

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] [4]				
Staff Office-Individual: Inter-American Affairs				
Original OA/ID Number: 1935				
Row: 37	Section: 6	Shelf: 7	Position: 2	Stack: V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	White House Situation Room to Jeffrey DeLaurentis, et al., re: Secretary Albright's Trip to Chile [partial] (1 page)	03/31/1998	b(6)
002. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Deputies Meeting on the Santiago Summit and Chile State Visit (5 pages)	03/27/1998	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] [4]

2009-1155-F

ke2462

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

FROM: KENNEY, K

September 11, 2006

DOC DATE: 30 MAR 98

SOURCE RFF: 9805552

By KDE NARA, Date 05/15/14

2009-1155-F

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: SCENESETTERS FOR SUMMIT OF AMER POTUS TRIP

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

FOR ACTION
PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
HOFMANN

FOR INFO
BLINKEN
BRAINARD, L
DOBBINS
ELKON
HILLIARD
LEE
SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY:

DOC 18 OF 18

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S/S 9805552
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 30, 1998

2184

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

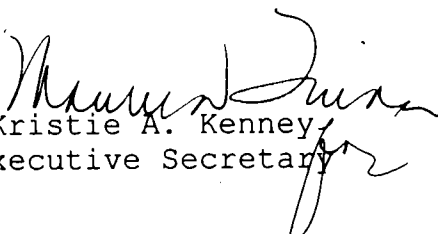
UNCLASSIFIED (with SENSITIVE attachments)

SUBJECT: Scenesetters for the Summit of the Americas
POTUS Trip

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

Scenesetters as follows:

- Valparaiso: Address to Chilean Congress
- Bilateral State Dinner
- Joint Press Conference
- Chile Departure Statement
- Visit to Embassy Santiago
- Summit of the Americas: Inaugural Ceremony
- Summit of the Americas: Deliberations
- Summit of the Americas: Student Event (Casa Piedra)
- Summit of the Americas: Lunch at San Cristobal Hill
- Summit of the Americas: Dinner at La Moneda
- Summit of the Americas: Closing Plenary
- Summit of the Americas: Peru-Ecuador Signing
- Bilateral Meeting with President Frei


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated.

UNCLASSIFIED (with SENSITIVE attachments)

VALPARAISO: ADDRESS TO CHILEAN CONGRESS

One of your official events will be to address the Chilean Congress. You arrive at the Congress building on the south (Senate) side and are met by the Commander of the Naval Zone and the Foreign Ministry's Chief of Protocol. You proceed to the steps of the Formal Plenary Entrance via a terrace along the southwest portion of the building, receiving military honors en route from naval cadets.

You are met by the diplomatic coordinator for the Congress (Ambassador Fontecilla), who introduces you to two welcoming committees. One committee meets you at the foot of the steps of the plenary entrance and the other at the top of the steps. Each committee is comprised of 12-15 Senators and Deputies (lower house members), selected by the leadership of the parties and caucuses of the two houses. A representative from each committee introduces you to the members of the respective committee.

After you have met the committee at the top of the steps you enter the building and are met by the President of the Senate, Andres Zaldivar, and the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Gutenberg Martinez. Together you proceed into the Senate's reception room to the right for official photographs. You then proceed with Messrs. Zaldivar and Martinez into the Congress "Hall of Honor." They escort you down the center aisle to a raised dais at the end of the hall, where you are seated with the President and the Secretary of each chamber of the Congress. Zaldivar and Martinez each deliver 2-5 minutes of welcoming remarks. Then you speak. Sitting before you on the left are the Senators and Deputies. At the left rear are other invited VIPs. To the right are members of President Eduardo Frei's Cabinet and the members of your Cabinet traveling with you. Further away, also on the right, are members of the Diplomatic Corps and ranking Chilean military officers.

Following your speech, you say good-bye to the Presidents and Secretaries of the two chambers and then exit the hall the way you came in -- down the central aisle, accompanied by the welcoming committees. Exiting the building just as you arrived, you proceed down the left steps of the portico and proceed to your vehicle for departure.

(NOTE: The Chileans consider your entry and departure from the Plenary hall to be formal processional and recessional ceremonies. Unlike our joint session of Congress, a visiting president does not shake hands with the dignitaries in the hall. Embassy reports chances are slight that you will have an awkward encounter with newly installed "Senator-for-Life" Augusto Pinochet. END NOTE.)

Background

The Congress building is a ten-year-old structure located in central Valparaiso. It was built by the former military government, which was obliged to re-establish Congress as part of the return to civilian rule in 1990. The military government chose Valparaiso as the site for the congress, rather than Santiago, so as to decentralize the Chilean government and, many believe, to distance the Congress from the centers of executive, judicial, and economic power that are in Santiago.

The Hall of Honor is the ceremonial chamber of the Congress. It is used only for joint sessions. There are separate chambers for each house.

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Drafted by: Embassy Santiago, x7-2401, 03/24/98

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Cleared: ARA/BSC: DFRogus ok
S/P: Ggallucci ok
PA: LMcClenny ok
D: Msullivan ok
P: Lbassett ok

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BILATERAL STATE DINNER

You and Mrs. Clinton are met on your arrival (by limo) at the Moneda entrance to the La Moneda Presidential Palace by the Director of Protocol. He escorts you via an inside stairway to the second-floor receiving room where President and Mrs. Frei are waiting. When the other guests are positioned, President and Mrs. Frei escort you and Mrs. Clinton down an open-air stairway into the inside courtyard where the dinner is being held.

You and Mrs. Clinton sit with the Freis at the table of honor, which includes the President of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of each house of Congress. The dinner begins with the national anthems of each country, with Chile's first. President Frei delivers a welcoming toast, to which you respond.

There is pool press coverage through the toasts, but only official photographers during the meal. At the conclusion of the dinner, President and Mrs. Frei escort you and Mrs. Clinton to the entrance at which your vehicle is positioned. The dinner is expected to last approximately two hours, with whisper interpretation.

Background

Located in downtown Santiago, the Presidential Office Building was constructed from 1784-1799 to house a mint; it was the largest building constructed in the Spanish colonies in the 18th century. It was renovated in 1846 to become the private residence of Chile's presidents and continued as such until 1958. The building subsequently was restored to its original style to serve as the seat of government; it houses key offices of the Presidency.

Approximately 400 other guests will be seated at round tables of 10. In addition to members of the U.S. traveling party, guests will represent most of Chile's prominent political and economic sectors. Dress is business suit.

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S/P: GGallucci ok

PA: LMcClenny ok

D: MSullivan ok

P: LBassett ok

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DECL: N/A

JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE

At the present time, no joint press conference is anticipated.

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S/P: GGallucci ok
PA: LMcClenny ok
D: MSullivan ok
P: LBassett ok

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DECL: N/A

CHILE DEPARTURE STATEMENT

At the present time, no venue has been determined for a departure statement, which would take place following the Summit of the Americas.

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Drafted by: Embassy Santiago, x7-2401, 03/24/98

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S/P: GGallucci ok
PA: LMcClenny ok
D: MSullivan ok
P: LBassett ok

VISIT TO EMBASSY SANTIAGO

You will make drop-by visit to the Embassy in Santiago to greet the Embassy community briefly. Scenarios for this event depend on the weather.

Outdoor event: you are driven to the Embassy motor pool area where you are greeted by Embassy Community Liaison Officer Carla Cragun and the Ambassador, if he is not already accompanying you. You walk to the podium on the long driveway behind the Embassy, where you are introduced by the Ambassador and briefly address the audience - U.S. and Chilean employees of the Embassy and their families. After your remarks, you meet and greet Embassy staff members as time permits. Your photograph is taken with the Marine Security Guard Detachment. You are then escorted back to your vehicle.

Indoor event: in case of inclement weather, you are driven to the rotunda entrance of the Embassy where you are greeted by Community Liaison Officer Cragun and the Ambassador, if he is not already accompanying you. You enter the Embassy through the main doors, enter the atrium area on the first floor and proceed to the podium. The Ambassador introduces you, and you briefly address the audience. After your remarks, you greet Embassy staff members as time permits. Your photograph is taken with the Marine Security Guard Detachment in the atrium area. You are then escorted back to your vehicle through the main entrance.

