

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] [3]

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. email	M. Diana Helweg to James Dobbins, re: [Colombia] (1 page)	04/02/1998	P1/b(1)
002a. briefing paper	[Summit Book Scope Memo] (9 pages)	03/31/1998	P1/b(1)
002b. briefing paper	Morning Session Topic One: Education (3 pages)	03/31/1998	P1/b(1)
002c. talking points	Morning Session Topic One: Education Talking Points (2 pages)	03/31/1998	P1/b(1)
003. email	White House Situation Room to Jeffrey DeLaurentis, et al., re: [Visit to Chile of U.S. President Clinton] (8 pages)	03/31/1998	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] [3]

2009-1155-F

ke2461

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.

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

cc: AH

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- **State Arrival Ceremony**
9:55 am Courtyard - La Moneda Palace
Open Press

Note: Honor Guard only/no remarks.

10:00 am- **Restricted Bilateral with President Frei**
10:50 am President's Office - La Moneda Palace
Interpretation TBD
Official Photo Only

Note: Potus plus 5

10:55 am- **Expanded Bilateral with President Frei**
11:20 am 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- **Briefing for Press Conference**
12:30 pm Room TBD - La Moneda Palace

12:35 pm- (T) **Joint Press Conference**
1:35 pm Site TBD - La Moneda Palace
Open Press

1:45 pm Depart en route events tbd

2:00 pm- (T) **Events or Lunch TBD (See Options Below)**
4:00 pm

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

4:15 pm- **Down Time/OTR Shopping**
8:15 pm

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

Note: Leaders plus three.

7:00 pm- **Down Time**
8:15 pm 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- **Summit Gala**
11:00 pm 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- **Briefing**
9:15 am 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- **Summit Session Three**
11:45 am Sheraton Hotel

Note: Leaders plus three.

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

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**

April 1998

NSC Trips Abroad Planning

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																	
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G8: Sherpa Plenary (...)																																																							

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: Elkon, Nicole L.
Sent: Thursday, April 02, 1998 4:07 AM
To: Helweg, M. Diana; Blinken, Antony J.; Leavy, David C.; Davies, Glyn T.; Malley, Robert
Cc: @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @INTERAM - Inter-American; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor; @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Subject: RE: Thursday event for Chile [UNCLASSIFIED]

Diana - where are we with Monday SRB meeting?

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

From: Helweg, M. Diana
Sent: Wednesday, April 01, 1998 8:51 PM
To: Helweg, M. Diana; Blinken, Antony J.; Leavy, David C.; Elkon, Nicole L.; Davies, Glyn T.; Malley, Robert
Cc: @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @INTERAM - Inter-American; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor; @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Subject: RE: Thursday event for Chile [UNCLASSIFIED]

FYI, to all -- traveling party likes the Thursday idea, which I have conveyed to Steinberg and Streett. Scheduling office will move ahead on this NGO Roundtable/Econ Remarks event for the Thursday bilateral message event.

INTERAM -- who will take care of checking this with the Chileans? Thanks

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

From: Helweg, M. Diana
Sent: Wednesday, April 01, 1998 3:35 PM
To: Blinken, Antony J.; Leavy, David C.; Elkon, Nicole L.; Davies, Glyn T.; Malley, Robert
Cc: @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @INTERAM - Inter-American; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor; @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Subject: FW: Thursday event for Chile [UNCLASSIFIED]

URGENT please pass.

Nicole, Tony, David and Glyn --

please let us know what you think about the Thursday bilat event in Chile as discussed below. Jim is willing to tell schedulers to go ahead with it, if you all agree. Please advise ASAP.

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

From: Lawson, Chappell H.
Sent: Wednesday, April 01, 1998 12:58 PM
To: @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm
Cc: @INTERAM - Inter-American; Helweg, M. Diana
Subject: FW: Thursday event for Chile [UNCLASSIFIED]

Memo from Vinca and InterAm

Thursday Message event - Chile

Outcome of discussion:

-- Ann Lewis' strong vote was for an economic event, which Mack and Maria endorsed. Her view was that trade is really what is on everyone's mind, and the fact that we aren't where we want to be on Fast Track, etc., is no reason to run away from the issue. The consensus proposal (Mack, Dobbins, Streett, Lewis, Echaveste) was to move the AmCham event to Thursday and make that our big message event for the day -- but to marry the message with a visit with the NGO reps (either US or US/Chilean combined, if Frei joins us) from the People's Summit, to underscore that our commitment to free trade includes a commitment to bring everyone along. (This is similar to what we did in Brazil -- Sao Paulo bus. cmtty + Mangueira school.)

- The idea would be to meet with the NGO reps first (in a roundtable format, perhaps) -- so

POTUS can say: I hear your concerns; I understand your point of view; I'm about to meet with business leaders and my message to them will be the same as my message to you: I'm committed to free trade, but equally determined to find way to reap the benefits of free markets without abandoning the social contract. Committed to making sure that as the global economy creates greater wealth, it does not produce growing disparities between the haves and have-nots, or threaten the global environment, etc...

-- Then the POTUS would address the AmCham -- venue as yet undetermined (stock exchange has nice symbolism but probably too small for desired audience of 300-500) -- and deliver a strong economic/trade/open markets message, including: "I've just met with leaders from the labor, environmental and non-governmental community, and I want to reaffirm to you what I said to them: (repeat message)."

-- Issues outstanding: (1) Who is the US delegation to the People's Summit and will meeting with them generate more heat than light (Interam will check this); (2) Will Frei join us if we do meet with NGOs (Mack's office will check this); (3) Where to hold the event (Scheduling will check this).

Other ideas discussed:

-- Dobbins raised the education, stock exchange, El Nino/forecasting and NGO proposals outlined in yesterday's InterAm e-mail.

-- Streett raised a number of the ideas we heard from the DCM yesterday, including a school that has a teacher exchange program in Lois Capps' district. General agreement that if we do education on Saturday, no point in a school event on Thursday.

-- Cunningham suggested visiting a legal assistance center -- an idea Mack liked because of the 2nd generation quality and the tie in to the Justice Studies Center coming out of the SOA.

Education-and-technology event on Saturday

Agreement on the value of injecting a note of excitement into the Summit by holding an education-and-technology event on Saturday, PROVIDED THAT (1) Univision will accept our specs, (2) it is within our budget, and (3) it is technologically foolproof. The event we propose would have the following specs:

- several classroom sites, in the U.S., Chile, Mexico, and Argentina
- one question from each site and then several responses by different leaders
- varied age groups at each site (high school, junior high, elementary)
- questions will be coordinated by Univision in each classroom site
- answers by heads of State, with Frei moderating responses
- [Mack, Maria, Ann, and Stephanie will have a conference call with Cisneros this afternoon to see if Univision will allow Frei to moderate]
 - questions will be prepared by the each class as a group in advance and then asked by a single child at each site
 - Univision will instill in each class a sense of the importance of the event and will vet the questions as appropriate
 - questions will address education, not other topics
 - questions will be directed to "the leaders" not any specific leader

- the first question will come from a site other than the U.S., and Clinton would respond to that question.
- event will be LIVE, unless costs and technological barriers are too high. In that case, questions will be pre-taped, and leaders' responses will be live
- other media will have real-time, unrestricted, access to the broadcast if they are not actually present

1 = LIST 10-12

Club NBOS

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2 = ~~11~~ ~~18~~ 200

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18
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Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: Kerrick, Donald L.
Sent: Wednesday, April 01, 1998 1:39 PM
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: @INTERAM - Inter-American; @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Subject: Santiago Trip Meeting [UNCLASSIFIED]

Sharon, Rob and Diana;

We have placed the need for a trip meeting on the master trip planning calendar. Actual scheduling of the meeting is in your court.. Please advise of start time preferred. Thanks.

FYI all: Trip book is due to SRB/JS NLT 9 April for delivery to POTUS NLT 13 April.

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

From: Kerrick, Donald L.
Sent: Wednesday, April 01, 1998 9:16 AM
To: Elkon, Nicole L.; @KERRICK
Cc: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Subject: RE: Trip Planning Calendar [UNCLASSIFIED]

Will do.

Diana;

Pls. let us know druthers as to where and when, etc. Thanks.

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

From: Elkon, Nicole L.
Sent: Tuesday, March 31, 1998 7:40 PM
To: Kerrick, Donald L.; @KERRICK
Subject: RE: Trip Planning Calendar [UNCLASSIFIED]

Don/Mark - Please mark a Sandy Santiago meeting on April 6. SRB requested this meeting. Defer to Jim/Diana on size of meeting (NSC internal vis Sit Room.)

Nicole

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

From: Kerrick, Donald L.
Sent: Tuesday, March 31, 1998 6:34 PM
To: @KERRICK
Subject: Trip Planning Calendar [UNCLASSIFIED]

Marc;

Lets review April - July on Wed. pls.

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: Rice, Edward A.
Sent: Thursday, April 02, 1998 11:44 AM
To: @INTERAM - Inter-American
Cc: @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Subject: Santiago Trip Book [UNCLASSIFIED]

A reminder that the trip book for the South America trip is due to Exec Sec Apr 6 so that we can get to SRB not later than Apr 9. Absolutely essential that we get book on 6 Apr so that SRB has enough time to review.

Thx.

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

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Sent: Wednesday, April 01, 1998 1:39 PM
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: @INTERAM - Inter-American; @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
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Subject: Trip Planning Calendar [UNCLASSIFIED]

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UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802374
RECEIVED: 02 APR 98 10

TO: BERGER

FROM: ALBRIGHT, M

DOC DATE: 01 APR 98
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CM

CHILE

PERSONS: MARRERO, VICTOR

SUBJECT: FWDS CY OF MARRERO SPEECH FOR POSSIBLE USE W/ SANTIAGO SUMMIT
MATERIALS

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 08 APR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF: 9802184

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
BERGER
BLINKEN
DOBBINS
ELKON
HILLIARD
LEE
SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSGP

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED



United States Department of State

The Secretary of State

2374

April 1, 1998

TO: Sandy Berger
National Security Adviser
to the President

FROM: Madeleine K. Albright *MKA*

Attached is a copy of a speech Victor Marrero (Hattie Babbitt's successor at the OAS) gave in January. Thought you might find it helpful when developing the President's remarks for Santiago. Feel free to borrow from it.

REMARKS OF AMBASSADOR VICTOR MARRERO,
U.S. PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,
TO THE OAS PERMANENT COUNCIL
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1998
(AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY)

MR. CHAIRMAN, MR. SECRETARY GENERAL, DISTINGUISHED
MEMBERS AND OBSERVERS OF THE PERMANENT COUNCIL, LADIES AND
GENTLEMEN.

I AM DEEPLY HONORED TO JOIN THIS DISTINGUISHED BODY AS
THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA. IT IS A DISTINCT PRIVILEGE TO REPRESENT MY COUNTRY
BEFORE AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION WHICH IS VITAL BOTH TO
THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO THOSE OF ALL OTHER
NATIONS IN THE HEMISPHERE. THE HONOR IS ALL THE MORE
SINGULAR BECAUSE I JOIN THE COMPANY OF SO MANY DISTINGUISHED
DIPLOMATS FROM THIS REGION AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

I AM EXCITED ABOUT MY ASSIGNMENT HERE FOR TWO OTHER
REASONS: THE UNIQUENESS OF THE MOMENT AND THE VAST
OPPORTUNITY IT OFFERS TO US ALL. I CAN THINK OF NO BETTER
TIME IN THE DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF OUR HEMISPHERE TO
PARTICIPATE IN A VITAL WAY IN DIRECTING THE COURSE OF ITS
FOREIGN AFFAIRS. WE ALL HAVE HEARD THAT GLOBALLY ALL
COUNTRIES, ALL PEOPLES AROUND THE WORLD, ARE NOW MORE
INTERCONNECTED AND INTERDEPENDENT THAN EVER. EVERY DAY WE
WITNESS FRESH EVIDENCE OF THE REALITY AND FORCE OF
GLOBALIZATION. WE EXPERIENCE AND MARVEL DAY-TO-DAY HOW
RAPIDLY AND PROFOUNDLY TECHNOLOGY AND INSTANT COMMUNICATION
FROM THE REMOTEST CORNERS OF OUR PLANET HAVE AFFECTED OUR
LIVES. AS A CONSEQUENCE, MANY POLITICAL BARRIERS HAVE
BROKEN. COMMERCIAL MARKETS HAVE OPENED. PEOPLE EVERYWHERE
HAVE BECOME MORE AWARE OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS,
AND HAVE SUCCESSFULLY ASSERTED THEM. WORLDWIDE, NATIONS ARE
COOPERATING MORE CLOSELY IN ADDRESSING COMMON THREATS.

WITHIN THIS REGION THESE DEVELOPMENTS CARRY SPECIAL
SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPLICATIONS. THEY HAVE US MOVING
SIMULTANEOUSLY ON SEVERAL FRONTS TOWARDS GREATER

INTEGRATION. WE HAVE DEVELOPED AN EXTENSIVE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM TO ADDRESS SHARED PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES. MORE THAN EVER WE NOW POOL OUR ENERGIES AND RESOURCES IN COMBATING ILLEGAL DRUGS, CORRUPTION, ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND EXTREME POVERTY. WE ARE MEETING AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL TO EXCHANGE EXPERIENCE AND IMPROVE STANDARDS IN HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, FINANCE, ENERGY AND SECURITY. AS OUR MARKETS EXPAND, WE ARE BECOMING CLOSER TRADING PARTNERS. TRENDS INDICATE THAT OUR COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND INVESTMENT WILL BECOME EVEN MORE CONCENTRATED WITHIN THE HEMISPHERE. NAFTA, MERCOSUR, CARICOM, THE ANDEAN PACT, THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET, EACH HAVE ADDED FURTHER LINKAGES IN OUR EVER TIGHTER COMMERCIAL BONDS. AT THE MIAMI SUMMIT FOUR YEARS AGO OUR HEADS OF GOVERNMENT COMMITTED US TO A HEMISPHERIC FREE TRADE AREA BY THE YEAR 2005. PEACE, STABLE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS AND A BETTER EDUCATED POPULATION WHOSE GROWTH RATE HAS LEVELED, WILL ALL CONTINUE TO FOSTER AN ENVIRONMENT FOR FURTHER GROWTH AND FOR STRENGTHENING OUR REGIONAL TIES.

TO THESE HEMISPHERIC DEVELOPMENTS, I WOULD ADD ANOTHER PHENOMENON WITHIN MY OWN COUNTRY THAT WILL HAVE SOME BEARING IN THE YEARS TO COME. THE CONSIDERABLE GROWTH OF THE SEGMENT OF OUR POPULATION OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ORIGIN, AND ITS CORRESPONDING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STRENGTH, WILL SEND FURTHER CURRENTS, WITH SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS, INTO THE LARGER CHANGES OCCURRING THROUGHOUT THE HEMISPHERE. ECONOMICALLY, IT MEANS THAT IN DEVELOPING NEW COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUDING INVESTMENT, MANY IN THIS POPULATION ARE LIKELY TO LOOK FIRST AT AND TO FAVOR NATIONS FOR WHICH THEY FEEL CLOSE AFFINITIES. POLITICALLY, AS THIS COMMUNITY GAINS GREATER REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP IN OUR GOVERNMENT, IT IS LIKELY TO USE IT TO FURTHER THE BROADENING AND STRENGTHENING OF THIS COUNTRY'S TIES WITH OTHER NATIONS IN THE REGION.

