

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Folder Title:

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

Staff Office-Individual:

Inter-American Affairs

Original OA/ID Number:

1935

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
37	6	7	2	v

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Madeleine Albright to the President, re: Your State Visit to Chile, April 16-17, 1998 (3 pages)	04/09/1998	P1/b(1)
002. memo	Madeleine Albright to the President, re: Your Participation in the Summit of the Americas, Santiago, Chile - April 17-18, 1998 (3 pages)	04/09/1998	P1/b(1)
003a. memo	Glyn Davies to Kristie Kenney, re: Memorandum of Conversation with President-elect Miguel Angel Rodriguez of Costa Rica (1 page)	ca. 04/1998	P1/b(1)
003b. memcon	Meeting with President-elect Miguel Angel Rodriguez of Costa Rica (3 pages)	03/20/1998	P1/b(1)
004. email	White House Situation Room to Jeffrey DeLaurentis, et al., re: SUPPORT OF THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS [partial] (1 page)	04/09/1998	b(6)
005a. memo	William Itoh to Marc Grossman and Fred Montgomery, re: Memoranda of Conversations from the President's June 28, 1994 Meetings with President Frei of Chile (1 page)	ca. 06/1994	P1/b(1)
005b. memcon	Meeting with President Eduardo Frei of Chile (3 pages)	06/28/1994	P1/b(1)
005c. memcon	Luncheon with President Eduardo Frei of Chile (5 pages)	06/28/1994	P1/b(1)
006. memo	Karl Hoffman to Samuel Berger, re: Updating You on Santiago (6 pages)	04/03/1998	P1/b(1)
007. list	Chile State Visit Deliverables (2 pages)	ca. 1998	P1/b(1)
008. list	[duplicate of 007] (2 pages)	ca. 1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F

ke2459

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 Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to Chile, April 15-20 (9 pages)	04/08/1998	P1/b(1)
010a. memo	Christopher Ashby to Jim Dobbins, re: [Uruguay] (1 page)	03/11/1998	P1/b(1)
010b. cable	Re: [Uruguay] (1 page)	ca. 1998	P1/b(1)
011. draft	Draft Declaration of Santiago (7 pages)	ca. 1998	P1/b(1)
012. draft	Draft Memorandum of Understanding on Education between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Chile (9 pages)	04/03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F

kc2459

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]

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802611
RECEIVED: 13 APR 98 08

TO: BERGER

FROM: THORNTON, L

DOC DATE: 06 APR 98
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: CHILE

FOREIGN TRAVEL

PERSONS: RILEY, R

SUBJECT: NOTIFICATION OF FORN TRAVEL BY RILEY OF EDUCATION TO SANTIAGO ON
16 - 19 APR 98

ACTION: CONCURRENCE TO EXEC SECRETARY DUE DATE: 18 APR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: HOFMANN

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
HOFMANN

FOR CONCURRENCE
STATE

FOR INFO
BARTLETT
DOBBINS

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSGP

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2611

April 6, 1998

Honorable Samuel R. Berger
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Sandy:

In accordance with the President's memorandum of March 27, 1989, I am submitting a request for approval of foreign travel.

Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley is scheduled to accompany President Clinton to the Summit of the Americas to be held in Santiago, Chile. While in Santiago, Secretary Riley is scheduled to participate in the education portion of the Summit, accompany the President when he addresses the Parliament of Chile, sign an agreement on education with the Ministry of Education of Chile, hold discussions with the Minister of Education and visit schools in the Santiago area.

Secretary Riley is scheduled to arrive in Santiago on April 16 and depart for Washington on April 19, 1998.

Your approval of the foreign travel request will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Leslie T. Thornton
Chief of Staff

APR 10 14:24

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

The following is the text of the Executive Summary of a 200 page report on implementation of the decisions reached at the Miami Summit. The United States Government prepared the report based on inputs from governments that served as Responsible Coordinators for the various Miami Summit initiatives and on contributions from the Inter-American Development Bank, the Pan American Health Organization, and the Organization of American States. The report, which is available in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish, will be distributed at the Santiago Summit and posted on the Internet.

Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

In a precedent-breaking decision guided by the Miami Summit recommendations, the 1996 Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development in Santa Cruz, Bolivia called for the participation of civil society in decision-making on public issues. The Bolivia Summit entrusted the OAS with the formulation of an Inter-American Strategy for the participation of civil society in decision-making on sustainable development. The U.S.

Agency for International Development (USAID) has established a network linking 30 (potentially 80) NGOs throughout the Americas.

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

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

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

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

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

II. Promoting Prosperity Through Economic Integration and Free Trade

The Hemisphere's Trade Ministers have held four major meetings at which basic principles for a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) were adopted. Based on this extensive preparatory work, Heads of State and Government are expected to launch FTAA negotiations at the Second Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, April 18-19, 1998.

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Eradicating Poverty and Discrimination in our Hemisphere

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: PRESIDENT

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

FROM: ALBRIGHT, M

DOC DATE: 09 APR 98
SOURCE REF: 9806213

By KDE NARA, Date 05/13/14
2009-105-F

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: POTUS STATE VISIT TO CHILE ON 16 - 17 APR 98

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF: 9802374

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
HOFMANN

FOR INFO
BLINKEN
BRAINARD, L
DOBBINS
ELKON
HILLIARD
LEE
SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY:

DOC 24 OF 24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Madeleine Albright to the President, re: Your State Visit to Chile, April 16-17, 1998 (3 pages)	04/09/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F
ke2459

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]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: PRESIDENT

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

FROM: ALBRIGHT, M

September 11, 2006

DOC DATE: 09 APR 98

SOURCE RFF: 9806214

By KOE NARA, Date 05/13/14
2009-1155-F

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: POTUS PARTICIPATION IN SUMMIT OF AMER IN SANTIAGO ON 17 - 18 APR 98

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF: 9802374

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
HOFMANN

FOR INFO
BLINKEN
BRAINARD, L
DOBBINS
ELKON
HILLIARD
LEE
SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY:

DOC 23 OF 24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	Madeleine Albright to the President, re: Your Participation in the Summit of the Americas, Santiago, Chile - April 17-18, 1998 (3 pages)	04/09/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F
ke2459

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]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

2424

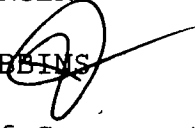
April 10, 1998

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

By KDE NARA, Date 05/13/14
2009-1155-F

FROM: JAMES. F. DOBBINS 

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation with President-elect
Miguel Angel Rodriguez of Costa Rica

Attached at Tab A is the Memorandum of Conversation between the
President and President-elect Miguel Angel Rodriguez of Costa
Rica on March 20, 1998.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached Memorandum of Conversation be filed for the
record and that Glyn Davies be authorized to forward the
Memorandum of Conversation to the Secretary of State.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to State

Tab A Memorandum of Conversation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reason: 1.5 (b) (d)

Declassify On: 04/03/07

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. memo	Glyn Davies to Kristie Kenney, re: Memorandum of Conversation with President-elect Miguel Angel Rodriguez of Costa Rica (1 page)	ca. 04/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F
ke2459

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
003b. memcon	Meeting with President-elect Miguel Angel Rodriguez of Costa Rica (3 pages)	03/20/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F
ke2459

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
004. email	White House Situation Room to Jeffrey DeLaurentis, et al., re: SUPPORT OF THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS [partial] (1 page)	04/09/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F
ke2459

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]

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: WHSR
Sent: Thursday, April 09, 1998 6:03 PM
To: DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.; DeSouza, Patrick J.; Dobbins, James F.; Hofmann, Karl W.; Lawson, Chappell H.; Orfini, Michael H.; Piccone, Theodore J.
Subject: SUPPORT OF THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

UNCLAS STATE 064371

SAN JOSE FOR MARK DAVISON

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: AVIP; AFIN; AMGT;
SUBJECT: SUPPORT OF THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

1. THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE OF LANGUAGE SERVICES IS PLEASED TO ADVISE POST OF THE ARRIVAL OF AN INTERPRETING TEAM TO ASSIST THE PRESIDENT, FIRST LADY, SECRETARY OF STATE, US TRADE REPRESENTATIVE AND SPECIAL ENVOY MCLARTY DURING THE UPCOMING STATE VISIT. PATRICIA ARIZU WILL ASSIST THE POTUS; GUILLERMO BASERVA THE SECRETARY; LILLIAN NIGAGLIONI THE FLOTUS; DONALD BARNES THE USTRREP AND HELEN DAVISON WILL ASSIST MR. MCLARTY. ALL INTERPRETERS ARE STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES (ARIZU, BASERVA, NIGAGLIONI) OR CONTRACTORS (BARNES & DAVISON) WITH [REDACTED] (b)(6) [REDACTED] [004] SECURITY CLEARANCES. THE WHITE HOUSE AND S/S ADVANCES HAVE BEEN INFORMED OF THESE ASSIGNMENTS.

2. POST SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS - POSTS ARE REQUESTED TO DESIGNATE AN INDIVIDUAL TO SERVE AS LIAISON/CONTROL OFFICER FOR THE INTERPRETING TEAM. PLEASE ADVISE OPR/LS BY TELEPHONE OR CABLE THE NAME AND HOME AND OFFICE TELEPHONE

NUMBERS FOR THIS POINT OF CONTACT. THE INTERPRETING TEAM SHOULD BE GIVEN COPIES OF ANY SPEECHES AND/OR STATEMENTS TO BE MADE BY THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY OR FIRST LADY AS WELL AS ANY BACKGROUND MATERIAL WHICH WOULD FACILITATE THEIR WORK. THEY WILL NEED PROPER ACCESS TO ALL SITES AND SECURITY/ID CREDENTIALS AS REQUIRED. POST AND ADVANCE PARTY MUST ENSURE THAT INTERPRETERS WILL HAVE AN APPROPRIATE SEAT OR SPOT IN WHICH TO STAND AT ALL VENUES SO THAT THEY WILL BE SUFFICIENTLY CLOSE TO THE PRINCIPAL TO HEAR AND INTERPRET. SHOULD SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION EQUIPMENT OR A PA SYSTEM BE USED AT ANY VENUE, THE INTERPRETERS WILL NEED ACCESS TO THE SITE BEFOREHAND IN ORDER TO VERIFY THAT THE EQUIPMENT IS OPERATIONAL. INTERPRETERS WILL BE ASSIGNED TO HOTEL WITH THE REST OF TRAVELLING PARTY. THEIR HOTEL REQUIREMENTS HAVE ALREADY BEEN PROVIDED TO WHITE HOUSE ADVANCE FROM WASHINGTON

3. CONTROL OFFICER SHOULD CONTACT THE CHIEF INTERPRETER, STEPHANIE VAN REIGERSBERG, OFFICE OF LANGUAGE SERVICES (202 647-3492) IF THERE WILL BE ANY UNUSUAL REQUIREMENTS DURING THE VISIT, SUCH AS SPEECHES TO LARGE GATHERINGS INDOORS OR OUT, TELEVISION PROGRAMS, ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE REQUIREMENTS, OR VISITS TO SITES THAT REQUIRE SPECIAL CLOTHING. INTERPRETERS HAVE BEEN IN REGULAR CONTACT WITH THE WHITE HOUSE AND S/S AS THE OFFICIAL SCHEDULES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED BUT WILL NEED UPDATED INFORMATION AS THE SCHEDULE IS FINALIZED.

4. PLEASE NOTE THAT IT IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OFFICE OF LANGUAGE SERVICES TO PROVIDE INTERPRETATION SUPPORT FOR THE WHITE HOUSE AND SECRETARY OF STATE. THE INTERPRETING ASSIGNMENTS MADE BY LS IN SUPPORT OF THIS

VISIT HAVE BEEN FULLY CLEARED BY THE WHITE HOUSE AND SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND CANNOT BE CHANGED WITHOUT THE EXPRESS AUTHORIZATION OT THE CHIEF INTERPRETER, WHO WILL COORDINATE AND CLEAR ANY SUCH REQUESTS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WHITE HOUSE AND STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

5. THE FOLLOWING IS A BREAKDOWN OF TRAVEL PLANS:

GUILLERMO BASERVA AND LILLIAN NIGAGLIONI - ARRIVING 7:45 AM TUESDAY, APRIL 14 ON UNITED FLIGHT 997 FROM MIAMI. SCHEDULED TO DEPART ON MONDAY, APRIL 20 ON UNITED FLIGHT 992 DEPARTING AT 5:40 P.M.

PATRICIA ARIZU AND DONALD BARNES - ARRIVING AT 7:45 AM WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15 ON UNITED FLIGHT 997 FROM MIAMI. MR. BARNES IS SCHEDULED TO DEPART, MONDAY, APRIL 20 ON UNITED FLIGHT 996 AT 8:20 P.M. MS. ARIZU IS SCHEDULED TO DEPART ON THURSDAY, APRIL 23 ON UNITED FLIGHT 996 AT 8:20 P.M.

HELEN DAVISON -RESIDENT IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA AS DEPENDENT SPOUSE AT AMERICAN EMBASSY AND WILL ADVISE SANTIAGO OF HER TRAVEL PLANS SEPTTEL.

6. INTERPRETERS WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR ANY ASSISTANCE POST CAN PROVIDE WITH TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM AIRPORT.
ALBRIGHT

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.
Sent: Thursday, April 09, 1998 5:22 PM
To: Elkon, Nicole L.
Cc: @INTERAM - Inter-American
Subject: Division of Labor: POTUS Briefing [UNCLASSIFIED]

For Nicole from Jim D:

Nicole, there follows my proposed division of labor for the POTUS briefing. I have indicated where State briefers would be added if present. It comes to a total of 55 minutes, which leaves a little slack for the predictable overrun.