Background

The U.S. Embassy is located in the Las Condes Area of Santiago. Leonard Parker Associates of Minneapolis, Minnesota designed the building to represent the U.S. as a democratic society and to create a high-quality, cost-effective facility. The design is influenced by the triangular shaped site, security requirements and seismic conditions. The facade is granite quarried in the U.S. with prefabricated aluminum panels, also from the U.S., interspersed throughout. The interiors utilize granite, marble, hardwoods and brass to create a formal but functional image.

Agencies represented at the Embassy are the Department of State, U.S. Information Agency, Foreign Agriculture service, Animal/Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Defense (Milgroup, Defense Attache Office, Marine Security Guard Detachment), Foreign Commercial Service, Drug Enforcement Agency, National Imagery and Mapping Agency, Internal Revenue Service, and Federal Bureau of Investigation. Staffing includes 81 direct-hire U.S. employees, three U.S. citizen contract employees, 11 family members and 153 foreign service national personnel. The U.S. members of the Embassy community total 209, including 77 dependent children of U.S. direct-hire personnel.

Drafted by: Embassy Santiago, x7-2401, 03/24/98
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S/P: GGallucci ok
PA: LMcClenny ok
D: MSullivan ok
P: LBassett ok

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DECL: N/A

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS: INAUGURAL CEREMONY

You are the last head of state to arrive at the Sheraton Hotel to be welcomed to the summit by Chilean President Frei. You arrive by limo to the hotel's main entrance. You are greeted by a protocol official who escorts you to the right through a lounge to the hotel's garden area where you are greeted by President Frei. Press photographers are present. President Frei accompanies you to your left through the hotel lobby to the El CID area where Heads of State have assembled informally (after being individually greeted by President Frei) to await conclusion of the formal greetings. Immediately following the departure for the opening ceremony of participating First Ladies, the Heads of State proceed informally along the hotel's central walkway to the San Cristobal Ballroom. As host of the Miami summit, you sit with President Frei at the principal table. Following the Chilean National Anthem, you and President Frei deliver opening remarks.

The inaugural ceremony is expected to last approximately 30 minutes, with simultaneous interpretation. It will be followed by a 15-minute break for coffee in the hotel lobby, and then the first summit working session in the hotel's Pedro De Valdivia Room.

Background

All Summit working sessions are in the Sheraton Hotel. All other Heads of State except the Brazilian are staying at the hotel. You have a suite on the second floor adjacent to the staff offices.

In general, the order of entry of the heads of state seating was determined by lottery. However, as host of the previous Summit, you arrive last and are seating beside President Frei, host of the current Summit.

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Drafter: US Embassy Santiago, 03/25/98

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Cleared: ARA/EPSC:HLlorens ok

ARA/BSC:JHeg ok

D:MSullivan ok

P:LBassett ok

ARA/PPC/P:MHahn ok

S/P:GGallucci ok

PA: LMcClenny ok

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DECL: N/A

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS DELIBERATIONS

The first working session (on Saturday, April 18) follows the Inaugural Ceremony. There will be a 15-minute coffee break in the hotel lobby, and informal movement to the nearby Pedro De Valdivia Room at approximately 10:00 A.M. Participation is limited to principal plus four (with your security agent one of the four); actual participants may change during the course of the session according to the topic(s) being discussed. You are seated next to President Frei. There will be simultaneous interpretation.

The session is scheduled to end at 12:45 P.M. at which time the participants move to the hotel entrance for transportation to the summit lunch at the Camino Real Restaurant.

The order of topics for discussion remains pending. As of March 23, the format/participation of the second and third sessions may reverse.)

The second working session is scheduled to begin at 3:45 P.M. in the Pedro De Valdivia room with principals plus four. The session is scheduled to conclude at 6:30 P.M.

The third working session is scheduled to begin on Sunday, April 19, at 9:45 A.M., also in the Pedro De Valdivia Room. This session is for Heads of State only. (A parallel meeting of Foreign Ministers will take place in the hotel.) The session is scheduled to conclude at 11:45 A.M., followed by the departure of the Heads of State to the closing ceremony at the former Chilean National Congress building in downtown Santiago.

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-2-

Drafter: US Embassy Santiago, 03/25/98

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ARA/BSC:JHeg ok
D:MSullivan ok
P:LBassett ok
ARA/PPC/P:MHahn ok
S/P:GGallucci ok
PA: LMcClenny ok

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DECL: N/A

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS: STUDENT EVENT (CASA PIEDRA)

(NB: The format of this event has not yet been determined. At this time, it appears that any interaction with the Summit Presidents would be via electronic means projected into the Summit deliberations.)

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Drafter: US Embassy Santiago, 03/25/98

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Cleared: ARA/EPSC:HLlorens ok

ARA/BSC:JHeg ok

D:MSullivan ok

P:LBassett ok

ARA/PPC/P:MHahn ok

S/P:GGallucci ok

PA: LMcClenny ok

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UNCLASSIFIED

DECL: N/A

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS: LUNCH AT SAN CRISTOBAL HILL

You arrive at the El Camino Restaurant by limo; the other Presidents arrive by bus. You proceed as a group by foot to a park site immediately to the right of the restaurant for the official Summit photograph.

The group then returns to the restaurant and enters on the upper side of the building. The Presidents proceed to the main dining area for a Presidents-only lunch (with whisper interpretation). You are not expected to offer a toast or other remarks.

Following the lunch, the Presidents move as a group back to the parking lot, from where you return by limo to the Sheraton Hotel. The lunch is scheduled to end at 2:40 P.M.; Summit deliberations are scheduled to resume at 3:45 P.M.

Background

The Camino Real Restaurant is located in Santiago's Metropolitan Park on the San Cristobal Hill, which rises directly north of downtown Santiago and the Mapocho River (which also flows in front of the Sheraton Hotel, site of the summit deliberations). Metropolitan Park is also the site of Santiago's Zoological Park, a cable-car system and a statue of the Virgin Mary overlooking the city. On a clear day, the panoramic views over the city with the Andes mountains as a backdrop are spectacular.

The colonial-style building with balconies and patios was constructed in 1970, inaugurated in 1971 and renovated after 1992. During its first 20 years, it was operated by the Association of Exporters and Wine Growers of Chile, which is credited with establishing the locally well-known enoteca wine-tasting facility that shares the building with the Camino Real Restaurant. In part due to its exceptional location, the Camino Real Restaurant is among the most renowned restaurants in Santiago.

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D:MSullivan ok

P:LBassett ok

ARA/PPC/P:MHahn ok

S/P:GGallucci ok

PA: LMcClenny ok

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DECL: N/A

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS: DINNER AT LA MONEDA

You are the last Head of State to arrive. You get out of your limousine at the Moneda entrance to the Presidential Palace, where you are greeted by Summit Secretary General Oscar Pizarro. Following a brief welcome by Chilean President Frei, the assembled Heads of State (and First Ladies) proceed informally up an interior stone stairway to the second-floor Toesca Salon, where you are met by the Director of Protocol and are offered a cocktail.

Following the cocktail period, the Heads of State and First Ladies move through the Carrera Salon and Presidential gallery to an exterior stone stairway and descend, following President and Mrs. Frei, to an interior first-floor courtyard (the Orange Tree Patio). When President and Mrs. Frei reach the bottom of the steps, the group pauses to be photographed on the steps.

You are seated in the Orange Tree Patio for a concert, including the initial orchestral and choral performance of the SOA Anthem, Canto A La Cordillera ("Ode to the Andes"). After the concert, you proceed with the other guests to the adjoining Patio de Honor, where the heads of state are seated at a single table. Only President Frei offers a toast. A brief vocal concert follows the dinner.

Background

Located in downtown Santiago, the Moneda Presidential Palace was constructed from 1784-1799 to house a mint; it was the largest building constructed in the Spanish colonies in the 18th century. It was renovated in 1846 to become the private residence of Chile's Presidents and continued as such until 1958. The building subsequently was restored to its original style to serve as the seat of government; it houses key offices of the presidency.

