since Miami, and lay the groundwork for several new regional initiatives. There will be no great surprises or major breakthroughs, and some particularly difficult problems, like the question of Cuba and the deteriorating situation of Colombia, will not be on the agenda. But the Summit will demonstrate again that the countries of the Americas face some shared challenges and they are learning to work together to address them.

Peter Hakim is president of the Inter-American Dialogue and a regular contributor to the *Monitor*.



USIA

Daily Digest

To:	Ted Piccone ,456-9130 ,Victor Marrero ,647-0911 ,Secretary Davidow ,647-0791 ,Congressional Hispanic Caucus ,546-2143 ,Chris Hand ,224-2237 ,Eric Vore ,457-0337 ,Howard Davis ,647-0527 ,Ana Maria Salazar ,456-2464 ,Maria C. Lameiro ,366-7417 ,Tara Sonenshine ,456-9270 ,Director ARA/MEX ,647-5752
Subject:	Daily Digest 4/21: SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

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FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION DAILY DIGEST	
U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, WASHINGTON DC 20547	OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND MEDIA REACTION

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Tuesday, April 21, 1998

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS: 'SIGNIFICANT RESULTS' OR 'FAILED EFFORT'? U.S. ROLE EXAMINED

Commentators in Latin America, Europe and Asia weighed in this week with their assessments of last weekend's second Summit of the Americas, held in Santiago de Chile. A considerable number of analysts found much to praise in the efforts of the 34 hemispheric leaders. They welcomed the agreements made on education, fighting illegal drugs and the start of talks on the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). But more found fault with the outcome of the confab, with the greatest disappointment centering on the FTAA. Observers continued to criticize the U.S. on this front, saying that because President Clinton arrived in Santiago without fast track trade authority from Congress to negotiate on FTAA, the superpower "no longer sets the terms of the relationship with regard to the FTAA process." Following are salient themes in the commentary:

FTAA: A majority of editorialists focused on this issue. Bogota's conservative-oriented El Nuevo Siglo echoed the sentiment of a majority of media voices in its judgment that "the irony is that the U.S., which has been [FTAA's] main impetus, is now its executioner.... If Clinton does not get fast track approval from Congress, the FTAA won't advance." Writers charged that Washington's hemispheric trade policy is "unclear" and that the superpower does not offer a leadership role on FTAA. Many opinionmakers held that, as a result, the "free trade initiative has moved to other countries," and that other trade partnerships--such as Mercosur--would grow in strength and importance. Others were much more positive in their outlook, noting that the agreement on a timetable for FTAA negotiations was in itself "significant" and "historic," and constitutes the "first steps toward the creation of the world's largest free trade zone."

ON THE PLUS SIDE--EDUCATION, DRUGS: A number of commentators underscored the importance of two agreements made in Santiago: a plan to reform education and the creation of a new multilateral counterdrug alliance. Calling it the "only concrete result," one paper in Buenos Aires said the education agreement aims to "enhance the quality of elementary education in Latin America." In Lima, papers commented favorably on the proposed multilateral anti-drug mechanism, but stressed that it will "not necessarily replace" the U.S. Congress' certification process.

THEN THERE'S CUBA: Most editorialists noted that criticism of the U.S. was at a high pitch on another issue: Cuba. Several observers joined with Mexico's left-of-center La Jornada in criticizing Havana's "exclusion" from the summit: "It is unacceptable that a summit dedicated to integration would leave out a country of the continent."

U.S.-LATIN AMERICA: A number of pundits examined the broader relationship between the U.S. and its southern neighbors, with most agreeing that the situation has changed markedly from 1994, when the first Summit of the Americas was held in Miami. Observers noted that thanks to globalization of economies and trade liberalization among the Latin American countries, the "era of U.S. imperialism is over." To be sure, many were more laudatory of Washington and its recent efforts, suggesting that the growth of democracy in Latin America and free trade were no less a result of serious U.S. commitment to the region.

This survey is based on 51 reports from 24 countries, April 11-21.

EDITOR: Diana McCaffrey

LATIN AMERICA

CHILE: "Significant Results On Trade, Bilateral Ties"

Conservative, influential, newspaper-of-record EL Mercurio's editorial said (4/19), President Clinton's official visit has progressed...in a largely satisfactory manner.... This diplomatic gathering with the representative of the continent's and the world's first power had significant results with regard to trade as well as to other chapters of the bilateral relationship."

"Clinton's Words On Democracy Are A Serious Commitment"

An editorial in influential, centrist La Epoca (4/19) held, "President Clinton's diplomatic speech in congress caused discomfort among far-right members, but was well received by the parties of the Concertacion (government coalition).... President Clinton was greeted with applause...when he said that no one loves freedom more than those who have had it, lost it and recovered it. To an UDI spokesperson (far right Democratic Independent Union Party) such statements were improper.... A somewhat different angle was pointed out by a senator from the UDI party who recalled the U.S. government's role in the collapse of Chilean democracy in 1973....

"However, one must recognize that since the Carter administration, the U.S. government radically changed its position toward the regime installed in Chile because of crimes and human rights violations: It endorsed Chilean democratic forces and joined the international community that condemned these abuses at the UN for 14 consecutive years. President Clinton's words, which do not refer only to our country but to the entire continent, are a serious commitment and imply (U.S.) self-criticism regarding unfortunate interventions which led more than once to perpetuate or legitimize bloodthirsty dictatorships."

"U.S. Desire To Recover Lost Time In Hemisphere"

Mass-appeal, conservative La Segunda (4/17) said in an editorial referring to an interview with Clinton: "Clinton's opinions seem to show a U.S. desire to recover lost time in hemispheric relations which could be called favorable if they would effectively produce a larger and better North American reflection about Latin America. Up to now there has been, concretely in the case of Chile, ups and downs which became evident in the case of the poisoned grapes--(still) unsolved after years of futile negotiations--in different ways of protectionism and in arms sales restrictions. This new approach will be beneficial in all matters which are of mutual interest."

ARGENTINA: "Integration In Our Time"

An editorial in the liberal, English-language Buenos Aires Herald stated (4/21), "The Second Summit of the Americas in Santiago last week should be rated a success because 34 hemispheric nations did sign an agreement on commercial integration by the year 2005. Given the vast asymmetries between North and South, Latin and non-Latin in a hemisphere containing both First and Fourth World countries, this willingness to merge even in theory, is an advance inconceivable even a decade ago. It does not matter if concrete negotiations have barely started, if North American economies are far more solid than Latin American.... While South America seems to be integrating faster than a U.S. without the 'fast track,'... the prospect of a trade bloc of 770 million consumers and \$9 trillion (outstripping the European Union) is something for the whole world to notice.

"If items other than the Free Trade Area of the Americas vision were high on the agenda, cynics might

attribute this to a lack of commercial progress, but the so-called 'second generation reforms' can also be viewed more positively as a genuine need. How meaningful would any commercial integration be without not only turning Mercosur into a more complete Customs union but also tackling corruption, poverty, drugs, educational shortcomings, the fragilities of civil society and justice?...

"With such problems ahead there is a strong case against achieving integration a day before 2005. The secondary agenda (also including human rights and press freedom) almost came first in Santiago while there was nearly as much attention paid to the one country absent (Cuba) as to the 34 present."

"Obstacles For U.S. Leadership In Latin America"

Ana Baron, Washington-based correspondent of leading Clarín on special assignment in Santiago, observed (4/20), "President Bill Clinton came to Chile determined to recover the world leadership, but he found a Latin America which slips through his fingers, not only in the trade field but in the diplomatic one as well. This is his third trip to the region and almost for sure it is going to be the last one. And, undoubtedly, in the two years to finish his term, Clinton will find it harder to prevent Latin American countries from advancing on the trade and political integration process, with or without the United States.... But that one was not his only problem. The process started after Pope John Paul II to Cuba in January gave rise to a series of initiatives which Clinton could stop only with Argentina.... Whether Washington likes it or not... prime minister of Canada, Jean Chretien, as well as Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, mentioned Cuba in their speeches during the closing ceremony of the summit. Cardoso put the island as an example in the field of education and health. Chretien said the time had come to finish with isolation.... Now, back in Washington, where domestic politics always determines the direction of U.S. international politics, President Clinton will face more than an obstacle to keep alive the interest in our continent."

"Clinton's Free Trade Effort Failed"

Alberto Siglioccoli, on special assignment in Santiago for business-oriented Buenos Aires Economico, wrote (4/20), "The efforts made in the last four years by the U.S. president to put in force the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) failed. The summit ended amidst the skepticism of some of the attending countries and also of the host country. The reason for disappointment was that Bill Clinton attended the summit without 'fast track' authority.... The only concrete result of the summit was made effective in the field of education, where the Inter American Bank of Development ratified that it will commit \$40 billion in the next five years to enhance the quality of elementary education in Latin America....

"This summit made it apparent that the lack of the fast track moved the free trade initiative to other countries. For the rest of the countries on this continent, this situation leads...to a multilateral system, in which all the liberalization agreements in force are included, Mercosur being the most significant, after NAFTA."

BOLIVIA: "The Clinton Effect"

In the opinion of pro-business La Razon (4/20), "The visit of President Bill Clinton to Chile has awakened, as is natural, an enormous expectation in that country, as it would have in ours. However, what the Chilean television shows is a kind of adoration which borders on the grotesque.... It is sadly surprising and shocking that Chile, a country which takes pride in its economic and social development, makes such a display of servile adoration for the most powerful man of the planet. On the other hand, it has been interesting to see the effect of the American leader over Chilean women, who, upon asked if the alleged infidelities did not hurt the image they had of the president, responded, almost in hysterics, as one in front of a rock star, 'quite the opposite.'"

"Little Importance Given To

An editorial in centrist Hoy (4/11) gave a decisive push towards the creation of a summit that does not have a united and clear agenda.

"Without advancing in this field, the summit meetings, in which we could see progress, are being delayed."

BRAZIL: "Monotonous Business"

Center-right O Estado de Sao Paulo said the hemispheric meeting was important for the countries and their commitment to the process and exchange views which will be necessary and remained left out in Santiago. In Miami the situation remains the same. Colombia, Venezuela and Paraguay are not in harmony.... It was evident, though, that there is regard to the FTAA process."

COLOMBIA: "U.S. Interest Not"

Liberal-oriented, leading EL Tiempo said it is a brother to the north. But since the lack of prosperity of Latin America makes the summit one might deduce that it is not equally innocuous. We would like to see a summit that is

"An America Of 'Fatherlands'"

Liberal-oriented, leading EL Tiempo said Samper: "U.S. public opinion is not interested in the summit between two poles--hemispheric summit."

"U.S. Government Committee"

Third-leading La Republica said that the Business Council: "The U.S. is not interested despite the fact that it has not explained that there is still much to be done. This attitude be interpreted as unwillingness to move forward."

"U.S.: Executioner Of Free Trade"

Conservative-oriented El Nuevo Sur said that has been its (FTAA) main impetus from its members. If Clinton does not move forward Subregional agreements are being delayed.

COSTA RICA: "Encouraging"

"Little Importance Given To Really Important Topics"

An editorial in centrist Hoy (4/19) held, "The presence of President Bill Clinton has not served to give a decisive push towards the creation of the Area of Free Trade of the Americas. The first world power does not have a united and clear vision on this project."

"Without advancing in this field, the Santiago summit has fallen into the mistake of all the previous meetings, in which we could see the little importance given to really important topics."

BRAZIL: "Monotonous But Important"

Center-right O Estado de Sao Paulo commented (4/20) that "despite having been monotonous, the hemispheric meeting was important. First, it demonstrated the level of cooperation among the 34 countries and their commitment to common causes; and it offered a unique opportunity to get together and exchange views which will facilitate their relationships.... Cuba was left out (of the Miami summit) and remained left out in Santiago because of the dictatorial nature of its regime. Four years after Miami the situation remains the same [within the continent] despite disturbances in Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela and Paraguay, which shook but did not break the continental democratic harmony.... It was evident, that the United States no longer sets the terms of the relationship with regard to the FTAA process."

COLOMBIA: "U.S. Interest Not Great"

Liberal-oriented, leading El Tiempo opined (4/11): "These summits are promoted by our powerful brother to the north. But since when has the United States believed that the development and prosperity of Latin America might be in its national interest? From the innocuousness of the first summit one might deduce that the U.S. interest is not great, and therefore that the second could be equally innocuous. We would like to be wrong."

"An America Of 'Fatherlands'"

Liberal-oriented, leading El Tiempo (4/16) carried an analytical piece by attorney Hector Charry Samper: "U.S. public opinion has far from conceded priority to the regional project. We are vacillating between two poles--hemispheric cooperation and Latin American cooperation."

"U.S. Government Committed To Process"

Third-leading La Republica ran (4/17) a piece by Maria Isabel Patino, president of the Colombia-U.S. Business Council: "The U.S. government has publicly demonstrated its commitment to the process, despite the fact that it has not received fast track approval from Congress. U.S. officials have explained that there is still much time to obtain fast track, and that by no means can Congress's attitude be interpreted as unwillingness by the executive to move forward with integration."

"U.S.: Executioner Of Free Trade Area Of The Americas?"

Conservative-oriented El Nuevo Siglo commented (4/17): "The irony is that the United States, which has been its (FTAA) main impetus, is now its executioner. Every agreement needs a 'minimum stability' from its members. If Clinton does not get fast track approval from Congress, the FTAA won't advance. Subregional agreements are being imposed before continental ones."

COSTA RICA: "Encouraging Developments In Ethical International Policies"

San Jose's independent daily La Republica comments (4/20) that two important positive attitudes of U.S. foreign policy merit emphasis.... One has to do with President Clinton's speech, given before the Congress of Chile, where the absence of Senator for Life Augusto Pinochet was notable.... The final phrase of Clinton's speech was 'Never, never again.' This phrase was directed at former dictator Augusto Pinochet and the black period of his 17 years of government when 3,200 murders and disappearances took place.... The other positive official position of the U.S. government is found in its rejection of a visa to enter the U.S. for former Venezuela colonel, Hugo Chavez--the same military official who attempted in 1992 a coup d'etat against the constitutional government of President Carlos Andres Perez....

"These encouraging developments in ethical international policies...merit...the applause and recognition of the democracies of the three Americas."

ECUADOR: "America Looks Towards The 21st Century"

Leading, centrist El Comercio commented (4/20): "The summit had more than one virtue. One of which is the express and tacit call to defend and foster democracy. What role would a Latin American dictator play in a summit such as the one in Santiago? There are some laments for the exclusion of Cuba, taking into account the latest gestures such as the liberation of political prisoners. But the positive aspect is the presentation to the world of 34 democratic leaders devoid of the title of dictators. The negative one is the absence of Cuba, which looks a response to U.S. pressures. The second Summit of the Americas, on the eve of the meeting of two centuries, leaves us some legacies amidst uncertainties about their fulfillment or efficiency. Moreover, it had the importance of reactivating the agenda of challenges, placing education as one of the most important priorities."

"New, Optimistic Perspectives"

Guayaquil's centrist Expreso observed (4/19): "The second Summit of the Americas taking place in the Chilean capital opens new and optimistic perspectives for the peoples represented by their respective leaders. The summit seeks various commendable objectives of essential interest to the American countries. One of the points being debated is the free trade among the nations of the Americas, which is of vital importance, because if it becomes true, we will be fulfilling Bolivar's dream: the unity of the Hispanic countries. There has also been a decision to improve education. The U.S. representative has stressed that a better education is vital for the progress of our peoples."

"Promising Process"

Guayaquil's conservative Telegrafo said (4/19): "We have initiated a promising process. If we pursue it with strength and decision, it will allow us to overcome the barriers that separate us, giving way to an authentic integration."

MEXICO: "Hope"

Leading El Universal commented (4/20): "The Santiago declaration, the final document of the second Summit of the Americas, emphasizes the necessity to achieve more balanced, more equal progress in the region.... In his memorable speech to the Chilean congress, hours before inaugurating the summit, President Clinton said that 'leaders must ensure that political and legal systems are not structured to favor those who already have much.' There is no other path if Latin America is to leave its endemic backwardness. One can now hope that U.S. leadership understands there is an opportunity to strengthen the hemisphere in its entirety. The leaders of the United States and Canada are obliged to move forward with a new mentality, accepting that new times require complementarity in all areas. The Alliance For Progress failed very quickly, not because of the death of President Kennedy, but because it lacked a real spirit of cooperation from U.S. elites. Probably things have changed as a

result of the impulse from the European Union and Japan. So we all hope."