Introduction: Berger/McLarty (Albright) -- 5 Minutes

Trip Overview: Dobbins (Davidow) -- 10 Minutes

Chile State Visit: Piccone -- 10 Minutes

Summit Overview: Dobbins -- 5 Minutes

Issues By Session

Education: DeSouza -- 5 Minutes

Democracy: Dobbins -- 5 Minutes

Poverty Alleviation: Hofmann -- 5 Minutes

Trade and Finance: Brainard -- 5 Minutes

Summit Follow/Climate Change/
Other Issues: Dobbins (Davidow) -- 5 Minutes

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C 20506

5435

July 8, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITCH

FROM: RICHARD E. FEINBERG *ECB*
SUBJECT: Memoranda of Conversations from the Visit
of President Frei of Chile, June 28, 1994

Attached are the memoranda of conversations between the President and President Eduardo Frei of Chile on June 28, 1994. We recommend they be provided to the Department of State and the United States Trade Representative.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached transmittal memo to Marc Grossman and Fred Montgomery.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

That the attached memoranda of conversations be filed for the record.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to State and USTR

Tab A The President's Meeting with Frei in the Oval Office

Tab B The President's Luncheon with Frei

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 05/13/14

2009-1155-F

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005a. memo	William Itoh to Marc Grossman and Fred Montgomery, re: Memoranda of Conversations from the President's June 28, 1994 Meetings with President Frei of Chile (1 page)	ca. 06/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F

ke2459

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
005b. memcon	Meeting with President Eduardo Frei of Chile (3 pages)	06/28/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F
ke2459

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
005c. memcon	Luncheon with Preisdent Eduardo Frei of Chile (5 pages)	06/28/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F
ke2459

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
006. memo	Karl Hoffman to Samuel Berger, re: Updating You on Santiago (6 pages)	04/03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F
ke2459

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]

Tab A

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

cc: All

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH

8:45 pm

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

*Note: If we depart from Miami, the flight time to Santiago would be
8 hours, 15 minutes.*

RON

AIR FORCE ONE

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH

7:00 am

Arrive Santiago

7:10 am-

Arrival Ceremony

7:20 am

Note: Honor Guard upon arrival. Remarks optional.

7:25 am

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

7:40 am

Arrive Landing Zone

8:50 am

Depart Landing Zone en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:00 am

Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:00 am-

Down Time

9:00 am

Hyatt Regency Hotel

9:00 am-

Briefing

9:30 am

Hyatt Regency Hotel

9:35 am

Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

9:45 am

Arrive La Moneda Palace

9:50 am-
9:55 am

State Arrival Ceremony
Courtyard - La Moneda Palace
Open Press

Note: Honor Guard only/no remarks.

10:00 am-
10:50 am

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

Note: Potus plus 5

10:55 am-
11:20 am

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

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

11:30 am-
12:30 pm

Briefing for Press Conference
Room TBD - La Moneda Palace

12:35 pm-
1:35 pm

(T) **Joint Press Conference**
Site TBD - La Moneda Palace
Open Press

1:45 pm

Depart en route events tbd

2:00 pm-
4:00 pm

(T) **Events or Lunch TBD (See Options Below)**

Options (Not all can be accomplished this afternoon)
-- Message Event TBD (Power Plant or Education Event)
-- AmCham Drop-By

4:15 pm-
8:15 pm

Down Time/OTR Shopping

8:20 pm

Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

8:30 pm

Arrive La Moneda Palace

8:35 pm- **State Dinner/Entertainment**
11:00 pm La Moneda Palace
Pool Press (At the top/Toast Only)

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

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

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

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH

9:30 am- **Speech Prep**
10:00 am Hyatt Regency Hotel

10:10 am Depart en route Landing Zone

10:25 am Arrive Landing Zone

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 Parliament

11:30 am Arrive Parliament

11:35 am- **Address to Parliament**
12:35 pm Parliament Building
Simultaneous Interpretation
Open Press

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

12:40 pm Depart Parliament Building en route Cerro Castillo

12:55 pm Arrive Cerro Castillo

1:00 pm- **Informal Lunch with President and Mrs. Frei**
2:30 pm Cerro Castillo - Vina Del Mar
Whisper Interpretation
Pool Press (Arrival Only)

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

2:30 pm- **Down Time**
6:30 pm Private Home

Options: Pablo Neruda House-(pv) Visits-helicopter ride from Valpariso

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

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

7:00 pm Arrive Santiago Landing Zone

7:10 pm Depart Landing Zone en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

7:25 pm Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

7:30 pm Down for the Evening/OTR Dinner

Optional Jazz Performance by Herbie Hancock

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-
9:45 am

Opening Ceremony
Sheraton Hotel
Interpretation TBD
Open Press

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

9:45 am-
10:00 am

Coffee Break (Pull Aside Opportunity)
Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

10:05 am-
12:45 pm

Session One (Education/Human Rights/Democracy/Justice)
Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

Note: Leaders plus three.

12:50 pm-
1:00 pm

Official Photo
Sheraton Hotel
Open Press

1:05 pm

Depart en route Sheraton Hotel en route Real Camino Restaurant

1:25 pm

Arrive Real Camino Restaurant

1:30 pm-
3:00 pm

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

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

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

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 (Trade/Poverty/Discrimination)**
 Sheraton Hotel
 Closed Press

Note: Leaders plus three.

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
 Press TBD

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

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

9:25 am Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route Sheraton Hotel

9:35 am Arrive Sheraton Hotel

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

9:45 am-
11:45 am **Summit Session Three**
 Sheraton Hotel

Note: Leaders plus three.

11:50 am-
12:05 pm **Hold**

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.

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

3:00 pm-
7:30 pm **Down Time**
Santiago

Options: Golf with President Frei
BBQ/Visit Ranch with President Frei (pending vet)

TBD (T) OTR Dinner

9:30 pm Depart via Air Force One en route Washington, DC
[flight time: 10 hours]
[time change: none]

RON **AIR FORCE ONE**

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH

7:00 am Arrive Washington, DC

Down for the Day/Evening

RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**

Tab B

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the people who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

From Miami to Santiago: Advancing the Common Agenda

Miami Action Item	Miami Summit Committed to	Progress Since Miami	Santiago Actions Building on Miami
1. Strengthening Democracy	- Strengthen the OAS Unit for Promotion of Democracy. - Adopt the new protocols for the defense of democracy and social issues.	- Funding for UPD increased 155% in four years to \$3.5 million. - Washington and Managua Protocols enacted.	- Extends democratic reforms and practices to the local level.
2. Protecting Human Rights	- Reinforce commitment to international conventions addressing human rights.	- OAS is developing pilot projects in based on a hemispheric action plan.	- Establishes rapporteur at the OAS to protect press freedom.
3. Invigorating Civil Society	- Better facilitate operation and financing of civil society groups;	- AID created an NGO network of 80 citizens groups in the Americas.	- Agrees to develop common principles for fostering the participation of citizen groups. - Emphasizes education in democratic values to produce better citizens.
4. Cultural Values	- Increase exchanges among universities and centers of culture.	- The Kennedy Center established 25 fellowships for fine arts study. - A new Museum of the Americas is being developed via the IDB and private sector.	- Fosters further exchanges of students, teachers, and school administrators in the hemisphere.
5. Combating Corruption	- Negotiate new hemispheric agreement on corruption.	- As of February, 23 countries have signed and eight have ratified the OAS Anti-Corruption Convention. U.S. ratification pending.	- Increases transparency through use of asset disclosure statements for senior public officials
6. Illegal Drugs and Related Crime	- Increase collective and individual efforts to fight drug trafficking. - Develop a hemispheric strategy against drugs - Forge a common approach to addressing financial crimes	- Numerous kingpins of the Cali and Medellin drug cartel were arrested. - Overall drug use in the U.S. declined, though hardcore use did not; the U.S. anti-drug budget for 1999 is the largest in history. - The OAS Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere was signed December 1996. - Governments are implementing a common anti-money laundering strategy, supported by the OAS.	- Creation of a hemispheric anti-drug Alliance with a multilateral review process, based on standards developed from Miami and other international fora. - Improves extradition procedures and denies safe havens to criminals - Commits to the establishment of national units to investigate financial crimes

02/19/98 THU 20:36 FAX 2024567580 02/19/98 19:07 202 736 7618
 WHITE HOUSE SPEC. ENVOY AMERISUMMIT DOS --- FARNSWORTH NEOB 0002/004 0002

Miami Action Item	Miami Summit Committed to	Progress Since Miami	Santiago Actions Building on Miami
7. Fighting Terrorism	- Hold a conference on terrorism to recommend common actions against terrorism.	- Recommendations adopted at the Lima Conference on Terrorism April 1996. - U.S. anti-terrorism laws greatly strengthened, which allowed 30 foreign organizations to be designated as terrorist, and their assets frozen.	- Commits to implementation of the Lima Conference recommendations.
8. Building Mutual Confidence	- Develop recommendations via a hemispheric conference for improving mutual security.	- Eleven recommendations are being implemented on a voluntary basis. - Twenty-one Summit countries report an 87 percent increase in the practice of CSBMs in the region since 1995.	- Increases transparency in defense budgets - Endorsement of a regime for advance notification of major arms acquisitions
9. Free Trade in the Americas	- Complete negotiations on the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005.	- Trade ministers have met annually and established 12 working groups to set the stage for FTAA negotiations.	- Launches FTAA negotiation phase.
10. Capital Markets	- Develop a comprehensive list of all national capital flow regulations to promote transparency.	- A database of region's financial systems completed in December 1997.	- Enacts measures to ensure more stability of the region's financial institutions
11. Hemispheric Infrastructure	- Foster a greater role for the private sector and multilateral development banks in infrastructure projects.	- Private sector, government, IDB, and World Bank all supporting infrastructure development.	- New commitments in infrastructure, especially in transportation systems.
13. Telecommunications	- Improve the hemispheric information infrastructure, including through regulatory reform and consistency in equipment guidelines.	- Passage of new telecom legislation in the region that sets clear liberalization rules and promote private sector participation.	- Stimulates electronic commerce through the Internet and other technologies.
14. Science and Technology	- Undertake new scientific cooperation and increase national scientific capacities.	- A regional fund begins operations this year to support agricultural technology projects.	- Agrees to increase cooperative research in the effects of El Niño and other natural hazards
15. Expanding Tourism	- Stimulate tourism in the hemisphere.	- Number of passengers in 1997 between the U.S. and Latin America exceeded trans-Pacific travel by 50 percent and rivaled trans-Atlantic flows.	- Tourism (as a service industry) will be incorporated into FTAA negotiations.
16. Access to Quality Education	- Guarantee universal attendance of primary school by 2010; 75 percent at secondary level.	- AID launched a hemispheric effort to implement the education initiative. - Since the Summit, primary attendance in Mexico, Brazil, and Ecuador has	- Channels more funds into primary and secondary education, including from IFIs

Miami Action Item	Miami Summit Committed to:	Progress Since Miami	Santiago Actions Building on Miami
		reached 90 percent.	- Promotes educational standards - Increases programs for textbooks and distance learning
17. Basic Health Services	- Develop a program to combat communicable diseases..	- Launched in 1995 with First Lady's assistance, a hemispheric Initiative to eradicate measles by 2000 has been successful.	- Commits to new immunization programs in the hemisphere. - Promotes the use of telemedicine to spread access to medical information.
18. Women in Society	- Design policies and programs for maximizing the role of women in social, economic, and political life.	- Approval of a system of indicators to monitor women's rights. - Several countries passed laws bolstering women's rights.	- Commits to remove barriers to the full participation of women in economic and political life and to protect women from domestic violence.
19. Microenterprise and Small Business	- Request development banks to establish funds for microenterprise.	- IDB adopted a five-year, \$500 million strategy to promote microenterprise.	- Opens new credit lines, training, and technologies for microenterprise.
20. White Helmets	- Voluntarily establish national corps to assist in humanitarian relief.	- Several missions have been deployed worldwide via the UN; U.S. provides technical assistance as requested.	- Contemplates increased humanitarian relief operations under mutual confidence and hunger programs.
21. Sustainable Energy Use/ Regional Energy Cooperation (Initiative #12)	- Initiate new projects in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean conventional energy. - Promote programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	- The Renewable Energy in the Americas Initiative (REIA) has identified 150 renewable energy projects to the private sector with an estimated value of \$2 billion. - Santiago was designated the first Hemispheric Clean City, a program modeled after a U.S. program.	- Advances the Kyoto climate change accords and clean energy development
22. Partnership for Biodiversity	- Improve management of parks and protected areas.	- Countries are now participating in a global program to preserve coral reefs. - Biodiversity-rich parks in Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, and Central America were created or enlarged.	- Endorses the implementation of the Santa Cruz Summit's Plan of Action.
23. Partnership for Pollution Prevention	- Develop national plans to eliminate lead from gasoline - Improve access to safe drinking water.	- By 1996, 12 countries had eliminated leaded gas; by 2001, there will be 20. - In Haiti, a water supply and sanitation system was constructed.	- Commits to further programs to improve the quality of drinking water. - Teaches values in environmental stewardship.