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Drafter: US Embassy Santiago, 03/25/98

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Cleared: ARA/EPSC:HLlorens ok

ARA/BSC:JHeg ok

D:MSullivan ok

P:LBassett ok

ARA/PPC/P:MHahn ok

S/P:GGallucci ok

PA: LMcClenny ok

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DECL: N/A

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS: CLOSING PLENARY

You pass through the front entrance hall of Chile's Former National Congress building into the central assembly room, accompanied by two advisors. The Summit of the Americas Heads of State are seated side-by-side in the two front rows that face on another on either side of the hall. Your advisors are seated in the rows directly behind you.

Upon invitation, Heads of State go forward two at a time to sign the Summit's joint declaration document open on the table at the front of the hall. When the signing is completed, Chilean President Frei and the Head of State who will host the Third Summit of the Americas address the assembly. (Simultaneous translation is provided.) Electronic and print media reporters observe the proceeding from the second and third galleries above. Following the closing ceremony, President Frei and the host of the Third Summit conduct a press conference elsewhere in the former Congress building.

Background

The closing plenary session is being held in the former National Congress building, which now houses the Foreign Ministry. It is located at the heart of downtown Santiago, four blocks from La Moneda (the Presidential Palace) and two blocks from Plaza De Armas (Santiago's Central Square). Construction of the building began in 1858, based on plans by the French architect Brunet Des Baines. Completion was delayed until 1876 due to a lack of funds. The structure later was seriously damaged by fire and had to be extensively renovated. The old Congress building (as it still generally known) served as the official site of the Chilean Congress until new congressional quarters opened in Valparaiso in 1990.

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Drafter: US Embassy Santiago, 03/25/98

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ARA/BSC:JHeg ok
D:MSullivan ok
P:LBassett ok
ARA/PPC/P:MHahn ok
S/P:GGallucci ok
PA: LMcClenny ok

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

DECL: N/A

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS: PERU-ECUADOR SIGNING

(NB: The format of this event has not been determined. At this point, it appears that such an event would take place at the Summit of the Americas site in the Sheraton Hotel, probably before the presidential deliberations on Sunday morning, April 19.)

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Drafter: US Embassy Santiago, 03/25/98

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Cleared: ARA/EPSC:HLlorens ok
ARA/BSC:JHeg ok
D:MSullivan ok
P:LBassett ok
ARA/PPC/P:MHahn ok
S/P:GGallucci ok
ARA/AND:DDipaolo ok
PA: LMcClenny ok

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BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT FREI

Your bilateral meeting with President Frei takes place at "La Moneda Palace," Chile's presidential office building. You and Mrs. Clinton arrive by limo from the Hyatt Regency Hotel. You are met at the O'Higgins entrance by the Foreign Ministry's Director of Protocol. After receiving honors from the Palace Police Guard, you proceed along a red carpet toward an interior courtyard where President and Mrs. Frei greet you. After the greeting, the military band plays both national anthems (Chilean first) and you and President Frei review a ceremonial unit of cadets from the military academy. Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei break off for a separate schedule, and President Frei invites you to proceed up an interior stairway to President Frei's second-floor office for the first of a two-part meeting.

Restricted Meeting: this meeting is restricted to the Presidents plus a maximum of four on each side. Interpretation will be simultaneous. Official photographers only will be present at the outset. The meeting is expected to last 30-40 minutes.

Expanded working meeting: upon completion of the restricted meeting, the Presidents and their parties proceed downstairs to join the rest of the delegation in the first-floor Montt-Varas Salon. Still and video press photographers will be present at the outset. The two delegations sit at either side of a long table, with 12 seats on each side. Two additional rows of 12-16 seats each, as necessary, are behind the seats at the table. Interpretation is simultaneous. The Presidents are expected to report on the substance of their private meeting and to engage members of their delegations to report on bilateral issues. The expanded meeting is expected to last 30-40 minutes.

Signing of documents would take place immediately thereafter before the press in an adjacent salon or courtyard. President Frei then escorts you to the Constitution Plaza entrance of the palace for your departure via motorcade.

Background

Located in downtown Santiago, the Presidential Office Building was constructed from 1784-1799 to house a mint; it was the largest building constructed in the Spanish colonies in the 18th century.

It was renovated in 1846 to become the private residence of Chile's presidents and continued as such until 1958. The building subsequently was restored to its original style to serve as the seat of government; it now houses key offices of the presidency. There is no official residence in use for the presidents of

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

-2-

Chile; they live in their private residences. Then-president Salvador Allende committed suicide here during the September 11, 1973 coup, while the palace was beseiged by Pinochet's troops.

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SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

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Drafted by: Embassy Santiago, x7-2401, 03/24/98

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile-Summit II, 1998 [Summit of the Americas] [4]

2009-1155-F
ke2462

RESTRICTION CODES

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- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.

From: WHSR
Sent: Tuesday, March 31, 1998 1:21 PM
To: DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.; DeSouza, Patrick J.; Dobbins, James F.; Hofmann, Karl W.; Lawson, Chappell H.; Orfini, Michael H.; Piccone, Theodore J.
Subject: SECRETARY ALBRIGHT'S TRIP TO CHILE: EXECUTIVE

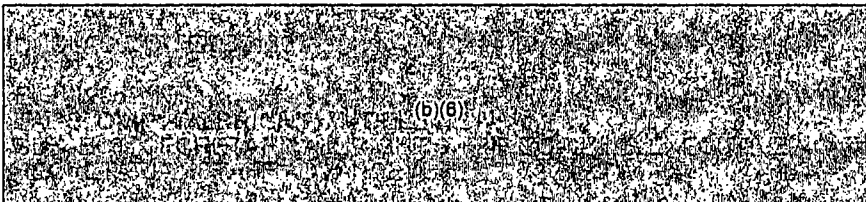
UNCLAS STATE 057189

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: OVIP (ALBRIGHT, MADELEINE K.)
SUBJECT: SECRETARY ALBRIGHT'S TRIP TO CHILE: EXECUTIVE
SECRETARIAT STAFF ADVANCE

1. THE S/S-S ADVANCE TEAM OF ELIZABETH E. MOORE AND LINDA I. MITCHELL WILL ARRIVE IN SANTIAGO ON 4/7/98 AND 4/6/98, RESPECTIVELY. BOTH MS. MOORE AND MS. MITCHELL WILL ARRIVE AT 07:45AM LOCAL TIME VIA UNITED 997 FROM MIAMI TO ASSIST POST IN PREPARATION FOR SECRETARY ALBRIGHT'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT. PLEASE HAVE ONE OF THE TWO DESIGNATED LIAISON OFFICERS MEET AT AIRPORT WITH BRIEFING MATERIALS AND PROPOSED SCHEDULES.

2. THE ADVANCE TEAM WILL REQUIRE TWO SINGLE ROOMS UPON ARRIVAL MS. MITCHELL (04/06/98 AND MS. MOORE 04/07/98) IN THE SAME HOTEL IN WHICH THE WHITE HOUSE ADVANCE PARTY WILL BE STAYING.

3. HBOTH MEMBERS OF THE S/S-S ADVANCE TEAM HAVE TOP SECRET CLEARANCES. FOLLOWING ARE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS AND PASSPORT INFORMATION FOR THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFF ADVANCE TEAM.



[001]

4. AS THE ON-THE-GROUND LINK BETWEEN POST AND THE SECRETARY'S PARTY, THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFF ADVANCE TEAM IS A VALUABLE RESOURCE AS THE POST PREPARES FOR THE SECRETARY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT. THE TEAM WILL PROVIDE INFORMATION ON REQUIREMENTS AND PREFERRED ARRANGEMENTS/PROCEDURES AND WILL ASSIST IN RESOLVING LAST-MINUTE PROBLEMS.

5. EXPERIENCE DEMONSTRATES THAT A SUCCESSFUL VISIT DEPENDS ON THE S/S-S ADVANCE TEAM HAVING READY ACCESS TO THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION AND A CLOSE WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE OVERALL CONTROL OFFICER AND ALL OTHERS WITH RESPONSIBILITIES CONNECTED TO THE VISIT.