"Exclusion Of Cuba"

Left-of-center La Jornada held (4/20): "There is another, deplorable, aspect of the summit that concluded last weekend: that of exclusion. The meetings excluded Cuba, marginalized important social and popular organizations--which celebrated their own 'peoples' summit--and excluded a large number of journalists who had gone to Santiago to cover the event. It is unacceptable that a summit dedicated to integration would leave out a country of the continent, ignore important representatives of civil society in the hemisphere and oblige a majority of the media to wait outside the official proceedings of the summit."

"Late?"

Left-of-center La Jornada (4/19) commented in its lead editorial, "It is certainly important that the president of the United States has said, during the Summit of the Americas and before hemispheric counterparts--with the exception of the Cuban president--that there should never again be dictatorships like Pinochet's in Chile. It is lamentable, however, that this declaration has been so late in coming--25 years after the coup against the legitimate regime of Salvador Allende--and that it ignores the notorious role of the U.S. government in the creation and support of anti-democratic and repressive dictatorships in Latin America...."

"The statements of the U.S. president, in light of the constant pressure and violent intervention his country has undertaken in Latin America to impose dictatorships and to enslave social and democratic movements, ring hollow. If Clinton had recognized the past and begun to think of hemispheric social policies that could help realize democracy and guarantee U.S. non-intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, our hemisphere would be able to breathe more easily."

"A Change Of Attitude In U.S. Needed"

The lead editorial in leading circulation El Universal held (4/18). "A change of attitude in the White House is important for relations with Latin America. It is the only way in which establishing a Free Trade Area of the Americas in 2005 will contribute to strengthening the entire region.... Making the Americas a vigorous area with a bright economic future will be possible to the degree to which the United States takes the first steps toward the second generation reforms it is urging at this time. It will also be possible to the degree that Latin American governments commit themselves to social objectives, and not just macro-economic indicators--and of course to the extent that Latin American governments cease to fear the active participation of all society."

PERU: "'The Americas'"

Manuel Aliaga observed in his column in pro-government Expresso (4/17): "North of Rio Grande, the use of the name 'America' has been restricted only to one country of the hemisphere: the United States. With this curious semantic reduction, U.S. citizens see themselves as the only 'Americans,' and the United States ends up being 'America.' One of the causes may be our repeated failure to make the integration dream come true. Therefore, in order not to get confused, when the United States wants to refer to the set of republics of the new world, it talks about 'The Americas.' Thus, the plural use accomplishes two objectives: to emphasize that we 'are different' and to reserve the singular 'America' for Bill Clinton's land."

"We Must Fight Drug Trafficking"

Pro-government Expresso's editorial held (4/17): "Unfortunately, today the U.S. president appears

before the Latin American nations in Santiago without bringing--as he wanted and offered--the authority to negotiate on the fast track the entrance of Chile into the NAFTA. On the other hand, Clinton is asking us to fight drug trafficking. And, in fact, Latin Americans have to agree without conditions to participate in a new war, in a different stage, on drug trafficking, which endangers national sovereignties. And we have to do this without demanding from the United States a visible proof of its commitment to continue towards a free-trade hemisphere."

"The Summit And The Certification"

International consultant and attorney Ricardo Soberon wrote in reliable business Gestion (4/17): "Congress' refusal to give Clinton the fast track to speed up the entrance of Chile into the NAFTA has removed trade from the leading role in the summit. It is said that the most important issues now are focused on the second-generation reforms related to justice administration and education. Good for Peru!

"The most important problem in these summits is that decisions and subjects to be discussed are getting away from the different economic and political actors, i.e. companies and individual citizens. On the other hand, the problem that confronts a multilateral mechanism (for anti-drug certifications), like the one that presidents gathered in Santiago will probably approve, is that it will not necessarily replace the internal mechanism that the U.S. Congress demands from its president to evaluate the anti-drug budgets of the following fiscal year."

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO: "Development Of Our People: Most Important Challenge"

In an editorial, the leading conservative Guardian (4/19) stressed, "Should this Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) plan become a reality, it would encompass the largest free trade zone in the world with 800 million people and economies worth \$60 trillion.... So it is heartening to learn that leaders at the summit have won a pledge from President Bill Clinton to redouble efforts to win crucial fast-track trade negotiating authority from Congress.... But not enough of those in this thriving market of 800 million people are sharing in the economic good. So it was heartening to see that...there was an embracing of a \$6.1 billion three-year package to help improve education.... The single most important challenge as we approach the new millennium must be the development of our people."

EUROPE

CANADA: "Crippled Free Trade?"

French-language, liberal La Presse maintained (4/21): "The central role of the United States has been fairly modified.... The other countries must no longer fear that Washington will try to rush to take steps and use its economic power to get concessions in other fields.... The Santiago summit was more straightforward than the Miami one. If the United States wants to obtain something, it must openly negotiate and not try to obtain it by indirect means."

"Chretien In Castro's Home"

Quebec's French-language, liberal Le Soleil asked (4/21), "Why not use the summit to show that Canada can distinguish itself from the United States on some issues of international politics?... Step by step, the vision we have of Cuba is being modified and the visit of Prime Minister Chretien, following the one made by the pope, could provide evidence that the policy of exclusion makes no sense.... At the Summit of the Americas, the chiefs of state proposed an action plan...for education, democracy, economic integration and fighting poverty. The integration of the small island in the Caribbean would be a step in that direction."

GERMANY: "Free Trade"

Adrian Zielcke had this to say in centrist Stuttgarter Zeitung (4/21). "The chances of implementing the courageous plans from Santiago are almost zero. On the one hand, the creation of such large free trade zones inevitably means that other countries would be excluded. This could result in political problems. Why should, in a global market that is growing closer, new borders be set up again and again? On the other hand, there are also enormous domestic obstacles. The United States fears the cheap Southern American labor force.... This concern...has so far impelled Congress to slow down President Clinton, and it will continue to do so....

"Bill Clinton in turn considers the establishment of a free trade zone a guarantee against the return of military dictatorships in the region. This is why he called on all states to stay the course of democratization. The doubts in the United States, however, are great, including the chances of fighting drug trafficking in the Latin American countries. Thus far, the announcement from Santiago is no more than a pompous declaration."

"Long Path To Unity"

Martin Halusa opined (4/21) in right-of-center Die Welt of Berlin, "While the European Union is about to establish monetary and economic union, the 34 countries in America have difficulties agreeing on their free trade zone. The summit meeting in Santiago showed that the trans-American trade pact from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego has to undergo similar labor pains as did Europe in the past.... However, over the weekend, at least the cornerstone was laid for a free trade zone with 750 million people. But the ones who are slowing down the creation of this zone are not sitting in Latin America.... The problems are instead created in Washington.... The reason for the stalemate is that the U.S. Congress last year denied President Clinton fast-track authority....

"The Southern American states have already created facts. As a counterweight to NAFTA, they have also formed regional trade alliances...which can also have a positive effect. For the United States, it is much easier to negotiate with a group of states that have long ago resolved their own problems. The development of the European Union with its future common currency has demonstrated that the creation of a large-scale free-trade zone requires profound preparations, since the agreements are irreversible."

"For Education Alone, Summit Was Not Worthless"

Right-of-center Frankfurter Allgemeine (4/20) concluded, "The 34 participants in the second Summit of the Americas did not come considerably closer to their aim of establishing a free trade zone ranging from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego. Apart from declarations of intent, little will remain of Santiago because the U.S. Congress is refusing President Clinton a fast-track authority. Nevertheless, the participants continue to stick to their timetable for the creation of a common market by the year 2005.... This is why the most important agreement from Santiago is the new educational offensive which is considered to be a means against the social misery in Latin America. Nowhere but in this region of the world is the income gap greater--and this is the basis of social unrest.... In order to allow the have-nots to get their share in the economic growth of the region, they need a sound education. For this reason alone...the summit was not worthless."

BRITAIN: "Clinton Fails To Win Over The Doubters"

Under the headline above, the independent Financial Times noted from Santiago (4/20): "As the leaders concluded two days of talks yesterday with a pledge to press ahead with the creation of a

common market in goods and services, Latin American leaders were troubled by the realization that, whatever Mr. Clinton might promise, a Congress in Washington increasingly hostile to foreign engagement constrained the president.... The gap between administration commitments and congressional reality was never far from the negotiations."

"Mercosur Sees Its Star Rising"

The independent Financial Times added (4/20): "The U.S. team in Santiago was not able to wield as much as much influence as it had at the first Summit of the Americas in Miami in 1994.... The relative weakness of Washington's position meant that the Mercosur group had far more influence on the agenda."

FRANCE: "Half A Success For Clinton In Santiago"

Right-of-center Les Echos in opined (4/21), "The second Summit of the Americas will turn out to be a half success for Clinton.... Beyond the wide-ranging goals and projects expressed by one and all, President Clinton had a chance to gauge the implicit and explicit resistance of his future partners...including Jean Chretien's mention of Cuba's 'anachronistic' absence.... Chretien's announcement that he will visit Havana was also seen as a gesture opposing the Helms-Burton legislation....

"In another sensitive area, Clinton had no other choice but to agree to the alliance against drug trafficking...which in time will put an end to Washington's 'unilateral' system of 'certification.'"

"Without The Fast Track, The U.S. Falls Short Of Its Leadership"

Eduardo Olivares in left-of-center Le Monde (4/21): "During the entire summit, the U.S. gave the impression that in terms of trade with the Americas its position fell somewhat short of its traditional leadership."

"Americas: The Great Trade Market Without Hurry"

Christian Lionet commented in left-of-center Liberation (4/18-19): "For the second Summit of the Americas, enthusiasm gave way to caution and realism, while Bill Clinton grows pale in the eyes of his partners.... Doubt has crept in about the American ulterior motives since Bill Clinton failed to get authorization from Congress to negotiate trade agreements through the fast track procedure.... Clinton says he is convinced it is essential the great continental trade market becomes a reality."

RUSSIA: "Worse Than It Might Look At First Glance"

Yelena Visens said in reformist Ruskiy Telegraf (4/21): "The results of the meeting should not be idealized. The tangle of FTAA-related problems is worse than it might look at first glance. The Latin Americans, while agreeing with the Clinton initiative in principle, are not going to give up the existing integration structures."

"Latin America's Future Doesn't Depend Only On U.S."

Under this headline, reformist Izvestia (4/18) ran this by Yevgeny Bai in Washington: "Chilean President Eduardo Frei, the host of this summit, is saying today what would have sounded like sedition four years ago. Shortly before Clinton's arrival, he told journalists that Latin America will follow the chosen path in any event, with or without the United States. Frei has every reason to be so confident. Gone are the days when Latin Americans looked up to the northern neighbor with the sole purpose of getting money. This time it is going to be different, since they will listen to the U.S. president as a

desirable but equal partner, not a wise 'big brother.'"

ITALY: "The Two Americas"

A commentary in provocative, classical liberal IL Foglio held (4/21): "The Santiago summit has not led to precise operational decisions because Clinton was not able to offer the guarantee that both the U.S. Senate and Congress would approve far-reaching trade deals following the rejection of 'fast track' authority. Indeed, there are also difficult problems linked to the fight against narcotics trafficking. But Latin American countries are interested in continuing the dialogue because they need investments,...nor do Latin American countries criticize American financial and cultural 'imperialism'. However...it is in the U.S. where the resistance is greater (from the unions and the farmers) against a new trade opening.... Indeed, in the United States, the prevailing attitude is not that of a colonial 'bulwark' which wants to expand itself everywhere, imposing its own culture, but that of an open society, like a big sponge that easily absorbs influences from others. The FTAA project represents another challenge from a more and more multi-ethnic and multi-cultural society."

"A U.S. Superpower Weakened In Its Own Backyard"

Danilo Taino judged in centrist, top-circulation Corriere della Sera (4/20): "It is in its own backyard that the U.S. superpower is weak. Yesterday the second Summit of the Americas concluded in Santiago: two days of debate among 34 countries, of which Clinton was an embarrassed protagonist and the Mercosur leaders were the exuberant protagonists."

"With respect to the first Summit four years ago...there has been a radical change in the atmosphere: The United States seems to have lost the initiative. South America is now the engine of economic integration. The summit concluded with a document which contains nothing revolutionary.... The main problems for Clinton concerned freedom of trade, an issue which should be very dear to the Yankees. Congress has refused to approve the fast track legislation so far.... In sum, Clinton arrived in Santiago without wings and had to apologize repeatedly, promising that he will eventually obtain approval.... Having listed the problems concerning the U.S. superpower, however, the fact remains that the Americas are organizing their response to the European Union: The fact that their economies, together, may cast European economies in the shade, is a concept which nobody tried to hide in Santiago."

"Historic Accord On Market Unification"

According to Rome's centrist IL Messaggero (4/20): "While European nations are getting ready for the single currency, American countries, led by the United States, have reached a historic agreement towards the unification of their markets by the year 2005."

BELGIUM: "Clinton In Weaker Position In Santiago"

Francis Van den Berghe commented in independent Catholic De Standaard (4/18) "Today's situation is completely different from the situation at the Miami summit, Chilean President Frei emphasized. The Latin American countries are no longer standing in line to negotiate, one by one, NAFTA membership.... They have increased their mutual integration seriously--which gives them a better position at the negotiation table. They can act separately or as one bloc.... The Latin Americans have also strengthened their position by adopting closer ties with the European Union.... These are not the only reasons why Clinton is in a weaker position in Santiago. The president came to the summit without the Congress giving him a free hand for the FTAA negotiations. Without the fast track principle, he must submit each clause to the Congress, which can amend them. If Clinton had had the fast track mandate, he would have been in a position to negotiate the entire accord and present it to

the Congress afterwards. The Congress would not have been able to amend it--it would only be able to say 'yes' or 'no.'...

"The president asked for the fast track mandate because he is afraid that American interests would not benefit in the race with the Europeans for influence and export opportunities in Latin America. But, there was resistance in the Congress, not only because of the limited international vision of many members, but also because trade unions and environment organizations exert anti-FTAA pressure within Clinton's Democratic Party. Those circles are afraid that the FTAA would divert U.S. investments to Latin America where wages and environmental requirements are lower."

HUNGARY: "Not A Turning Point For FTAA"

Centrist, conservative Magyar Nemzet's Washington correspondent Gabor Lambert observed (4/21), "Participants of this recent summit have, no doubt, kept the global plan of a biggest ever free trade zone alive. But, on the other hand, it is the United States that, after initiating the talks and the rounds of Miami summits, is putting on the breaks now. Congress has not authorized the president to reach, without preliminary consent, any international trading agreements, which are to be approved or rejected also by the Congress later.... The recent summit is, therefore, not going to be remembered as a turning point in the creation of a customs-free zone of the Americas. The recent round has rather been an indication that the American states consider themselves equal partners with the United States. In the case of Cuba, the consideration has also been similar, since many of the participants to the Chile summit proposed that Cuba should not be excluded from continental cooperation in the future."

NORWAY: "First Among Equals"

Leading tabloid VG judged (4/20) "Naturally, U.S. President Bill Clinton was the first among equals at this weekend's all-American summit in the capital of Chile. But the world isn't what it used to be, and now the rest of the Americas are more on the same level as the United States than ever before. Many factors have decreased Washington's influence.... The relationship with Cuba is an interesting example. Cuba has been excluded from inter-American cooperation since the '60s. But now, the United States stands alone in defending the trade embargo.... In economics, the ambitious goal for the Santiago summit is to establish an all-American free trade zone by the year 2005. However, Clinton is faced with strong opposition at home. The Congress has yet not given him the negotiating mandate to begin the process.... It seems the era of U.S. imperialism is over, thanks to a globalization of economies and trade liberalization among the Latin American countries."

POLAND: "Gaps"

Malgorzata Tryc-Ostrowska opined in centrist Bzeczpospolita (4/20): "The nations which are going to establish the world's biggest market are separated by a gap--both economic and civilizational. Even among the Latin American countries themselves there are enormous differences in the level of development. Argentina and Chile have different problems than Bolivia, Peru, Guatemala or Nicaragua...where more than half the population lives below the poverty line. What they do have in common, however, is that--with the exception of Cuba--they all call for democracy, free market and integration."

SPAIN: "A Catalogue Of Good Intentions And Promises"

Liberal EL Pais opined (4/21): "The contrast with the 1994 Summit of the Americas has been notable.

The pro-business Joong-Ang Ilbo (4/21) commented that "while Asia is going through a financial crisis on one side of the world, 34 Western hemisphere leaders gathered in Santiago are taking the first steps toward the creation of the world's largest free trade zone.... While Asia is living proof of how dangerous trade liberalization and lowered trade barriers can be, the Santiago gathering shows that the world is not returning to protectionism, but continuing its march toward greater market opening.... The greatest challenge is how to accommodate the social and economic conflicts trade liberalization will likely bring about."