TAKEN TOGETHER, THE COMBINED EFFECTS OF THESE CIRCUMSTANCES ARE PROFOUND. THEY ARE REDEFINING, RESHAPING AND REDIRECTING THE IMPERATIVES AND DYNAMICS OF OUR REGION. RATHER THAN EAST TO WEST OR WEST TO EAST, IN THE YEARS TO COME MORE AND MORE OF MY COUNTRY'S FOREIGN RELATIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED ALONG A LONGITUDINAL AXIS, NORTH AND SOUTH, MOVING TO A TWO-WAY PARTNERSHIP BASED ON THE RECOGNITION OF THE GREATER MUTUAL BENEFITS DERIVED FROM COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION WITHIN OUR REGION.

WE HAVE PROGRESSED BEYOND BEING JUST A HEMISPHERE, TWO CONTINENTAL LAND MASSES, THIRTY-FOUR TERRITORIAL NEIGHBORS AND ALLIES. NOW WE ARE ADVANCING TO WHAT THE MIAMI SUMMIT SAW IN THE AMERICAS AS A "COMMUNITY OF DEMOCRATIC

SOCIETIES". BY SMALL BUT PROGRESSIVE STEPS WE ARE INTEGRATING INTO A PARTNERSHIP LINKED NOT JUST BY GEOGRAPHIC PROXIMITY, POLITICAL PRAGMATISM AND MERCANTILE OPPORTUNITY, BUT BY CERTAIN SHARED DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND UNIVERSAL VALUES. WE HAVE BEEN DRAWN OF NECESSITY INTO CLOSER BONDS BECAUSE, POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY, WE HAVE EVOLVED ALIKE. WE ALSO HAVE GRAVITATED TOGETHER BY RECOGNITION THAT THE NEW THREATS WHICH AFFECT US ALL TRANSCEND NATIONAL BORDERS AND DEFY PIECE-MEAL BILATERAL EFFORTS. MORE AND MORE THE CONCERNS WE HAVE IN COMMON DEMAND JOINT EFFORTS AND A POOLING OF RESOURCES IN ORDER TO RESPOND TO THEM MOST EFFECTIVELY.

MANY OF THE DEVELOPMENTS I DESCRIBE HAVE BEEN OCCURRING QUIETLY, INCREMENTALLY, ALMOST IMPERCEPTIBLY. MUCH OF THEIR MOMENTUM IS SELF-GENERATED. SOME ARE EXTERNALLY DRIVEN, OCCURRING OUTSIDE THE RANGE OF PUBLIC INTERVENTION AND CONTROL, AND, AS IF THE EVENTS HAD A LIFE OF THEIR OWN, OFTEN MOVING MORE RAPIDLY THAN WE CAN GRASP. TO SOME EXTENT THE EVENTS ARE TAKING PLACE SEPARATELY, INDEPENDENTLY OF ONE ANOTHER. OTHER DEVELOPMENTS HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY DEBATED BUT THEIR PRECISE COURSE AND MEANING ARE NOT FULLY UNDERSTOOD. EVERYWHERE, DIFFERENT PEOPLE APPEAR BUSILY DIGGING THE GROUND AND LAYING DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE FOUNDATION FOR SOME STRUCTURE, BUT THE ENTIRE FORM AND FUNCTION OF THE WHOLE EDIFICE REMAINS A WORK IN PROGRESS, STILL A BLURRED IMAGE IN OUR COLLECTIVE MINDS.

CHARLES DARWIN, OBSERVING THE BEES BUZZING FROM FLOWER TO FLOWER, UNBEKNOWNST TO THEM POLLINATING THE PLANTS ALONG THE WAY, MUSED THAT THOSE BEES, UNAWARE OF THE GRANDER SCHEME OF THINGS, WERE, IN FACT, IN THEIR OWN INFINITESIMAL WAY, INTEGRALLY ENGAGED IN LIFE'S EVOLUTION.

IN A PARALLEL VEIN, THERE ARE WORKER BEES THROUGHOUT OUR HEMISPHERE, MANY PEOPLE IN THIS ROOM INCLUDED, PREPARING THE GROUND AND SPREADING THE SEEDS FOR THE EVOLUTION OF ITS FUTURE. I BELIEVE THAT IN ALL THE INDICATORS, IN ALL OUR SEEMINGLY HELTER-SKELTER COMMOTION, BEHIND THE FLASHES AND SHADOWS AND TREMORS OF OUR JOINT ENDEAVORS, AND ALSO UNDERPINNING OUR SHARED ASPIRATIONS, THERE LIES A LARGER END: THAT OF IMPROVING COOPERATION, FOSTERING HARMONY AND PROSPERITY AND CREATING A PROGRESSIVELY BETTER WAY OF LIFE FOR ALL PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE TWO CONTINENTS IN OUR PART OF THE GLOBE.

BUT I MAKE THESE OBSERVATIONS WITH MORE THAN MERE ACADEMIC INTEREST. TO ME THERE IS NO GREATER CREATIVE CHALLENGE FOR DIPLOMACY IN THIS HEMISPHERE THAN TO DEFINE MORE CONCRETELY WHAT NEXT LIES AHEAD FOR OUR REGION. FEW

FOREIGN POLICY OPPORTUNITIES HOLD MORE PROMISE THAN FOR US TO PLAY A VITAL PART IN CHARTING AND STEERING THE COURSE OF THE HEMISPHERIC COMMUNITY OF NATIONS TO WHICH OUR FUTURE IS SO CLEARLY DESTINED.

HOW DO WE PERFECT OUR NEW PARTNERSHIP? HAVING IDENTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY AS THE BONDING ESSENCE THAT NOW HOLDS OUR COUNTRIES CLOSER TOGETHER WITHIN THE HEMISPHERE, HOW DO WE BEST CONSOLIDATE THE GAINS WE HAVE ACHIEVED? WHAT MORE SHALL WE DO TO CARRY OUT THE COMMITMENTS WE HAVE ADOPTED TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE DEMOCRACY? WHAT IS THE NEXT GENERATION OF NORMS AND VALUES WE SHOULD ADVANCE TO STRENGTHEN OUR DEMOCRACIES AND MAKE EVEN MORE COHESIVE OUR COMMUNITY OF NATIONS?

WE HAVE A VISION TO STRIVE FOR: IT IS THAT ANYWHERE AND EVERYWHERE IN THE HEMISPHERE, FROM THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN TO HUDSON BAY, EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD LIVES IN PEACE AND SECURITY IN A ZONE DEFINED NOT ONLY BY FREE TRADE, BUT BY THE EQUAL ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DIGNITY, A REGION WHERE JUSTICE AND FAIR PROCESS UNIFORMLY PREVAIL, AND WHERE ALL PEOPLE FEEL SECURE IN THEIR PERSONS, THEIR HOMES AND THEIR PROPERTY. OUR CENTRAL AIM SHOULD BE TO ENSURE THAT WHILE WE DIFFER IN HERITAGE, WE ARE ONE ON THE RULE OF LAW; THAT WHILE WE EACH PRESERVE OUR DISTINCT LANGUAGES, DIVERSE CULTURES AND HISTORICAL TRADITIONS, WE HAVE A COMMON UNDERSTANDING AND SPEAK WITH ONE TONGUE ABOUT THE MOST BASIC TENETS OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS. EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT THAT DEMOCRACY DOES NOT END AT THE BALLOT BOX. SOME OF THE WORLD'S WORST DESPOTS HAVE BEEN POPULARLY ELECTED. FOR DEMOCRACY TO TAKE ROOT, FAIR ELECTIONS IS ONLY A BEGINNING; THE GROUND UNDER IT MUST BE CONTINUALLY NOURISHED WITH HUMAN RIGHTS, POLITICAL AND CIVIL LIBERTIES, OPEN AND FAIR PROCESSES, SOCIAL JUSTICE AND DEVELOPMENT.

WE HAVE MADE MAJOR STRIDES IN THIS HEMISPHERE IN ESTABLISHING MORE BROADLY SHARED STANDARDS DEFINING INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND STRUCTURING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND PROCEDURES. NONETHELESS WE HAVE MUCH UNFINISHED BUSINESS. CIVILIAN CONTROL OVER THE MILITARY NEEDS TO BE REINFORCED IN SOME NATIONS. WE STILL SEE EVIDENCE OF GOVERNMENT INTOLERANCE OF DISSENT AND OF POLITICAL OPPOSITION RESORTING TO VIOLENCE. WE READ OF INSTANCES IN WHICH THE SAFETY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS AND THE INTEGRITY OF THE JUDICIARY ARE NOT ASSURED. AND WE RECEIVE REPORTS OF PLACES WHERE, BECAUSE GOVERNMENT IS WEAK, PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY LACKING AND CORRUPTION ENTRENCHED, EFFECTIVE ACCESS TO JUSTICE IS LIMITED, WHERE THERE IS NO RELIABLE WAY TO REDRESS WRONGS OR

ENFORCE AGREEMENTS OR SEEK PROTECTION FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY AND INVESTMENT.

IF WE ARE TO IMPROVE OUR PARTNERSHIP, TO STRENGTHEN AND BROADEN OUR COALITION OF DEMOCRACIES, WE MUST CONTINUE, IN CONCERT AND INDIVIDUALLY, TO ADDRESS THESE FLAWS. TO THESE ENDS, I SUGGEST WE PLACE OUR FOCUS ON REFINING AND REINFORCING THE CORE VALUES OF DEMOCRACY, THE RULE OF LAW, FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, THE INTEGRITY OF JUSTICE, PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY, OPENNESS AND THE INCLUSION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN PUBLIC FORUMS. IN EACH CASE WE SHOULD IDENTIFY THE COMMON MEANING OF THE BASIC NORMS, DEFINE THE MOST ESSENTIAL CONTENT MINIMALLY NECESSARY TO GUARANTEE THEIR FULLEST ENJOYMENT AND PROTECTION, PROPOSE APPROPRIATE INSTRUMENTS TO PROMOTE THEIR INCORPORATION INTO OUR NATIONAL LAWS, AND ESTABLISH METHODS BY WHICH TO ASSESS REGIONAL AND NATIONAL FULFILLMENT OF COMMITMENTS.

THESE WE REGARD AS THE MOMENTOUS ISSUES OF THE DAY CONFRONTING OUR HEMISPHERE. IN A FEW WEEKS IN SANTIAGO DE CHILE OUR HEADS OF GOVERNMENT WILL GATHER FOR THEIR SECOND SUMMIT IN FOUR YEARS TO REVIEW WHAT PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE TO ADDRESS SOME OF THESE QUESTIONS AND TO FORMULATE THE HEMISPHERIC AGENDA AS WE ENTER THE 21ST CENTURY.

I HAVE SPOKEN OF LOFTY CONCEPTS IN LOFTY TERMS. NOW, I MUST TURN FROM THE RHETORICAL TO THE MUNDANE, AND BRING MY REMARKS CLOSE TO HOME RIGHT HERE AT THE OAS, TO POSE SOME REAL WORLD QUESTIONS AND CONCERNS. WHAT ROLE IN THIS OVER-ARCHING ENDEAVOR IS THERE, OR SHOULD THERE BE, FOR THIS ORGANIZATION?

THE ISSUES WE FACE PRESENT MANY HISTORIC OPPORTUNITIES. BUT THERE ARE SOME STRUCTURAL GAPS THAT NEED TO BE FILLED. I BELIEVE THERE IS NEED FOR A FOCAL POINT TO BRING COHESION TO AND BETTER PROPEL THE LARGER HEMISPHERIC BUILDING PROCESS WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN. WE SHOULD DEVELOP A NUCLEUS OF ACTIVITY RATHER THAN THE ATOMIZED SCHEME WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO DATE.

INDISPENSABLE TO ANY REDESIGN OF OUR METHODS AND STRUCTURES IS A DELIBERATIVE FORUM WITH A PROMINENT PART IN DRAWING UP THE REGIONAL AGENDA, DRAFTING THE ARCHITECTURE AND IN GIVING BETTER FOCUS AND DEFINITION TO HOW OUR FUTURE AS A HEMISPHERE UNFOLDS. WE NEED AN INVIGORATED BODY WHERE BASIC NORMS AND PRINCIPLES, THE BUILDING BLOCKS UPON WHICH OUR COOPERATIVE VENTURE IS FOUNDED, ARE HAMMERED OUT AND WHERE THE FOUNDATION FOR HEMISPHERIC CONSENSUS AROUND THEM CAN BE GROUNDED. FINALLY, WE NEED STRONG EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP FOR THE PROCESS, A PROFESSIONAL CORPS OF EXPERTS AND ADVOCATES TO GIVE IT THE NEW IMPETUS IT REQUIRES

CORRESPONDING TO PRIORITIES OF OUR TIME AND THE NEW DEMANDS WE PLACE ON THE SYSTEM.

I BELIEVE THAT THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES IS THE MOST LOGICAL HOME FOR MANY OF THESE CRUCIAL FUNCTIONS. WE SHOULD ENTRUST IT WITH A GREATER VOICE IN THE HEMISPHERIC DIALOGUE. BUT, AGAIN, I MUST PAUSE FOR A REALITY CHECK. ASSUMING YOU AGREE WITH MY ASSESSMENT OF THIS NEED, ARE WE, THE MEMBER STATES, FULLY SATISFIED THAT THIS ORGANIZATION AS IT NOW FUNCTIONS IS THE KIND OF HEMISPHERIC ASSEMBLY I HAVE DESCRIBED? IS IT UP TO THE TASK? CAN IT RISE TO THE CHALLENGE? IF NOT, DO WE WANT TO REFORM IT TO PERFORM MORE OF THESE NORMATIVE AND SYSTEMIC TASKS? IN SHORT, WHAT DO WE WANT THE OAS TO BE AND TO DO?

I AM IMPRESSED BY THE MAJOR STRIDES THE OAS HAS MADE IN RECENT YEARS. SECRETARY GENERAL GAVIRIA HAS SHARED WITH US HIS VISION. I APPLAUD THE ORGANIZATION'S ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER HIS STEWARDSHIP IN STRENGTHENING THE INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM, MONITORING ELECTIONS, CONSOLIDATING DEMOCRACY, COMBATING ILLEGAL DRUGS AND PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. BUT IN THE LITTLE TIME I HAVE HAD TO OBSERVE THE WORKINGS, PROGRAMS AND PRIORITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION, I HAVE FORMED THE IMPRESSION THAT A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF ITS EFFORTS AND RESOURCES ARE STILL DEVOTED TO DISCRETE, AD HOC, PROJECT-BY-PROJECT ACTIVITIES OF MORE LIMITED IMPACT THAT PERHAPS BETTER SERVED ANOTHER ERA, RATHER THAN TO THE LARGER SYSTEMIC ISSUES TO WHICH TODAY'S HEMISPHERIC PRIORITIES DEMAND THE GREATER ATTENTION.