6. THE FOLLOWING MEETINGS SHOULD BE SCHEDULED FOR THE ADVANCE TEAM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER ARRIVAL:

- A. WITH THE DCM AND OVERALL CONTROL OFFICER TO REVIEW PREPARATIONS, IDENTIFY POTENTIAL PROBLEMS, AND DISCUSS THE CONTROL OFFICER'S ROLE IN THE VISIT;
- B. WITH THE TWO DESIGNATED LIAISON OFFICERS;

C. WITH THE "ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OFFICER" TO DISCUSS TRANSPORTATION, LODGING, OFFICE REQUIREMENTS, AND SECRETARIAL; AND

D. WITH THE PAO TO REVIEW MEDIA SUPPORT FOR THE SECRETARY'S PARTY, COVERAGE OF PRESS EVENTS, ETC.

7. THESE MEETINGS SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY A GROUP MEETING WITH ALL INDIVIDUALS WITH RESPONSIBILITIES CONNECTED TO THE VISIT. THIS FIRST COUNTDOWN MEETING SHOULD TAKE PLACE THE FIRST DAY OF THE ADVANCE AND SHOULD INCLUDE, AT LEAST, THE SITE OFFICERS, OFFICERS WITH ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES, INDIVIDUALS FROM USIS AND THE RSO'S OFFICE. FSN'S SHOULD BE INCLUDED AS APPROPRIATE AS THEY VERY OFTEN PLAY KEY ROLES DURING THE ADVANCE AND VISIT. THE DS ADVANCE TEAM SHOULD BE INFORMED OF THE MEETING. THE MEETING WILL BE USED TO ENSURE THAT ALL AFFECTED

INDIVIDUALS ARE INFORMED REGARDING THE EXPECTATIONS RELATING TO THE SCHEDULE OF THE ADVANCE.

8. THE FOLLOWING MEETINGS SHOULD BE SCHEDULED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE FIRST COUNTDOWN MEETING:

A. WITH THE SITE OFFICERS, THE GIFT OFFICER AND THE MOTORCADE OFFICER (THIS MEETING SHOULD TAKE PLACE BEFORE THE FIRST SITE VISIT);

B. WITH THE IPC SUPERVISOR TO REVIEW COMMO PROCEDURES, TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT AND DISCUSS COURIER ARRANGEMENTS;

C. WITH THE SECURITY OFFICER, DS PERSONNEL AND NCOIC TO COORDINATE SCHEDULES, ITINERARIES, IDENTIFICATION, AND ROLE OF MARINE GUARDS; AND

D. WITH THE COURIERS AND DUTY SECRETARIES SCHEDULED TO WORK THE SECRETARY'S VISIT. (THESE MEETINGS SHOULD BE SCHEDULED ONE OR TWO DAYS BEFORE THE SECRETARY'S ARRIVAL.)

9. BEGINNING WITH THIS MESSAGE, TWO COPIES OF ALL INCOMING AND OUTGOING TRIP-RELATED CABLES SHOULD BE PUT IN A FOLDER FOR THE ADVANCE TEAM. THEREAFTER, THE ADVANCE TEAM SHOULD AUTOMATICALLY RECEIVE TWO COPIES OF ALL INCOMING CABLES, BOTH SUBSTANTIVE AND LOGISTICAL, RELATING TO THE SECRETARY'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE TRIP. THE ADVANCE TEAM MUST REPEAT MUST CLEAR ALL OUTGOING TRIP-RELATED CABLES AND FAXES INVOLVING THE SECRETARY AS WELL. ALL TRIP-RELATED CABLES REGARDING THE SECRETARY, EXCEPT THE MOST SENSITIVE, SHOULD BE GIVEN WIDE DISTRIBUTION AT POST TO ENSURE ALL PLAYERS ARE APPROPRIATELY INFORMED.

10. THE FOLLOWING ITEMS SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO THE ADVANCE TEAM AS THEY ARRIVE AT POST: (NOTE: TRIP GUIDANCE CABLES TO ASSIST IN PREPARATION OF FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS WILL BE SENT SEPTTEL.)

-- LIST OF ALL MISSION OFFICERS INVOLVED IN THE VISIT WITH THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND HOME AND OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBERS. THIS LIST MUST INCLUDE THE SITE OFFICER FOR EACH EVENT ON THE SECRETARY'S SCHEDULE;

-- 2 CELLULAR TELEPHONES (UNLESS COST OF RENTAL IS PROHIBITIVELY EXPENSIVE); FIFTEEN (15) ADDITIONAL CELLULAR PHONES WILL BE REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE PARTY'S ARRIVAL AND MAY BE DELIVERED AT THE SAME TIME;

-- S/S-S LIAISON OFFICER SCHEDULE, WITH HOME AND OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF EACH;

- DRAFT SECRETARY DUTY SCHEDULE (PERSONNEL ASSISTING SECRETARY'S PARTY), INCLUDING HOME AND OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBERS (SUBJECT TO REVISION DURING ADVANCE);
- DRAFT THANK YOU LETTERS TO APPROPRIATE HOST COUNTRY OFFICIALS AND OTHER APPROPRIATE INDIVIDUALS;
- MAPS OF AREA WITH SITES TO BE VISITED MARKED WITH RUSH HOUR AND NON-RUSH HOUR TIMES BETWEEN SITES AND;
- DRAFT SCENARIOS, IF POSSIBLE.

11. THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFF ADVANCE TEAM WILL CONDUCT SURVEYS OF SITES TO BE VISITED BY THE SECRETARY. THESE SURVEYS SHOULD BE COORDINATED WITH THE DS ADVANCE AND WHITE HOUSE ADVANCE, WHERE APPROPRIATE, TO AVOID SEPARATE VISITS WHEN POSSIBLE. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE SITE OFFICER ATTEND AS WELL AS ONE OF THE S/S-S LIAISON OFFICERS, THE MOTORCADE OFFICER, AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF USIS IF THERE IS ANY POSSIBILITY OF PRESS INVOLVEMENT.

12. THE ADVANCE TEAM, WORKING WITH THE POST, WILL DRAFT A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEDULE COVERING ALL EVENTS INCLUDING DETAILS OF PARTICIPATION, MOTORCADE MOVEMENTS, DRIVE TIMES AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS. THE FINAL DRAFT SCHEDULE MUST BE TRANSMITTED TO THE PARTY NO LATER THAN 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE SECRETARY'S ARRIVAL AT POST.

13. WORKSPACE FOR THE S/S-S ADVANCE TEAM MUST BE AVAILABLE AND FULLY OPERATIONAL WHEN THEY ARRIVE, AS THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BEGIN WORK IMMEDIATELY. WORKSPACE AT THE EMBASSY: THIS SPACE MUST BE SITUATED SO THAT IT IS ACCESSIBLE TO THE ADVANCE TEAM ON A 24-HOUR BASIS AND MUST INCLUDE A COMPUTER AND A LASER PRINTER SET UP TO USE WORD 6.0 OR 7.0. IT MUST INCLUDE ROUND-THE-CLOCK ACCESS TO A FAX AND INTERNATIONAL-ACCESS PHONE LINES AND SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH ADEQUATE TRANSFORMERS, ADAPTER PLUGS AND POWER STRIPS. PLEASE ENSURE THAT A REAM OF PAPER FOR THE PRINTER IS ALSO AVAILABLE. WORKSPACE AT THE HOTEL: ADVANCE TEAM MEMBERS SHOULD ALSO HAVE WORKSPACE SITUATED IN THEIR HOTEL ROOMS. EACH WILL REQUIRE A LASER PRINTER SET UP TO USE WORD FOR WINDOWS 6.0 OR 7.0, AN ADAPTER PLUG FOR AN IBM THINKPAD LAPTOP COMPUTER, PLUS ONE REAM OF PAPER, A POWER

STRIP, AND A TRANSFORMER. MS. MITCHELL WILL REQUIRE A FAX MACHINE (NOT/NOT THERMAL PAPER ROLL TYPE) TO BE INSTALLED IN HER HOTEL ROOM. THE FAX MACHINE CAN BE SUPPLIED BY THE EMBASSY OR THE HOTEL.

14. PLEASE ARRANGE FOR A DEDICATED VEHICLE AND ENGLISH SPEAKING DRIVER TO BE AVAILABLE FOR THE S/S-S ADVANCE TEAM MEMBERS UPON THEIR ARRIVAL AND THROUGHOUT THEIR VISIT.