"U.S. Showed Leadership"

Anti-establishment Hankyoreh Shinmun (4/20) said, By promising \$45 billion worth of funds to fight poverty and to encourage health programs in Latin America, the United States demonstrated once again that it plays a leadership role in that region."

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In Miami, Clinton was the host, but this time he traveled to Chile with his hands tied by Congress which has withheld the 'fast-track' authority he needs to negotiate new trade treaties. In Santiago, the participants sought to be treated as equals with the United States, a sentiment reflected in the final communique that includes themes having to do with democracy and poverty, as well as the matters Washington normally imposes (such as greater support for the war on drugs). The summit has witnessed demands for cooperation among equals to replace the usual dominant role played by the United States vis-a-vis the rest of the Americas, and has issued a call echoed by so many Latin Americans that, for the first time--and at the same time, there be democracy, economic development and social justice.... It is regrettable that the United States blocked the reaching of greater consensus with respect to Cuba, despite calls by several of the leaders present for Cuba to be readmitted to the Organization of American States and invited to attend meetings such as this summit. The summit's conclusions represent a catalogue of good intentions and promises. It remains to be seen if there exists the political will to turn them into reality."

"Clinton And Latin America"

Barcelona's centrist La Vanguardia observed (4/20): "After the democratization of the continent's political map, the next challenge lies in the socio-economic field, although as the Cuban case demonstrates, democratization remains incomplete, nor does the United States plan to accept any alternatives to its policy with respect to Cuba. The disagreement over Cuba, however, is not the principal difference between the two sides. The main stumbling block continues to be the process of commercial integration. Latin America's doubts about U.S. leadership lie with the fact that Clinton came to the summit without Congressional 'fast-track' authority [which undermines the movement towards economic integration that he himself launched.]... Latin Americans recognize U. S. leadership, but expect its political sermons to be backed up from now on with greater economic cooperation. The challenge continues to be whether or not the Free Trade Area of the Americas can come into being by 2005."

EAST ASIA

CHINA: "Latin America Has Stolen The Spotlight"

Jiao Yansheng, writing in the official Chinese Youth Party China Youth Daily (4/21) said: "The U.S. profile is not as high as it was during the first Americas Summit in 1994. Clinton shows a lack of confidence when talking about establishing the free trade zone since he has failed to obtain fast track authority from the U.S. Congress.... In contrast, representatives of the Southern Common Market have stolen the spotlight."

PHILIPPINES: "A Sea Of Troubles"

Publisher Max Soliven noted in his column in the conservative Philippine Star (4/20): "By the time the conclave concluded last night, Clinton was floundering in a sea of troubles. He disappointed his fellow chiefs of state from the American continent, since the U.S. Congress had denied him the authority to 'fast-track' any agreements, and therefore he couldn't promote what he had airily promised in Miami, i.e., a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). Moreover, Clinton found himself badgered by the Latin American leaders, particularly by a bloc headed by Mexico, Argentina and Uruguay, to normalize relations with Fidel Castro's Communist Cuba and bring Cuba (the only uninvited Latin country) into the summit circle."

SOUTH KOREA: "The World's Largest Free Trade Zone"

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. briefing paper	Meeting with Chilean President Eduardo Frei (6 pages)	ca. 04/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1934

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile-Summit 1, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2457

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. talking points	Talking Points for Bilateral Meeting with President Frei (5 pages)	ca. 04/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1934

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile-Summit I, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2457

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

Wednesday, April 15, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1998**

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

ADVANCE:

ANDREW FRIENDLY

STAFF OFFICE:

CELL:

WHCA PAGER:

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Wednesday, April 15, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, April 15, 1998
*Draft Schedule***

DOWN UNTIL 1:30 P.M.

1:30	pm-	MEETING
1:45	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
1:45	pm-	BRIEFING FOR EVENT TBD
2:15	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact:
2:15	pm-	EVENT TBD
2:45	pm	LOCATION TBD Remarks: Staff Contact: Event Coordinator: PRESS TBD
3:00	pm-	LUNCH WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT
4:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM
4:00	pm-	BRIEFING
4:15	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
4:15	pm-	MEETING
4:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
4:30	pm-	BRIEFING FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL
5:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
5:30	pm-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
6:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Wednesday, April 15, 1998

6:30 pm- **DOWN**
8:15 pm

8:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady depart The White House via
Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

8:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base

8:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via
Air Force One en route Santiago, Chile
[flight time: 10 hours, 15 minutes]
[time change: none]

BC/HRC RON AIR FORCE ONE

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Thursday, April 16, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1998**

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Thursday, April 16, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, April 16, 1998
*Draft Schedule***

7:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady arrive Santiago, Chile

7:10 am- **Arrival Ceremony**

7:25 am **TARMAC**

Airport, Santiago, Chile

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

OPEN PRESS

Note: Honor Guard upon arrival.

7:35 am **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady depart Santiago Airport via Marine
One en route Landing Zone
[flight time: 15 minutes]

7:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady arrive Landing Zone

8:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady depart Landing Zone via motorcade
en route Hyatt Regency Hotel
[flight time: 10 minutes]

8:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:15 am- **DOWN**

9:30 am **PRESIDENTIAL SUITE**

Hyatt Regency Hotel

9:35 am- **BRIEFING**

10:05 am **PRESIDENTIAL SUITE**

Hyatt Regency Hotel

Staff Contact: John Podesta, Samuel Berger

10:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady depart Hyatt Regency Hotel via
motorcade en route La Moneda Palace
[drive time: 10 minutes]

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Thursday, April 16, 1998

10:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady arrive La Moneda Palace

10:25 am- **STATE ARRIVAL CEREMONY**

10:35 am **COURTYARD**

La Moneda Palace

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

PRESS TBD

Note: Honor Guard only/no remarks.

10:40 am- **RESTRICTED BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT FREI**

11:10 am **THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT FREI**

La Moneda Palace

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

Interpretation:

OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

11:15 am- **BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT FREI**

11:45 am **ROOM TBD**

LOCATION TBD

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

PRESS TBD

Note: Potus plus 5.

11:45 am- **EXPANDED BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT FREI**

12:15 pm **ROOM TBD**

La Moneda Palace

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

Interpretation: Simultaneous

POOL SPRAY (AT THE TOP - 2 WAVES)

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

Leaders join the meeting in progress.

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Thursday, April 16, 1998

12:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs La Moneda Palace via motorcade en route South
Santiago Neighborhood
[drive time: 20 minutes]

12:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives South Santiago Neighborhood

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Thursday, April 16, 1998

12:50 pm- 1:50 pm	DISCUSSION WITH COMMUNITY MEMBERS ROOM TBD LOCATION TBD Remarks: Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Laura Graham PRESS TBD
2:00 pm- 2:20 pm	TOUR SOUTH SANTIAGO NEIGHBORHOOD ROOM TBD LOCATION TBD Remarks: Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Laura Graham POOL PRESS
2:25 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs South Santiago Neighborhood via motorcade en route Speech Site TBD [drive time: 20 minutes]
2:45 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Speech Site TBD
2:50 pm- 3:15 pm	HOLD
3:20 pm- 4:20 pm	ECONOMIC ADDRESS ROOM TBD LOCATION TBD Remarks: Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Laura Graham OPEN PRESS
4:25 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs LOCATION TBD via motorcade en route Hyatt Regency Hotel [drive time: 15 minutes]
4:40 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Hyatt Regency Hotel

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Thursday, April 16, 1998

4:45	pm-	DOWN
8:15	pm	PRESIDENTIAL SUITE Hyatt Regency Hotel
8:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace
8:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives La Moneda Palace
8:30	pm-	STATE DINNER/ENTERTAINMENT
11:00	pm	LA MONEDA PALACE Remarks: Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Laura Graham POOL PRESS (AT THE TOP - TOAST ONLY) <i>Note: Business Attire. 400 guests in attendance. US seats = 150. Potus makes reciprocal toast.</i>
11:10	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs La Moneda Palace via motorcade en route Hyatt Regency Hotel [drive time: 10 minutes]
11:20	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Hyatt Regency Hotel/Down for the Evening
BC/HRC RON		HYATT REGENCY HOTEL SANTIAGO, CHILE

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Friday, April 17, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1998**

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Friday, April 17, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, April 17, 1998
*Draft Schedule***

NOTE: STAFF MEETING, 8:45 A.M, ROOM TBD
--

9:30 am- 10:00 am	SPEECH PREPARATION PRESIDENTIAL SUITE Hyatt Regency Hotel Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:10 am	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady depart Hyatt Regency Hotel via motorcade en route Landing Zone [drive time:]
10:25 am	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady arrive Landing Zone
10:35 am	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady depart Santiago en route Valpariso Landing Zone [flight time: 30 minutes]
11:05 am	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady arrive Valpariso Landing Zone
11:15 am	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady depart Landing Zone en route Congress Building [drive time:]
11:30 am	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady arrive Congress Building

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Friday, April 17, 1998

11:35 am-
12:35 pm **ADDRESS TO CONGRESS
CHAMBER**
Congress Building
Remarks:
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
Interpretation: Simultaneous
OPEN PRESS

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

12:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady depart Parliament Building en route
Cerro Castillo - Vina del Mar
[drive time:]

12:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady arrive Cerro Castillo - Vina del Mar

1:00 pm-
2:30 pm **INFORMAL LUNCH WITH PRESIDENT AND MRS. FREI
CERRO CASTILLO**
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
Interpretation: Whisper
POOL PRESS (Arrival Only)

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

2:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady depart Vina del Mar via motorcade
en route Valpariso Landing Zone

2:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady arrive Valpariso Landing Zone

3:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady depart Valpariso Landing Zone via
Marine One en route Town TBD Landing Zone

3:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady arrive Town TBD Landing Zone

3:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady depart Town TBD Landing Zone
via motorcade en route EVENT SITE TBD

3:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady arrive EVENT SITE TBD

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Friday, April 17, 1998

3:45	pm-	VISIT RURAL TOWN/GREET LOCAL PEOPLE
5:45	pm	ROOM TBD
		LOCATION TBD
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
		Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
		POOL PRESS
6:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady depart EVENT SITE TBD via motorcade en route Landing Zone
6:10	pm	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady arrive Landing Zone
6:20	pm	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady depart Landing Zone via Marine One en route Santiago Landing Zone
6:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady arrive Santiago Landing Zone
7:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady depart Santiago Landing Zone via motorcade en route Hyatt Regency Hotel
7:10	pm	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel
7:15	pm	DOWN FOR THE EVENING
BC/HRC RON		HYATT REGENCY HOTEL
		SANTIAGO, CHILE

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Saturday, April 18, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1998**

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Saturday, April 18, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, April 18, 1998
*Draft Schedule***

NOTE: STAFF MEETING, 7:30 A.M, ROOM TBD
--

8:15 am- **BRIEFING**
8:45 am **PRESIDENTIAL SUITE**
 Hyatt Regency Hotel
 Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

8:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Hyatt Regency Hotel en route Sheraton Hotel

9:05 am Arrive Sheraton Hotel

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

9:15 am- **OPENING CEREMONY**
9:45 am Sheraton Hotel
 Remarks:
 Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
 Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
 Interpretation: TBD
 OPEN PRESS

*Note: POTUS and Frei to make remarks. 600 guests in attendance. US
Delegation to attend (20 seats only). Overflow room w/CC TV.*

9:45 am- **COFFEE BREAK (PULL ASIDE OPPORTUNITY)**
10:00 am Sheraton Hotel
 Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
 Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
 CLOSED PRESS

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Saturday, April 18, 1998

10:05 am-	SESSION ONE A - <i>EDUCATION/HUMAN RIGHTS/DEMOCRACY/</i>
11:05 pm	<i>JUSTICE</i> Sheraton Hotel Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Laura Graham CLOSED PRESS
11:10 am-	SESSION ONE B- <i>EDUCATION DISCUSSION</i>
1:10 pm	Sheraton Hotel Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Laura Graham CLOSED PRESS
1:25 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Sheraton Hotel via motorcade en route Real Camino Restaurant
1:40 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Real Camino Restaurant
1:45 pm-	LEADERS LUNCH (PULL ASIDE OPTION)
3:00 pm	REAL CAMINO RESTAURANT OPEN PRESS (ARRIVAL) CLOSED PRESS (LUNCH)
3:10 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Real Camino Restaurant via motorcade en route Sheraton Hotel
3:20 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Sheraton Hotel
3:30 pm	SESSION TWO: <i>POVERTY ALLEVIATION/DISCRIMINATION</i>
6:30 pm	Sheraton Hotel Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Laura Graham CLOSED PRESS
7:00 pm-	DOWN
8:15 pm	Hyatt Regency Hotel
8:20 pm	THE PRESIDENT depart Hyatt Regency Hotel via motorcade en route La Moneda Palace
8:35 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrive La Moneda Palace

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Saturday, April 18, 1998

8:45 pm-
11:00 pm

SUMMIT GALA
La Moneda Palace
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
Interpretation: TBD
CLOSED PRESS

Note: Leaders Only

BC/HRC RON

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL
SANTIAGO, CHILE

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Sunday, April 19, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1998**

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT
HOME: 202-332-5651
OFFICE: 202-456-2823
WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM
HOME: 703-212-7642
OFFICE: 202-456-2349
WHCA PAGER: 4809

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Sunday, April 19, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Sunday, April 19, 1998
Draft Schedule**

NOTE: STAFF MEETING, 7:15 A.M, ROOM TBD
--

8:00 am- **BRIEFING**
8:30 am **PRESIDENTIAL SUITE**
Hyatt Regency Hotel
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

8:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Hyatt Regency Hotel via motorcade en route Sheraton Hotel

8:55 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrive Sheraton Hotel

Note: POTUS is last leader to arrive and cannot be late.

9:00 am- **SUMMIT SESSION THREE - TRADE/ECONOMICS**
10:00 am **SHERATON HOTEL**
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

Note: Leaders plus three. Overflow room w/CC TV.

10:00 am- **SUMMIT SESSION FOUR - FREE TALK**
12:00 pm **SHERATON HOTEL**
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

Note: Leaders only

12:00 pm- **HOLD**
12:10 pm

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Sunday, April 19, 1998

12:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Sheraton Hotel via motorcade en route Former Congress Building
[drive time:]

12:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Former Congress Building

Note: POTUS is last leader to arrive and cannot be late.

12:30 pm-
1:15 pm **CLOSING SESSION**
Former Congress Building
Remarks:
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
Interpretation:
OPEN PRESS

Note: Signing of Document, Frei speaks followed by POTUS and other three leaders TBD. Twenty Delegation Seats.

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- Leader 1 TBD make remarks.

-- Leader 2 TBD makes remarks.

-- Leader 3 TBD makes remarks.

-- President Frei makes remarks.

-- **The President** departs.

1:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Former Congress Building via motorcade en route US Embassy

1:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives US Embassy

1:50 pm-
2:35 pm **REMARKS TO EMBASSY PERSONNEL/FAMILIES**
US EMBASSY - TERRACE
Remarks:
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Sunday, April 19, 1998

CLOSED PRESS

2:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady depart U.S. Embassy via motorcade
en route Airport
[drive time:]

3:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady arrive Airport

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)

Sunday, April 19, 1998

3:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Airport via Air Force One en route Washington, DC

[flight time: 10 hours]

[time change: none]

BC/HRC RON

AIR FORCE ONE

April 8, 1998 (12:50pm)



cc: AM

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

SUMMIT COORDINATING OFFICE

Room 3248

Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Phone: (202) 736-7533 Fax: (202) 736-7618

April 15, 1998

Mr. Dobbins
NSC

Jim -

We received the "verified"
"Declaration of Santiago"
last night -- which I
herby transmit.
See you in Santiago.

Paul Brown

EMBARGOED UNTIL 4/19 PM

DECLARATION OF SANTIAGO

II SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

We, the democratically-elected Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Americas, have met in Santiago, Chile, in order to continue the dialogue and strengthen the cooperation we began in Miami in December 1994. Since that time, significant progress has been made in the formulation and execution of joint plans and programs in order to take advantage of the great opportunities before us. We reaffirm our will to continue this most important undertaking, which requires sustained national efforts and dynamic international cooperation.

The strengthening of democracy, political dialogue, economic stability, progress towards social justice, the extent to which our trade liberalization policies coincide, and the will to expedite a process of ongoing Hemispheric integration have made our relations more mature. We will redouble our efforts to continue reforms designed to improve the living conditions of the peoples of the Americas and to achieve a mutually supportive community. For this reason, we have decided that education is a key theme and is of particular importance in our deliberations. We approve the attached Plan of Action and undertake to carry out its initiatives.