IN THE WAKE OF THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT AND AS THE OAS CELEBRATES ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY THE MOMENT IS PROPITIOUS FOR US TO TAKE STOCK. THE ORGANIZATION SHOULD LOOK CLOSELY AT ITSELF. I PROPOSE THAT WE ALSO UNDERTAKE A BROADER COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT WHICH SHOULD INCLUDE THE ROLE OF ALL ENTITIES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM. CENTRAL TO THIS REVIEW SHOULD BE AN ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIZATION'S CURRENT MANDATES, PRIORITIES, STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES, AS WELL AS THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN ITS WORK, WITH A VIEW TO ENSURING ITS READINESS TO ASSUME THE FUNCTIONS AND FULFILL THE PRIORITIES CALLED FOR IN OUR HEMISPHERIC DIALOGUE TODAY.

WHAT I HAVE LAID OUT IS ADMITTEDLY A TALL ORDER. IT RAISES TWO CRITICAL ISSUES I AM SURE HAVE CROSSED YOUR MINDS: THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES FOR NEW MANDATES. PREEMPTIVELY, THEREFORE, I WILL RESPOND TO THESE CONCERNS, ACKNOWLEDGING THE LIMITATIONS PLACED ON THE POSITION OF MY DELEGATION BY THE ARREARS WE OWE TO THE ORGANIZATION. I ASSURE YOU THAT I AM PROFOUNDLY AWARE OF THE WEAKENING, BOTH TO THE WORKINGS OF THIS

ORGANIZATION AND TO OUR OWN POLICY INITIATIVES, CREATED BY MY GOVERNMENT'S DUES ARREARS. ACCORDINGLY I HAVE MADE THE SETTLEMENT OF OUR ACCOUNTS ONE OF MY HIGH PRIORITIES.

I NOW MUST SPEAK FRANKLY, EVEN BLUNTLY, IN UNDERSCORING ANOTHER MATTER. TO THE EXTENT THE WORK PROGRAM I HAVE PROPOSED, AS WELL AS ANY NEW MANDATES THAT MAY FLOW TO THIS ORGANIZATION FROM THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT, MAY REQUIRE RESOURCES TO CARRY OUT, WE CANNOT REALISTICALLY COUNT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL FUNDS FROM ASSESSED QUOTAS TO FINANCE NEW MANDATES. I BELIEVE THERE IS NOT ONE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTED HERE THAT IS PREPARED TO RAISE TAX OUTLAYS TO SUPPORT MORE PUBLIC FUNCTIONS. THIS IS A POLITICAL REALITY WE MUST WORK WITH AND AROUND. I REALIZE IT PRESENTS US AN ACUTE DILEMMA, AND INTENSIFIES THE CHALLENGES WE MUST CONFRONT.

IN LIGHT OF THE NEW HEMISPHERIC POLICY DEMANDS OF OUR TIME AND NEW CALLS FOR THE SERVICES OF THIS ORGANIZATION, TWO ACTIONS ARE ESSENTIAL. FIRST, WE MUST HONESTLY EXAMINE THE ORGANIZATION'S CURRENT PROGRAMS AND EXPENDITURES AND SHIFT RESOURCES TO MEET THE NEW PRIORITIES WE HAVE ASSIGNED TO IT. SECOND, THOUGH WE COMMEND AND DEEPLY APPRECIATE THE STEPS ALREADY TAKEN BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO ACCOMMODATE NEW ACTIVITIES WITHIN FIXED RESOURCES, THE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING THE MEMBERS' INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES, MUST DO MORE STILL TO STREAMLINE AND MAKE ITS ACTIVITIES EVEN MORE EFFICIENT.

THESE COURSES, NATURALLY, ENTAIL HARD CHOICES. BUT WE SHOULD NOT SHUN THEM IN FAVOR OF THE EASY WAY. AVOIDANCE INVARIABLY TRANSLATES INTO INERTIA, THE PARALYSIS OF THE STATUS QUO. MY PREVIOUS POST WAS AT THE UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS. THERE, JUST ONE MONTH AGO, THE MEMBER STATES GAVE APPROVAL TO A VERY AMBITIOUS AND FAR-REACHING REFORM BLUEPRINT OFFERED BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL THAT DID MUCH TO INSTILL A NEW CULTURE OF REFORM THROUGHOUT THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM. A COMPARABLE EFFORT WOULD BE WELCOME HERE AT THE OAS. I WOULD ENCOURAGE ALL THE MEMBERS, AND THE SECRETARY GENERAL, TO EXAMINE THE UNITED NATIONS' EXPERIENCE CLOSELY AND CONSIDER HOW MUCH OF IT MIGHT BE PRODUCTIVELY IMPORTED AND APPLIED HERE TO FURTHER ENHANCE THE REFORM INITIATIVES THE OAS HAS UNDERTAKEN.

TO US, THE OPTION FOR THE ORGANIZATION TO AVOID TAKING TOUGH ACTIONS IS ONLY DECEPTIVELY EASY, AND NOT WITHOUT ITS OWN LONG-TERM COSTS AND IMPLICATIONS. AT BOTTOM, THE ACTUAL CHOICE BEFORE US REDUCES TO SOMETHING ELSE. A MOMENTOUS CHALLENGE APPEARS SPREAD BEFORE US, A HISTORIC OPPORTUNITY TO RE-CHART THE COURSE OF THIS ORGANIZATION INTO THE NEXT

CENTURY, FOR THE BETTERMENT OF OUR HEMISPHERE AND OUR PEOPLES. DO WE TAKE IT? OR DO WE WATCH THE MOMENT PASS US BY? DO WE REMAIN ON THE SIDELINES, A SILENT SPECTATOR OF SOME OF THE MOST PROFOUND DIPLOMATIC EVENTS OF OUR TIME, OR DO WE EMBRACE THEM AS OUR OWN? DO WE PERFORM OUR DUTIES, OR WATCH THEM DONE BY SOMEONE ELSE? HISTORY IS A ONE-TIME THING. IT WILL NOT WAIT FOR US. THE HEMISPHERIC EVOLUTION WILL HAPPEN WITH US OR IN SPITE OF US, IN WHICH EVENT WE WILL BE ALL THE POORER FOR HAVING MISSED OUT ON THE CHANCE TO LEAD AND PUT OUR OWN STAMP ON THE MAJOR EVENTS OF THE DAY.

FIFTY YEARS AGO THE VISIONARIES WHO WROTE THE CHARTER OF THIS ORGANIZATION CONVENED TO CONSIDER WHAT WERE THEN THE SIMILARLY HARD CHOICES AND FAR-REACHING OPPORTUNITIES OF THE TIME. WE ARE HERE TODAY, HONORED WITH THE PRIVILEGE TO FULFILL THEIR VISIONS AND THEIR LEGACY, BECAUSE THEY CHOSE WISELY AND BOLDLY.

AT THIS JUNCTURE, CLOSE TO THE EVE OF THE ORGANIZATION'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY, LET US PRAY FOR THE WISDOM TO CONTINUE TO CARRY ON IN THE TRADITION OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE OAS. I FOR ONE BELIEVE THAT WE CAN DO NO BETTER FOR OURSELVES, FOR THE PEOPLE AND COUNTRIES WE REPRESENT, FOR THE OAS AND FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR HEMISPHERE.

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: Lawson, Chappell H.
Sent: Wednesday, April 01, 1998 8:08 PM
To: @INTERAM - Inter-American
Subject: Summit flip charts per Jim's request [UNCLASSIFIED]

Karl,

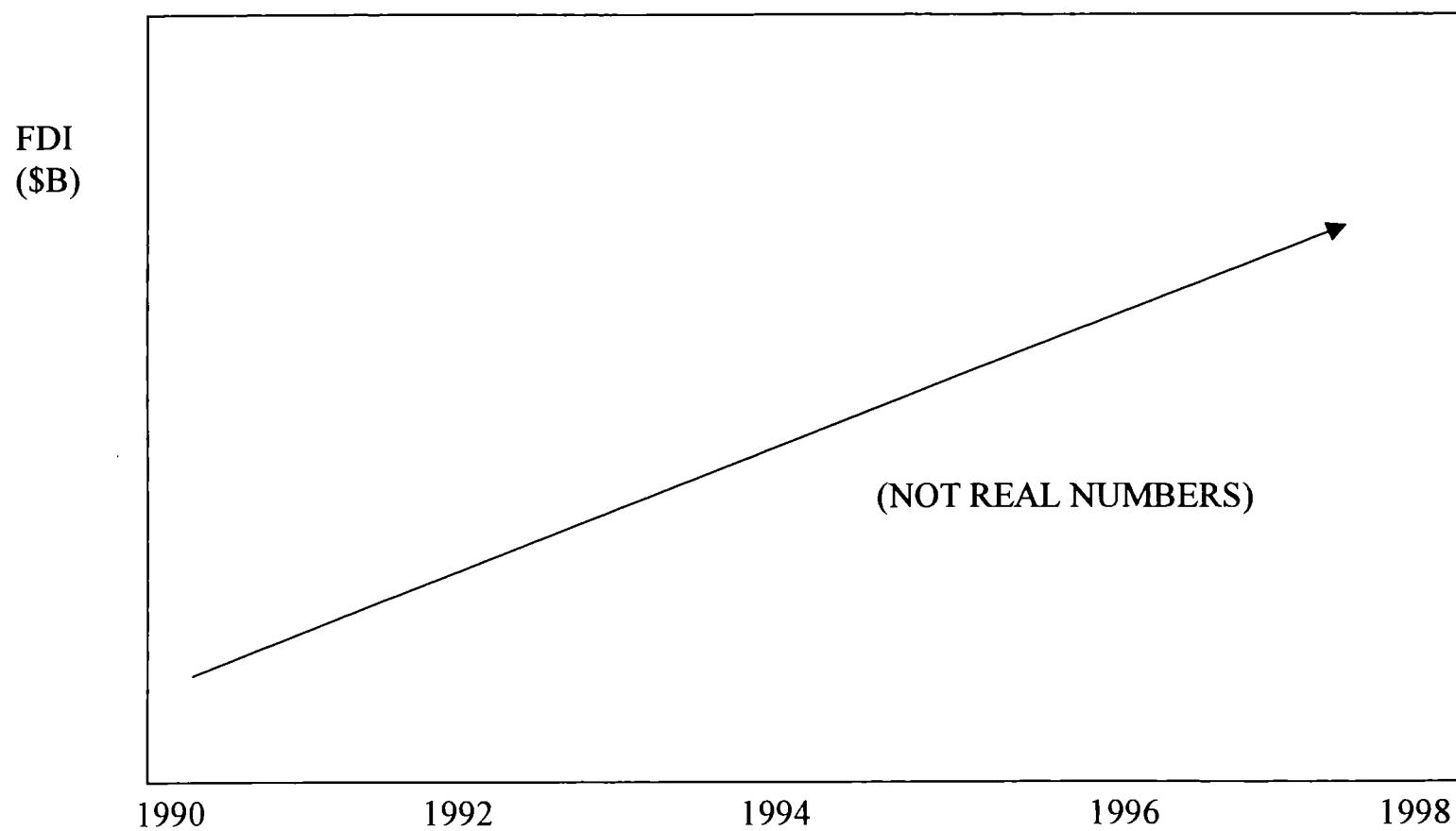
How does this look to you?



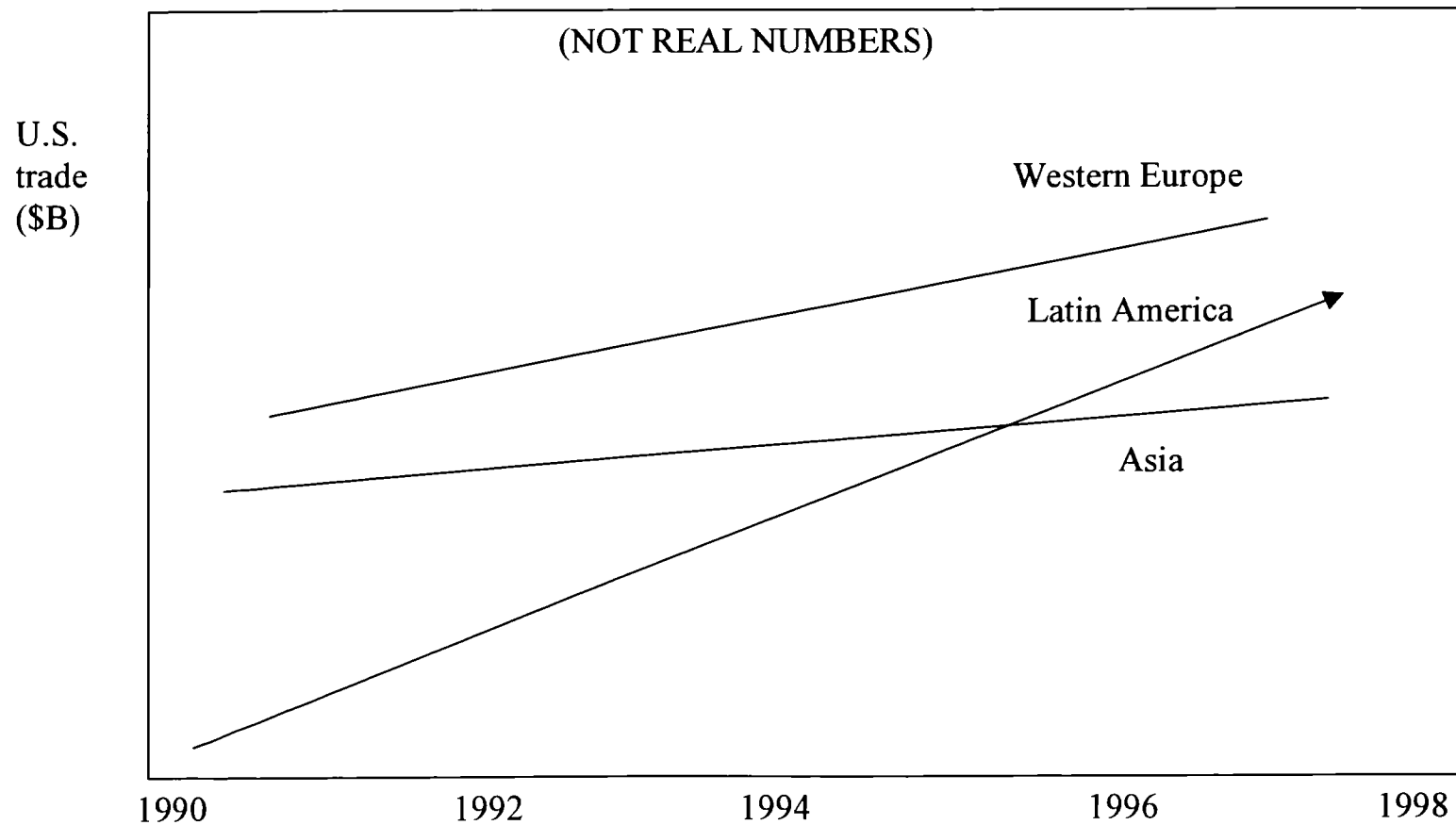
Summit flip charts.ppt

Chap Karl
These charts
great. I see what
Jim is saying. We are
in good luck.
I hope you
like them.
Good luck!
Chap Karl
APR 1 1998