15. THE S/S-S ADVANCE TEAM LOOKS FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU ON PREPARATIONS FOR THE SECRETARY'S VISIT AND APPRECIATES ALL YOUR EFFORTS TO MAKE THIS A SUCCESSFUL TRIP.
ALBRIGHT

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802277
RECEIVED: 30 MAR 98 14

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 30 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805567

KEYWORDS: CHILE

APPOINTMENT FIRST LADY

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: ISSUE PAPER FOR 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 3 OF 3

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
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

UNCLASSIFIED



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 30, 1998

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORADUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Issue Paper for the First Lady's Trip to
Santiago, Chile

Please find attached a diskette and copy of an issue paper
on U.S. Chile relations for the First Lady's trip to
Santiago, Chile.


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
U.S.-Chile Relations

MAR 31 8:06

UNCLASSIFIED

DECL: N/A

U.S.-CHILE RELATIONS

Relations between the U.S. and Chile are better now than at any other time in history. The United States Government applauded the rebirth of democracy in Chile in the late 1980's and early 1990's. The maintenance of a vibrant democracy and healthy economy are the most important U.S. interests in Chile. President Eduardo Frei's February 1997 state visit to Washington forged closer ties with the U.S., especially in agricultural trade, security relations and education.

The U.S. seeks expanded economic ties with Chile and enhanced bilateral cooperation on the full range of bilateral and multilateral issues of interest including defense, international peacekeeping, regional security and confidence building, and free trade.

The U.S. believes that an economically strong and democratically healthy Chile will benefit the entire hemisphere. Chile's economic program of private sector-led, export-driven growth has been a model for economic modernization and liberalization in the hemisphere. Chile's macroeconomic stability and strong natural resource base are a magnet for U.S. investment.

The U.S. is Chile's single-largest trading partner: our exports were valued at \$4.4 billion in 1997, while U.S. imports from Chile totaled \$2.3 billion, yielding a surplus of \$2.1 billion. U.S. mining companies have the two largest foreign investments in Chile. Important U.S. exports to Chile include machinery, computers, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications equipment, and vehicles. Besides copper and other minerals, Chile exports forest, paper and pulp products, wine, fish, and fruits and vegetables. If the President were to obtain fast track authority from Congress, negotiating a comprehensive free trade agreement with Chile would be a first priority.

Environmental protection is beginning to have greater impact in Chile, but much remains to be accomplished. Economic growth and poverty alleviation sometimes take priority over environmental goals. The country's principal environmental problems include air and water pollution; industrial pollution; pesticide usage; and threats to biodiversity in forestry, fisheries and hydroelectric projects. U.S. investor Douglas Tompkins purchased some 670,000 acres in south-central Chile to form a nature preserve; but has faced nationalistic criticism and local reluctance to put natural resources off-limits to development. The GOC in February approved, over fierce environmentalist opposition, the plans of U.S.-based Trillium Corporation for a model sustainable-forestry project on 640,000 acres in Tierra Del Fuego.

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802277
RECEIVED: 30 MAR 98 14

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 30 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805551

KEYWORDS: CHILE

APPOINTMENT FIRST LADY

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: ISSUE PAPERS FOR FLOTUS 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 2 OF 3

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
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

UNCLASSIFIED



S/S 9805551

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 30, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED (with SENSITIVE Attachments)

SUBJECT: Issue Papers for the FLOTUS trip to
Santiago, Chile

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

Issue Papers as follows:

- Chilean Involvement in the Fourth World Conference on Women
- The U.S. Embassy in Chile
- Protocol and Etiquette in Chile
- Women's Issues and Political Participation in Chile
- Children's Rights and Family Issues in Chile
- Chile: Health Issues


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated.

UNCLASSIFIED (with SENSITIVE attachments)

UNCLASSIFIED

CHILEAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

Ms. Josefina Bilbao, Minister-Director of the National Women's Service (SERNAM), led the Chilean delegation to the Fourth World Conference on Women. Ms. Bilbao also chaired the Seventh Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santiago, November 19-21, 1997.

You met Ms. Bilbao at the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen. A devout Catholic and mother of six, she is committed to the issue of violence against women and regularly meets with religious leaders to engage them in this issue.

At the Beijing Conference, Chile announced the following actions it planned to take to implement the Platform for Action:

- reduce poverty, eliminating abject poverty, particularly for women;
- foster better employment opportunities for women;
- reduce the pay gap between women and men;
- eliminate all forms of violence against women;
- put into practice equality policies with an Equal Opportunities Plan;
- mainstream the gender perspective into all policies and programs.

SERNAM, which was created in 1991 to combat discrimination against women, has taken steps to meet the commitments made in Beijing. In 1996, it conducted a study of more than 12,000 reports of domestic violence and found that three years after the Law on Intra-Family Violence went into effect, only one in five accusations resulted in judicial action. As a result, SERNAM conducted courses on the legal, medical, and psychological aspects of domestic violence for police officers and judicial and municipal authorities.

Another SERNAM study found that the average earnings of female heads of household are only 71 percent of male heads of household. In an effort to alleviate this disparity, SERNAM has initiated a pilot program that provides occupational training and child care.

Chile played a positive role at the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Chilean and the U.S. delegations shared similar views on important issues such as women's human rights and violence against women. Chile adopted the Beijing Platform for Action without written reservations.

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UNCLASSIFIED

Drafted: IO/ESA:SBKotok
x73901 3/25/98 flotusch.doc
e:\searafo\sestaff\flotus\flot4.doc

Cleared: IO/ESA:JPMcGuinness OK
G:TLoar - ok
ARA/BSC:JRoberts - ok
USAID/WID:MLycette - ok
D:MASullivan - ok
P:LABassett - ok
S/P:GGallucci - ok

UNCLASSIFIED

THE U.S. EMBASSY IN CHILE

The U.S. Embassy community in Santiago comprises 81 direct-hire American employees, three U.S.-citizen contract employees, and 11 family members employed within the mission. The Embassy community includes 77 dependent children of U.S. direct-hire personnel under the age of 18, 49 of whom attend local international schools or are home-schooled. Total U.S. population in the embassy community, including all family members, is 209. The Embassy employs 153 Chilean Foreign Service Nationals.

Agencies represented at Embassy Santiago include the Department of State, U.S. Information Agency, Department of Defense (including Military Assistance Group, Defense Attache Office, and Marine Security Guard Detachment), Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Foreign Commercial Service, Internal Revenue Service, National Imagery and Mapping Agency, Foreign Agricultural Service, and Animal/Plant Health Inspection Service.

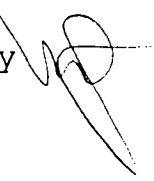
Inaugurated on July 4, 1994, by Ambassador Curtis Kamman, the United States Embassy is located in Las Condes, a northeastern suburb of Santiago. Leonard Parker Associates of Minneapolis designed the building to represent the United States as a democratic society and to create a high-quality, cost-effective facility. The design of the building is influenced by the triangular shaped site, security requirements and seismic conditions. The facade is granite quarried in the U.S. with pre-finished aluminum panels, also from the U.S., interspersed throughout. The interiors utilize granite, marble, hardwoods and brass to create a formal but functional image.

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

-2-

Drafted by: Embassy Santiago, x7-2401, 03/25/98
e:\searabsc\chile\98chile~1\flotus8.doc
e:\searafo\sestaff\flotus\flotus8.doc

Cleared: ARA/BSC: DFRogus ok
D: MSullivan ok
P: LBassett ok
S/P: GGallucci ok
M:LMandel
M/DGP:JBay



UNCLASSIFIED

DECL: N/A

PROTOCOL AND ETIQUETTE IN CHILE

Protocol in Chile is similar to that of the U.S. and other developed western countries. However, in accordance with local custom, the First Lady might expect to be greeted with a kiss on one cheek, particularly when first being introduced to other women. Chileans who are more aware of U.S. customs may be more prone to offer a handshake.

Chilean women use their own family surname, even when married. More traditional older women may use their maiden name in conjunction with the husband's, i.e. Cecilia Silva (woman's surname) de Martinez (husband's surname). However, younger married women tend to use only their family surname.