Since our meeting in Miami, we have seen real economic benefits in the Americas resulting from more open trade, transparency in economic regulations, sound, market-based economic policies, as well as efforts by the private sector to increase its competitiveness. Even as countries in our region have been tested by financial and other economic pressures, and as countries in other regions have experienced serious economic setbacks, the overall course in the Americas has been one of faster economic growth, lower inflation, expanded opportunities, and confidence in facing the global marketplace. A major reason for this positive record has been our countries' steadfast and cooperative efforts to promote prosperity through increased economic integration and more open economies. New partnerships have been formed and existing ones strengthened and expanded. A positive role is being played by sub-regional and bilateral integration and free

EMBARGOED UNTIL 4/19 PM

trade agreements. We are confident that the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) will improve the well-being of all our people, including economically disadvantaged populations within our respective countries.

Hemispheric integration is a necessary complement to national policies aimed at overcoming lingering problems and obtaining a higher level of development. In its broadest sense, a process of integration based on respect for cultural identities will make it possible to shape a common, interwoven set of values and interests that helps us in these objectives.

Globalization offers great opportunities for progress to our countries and opens up new areas of cooperation for the hemispheric community. However, it can also heighten the differences among countries and within our societies. With steadfast determination to reap its benefits and to face its challenges, we will give special attention to the most vulnerable countries and social groups in the Hemisphere.

Education is the determining factor for the political, social, cultural, and economic development of our peoples. We undertake to facilitate access of all inhabitants of the Americas to preschool, primary, secondary, and higher education, and we will make learning a lifelong process. We will put science and technology at the service of education to assure growing levels of knowledge and so that educators may develop their skills to the highest level. The Plan of Action that accompanies this Declaration defines the objectives and goals we intend to achieve and the actions that will make them a reality. In order to meet our goals within the agreed timeframes, we reaffirm our commitment to invest greater resources in this important area, and to encourage civil society to participate in developing education.

The decisions adopted by our Ministers of Education at the Conference held in Mérida, Mexico, last February, reflect our desire to promote specific joint initiatives designed to improve access to education, with fairness, quality, relevancy, and effectiveness. In order to consolidate and lend continuity to our decisions, we have instructed that another Conference be held in Brasilia, Brazil, in July of this year.

Today, we direct our Ministers Responsible for Trade to begin negotiations for the FTAA, in accordance with the March 1998 Ministerial Declaration of San

EMBARGOED UNTIL 4/19 PM

José. We reaffirm our determination to conclude the negotiation of the FTAA no later than 2005, and to make concrete progress by the end of the century. The FTAA agreement will be balanced, comprehensive, WTO-consistent and constitute a single undertaking.

We note with satisfaction the preparatory work by the Ministers Responsible for Trade over the past three years which has strengthened our trade policies, fostered understanding of our economic objectives and facilitated dialogue among all participating countries. We appreciate the significant contribution of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), acting as the Tripartite Committee.

The FTAA negotiating process will be transparent, and take into account the differences in the levels of development and size of the economies in the Americas, in order to create the opportunities for full participation by all countries. We encourage all segments of civil society to participate in and contribute to the process in a constructive manner, through our respective mechanisms of dialogue and consultation and by presenting their views through the mechanism created in the FTAA negotiating process. We believe that economic integration, investment, and free trade are key factors for raising standards of living, improving the working conditions of the people of the Americas and better protecting the environment. These issues will be taken into account as we proceed with the economic integration process in the Americas.

The region has made significant advances in both monetary and fiscal policy as well as in price stability and liberalizing our economies. The volatility of capital markets vindicates our decision to strengthen banking supervision in the Hemisphere and to establish regulations relating to disclosure and reporting of banking information.

The strength and meaning of representative democracy lie in the active participation of individuals at all levels of civic life. The democratic culture must encompass our entire population. We will strengthen education for democracy and promote the necessary actions for government institutions to become more participatory structures. We undertake to strengthen the capabilities of regional and local governments, when appropriate, and to foster more active participation

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in civil society.

Respect for and promotion of human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all individuals is a primary concern of our governments. In commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we agree on the need to promote the ratification and implementation of the international agreements aimed at preserving them and to continue strengthening the pertinent national and international institutions. We agree that a free press plays a fundamental role in this area and we reaffirm the importance of guaranteeing freedom of expression, information, and opinion. We commend the recent appointment of a Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, within the framework of the Organization of American States.

Confident that an independent, efficient, and effective administration of justice plays an essential role in the process of consolidating democracy, strengthens its institutions, guarantees the equality of all its citizens, and contributes to economic development, we will enhance our policies relating to justice and encourage the reforms necessary to promote legal and judicial cooperation. To that end, we will strengthen national entities involved in the study of the administration of justice and expedite the establishment of a hemispheric center for studies on this subject.

We will combat all forms of discrimination in the Hemisphere. Equal rights and opportunities between men and women and the objective of ensuring active participation of women in all areas of national endeavor are priority tasks. We will continue to promote the full integration of indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups into political and economic life, with due respect for the characteristics and expressions that affirm their cultural identity. We will make a special effort to guarantee the human rights of all migrants, including migrant workers and their families.

Overcoming poverty continues to be the greatest challenge confronted by our Hemisphere. We are conscious that the positive growth shown in the Americas in past years has yet to resolve the problems of inequity and social exclusion. We are determined to remove the barriers that deny the poor access to proper nutrition, social services, a healthy environment, credit, and legal title to their property. We will provide greater support to micro and small enterprises, promote core labor standards recognized by the International Labor Organization (ILO), and use new

EMBARGOED UNTIL 4/19 PM

technologies to improve the health conditions of every family in the Americas, with the technical support of the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), achieving greater levels of equity and sustainable development.

With deep satisfaction, we note that peace, an essential value for human coexistence, is a reality in the Hemisphere. We underscore that Central America has become a zone of peace, democracy, and development and we recognize efforts to eliminate antipersonnel mines and to rehabilitate their victims. We will continue to foster confidence and security among our countries through such measures as those mentioned in the Santiago and San Salvador Declarations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures. We encourage the pacific settlement of disputes.

We will lend new impetus to the struggle against corruption, money laundering, terrorism, weapons trafficking, and the drug problem, including illicit use, and work together to ensure that criminals do not find safe haven anywhere in the Hemisphere. We are determined to persevere in this direction.

In forging an alliance against drugs and applying the Hemispheric Anti-Drug Strategy, we welcome the start of formal negotiations at the May 4 meeting of Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) to be held in Washington within the framework of the Organization of American States (OAS), to establish an objective procedure for the multilateral evaluation of actions and cooperation to prevent and combat all aspects of the drug problem and related crimes, based on the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity of States, shared responsibility, and with a comprehensive and balanced approach.

We will strengthen national, hemispheric, and international efforts aimed at environmental protection as a basis for sustainable development that provides human beings a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. The commitments undertaken at the Miami Summit and the Summit on Sustainable Development held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, provide a solid basis for strengthening our actions. As parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, we underscore the importance of working together to further fulfillment of the agreement reached at the Conference in Kyoto, Japan, and to promote its ratification in our countries. Moreover, we will work closely to make preparations for a Conference of the Parties to be held in November of this year in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

EMBARGOED UNTIL 4/19 PM

We acknowledge that the development of energy links between our countries and the intensification of trade in the energy sector strengthen and foster the integration of the Americas. Energy integration, based on competitive and transparent activities, and in compliance with national conditions and objectives, contributes to the sustainable development of our nations and to the improvement of the quality of life of our people with minimum impact on the environment.

Recognizing the importance of, and positive role played by hemispheric institutions, particularly the Organization of American States (OAS), we instruct our Ministers to examine the strengthening and modernizing of these institutions.

We reaffirm our will to continue strengthening intra-hemispheric dialogue and cooperation within the framework of friendship and solidarity that inspires our nations.

Hecha en Santiago, Chile, a los 19 días del mes de abril de 1998, en los idiomas español, francés, inglés y portugués.

Fait à Santiago, Chili, ce 19 avril 1998, dans les langues espagnole, française, anglaise et portugaise.

Done in Santiago, Chile, on this the 19th day of April, 1998, in the Spanish, French, English and Portuguese languages.

Dada em Santiago, Chile, no dia 19 de de 1998, nos idiomas espanhol, francês, inglês e português.

BRIEFING PAPER

USIA

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, WASHINGTON DC 20547

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND MEDIA REACTION

March 27, 1998

B-31-98

CHILE IS SOLIDLY PRO-U.S.

Chileans are set to welcome the President on his state visit and to applaud SOA initiatives.

Majorities Hold Positive Views of U.S., President Clinton: Solid majorities of urban Chileans express favorable opinions of both the United States (64%) and President Clinton (59%). Six-in-ten are confident of U.S. ability to deal responsibly with world problems, although opinion is split on whether U.S. world leadership should continue at current levels (38%) or be reduced (36%).

Regional Policies Are Widely Endorsed: Majorities are also confident Latin Americans will benefit from important regional policies promoted by the U.S., including: *protecting the environment, combating drugs, promoting free trade, encouraging democracy, and protecting international property rights*. Half believe U.S. efforts to foster regional security will benefit the region. However, fewer (37%) think the U.S. is working for peace and stability in Latin America; indeed, one fourth say the U.S. is promoting an arms race (35% believe it is doing neither or haven't heard enough to say).

Bilateral Relations Are Viewed Favorably: Three-fourths think current relations with the U.S. are in good shape. Almost as many (68%) believe the U.S. treats Chile with *dignity and respect* and over half say the U.S. tries to *understand Chile's point of view*. Still, eight-in-ten think the U.S. *expects Chile to support the U.S. position on matters of concern to both countries*.

TABLE 1: U.S. IMAGE Percent (%) giving selected responses:		CHILE (1200)
Opinion of U.S.:	"very/fairly good"	64
Opinion of Pres. Clinton:	"very/fairly favor."	59
"Great deal/fair amt" confidence in U.S. policies:		
	Promoting environment	65
	Combating drugs	62
	Promoting free trade	60
	Promoting democracy	58
	Protecting IPR	55
	Fostering security in region	49
U.S. is:		
	"Working for peace and stability"	37
	"Promoting an arms race"	26
Status of bilateral relations:	"very/fairly good"	74
"Strongly/somewhat agree" that the U.S.:		
	Treats Chile with dignity and respect	64
	Tries to understand Chile's point of view	54
	Expects Chile's support/matters mutual concern	80

U.S. Is Most Important Economic Partner: Twice as many say Chile's most important "economic" partner is the U.S. (37%) as say Japan (17%), the major regional competitor. A slightly smaller plurality also believe the U.S. will be the most important partner ten years hence. Chileans probably give the U.S.

Data are from USIA questions placed on a MORI-Chile omnibus poll, in which a representative sample of 1200 adults in cities of 40,000 and more were interviewed face-to-face. Fieldwork was conducted March 12-22, 1998. Margin of error is +/- 4%. Prepared by: Nancy C. Llach, R/AA (202-619-5111; llach@usiu.gov).

top ranking in part because of their agricultural- and mineral-based exports to the U.S.; when making important (non-everyday) purchases, they tend to buy products made in Chile (47%) or imported from Asia (21%), rather than the U.S. (14%).

The public is divided on which type of trade agreement would best suit Chile's economy at this moment: approximately one-fourth each endorse membership in NAFTA (28%), full membership in MERCOSUR (27%), and bilateral agreements (26%). Half support the idea of a specific bilateral trade agreement with the U.S., but others think such an agreement would make little difference to the economy (26%) or might actually be detrimental (19%). Support for a bilateral agreement may well be influenced by perceived U.S. import limitations: just 38 percent think the U.S. makes it easy for Chile to sell its products in the U.S., while twice as many say that Chile facilitates the sale of U.S. products in Chile.

Several Issues Important for SOA:

Chileans believe the most important concerns regional leaders should address at the Summit are (2 choices from a list): *poverty* (55%), *economic development* (30%), *narcotrafficking* (31%), and *education* (28%). *Corruption in business, free trade, and global warming* receive fewer mentions (19%, 15%, and 13%, respectively).

TABLE 2: TRADE RELATIONS with U.S. Percent (%) giving selected responses:		CHILE (1200)
Most important economic partner now:	U.S.	37
	Japan	17
Most important econ. partner in 10 years:	U.S.	29
	Japan	19
Effect of trade agree. w/ U.S. on Chile's economy:	Benefit	48
	Harm	19
	Little difference	26
Effect of hemisphere FTAA on Chile's economy:	Beneficial	80
	Harmful	14

Regarding specific topics on the SOA agenda:

- Eight-in-ten believe a hemispheric free-trade agreement (FTAA) would be beneficial to Chile's economic development.
- Many are concerned about IPR issues: a majority (58%) think that the sale of illegally copied videos, CDs, books, medicines and other intellectual property is widespread in Chile. Most (80%) believe the practice is bad for the country, in that it discourages both foreign investment and the creation of new products by local authors and inventors.
- On the problems facing public education in Latin America, significantly more mention lack of resources (25%), the high cost of education (15%), and its poor quality (14%) than a host of other factors. Most would go – or send their children – to study overseas if given the opportunity, with many more mentioning the U.S. as the destination of choice (27%) than Spain, France, England (about one-in-ten each) or Canada.
- By a large margin, air pollution (51%) is considered the most serious of the environmental problems facing Chile, over ground contamination from mining (18%), fresh water pollution (16%), and deforestation and erosion (13%). As are majorities elsewhere in the region, Chileans are both aware of and worried about the global warming caused by emissions of gas into the atmosphere; seven-in-ten (68%) express at least some concern about the issue (35% are 'very' concerned), while just one-fourth are not concerned.

BRIEFING PAPER

USIA

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, WASHINGTON DC 20547

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND MEDIA REACTION

March 27, 1998

U-32-98

URBAN LATIN PUBLICS ARE POSITIVE TOWARD U.S.

Latin Americans Express Increasingly Positive Views of the U.S. -- Most urban Latin Americans have either a favorable view or at least a neutral view of the United States. Favorable views of the U.S. range from 44 percent in Argentina to 78 percent in Nicaragua. Neutral views are most predominant in Colombia (41%; 37% favorable). For many South American countries this is a marked improvement (12% to 24%) from the views expressed in 1996. Overall opinion of the U.S. is most favorable in Central America with solid majorities in five of the six countries expressing a good opinion (65% to 78%; 48% in Guatemala).

Large majorities everywhere, except Colombia and Mexico, see good bilateral relations with the U.S. Well before the highly critical certification commentary, a smaller majority (59%) in Mexico, and a minority in Colombia (40%), saw the relationship as good. For Brazil, Chile, and Peru, where comparable data are available, this is a marked improvement over 1996.

U.S. Trade Is Important -- Given the volume of U.S. trade with the region, it is not surprising that large majorities everywhere see this trade as "important" for the economic health of their country. Yet patterns emerge among those who say U.S. trade is "very important." Half to two-thirds feel this way in Central America, as do four- to five-in-ten among the more northern countries in South America (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). Farther south, this view is less prevalent (25-33%). Thus, geographic distance seems important, with the exception of Mexico where only three-in-ten see U.S. trade as very important.

Asked to name their country's most important trading partner in the next century, publics in nine of the seventeen countries name the U.S. and Japan in equal proportions. Most striking here is that in eight of these nine countries, the U.S. is seen as their most important partner today. Elsewhere, more of the public choose the U.S. over Japan by margins of 11 to 29 percent (Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, and Venezuela). Japan is viewed as most important only in Peru and Paraguay.

U.S. Has Lock on Protectionist Image -- The United States faces an uphill battle to shed its image as a protectionist trading nation. Pluralities or majorities (38-64%) in sixteen of the seventeen countries choose the U.S. over Japan and the European Union as "the country which puts up barriers to" their exports. USIA surveys have found similar results on related questions. Available trend data from 1995, shows that the number of people naming the U.S. has increased in seven of eight countries by margins of 7 to 14 percent.

Local contractors conducted face-to-face interviews among representative samples of urban publics in 17 Latin American countries in late November/December 1997. MORI-Chile coordinates the Latinobarometro project. Prepared by: Dennis N. Gombert, R/AA (202-619-5982; gombert@usia.gov). Data tables are available upon request.

BRIEFING PAPER

USIA

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, WASHINGTON DC 20547

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND MEDIA REACTION

March 27, 1998

B-30-98

LATIN AMERICANS STILL DISSATISFIED WITH THEIR DEMOCRACIES

Democracy rules in Latin America, endorsed by most publics. But the latest Latinobarometro data from 17 countries suggest that, for many Latin Americans, the development of functioning democracies is a slow and inconsistent process.