EMBAJADA DE MÉXICO

[Handwritten signature]

TELEFAX

EUA-FX-246

Washington, D.C., April 8, 1998

[Handwritten signature] FYI
[Handwritten mark]

TO: Amb. John Leonard
Director
Office of Mexican Affairs
Washington, D.C.
Fax: (202) 647 5752

FROM: Amb. Jorge Castro-Valle
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

Re: My conversation with John Cook.

The following are the times available in President Zedillo's schedule for a Bilateral Meeting with President William J. Clinton in Santiago de Chile:

April 17

- 11:15 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
- between 2:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.

April 18

- 3:00 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.

April 19

- Working breakfast.

I look forward to hearing from you on this important matter.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 08 APR 98
SOURCE REF: 9806281

By KDE NARA, Date 05/13/14

2009-1155-F

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: QUESTION & ANSWER FOR POTUS TRIP TO SANTIAGO

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF: 9802374

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
HOFMANN

FOR INFO
BLINKEN
BRAINARD, L
DOBBINS
ELKON
HILLIARD
LEE
SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY:

DOC 22 OF 22

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



S/S 9806281

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 8, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

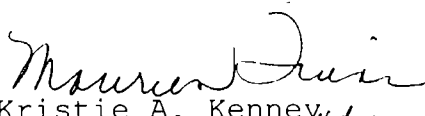
UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Question and Answer for the POTUS Trip
to Santiago, Chile

The Department of State forwards the following official material to the National Security Council. A disk with the listed material is also attached.

Q & A as follows:

CHILE: Cuban March 20 Measures
Why is the President taking these steps?


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated.

UNCLASSIFIED

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CHILE: CUBAN MARCH 20 MEASURES

Q: Why is the President taking these steps?

A: The President wants to build on the Pope's visit to Cuba by supporting the increased opening of religious freedom, expanding humanitarian assistance to the Cuban people, strengthening independent civil society, and helping the Cuban people prepare for a peaceful transition to democracy.

Reaching out to, supporting, and increasing contact with the Cuban people are all critical to our efforts to promote a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba.

The President has looked for steps that provide maximum benefit to the Cuban people, while not supporting the Cuban Government.

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: Poole, Jennifer C.
Sent: Wednesday, April 08, 1998 12:23 PM
To: @INTERAM - Inter-American
Cc: @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Subject: BOOK PAPERS ~~(SECRET)~~

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 05/13/14
2009-1155-F

Interam:

Here are the most recent versions of all the papers you've submitted so far (with the exception of the Frei bilat papers.) Almost all of them have had some changes made in them. PLEASE UPDATE YOUR RECORDS WITH THESE DOCUMENTS, and **PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE call us to get the current version emailed to you before revising** (as they will continue to change with Execsec, Steinberg and Berger edits.) Much less painful for all of us if you do.

thanks.

jcp

 xSOA democ&just&drugs&sec talk...	 xCH airport arrival scene.doc	 xCH embassy scene.doc	 xCH state dinner scene.doc	 xCH val congress scene.doc	 xGEN scope.doc
 xSOA Cardoso bilat.doc	 xSOA Cardoso talking points.do...	 xSOA closing ceremony scene do...	 xSOA democ&just&drugs&sec brie...	 xSOA education briefing.doc	 xSOA education talkers.doc
 xSOA gala dinner scene.doc	 xSOA opening ceremony scene do ..	 xSOA poverty&discrim briefing....	 XSOA poverty&discrim talkers.d .	 xSOA Preval bilat.doc	 xSOA Preval talking points.doc...
 xSOA Zedillo bilat.doc	 xSOA Zedillo talking points.do...				

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. list	Chile State Visit Deliverables (2 pages)	ca. 1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F

ke2459

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
008. list	[duplicate of 007] (2 pages)	ca. 1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F
ke2459

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]

AGENDA
SANTIAGO TRIP MEETING
April 8, 1998

1. OUTSTANDING SCHEDULING ISSUES

Neighborhood Visit and Discussion with Chileans

Speech to Business Community - Stock Exchange vs Large Theater

Friday Afternoon Town Visit – Frei?

Saturday Education Session

Pull Aside Meetings/Lunch

2. DELIVERABLES

3. DELEGATION

Congressional Update –

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: Piccone, Theodore J.
Sent: Wednesday, April 08, 1998 9:52 AM
To: Joshi, M. Kay; @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Cc: @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @INTERAM - Inter-American; @INTECON - Economic Affairs
Subject: RE: Chile Visit Scope paper ~~[CONFIDENTIAL]~~
Importance: High



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 05/13/14
2009-155-F

-----Original Message-----

From: Joshi, M. Kay
Sent: Wednesday, April 08, 1998 9:37 AM
To: Piccone, Theodore J.; @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Cc: @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @INTERAM - Inter-American; @INTECON - Economic Affairs
Subject: RE: Chile Visit Scope paper ~~[CONFIDENTIAL]~~

AND NOT ATTACHED!

-----Original Message-----

From: Piccone, Theodore J.
Sent: Wednesday, April 08, 1998 9:36 AM
To: @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Cc: @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @INTERAM - Inter-American; @INTECON - Economic Affairs
Subject: Chile Visit Scope paper ~~[CONFIDENTIAL]~~

This is a slightly revised version from the one I sent last night. Change is in second to last paragraph re firearms. THERE IS NOW ONLY ONE SCOPE PAPER... THIS IS IT. FREI BILAT PAPERS AND TWO REMAINING SUMMIT SESSIONS WILL COME LATER THIS MORNING.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to Chile, April 15-20 (9 pages)	04/08/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F
ke2459

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
010a. memo	Christopher Ashby to Jim Dobbins, re: [Uruguay] (1 page)	03/11/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F
ke2459

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
010b. cable	Re: [Uruguay] (1 page)	ca. 1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F
ke2459

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
011. draft	Draft Declaration of Santiago (7 pages)	ca. 1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F
ke2459

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]

Table of Contents

Bilateral Scope Memorandum
Memorandum from Secretary of State

Summit Scope Memorandum
Memorandum from Secretary of State

Arrival scenesetter
Arrival remarks (optional)

Formal arrival ceremony scenesetter

Bilateral meeting with Frei
Talking Points

Meeting with Chilean community leaders
Talking Points

State dinner scenesetter
State dinner toast

Speech to Chilean Congress scenesetter
Speech to Chilean Congress

Lunch with Freis scenesetter

Summit opening ceremony scenesetter
Opening ceremony remarks

Session I - Education
Talking points

Interactive education event scenesetter

Session II - Democracy/Justice/Counternarcotics
Talking points

Session III - Poverty/Discrimination
Talking points

Summit gala dinner scenesetter

Session IV - Trade/Finance
Talking Points

Session V - "Blue Sky"

Talking points

Closing ceremony scenesetter

Closing ceremony remarks

American Embassy scenesetter

American Embassy remarks

Pull-aside with Cardoso

Pull-aside with Zedillo

Pull-aside with Banzer

Pull-aside with Menem

Pull-aside with Preval

Pull-aside with Sanguinetti

Pull-aside with Chrétien

BRIEFING

Failure on 'fast-track' a U.S. liability at summit

Clinton unable to get Chile a seat in NAFTA

By Andrea Roensberg

In Santiago de Chile for the second Summit of the Americas, President Clinton may face a frosty welcome. It is inevitable that the spotlight at the April 18-19 summit will fall on his inability to secure "fast-track" authority to negotiate trade agreements and to deliver on promises he made to Latin American leaders four years ago.

At the first Summit of the Americas in Miami in 1994, the United States invited Chile to begin negotiations to join the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). But as Mr. Clinton travels to the capital of the country that was supposed to be a NAFTA member by now, Chile's joining NAFTA has become increasingly unlikely.

"There will be no NAFTA accession for Chile anytime soon," said Charles Jaminain, executive director at the Summit of the Americas Center at Florida International University in Miami.

Chile has received praise for its "open, stable and liberalized economy" — to quote the World Bank's country notes. Many have argued that the country was ready to be incorporated into NAFTA and that it was its distance from the United States — plus the small size of its \$44 billion economy and population of 13 million — that made Mexican membership in NAFTA seem more pressing for U.S. interests.

Chile thriving anyway

But other factors suggest that the prime motivation for Chilean membership would have been political, for Chile as well as for the United States: With consistently high growth rates averaging 6 percent for over a decade, and modest inflation, Chile's economy is thriving, NAFTA or no.

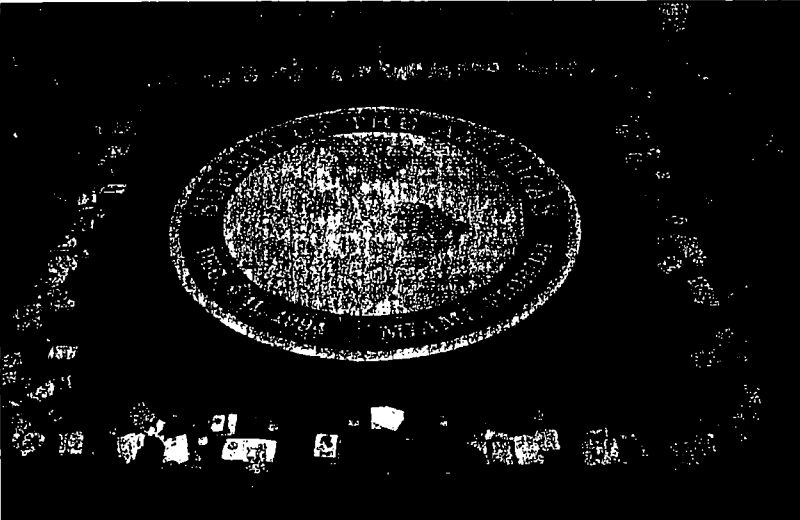
On the trade side, the country has fared well in reducing its tariffs unilaterally. Currently, Chile's tariffs are a uniform 11 percent. Its economy is also very open to direct foreign investment, which is encouraged by a law that gives foreign investors the same treatment as Chileans.

Though outside NAFTA, Chile has joined with a number of other trade partners, from the European Union to Canada, Mexico and most Latin American countries. In 1994, Chile became — apart from NAFTA countries Canada, Mexico and the United States — the only non-Asian member of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. It is also an associate member of the Southern Common Market, a free-trade bloc that includes Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

As the economic benefits of Chile's joining NAFTA would have been small, its desire to be a member may derive from a wish "to be an actor," said Barry Bosworth, an economist at the Brookings Institution in Washington.

"The main benefit [for Chile]," agreed Mr. Jaminain, "would have been political. First, as a stamp of approval, and secondly, to lock in the state of economic relations with the United States."

"If they had an agreement, it would make it harder to go back in economic and political context,"



The United States hosted this first Summit of the Americas in Miami in December 1994. Chile hosts the next summit of Western Hemisphere nations later this month. Trade and foreign investment are top agenda items.

Summit of the Americas marks success of better U.S. relations in hemisphere

Peter Hakim, director of the Inter-American Dialogue, a Washington nonprofit center for policy analysis and exchange on hemispheric affairs, spoke about the upcoming Summit of the Americas with reporter Andrea Roensberg.

Question: What is the point of this summit?

Answer: You have to trace this back to Miami four years ago, when the first Summit of the Americas took place. There was a great deal of excitement then.

Now one has to remember this is the second summit in three years, not the first summit in 30 years, so it has a different significance. It is more in the sense of consolidating than really launching great new projects or achieving great breakthroughs.

Q: How would the United States benefit from a Free Trade Area of the Americas?

A: On the economic front, tariffs in Latin America are higher than U.S. tariffs. The lowering of tariffs will allow the U.S. to export more to Latin America. It would probably mean an improved economic performance in Latin America overall, which would mean a better setting for U.S. investment. Basically, Latin America is a big customer for the United States, and the easier it is to sell to a big customer, the better off we are.

And on a second level, the fact is that we hold as one of our core values the spread of democracy. The healthier Latin America's economies are, the more stable



their life will be politically and the more likely that democracy will continue to improve and deepen.

Q: Is the lack of 'fast track' (trade negotiating authority) damaging the U.S. leadership role?

A: Latin Americans have been waiting for U.S. fast track for over four years. There is a disappointment, because not only does fast track give the United States an ability to reach agreements, but it conveys a commitment by the United States to move forward.

The one concrete outcome of the Miami summit was the promise to bring Chile into NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement). The fact that the United States was never able to secure fast track meant that that was impossible. And it conveys a sense of less than full reliability for Latin America.

Q: Brazil is increasing its leadership role in Latin America. Is it moving into a power vacuum?

A: That's awfully dramatic. Trade between the United States and Latin America is growing by leaps and bounds without fast track, without trade agreements.

When one looks at the numbers — and it's not only trade, it's investment flows to Latin America — the United States is the big guy on the block. Brazil is not in any sense a competitor of the United States. It's economy is very significant, and it's also playing an important political role in South America.

But as far as vacuum-filling — there is no serious Brazilian official or analyst that sees [Brazil] as somehow playing the role of the United States or substituting for the U.S.

Q: What is the overall state of U.S.-Latin American relations?

A: On an historical basis, relations with Latin America have been about as good as they have ever been. There are specific cases — the U.S. and Cuba, a conflict over drugs, some conflict still with Colombia, and some disputes with Brazil. But overall, the sense that there is deep anti-Americanism is really past. If there's a problem now, it's that we're not fully taking advantage of the opportunities this kind of harmonious, congenial, productive relationship provides.

The real question is whether there will be some kind of regression, whether the kind of clashing that took place in the past may somehow re-emerge.