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-2-

Drafted by: Embassy Santiago, x7-2401, 03/25/98
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e:\searafo\sestaff\flotus\flotus10.doc

Cleared: ARA/BSC: DFRogus ok
D: MSullivan ok
P: LBassett ok
S/P: GGallucci ok

UNCLASSIFIED

WOMEN'S ISSUES AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN CHILE

Women have had the right to vote in municipal elections since 1934 and in national elections since 1949 and are active in political life at the grassroots level. Women make up a majority of registered voters and those who actually cast ballots. However, women are under-represented at senior political levels, within parties, as well as in all levels of government. In the December 1997 Congressional elections 14 women (increased from nine and an all-time high) won seats in the 120-member chamber of deputies. Two women serve in Chile's 48-seat Senate. Three cabinet ministers are women. Women are broadly represented in other professions, such as health care and higher education.

Women have long enjoyed basic legal protections such as the right to own property. Some legal distinctions between the sexes still exist, and certain laws create de facto distinctions. For example, Chilean law allows legal separation but not divorce, so those who wish to remarry must seek an annulment. Since annulment implies that a marriage never existed under the law, former spouses are left with little legal recourse for financial support. More importantly under Chilean law, it strips children of property rights, and removes legal claims on the father's support. In conservative Chile, where the indissolubility of marriage is accepted as a tenet of society, many grapple with how to reconcile the legal consequences of marriages that fail.

Maternity leave benefits, which private health insurance companies (ISAPRES) must provide under Chilean law are generous. However, these benefits also mitigate against the hiring of women in their child bearing years.

The National Women's Service (SERNAM) was created in 1991 to combat discrimination against women; a law on intra-family violence went into effect in 1994. However, a study by SERNAM found that only one in five cases of family violence, out of a reported 12,000, resulted in judicial action.

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

-2-

Drafted by: Embassy Santiago, x7-2401, 03/25/98
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Cleared: ARA/BSC: DFRogus ok
D: MSullivan ok
P: LBassett ok
S/P: GGallucci ok
S/PICW: TLoar ok

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND FAMILY ISSUES IN CHILE

The Chilean government provides free education through high school; education is compulsory from first to eighth grade. Adult literacy in Chile is 94 percent, reflecting a long-standing emphasis on basic education. The GOC currently is implementing major educational reforms, including extending the school day, improving educational infrastructure, and modernizing curricula.

While the tremendous growth of the Chilean economy in recent years has pushed many Chileans above the government established poverty line, the gap between those who remain marginalized and impoverished and those who do not, is expanding. Additionally, UNICEF estimates that poverty forces 107,000 children between the ages of 12 and 19 to enter the work force.

According to UNICEF, some form of corporal punishment is used by one or both parents in 62 percent of households. A September 1996 UNICEF report stated that 34 percent of children under 12 years of age experience serious physical violence. However, only 3.2 percent of the victims of family violence reported to the national police family affairs unit were below the age of 18.

By law, juvenile offenders (those under the age of 18) are segregated from adult prisoners. The government has reduced the number of minors in adult prisons from 6,630 in 1992 to around 300 in 1996.

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

-2-

Drafted by: Embassy Santiago, x7-2401, 03/25/98
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Cleared: ARA/BSC: DFRogus ok
D: MSullivan ok
P: LBassett ok
S/P: GGallucci ok
INL: AMatano ok
G:NPurvis
DRL/BA:DTitus



SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

CHILE: HEALTH ISSUES

Health conditions in Chile are more comparable to those of the United States than the regional averages in Latin America and the Caribbean. Chileans enjoy a long life expectancy of 75.3 years. As in most developed countries, there has been a shift in the age structure of the population with a growing elderly group. At 56 per 100 population, the dependency ratio is similar to the U.S. (53). This means there are fewer working-aged people to support the young and elderly. Common to many industrialized nations, chronic diseases account for the majority of deaths; heart disease and cancer cause approximately 58% of all deaths.

Fifteen infants under one year of age die for every 1000 live births, slightly more than double the rate of the U.S. However, Chile's rate is substantially lower in comparison with the region. This is partially attributable to Chile's 90-98% vaccination coverage rates for major childhood diseases.

Ninety-one percent of Chileans have access to drinking water in the home, though only 47% of the rural population has ready access to potable water.

Because 100% of deliveries are attended by trained personnel, maternal mortality (25/100,000) is less than the regional average (110/100,000). Maternal mortality is the fourth leading cause of death among Chilean women. Chilean women have 2.7 children on average.

Chile has demonstrated a long term commitment to health reform characterized by the introduction of new models, analysis of results and adjustments to address weaknesses identified. Chile should be lauded for major reform innovation--notably the separation of financing, delivery and regulation of health services.

Chile established a national health fund (FONASA) which uses taxes and payroll contributions to finance health services. Chileans may opt to direct their payroll contributions to ISAPRES (Instituciones de Salud Provisional), or private insurance companies. This system allows users to choose providers. Efforts are underway to address issues including lack of comparable service packages, regulation of the private sector and user satisfaction.

UNCLASSIFIED

Drafted: LAC/RSD/PHN: ABongiovanni
searappc/FLOTUS6.doc

Cleared: LAC/RSSD/PHN: CDabbs ok
AID/G/PHN/OFPS: JCoury ok
ARA/BSC: JRoberts ok
EPSC: CKennedy (info)
D: MSullivan ok
P: LBassett ok
S/P: GGallucci ok

UNCLASSIFIED



OFFICE OF REGONAL ECONOMIC POLICY AND SUMMIT COORDINATION

Room 3248
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Phone: (202) 736-7533
Fax: (202) 736-7618
(202) 647-6408

DATE: 3/27/98

TO: BRENDA

FAX: 456-9130 PHONE: _____

FROM: JULIANNA AYNES

PHONE: 647-2066

REMARKS:

FOLLOWING PLEASE FIND LETTER
TO OBTAIN CHILEA VISAS FOR
PAT DeSouza + Ted Piccone.

P/s call if you have
any questions

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 3

TO: STEINBERG

FROM: DESOUZA
DOBBINS

KEYWORDS: CHILE

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

DOC DATE: 27 MAR 98
SOURCE REF:

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

DC

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: BACKGROUND PAPER FOR 30 MAR DC MTG ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT & CHILE STATE
VISIT

ACTION: NOTED BY STEINBERG

DUE DATE: 31 MAR 98 - STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: DESOUZA

LOGREF:

FILES: IFM

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

NSC CHRON

BARTLET

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DOC 1 OF 1

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ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9820292

DOC ACTION OFFICER

001 STEINBERG
001

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

Z 98032719 FOR INFORMATION
X 98033014 NOTED BY STEINBERG

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National Security Council
The White House

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	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Cosgriff			
Rice	<u>1</u>	<u>Ⓟ 3/28</u>	
Davies			
Kerrick			
Steinberg	<u>2</u>	<u>Deputy Natl Sec Advisor has seen</u>	
Berger			
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>3</u>	<u>Ⓟ 3/30</u>	<u>N</u>
Records Mgt.			

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No Further Action

cc:

COMMENTS: JS Meeting on Santiago Summit
3/30

18 MAR 27 08:01

Exec Sec Office has diskette ✓

1009

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Deputies Meeting on the Santiago Summit and Chile State Visit (5 pages)	03/27/1998	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] [4]

2009-1155-F

ke2462

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.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9802184
RECEIVED: 25 MAR 98 08

TO: DAVIES

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

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 27 MAR 98
SOURCE REF: 9805422

By KDE NARA, Date 6/13/14
2009-1155-F

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: ISSUE PAPERS FOR PRES TRIP TO CHILE -- US DRUG CERTIFICATION / RULE
OF LAW / ROLE OF MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS & 94 SUMMIT

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

FOR ACTION
HOFMANN

FOR CONCURRENCE
DELAURENTIS
DESOUZA
PICCONE

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DOC 17 OF 17

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

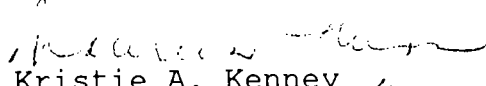
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March 27, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Issue Papers for the President's Trip
to Santiago, Chile

Please find attached a diskette and copies of materials for
The President's trip to Santiago, Chile.


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

U.S. Drug Certification
Rule of Law
Role of Multilateral Institutions
Implementation of 1994 Summit
Strengthening Judicial Systems
Poverty and Discrimination Overview
Micro-Enterprise & Small Business Development
Equitable Access to Basic Health Services
Strengthening the Role of Women in Society

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U.S. DRUG CERTIFICATION

Every year the President must certify that the governments of the major drug producing and transit countries have cooperated with the US -- or taken adequate steps on their own -- in meeting the goals and objectives of an international standard that most countries have signed onto, the 1998 UN Drug Convention. If the President fails to certify a government, it is ineligible for most forms of US assistance, with the exception of humanitarian and most antidrug aid. The US is also obliged to vote "no" to any assistance loans for decertified countries in the multilateral development banks.