Democracy Preferred by Wide Margins, except in Paraguay: Six-in-ten or more urban residents in 12 countries prefer a democratic system of government under all circumstances. Better than eight-in-ten in the more established democracies like Uruguay and Costa Rica prefer democracy, but Chileans, despite their long democratic history, are less convinced (61%), due perhaps to mixed views about General Pinochet. Generally, there has been marginal improvement or little change over last year's (mid-1996) pro-democracy ratings. Three Central American countries with recent democratic successes -- El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua -- favor democracy more widely now, but support has slipped in several other countries. Just four-in-ten in Ecuador and Paraguay, and half in Brazil and Guatemala give democracy an unconditional endorsement.

Generally, only small minorities (10-20%) think an authoritarian regime may better serve the country under some circumstances. Three-in-ten in Mexico leave this door open, perhaps reflecting an underlying nostalgia for one-party PRI rule. But Paraguay is by far the most serious exception: as many Paraguayans would support authoritarian rule on occasion (42%, up from 26% in 1996) as say democracy is the only way to go (44%). This is the highest pro-authoritarian rating measured in this decade by either the Latinobarometro or USIA, and is a worrisome indicator of the effect that country's current political tensions may be having on the urban public.

Table 1: Views on Democracy	SOUTHERN CONE, MEXICO						ANDEAN COUNTRIES					CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA					
	AR	BR	CH	PA	UR	ME	BO	CO	EC	PE	VE	CR	ES	GU	HO	NI	PA
Authoritarian govt preferable:	15	19	16	42	7	31	18	13	23	16	17	9	13	26	17	19	16
Not satisfied with democracy:	57	71	60	82	33	53	64	57	67	74	63	30	48	53	48	46	60

Dissatisfaction with Functioning of Democracy Still Widespread, Has Decreased In Some Countries: Solid majorities in almost all South American nations (82% in Paraguay) are still not satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. Uruguayans are the exception (64% satisfied). Dissatisfaction in Mexico and Colombia remains at majority levels, but has dropped 30 points over the past year; on the other hand, it has increased significantly in both Peru and Ecuador. Central Americans are the most positive of the three regions overall: except in Guatemala, half or more are now satisfied with how their democracies function. However, large majorities in all countries believe there are things to be done before democracy is fully established.

Local contractors conducted face-to-face interviews among representative samples of urban publics in 17 Latin American countries in late November/December 1997. MORI-Chile coordinates the Latinobarometro project. Prepared by: Nancy C. Lluch, R/AA (202-619-5111; lluch@usla.gov). Fuller tables are available upon request.

-2-

Lack of Democratic Conditions, Attitudes: Some of the dissatisfaction with the functioning of local democracies may be due to the widespread perception that requisite conditions, such as the rule of law and effective institutions, are lacking:

- Large majorities in all countries but Uruguay believe there is no equality before the law and that corruption is very serious and has greatly increased over the past year. Many think elections are rigged, including eight-in-ten or more in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, and Venezuela. Only in Chile, Uruguay and Costa Rica do solid majorities believe their elections are clean.
- With few exceptions, majorities (from 54% in Colombia to 72% in Peru) have little or no confidence in five key institutions of government-- the presidency, police, judiciary, congress, or political parties. Among South Americans, six-in-ten or more everywhere but Chile and Uruguay lack confidence in their president. A number of publics are far less critical of their armed forces than of their civilian institutions, but only in Uruguay, El Salvador, and Honduras do half or more express confidence in all six institutions.

Reflecting these perceptions, attitudes considered key to functional democracies are also in short supply:

- In most countries, relatively few voice an interest in politics. Large minorities in ten countries, and majorities in Bolivia and Ecuador, still doubt voting changes anything.
- Large majorities -- eight-in-ten or more in many South American countries -- do not trust their fellow citizens. In ten countries, only small minorities believe compatriots are law-abiding. Again, Uruguay is the notable exception.

Table 2: Democratic Conditions, Attitudes	SOUTHERN CONE, MEXICO						ANDEAN COUNTRIES					CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA					
	AR	BR	CH	PA	UR	ME	BO	CO	EC	PE	VE	CR	ES	GU	HO	NI	PA
<i>Elections are rigged:</i>	38	79	25	79	20	83	67	83	77	64	83	35	54	54	39	44	45
<i>Corruption very serious:</i>	88	73	65	77	57	47	67	87	74	68	79	82	55	54	77	80	68
<i>Little/no confidence in:</i>																	
<i>Armed forces</i>	61	39	51	50	53	55	61	45	27	62	36	NA	52	51	42	37	NA
<i>5 other institutions (index)*</i>	71	67	49	64	46	68	56	54	70	72	68	61	46	54	47	60	59
<i>Voting changes nothing:</i>	24	40	39	33	23	41	54	44	55	41	49	36	46	47	35	22	37
<i>Cannot trust most people:</i>	80	93	81	90	68	54	84	67	81	83	87	68	67	60	70	64	77
<i>Citizens are law-abiding:</i>	20	17	46	24	58	44	20	23	24	17	24	39	43	20	21	38	33

* Mean score: Presidency, police, judiciary, congress, political parties.

General Conditions Problematic: Analysis has consistently indicated that perceptions of overall conditions can also influence public evaluations of democracies. Only small minorities in most countries have seen any recent progress, although Chileans, Peruvians, and some Central Americans are somewhat more positive. Most say their countries are at a stand still. Local economic situations are judged either bad (particularly in Argentina, Paraguay, Ecuador, and Honduras) or neither good nor bad; unemployment and education remain the most serious problems. Personal and family situations are viewed less critically, with publics largely split on whether incomes cover needs.

Table 3: General Conditions	SOUTHERN CONE, MEXICO						ANDEAN COUNTRIES					CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA					
	AR	BR	CH	PA	UR	ME	BO	CO	EC	PE	VE	CR	ES	GU	HO	NI	PA
<i>Country is progressing:</i>	20	31	44	7	27	17	21	16	8	39	19	19	38	40	23	38	42
<i>Economic sit. country is bad:</i>	63	43	31	67	42	38	49	50	60	41	55	51	26	40	63	53	30

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BRIEFING PAPER

USIA

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, WASHINGTON DC 20547

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND MEDIA REACTION

March 27, 1998

B-31-98

CHILE IS SOLIDLY PRO-U.S.

Chileans are set to welcome the President on his state visit and to applaud SOA initiatives.

Majorities Hold Positive Views of U.S., President Clinton: Solid majorities of urban Chileans express favorable opinions of both the United States (64%) and President Clinton (59%). Six-in-ten are confident of U.S. ability to deal responsibly with world problems, although opinion is split on whether U.S. world leadership should continue at current levels (38%) or be reduced (36%).

Regional Policies Are Widely Endorsed: Majorities are also confident Latin Americans will benefit from important regional policies promoted by the U.S., including: *protecting the environment, combating drugs, promoting free trade, encouraging democracy, and protecting international property rights.* Half believe U.S. efforts to foster regional security will benefit the region. However, fewer (37%) think the U.S. is working for peace and stability in Latin America; indeed, one fourth say the U.S. is promoting an arms race (35% believe it is doing neither or haven't heard enough to say).

Bilateral Relations Are Viewed Favorably: Three-fourths think current relations with the U.S. are in good shape. Almost as many (68%) believe the U.S. treats Chile with *dignity and respect* and over half say the U.S. tries to *understand Chile's point of view.* Still, eight-in-ten think the U.S. *expects Chile to support the U.S. position on matters of concern to both countries.*

TABLE 1: U.S. IMAGE Percent (%) giving selected responses:		CHILE (1200)
Opinion of U.S.:	"very/fairly good"	64
Opinion of Pres. Clinton:	"very/fairly favor."	59
"Great deal/fair amt" confidence in U.S. policies:		
	Promoting environment	65
	Combating drugs	62
	Promoting free trade	60
	Promoting democracy	58
	Protecting IPR	55
	Fostering security in region	49
U.S. is:		
	"Working for peace and stability"	37
	"Promoting an arms race"	26
Status of bilateral relations:	"very/fairly good"	74
"Strongly/somewhat agree" that the U.S.:		
	Treats Chile with dignity and respect	64
	Tries to understand Chile's point of view	54
	Expects Chile's support/matters mutual concern	80

U.S. Is Most Important Economic Partner: Twice as many say Chile's most important "economic" partner is the U.S. (37%) as say Japan (17%), the major regional competitor. A slightly smaller plurality also believe the U.S. will be the most important partner ten years hence. Chileans probably give the U.S.

Data are from USIA questions placed on a MORI-Chile omnibus poll, in which a representative sample of 1200 adults in cities of 40,000 and more were interviewed face-to-face. Fieldwork was conducted March 12-22, 1998. Margin of error is +/- 4%. Prepared by: Nancy C. Llach, R/AA (202-619-5111; llach@usia.gov).

top ranking in part because of their agricultural- and mineral-based exports to the U.S.; when making important (non-everyday) purchases, they tend to buy products made in Chile (47%) or imported from Asia (21%), rather than the U.S. (14%).

The public is divided on which type of trade agreement would best suit Chile's economy at this moment: approximately one-fourth each endorse membership in NAFTA (28%), full membership in MERCOSUR (27%), and bilateral agreements (26%). Half support the idea of a specific bilateral trade agreement with the U.S., but others think such an agreement would make little difference to the economy (26%) or might actually be detrimental (19%). Support for a bilateral agreement may well be influenced by perceived U.S. import limitations: just 38 percent think the U.S. makes it easy for Chile to sell its products in the U.S., while twice as many say that Chile facilitates the sale of U.S. products in Chile.

Several Issues Important for SOA:
Chileans believe the most important concerns regional leaders should address at the Summit are (2 choices from a list): *poverty* (55%), *economic development* (30%), *narcotrafficking* (31%), and *education* (28%). *Corruption in business, free trade, and global warming* receive fewer mentions (19%, 15%, and 13%, respectively).

TABLE 2: TRADE RELATIONS with U.S. Percent (%) giving selected responses:		CHILE (1200)
Most important economic partner now:	U.S.	37
	Japan	17
Most important econ. partner in 10 years:	U.S.	29
	Japan	19
Effect of trade agree. w/ U.S. on Chile's economy:	Benefit	48
	Harm	19
	Little difference	28
Effect of hemisphere FTAA on Chile's economy:	Beneficial	80
	Harmful	14

Regarding specific topics on the SOA agenda:

- Eight-in-ten believe a hemispheric free-trade agreement (FTAA) would be beneficial to Chile's economic development.
- Many are concerned about IPR issues: a majority (58%) think that the sale of illegally copied videos, CDs, books, medicines and other intellectual property is widespread in Chile. Most (80%) believe the practice is bad for the country, in that it discourages both foreign investment and the creation of new products by local authors and inventors.
- On the problems facing public education in Latin America, significantly more mention lack of resources (25%), the high cost of education (15%), and its poor quality (14%) than a host of other factors. Most would go – or send their children – to study overseas if given the opportunity, with many more mentioning the U.S. as the destination of choice (27%) than Spain, France, England (about one-in-ten each) or Canada.
- By a large margin, *air pollution* (51%) is considered the most serious of the environmental problems facing Chile, over *ground contamination* from mining (18%), *fresh water pollution* (16%), and *deforestation and erosion* (13%). As are majorities elsewhere in the region, Chileans are both aware of and worried about the *global warming* caused by emissions of gas into the atmosphere; seven-in-ten (68%) express at least some concern about the issue (35% are 'very' concerned), while just one-fourth are not concerned.

BRIEFING PAPER

USIA

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, WASHINGTON DC 20547

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND MEDIA REACTION

March 27, 1998

B-32-98

URBAN LATIN PUBLICS ARE POSITIVE TOWARD U.S.

Latin Americans Express Increasingly Positive Views of the U.S. -- Most urban Latin Americans have either a favorable view or at least a neutral view of the United States. Favorable views of the U.S. range from 44 percent in Argentina to 78 percent in Nicaragua. Neutral views are most predominant in Colombia (41%; 37% favorable). For many South American countries this is a marked improvement (12% to 24%) from the views expressed in 1996. Overall opinion of the U.S. is most favorable in Central America with solid majorities in five of the six countries expressing a good opinion (65% to 78%; 48% in Guatemala).

Large majorities everywhere, except Colombia and Mexico, see good bilateral relations with the U.S. Well before the highly critical certification commentary, a smaller majority (59%) in Mexico, and a minority in Colombia (40%), saw the relationship as good. For Brazil, Chile, and Peru, where comparable data are available, this is a marked improvement over 1996.

U.S. Trade is Important -- Given the volume of U.S. trade with the region, it is not surprising that large majorities everywhere see this trade as "important" for the economic health of their country. Yet patterns emerge among those who say U.S. trade is "very important." Half to two-thirds feel this way in Central America, as do four- to five-in-ten among the more northern countries in South America (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). Farther south, this view is less prevalent (25-33%). Thus, geographic distance seems important, with the exception of Mexico where only three-in-ten see U.S. trade as very important.

Asked to name their country's most important trading partner in the next century, publics in nine of the seventeen countries name the U.S. and Japan in equal proportions. Most striking here is that in eight of these nine countries, the U.S. is seen as their most important partner today. Elsewhere, more of the public choose the U.S. over Japan by margins of 11 to 29 percent (Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, and Venezuela). Japan is viewed as most important only in Peru and Paraguay.

U.S. Has Lock on Protectionist Image -- The United States faces an uphill battle to shed its image as a protectionist trading nation. Pluralities or majorities (38-64%) in sixteen of the seventeen countries choose the U.S. over Japan and the European Union as "the country which puts up barriers to" their exports. USIA surveys have found similar results on related questions. Available trend data from 1995, shows that the number of people naming the U.S. has increased in seven of eight countries by margins of 7 to 14 percent.

Local contractors conducted face-to-face interviews among representative samples of urban publics in 17 Latin American countries in late November/December 1997. MORI-Chile coordinates the Latinobarometro project. Prepared by: Dennis N. Gombert, R/AA (202-619-5982; gombert@usia.gov). Data tables are available upon request.

BRIEFING PAPER

USIA

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, WASHINGTON DC 20547

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND MEDIA REACTION

March 27, 1998

B-30-98

LATIN AMERICANS STILL DISSATISFIED WITH THEIR DEMOCRACIES

Democracy rules in Latin America, endorsed by most publics. But the latest Latinobarometro data from 17 countries suggest that, for many Latin Americans, the development of functioning democracies is a slow and inconsistent process.

Democracy Preferred by Wide Margins, except in Paraguay: Six-in-ten or more urban residents in 12 countries prefer a democratic system of government under all circumstances. Better than eight-in-ten in the more established democracies like Uruguay and Costa Rica prefer democracy, but Chileans, despite their long democratic history, are less convinced (61%), due perhaps to mixed views about General Pinochet. Generally, there has been marginal improvement or little change over last year's (mid-1996) pro-democracy ratings. Three Central American countries with recent democratic successes -- El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua -- favor democracy more widely now, but support has slipped in several other countries. Just four-in-ten in Ecuador and Paraguay, and half in Brazil and Guatemala give democracy an unconditional endorsement.

Generally, only small minorities (10-20%) think an authoritarian regime may better serve the country under some circumstances. Three-in-ten in Mexico leave this door open, perhaps reflecting an underlying nostalgia for one-party PRI rule. But Paraguay is by far the most serious exception: as many Paraguayans would support authoritarian rule on occasion (42%, up from 26% in 1996) as say democracy is the only way to go (44%). This is the highest pro-authoritarian rating measured in this decade by either the Latinobarometro or USIA, and is a worrisome indicator of the effect that country's current political tensions may be having on the urban public.

Table 1: Views on Democracy	SOUTHERN CONE, MEXICO						ANDEAN COUNTRIES					CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA					
	AR	BR	CH	PA	UR	ME	BO	CO	EC	PE	VE	CR	ES	GU	HO	NI	PA
Authoritarian govt preferable:	15	19	16	42	7	31	18	13	23	16	17	9	13	26	17	19	16
Not satisfied with democracy:	57	71	60	82	33	53	64	57	67	74	63	30	48	53	48	46	60

Dissatisfaction with Functioning of Democracy Still Widespread, Has Decreased in Some Countries: Solid majorities in almost all South American nations (82% in Paraguay) are still not satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. Uruguayans are the exception (64% satisfied). Dissatisfaction in Mexico and Colombia remains at majority levels, but has dropped 30 points over the past year; on the other hand, it has increased significantly in both Peru and Ecuador. Central Americans are the most positive of the three regions overall: except in Guatemala, half or more are now satisfied with how their democracies function. However, large majorities in all countries believe there are things to be done before democracy is fully established.