My own sense is that there is not going to be the kind of tension and disagreements that tended to characterize the U.S. relationship with Latin America right up to the end of the Cold War.

The lack of a negotiating authority that every U.S. president since Gerald Ford has held is seen as damaging American leadership, especially in the Western Hemisphere.

"It's embarrassing to the U.S. that for more than 25 years we have been saying 'trade, not aid,' and now we can't get a trade agreement through Congress," said Mr. Bosworth.

'Moving beyond' NAFTA

Mr. Clinton's lack of fast-track authority has kept Chile out of NAFTA for the past four years. In

Export increases to Western Hemisphere trading partners accounted for 63 percent of U.S. export growth in 1997.

summit, the invitation to Chile to begin negotiations was seen as part of a dual strategy — the other part being to establish a free-trade zone throughout the Western Hemisphere by 2005.

This part, too, may be in danger without fast-track authority, which may also prevent leaders at the Santiago summit from entering into any meaningful commitments.

"A successful meeting is when the leaders go there to sign something," said Mr. Bosworth of Brookings. "A summit that doesn't have a clear agenda ahead of time is just a photo-op."

If that is true, achieving the Free Area of the Americas (FTAA) envisioned in Miami may prove as elusive as Chile's membership in NAFTA.

Jay Ziegler, director of public affairs at the Office of the United States Trade Representative, rejected this idea, saying "We can expect an effective launch of the FTAA" in Santiago. At a preparatory meeting last month in San Jose, Costa Rica, trade ministers did in fact conclude by recommending that negotiations of the FTAA be started during the second Summit of the Americas.

Agenda has shifted

"There is a point to the summit," agreed Mr. Jaminain of Florida International University, stressing that negotiations can begin without fast-track.

"All the objectives with regard to the FTAA have been achieved over the past four years. The absence of fast-track has not been an impediment to the negotiations," said Mr. Ziegler, who conceded: "We will need fast-track deeper into the process."

For all the assurances that the move toward hemispheric free trade is alive and well, the agenda of this year's summit has shifted. "The focus will not be on trade this time," said Mr. Gaete of the Chilean Embassy, who stressed that "trade is only one chapter" of the summit agenda.

"You can expect an important announcement on education," and strengthening democracy and judiciary reforms will also be discussed, he said.

"The leaders of the hemisphere are concerned with educational funding, with judicial reform, with labor practices," added Mr. Ziegler.

Even without an agreement, U.S. exports to Latin America and the Caribbean for 1997 were up by \$10 billion, or 20 percent, from 1996 — and that's without counting Mexico. According to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the export increases to Western Hemisphere trading partners accounted for 63 percent of U.S. export growth worldwide in 1997.

But despite the growing trade flow, at least the Chileans would still prefer a free-trade agreement. "We're very happy, but it would be better with an agreement," said Mr. Gaete.

For Chile — which has signed trade pacts with the two non-U.S. NAFTA partners, Mexico and Canada — the summit may result in a bilateral agreement with the United States.

But for all of the Latin American leaders convening in Santiago it

ported monar-
ist a communist

o the Hellenic-
er of Commerce
Mr. Burns said
ast year lost
rms illegally
erchandise.
"diplomatic," he
a firm sells
doesn't own,
... are pirates,
ves, and they are
a businesses of

erament, he
i the best of
rection of intellec-
tals." "Greek
move very
ut down un-
a and radio sta-
legally and traf-
fords," he said.
ned Greece it
more foreign
it can protect
re. Five Amer-
een bombed in
e past few
they sustained
no fatalities.
nyone been
ed," Mr. Burns
njoins Americans
believe that the
as the ability and
reign companies,
dence will be
is country."

arment yester-
day Mr. Burns
said his speech
sportive of a
ip between
United States."
Burns is leading
nprove U.S.
and he obviously
nd confidence of
is Madeleine K.
ffort," the

lominos
ising defense
ed about falling
urmoil in Kosovo
revented, it
mino effect in
is," Lazar
ense Secretary
majority in the
ian province of
protesting for
urban repression.
se responded

ured the Mac-
hat the United
sep troops in his
g. 31, the date
to for the U.N.
ce expires. The
s 350 troops and
untries another
tripwire to pre-
of the upheaval
much of the for-

ers were sent to
92.
an extension of
I.N. Preventive
sion), in the short
the appropriate
"Mr. Cohen said,
holds a 10 a.m.
today at the Na-

y, though
ent spokesman
flabbergasted
yesterday asked
tes would expel
olved with for-
Douglas Groat,
1 last week with
service to two
ents.

rious, are you?"
I. "I mean, we
talk about an in-
from this po-

Wassy Row call
x 202/832-7278 or
wtml.com.

Chile's joining NAFTA in 1994 was becoming increasingly unlikely.

"There will be no NAFTA accession for Chile anytime soon," said Charles Jainarain, executive director at the Summit of the Americas Center at Florida International University in Miami.

Chile has received praise for its "open, stable and liberalized economy" — to quote the World Bank's country notes. Many have argued that the country was ready to be incorporated into NAFTA and that it was its distance from the United States — plus the small size of its \$44 billion economy and population of 13 million — that made Mexican membership in NAFTA seem more pressing for U.S. interests.

Chile thriving anyway

But other factors suggest that the prime motivation for Chilean membership would have been political, for Chile as well as for the United States: With consistently high growth rates averaging 6 percent for over a decade, and modest inflation, Chile's economy is thriving, NAFTA or no.

On the trade side, the country has fared well in reducing its tariffs unilaterally. Currently, Chile's tariffs are a uniform 11 percent. Its economy is also very open to direct foreign investment, which is encouraged by a law that gives foreign investors the same treatment as Chileans.

Though outside NAFTA, Chile has joined with a number of other trade partners, from the European Union to Canada, Mexico and most Latin American countries. In 1994, Chile became — apart from NAFTA countries Canada, Mexico and the United States — the only non-Asian member of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. It is also an associate member of the Southern Common Market, a free-trade bloc that includes Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

As the economic benefits of Chile's joining NAFTA would have been small, its desire to be a member may derive from a wish "to be an actor," said Barry Bosworth, an economist at the Brookings Institution in Washington.

"The main benefit [for Chile]," agreed Mr. Jainarain, "would have been political. First, as a stamp of approval, and secondly, to lock in the state of economic relations with the United States."

"If they had an agreement, it would make it harder to go back in economic and political context," said Mr. Bosworth. It was only eight years ago that Chile embarked on a transition to democracy after the 16-year dictatorship of Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

Economic liberalism, on the other hand, has a longer tradition in Chile, since it was under Gen.

Summit of the Americas marks success of better U.S. relations in hemisphere

Peter Hakim, director of the Inter-American Dialogue, a Washington nonprofit center for policy analysis and exchange on hemispheric affairs, spoke about the upcoming Summit of the Americas with reporter Andrea Rensberg.

Question: What is the point of this summit?

Answer: You have to trace this back to Miami four years ago, when the first Summit of the Americas took place. There was a great deal of excitement then.

Now one has to remember this is the second summit in three years, not the first summit in 30 years, so it has a different significance. It is more in the sense of consolidating than really launching great new projects or achieving great breakthroughs.

Q: How would the United States benefit from a Free Trade Area of the Americas?

A: On the economic front, tariffs in Latin America are higher than U.S. tariffs. The lowering of tariffs will allow the U.S. to export more to Latin America. It would probably mean an improved economic performance in Latin America overall, which would mean a better setting for U.S. investment. Basically, Latin America is a big customer for the United States, and the easier it is to sell to a big customer, the better off we are.

And on a second level, the fact is that we hold as one of our core values the spread of democracy. The healthier Latin America's economies are, the more stable

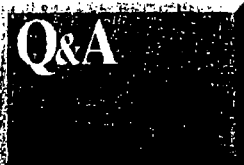
Pinochet that the bulk of privatization, trade liberalization and financial deregulation was undertaken.

'Locking in' political change

In effect, Chile would be aiming to "lock in" the free-market model under a democratic political system.

But though the Clinton administration's inability to bring Chile into NAFTA may be an embarrassment as the American president faces his heirs, it is only one aspect of what Latin American leaders may consider a graver shortcoming: Mr. Clinton goes to Santiago without fast-track negotiating authority.

"It is a disappointment for the region and for Chile especially," said Ricardo Gaele of the Chilean Embassy in Washington.



their life will be politically and the more likely that democracy will continue to improve and deepen.

Q: Is the lack of 'fast track' (trade negotiating authority) damaging the U.S. leadership role?

A: Latin Americans have been waiting for U.S. fast track for over four years. There is a disappointment, because not only does fast track give the United States an ability to reach agreements, but it conveys a commitment by the United States to move forward.

The one concrete outcome of the Miami summit was the promise to bring Chile into NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement). The fact that the United States was never able to secure fast track meant that that was impossible. And it conveys a sense of less than full reliability for Latin America.

Q: Brazil is increasing its leadership role in Latin America. Is it moving into a power vacuum?

A: That's awfully dramatic. Trade between the United States and Latin America is growing by leaps and bounds without fast track, without trade agreements.

When one looks at the numbers — and it's not only trade, it's investment flows to Latin America — the United States is the big guy on the block. Brazil is not in any sense a competitor of the United States. It's economy is very significant, and it's also playing an important political role in South America.

But as far as vacuum-filling — there is no serious Brazilian official or analyst that sees [Brazil] as somehow playing the role of the United States or substituting for the U.S.

Q: What is the overall state of U.S.-Latin American relations?

A: On an historical basis, relations with Latin America have been about as good as they have ever been. There are specific cases — the U.S. and Cuba, a conflict over drugs, some conflict still with Colombia, and some disputes with Brazil. But overall, the sense that there is deep anti-Americanism is really past. If there's a problem now, it's that we're not fully taking advantage of the opportunities this kind of harmonious, congenial, productive relationship provides.

The real question is whether there will be some kind of regression, whether the kind of clashing that took place in the past may somehow re-emerge.

My own sense is that there is not going to be the kind of tension and disagreements that tended to characterize the U.S. relationship with Latin America right up to the end of the Cold War.

The lack of a negotiating authority that every U.S. president since Gerald Ford has held is seen as damaging American leadership, especially in the Western Hemisphere.

"It's embarrassing to the U.S. that for more than 25 years we have been saying 'trade, not aid,' and now we can't get a trade agreement through Congress," said Mr. Bosworth.

'Moving beyond' NAFTA

Mr. Clinton's lack of fast-track authority has kept Chile out of NAFTA for the past four years. In the meantime, "Chile has dropped the notion of accession; it has moved beyond [it]," Mr. Jainarain said.

But that is only one part of the problem.

At the conclusion of the Miami

Jay Ziegler, director of public affairs at the Office of the United States Trade Representative, rejected this idea, saying "We can expect an effective launch of FTAA in Santiago. At a preparatory meeting last month in San Jose, Costa Rica, trade ministers did in fact conclude by recommending that negotiations of FTAA be started during the second Summit of the Americas."

Agenda has shifted

"There is a point to the summit agreed Mr. Jainarain of Florida International University, stressing that negotiations can begin without fast-track."

"All the objectives with regard to the FTAA have been achieved over the past four years. The absence of fast-track has not been an impediment to the negotiations," said Jay Ziegler, who conceded: "We would need fast-track deeper into the process."

For all the assurances that trade is alive and well, the agenda of this year's summit has shifted. "The focus will not be on trade if time," said Mr. Gaele of the Chilean Embassy, who stressed that "trade is only one chapter" of the summit agenda.

"You can expect an important announcement on education," a strengthening democracy and judiciary reforms will also be discussed, he said.

"The leaders of the hemisphere are concerned with education funding, with judicial reform, with labor practices," added Mr. Ziegler.

Even without an agreement, exports to Latin America and the Caribbean for 1997 were up by 1 billion, or 20 percent, from 1996 and that's without counting Mexico. According to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, exports to Western Hemisphere trading partners account for 63 percent of U.S. export growth worldwide in 1997.

But despite the growing trade flow, at least the Chileans still prefer a free-trade agreement. "We're very happy, but it would be better with an agreement," said Mr. Gaele.

For Chile — which has signed trade pacts with the two non-NAFTA partners, Mexico and Canada — the summit may result in a bilateral agreement with the United States.

But for all of the Latin American leaders convening in Santiago may mean pushing for a free-trade agreement without the United States.

"It's possible that there will be an agreement without the U.S. said Mr. Jainarain. "That's the reaction it's taking."

Wasmosy condemned for threat to block vote

ASUNCION, Paraguay — The opposition Democratic Alliance has condemned a threat by President Juan Carlos Wasmosy to lead a popular uprising to prevent the holding of May 10 elections. Mr. Wasmosy told officials of his ruling Colorado Party on Friday he would lead "hordes" of supporters to prevent next month's voting and combat what he termed fraud in the voter-registration lists.

Carlos Filizola, vice-presidential candidate of the Democratic Alliance, called Sunday for the state prosecutor to investigate the president for inciting violence. Alliance presidential hopeful Domingo Laino said "a president cannot speak that way."

Mr. Wasmosy's speech came after the Supreme Court rejected a bid by Colorado leaders to remove jailed former army commander Lino Oviedo as the party's presidential candidate.

Mr. Oviedo was sentenced by a military tribunal last month to 10 years in prison on charges that he



led a failed coup against Mr. Wasmosy in 1996. Despite furious opposition from Mr. Wasmosy, the populist former cavalry general was elected Colorado presidential candidate in September.