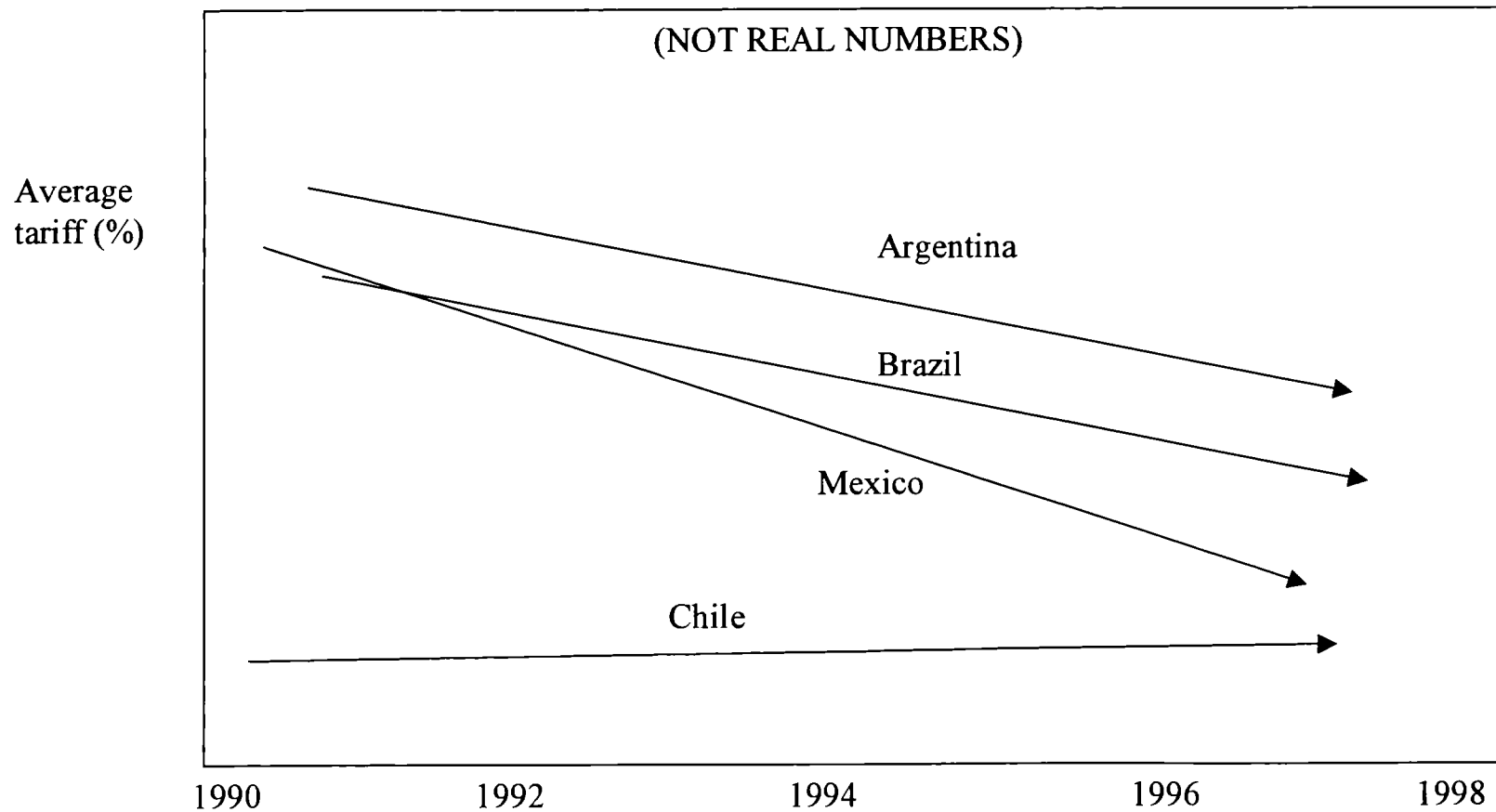
Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America



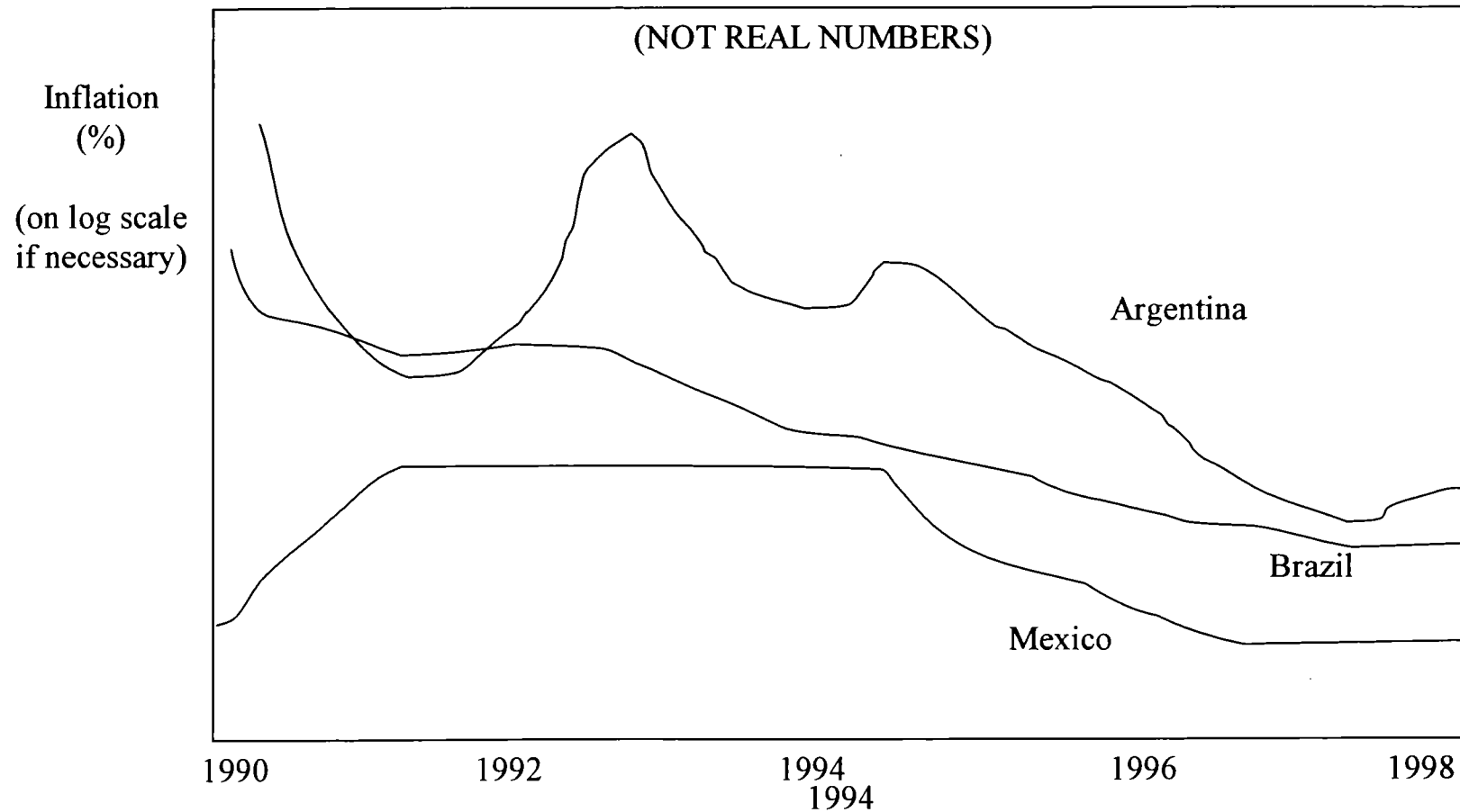
Growing Importance of U.S. Trade with Latin America



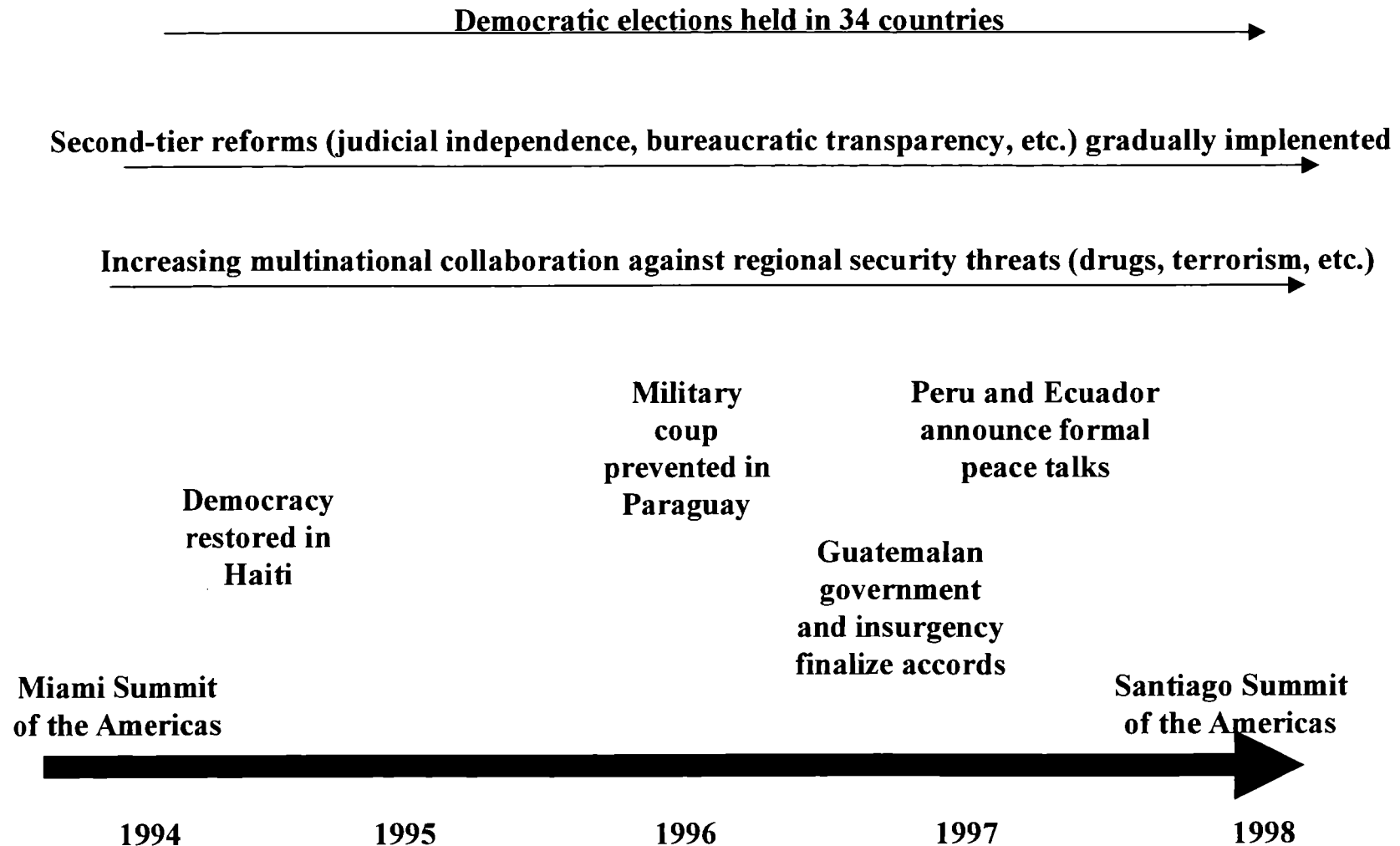
Economic Reform in Latin America: Falling Tariff Barriers



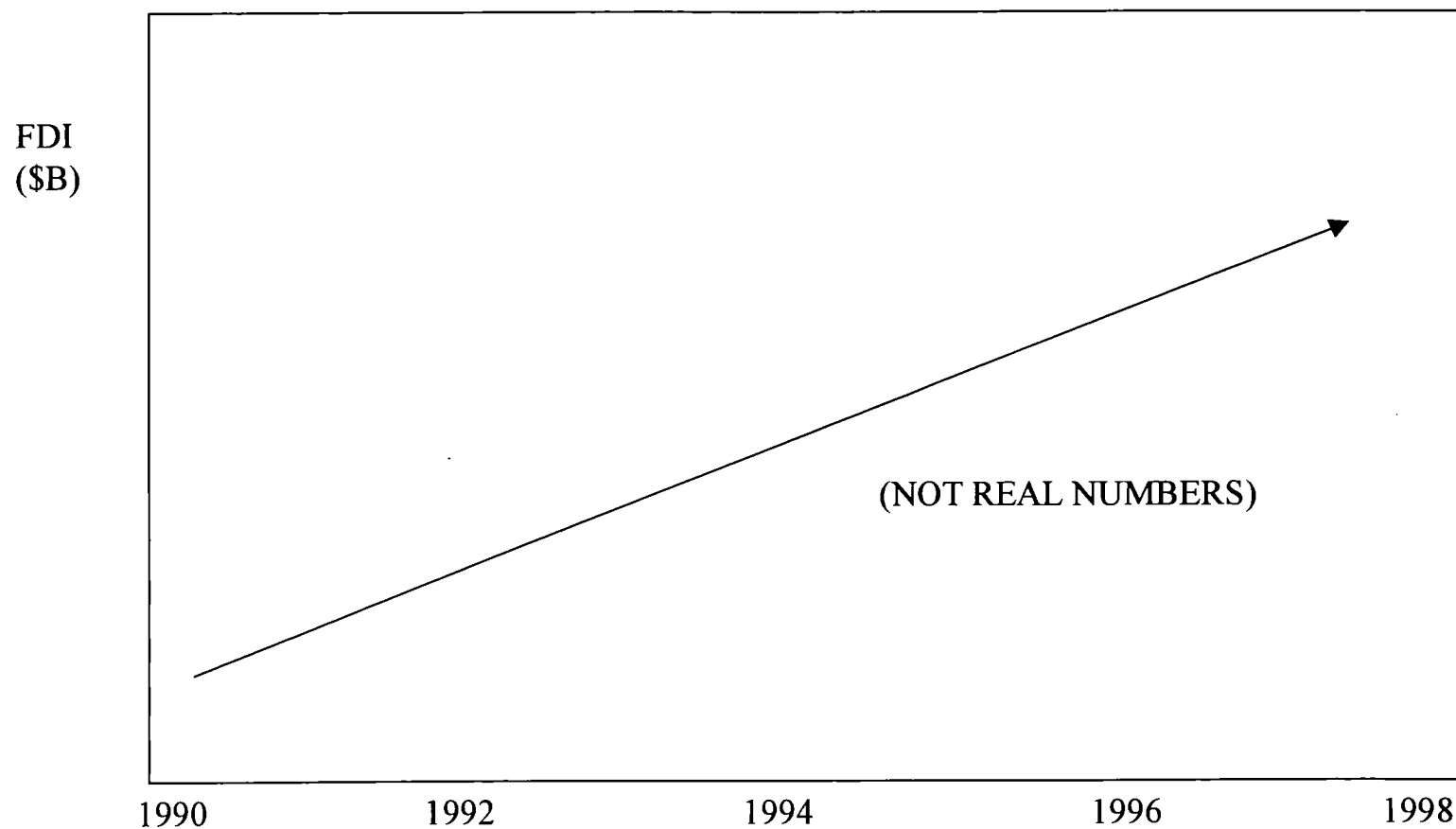
Economic Reform in Latin America: Falling Inflation