Local contractors conducted face-to-face interviews among representative samples of urban publics in 17 Latin American countries in late November/December 1997. MORI-Chile coordinates the Latinobarometro project. Prepared by: Nancy C. Lluch, R/A (202-619-5111; lluch@usla.gov). Fuller tables are available upon request.

-2-

Lack of Democratic Conditions, Attitudes: Some of the dissatisfaction with the functioning of local democracies may be due to the widespread perception that requisite conditions, such as the rule of law and effective institutions, are lacking:

- Large majorities in all countries but Uruguay believe there is no equality before the law and that corruption is very serious and has greatly increased over the past year. Many think elections are rigged, including eight-in-ten or more in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, and Venezuela. Only in Chile, Uruguay and Costa Rica do solid majorities believe their elections are clean.
- With few exceptions, majorities (from 54% in Colombia to 72% in Peru) have little or no confidence in five key institutions of government -- the presidency, police, judiciary, congress, or political parties. Among South Americans, six-in-ten or more everywhere but Chile and Uruguay lack confidence in their president. A number of publics are far less critical of their armed forces than of their civilian institutions, but only in Uruguay, El Salvador, and Honduras do half or more express confidence in all six institutions.

Reflecting these perceptions, attitudes considered key to functional democracies are also in short supply:

- In most countries, relatively few voice an interest in politics. Large minorities in ten countries, and majorities in Bolivia and Ecuador, still doubt voting changes anything.
- Large majorities -- eight-in-ten or more in many South American countries -- do not trust their fellow citizens. In ten countries, only small minorities believe compatriots are law-abiding. Again, Uruguay is the notable exception.

Table 2: Democratic Conditions, Attitudes	SOUTHERN CONE, MEXICO						ANDEAN COUNTRIES					CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA					
	AR	BR	CH	PA	UR	ME	BO	CO	EC	PE	VE	CR	ES	GU	HO	NI	PA
<i>Elections are rigged:</i>	38	79	25	79	20	83	67	83	77	84	83	35	54	54	39	44	45
<i>Corruption very serious:</i>	88	73	65	77	57	47	67	87	74	68	79	82	55	54	77	80	88
<i>Little/no confidence in:</i>																	
<i>Armed forces</i>	61	39	51	50	53	55	61	45	27	62	36	NA	52	51	42	37	NA
<i>5 other institutions (index)*</i>	71	67	49	84	46	68	56	54	70	72	68	61	46	54	47	60	59
<i>Voting changes nothing:</i>	24	40	39	33	23	41	54	44	55	41	49	36	46	47	35	22	37
<i>Cannot trust most people:</i>	80	83	81	90	68	54	84	67	81	83	87	68	67	60	70	64	77
<i>Citizens are law-abiding:</i>	20	17	46	24	58	44	20	23	24	17	24	39	43	20	21	38	33

* Mean score: Presidency, police, judiciary, congress, political parties.

General Conditions Problematic: Analysis has consistently indicated that perceptions of overall conditions can also influence public evaluations of democracies. Only small minorities in most countries have seen any recent progress, although Chileans, Peruvians, and some Central Americans are somewhat more positive. Most say their countries are at a stand still. Local economic situations are judged either bad (particularly in Argentina, Paraguay, Ecuador, and Honduras) or neither good nor bad; unemployment and education remain the most serious problems. Personal and family situations are viewed less critically, with publics largely split on whether incomes cover needs.

Table 3: General Conditions	SOUTHERN CONE, MEXICO						ANDEAN COUNTRIES					CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA					
	AR	BR	CH	PA	UR	ME	BO	CO	EC	PE	VE	CR	ES	GU	HO	NI	PA
<i>Country is progressing:</i>	20	31	44	7	27	17	21	16	8	39	19	19	39	40	23	38	42
<i>Economic sit. country is bad:</i>	83	43	31	67	42	38	49	50	60	41	55	51	26	40	63	53	30

BRIEFING PAPER

USIA

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, WASHINGTON DC 20547

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND MEDIA REACTION

April 10, 1998

B-41-98

COLOR LATIN AMERICANS GREEN

Urban publics in 17 countries are ready to support strong pro-environment measures.

Most Believe Environment Requires Immediate Attention: Seven-in-ten or more in all countries believe that the environment is an urgent problem which must be faced now, rather than at some point in the future. Only in Mexico do a significant minority (30%) think attention can be postponed. Almost no one says it is not a problem.

Willingness to Sacrifice Is Widespread -- Would Even Accept Slower Economic Growth: Publics everywhere appear prepared to pay a considerable price in order to achieve a pollution-free environment. Most rate their willingness to sacrifice for the environment at about 8 on a scale of 1 to 10, where 10 is a "great sacrifice." In 13 countries, pluralities give themselves the highest rating.

On a more concrete level, two-thirds or more in every country express willingness to endure a slowing of the economy in order to protect the environment. No more than three-in-ten anywhere believe economic development should be given priority at the expense of the environment.

Many Rate Country's Environmental Quality Average: Latin Americans voice strong concern for the environment in spite of the fact that majorities in only two countries -- Chile (55%) and Mexico (57%) -- rate the quality of their country's environment as poor; pluralities or more everywhere else describe it as "average." Region-wide, water pollution (70% in Paraguay) and air pollution (63% in Peru) are considered the two problems requiring the most immediate attention, followed by the ozone layer breakdown (48% in Venezuela) and destruction of natural forests (44% in Brazil).

Environmental Issues (%) giving selected responses:	SOUTHERN CONE, MEXICO						ANDEAN COUNTRIES					CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA					
	AR	BR	CH	PA	UR	ME	BO	CO	EC	PE	VE	C	ES	GU	HO	NI	PA
<u>Environment is:</u>																	
Urgent problem, needs facing today	82	77	91	82	79	69	83	<u>95</u>	81	79	80	89	84	74	84	87	82
Future problem	12	18	7	15	14	<u>30</u>	13	4	15	15	13	5	9	16	12	12	13
<u>Priority should be given to:</u>																	
Environmental Protection	63	67	74	63	68	67	82	<u>90</u>	66	63	67	79	83	67	69	71	67
Economic growth	27	26	22	27	18	30	13	9	29	30	26	16	13	23	27	28	30
<u>Rating of country's environment:</u>																	
Average	44	43	38	56	47	31	51	55	40	55	54	43	30	37	48	44	52
Poor	42	35	<u>55</u>	20	16	<u>57</u>	24	32	29	26	21	9	45	31	29	28	16
<u>Two problems most need attention:</u>																	
Water pollution	48	43	42	<u>70</u>	57	51	55	55	56	47	46	54	52	44	54	61	56
Air pollution	47	53	<u>62</u>	26	36	35	49	44	55	<u>63</u>	58	44	44	42	37	48	38
Ozone layer	39	23	<u>35</u>	15	42	35	18	45	32	31	<u>48</u>	17	24	15	21	19	38
Destruction of forests	18	<u>44</u>	25	41	16	31	29	31	25	15	17	20	19	21	39	29	24

Local contractors conducted face-to-face interviews among representative samples of urban publics in 17 Latin American countries in late November/December 1997. MORI-Chile coordinates the annual Latinobarometro projects. Prepared by: Nancy C. Hach, R/AA (202-619-5111; hach@usia.gov).

BRIEFING PAPER

USIA

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, WASHINGTON DC 20547

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND MEDIA REACTION

April 8, 1998

B-40-98

CHILEANS SPEAK OUT ON WOMEN'S ISSUES

Urban women -- and men, if less enthusiastically -- endorse modern roles for Chilean women. But pursuit of such roles is stymied by lack of opportunity and discrimination.

Majorities Approve Non-traditional Activities: Majorities of urban women approve of a woman breaking away from her traditional home base and involving herself in workplace and political activities: *running her own business* (91% strongly/somewhat approve), *working for pay* (90%), *becoming President* (81%), and *becoming a political activist* (65%). Majorities of men also approve of a woman undertaking these activities, although in slightly fewer numbers (7-11% less). In addition, Chilean women believe a woman should be able to *decide the number of children* she has (74%); men are significantly less approving (54%). Only about half of either gender think women should continue to be tasked with *sole responsibility for the home and children* (45% women, 54% men). While men and women have largely similar views, women tend to express considerably greater enthusiasm for non-traditional activities. As the table indicates, half or more women voice "strong" approval for all save political activism, compared to half or less among men.

Fewer See Equal Opportunities than Elsewhere:

Chilean women have a hard time finding non-traditional jobs. The December Latinobarometro examined how urban women in 17 countries view basic opportunities. Only minorities in Chile -- fewer than in any other country -- think they are as likely as a man to *find a good job* (32%), *earn the same salary* (24%), or *hold public office* (34%). In all other countries, half or more say they do have such opportunities.

Discrimination Is Viewed as Major Problem:

The fact that Chile's society remains quite conservative may in part explain the lack of non-traditional opportunities for women. It may also contribute to another widely-felt problem -- discrimination. Discrimination in either the workplace or society at large is volunteered by seven-in-ten women (68%) and slightly fewer men (59%) as the most serious problem facing Chilean women. This is more than double the proportion of urban women who mentioned such discrimination as their most critical problem in Venezuela (21%), Brazil (29%), or Argentina (38%) in mid-1997 USIA polls.

Women's Issues: (%) giving selected responses:	F	M
<i>Percent saying <u>strongly</u> approve a woman:</i>		
<i>Having sole responsibility for house/kids</i>	17	22
<i>Deciding how many children she has</i>	49	27
<i>Working for pay outside home</i>	58	42
<i>Running own business</i>	67	52
<i>Becoming a political activist</i>	38	21
<i>Becoming President of the country</i>	59	36
<i>Most serious problem facing <u>women</u> in Chile:</i>		
<i>Workplace discrimination, incl. pregnancy/child care restrictions, unequal demands, low salaries/valuo of work, lack of opportunities</i>	42	35
<i>General discrimination, lack of laws protecting women</i>	26	24
<i>Family problems/violence, working/caring for children</i>	11	8
<i>Machismo, sexual harassment</i>	7	8
<i>Poverty</i>	4	3

Data are from USIA questions placed on a MORI-Chile omnibus poll, in which a representative sample of 1200 adults in cities of 40,000 and more were interviewed face-to-face. Fieldwork was conducted March 12-22, 1998. Margin of error is +/- 4%. Prepared by: Nancy C. Llach, R/AA (202-619-5111; llach@usia.gov).

BRIEFING PAPER

USIA

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, WASHINGTON DC 20547

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND MEDIA REACTION

April 3, 1998

B-38-98

LATIN AMERICANS ARE STAUNCH FREE TRADERS

Urban publics have become strong supporters of economic integration and open markets.

Latin American Integration Is Widely Endorsed: Solid majorities in all 17 countries surveyed now favor the economic integration of Latin America. This represents an increase of 20 percent region-wide over the past year (August 1996 to December 1997) and is an encouraging sign for eventual FTAA success. Central America has shown the most dramatic change -- up an average of 32 percent (46% in Honduras). Seventeen percent more Mexicans favor integration now than a year ago, but they are still less broadly supportive than most, perhaps due in part to satisfaction with the U.S./Canada relationship under NAFTA. Only in Paraguay have those favoring integration decreased since 1996 (by 8%).

Majorities See Benefits of Trade; Many Say U.S. Is Most Important Partner: Majorities in all countries believe trade with four major trading areas -- the U.S., European Union, Latin America, and Japan -- is important for the economic health of their countries. About half of these majorities say this trade is "very" important to their economies. Chile, Honduras, and Nicaragua accord the greatest importance to trade, and Paraguay, Mexico, and Guatemala the least (although majorities nevertheless). Overall, trade with the U.S. is as or more important than trade with other areas. Moreover, half or more in 10 countries name the U.S. as their country's "most important" current trading partner. Significantly fewer mention Japan as most important, except in Peru and Paraguay. Opinions are much more divided on who will be the most important trading partner in the next century: just six publics name the U.S., while nine are split, and Peruvians and Paraguayans again name Japan over the U.S..

Table 1: Views on Trade (%)	SOUTHERN CONE, MEXICO						ANDEAN COUNTRIES					CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA					
	AR	BR	CH	PA	UR	ME	BO	CO	EC	PE	VE	CR	ES	GU	HO	NI	PA
<i>Favor econ. integration of L.A.:</i>	83	71	83	58	74	62	83	91	82	81	75	81	78	69	87	89	72
<i>Trade is important with:</i>																	
U.S.	75	74	85	83	71	65	79	78	85	81	84	86	89	72	91	91	82
European Union	71	66	84	53	70	57	53	55	80	70	78	78	83	65	80	85	69
Latin Am. countries	79	68	82	62	78	60	82	86	85	73	80	81	80	62	81	83	81
Japan	71	73	88	73	86	66	77	80	79	85	77	80	80	70	89	91	84
<i>Most import. trading partner:</i>																	
U.S.	58	47	38	21	28	50	46	58	44	20	58	62	51	49	56	33	56
Japan	9	18	33	44	16	20	18	15	18	62	10	14	24	17	19	37	29
<i>Future trading partner:</i>																	
U.S.	35	28	31	20	15	47	24	36	37	16	44	50	30	18	35	38	33
Japan	11	25	31	34	12	18	23	36	26	61	25	21	29	15	31	38	37

Local contractors conducted face-to-face interviews among representative samples of urban publics in 17 Latin American countries in late November/December 1997. MORI-Chile coordinates the annual Latinobarometro projects. Prepared by: Nancy C. Llach, R/AA (202-619-5111; llach@usia.gov). Fuller tables are available upon request.

-2-

Support for Open Markets: Urban publics reject the idea that their domestic industries should be protected by import barriers. Majorities in almost all countries think imports influence their economies in beneficial, not damaging, ways. However, just half in Uruguay feel this way, while a majority in Argentina think imports are in fact detrimental. Many believe the U.S. has protectionist policies against foreign imports: pluralities or majorities in all but El Salvador say the U.S. raises the most barriers to their exports.

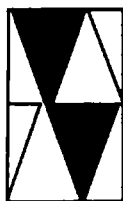
Assets Brought to the Development Table: Majorities in all countries think their nation possesses at least one key asset for the development of globally-competitive products: *cheap labor*. But other resources are less in evidence. Half or more in nine South American countries cite an extensive supply of *raw materials*, but few in Central America claim this asset. Half or more in Chile, Uruguay, Mexico, and several Central American countries also believe they have a *skilled work force*. But the existence of an *innovative business sector* is cited by only three-in-ten in four countries. Other key resources, such as an *efficient government*, *access to capital*, and *adequate infrastructure*, are mentioned by even smaller minorities everywhere. Overall, publics in Chile, Mexico and Venezuela are most confident about their country's resources; in Paraguay, on the other hand, one-fourth believe the country has "none of the above" assets.

Table 2: Views on National Resources (%)	SOUTHERN CONE, MEXICO						ANDEAN COUNTRIES					CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA					
	AR	BR	CH	PA	UR	ME	BO	CO	EC	PE	VE	CR	ES	GU	HO	NI	PA
% saying country has: Cheap labor	62	67	69	64	56	84	77	73	70	65	56	54	61	58	72	72	60
Skilled work force	32	27	47	9	65	47	21	39	35	18	43	51	30	18	50	27	51
Raw materials	55	46	54	27	33	56	60	46	50	53	57	20	11	23	42	26	30
Innovative business sector	9	20	34	4	19	27	16	35	26	11	32	13	11	10	34	18	27

Publics Are Less Clear on Benefits of Regional Trading Groups: Large majorities have heard of the regional trading group their country is, or might be, affiliated with -- be that MERCOSUR among Southern Cone publics, the Andean Pact, or NAFTA in Mexico and Central America. Region-wide, NAFTA is known by half or more in all countries but Brazil (36%). Fewer are familiar with either MERCOSUR or the Andean Pact outside their regions.

Urban publics are somewhat reserved when evaluating the benefits of membership (or hypothetical membership, in the case of Central America) in a local trading bloc. Majorities in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile see at least some benefit from MERCOSUR, but Uruguayans are largely split and most Paraguayans see little or none. Colombians and Ecuadorans are the most likely to perceive benefits from the Andean Pact, and Bolivians and Peruvians the least. Majorities of Central Americans anticipate benefits from a future membership in NAFTA, but only half the Mexican public believe their country actually benefits from the agreement, perhaps because some still blame NAFTA for the devaluation and crisis of several years ago.