Chronic arms shortage blamed for rebel gains

BOGOTA, Colombia — A chronic shortage of military hardware for fighting a growing rebel threat has left this country like a family of 20 "with just one spoon," says the head of the armed forces.

Top government officials, including President Ernesto Samper, conceded last year that the army is not winning the long-

running war against Marxist guerrilla groups.

Last month, Gen. Charles Wilhelm, head of the U.S. Southern Command, said the Colombian military is incapable of defeating the guerrillas, whom he called a threat to both internal democracy and regional stability.

"When Wilhelm said the Colombian army lacked mobility, that was not a criticism. It's true," armed forces chief Gen. Manuel Jose Bonett said in an interview published in Sunday's El Espectador newspaper.

Last week, Gen. Bonett was called before Congress to explain a military debacle in the southern province of Caqueta in March. Rebels of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) killed scores of soldiers in the army's worst defeat in three decades of civil conflict.

Bolivian peasants cut off key cities

LA PAZ, Bolivia — Peasant unions were blocking highways Sunday leading to Bolivia's big-

gest cities — La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz — in a strike that has already left four dead, union leaders said.

The roadblocks along a 550-mile highway were erected early Saturday to press demands for higher salaries and modification of a land law.

Weekly notes . . .

Anti-drug coordinator Barry McCaffrey is leading a delegation of U.S. officials in an annual two-day summit with counterparts in Mexico City ending today. The agenda includes the status in both countries of the war on drugs, and will go over issues to be covered at the Summit of the Americas in Chile April 17-19. . . . Peruvian police captured Shining Path guerrilla chieftain Alexis Canote Fajardo, 32, known as Comrade Bernabe, at a house in Lima over the weekend. He is reputed to have led dynamite attacks against the Chinese, Costa Rican and Chilean embassies, as well as police stations in poor neighborhoods of the capital. From wire dispatches and staff reports

REGIONAL BRIEFING

Monday:	Global Issues
Tuesday:	Central America
Wednesday:	Middle East
Thursday:	Africa
Friday:	Pacific Rim
Saturday:	Western Asia
Sunday:	Europe (including Russia)

Briefing page editor: Richard C. Gross
202/832-3289
E-mail: gross@hnn.com

BRIEFING

Failure on 'fast-track' a U.S. liability at summit

Clinton unable to get Chile a seat in NAFTA

By Andrea Roensberg
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

In Santiago de Chile for the second Summit of the Americas, President Clinton may face a frosty welcome.

It is inevitable that the spotlight at the April 18-19 summit will fall on his inability to secure "fast-track" authority to negotiate trade agreements and to deliver on promises he made to Latin American leaders four years ago.

At the first Summit of the Americas in Miami in 1994, the United States invited

Chile to begin negotiations to join the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). But as Mr. Clinton travels to the capital of the country that was supposed to be a NAFTA member by now, Chile's joining NAFTA has become increasingly unlikely.

"There will be no NAFTA accession for Chile anytime soon," said Charles Jainarain, executive director at the Summit of the Americas Center at Florida International University in Miami.

Chile has received praise for its "open, stable and liberalized economy" — to quote the World Bank's country notes. Many have argued that the country was ready to be incorporated into NAFTA and that it was its distance from the United States — plus the small size of its \$44 billion economy and population of 13 million — that made Mexican membership in NAFTA seem more pressing for U.S. interests.

Chile thriving anyway

But other factors suggest that the prime motivation for Chilean membership would have been political, for Chile as well as for the United States: With consistently high growth rates averaging 6 percent for over a decade, and modest inflation, Chile's economy is thriving, NAFTA or no.

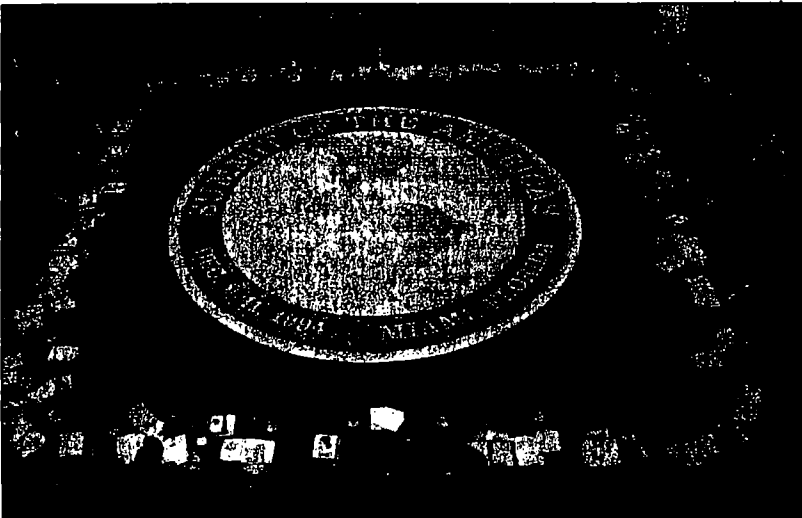
On the trade side, the country has fared well in reducing its tariffs unilaterally. Currently, Chile's tariffs are a uniform 11 percent. Its economy is very open to direct foreign investment, which is encouraged by a law that gives foreign investors the same treatment as Chileans.

Though outside NAFTA, Chile has joined with a number of other trade partners, from the European Union to Canada, Mexico and most Latin American countries. In 1994, Chile became — apart from NAFTA countries Canada, Mexico and the United States — the only non-Asian member of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. It is also an associate member of the Southern Common Market, a free-trade bloc that includes Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

As the economic benefits of Chile's joining NAFTA would have been small, its desire to be a member may derive from a wish "to be an actor," said Barry Bosworth, an economist at the Brookings Institution in Washington.

"The main benefit [for Chile]," agreed Mr. Jainarain, "would have been political. First, as a stamp of approval, and secondly, to lock in the state of economic relations with the United States."

"If they had an agreement, it would make it harder to go back in economic and political context."



The United States hosted this first Summit of the Americas in Miami in December 1994. Chile hosts the next summit of Western Hemisphere nations later this month. Trade and foreign investment are top agenda items.

Summit of the Americas marks success of better U.S. relations in hemisphere

Peter Hakim, director of the Inter-American Dialogue, a Washington nonprofit center for policy analysis and exchange on hemispheric affairs, spoke about the upcoming Summit of the Americas with reporter Andrea Roensberg.

Question: What is the point of this summit?

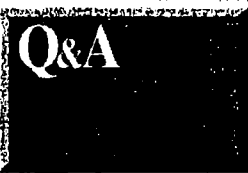
Answer: You have to trace this back to Miami four years ago, when the first Summit of the Americas took place. There was a great deal of excitement then.

Now one has to remember this is the second summit in three years, not the first summit in 30 years, so it has a different significance. It is more in the sense of consolidating than really launching great new projects or achieving great breakthroughs.

Q: How would the United States benefit from a Free Trade Area of the Americas?

A: On the economic front, tariffs in Latin America are higher than U.S. tariffs. The lowering of tariffs will allow the U.S. to export more to Latin America. It would probably mean an improved economic performance in Latin America overall, which would mean a better setting for U.S. investment. Basically, Latin America is a big customer for the United States, and the easier it is to sell to a big customer, the better off we are.

And on a second level, the fact is that we hold as one of our core values the spread of democracy. The healthier Latin America's economies are, the more stable



their life will be politically and the more likely that democracy will continue to improve and deepen.

Q: Is the lack of 'fast track' [trade negotiating authority] damaging the U.S. leadership role?

A: Latin Americans have been waiting for U.S. fast track for over four years. There is a disappointment, because not only does fast track give the United States an ability to reach agreements, but it conveys a commitment by the United States to move forward.

The one concrete outcome of the Miami summit was the promise to bring Chile into NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement). The fact that the United States was never able to secure fast track meant that that was impossible. And it conveys a sense of less than full reliability for Latin America.

Q: Brazil is increasing its leadership role in Latin America. Is it moving into a power vacuum?

A: That's awfully dramatic. Trade between the United States and Latin America is growing by leaps and bounds without fast track, without trade agreements.

When one looks at the numbers — and it's not only trade, it's investment flows to Latin America — the United States is the big guy on the block. Brazil is not in any sense a competitor of the United States. It's economy is very significant, and it's also playing an important political role in South America.

But as far as vacuum-filling — there is no serious Brazilian official or analyst that sees [Brazil] as somehow playing the role of the United States or substituting for the U.S.

Q: What is the overall state of U.S.-Latin American relations?

A: On an historical basis, relations with Latin America have been about as good as they have ever been. There are specific cases — the U.S. and Cuba, a conflict over drugs, some conflict still with Colombia, and some disputes with Brazil. But overall, the sense that there is deep anti-Americanism is really past. If there's a problem now, it's that we're not fully taking advantage of the opportunities this kind of harmonious, congenial, productive relationship provides.

The real question is whether there will be some kind of regression, whether the kind of clashing that took place in the past may somehow re-emerge.

My own sense is that there is not going to be the kind of tension and disagreements that tended to characterize the U.S. relationship with Latin America right up to the end of the Cold War.

The lack of a negotiating authority that every U.S. president since Gerald Ford has held is seen as damaging American leadership, especially in the Western Hemisphere.

"It's embarrassing to the U.S. that for more than 25 years we have been saying 'trade, not aid,' and now we can't get a trade agreement through Congress," said Mr. Bosworth.

'Moving beyond' NAFTA

Mr. Clinton's lack of fast-track authority has kept Chile out of NAFTA for the past four years. In

Export increases to Western Hemisphere trading partners accounted for 63 percent of U.S. export growth in 1997.

summit, the invitation to Chile to begin negotiations was seen as part of a dual strategy — the other part being to establish a free-trade zone throughout the Western Hemisphere by 2005.

This part, too, may be in danger without fast-track authority, which may also prevent leaders at the Santiago summit from entering into any meaningful commitments.

"A successful meeting is when the leaders go there to sign something," said Mr. Bosworth of Brookings. "A summit that doesn't have a clear agenda ahead of time is just a photo-op."

If that is true, achieving the Free Area of the Americas (FTAA) envisioned in Miami may prove as elusive as Chile's membership in NAFTA.

Jay Ziegler, director of public affairs at the Office of the United States Trade Representative, rejected this idea, saying "We can expect an effective launch of the FTAA" in Santiago. At a preparatory meeting last month in San Jose, Costa Rica, trade ministers did in fact conclude by recommending that negotiations of the FTAA be started during the second Summit of the Americas.

Agenda has shifted

"There is a point to the summit," agreed Mr. Jainarain of Florida International University, stressing that negotiations can begin without fast-track.

"All the objectives with regard to the FTAA have been achieved over the past four years. The absence of fast-track has not been an impediment to the negotiations," said Mr. Ziegler, who conceded: "We will need fast-track deeper into the process."

For all the assurances that the move toward hemispheric free trade is alive and well, the agenda of this year's summit has shifted. "The focus will not be on trade this time," said Mr. Gaete of the Chilean Embassy, who stressed that "trade is only one chapter" of the summit agenda.

"You can expect an important announcement on education," and strengthening democracy and judiciary reforms will also be discussed, he said.

"The leaders of the hemisphere are concerned with educational funding, with judicial reform, with labor practices," added Mr. Ziegler.

Even without an agreement, U.S. exports to Latin America and the Caribbean for 1997 were up by \$10 billion, or 20 percent, from 1996 — and that's without counting Mexico. According to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the export increases to Western Hemisphere trading partners accounted for 63 percent of U.S. export growth worldwide in 1997.

But despite the growing trade flow, at least the Chileans would still prefer a free-trade agreement. "We're very happy, but it would be better with an agreement," said Mr. Gaete.

For Chile — which has signed trade pacts with the two non-U.S. NAFTA partners, Mexico and Canada — the summit may result in a bilateral agreement with the United States.

But for all of the Latin American leaders convening in Santiago it

ported monar-
t a communist

o the Hellenic-
er of Commerce
Mr Burns said
year lost
illegally
erchandise
omatic," he
a firm sells
doesn't own,
... are pirates,
ves, and they
a businesses of

erument, he
l the best of
ection of intellec-
bits."

pes the "Greek
move very
ut down un-
n and radio sta-
legally and traf-
goods," he said.
more Greece it
more foreign
it can protect
re. Five Amer-
een bombed in
e past few
they sustained
no fatalities.
anyone been
ed," Mr. Burns
burns America
believes that the
is the ability and
reign companies,
dence will be
is country."

artment yester-
day Mr. Burns
said his speech
portive of a
ip between
/nited States."

Burns is leading
nprove U.S.
and he obviously
nd confidence of
e Madeleine K. J
effort," the

Immense

initing defense
ed about falling
umoid in Kosovo

revented, it
mino effect in
us," Lazar
ense Secretary

majority in the
ian province of
protesting for
urban repression.
ve responded

ured the Mac-
hap the United
sep troops in his
p. 31, the date
to for the U.N.
ce expires. The
s 350 troops and
untries another
tripwire to pre-
of the upheaval
much of the for-

pers were sent to
92.

t an extension of
I.N. Preventive
sion), in the short
the appropriate
"Mr. Cohen said
holds a 10 a.m.
today at the Na-

Y, though

ent spokesman
flabbergasted
yesterday asked
tes would expel
olved with for-
Douglas Groat,
l last week with
service to two
ents.

rious, are you?"
I. "I mean, we
talk about an in-
from this po-

bassy Row call
x 202/832-7278 or
wmail.com.