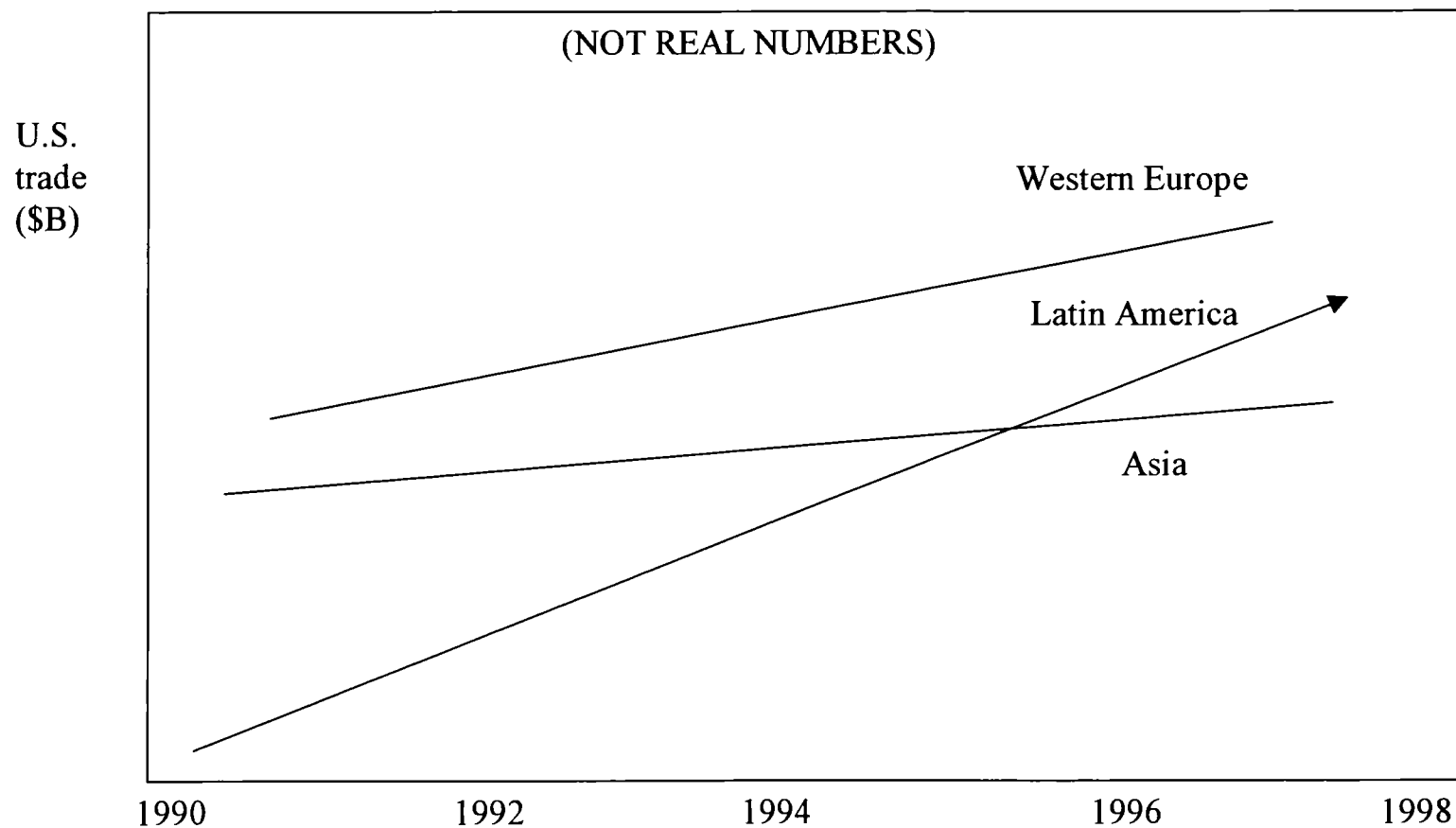
Democratization and Security in Latin America: Major Events since Miami Summit



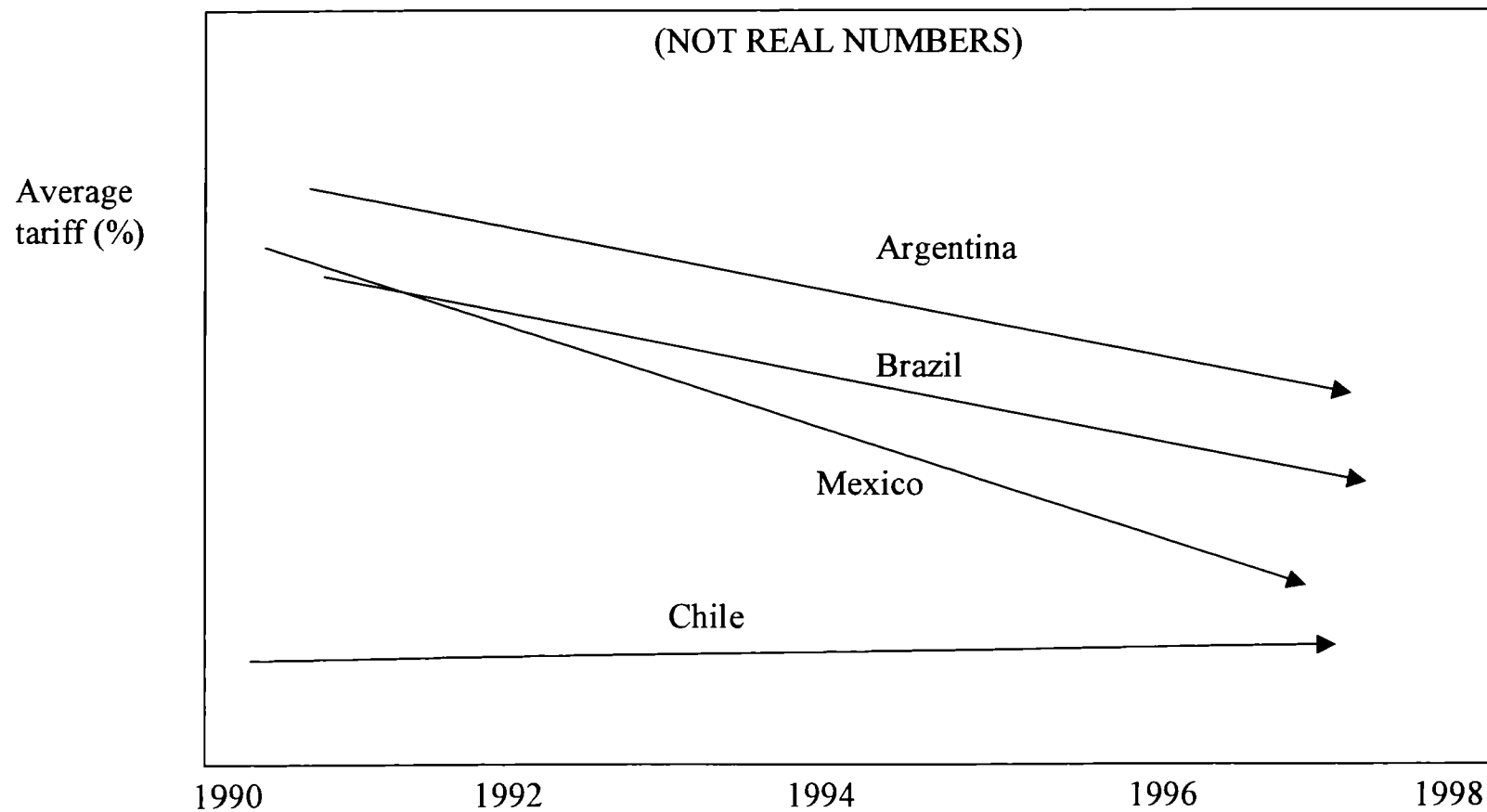
Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America



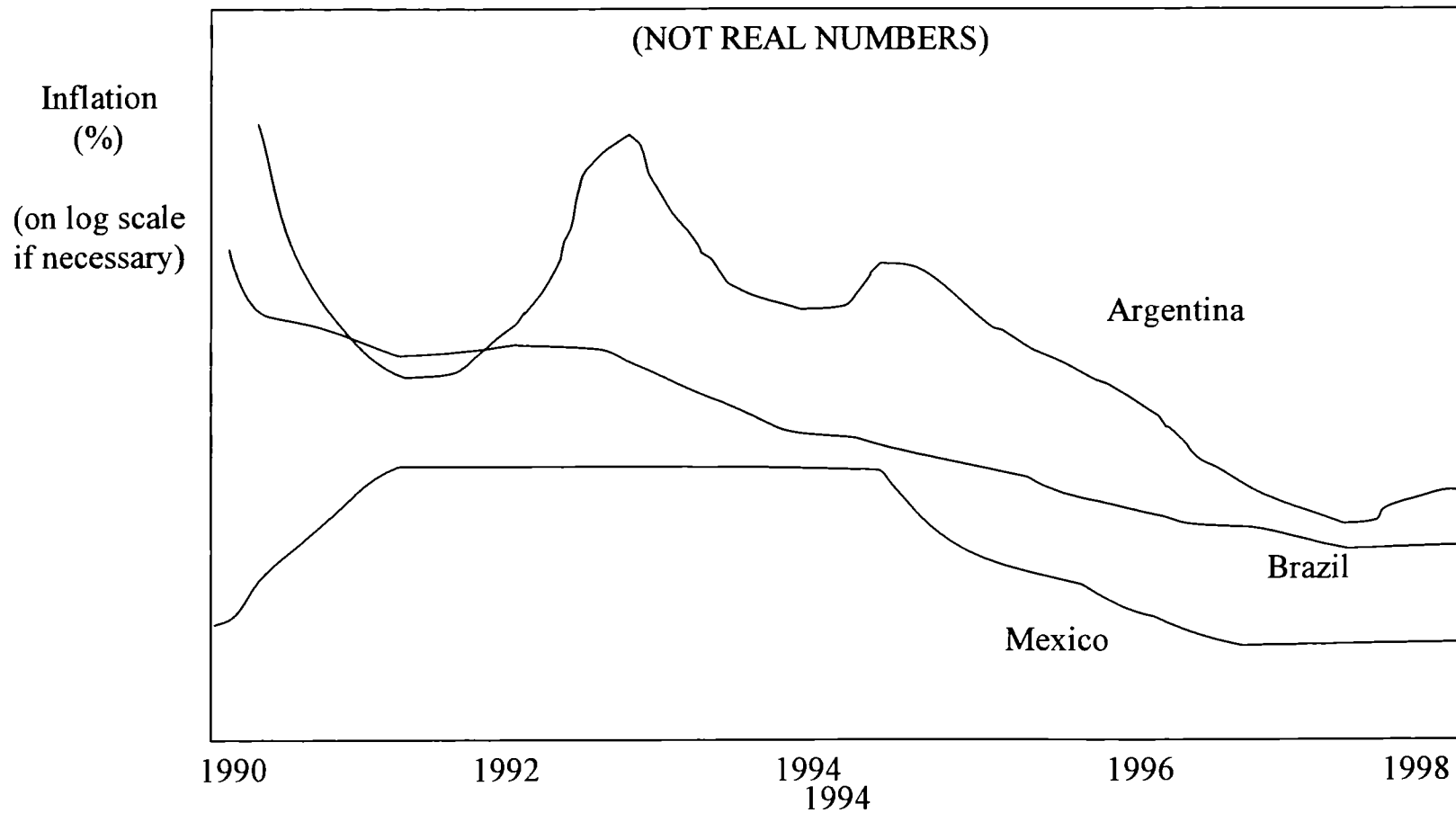
Growing Importance of U.S. Trade with Latin America



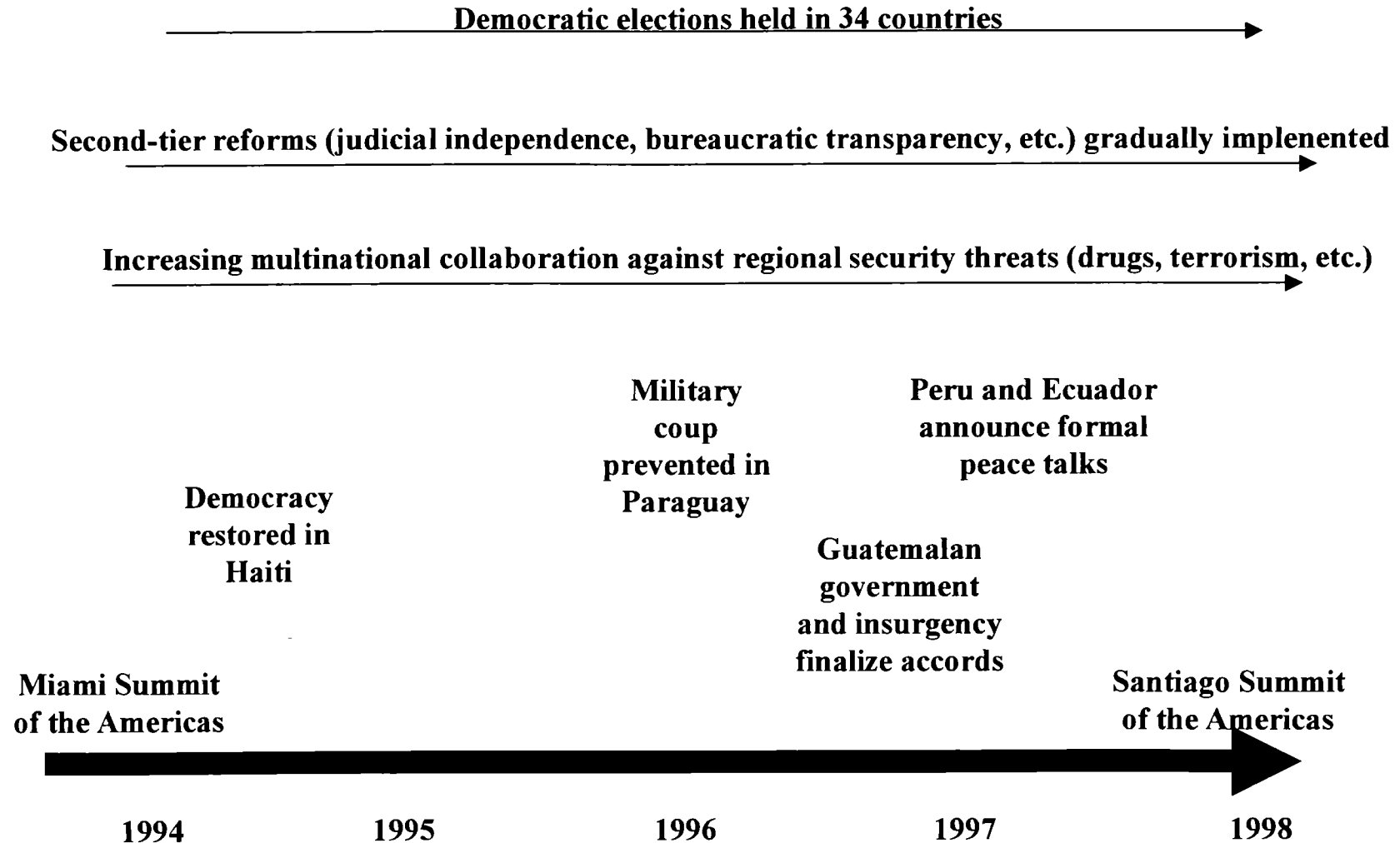
Economic Reform in Latin America: Falling Tariff Barriers



Economic Reform in Latin America: Falling Inflation



Democratization and Security in Latin America: Major Events since Miami Summit



UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802277
RECEIVED: 30 MAR 98 14

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 31 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805693

KEYWORDS: CHILE

APPOINTMENT FIRST LADY

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: FIRST LADY TRIP TO SANTIAGO

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 04 APR 98 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: NONE

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

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

DESOUZA

DOBBINS

EXECSEC

PICCONE

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSGP

CLOSED BY: NSGP

DOC 4 OF 4

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ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9802277

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001	X	98033014	FOR RECORD PURPOSES
002	X	98033109	FOR RECORD PURPOSES
003	X	98033109	FOR RECORD PURPOSES
004	X	98040106	FOR RECORD PURPOSES

UNCLASSIFIED



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

2277

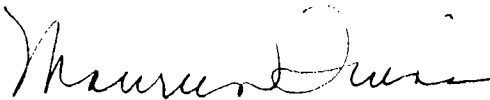
UNCLASSIFIED

March 31, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT: The First Lady's Trip to Santiago, Chile

Please find attached a copy of The First Ladies' Summit and a diskette for her trip to Santiago, Chile.