Table 3: Regional Trading Blocs (%)	MERCOSUR					ANDEAN PACT					NAFTA							
	SOUTHERN CONE					ANDEAN COUNTRIES					CENTRAL AMER./PANAMA, MEXICO							
	AR	BR	CH	PA	UR	BO	CO	EC	PE	VE	CR	ES	GU	HO	NI	PA	ME	
Gr. deal/Fair amt. of <u>benefits</u> from regional trading bloc:	63	53	65	21	45	44	76	60	45	54	72	68	60	74	78	57	47	



Inter-American Dialogue

*Note:
Pat & Karl also
rec'd copies.
B*

February 23, 1998

Amb. James Dobbins
Special Assistant to the President and Sr. Director for Inter-American Affa
National Security Council
Via fax: 12024569130

Dear Jim:

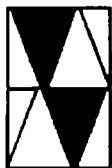
The Inter-American Dialogue recently assembled a small group of economic policy officials and analysts to (1) review progress toward the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) and (2) offer proposals to increase prospects for a successful launching of the negotiations at next April's hemispheric Summit in Santiago.

I am pleased to attach the results of their deliberations. We are grateful to Sidney Weintraub of the Center for Strategic and International Studies and Robert Devlin of the Inter-American Development Bank for their special contribution to this exercise.

We hope you find the conclusions helpful, and would welcome your reactions.

Sincerely,

Peter Hakim
President



INTER-AMERICAN DIALOGUE

Preparing for the FTAA Negotiations: How to Achieve a Successful Launch

March 1998

In Belo Horizonte, the trade ministers of 34 countries agreed to recommend to their heads of state that negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) be launched at the second Hemispheric Summit in Santiago, Chile in April 1998. Preparations for beginning the negotiations are well advanced—largely because the preparatory process established at the first Summit in Miami in December 1994 has been operating effectively. With the technical and logistical support of the Organization of American States, Inter-American Development Bank, and the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Tripartite Committee, twelve intergovernmental working groups, dealing with the full range of trade and trade-related issues, have set the stage for substantive hemispheric negotiations. A major accomplishment has been the systematic organization of previously unavailable technical information on each issue that will be part of the negotiations.

For a successful launching of the FTAA negotiations, several procedural and administrative questions must still be resolved before the Santiago Summit. We offer 11 recommendations to address these questions.

1. Launch Negotiations in Santiago with or without U.S. fast track authority.

Approval of a broad-based U.S. fast track authority before the Santiago Summit would be a major contribution to a successful launch of the negotiation process. But negotiations should be initiated even if this authority is delayed. In

the first instance, it is important to sustain the vision of hemispheric free trade as a cornerstone of broader economic and political cooperation in the Americas. Moreover, FTAA negotiations can make significant progress without the U.S. fast track legislation. The negotiations involve a set of complex topics that will take time to resolve. Agreement on the toughest issues of the FTAA will emerge only very late in the process. By launching negotiations in Santiago, countries will be able to begin staking out their initial positions and allow for important advances in areas of the FTAA agenda that are relatively less contentious—customs procedures, technical standards, nomenclatures, and many others. Advances toward agreement on business facilitation measures, moreover, have merits in their own right. FTAA negotiations, in short, can advance without fast track authority, but it is clear that the United States must ultimately secure this authority to achieve significant progress toward hemispheric free trade.

2. Assure that the concerns of smaller economies are taken into account during the negotiations.

The establishment of a special working group on the smaller economies has called attention to these concerns and helped to define them. On the other hand, the existence of this group has allowed other working groups to deal with their specific substantive themes without considering the needs of the smaller countries. That neglect should not continue. When groups are established to conduct the actual negotiations, each of them should consider the challenges facing

smaller countries as important aspects of their agenda. They will discover, we expect, that some countries should be considered small for some issues, but not for others. Treatment does not have to be uniform for each country in each negotiating area. Different solutions, moreover, will be required for different issues. Accordingly, no attempt should be made in advance to develop a definition of "small" countries. Instead, each negotiating group should, as an integral part of their work program, continually assess how well the concerns of smaller countries with less-developed economies are addressed. It should be expected that the smaller economies will accept all FTAA obligations, but the pact should accommodate asymmetric implementation, if necessary, on a country-by-country and case-by-case basis.

3. Make ample provision for technical assistance.

Sustainable trade agreements emerge from highly professional negotiations by participating states. Many countries—small, medium, and large—will require technical assistance to achieve the desired level of performance. Indeed, even before the FTAA negotiations begin, governments need expert assistance to effectively carry out their Uruguay Round commitments and determine the kind of future advice that will be important to them. During the negotiations, country, or subregional, teams will need technical assistance to handle the full range of topics on the table, evaluate how different outcomes will affect their economies, and generally move negotiations toward agreements that are politically and technically sustainable at home. After the negotiations, countries will need advice to facilitate implementation of their obligations in such areas as infrastructure planning and administrative and judicial reforms, and to manage the problems that emerge.

We recommend that the Tripartite Committee immediately begin to work with national governments to assess the needs for technical

assistance in each country. As an initial step in this direction, we welcome the decision of the Smaller Economies Working Group to prepare and circulate a questionnaire on the technical assistance needs of these countries. An operational inventory of the needs of all countries of the hemisphere, and help from the Tripartite Committee in identifying sources of funding and expertise, will improve the capacity of governments to make informed and realistic commitments in negotiations. The Tripartite Committee should also be ready to respond to formal requests of ministers or vice-ministers for technical and logistical support to the negotiations as it has done during the preparatory process.

International agencies, such as the multilateral development banks, should be ready to make some funds available for technical assistance. Since demands for technical assistance will likely exceed the available and increasingly scarce supply of non-reimbursable funding, countries should also make use of reimbursable technical cooperation. This can be economically justified on the grounds that an effective negotiation of trade issues has a very significant rate of return. There will, however, be situations where concessional funding is required. Ministers of trade should make sure that their national representatives in key multilateral financial institutions understand the urgent need to ensure adequate funding of technical assistance in the trade area. For this reason, ministers should seek to assure that the Tripartite Committee's FTAA support units have sufficient resources to respond to requests for technical and logistical support of the FTAA negotiation process. Over the long run, national governments should continue to work with the Tripartite Committee in assessing the particular needs of their countries.

4. Continue the trade ministers' meetings.

The trade discussions following the Miami Summit have been productive, in part because ministers of trade from throughout the hemisphere have been meeting regularly. These

meetings have imposed deadlines, a sense of purpose, and a measure of quality control on the work of the vice-ministers, the working groups, and government bureaucracies. The negotiating groups (which will replace the working groups after the Santiago Summit) will require the same level of discipline. Moreover, the ministerial meetings and activities surrounding them contribute by raising public awareness of the FTAA. The ministers should continue to meet at least once a year in well-prepared, organized sessions.

5. Schedule future Summit meetings.

The commitment to an FTAA was made at the first Summit in Miami in 1994, and the decision to launch the negotiations is scheduled to take place at the second Summit in Santiago in 1998. These have been important forcing events. When the heads of state and government meet in Santiago, they should schedule a third Summit meeting—at a time that is significant for the FTAA negotiations, perhaps in 2001 or 2002, when the negotiations may need to be reenergized for the final push to 2005. A Summit at this time would provide another spur for the United States to obtain fast-track authority if it is not obtained before then.

6. Continue the private sector forums of business leaders.

Business forums have preceded the meetings of trade ministers in Denver, Cartagena, and Belo Horizonte. A similar forum will be held in San José, Costa Rica (scheduled shortly before the Santiago Summit). While these forums are useful and should be strengthened at the hemispheric level, the main responsibility for communication between the private sector and the government rests with each participating country. We recommend mechanisms be developed and strengthened to permit ongoing consultations between business and government in every country.

7. Try to bring labor in.

Because labor organizations have tended to oppose free trade agreements in many countries, most governments have consulted very little with them on negotiations—certainly far less than with business groups. The labor viewpoint should be represented during negotiations. We recommend that governments open discussions with labor sectors about the FTAA process.

8. Keep ordinary citizens informed.

In a globalizing world economy, the issue of trade has moved to front page politics. Yet, most people in the hemisphere have little knowledge about the FTAA process and little understanding of the reasons for pursuing economic integration in the hemisphere. This lack of public understanding is a threat to the development, ratification, and implementation of an FTAA agreement. Each government—in cooperation with academic, business, and other nongovernment institutions—should initiate a national educational campaign to explain what is at stake in free trade negotiations, the benefits and costs involved and possible policies to deal with the costs in a socially sound and politically realistic way. This is the way governments should try to build public support for economic cooperation and agreements that contribute to freer trade. It is particularly important in the United States, as was evident during the fast track debate.

9. Consult to avoid conflict in different integration and trade agendas.

Countries involved in the FTAA negotiations have multiple trade agendas. They participate in subregional and bilateral integration arrangements as well as the World Trade Organization. The priorities of their various agendas may clash, for example, when countries both seek to deepen subregional integration and pursue hemispheric free trade. To reduce the potential for conflict,

we recommend that individual countries be urged to make their initiatives as transparent and nondiscriminatory as possible, so that they do not become obstacles to participation in the FTAA and future WTO negotiations. It would be useful to include regular presentations by subregional groups on advances in their integration efforts. All this could help to sort out and minimize misunderstandings that may arise from competing national, subregional, hemispheric, and global agendas of the various subregional groupings.

10. *Keep everyone informed.*

The Summit agenda deals with many themes beyond trade, but many of these topics are connected to the trade agenda—e.g., infrastructure, capital markets, education, science and technology, telecommunications, and tourism. Communication among those responsible for these different agendas has been inadequate. While individual governments are best able to

manage the linkages among related themes, a systematic exchange of information among governments is important, and the multilateral institutions can make a significant contribution to that exchange.

11. *Outside monitoring of the FTAA process.*

We recommend an independent review and assessment of the FTAA process and its implications for broader hemispheric cooperation and development. The GATT's Wisemen's Group in the 1980s and the APEC's Eminent Person's Group in the 1990s are relevant experiences to draw upon. The FTAA is much more than a commercial free trade agreement. It should be seen as a major vehicle of socio-economic development for Latin America and the Caribbean, and a critical foundation for political and economic cooperation in the Americas. It is from this same comprehensive perspective that the FTAA process must be periodically evaluated.

INTER-AMERICAN DIALOGUE

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and Venezuela
World Bank

Sidney Weintraub

William E. Simon Chair in Political Economy
Center for Strategic and International Studies

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: Piccone, Theodore J.
Sent: Friday, April 10, 1998 9:28 PM
To: @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary; @CROSS - Cross Hatches
Cc: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor; @WHSR - WH Situation Room; @INTERAM - Inter-American
Subject: INTERAM Whereabouts [UNCLASSIFIED]

You should direct any questions that may arise over the Easter weekend in the following manner:

Scope Paper, Frei Bilats, State Visit Deliverables:
Piccone, 410/476-3292 (Saturday am through 3:00)
302/644-9225 (Saturday 5:00 through Sun 3:00)
Home Sunday night.

Democracy, Trade, Contingency Pull-Asides:
Hofmann, 301/270-1790

Education, Summit deliverables and schedule:
DeSouza, 202/338-9667

Q&A package, fact sheets:
Lawson, 202/362-5194

BKK, trooper that she is, has volunteered secretarial support, if necessary.

Anything important:
Dobbins, home

Cc: All

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO JOHN PODESTA
MACK McLARTY
JIM STEINBERG
GENE SPERLING

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.
KRIS BALDERSTON 

SUBJECT: CABINET PARTICIPATION SCHEDULE UPDATE

The following attachment is the latest version of the schedule for the Cabinet's participation in the President's trip to Santiago, Chile.

Please contact us if you have any questions.

Attachment

cc: David Beaubaire
Nelson Cunningham
Nichole Elkon
Laura Graham
Sara Latham
Laura Marcus
Elisa Millsap
Janet Murguia
Ted Piccone
Jaycee Pribulsky
Steve Ronnel

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS-SANTIAGO, CHILE

APRIL 1998

(as of 12:30 p.m. April 14)

<i>Time</i>	<i>POTUS Schedule</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Cabinet Schedule</i>
<u>WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH</u>			
8:45 pm	Depart AAFB en route Santiago [flight time: 10 hours, 15 minutes] [time change: none]	8:45 pm	Depart AAFB en route Santiago Daley, Riley, Barshefsky, McCaffrey, Alvarez depart
RON	AIR FORCE ONE	RON	AIR FORCE ONE

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH

7:00 am **Arrive Santiago**

7:10 am- **Arrival Ceremony**
7:25 am TARMAC
 Santiago Airport
 Open Press

8:00 am Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:00 am- **Down Time**
9:30 am Hyatt Regency Hotel

10:25 am- **State Arrival Ceremony**
10:35 am Courtyard - La Moneda Palace
 Press TBD

10:35 am- **Restricted Bilateral with President Frei**
11:25 am President's Office - La Moneda Palace
 Official Photo Only
 Note: Potus plus 5.

11:45 am- **Expanded Bilateral with President Frei**
12:15 am Room TBD - La Moneda Palace
 Simultaneous Interpretation

7:10- **Arrival Ceremony**
7:25 Albright, Daley, Riley,
 Barshefsky, McCaffrey, Alvarez
 attend

10:25- **State Arrival Ceremony**
10:35 Albright, Daley, Riley,
 Barshefsky attend

10:15- **Signings**
11:25 Albright, Daley, Riley,
 Barshefsky attend

11:45- **Expanded Bilateral with**
12:15 **President Frei**
 Albright, Daley, Riley,
 Barshefsky, McCaffrey, Alvarez
 attend

12:30- *McCaffrey attends Demand*
2:30 *Reduction Working Lunch*
 Chilean Association of
 Municipalities (CODEL will
 attend)

12:30- *Daley attends Luncheon with*
2:45 *Am Cham*
 Castillo Hidalgo

1:00- **Cabinet Lunch at Foreign**
2:30 **Ministry**
 Albright, Riley, McCaffrey,
 Barshefsky, Alvarez, Munoz
 CODEL attend

12:50 pm-
1:50 pm **Discussion With Community Members**
Room TBD
Location TBD
Press TBD

2:00 pm-
2:20 pm **Tour South Santiago Neighborhood**
Room TBD
Location TBD

3:20 pm-
4:20 pm **Economic Address**
Room TBD
Location TBD

4:15 pm-
8:15 pm **Down Time**
Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:30 pm-
11:00 pm **State Dinner/Entertainment**
La Moneda Palace
Pool Press (At the top/Toast Only)
Note: Business Attire. 400 guests in attendance. US seats = 150. Potus makes reciprocal toast.