Chile's joining NAFTA has become
increasingly unlikely.

"There will be no NAFTA ac-
cession for Chile anytime soon," said
Charles Jainarain, executive di-
rector at the Summit of the Amer-
icas Center at Florida Interna-
tional University in Miami.

Chile has received praise for its
"open, stable and liberalized econ-
omy" — to quote the World Bank's
country notes. Many have argued
that the country was ready to be
incorporated into NAFTA and that
it was its distance from the United
States — plus the small size of its
\$44 billion economy and popu-
lation of 13 million — that made
Mexican membership in NAFTA
seem more pressing for U.S. inter-
ests.

Chile thriving anyway

But other factors suggest that
the prime motivation for Chilean
membership would have been po-
litical, for Chile as well as for the
United States: With consistently
high growth rates averaging 6 per-
cent for over a decade, and modest
inflation, Chile's economy is thriv-
ing, NAFTA or no.

On the trade side, the country
has fared well in reducing its tar-
iffs unilaterally. Currently, Chile's
tariffs are a uniform 11 percent. Its
economy is also very open to direct
foreign investment, which is en-
couraged by a law that gives for-
eign investors the same treatment
as Chileans.

Though outside NAFTA, Chile
has joined with a number of other
trade partners, from the European
Union to Canada, Mexico and most
Latin American countries. In 1994,
Chile became — apart from NAF-
TA countries Canada, Mexico and
the United States — the only non-
Asian member of the Asia Pacific
Economic Cooperation forum. It is
also an associate member of the
Southern Common Market, a free-
trade bloc that includes Argentina,
Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

As the economic benefits of
Chile's joining NAFTA would have
been small, its desire to be a mem-
ber may derive from a wish "to be
an actor," said Barry Bosworth,
an economist at the Brookings In-
stitution in Washington.

"The main benefit [for Chile],"
agreed Mr. Jainarain, "would have
been political. First, as a stamp of
approval, and secondly, to lock in
the state of economic relations
with the United States.

"If they had an agreement, it
would make it harder to go back in
economic and political context,"
said Mr. Bosworth. It was only
eight years ago that Chile em-
barked on a transition to democ-
racy after the 16-year dictatorship
of Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

Economic liberalism, on the
other hand, has a longer tradition
in Chile, since it was under Gen.

Summit of the Americas marks success of better U.S. relations in hemisphere

Peter Hakim, director of the
Inter-American Dialogue, a
Washington nonprofit center for
policy analysis and exchange on
hemispheric affairs, spoke about
the upcoming Summit of the
Americas with reporter Andrea
Rosenberg.

Question: What is the point of
this summit?

Answer: You have to trace this
back to Miami four years ago,
when the first Summit of the
Americas took place. There was
a great deal of excitement then.

Now one has to remember this
is the second summit in three
years, not the first summit in 30
years, so it has a different signifi-
cance. It is more in the sense of
consolidating than really launch-
ing great new projects or achiev-
ing great breakthroughs.

Q: How would the United
States benefit from a Free Trade
Area of the Americas?

A: On the economic front, tar-
iffs in Latin America are higher
than U.S. tariffs. The lowering of
tariffs will allow the U.S. to ex-
port more to Latin America. It
would probably mean an im-
proved economic performance in
Latin America overall, which
would mean a better setting for
U.S. investment. Basically, Latin
America is a big customer for the
United States, and the easier it is
to sell to a big customer, the bet-
ter off we are.

And on a second level, the fact
is that we hold as one of our core
values the spread of democracy.
The healthier Latin America's
economies are, the more stable

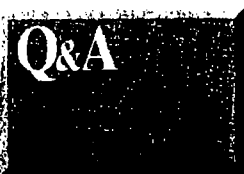
Pinochet that the bulk of privatiza-
tion, trade liberalization and finan-
cial deregulation was undertaken.

'Locking in' political change

In effect, Chile would be aiming
to "lock in" the free-market model
under a democratic political sys-
tem.

But though the Clinton adminis-
tration's inability to bring Chile
into NAFTA may be an embarrass-
ment as the American president
faces his hosts, it is only one aspect
of what Latin American leaders
may consider a graver shortcom-
ing: Mr. Clinton goes to Santiago
without fast-track negotiating
authority.

"It is a disappointment for the
region and for Chile especially,"
said Ricardo Gaeete of the Chilean
Embassy in Washington.



their life will be politically and
the more likely that democracy
will continue to improve and
deepen.

Q: Is the lack of 'fast track'
(trade negotiating authority)
damaging the U.S. leadership
role?

A: Latin Americans have been
waiting for U.S. fast track for over
four years. There is a disappoint-
ment, because not only does fast
track give the United States an
ability to reach agreements, but
it conveys a commitment by the
United States to move forward.

The one concrete outcome of
the Miami summit was the promise
to bring Chile into NAFTA
(North American Free Trade
Agreement). The fact that the
United States was never able to
secure fast track meant that that
was impossible. And it conveys a
sense of less than full reliability
for Latin America.

Q: Brazil is increasing its lead-
ership role in Latin America. Is
it moving into a power vacuum?

A: That's awfully dramatic.
Trade between the United States
and Latin America is growing by
leaps and bounds without fast
track, without trade agreements.

When one looks at the numbers
— and it's not only trade, it's in-
vestment flows to Latin America
— the United States is the big guy
on the block. Brazil is not in any
sense a competitor of the United
States. Its economy is very sig-
nificant, and it's also playing an
important political role in South
America.

But as far as vacuum-filling —
there is no serious Brazilian of-
ficial or analyst that sees [Brazil]
as somehow playing the role of
the United States or substituting
for the U.S.

Q: What is the overall state of
U.S.-Latin American relations?

A: On an historical basis, rela-
tions with Latin America have
been about as good as they have
ever been. There are specific
cases — the U.S. and Cuba, a
conflict over drugs, some conflict
still with Colombia, and some
disputes with Brazil. But overall,
the sense that there is deep anti-
Americanism is really past. If
there's a problem now, it's that
we're not fully taking advantage
of the opportunities this kind of
harmonious, congenial, produc-
tive relationship provides.

The real question is whether
there will be some kind of regres-
sion, whether the kind of clashing
that took place in the past may
somehow re-emerge.

My own sense is that there is
not going to be the kind of tension
and disagreements that tended to
characterize the U.S. relationship
with Latin America right up to
the end of the Cold War.

Mr. Jainarain agreed, saying the
absence of fast-track authority for
Mr. Clinton "puts a damper on the
event. The U.S. goes to Chile with-
out a news-breaking announce-
ment, we do not go to Chile on firm
ground."

With fast-track authority, the
president could negotiate interna-
tional trade agreements that would
be subject to up-or-down votes by
Congress but could not be
amended.

In November, Mr. Clinton with-
drew his bid for fast-track author-
ity as it became obvious that he
didn't have enough votes to obtain
it.

That puts him in an awkward
position with leaders of other
countries that are reluctant to en-
ter into trade agreements that can
subsequently be altered by Con-
gress.

The lack of a negotiating author-
ity that every U.S. president since
Gerald Ford has held is seen as
damaging American leadership,
especially in the Western Hemi-
sphere.

"It's embarrassing to the U.S.
that for more than 25 years we
have been saying 'trade, not aid,'
and now we can't get a trade agree-
ment through Congress," said Mr.
Bosworth.

'Moving beyond' NAFTA

Mr. Clinton's lack of fast-track
authority has kept Chile out of
NAFTA for the past four years. In
the meantime, "Chile has dropped
the notion of accession; it has
moved beyond [it]," Mr. Jainarain
said.

But that is only one part of the
problem.

At the conclusion of the Miami

Jay Ziegler, director of public
affairs at the Office of the Unit-
ed States Trade Representative, re-
jected this idea, saying "We can ex-
pect an effective launch of the
FTAA" in Santiago. At a prepara-
tory meeting last month in San
Jose, Costa Rica, trade ministers
did in fact conclude by recom-
mending that negotiations of the
FTAA be started during the second
Summit of the Americas.

Agenda has shifted

"There is a point to the summit
agreed Mr. Jainarain of Florida In-
ternational University, stressing
that negotiations can begin with
out fast-track.

"All the objectives with regard
to the FTAA have been achieved on
the past four years. The absence
fast-track has not been an impe-
diment to the negotiations," said
Ziegler, who conceded: "We will
need fast-track deeper into the
process."

For all the assurances that the
move toward hemispheric free
trade is alive and well, the agenda
of this year's summit has shifted.
"The focus will not be on trade
time," said Mr. Gaeete of the Chi-
lean Embassy, who stressed that
"trade is only one chapter" of the
summit agenda.

"You can expect an emphasis
announcement on education," a
strengthening democracy and
judiciary reforms will also be dis-
cussed, he said.

"The leaders of the hemisph-
ere are concerned with education
funding, with judicial reform, w
labor practices," added Mr. Zie-
ler.

Even without an agreement, U.S.
exports to Latin America and the
Caribbean for 1997 were up by \$1
billion, or 20 percent, from 1996
and that's without counting
Mexico. According to the Office
of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.
export increases to Western Hemi-
sphere trading partners account
for 63 percent of U.S. export
growth worldwide in 1997.

But despite the growing tri-
umph, at least the Chileans
still prefer a free-trade agree-
ment. "We're very happy, but it would
be better with an agreement," said
Mr. Gaeete.

For Chile — which has sign-
ed trade pacts with the two non-
NAFTA partners, Mexico and
Canada — the summit may re-
sult in a bilateral agreement with
United States.

But for all of the Latin Amer-
ican leaders convening in Santiago
may mean pushing for a free-trade
agreement without the United
States.

"It's possible that there will
be an agreement without the U.S.,
said Mr. Jainarain. "That's the
reaction it's taking."

Wasmosy condemned for threat to block vote

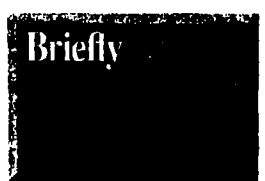
ASUNCION, Paraguay — The
opposition Democratic Alliance
has condemned a threat by Pres-
ident Juan Carlos Wasmosy to
lead a popular uprising to prevent
the holding of May 10 elections.

Mr. Wasmosy told officials of
his ruling Colorado Party on Fri-
day he would lead "hordes" of
supporters to prevent next
month's voting and combat what
he termed fraud in the voter-
registration lists.

Carlos Filizzola, vice presi-
dential candidate of the Demo-
cratic Alliance, called Sunday for
the state prosecutor to investigate
the president for inciting vio-
lence. Alliance presidential hope-
ful Domingo Laino said "a presi-
dent cannot speak that way."

Mr. Wasmosy's speech came
after the Supreme Court rejected
a bid by Colorado leaders to re-
move jailed former army com-
mander Lino Oviedo as the par-
ty's presidential candidate.

Mr. Oviedo was sentenced by a
military tribunal last month to 10
years in prison on charges that he



led a failed coup against Mr. Was-
mosy in 1996. Despite furious op-
position from Mr. Wasmosy, the
populist former cavalry general
was elected Colorado presidential
candidate in September.

Chronic arms shortage blamed for rebel gains

BOGOTA, Colombia — A
chronic shortage of military
hardware for fighting a growing
rebel threat has left this country
like a family of 20 "with just one
spoon," says the head of the
armed forces.

Top government officials, in-
cluding President Ernesto Sam-
per, conceded last year that the
army is not winning the long-

running war against Marxist
guerrilla groups.

Last month, Gen. Charles Wil-
helm, head of the U.S. Southern
Command, said the Colombian
military is incapable of defeating
the guerrillas, whom he called a
threat to both internal democracy
and regional stability.

"When Wilhelm said the Col-
ombian army lacked mobility,
that was not a criticism. It's true,"
armed forces chief Gen. Manuel
Jose Bonett said in an interview
published in Sunday's El Especta-
dor newspaper.

Last week, Gen. Bonett was
called before Congress to explain
a military debacle in the southern
province of Cauca in March.
Rebels of the Revolutionary
Armed Forces of Colombia
(FARC) killed scores of soldiers
in the army's worst defeat in
three decades of civil conflict.

Bolivian peasants cut off key cities

LA PAZ, Bolivia — Peasant
unions were blocking highways
Sunday leading to Bolivia's big-

gest cities — La Paz, Cocha-
bamba and Santa Cruz — in a
strike that has already left four
dead, union leaders said.

The roadblocks along a
550-mile highway were erected
early Saturday to press demands
for higher salaries and modifica-
tion of a land law.

Weekly notes . . .

Anti-drug coordinator Barry
McCaffrey is leading a delegation
of U.S. officials in an annual two-
day summit with counterparts in
Mexico City ending today. The
agenda includes the status in both
countries of the war on drugs,
and will go over issues to be cov-
ered at the Summit of the Amer-
icas in Chile April 17-19. . . . Peru-
vian police captured Shining
Path guerrilla chieftain Alexis
Canote Fajardo, 32, known as
Comrade Bernabe, at a house in
Lima over the weekend. He is re-
puted to have led dynamite
attacks against the Chinese, Costa
Rican and Chilean embassies, as
well as police stations in poor
neighborhoods of the capital.