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

The First Ladies' Summit

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THE FIRST LADIES' SUMMITS

The Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas (The First Ladies' Conferences) arose out of a recognition that the countries of the Americas confronted common challenges related to the health and education of women, children and adolescents; and that by working together it would be possible for the First Ladies to foster the well-being of the women and children of their countries by sharing and promoting national and regional projects and programs. Although the Conferences began in 1991, U.S. participation began in 1994, when Mrs. Clinton hosted the "Symposium on Children" in conjunction with the Miami Summit of the Americas. Since 1994, the issues discussed at the Conferences have been linked to the targets and objectives established in the Summit of the Americas Plan of Action.

The last First Ladies' Conference took place in Panama City, Panama in October, 1997. It focused on three broad themes including: health and education of children, health and education of women, human rights, and political participation of women. Mrs. Clinton focused on human rights and the political and economic participation of women in the Americas. Also, at the conference in Panama, Mrs. Clinton witnessed the signing of a USAID grant to the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights.

The next First Ladies' Conference will be held in Santiago, Chile in September, 1998. The Chileans will likely host a pre-technical meeting sometime in the late spring to discuss the themes and final dates of the upcoming conference.

TALKING POINTS

- I have very much enjoyed my participation in the First Ladies' Conferences. I think the conferences have increased attention on the issues facing women and children in our hemisphere today. These issues are very close to my heart.
- Given the fact that this Second Summit of the Americas is being held here, I think it is wonderful that the next First Ladies' Conference will take place right here in Santiago as well.
- I welcome suggestions for the theme of the upcoming conference.

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: BRIEFING MATERIALS FOR PRES TRIP TO CHILE FOR SUMMIT OF AMER IN
APR 98

DOC DATE: 31 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805731
PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

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

By KDE NARA, Date 05/13/14
2069-1155-F

COMMENTS: 

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OPENED BY: NSTSM

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DOC 21 OF 21

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S/S 9805731
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

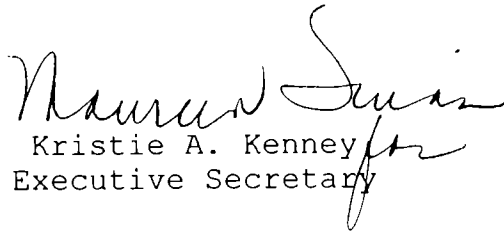
March 31, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Briefing Materials for the President's trip to Chile
for the Summit of the Americas, April 1998.

Please find attached a diskette and copies of Fact Sheets
for the President's trip to Chile for the Summit of the Americas,
April 1998.


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

Fact Sheets

1. Judicial Reforms and Judicial Training
2. Child Labor in Latin America

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FACT SHEET: CHILD LABOR IN LATIN AMERICA

Child labor has become a matter of great concern in Latin America. Conditions vary greatly across countries in this diverse region. The International Labor Organization estimates that 1 in 5 children in Latin America are economically active (approximately 15-18 million children in the region). This figure is consistent with high rates of school absenteeism, drop-out and repetition and high levels of poverty -- none of which are reduced when children join the workforce.

Children work both in the formal and informal sectors. Child labor is more prevalent in rural areas. Child laborers are concentrated in the informal sector of the economy. In some countries, a significant percentage of working children is under the age of 10. Children work long hours, are exposed to physical, psychological and social hazards that prevent their normal development and are exposed to intolerable forms of exploitation such as slavery, servitude, forced labor and sexual abuse.

In the rural areas, children mostly work in agriculture -- cultivating and harvesting coffee, banana, sugar cane, sisal, tobacco, oranges and many other fruits and vegetables. In urban areas, children can be found working in trade, domestic service, construction and manufacturing sectors, as well as begging and performing different tasks on the street. Many children who work do so in unsafe and unhealthy conditions; they often work long hours for very little pay. Children are exposed to toxic and dangerous chemicals, insect bites and other hazards in the agricultural sector. In manufacturing, they suffer cuts, fractures, burns, skin diseases and respiratory illnesses.

The International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) is fully operational in 14 Latin America and Caribbean countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela). IPEC is currently working with local governmental and non-governmental organizations to address the issue of child labor in the region. During the First Latin America Tripartite Meeting at the Ministerial level on the Elimination of Child Labor held in Cartagena, Colombia in May 1997, Ministers of Labor signed a declaration defining a plan of action to guide the development of national policies on child labor. Programs to assist working children and their families are being implemented with IPEC support.

Although progress is being made towards the elimination of child labor in Latin America, more needs to be done. The U.S. is

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-2-

aiding this effort by supporting a number of projects in the region. Through IPEC, the U.S. Department of Labor has funded a project to combat child labor in the footwear industry in Brazil and has pledged \$1 million towards programs against intolerable forms of child labor in Central America.

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DECL: N/A

FACT SHEET: JUDICIAL REFORMS AND JUDICIAL TRAINING

The lack of effective justice systems throughout Latin America and the Caribbean threatens to undermine the democratic progress of the last decade. Governments are being openly challenged by their electorates to end impunity, combat corruption, provide protection from rising domestic and international crime, and to create a secure legal environment for trade and investment.

Governments are responding to this challenge with proposals for fundamental reform. Judicial councils and other changes in the structure of judiciaries are being made to improve management and the quality of appointments. New criminal procedure codes are being adopted throughout the region, replacing the traditional investigative judge with an adversarial, prosecutorial system. Police forces are more civilian in structure. Alternatives to judicial resolution of disputes are being developed to relieve the burden on court systems and provide greater access to justice for members of the population who have generally gone without legal services. Non-government organizations and other civil society organizations are developing to fill areas not being covered by the government and to maintain pressure for reform.

Many of the reforms being implemented have been developed with the assistance of international donors. The U.S. Government has provided over \$300 million toward this end over the last decade. The Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank, among other donors, are now offering far greater resources to expand this work. It is necessarily a long-term effort, but the urgency with which judicial reform is now being approached throughout the region is cause for optimism that important improvements are in the making.

To facilitate this process, the Summit will endorse establishment of a justice studies center for the hemisphere, whose purpose will be to facilitate training of personnel, exchange of information and other forms of technical cooperation to improve justice systems. While there is already cooperation among countries and donors, it remains ad hoc. It is often difficult in a particular situation to identify the best source of information or technical assistance for the task at hand. The justice studies center would serve as a central repository for information in particular areas and stand ready to assist with technical tasks, such as development of curricula for judges or prosecutors, as may be requested by different countries or institutions. The center promises to become an important link to a better future for the Americas.

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Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: DeSouza, Patrick J.
Sent: Tuesday, March 31, 1998 5:50 PM
To: @INTERAM - Inter-American
Subject: Drafts for Summit Book ~~[CONFIDENTIAL]~~

Following per our schedule for your comment are drafts of two pieces of the project:

Summit part of the Scope memo;

Session One on Education;



Summit Book Scope
Memo.doc



Summit Book
Education.doc



Summit Book
Education Talkers...

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

By KDE NARA, Date 05/31/14
2009-1155-F

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. briefing paper	[Summit Book Scope Memo] (9 pages)	03/31/1998	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] [3]

2009-1155-F

ke2461

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]
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- 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]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. briefing paper	Morning Session Topic One: Education (3 pages)	03/31/1998	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] [3]

2009-1155-F
kc2461

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002c. talking points	Morning Session Topic One: Education Talking Points (2 pages)	03/31/1998	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] [3]

2009-1155-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

MEMORANDUM

cc: All

FILE CLASSIFICATION: ENDIDB.ME2

DATE: March 31, 1998

TO : David Lipton, Under Secretary
Stuart Eizenstat, Under Secretary
Brian Atwood, Administrator, USAID

CC : Amb. Charleue Barshefsky, U.S. Trade Representative
Amb. James Dobbins, Senior Director, NSC
Amb. Jeffrey Davidow, Assistant Secretary, State Department
Mark Schneider, Deputy Administrator, USAID

FROM : L. Ronald Scheman, US EXD

SUBJECT : IADB POLICY ISSUES

As I bring to a close my period of service as the U.S. Director to the Inter American Bank, I thought it might be useful to set forth some reflections on "work in progress" for you to take into account as you pursue your efforts to further U.S. policy interests in Latin America. Supplementing my comments to Secretary Rubin on governance issues, these issues need more analysis by Treasury and the other U.S. agencies that have responsibilities for our relations with Latin America.

1. Trade

We have begun to press for a major program of technical assistance, especially the smaller countries, to help strengthen trade ministries to insure compliance with WTO disciplines and the upcoming FTAA, to modernize and achieve more transparency in customs administration, and ensure compliance with trade laws. This concept has now been accepted by President Iglesias but has yet to be fully conceptualized. It falls within the mandate of the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) which has ample resources to address this need. (See my Memo of 1/22/98.)

2. Combating Narcotics Traffic

I am convinced the Bank can have a far more visible and active role in addressing the narcotics traffic issue. The program should be conceived as a comprehensive effort simultaneously employing a wide range of measures including customs modernization, tax enforcement, money laundering, administration of justice, alternative development and infrastructure needs, etc. The governments should be presented with a broad menu of actions

which the Bank is prepared to support. We should consider giving this high visibility in a manner similar to that Pres. Iglesias used to focus attention on several other special issues, including microenterprise, small business, judiciary reform and most recently on citizen security. (See my comments before the Board of 3/9/98.)

3. Labor

We have been working to develop a Bank program to undertake a pro-active role in addressing labor issues, from modernizing trade ministries, strengthening their capabilities to enforce minimum standards of health, safety and child labor, professionalizing their economic research arms, addressing rigidities in the labor markets, etc. The issues related to improving labor conditions have strong merits in their own rights. The Multilateral Investment Fund has a specific facility for this purpose since it relates to the needs of global competition. Pressing for a more pro-active program by the Bank could help improve the climate relating to the issues and the rhetoric regarding this sensitive issue. (See my memo of 1/22/98.)

4. Municipal Lending

Overall U.S. policy has pressed Latin America hard for greater decentralization of government functions. However, unless we increase our efforts to strengthen state and local governance we run a serious risk of replacing large inefficient, corrupt bureaucracies with a lot of small inefficient, corrupt bureaucracies. To avoid this it is vital to insure a continuing flow of trained professional public administrators in each country. I suggest we continue to insist (as I have been doing) that every bank loan that relates to municipal governance include a measure to strengthen institutions for public administration. Adding funds in each loan for this purpose will pay important long term dividends. Secondly, the Bank can use the FSO for direct lending to state and municipal governments without government guarantees. However, the approach should rely on credit enhancement of municipal bond issues, not direct lending, to tap local capital markets. This will serve the collateral function of increasing the investment instruments available to the newly privatized pension funds and thereby strengthen and deepen the local capital markets.

5. FSO Local Currencies

The issue of local currencies in the FSO, the IDB soft loan window, is essentially an issue of fairness. It is a difficult issue in view of its history. However, our argument on fairness is to seek more equitable distribution of Bank resources. To break the current stalemate, I suggest we pursue a new approach by allocating these resources as backing for a guarantee fund to enhance municipal credit for project lending such as water and sewer, urban transport, etc. This approach could put the local currency to work immediately, yet not require the countries to disburse them. It would give a new function to the FSO, which is essentially a "special fund for special purposes" (not a concessionary lending facility). With coming graduation of Bolivia within 4 years and the possible graduation of Guyana and Honduras, both of which will surpass the \$800 per capita income level within the next decade, there will be considerable extra resources in the \$10 billion, fully funded FSO. Since the FSO does not impact on the Bank's credit rating, I strongly suggest we consider its next major function include credit enhancement for project finance for state and municipal government.

6. Private Sector Lending

Small and medium enterprise is vital to job creation, diffusing economic power and promoting competition. The Bank has done much for microenterprise, but there is a major gap in venture capital for SME and loans in the \$50-500,000 range. In addition, the countries of the Americas have many policy and regulatory blocks to the development of SME. Enrique Iglesias has started a number of initiatives to awaken policy makers to its importance. The principal vehicle for this is the Bank's partner agency, the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC). It deserves strong reinforcement. However, the time frame for the need is limited. I recommend that the IIC be given a much enlarged role in this area but with a ten year sunset provision. This will be a first among international organizations and, aside from the merits, have considerable political appeal.

7. The Relationship of the IDB and the World Bank

The IDB has offices in every borrowing country. The World Bank is expanding theirs. I am greatly concerned about having two international bureaucracies from similar type institutions in the same country. The competition for the "sexier" projects could undermine U.S. policy concerns by diluting conditionality. There are already signs of this. Once the offices are established they will be impossible to control from the Board. Treasury need pay close attention to this issue and set the criteria for close coordination in place before this becomes counterproductive and costly.