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

3:00-
5:30 *Alvarez attends Informatics Conference*

3:30-
4:00 *McCaffrey meets with Deputy Interior Minister*

3:20-
4:20 **Economic Address**
Albright, Daley, Barshefsky
Munoz, Harrington, CODEL attend

4:00-
6:00 *Riley meets with Minister Arellano and Chilean Education Officials*

5:00-
6:30 *McCaffrey speaks to Diplomatic Academy*

6:00-
7:00 *Daley attends NOAA Event El Niño Event*
Site TBD

7:45 *Depart for State Dinner*

8:30-
11:00 **State Dinner/Entertainment**
Albright, Daley, Riley, Barshefsky, McCaffrey, Alvarez, Munoz, Harrington, CODEL attend

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH

9:30 am- **Speech Prep**
10:00am

10:35 am Depart Santiago en route Valpariso
Landing Zone
[helo time: 30 minutes]

11:35 am- **Address to Congress**
12:35 pm Chamber
Simultaneous Interpretation
Open Press
*Note: First Lady to attend, 50 seats available
for US delegation*

1:00 pm- **Informal Lunch with President and Mrs. Frei**
2:30 pm Cerro Castillo
Pool Press (Arrival Only)
*Note: Small, casual lunch with a few
guests for couple to choose.*

6:52 *Reno arrives Santiago
American Airlines*

am *Reno meeting with Chilean
Justice Minister*

am *Barshefsky bilateral
investment treaty with
Bolivia*

8:00- *McCaffrey has working*
9:00 *breakfast with Dr. Torrendel
of Argentina*

9:00- *Daley, Barshefsky attends*
11:30 *AmCham roundtable*

10:00- *Alvarez attends Informatic
session on small business and
micro enterprises*

9:30- *McCaffrey speaks at*
11:00 *CONACE meeting*

11:35- **Address to Congress**
12:35 Albright, Riley, attend

11:50- *McCaffrey attends*
2:30 *Challenges and Opportunities
in the Americas conference*

12:30- *Reno addresses DeigoPortals*
1:30 *University*

2:30- *Barshefsky holds press*

3:45 pm- **Visit Rural Town/Greet Local People**
5:45 pm Room TBD
 Location TBD

7:15 **Down For The Evening**

RON HYATT REGENCY HOTEL -
SANTIAGO, CHILE

TBD *backgrounders and bilaterals*
 BIT signings to be scheduled

2:45- *McCaffrey holds bilaterals*
3:45 *with Canadian Foreign*
 Minister

2:00- *Reno Luncheon Co-Hosted*
3:00 *by Chilean Justice Minister*

3:00- *Reno Bilateral Meetings*
TBD

4:00- *Reno gives Judicial Academy*
TBD *Speech*

4:00- *McCaffrey visits treatment*
5:30 *center*

4:30- *Daley attends Informatics*
5:30 *2000*

5:15- *Reno attends meeting with*
 Justice Ministers, Chile,
 Venezuela, Bolivia,
 Argentina, Mexico,
 Dominican Republic

6:30- *Daley attends OTR Events*
TBD

7:00- *Public concert at train*
9:00 *station, Daley, Riley, Alvarez,*
 Munoz, CODEL attend

9:00- *McCaffrey attend dinner*
TBD *with Chilean Officials*

RON HYATT REGENCY
HOTEL-
SANTIAGO, CHILE

SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH

9:15 am- **Opening Ceremony**

9:45 am Sheraton Hotel

Open Press

*Note: POTUS and Frei to make remarks.
600 guests in attendance. US Delegation
to attend (10 seats only).*

9:45 am- **Coffee Break (Pull Aside Opportunity)**

10:00 am Sheraton Hotel

Closed Press

10:05 am- **Session One A (Education/Human Rights/**

11:05 pm **Democracy/Justice)**

Closed Press

Note: Leader plus three

11:10 am- **Session One B (Education Discussion)**

1:10 pm **Closed Press**

7:26 *Peña arrives Santiago*

9:15- **Opening Ceremony**

9:45 Albright, Reno, Daley, Peña,
Riley, Barshefsky,
McCaffrey, Alvarez attend

10:00- *McCaffrey holds bilateral*
10:30 *with Tablante, Venezuela*

10:05- **Session One A**

11:05 Reno, Riley, McCaffrey
attend

10:30- *Peña attends Roundtable*
11:30 *with Energy Firms*

10:25- *Daley Site Visit/Advocacy*
10:55 *Site TBD*

11:20- *Daley Bilateral with*
11:50 *Urayaguan Foreign Trade*
Minister

11:45- *Peña attends signing*
12:45 *ceremony and inauguration*
of Natural Gas Bus pilot
project

12:00- *Barshefsky attends Trade*
2:00 *Ministers lunch*

12:30- *Daley hosts luncheon for*
2:00 *American business execs*
Site TBD

12:30- *McCaffrey attends working*

1:45 pm- **Leaders Lunch (Pull Aside Opportunity)**
3:00 pm Real Camino Restaurant
Open Press (Arrival)
Closed Press (Lunch)

3:30 pm- **Session Two (Poverty Alleviation/**
6:30 pm **Discrimination)**
Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

7:00 pm- **Down Time**
8:15 pm Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:35 pm Arrive La Moneda Palace
*Note: POTUS is the last to arrive
and cannot be late.*

8:45 pm- **Summit Gala**
11:00 pm La Moneda Palace
Interpretation TBD
Press TBD
Note: Business Attire.
Leaders plus spouses only.

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

2:30 *multilateral drug luncheon*

1:30- *Riley tentatively lunch with*
3:00 *Education Ministers*

2:30- *Daley attends Central*
3:30 *American Minister's Round*
Table
Site TBD

3:30- *McCaffrey meets with*
4:00 *Argentina Drug Minister*

4:00- *Peña attends roundtable*
5:00 *with Energy Firms*

4:00- *Riley attends meeting with*
TBD *Ministers of Education*

6:30- *McCaffrey holds multilateral*
8:00 *Drug Minister Reception*

8:10 *Reno Departs en route*
Washington, D.C.
American Airlines

8:30- *Delegation Reception*
TBD *Albright, Daley, Peña, Riley,*
Barshefsky, McCaffrey,
Alvarez, Harrington attend

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

SUNDAY, APRIL 19TH

8:45 am- **Briefing**
9:15 am Hyatt Regency Hotel

9:00 am- **Summit Session Three (Trade/Economics)**
10:00 am Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

10:00 am- **Summit Session Four (Free Talk)**
12:00 pm Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press
Note: Leaders only

12:30 pm- **Closing Session**
1:15 pm Former Congress Building
Open Press
*Note: Signing of Document,
Frei speaks, followed by POTUS and other
three leaders TBD. Twenty Seats.*

1:50 pm- **Remarks to Embassy Personnel/Families**
2:35 pm US Embassy-Terrace
Closed Press

3:30 pm- **Depart via Air Force One**
en route Washington, DC
[flight time: 10 hours]
[time change: none]

9:00 *Alvarez departs Chile
en route Mexico City*

9:00- **Summit Session Three**
10:00 Daley, Peña, Barshefsky
attend

9:00- *Riley meets with Inter-*
12:00 *American Development Bank
and Education Ministers*

10:30- *Peña meets with Columbian,*
11:15 *Venezuelan, and Chilean
Energy Ministers*

TBD *Daley departs en route Bariloche,
Argentina*

12:30- **Closing Session**
1:15 Albright, Peña, Riley,
Barshefsky, McCaffrey attend

1:50- **Remarks to Embassy Personnel**
2:30 Albright, Peña, Riley, Harrington
attend

2:00 *McCaffrey departs Santiago en
route Santa Cruz, Bolivia*

3:30 **Depart via Air Force One en**
route Washington
Peña, Riley, Barshefsky
depart

*Draft: Schedule for the President
Summit of the Americas - Santiago, Chile
April 1998*

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH

8:20 pm Depart WH via HMX-1 en route AAFB
[flight time: 10 minutes]

8:30 pm Arrive AAFB

8:45 pm Depart AAFB en route Santiago
[flight time: 10 hours, 15 minutes]
[time change: none]

RON AIR FORCE ONE

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH

7:00 am Arrive Santiago

7:10 am-
7:25 am **Arrival Ceremony/Remarks (Pending Confirmation)**
Airport Tarmac
Open Press

Note: Honor Guard upon arrival.

7:35 am Depart Santiago Airport via Marine One en route Landing Zone
[flight time: 15 minutes]

7:50 am Arrive Landing Zone

8:00 am Depart Landing Zone en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:10 am Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:15 am-
9:30 am **Down Time**
Hyatt Regency Hotel

9:35 am-
10:05 am **Briefing**
Hyatt Regency Hotel

as of April 7, 1998 (10:15am)

10:10 am Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

10:20 am Arrive La Moneda Palace

10:25 am- **State Arrival Ceremony**
10:35 am Courtyard - La Moneda Palace
Open Press

Note: Honor Guard only/no remarks.

10:40 am- **Restricted Bilateral with President Frei**
11:35 am President's Office - La Moneda Palace
Interpretation TBD
Official Photo Only

Note: Potus plus 5.

11:40 am- **Expanded Bilateral with President Frei**
12:10 pm Room TBD - La Moneda Palace
Simultaneous Interpretation
Pool Spray (At the top - 2 waves)

*Note: Potus plus up to 15 at table and seats behind.
Leaders join the meeting in progress.*

12:20 pm Depart en route South Santiago Neighborhood

12:40 pm Arrive South Santiago Neighborhood

12:45 pm- **Discussion with Community Members**
1:45 pm Site TBD
Press TBD

1:50 pm- **Tour of Neighborhood**
2:15 pm Site TBD
Pool Press

2:25 pm Depart en route speech site

2:45 pm Arrive speech site

2:50 pm- 3:15 pm	Hold
3:20 pm- 4:20 pm	Economic Address Site TBD Open Press
4:25 pm	Depart en route Hyatt Regency Hotel
4:40 pm	Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel
4:45 pm- 8:15 pm	Down Time Hyatt Regency Hotel
	<i>Options: Shopping, Estacion Mapucho</i>
8:15 pm	Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace
8:25 pm	Arrive La Moneda Palace
8:30 pm- 11:00 pm	State Dinner/Entertainment La Moneda Palace Pool Press (At the top/Toast Only)
	<i>Note: Business Attire. 400 guests in attendance. US seats = 150. Potus makes reciprocal toast.</i>
11:10 pm	Depart La Moneda Palace en route Hyatt Regency Hotel
11:20 pm	Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel/Down for the Evening
RON	HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - SANTIAGO, CHILE

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH

9:30 am- 10:00 am	Speech Prep Hyatt Regency Hotel
10:10 am	Depart en route Landing Zone
10:25 am	Arrive Landing Zone

as of April 7, 1998 (10:15am)

10:35 am	Depart Santiago en route Valpariso Landing Zone [helo time: 30 minutes]
11:05 am	Arrive Valpariso Landing Zone
11:15 am	Depart Landing Zone en route Congress Building
11:30 am	Arrive Congress Building
11:35 am- 12:35 pm	Address to Congress Congress Building - Valpariso Simultaneous Interpretation Open Press
	<i>Note: First Lady to attend, 50 seats available for US delegation.</i>
12:40 pm	Depart Congress Building en route Cerro Castillo - Vina Del Mar
12:55 pm	Arrive Cerro Castillo - Vina Del Mar
1:00 pm- 2:30 pm	Informal Lunch with President and Mrs. Frei Cerro Castillo - Vina Del Mar Whisper Interpretation Pool Press (Arrival Only)
	<i>Note: Business Attire.</i>
2:35 pm	Depart en route Valpariso Landing Zone
2:50 pm	Arrive Valpariso Landing Zone
3:00 pm	Depart Valpariso Landing Zone via HMX-1 en route Town TBD [flight time: 20 minutes]
3:20 pm	Arrive Town TBD
3:30 pm	Depart en route event site
3:40 pm	Arrive event site
3:45 pm- 5:45 pm	(T) Visit Rural Town/Greet Local People

as of April 7, 1998 (10:15am)

6:00 pm Depart en route Landing Zone

6:10 pm Arrive Landing Zone

6:20 pm Depart via HMX-1 en route Santiago Landing Zone
[flight time: 30 minutes]

6:50 pm Arrive Santiago Landing Zone

7:00 pm Depart en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

7:10 pm Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

7:15 pm Down for the Evening

Options: OTR Dinner, OTR Jazz Performance

RON

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL -SANTIAGO, CHILE

SATURDAY APRIL 18TH

8:15 am- **Briefing**
8:45 am Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:50 am Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route Sheraton Hotel

9:05 am Arrive Sheraton Hotel

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

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

Note: Potus and Frei to make remarks. 600 guests in attendance. US Delegation to attend (10 seats only). Overflow room w/CC TV.

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

as of April 7, 1998 (10:15am)

10:05 am-
10:50 am

Session One A: Human Rights/Democracy/Justice
Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

Note: Leaders plus three. Overflow room w/CC TV.

10:55 am-
11:40 am

Session One B: Education Discussion
Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

Note: Leaders plus three. Overflow room w/CC TV.

11:45 am-
1:15 pm (T)

Session One C: Education Satellite Discussion with Youth
Site TBD
Open Press

Note: This is still pending.

1:25 pm

Depart en route Sheraton Hotel en route Real Camino Restaurant

1:40 pm

Arrive Real Camino Restaurant

1:45 pm-
3:00 pm

Leaders Lunch (Pull Aside Opportunity)
Real Camino Restaurant
Open Press (Arrival)
Closed Press (Lunch)

Note: Leaders plus one. (Plus one will dine separately)

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

Note: There will be separate lunches for the Foreign Ministers, Trade Ministers, Education Ministers only. There will not be one big delegation lunch.

3:10 pm

Depart Real Camino Restaurant en route Sheraton Hotel

3:20 pm

Arrive Sheraton Hotel

Note: Potus is the last to arrive.

3:30 pm-
6:30 pm

Session Two: Poverty Alleviation/Discrimination
Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

Note: Leaders plus three. Overflow room w/CC TV.

7:00 pm-
8:15 pm

Down Time
Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:20 pm

Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

8:35 pm

Arrive La Moneda Palace

Note: Potus is the last to arrive and cannot be late.

8:45 pm-
11:00 pm

Summit Gala
La Moneda Palace
Interpretation TBD
Closed Press

Note: Business Attire.

Leaders plus spouses only. First Lady will not attend.

Leaders seating is done by lottery. There is a separate delegation reception at Estacion Mapucho.

RON

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - SANTIAGO, CHILE

SUNDAY, APRIL 19TH

8:00 am-
8:30 am

Briefing
Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:40 am

Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route Sheraton Hotel

8:55 am

Arrive Sheraton Hotel

Note: Potus is last leader to arrive and cannot be late.

9:00 am-
10:00 am

Summit Session Three: Trade/Economics
Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

Note: Leaders plus three. Overflow room w/CC TV.

as of April 7, 1998 (10:15am)

10:00 a.m.-
12:00 pm

Summit Session Four: Free Discussion
Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

Note: Leaders only. Overflow room w/CC TV.

12:10 pm

Depart en route Former Congress Building

12:20 pm

Arrive Former Congress Building

Note: Potus is last leader to arrive and cannot be late.

12:30 pm-
1:15 pm

Closing Session
Former Congress Building
Open Press

*Note: Signing of Document, Frei speaks followed by Potus and other
three leaders TBD. Delegation Seats=TBD.*

1:30 pm

Depart en route US Embassy

1:45 pm

Arrive US Embassy

1:50 pm-
2:35 pm

Remarks to Embassy Personnel/Families
US Embassy
Closed Press

2:40 pm

Depart US Embassy en route Santiago Airport

3:15 pm

Arrive Santiago Airport

3:30 pm

Depart via Air Force One en route Washington, DC
[flight time: 10 hours]
[time change: none]

RON

AIR FORCE ONE

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH

1:30 am

Arrive Washington, DC

Down for the Day and Evening

as of April 7, 1998 (10:15am)

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: Poole, Jennifer C.
Sent: Monday, April 13, 1998 2:54 PM
To: @UP - APNSA Special Assistants; @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary; @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @INTERAM - Inter-American; @PRESS - Public Affairs
Subject: Notes for Staff Traveling to Chile [UNCLASSIFIED]

Forwarding a memo from Jaycee Pribulsky to White House Staff Traveling To Chile:

Baggage Call/Departure/Staff Vans

- Staff should leave their bags outside OEOB room 89 1/2 on Tuesday evening or no later than 3:00 p.m. Wednesday, April 15, 1998.
- Staff vans will depart the West Basement at 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, April 15, 1998 for Andrews Air Force Base.

What to Pack

- Washington business attire will be suitable for all meetings at the Summit, and for additional meetings and events outside Santiago.

Weather

- This time of year in Chile marks the beginning of autumn, so be prepared for some rain and temperatures that range anywhere from 45 degrees to 70 degrees.

Medical Precautions

- Water and food in the major hotels are 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).
- 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 sure to bring medication.
- The President's physician, Dr. Connie Mariano, and Brenda Conway, RN, will accompany the President on Air Force One. You may contact them through local signal for medical assistance or referral.

Time Change

- There is no time change between Washington, D.C. and Chile.

Hotels

- Dialing from the United States: 011 international code, 56 Chile country code, 2 Santiago city code
- Santiago: Hyatt Regency, 011-56-2-218-1234

Telephone Instructions

- WHCA will fully support communications for this visit. White House direct dial telephones and faxes will be available in the Senior Staff and Advance offices at the hotels and various event sites.

Trip codes

- Santiago: 36
- Valparaiso/Vina del Mar: 32

Brenda
Could you check
to see whether the new
portable phones will
work there. ⓧ

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: Elkon, Nicole L.
Sent: Tuesday, April 14, 1998 12:17 PM
To: @INTERAM - Inter-American; @UP - APNSA Special Assistants; @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Subject: Staff Movements in Chile [UNCLASSIFIED]

On Thursday

Everyone will go directly to the hotel upon arrival.

The speech to the business community is open to all the travelling NSC staff. There will be transportation from the hotel.

On Friday

As you all know POTUS is helicoptering to Val Paraiso. Berger, Steinberg, Dobbins, Blinken and myself are manifested on the helicopters to Val Paraiso. (I have already checked and there are no empty seats on the helo - there is a large Cabinet and Congressional delegation.)

Val Paraiso is a 90 minute drive from Santiago. Although there are available seats in the Congress speech, I do not recommend folks drive down. It seems a huge waste of time the day before the summit. Please let me know if you feel strongly about going.

After the speech - there is a delegation lunch during the POTUS / Frei lunch. I have asked Dobbins be included. (Diana - let me know what Steinberg wants to do) At 3:00 pm Sec Albright, the codel and Cabinet folks will helo back to Santiago while POTUS goes on to Casablanca. (Currently Steinberg, Dobbins and Blinken are returning at that time.) Only Sandy is on the helos back from Casablanca to Santiago. Looks like I'm driving back from Casablanca.

A little confusing but wanted you all to know the drill. (Diana - please update Steinberg)

thanks