From wire dispatches and staff reports

REGIONAL BRIEFING

Monday:	Global Issues
Tuesday:	Latin America
Wednesday:	Middle East
Thursday:	Africa
Friday:	Pacific Rim
Saturday:	Western Asia
Sunday:	Europe (Including Russia)

Briefing page editor: Richard C. Gross
202/835-3289
E-mail: gross@twm.com

Table of Contents

Bilateral Scope Memorandum
Memorandum from Secretary of State

Summit Scope Memorandum
Memorandum from Secretary of State

Arrival scenesetter
Arrival remarks (optional)

Formal arrival ceremony scenesetter

Bilateral meeting with Frei
Talking Points

Meeting with Chilean community leaders
Talking Points

State dinner scenesetter
State dinner toast

Speech to Chilean Congress scenesetter
Speech to Chilean Congress

Lunch with Freis scenesetter

Summit opening ceremony scenesetter
Opening ceremony remarks

Session I - Education
Talking points

Interactive education event scenesetter

Session II - Democracy/Justice/Counternarcotics
Talking points

Session III - Poverty/Discrimination
Talking points

Summit gala dinner scenesetter

Session IV - Trade/Finance
Talking Points

Session V - "Blue Sky"

Talking points

Closing ceremony scenesetter

Closing ceremony remarks

American Embassy scenesetter

American Embassy remarks

Pull-aside with Cardoso

Pull-aside with Zedillo

Pull-aside with Banzer

Pull-aside with Menem

Pull-aside with Preval

Pull-aside with Sanguinetti

Pull-aside with Chrétien

BRIEFING

Failure on 'fast-track' a U.S. liability at summit

Clinton unable to get Chile a seat in NAFTA

By Andrea Roensberg
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

In Santiago de Chile for the second Summit of the Americas, President Clinton may face a frosty welcome.

It is inevitable that the spotlight at the April 18-19 summit will fall on his inability to secure "fast-track" authority to negotiate trade agreements and to deliver on promises he made to Latin American leaders four years ago.

At the first Summit of the Americas in Miami in 1994, the United States invited Chile to begin negotiations to join the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). But as Mr. Clinton travels to the capital of the country that was supposed to be a NAFTA member by now, Chile's joining NAFTA has become increasingly unlikely.

"There will be no NAFTA accession for Chile anytime soon," said Charles Jainerain, executive director at the Summit of the Americas Center at Florida International University in Miami.

Chile has received praise for its "open, stable and liberalized economy" — to quote the World Bank's country notes. Many have argued that the country was ready to be incorporated into NAFTA and that it was its distance from the United States — plus the small size of its \$44 billion economy and population of 13 million — that made Mexican membership in NAFTA seem more pressing for U.S. interests.

Chile thriving anyway

But other factors suggest that the prime motivation for Chilean membership would have been political, for Chile as well as for the United States. With consistently high growth rates averaging 6 percent for over a decade, and modest inflation, Chile's economy is thriving, NAFTA or no.

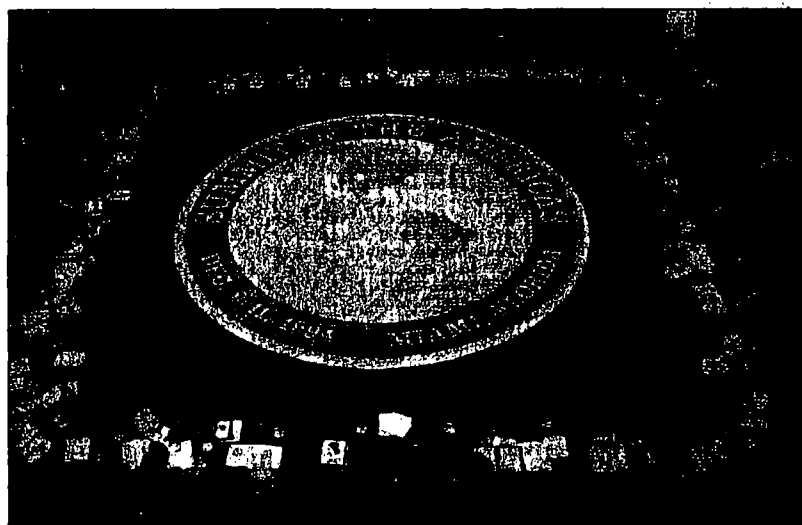
On the trade side, the country has fared well in reducing its tariffs unilaterally. Currently, Chile's tariffs are a uniform 11 percent. Its economy is also very open to direct foreign investment, which is encouraged by a law that gives foreign investors the same treatment as Chileans.

Though outside NAFTA, Chile has joined with a number of other trade partners, from the European Union to Canada, Mexico and most Latin American countries. In 1994, Chile became — apart from NAFTA countries Canada, Mexico and the United States — the only non-Asian member of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. It is also an associate member of the Southern Common Market, a free-trade bloc that includes Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

As the economic benefits of Chile's joining NAFTA would have been small, its desire to be a member may derive from a wish "to be an actor," said Barry Bosworth, an economist at the Brookings Institution in Washington.

"The main benefit [for Chile]," agreed Mr. Jainerain, "would have been political. First, as a stamp of approval, and secondly, to lock in the state of economic relations with the United States."

"If they had an agreement, it would make it harder to go back in economic and political context," said Mr. Bosworth. It was only



The United States hosted this first Summit of the Americas in Miami in December 1994. Chile hosts the next summit of Western Hemisphere nations later this month. Trade and foreign investment are top agenda items.

Summit of the Americas marks success of better U.S. relations in hemisphere

Peter Hakim, director of the Inter-American Dialogue, a Washington nonprofit center for policy analysis and exchange on hemispheric affairs, spoke about the upcoming Summit of the Americas with reporter Andrea Roensberg.

Question: What is the point of this summit?

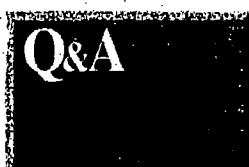
Answer: You have to trace this back to Miami four years ago, when the first Summit of the Americas took place. There was a great deal of excitement then.

Now one has to remember this is the second summit in three years, not the first summit in 30 years, so it has a different significance. It is more in the sense of consolidating than really launching great new projects or achieving great breakthroughs.

Q: How would the United States benefit from a Free Trade Area of the Americas?

A: On the economic front, tariffs in Latin America are higher than U.S. tariffs. The lowering of tariffs will allow the U.S. to export more to Latin America. It would probably mean an improved economic performance in Latin America overall, which would mean a better setting for U.S. investment. Basically, Latin America is a big customer for the United States, and the easier it is to sell to a big customer, the better off we are.

And on a second level, the fact is that we hold as one of our core values the spread of democracy. The healthier Latin America's economies are, the more stable



their life will be politically and the more likely that democracy will continue to improve and deepen.

Q: Is the lack of 'fast track' [trade negotiating authority] damaging the U.S. leadership role?

A: Latin Americans have been waiting for U.S. fast track for over four years. There is a disappointment, because not only does fast track give the United States an ability to reach agreements, but it conveys a commitment by the United States to move forward.

The one concrete outcome of the Miami summit was the promise to bring Chile into NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement). The fact that the United States was never able to secure fast track meant that that was impossible. And it conveys a sense of less than full reliability for Latin America.

Q: Brazil is increasing its leadership role in Latin America. Is it moving into a power vacuum?

A: That's awfully dramatic. Trade between the United States and Latin America is growing by leaps and bounds without fast track, without trade agreements.

When one looks at the numbers — and it's not only trade, it's investment flows to Latin America — the United States is the big guy on the block. Brazil is not in any sense a competitor of the United States. Its economy is very significant, and it's also playing an important political role in South America.

But as far as vacuum-filling — there is no serious Brazilian official or analyst that sees [Brazil] as somehow playing the role of the United States or substituting for the U.S.

Q: What is the overall state of U.S.-Latin American relations?

A: On an historical basis, relations with Latin America have been about as good as they have ever been. There are specific cases — the U.S. and Cuba, a conflict over drugs, some conflict still with Colombia, and some disputes with Brazil. But overall, the sense that there is deep anti-Americanism is really past. If there's a problem now, it's that we're not fully taking advantage of the opportunities this kind of harmonious, congenial, productive relationship provides.

The real question is whether there will be some kind of regression, whether the kind of clashing that took place in the past may somehow re-emerge.

My own sense is that there is not going to be the kind of tension and disagreements that tended to characterize the U.S. relationship with Latin America right up to the end of the Cold War.

The lack of a negotiating authority that every U.S. president since Gerald Ford has held is seen as damaging American leadership, especially in the Western Hemisphere.

"It's embarrassing to the U.S. that for more than 25 years we have been saying 'trade, not aid,' and now we can't get a trade agreement through Congress," said Mr. Bosworth.

'Moving beyond' NAFTA

Mr. Clinton's lack of fast-track authority has kept Chile out of NAFTA for the past four years. In

Export increases to Western Hemisphere trading partners accounted for 63 percent of U.S. export growth in 1997.

summit, the invitation to Chile to begin negotiations was seen as part of a dual strategy — the other part being to establish a free-trade zone throughout the Western Hemisphere by 2005.

This part, too, may be in danger without fast-track authority, which may also prevent leaders at the Santiago summit from entering into any meaningful commitments.

"A successful meeting is when the leaders go there to sign something," said Mr. Bosworth of Brookings. "A summit that doesn't have a clear agenda ahead of time is just a photo-op."

If that is true, achieving the Free Area of the Americas (FTAA) envisioned in Miami may prove as elusive as Chile's membership in NAFTA.

Jay Ziegler, director of public affairs at the Office of the United States Trade Representative, rejected this idea, saying "We can expect an effective launch of the FTAA in Santiago. At a preparatory meeting last month in San Jose, Costa Rica, trade ministers did in fact conclude by recommending that negotiations of the FTAA be started during the second Summit of the Americas."

Agenda has shifted

"There is a point to the summit," agreed Mr. Jainerain of Florida International University, stressing that negotiations can begin without fast-track.

"All the objectives with regard to the FTAA have been achieved over the past four years. The absence of fast-track has not been an impediment to the negotiations," said Mr. Ziegler, who conceded: "We will need fast-track deeper into the process."

For all the assurances that the move toward hemispheric free trade is alive and well, the agenda of this year's summit has shifted. "The focus will not be on trade this time," said Mr. Gaete of the Chilean Embassy, who stressed that "trade is only one chapter" of the summit agenda.

"You can expect an important announcement on education," and strengthening democracy and judiciary reforms will also be discussed, he said.

"The leaders of the hemisphere are concerned with educational funding, with judicial reform, with labor practices," added Mr. Ziegler.

Even without an agreement, U.S. exports to Latin America and the Caribbean for 1997 were up by \$10 billion, or 20 percent, from 1996 — and that's without counting Mexico. According to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the export increases to Western Hemisphere trading partners accounted for 63 percent of U.S. export growth worldwide in 1997.

But despite the growing trade flow, at least the Chileans would still prefer a free-trade agreement. "We're very happy, but it would be better with an agreement," said Mr. Gaete.

For Chile — which has signed trade pacts with the two non-U.S. NAFTA partners, Mexico and Canada — the summit may result in a bilateral agreement with the United States.

But for all of the Latin American leaders convening in Santiago it

Pinochet that the bulk of privatization, trade liberalization and financial deregulation was undertaken.

'Locking in' political change

In effect, Chile would be aiming to "lock in" the free-market model under a democratic political system.

But though the Clinton administration's inability to bring Chile into NAFTA may be an embarrassment as the American president faces his hosts, it is only one aspect of what Latin American leaders may consider a graver shortcoming.

Mr. Jainerain agreed, saying the absence of fast-track authority for Mr. Clinton "puts a damper on the event. The U.S. goes to Chile without a news-breaking announcement, we do not go to Chile on firm ground."

With fast-track authority, the president could negotiate international trade agreements that would be subject to up-or-down votes by Congress but could not be amended.

In November, Mr. Clinton withdrew his bid for fast-track authority as it became obvious that he didn't have enough votes to obtain

o the Hellenic-
er of Commerce
Mr. Burns said
as year lost
rma/legally
erchandise.
diplomatic," he
a firm sells
doesn't own,
... are pirates,
ves, and they are
a businesses of

erment, he
1 the best of rec-
tion of intellec-
hta."
pes the "Greek
move very
ut down un-
n and radio sta-
legally and traf-
fics," he said.
ned Greece it
more foreign
s it can protect
re. Five Amer-
een bombed in
e past few
they sustained
l no fatalities.
nyone been
ed" Mr. Burns
hness American
believe that the
is the ability and
reign companies,
dence will be
is country."
thment yester-
nd Mr. Burns
said his speech
ortive of a
ip between
ited States."
Burns is leading
nprove U.S.-
and he obviously
and confidence of
to Madeleine K.
effort," the

ominances

liting defense
ed about falling
urnol in Kosovo
revented, it
mino effect in
as," Lazar
fense Secretary
majority in the
ian province of
protesting for
rban repression.
re responded

ured the Mac-
hat the United
ep troops in his
31, the date for
the U.N.
ce expires. The
350 troops and
ntries another
tripwire to pre-
of the upheaval
much of the for-

xers were sent to
92.
an extension of
N. Preventive
sion), in the short
he appropriate
Mr. Cohen said
holds a 10 a.m.
today at the Na-

y, though

ent spokesman
flabbergasted
yesterday asked
es would expel
olved with for-
Douglas Groat,
last week with
service to two
ents.
ious, are you?"
"I mean, we
alk about an in-
from this po-

assy Row, call
202/832-7278 or
etmail.com.

...increasingly unlikely.