8. Country Strategies

In a Bank that no longer needs financial replenishment, the only effective means I see for the U.S. to influence the lending program is through the consideration of comprehensive country lending strategies. Individual loan approvals are useless for this purpose. Moreover, country strategies are the ideal vehicle to engage the expertise of other agencies of the U.S. Government to assure that a broad range of U.S. priorities are reflected. The country strategy allows us to influence the loan program before it is set in concrete. To do this effectively, Treasury needs to reorient its own organization structure to strengthen its focus on the individual country strategy and evaluate each loan in the context of an integral policy approach. I urge that Treasury give thought to improving country strategy reviews and make them the central instrument of managing our interests in the Banks.

9. Overhead Costs

Several times in the last four years I have asked Treasury to undertake a comparative study of the overhead and administrative costs of the various multilateral development banks. Such understanding is vital to the way the U.S. Executive Directors perform their job. As I look at the costs of the IDB compared to the World Bank and the other regional MDBs, it appears to come off well. IDB overhead is about 5% of our annual lending; the World Bank is close to 8%. As we prepare for the role of the MDBs in the 21st century, we have a heavy responsibility to deliver a quality product. This means an increasing proportion of our resources may have to go to sponsoring more technical support, knowledge and best practices dissemination, especially to our smaller countries. A major obstacle to this at present is that the entire budget is charged to cost recovery and therefore directly impacts the cost of the Bank's money to the borrowers.

Considering that the IDB made \$414 million profit last year (an average of over \$400 million for the last five years), a solution to this is possible. I recommend we restructure our current budget into two separate budgets; an operational budget and a technical support budget. The operational budget would continue to be computed in interest recovery calculations; the latter would not. The technical assistance provided in this second budget would enable us to provide more technical support for project preparation and execution, for transparency in procurement, and for intellectual input to our smaller countries as we do to our larger countries.

10. Reserve Ratios.

It is time to look more closely at the appropriate reserve ratios for the MDBs. In the IDB, current reserves, loan loss provisions, and paid in capital amount to \$11.1 billion, which is over 40% of our outstanding loans. For reserves alone, current policy sets a band from 20-25%. Special and General Reserves now amount to 24%. What will our policy be when we reach 25%? What is the prudent amount of reserves plus paid in capital to cover the risks of a multi-lateral bank? Considering the Basic guidelines for the capitalization of commercial banks at 8%, and the extraordinary peer pressure for payments to MDBs (loan arrears from one delinquent borrower directly increase the interest rate paid by all other borrowers), are we presently at a point where our interest rate policy could be reconsidered? Can the costs of doing some types of business be absorbed without burdening the countries with additional interest costs? Since we are dealing with several contentious issues involving transfers of net income and use of local currency I submit that a timely review these policies may help us achieve a major breakthrough in negotiations on local currency. If we find that we are able to lower our interest rate spreads to borrowers, or restructure our ratios, it would simplify negotiations on all of the issues noted above.

Attachments: My memos on Labor and Trade issues of January 22, 1998 and Comments to the Board on drug issues of March 9, 1998

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	White House Situation Room to Jeffrey DeLaurentis, et al., re: [Visit to Chile of U.S. President Clinton] (8 pages)	03/31/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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Inter-American Affairs
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RESTRICTION CODES

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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RECORD ID: 9802184
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TO: DAVIES

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White House Guidelines,

FROM: GENN

September 11, 2006

DOC DATE: 31 MAR 98

SOURCE REF: 9805662

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

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: MATERIAL FOR PRES TRIP TO SUMMIT OF AMERS / BACKGROUND NOTES

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

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

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FOR CONCURRENCE
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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

UNCLASSIFIED

March 31, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Briefing Materials for the President's trip to Chile
for the Summit of the Americas, April 1998.

Please find attached a diskette and copies of Background
materials for the President's trip to Chile for the Summit of the
Americas, April 1998.



Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

Background Notes

1. Antigua and Barbuda, March 1998
2. Argentina, March 1998
3. The Bahamas, March 1998
4. Barbados, March 1998
5. Belize, March 1998
6. Bolivia, March 1998
7. Brazil, March 1998
8. Canada, March 1998
9. Chile, March 1998
10. Colombia, March 1998
11. Costa Rica, March 1998
12. Dominica, March 1998
13. Dominican Republic, March 1998
14. Ecuador, March 1998

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Attachments cont.

15. El Salvador, March 1998
16. Grenada, March 1998
17. Guatemala, March 1998
18. Guyana, March 1998
19. Haiti, March 1998
20. Honduras, March 1998
21. Jamaica, March 1998
22. Mexico, March 1998
23. Nicaragua, March 1998
24. Organization of American States, March 1998
25. Panama, March 1998
26. Paraguay, March 1998
27. Peru, March 1998
28. St. Kitts and Nevis, March 1998
29. St. Lucia, March 1998
30. St. Vincent & the Grenadines, March 1998
31. Suriname, March 1998
32. Trinidad and Tobago, March 1998
33. Uruguay, March 1998
34. Venezuela, March 1998

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

FROM: KENNEY, K

September 11, 2006

DOC DATE: 31 MAR 98

SOURCE REF: 9805670

By KDE NARA, Date 06/13/14

2009-1155-F

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: Q+A FOR PRES APR TRIP TO CHILE / MNNA DESIGNATION ARGENTINA /
PINOCHEZ / MILITARY / SALMON / LUMBER / GRAPE EMBARGO / & DRUGS

ACTION: ADD-ON / APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

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

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DESOUZA
ELKON
HILLIARD
HOFMANN
LEE
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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

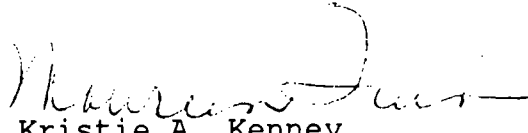
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March 31, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Questions and Answers for the President's April Trip
to Santiago, Chile

Please find attached a diskette and questions and answers
for The President's trip to Santiago, Chile.


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

Questions and Answers:

Argentina: Major Non-NATO Ally (MNNA) Designation for Argentina
Chile: Presidential Visit
Chile: General Pinochet
Chile: Military Issues
Chile: Salmon
Chile: Carlos Cardoen
Chile: Lumber Exports
Chile: Ecological Park
Chile: Grape Embargo
Chile: Chilean Embassy in U.S.
Columbia: Certification Decision

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Attachments (continued)

Panama: Multinational Counternarcotics Center
Basic Rights of Workers
Paraguay: Political Situation
Cuba: Not Present at the Summit
Latin America Economic and Financial Overview
USAID Economic Assistance in the Hemisphere
USAID Support for the Summit
Poverty and Discrimination
Property Registration
Microenterprise & Small Business Development
Strengthening The Role of Women in Society
Hunger and Malnutrition
Summit and Children
Equitable Access to Basic Health Services through
Health Technologies
Migrant Workers

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ARGENTINA: MAJOR NON-NATO ALLY (MNNA) DESIGNATION FOR ARGENTINA

Q: What is the significance of your decision to grant Argentina MNNA status, both for Argentina and for its neighbors in the region?

A: MNNA designation recognizes what was already close cooperation between Argentina and the United States in international security and peacekeeping, and the importance we attach to Argentine leadership in these fields here in the hemisphere and beyond.

Argentine troops participated in the Gulf War and serve as peacekeepers in Cyprus, the former Yugoslavia, and elsewhere. During the recent increase in tensions with Iraq, Argentina offered to send a military medical unit to the Gulf. It participated in the multinational operation to restore democracy to Haiti. MNNA status is our way of recognizing these Argentine efforts.

MNNA designation does not constitute a mutual defense obligation. As you know, Argentina, like other nations of the hemisphere, is joined with the United States through the Rio Pact, which contains collective security provisions. MNNA status carries with it no additional commitment.

Nor does it automatically confer access to advanced weapons systems. What it does is to make Argentina eligible to receive certain benefits such as participation in reciprocal training, participation in cooperative research and development, and the right to bid for certain Defense Department contracts.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CHILE: PRESIDENTIAL VISIT

Q: Why are you visiting Chile?

A: I am visiting Chile to celebrate the excellent bilateral relationship which our two nations share. It is a relationship that was further strengthened by President Frei's extremely successful state visit last February. I am happy to be here today to reciprocate that visit.

Of course, I also came to participate in this historic meeting of the hemisphere's leaders so ably and graciously hosted by Chile.

Q: Can your visit really be a success in the absence of fast track?

A: Yes. Our economic relationship with Chile is strong and vibrant even without fast track. Moreover, we look forward to working with the Chilean government towards a strong launch of the FTAA during this Summit. We remain committed to getting our Congress to enact fast track legislation that will pave the way for future free trade negotiations with Chile.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CHILE: GENERAL PINOCHET

Q: How do you view General Pinochet's retirement, and will this have any impact on the Summit or state visit?

A: Chile is passing through an historic moment. General Pinochet's retirement paves the way for a further strengthening of the rule of civil society in Chile. The Summit's democracy themes and the interaction of two democracies during the state visit underscore this positive transition. We will continue to support this evolution in every appropriate way.

Q: Is the U.S. Government cooperating with the investigation by a Spanish judge of human rights abuses by high Chilean officials during the administration of General Pinochet (1973-1990)?

A: Yes. The U.S. Government has received a request from Spain under the bilateral Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty for information relative to these charges. The Department of Justice has begun to provide documentation and has also facilitated the taking of testimony from two individuals identified by the Spanish judge with jurisdiction over the case. We understand that the Spanish government is satisfied with the cooperation being provided.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CHILE: MILITARY ISSUES

Q: The granting of Major Non-NATO Ally (MNNA) status for Argentina provoked considerable concern in Chile. Will this be discussed with President Frei?

A: We expect to discuss the full range of issues of interest to both our countries.

Chileans are aware that the major non-NATO ally status designation is largely a symbolic recognition of Argentina's role in international peacekeeping. It entails no additional access to advanced weapons systems and provides Argentina with no military advantages over its neighbors.

Q: Can you tell us anything about the likelihood that Chile will choose U.S. aircraft to reequip its Air Force?

A: We understand that the government of Chile is now in the process of making a decision to purchase advanced fighter aircraft. That's an internal process for Chile and I cannot comment on it.

As the Chilean Air Force replaces its aging planes, we would be very pleased to participate in this modernization by providing U.S.-made aircraft. We are willing to offer F-16s or F/A-18s if Chile chooses to purchase them.

Q: Does this mean you've decided to sell F-16s or F/A-18s to Chile?

A: Yes.

As you know, the Chilean government is engaged in a process of soliciting bids for advanced fighter aircraft. The U.S. Government has briefed the Chilean Air Force on U.S. aircraft systems, specifically, the F-16 and F/A-18.

CHILE: MILITARY ISSUES

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Q: Some believe the sale of high-tech arms by USG to Latin America will start an unwanted arms race. What specific steps is the United States taking to prevent an arms race?

A: The United States has taken a leading role in the hemisphere in encouraging the adoption of confidence-building measures that would help avoid an arms race. For example, last June, at our urging, the Organization of American States (OAS) adopted a resolution in support of negotiating a legal framework on notification of major arms acquisitions by governments in the region. We look to follow up this Summit's call for increased transparency in defense matters by intensifying work on such an agreement within the OAS so it can be completed this year.

Q: Former President Jimmy Carter, Nobel Peace Prize winner, Oscar Arias, and other hemispheric leaders have proposed the adoption of a two-year moratorium on the purchase of advanced fighter aircraft. What is the U.S. position on this proposal?

A: The United States would certainly respect such a moratorium, if it arose from the leaders of the region themselves. Our new arms policy in Latin America puts the region on a par with our other friends in the world. It would be presumptuous of the United States to dictate to mature democracies what their security requirements ought to be.

Q: Does this new policy mean you will sell advanced arms to Peru or Ecuador?

A: Each case must be reviewed on its merits and in light of its own special circumstances. In this case, those circumstances include the 1995 border conflict between Peru and Ecuador, and our role as guarantor of the Rio Protocol and as an active participant in the peacekeeping force along the disputed border. We have urged both Peru and Ecuador to restrain their purchases of weapons that could destabilize the talks currently underway and continue to encourage them to reach a definitive solution to the problem. We have advised both governments against the acquisition of advanced arms. We have made the same points to potential suppliers.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CHILE: SALMON

Q: What is the status of the salmon dumping/countervailing duty cases?

A: In June 1997 a coalition of U.S. salmon producers filed countervailing duty (CVD) anti-dumping cases against five Chilean companies, alleging the Chileans received government subsidies and grossly underpriced exports to the U.S. market.

In November 1997, the U.S. Department of Commerce issued a preliminary finding of ``de minimis'' subsidies by the Chilean Government, which meant that no CVD was assessed. In January 1998, however, the Department of Commerce found that two of the five companies had dumping margins above threshold, triggering duties of 5.79 percent on all Chilean producers except the three that were exonerated.

Final determination in this case is due June 1. If affirmed, the International Trade Commission will determine injury, if any, and assess penalties.

USG officials are not permitted to intervene in these quasi-judicial proceedings.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CHILE: CARLOS CARDOEN

Q: What can you tell us about the case of Chilean arms dealer Carlos Cardoen?

A: Chilean businessman, Carlos Cardoen, was indicted by the U.S. district court in Miami in 1993 for illegally exporting zirconium and U.S.-made bomb fuses used in cluster bombs that his firm sold to Iraq.

He is sought under an arrest warrant in the U.S.

The U.S. believes the best way for Cardoen to "clear his name," as he claims he can do, would be for him to answer the charges in court in Miami; we are confident he would receive a fair hearing in accordance with our legal system.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CHILE: LUMBER EXPORTS

Q: Are Chilean exports of lumber to the U.S. banned?

A: No. In June 1997, a U.S. court prohibited the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) from issuing new permits for the importation of logs and certain types of unmanufactured wood products from countries with temperate climates, including Chile. Import permits issued before the court order are still valid.

The injunction was not directed specifically at Chile.

The court will determine whether to lift the injunction on new import permits when it reviews USDA's supplemental environmental impact statement in May.

Q: What is the status of the Trillium logging project in southern Chile? (NOTE: Trillium is a Seattle-based forest products company seeking to log rare southern beech trees in the virgin forests of southern Chile. Although the Trillium project generated controversy, the U.S. company has worked well and patiently with all sides in Chile during a three year environmental review.)

A: Last summer, the Chilean Supreme Court rejected the Trillium logging project for Tierra del Fuego on procedural grounds. The Trillium group revisited its environmental plan and resubmitted it. In January, the regional environmental committee approved the plan. Several NGOs filed an administrative appeal of the action March 6. The matter is being dealt with through the Chilean system and we will await the results of that process.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CHILE: ECOLOGICAL PARK

Q: Douglas Tompkins, an American citizen, purchased an extremely large tract of land in Chile to build an ecological park which has reportedly been viewed disfavorably by some in Chile. What is the situation?

A: This is a private issue but as I understand it Mr. Tompkins, an American citizen, bought a large piece of property in order to set up a nature reserve. The size of the purchase disturbed some and, following discussions with the Government of Chile, Mr. Tompkins agreed not to buy any more land until new regulations on foreign-owned land are issued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CHILE: GRAPE EMBARGO

Q: The GOC is still seeking damages (approximately \$300 million) stemming from the FDA's brief embargo of table grapes from Chile in 1989 after cyanide was discovered in two Chilean grapes at a U.S. port of entry following an anonymous tip. Will the USG pay?

A: We regard this issue as an internal Chilean political problem, but we have repeatedly attempted to work with the GOC to find a means to put the issue to rest, short of USG compensation.

We're sorry that Chilean growers suffered some losses as a result of our government's legitimate and justifiable decision to briefly halt grape imports in 1989 as a result of the discovery of poison in a shipment. This decision was made to protect the health and safety of our population. However, we cannot pay compensation. Our laws don't permit it and in our opinion the circumstances don't warrant it. No country should be subject to answer in an international tribunal for taking reasonable and prudent steps to protect the health of its public.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CHILE: CHILEAN EMBASSY IN U.S.

Q: In January 1997 the U.S. levied a surcharge of \$830,000 on the Government of Chile and demanded that it be paid before work could begin on a new Chilean Embassy in Washington. Why did the USG do that? Will the USG allow the chancery to be built?

A: The surcharge is in direct response to the Value Added Tax (VAT) the USG paid to the GOC in the construction of our own chancery in Santiago. This is a matter of reciprocity and interpretation of international law.

Our long-standing position is that, under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the U.S. Mission and its personnel are exempt from VAT. Chile sees it differently.

We began talks in Washington last October on tax reciprocity and surcharge issues with the Government of Chile. The Chilean Government is currently reviewing a proposed solution to the problem.

The Department of State has never stood in the way of the construction of a new Chilean chancery, so long as the surcharge is paid first.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

COLOMBIA: CERTIFICATION DECISION

Q: Why did you give Colombia a national interests counter-narcotics certification this year? What was different from prior years, when Colombia was denied certification?

A: Colombia is the world's leading producer and distributor of cocaine, and a growing supplier of heroin. Colombia faces a worsening narcotics and security situation, which directly affects our national security interest in stemming the flow of drugs to our shores. Over the past year, we have seen superb performance by the Colombian National Police and other elements of the government who directly support our counter-drug programs. I therefore granted a vital national interest waiver to that country in order to broaden our counter-narcotics assistance, specifically to those elements of the Colombian government and private sector who have been most effective in their efforts to wrest the country from the scourge of narco-production and trafficking. Full assistance is essential to eradicate illicit crops, interdict drug shipments, and strengthen democratic institutions against the corrosive influence of narco-corruption.

(if raised): I did not grant Colombia full certification because Colombian government leadership did not effectively root out narco-corruption and vigorously implement new counternarcotics legislation, and it allowed a key extradition bill to pass without retroactivity - effectively shielding major traffickers from U.S. justice.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

PANAMA: MULTINATIONAL COUNTERNARCOTICS CENTER

Q: What is the status of negotiations between the U.S. and Panama on the establishment of a Multinational Counternarcotics Center (MCC)?

A: We are continuing our discussions with the Government of Panama and others to establish a Multinational Counternarcotics Center in Panama. The production, trafficking and consumption of illegal drugs is a major threat to the security of the hemisphere. The MCC is a innovative concept which can increase multinational cooperation and coordination to the benefit of Panama, the United States and the entire region. We have not yet reached agreement, but hope remaining issues can be resolved.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

BASIC RIGHTS OF WORKERS

Q: Why have you added worker rights to the Summit process when it wasn't discussed at the Miami Summit?

A: Issues of interest to labor were not sufficiently dealt with by the Miami Summit Declaration and Plan of Action. We need to redress this in the Santiago Summit and Plan of Action, making sure that processes are established that adequately demonstrate our concern about core labor standards as we proceed with the hemispheric integration process.

Q: Why do we attach such interest to labor in the Summit process. Isn't this a matter for every country to deal with individually?

A: It is important that workers throughout the region feel that they can benefit from hemispheric integration -- including through our collective commitment to core labor standards.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

PARAGUAY: POLITICAL SITUATION

Q: What is your view of the political crisis in Paraguay?

A: The United States strongly supports democracy in Paraguay. We stood with President Wasmosy against the coup attempt by General Lino Oviedo in April 1996, and we continue to support Paraguay's democratic institutions during this difficult test. We hope all parties will fully support the constitution, the Supreme Court and the electoral tribunal so that a democratic transfer of power can take place in August.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CUBA: NOT PRESENT AT THE SUMMIT

Q: Why isn't Cuba at the Summit?

A: The watchwords of the Summit are democracy, free-markets, and cooperation. The current Cuban government is a dictatorship that denies its people basic human rights and does not support these ideas. All the other leaders at the Summit have been elected by their people. It would not be appropriate to include Cuba in such a gathering.

Q: In light of Canada's recent remarks, would Cuba be invited to the next Summit?

A: We do not believe it would be appropriate to include Cuba in a Summit of the Americas until it has a democratic government.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

LATIN AMERICA ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Q: How has the Asian financial crisis affected Latin America?

A: I understand regional growth is expected to average over 3 percent in 1998. This is a drop from last year's impressive 5.2 per cent, but by and large Latin America has managed to avoid the most serious effects of the Asian crisis. This is no accident. Reforms undertaken by the hemisphere's leaders during the past decade and specifically in response to the Tequila Effect of 1994-95 played a major role in their economies' ability to withstand the initial shock last October.

That said, the Asia crisis is indirectly responsible for the chief causes of this year's projected slowdown: lower growth in Brazil, Latin America's largest economy, and falling world prices for key commodity exports.

- President Fernando Henrique Cardoso and Brazil's economic team showed great courage in making the hard choices necessary to reinforce investor confidence in the wake of the Asian turmoil, raising interest rates and making deep fiscal cuts. The Brazilian Congress should also be congratulated for taking action on major -- and difficult -- constitutional reforms which promise to build a foundation of long-term economic stability.
- Lower world prices for oil and copper -- partially a result of weaker markets in Asia -- have cut into the export earnings of major Latin producers like Venezuela, Mexico and Chile, among others. Leaders in these countries responded quickly to this new situation and have adjusted their economic policies accordingly.

My Summit colleagues and I have had very useful discussions here in Santiago on ways we can work together to harmonize global financial policies and maintain the momentum of reform to ensure long-term economic stability for the hemisphere. Recovery by Latin bonds and stocks of much of the ground lost at the end of last year tells me markets are responding well.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

PROPERTY REGISTRATION

- Q: Why is the Summit's Property Registration action item important?
- A: Of all the poor's tangible assets, property is the most important. For the urban and rural poor, ownership and productive use of this asset is often hindered by lack of secure title. Properties lacking documentation of formal ownership command less market value, limit property user access to credit, and weaken user incentive to invest labor and capital in the land to ensure its most productive uses. Secure title to property is thus an important factor in ensuring the poor's participation in the market economy.
- Q: Does the Property Registration action item address the issue of territorial rights of the hemisphere's indigenous peoples?
- A: The Summit Plan asks all governments to review their national frameworks to ensure that the property rights of indigenous peoples are protected and requests that information programs be established to ensure that indigenous peoples are well aware of these rights.
- Q: What is the purpose of the proposed hemispheric property registration conference?
- A: This conference will provide an opportunity for countries of the hemisphere to share their experience in moving the informal economy into the formal economy through effective property registration systems, and to identify best practices for governments moving forward with modernizing their systems.
- Q: What is the role of multilateral/bilateral donors in support of the Summit Property Registration action item?
- A: The World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank, as well as bilateral sources of development assistance, can play a major role in strengthening financial and technical assistance support to the Property Registration action item.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION

Q: Is poverty a problem in the hemisphere?

A: After falling continually throughout the 1970s, poverty in the Hemisphere increased dramatically in the 1980s. By the end of the decade, the proportion of the population living in poverty had risen to 35 per cent and the total number of people living in poverty more than doubled, increasing from 70 million to 150 million. In the 1990s, the poverty rate has declined, but only slightly.

Q: What steps can be taken to alleviate poverty in the Hemisphere?

A: Efforts to address persistent poverty have rightly focused on economic growth. The experience of the 1990s suggests that more rapid growth will be required to make significant progress toward reducing poverty. At the same time, there is an increasing recognition that growth alone will not solve the poverty problem. Better access to quality, relevant educational opportunities, improved access to credit for micro entrepreneurs, and easier land titling procedures will bring more of the poor into our economic life.

Expanded participation of the poor in the region's economies, access to productive resources, appropriate support for social safety nets and increased human capital investments are important mechanisms to eradicate poverty.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

MICROENTERPRISE & SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Q: How is microenterprise development important to helping women and the working poor in Latin America?

A: Throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, millions of working poor families derive an important share of their income from microenterprises: tiny, informally organized business activities. In the process of development, those most successful will grow and move into the formal economy as small businesses. Ensuring the inclusion of these many self-employed persons in the benefits of hemispheric economic integration is at the crux of the Miami Summit agenda item entitled *Encouraging Microenterprises and Small Businesses*.

Q: What is USAID doing to sustain microenterprises and microenterprise lending in Latin America?

A: After the 1994 Miami Summit, USAID launched a Microenterprise Initiative designed to make microenterprise development a better-established part of USAID's economic growth efforts. Under the Microenterprise Initiative, USAID has committed itself to four principles: (1) Focus on women and the very poor; (2) reaching large numbers of people; (3) support of self-sustaining programs; and (4) improved partnerships with indigenous organizations. The microenterprise assistance in 1998 totals \$40 million. USAID as a whole has a target for an average growth of 15 per cent per year in the number of microentrepreneurs served by USAID-supported microfinance programs worldwide.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY

Q: What have countries in the Hemisphere done to address legal rights for women?

A: While many countries have reformed their legal codes to eliminate gender bias, restrictive laws still exist. Reforms are needed in criminal, penal, civil, labor and family codes. By establishing, where they do not exist, and funding national mechanisms toward this end, governments will show their resolve to actually follow through on these agreements. The support of the Inter-American Commission on Women, the Inter-American Development Bank, other organizations and agencies of cooperation and civil society will be essential.

A number of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have passed laws against domestic violence and rape. For example, the Dominican Republic passed new penal code provisions specifically prohibiting domestic violence. Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Mexico, and Peru passed new laws or strengthened existing laws with respect to domestic violence. Nicaragua, Brazil, and Colombia have special police offices to deal with crimes against women.

Q: What has USAID done to implement the Miami Summit recommendations?

A: As a result of the Miami Summit, USAID has increased its program emphasis on women's legal rights in the Americas. Seven field missions currently have programs designed to specifically address women's legal rights issues, with more to follow. The USAID Women's Legal Rights Initiative, announced first at the Beijing conference, focuses on key issues regarding legislation, the judiciary and community-level norms. Activities under this initiative in Latin America will be designed in the coming year.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

USAID ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IN THE HEMISPHERE

Q: Does the U.S. have a foreign assistance program in the Western Hemisphere?

A: USAID operates sixteen country programs, a regional program and a program for Central America and Panama. USAID programs are designed to promote sustainable economic prosperity and trade, reduce poverty, and promote regional political stability. In the current year, the U.S. provides \$550 million for these programs.

Q: How does the foreign assistance program support Summit objectives?

A: The Santiago Summit focuses on a "second generation" of reforms key to effective responses to the development challenges facing the Hemisphere. These efforts closely parallel the emphases of USAID's program initiatives throughout the region.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

USAID SUPPORT FOR THE SUMMIT

Q: How much funding has the USG set aside for Summit Follow Up?

A: Over the coming three years, 1998 to 2000, USAID will provide approximately \$1 billion in grant funding for implementation of Summit initiatives. The largest share of this total (\$375 million) will go towards addressing poverty issues, with \$120 million targeted for microenterprise development. USAID support for strengthening democracy will total about \$350 million. Funding of education will amount to \$80 million and support for economic integration will be \$28 million.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

Q: Chronic malnutrition is not a serious problem in all countries in the region. What then is the interest of the United States and these other countries in actions to improve the nutritional status of young children?

A: Chronic malnutrition among pre-school children is a serious problem in over half the countries in the region. In other countries, such as the United States and the English-speaking Caribbean, over nutrition, including obesity, is the more serious problem. This makes the proper feeding of young children a hemispheric concern, even though the nutritional problems facing individual countries in the region (under or over nourished children) may vary. Furthermore, the types of programs called for in the Action Plan which focus on improving child feeding practices combined with key child survival interventions are needed in both types of situations to improve the nutritional status of pre-school children in the hemisphere.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SUMMIT AND CHILDREN

Q: When would you expect the nations of the hemisphere to develop the Child's Educational Bill of Rights?

A: Following up on the Summit Plan of Action, the Ministers of Education will meet in Brazil at the end of July. The meeting will focus on developing an implementation plan. Very focused steps, like a Child's Bill of Educational Rights would be refined at that meeting.

Q: How would the Children's Education Bill of Rights differ from the Plan of Action in the Education Initiative of the Summit?

A: The Plan of Action for the Summit's Education Initiative outlines broad goals for the hemisphere. Among these is making sure children receive quality primary and secondary education. The Child's Educational Bill of Rights would outline the minimum conditions needed for a child to learn, such as a well-prepared teacher, texts and other materials, an appropriate place to learn, etc. It would form part of the domestic implementations efforts that each country should undertake to improve education for all boys and girls.

Q: What strategies have been developed to overcome the nutritional deficiencies of children?

A: Although we can do more, most countries in the region have established as a priority the promotion of appropriate nutrition of boys and girls. In many cases, these efforts are focused not only on providing balanced meals during the school day, but also nutritional instruction and training for parents and teachers, thereby contributing to a reduction in the number of problems related to undernutrition.

Q: What will the Summit do to address the issue of child labor?

A: Almost every country in the world has national laws that define the bounds by which children may be employed. Furthermore, most countries support the concept that the proper place for a child is the schoolroom, not the workplace. Nevertheless, child labor in the hemisphere is a problem and governments need to work with everyone in society to address the problem. The leaders at the Summit are committed to promoting greater public attention to the issue of child labor and we encourage the media, consumers, industry officials, NGOs, and international organizations to work together to address the problem. **(As of 26 March, there is still no/no language in the Summit documents addressing**

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labor issues. We hope to have such language by April 7, 1998.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EQUITABLE ACCESS TO BASIC HEALTH SERVICES THROUGH HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

Q: How do these health technologies contribute to reducing poverty?

A: Each of the action items will **reduce the threat of transmission of infectious diseases from Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) to the US**, by earlier and wider access to vaccines and essential drugs, by resource allocation to appropriate health programs and geographic areas, and by reducing water and other diseases.

Reducing infectious diseases will lead to **better health, especially for the poor**. This will improve productivity both of working adults and of school children, thereby contributing to the alleviation of poverty and the achievement of basic education goals in the hemisphere.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

MIGRANT WORKERS

Q: Why the emphasis on migrant workers?

A: Millions of people move across the borders of the hemisphere each year. Increasing flows of workers will almost certainly be a reality of the 21st Century. The action items we have approved on migrant workers will help us manage the migration flow in a humane and reasonable way.

Q: What are you trying to accomplish with this plan?

A: The purpose of the action items on migrant workers is to enhance respect for the basic human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants and their families (whether documented or undocumented; working or in transit), and give them the protection of law and due process made available in each country's respective legal framework.