"There will be no NAFTA ac-
cession for Chile anytime soon," said
Charles Jainarain, executive di-
rector at the Summit of the Amer-
icas Center at Florida Interna-
tional University in Miami.
Chile has received praise for its
"open, stable and liberalized econ-
omy" — to quote the World Bank's
country notes. Many have argued
that the country was ready to be
incorporated into NAFTA and that
it was its distance from the United
States — plus the small size of its
\$44 billion economy and popu-
lation of 13 million — that made
Mexican membership in NAFTA
seem more pressing for U.S. inter-
ests.

Chile thriving anyway

But other factors suggest that
the prime motivation for Chilean
membership would have been po-
litical, for Chile as well as for the
United States: With consistently
high growth rates averaging 6 per-
cent for over a decade, and modest
inflation, Chile's economy is thriving.
NAFTA or no.

On the trade side, the country
has fared well in reducing its tar-
iffs unilaterally. Currently, Chile's
tariffs are a uniform 11 percent. Its
economy is also very open to direct
foreign investment, which is en-
couraged by a law that gives for-
eign investors the same treatment
as Chileans.

Though outside NAFTA, Chile
has joined with a number of other
trade partners, from the European
Union to Canada, Mexico and most
Latin American countries. In 1994,
Chile became — apart from NAF-
TA countries Canada, Mexico and
the United States — the only non-
Asian member of the Asia Pacific
Economic Cooperation forum. It is
also an associate member of the
Southern Common Market, a free-
trade bloc that includes Argentina,
Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

As the economic benefits of
Chile's joining NAFTA would have
been small, its desire to be a mem-
ber may derive from a wish "to be
an actor," said Barry Bosworth, an
economist at the Brookings Insti-
tution in Washington.

"The main benefit [for Chile],"
agreed Mr. Jainarain, "would have
been political. First, as a stamp of
approval, and second, to lock in
the state of economic relations
with the United States."

"If they had an agreement, it
would make it harder to go back in
economic and political context,"
said Mr. Bosworth. It was only
eight years ago that Chile em-
barked on a transition to democ-
racy after the 16-year dictatorship
of Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

Economic liberalism, on the
other hand, has a longer tradition
in Chile, since it was under Gen.

Summit of the Americas marks success of better U.S. relations in hemisphere

*Peter Hakim, director of the
Inter-American Dialogue, a
Washington nonprofit center for
policy analysis and exchange on
hemispheric affairs, spoke about
the upcoming Summit of the
Americas with reporter Andrea
Rosenberg.*

**Question: What is the point of
this summit?**

Answer: You have to trace this
back to Miami four years ago,
when the first Summit of the
Americas took place. There was
a great deal of excitement then.

Now one has to remember this
is the second summit in three
years, not the first summit in 30
years, so it has a different signifi-
cance. It is more in the sense of
consolidating than really launch-
ing great new projects or achiev-
ing great breakthroughs.

**Q: How would the United
States benefit from a Free Trade
Area of the Americas?**

A: On the economic front, tar-
iffs in Latin America are higher
than U.S. tariffs. The lowering of
tariffs will allow the U.S. to ex-
port more to Latin America. It
would probably mean an im-
proved economic performance in
Latin America overall, which
would mean a better setting for
U.S. investment. Basically, Latin
America is a big customer for the
United States, and the easier it is
to sell to a big customer, the bet-
ter off we are.

And on a second level, the fact
is that we hold as one of our core
values the spread of democracy.
The healthier Latin America's
economies are, the more stable

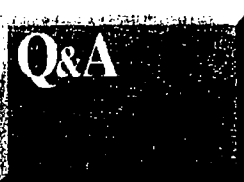
Pinochet that the bulk of privatiza-
tion, trade liberalization and finan-
cial deregulation was undertaken.

'Locking in' political change

In effect, Chile would be aiming
to "lock in" the free-market model
under a democratic political sys-
tem.

But though the Clinton adminis-
tration's inability to bring Chile
into NAFTA may be an embarrass-
ment as the American president
faces his hosts, it is only one aspect
of what Latin American leaders
may consider a graver shortcom-
ing: Mr. Clinton goes to Santiago
without fast-track negotiating
authority.

"It is a disappointment for the
region and for Chile especially,"
said Ricardo Gaeete of the Chilean
Embassy in Washington.



their life will be politically and
the more likely that democracy
will continue to improve and
deepen.

**Q: Is the lack of 'fast track'
(trade negotiating authority)
damaging the U.S. leadership
role?**

A: Latin Americans have been
waiting for U.S. fast track for over
four years. There is a disappoint-
ment, because not only does fast
track give the United States an
ability to reach agreements, but it
conveys a commitment by the
United States to move forward.

The one concrete outcome of
the Miami summit was the prom-
ise to bring Chile into NAFTA
(North American Free Trade
Agreement). The fact that the
United States was never able to
secure fast track meant that that
was impossible. And it conveys a
sense of less than full reliability
for Latin America.

**Q: Brazil is increasing its lead-
ership role in Latin America. Is
it moving into a power vacuum?**

A: That's awfully dramatic.
Trade between the United States
and Latin America is growing by
leaps and bounds without fast
track, without trade agreements.

When one looks at the numbers
— and it's not only trade, it's in-
vestment flows to Latin America
— the United States is the big guy
on the block. Brazil is not in any
sense a competitor of the United
States. It's economy is very sig-
nificant, and it's also playing an
important political role in South
America.

But as far as vacuum-filling —
there is no serious Brazilian of-
ficial or analyst that sees [Brazil]
as somehow playing the role of
the United States or substituting
for the U.S.

**Q: What is the overall state of
U.S.-Latin American relations?**

A: On an historical basis, rela-
tions with Latin America have
been about as good as they have
ever been. There are specific
cases — the U.S. and Cuba, a
conflict over drugs, some conflict
still with Colombia, and some
disputes with Brazil. But overall,
the sense that there is deep anti-
Americanism is really past. If
there's a problem now, it's that
we're not fully taking advantage
of the opportunities this kind of
harmonious, congenial, produc-
tive relationship provides.

The real question is whether
there will be some kind of regres-
sion, whether the kind of clashing
that took place in the past may
somehow re-emerge.

My own sense is that there is
not going to be the kind of tension
and disagreements that tended to
characterize the U.S. relationship
with Latin America right up to
the end of the Cold War.

The lack of a negotiating author-
ity that every U.S. president since
Gerald Ford has held is seen as
damaging American leadership,
especially in the Western Hemis-
phere.

"It's embarrassing to the U.S.
that for more than 25 years we
have been saying 'trade, not aid,'
and now we can't get a trade agree-
ment through Congress," said Mr.
Bosworth.

'Moving beyond' NAFTA

Mr. Clinton's lack of fast-track
authority has kept Chile out of
NAFTA for the past four years. In
the meantime, "Chile has dropped
the notion of accession; it has
moved beyond [it]," Mr. Jainarain
said.

But that is only one part of the
problem.

At the conclusion of the Miami

Jay Ziegler, director of public
affairs at the Office of the United
States Trade Representative, in-
jected this idea, saying "We can ex-
pect an effective launch of the
FTAA" in Santiago. At a prepara-
tory meeting last month in San
Jose, Costa Rica, trade ministers
did in fact conclude by recom-
mending that negotiations of the
FTAA be started during the second
Summit of the Americas.

Agenda has shifted

"There is a point to the summit
agreed Mr. Jainarain of Florida In-
ternational University, stressing
that negotiations can begin with-
out fast-track.

"All the objectives with regard
to the FTAA have been achieved in
the past four years. The absence
fast-track has not been an im-
pement to the negotiations," said
Ziegler, who conceded: "We need
fast-track deeper into the
process."

For all the assurances that the
move toward hemispheric free
trade is alive and well, the agenda
of this year's summit has shifted.
"The focus will not be on trade
time," said Mr. Gaeete of the Chilean
Embassy, who stressed that
"trade is only one chapter" of the
summit agenda.

"You can expect an important
announcement on education," a
strengthening democracy and
judiciary reforms will also be dis-
cussed, he said.

"The leaders of the hemisphere
are concerned with education
funding, with judicial reform, with
labor practices," added Mr. Ziegler.

Even without an agreement, U.S.
exports to Latin America and the
Caribbean for 1997 were up by \$1
billion, or 20 percent, from 1996
and that's without counting
Mexico. According to the Office
of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S.
export increases to Western Hemisphere
trading partners account for 63 percent of U.S.
export growth worldwide in 1997.

But despite the growing trade
flow, at least the Chileans would
still prefer a free-trade agreement.
"We're very happy, but it would
be better with an agreement," said
Mr. Gaeete.

For Chile — which has signed
trade pacts with the two non-NAFTA
partners, Mexico and
Canada — the summit may result
in a bilateral agreement with the
United States.

But for all of the Latin American
leaders convening in Santiago
may mean pushing for a free-trade
agreement without the United
States.

"It's possible that there will
be an agreement without the U.S.
said Mr. Jainarain. "That's the
reaction it's taking."

Wasmosy condemned for threat to block vote

ASUNCION, Paraguay — The
opposition Democratic Alliance
has condemned a threat by Presi-
dent Juan Carlos Wasmosy to
lead a popular uprising to prevent
the holding of May 10 elections.

Mr. Wasmosy told officials of
his ruling Colorado Party on Fri-
day he would lead "hordes" of
supporters to prevent next
month's voting and combat what
he termed fraud in the voter-
registration lists.

Carlos Filizola, vice presi-
dential candidate of the Demo-
cratic Alliance, called Sunday for
the state prosecutor to investigate
the president for inciting vio-
lence. Alliance presidential hope-
ful Domingo Laino said "a presi-
dent cannot speak that way."

Mr. Wasmosy's speech came
after the Supreme Court rejected
a bid by Colorado leaders to re-
move jailed former army com-
mander Lino Oviedo as the party's
presidential candidate.

Mr. Oviedo was sentenced by a
military tribunal last month to 10
years in prison on charges that he

Briefly

led a failed coup against Mr. Was-
mosy in 1996. Despite furious op-
position from Mr. Wasmosy, the
populist former cavalry general
was elected Colorado presidential
candidate in September.

Chronic arms shortage blamed for rebel gains

BOGOTA, Colombia — A
chronic shortage of military
hardware for fighting a growing
rebel threat has left this country
like a family of 20 "with just one
spoon," says the head of the armed
forces.

Top government officials, in-
cluding President Ernesto Samper,
conceded last year that the army
is not winning the long-

running war against Marxist
guerrilla groups.

Last month, Gen. Charles Wil-
helm, head of the U.S. Southern
Command, said the Colombian
military is incapable of defeating
the guerrillas, whom he called a
threat to both internal democracy
and regional stability.

"When Wilhelm said the Col-
ombian army lacked mobility,
that was not a criticism. It's true,"
armed forces chief Gen. Manuel
Jose Bonett said in an interview
published in Sunday's El Espec-
tador newspaper.

Last week, Gen. Bonett was
called before Congress to explain
a military debacle in the southern
province of Cauca in March.
Rebels of the Revolutionary
Armed Forces of Colombia
(FARC) killed scores of soldiers
in the army's worst defeat in
three decades of civil conflict.

Bolivian peasants cut off key cities

LA PAZ, Bolivia — Peasant
unions were blocking highways
Sunday leading to Bolivia's big-

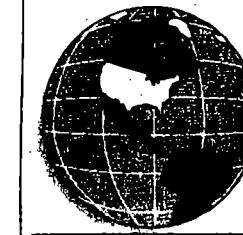
gest cities — La Paz, Cochabamba
and Santa Cruz — in a
strike that has already left four
dead, union leaders said.

The roadblocks along a
550-mile highway were erected
early Saturday to press demands
for higher salaries and modifica-
tion of a land law.

Weekly notes . . .

**Anti-drug coordinator Barry
McCaffrey** is leading a delegation
of U.S. officials in an annual two-
day summit with counterparts in
Mexico City ending today. The
agenda includes the status in both
countries of the war on drugs,
and will go over issues to be cov-
ered at the Summit of the Amer-
icas in Chile April 17-19. . . . Per-
uvian police captured Shining
Path guerrilla chieftain Alexis
Canote Fajardo, 32, known as
Comrade Bernabe, at a house in
Lima over the weekend. He is re-
puted to have led dynamite
attacks against the Chinese, Costa
Rican and Chilean embassies, as
well as police stations in poor
neighborhoods of the capital.
From wire dispatches and staff reports

REGIONAL BRIEFING



Monday: Global Issues
Tuesday: Latin America
Wednesday: Middle East
Thursday: Africa
Friday: Pacific Rim
Saturday: Western Asia
Sunday: Europe (Including Russia)

Briefing page editor: Richard C. Gross
202/832-3229
E-mail: gross@bwinet.com

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



OFFICE OF MACK McLARTY

Counselor to the President

Special Envoy for the Americas

(202) 456-2464

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Ted Picone

FAX:

6-9130

PHONE: 456-7575

FROM:

Nelson Cunningham

SUBJECT:

letter

DATE:

4-6-98

NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover):

MESSAGES:

FYI

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

The document accompanying this facsimile transmittal sheet is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. This message contains information which may be privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, copying, or distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this communication is strictly prohibited.



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

MAR 31 1998

Notes
Book
- Drafts
Schedule

MEMORANDUM

Assistant
Administrator
for Latin America
and the Caribbean

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

FROM: AA/LAC - Mark L. Schneider *ng, Baker*

SUBJECT: President's Trip to Chile

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

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

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

- 2 -

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

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
012. draft	Draft Memorandum of Understanding on Education between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Chile (9 pages)	04/03/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1935

FOLDER TITLE:

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

2009-1155-F

ke2459

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]