The certification law was passed by Congress in 1986. The Congress in effect has asked the Executive Branch to answer a simple question: Since the drug problem so directly affects the US and its citizens, are economic and other assistance funds that we provide to source and transit countries appropriate and cost effective when weighed against those countries counternarcotics cooperation?

As a public diplomacy instrument, the drug certification process represents an important departure from traditional bilateral diplomacy. Where traditional diplomacy relies principally on confidentiality and private communication, certification, particularly the announcement of the President's decisions, is a very public matter, stressing openness and transparency. The certification process thus represents the USG's objective assessment of the international drug situation.

The very public nature of the certification decisions, however, has led to resentment in foreign capitols and rumblings on Capitol Hill. Congressional critics have argued that certain decisions are not based on counternarcotics performance and have been particularly critical of the decision to certify Mexico the last two years.

Certification remains an extremely contentious issue in Latin America and parts of Asia. Many countries take exception to the idea of external assessments as well as the individual certification decisions. They often feel that the process erodes a country's sovereignty and efforts to strengthen regional integration. Many Latin American leaders also have concluded that the certification decisions are politically motivated. State has taken steps to make the process more transparent and give the cooperating countries a greater sense of ownership for the certification objectives.

This year the President certified the full cooperation of

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22 countries: Aruba, The Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Taiwan, Thailand, Venezuela, Vietnam. Four countries -- Cambodia, Colombia, Pakistan and Paraguay -- were not certified for cooperating, but were granted a national interests certification. Afghanistan, Burma, Iran and Nigeria were decertified.

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DECL: N/A

RULE OF LAW

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 the electorate to end corruption, protect them from rising domestic and international crime and provide a secure legal environment for trade and investment.

In most countries, crime generally goes unpunished, and only a small percentage of criminal cases are ever resolved on the merits. The courts do no better in the civil area, with the result that those who can (generally international investors) insist on other forms of dispute resolution in all important contracts. While judges are often blamed for the poor results, they too are caught in the web of systemic failure.

Governments throughout the region are responding to the challenge of building a true rule of law with promises of 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. Non-governmental organizations are developing to fill areas not being covered by the government and to maintain pressure for reform.

Over the last ten years, the USG has provided over \$300 million in foreign assistance to encourage what was recognized as a long-term process of strengthening justice systems in the region. Other international donors, such as the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank, are now offering far greater resources than the USG ever could to continue this work. It is important that the USG remain engaged in the area of justice reform. Success will necessarily be gradual, but it is essential to our goals of supporting democracy, combating crime and developing stronger economic ties in the region.

TALKING POINTS

- We are following with great interest the justice reforms being implemented throughout the region and will continue to support them in any way that we can.
- We are working with other donors in this area to coordinate assistance being offered and ensure a lack of duplication. We are also striving to ensure that our technical approaches are complementary.

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DECL: N/A

ROLE OF MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS

The 1967 hemispheric summit was held as an outgrowth of the Alliance for Progress; the meeting's action plan was, therefore, predicated on a large U.S. development assistance package. By the time of the Miami Summit, the political and economic landscape of the hemisphere had changed vastly. Governments agreed in the Miami Summit negotiations that programs should be carried out with existing resources and the same holds true for Santiago.

This criteria for Summit initiatives of no additional bilateral resources means that governments and donors have to prioritize their domestic and international agendas to focus on Summit mandates. In addition, Summit governments now place greater emphasis on the role of hemispheric institutions and multilateral development banks to carry out programs, while recognizing the resource constraints under which these organizations operate. Actions within multilateral institutions are often the most high-profile examples of Summit implementation.

Throughout the Santiago Plan of Action, multilateral institutions are called upon to undertake specific tasks in implementation. In the working text used at the time of this writing, there are 33 specific mandates or references to the OAS or its programs; IDB, 16; the World Bank, 6; and PAHO, 3. In the case of multilateral development banks, most references are to requests for technical assistance from the staff or grants rather than transfer of funds through loans to avoid burdening countries with indebtedness which they may be unable to afford.

Generally, the multilateral institutions mentioned above have been responsive to the Miami and Santiago Summits as appropriate to their respective missions. Between the IDB and World Bank, the former has played a greater role in Summit preparation due to its unique mandate to support both the individual and collective development of its borrowing member countries. Since most of the Summit action plan is related to long-term development, the IMF has not been active in Summits of the Americas.

TALKING POINTS

- Our governments recognize the unique technical skills and knowledge that hemispheric organizations and multilateral development banks can bring to the Summit process.
- We must work within these institutions to see that appropriate actions are taken in support of the Summit.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF 1994 SUMMIT

Leaders at the Miami Summit in December 1994 enunciated a common vision for a hemispheric community of 34 nations. Taking advantage of the historic transformation of the region to democratic rule and open markets, the leaders issued a 23-point action plan based on four themes - democracy and human rights, economic integration and free trade, poverty and discrimination, and sustainable development.

In Miami, you noted that the true test of the Summit would be if, working together, we could turn *dichos* to *hechos* - words to deeds. Progress has been substantial and noteworthy, such as:

FTAA: Efforts are well underway to create a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005, as agreed by the leaders at the Miami Summit of the Americas.

Drugs: Hemispheric cooperation on counternarcotics has reached unprecedented levels since Miami. In December 1996, Summit governments signed a new Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere. Countries have agreed to take tough new measures in several areas related to drugs - money laundering, illegal firearms, and control of precursor chemicals.

Corruption: The hemisphere led the world in being the first region to negotiate a convention to fight corrupt government and business practices. The OAS Corruption Convention, signed in May 1996, has been signed by 23 countries and ratified by eight.

Microenterprise: The Miami Action Plan sought to make new opportunities available for the microentrepreneur and small businessman. The Inter-American Development Bank has developed a 5-year, \$500 million program to promote micro-loans and AID will spend up to \$120 million in the next three years for this same purpose.

Cleaner Environment: Joined in a region-wide effort to reduce air and water pollution, especially by phasing out lead from gasoline.

As host of the Miami Summit, you will issue a comprehensive report detailing follow-up activities on all 23 Miami Summit action items.

TALKING POINT

- As the host of the Miami Summit, my government compiled a comprehensive progress report on the Miami Summit, which each of you has received. This report, to which many of your governments contributed, is a testament to the commitment of the hemisphere to turning words into deeds.

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STRENGTHENING JUDICIAL SYSTEMS

The presence of a whole section on justice systems in this Action Plan demonstrates the heightened visibility that the issue has acquired since the summit in Miami, when the need to strengthen justice systems was mentioned only as part of the Action Plan for Combating Corruption. Governments throughout the region can no longer ignore the public clamor to clean up and fundamentally reform justice systems. While corruption may be what people complain about first, building new systems that work and are substantially free of corruption requires a concerted effort between governments and civil society over a long period of time and utilizing a wide variety of technical skills.

The action items on justice proposed for adoption at Santiago address a number of critical issues -- access to justice, reform of criminal justice and juvenile justice systems, and the need for better legal instruments and international cooperation to combat organized crime. There are three separate action items on child and family issues because, while for the USG these are matters of state law, other governments felt the Action Plan was unbalanced without spelling out these areas in some detail. The action items are drafted to allow the USG to continue to defer to the states on all such issues.

There is one new international initiative in the justice section -- establishment of a justice studies center to facilitate training of personnel, exchange of information and other forms of technical cooperation. The initiative combines proposals by Argentina, Canada and the USG and has received strong endorsement from most other governments. Only Mexico has attempted to water down the commitment to establish the center. The IDB is expected to be the principal source of funds, but we are ready to provide start-up costs if necessary. Attorney General Reno will discuss the center in more detail with her counterparts in Santiago.

TALKING POINTS

- We strongly support establishment of a justice studies center. The hemisphere needs to organize its information about justice systems and reform processes better, so that governments and private individuals can have ready access to relevant information when developing new programs.
- We believe that this approach will be particularly important in the training area and are prepared to participate fully in all justice center programs.

POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION OVERVIEW

Despite the hemisphere's impressive performance over the past five years, free markets have not yet overcome decades of limited economic growth due to statist economics generated the results they promised. Forty percent of the population lives in poverty. Income inequity remains the worst in the world. These realities threaten many of the achievements of which governments are so rightly proud.

At Miami, leaders of the hemisphere launched a major cooperative effort to address these problems. The results of this effort have been significant. In 1997, the region's economies achieved their best performance in the past 25 years; capital inflows continued to recover from the 1994 Mexico crisis; and inter-regional trade increased.

After falling throughout the 1970s, poverty increased dramatically in the 1980s. By the end of the decade, the population living in poverty had doubled, increasing from 70 million to 150 million. In the 1990s, the poverty rate has declined but only slightly.

Efforts to address poverty have focused on economic growth. The experience of the 1990s suggests that more rapid growth will be required to reduce poverty. At the same time, increased attention to income distribution and access to education as well as the distribution of assets will be necessary, as are efforts to redress gender, racial and ethnic discrimination.

Talking Points:

- Access by the poor to the assets necessary for increased productivity and income is a central theme of Santiago.
- The microenterprise initiative, which will expand the access of microentrepreneurs to financial services, has the potential for greatly benefiting the 50 million working poor of the hemisphere.
- The property registration initiative is a second important measure to increase the productive assets of the poor. With secure title to property, the poor will invest in productivity enhancing improvements to their land and use their titles to obtain loans for income-earning activities.
- The education initiative which focuses on improving the access of the poor to primary and secondary schools is critical to breaking the persistent cycle of poverty.

MICRO-ENTERPRISE & SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Throughout our hemisphere, millions of working poor families derive an important share of their income from microenterprises: tiny, informally organized business activities. To a large extent, widespread microentrepreneurship is a reflection of a low level of employment opportunities in the formal economy. 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 this action item.

Income disparities in our hemisphere are among the highest in the world. The Summit Plan of Action calls for a significant number of the 50 million working poor, especially women and the youth, to have access to financial services by the year 2000. Non-governmental organizations and U.S. Private Volunteer Organizations are the principal providers of financial and non-financial services to the microentrepreneurs of our countries.

After the 1994 Miami Summit, USAID launched a microenterprise initiative designed to make microenterprise development a better-established part of the Agency's economic growth efforts. Under the program 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 target for microenterprise assistance in 1998 is \$40 million. The Agency as a whole has a target for an average growth of 15 percent per year in the number of clients served by USAID-supported microfinance programs worldwide. Both the Inter-American Bank and the World Bank have increased their financial support for this sector.

TALKING POINTS

- The development of micro and small businesses offer the best avenue for economic integration of the formal and informal economies of our region.
- Access to credit is a key link in this development chain. Creating opportunities for micro and small businesses to tap into the formal financial sector, especially in rural areas, will promote wider economic integration.

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DECL: N/A

EQUITABLE ACCESS TO BASIC HEALTH SERVICES

This action item proposes to increase the availability of four major technologies in health, and to shorten the interval between their development and application: 1) vaccine research, 2) rational use of essential drugs, 3) health information and surveillance networks, and 4) water, sanitation, and solid waste technologies.

It also affirms the countries' intentions to: 1) allocate resources to these activities, 2) seek bilateral and multilateral support of these programs, and 3) develop mechanisms for evaluating health technologies.

Vaccine research will focus on development, production, and utilization of vaccines not now available which are particularly needed in the hemisphere, such as those to prevent measles/mumps/rubella, typhoid, meningitis, and pneumonia.

Improving the availability and rational use of essential drugs will enable treatment of common ailments within the resources that countries can make available.

Improved availability and use of information for managing health programs will enable faster response to epidemics and better allocation of resources to serve the poorest populations.

Progress during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in the region just kept pace with population growth and urbanization. Emphasizing low-cost technologies will extend their impact, especially to the 43 percent of the rural population without water services.

TALKING POINTS

- These technologies can reduce the threat of infectious diseases in the hemisphere, alleviating unnecessary human suffering. This will be accomplished by earlier and wider access to vaccines and essential drugs, by better resource allocation to appropriate health programs and geographic areas, and by reducing water and vector-borne 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.

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STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY

Consolidation of democracy in the Americas provides an opportunity to examine the legal, political and closely linked economic barriers to women's participation in society. Action items in this initiative seek to institutionalize agreements made at the Miami Summit along with the Beijing Conference on Women (and other important Summits) and to advance the criminal, penal, civil, labor and family codes. The purpose of the review is to identify legal barriers to women and then establish programs to correct the problems. Women's health is also an important issue.

Seven field missions currently have programs to address to address women's legal rights issues, with more to follow. In addition, the Global Women's Legal Rights Initiative, announced at the Beijing conference, will broaden its activities in the Latin America region during the coming year.

We expect governments to agree to provide resources and administrative mechanisms to implement these initiatives. The support of the Inter-American Commission on Women, the Inter-American Development Bank, and other organizations will be essential to having an effective monitoring system.

TALKING POINTS

- Implementation of the Miami and related Beijing agendas is underway in most countries; yet governments must effectively respond by devoting resources and staff.
- Legal reform to set the foundation for equality is essential to strengthen women's economic and political position. USAID is currently in the process of increasing its emphasis on women's legal rights in the Americas.
- We need an effective monitoring component to strengthen implementation of the international commitments we have made to women's rights.

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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: 27 MAR 98

SOURCE REF: 9805424

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

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT OF AMERICAS
CHILE

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PRESS QUESTIONS & ANSWERS FOR PRES TRIP TO CHILE -- ARGENTINA /
CENTRAL AMERICA / GUATEMALA / STRENGTHENING GOVT & OAS

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

FOR ACTION

PICCONE

FOR CONCURRENCE

DELAURENTIS

DESOUZA

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9805424
United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

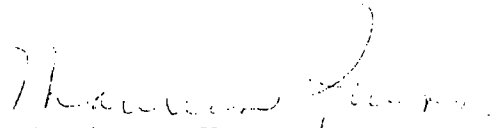
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March 27, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

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

Please find attached a diskette and copies of materials for
The President's trip to Santiago, Chile.


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

Argentina: UK's Role on Arms Transfers to Argentina
Central America: Immigration-Amendment of Nacara to Include
Other Groups
Guatemala: Implementation of the Peace Accord
Strengthening Municipal and Regional Government
Reform of the Inter-American System
Santiago Summit Follow-Up
OAS Role in Summit Follow-Up
Strengthening Civil Society
Capital Markets
Democracy and Human Rights
Corruption
Indigenous Populations
Terrorism
Haiti: Political Impasse

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Attachments (continued)

Peru: Possible Fujimori Campaign in 2000

Peru: Human Rights Violations

Modernization of the State and Labor Ministry Reform

Infrastructure

Science and Technology

QUESTION AND ANSWER

ARGENTINA: UK'S ROLE ON ARMS TRANSFERS TO ARGENTINA

Q: What role does the UK play in U.S. decisions on arms transfers to Argentina?

A: Our decisions on arms transfers to Argentina or any country are national decisions taken on the basis of the criteria we have established. Among those criteria for Latin America are the strengthening of regional security and stability within the context of restraint, confidence building and transparency. In that regard, we take into consideration the positions and views of all states with legitimate security interests in the region, including those of the UK. We also consult on arms transfer issues with the UK and our other partners within the Wassenaar Arrangement on conventional arms exports, as they do with us.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CENTRAL AMERICA: IMMIGRATION - AMENDMENT OF NACARA TO INCLUDE OTHER GROUPS

Q: Your administration succeeded in getting legislation passed last year that granted amnesty to Nicaraguans and Cubans while making it easier for Guatemalans and Salvadorans to get permanent residence. When are you going to address the inequalities of that legislation and grant the same status to all, especially Haitians and Hondurans?

A: The Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) provides relief to many Central Americans who fled the violence of the last decade and established strong ties to the United States. The Department of Justice is developing regulations that, as I requested, will help to diminish the disparities in this legislation.

Legislation passed by Congress waives new, stricter rules for some groups while imposing them on others. I do support the provision of special relief to Haitians forced to flee their country because of persecution and civil strife and note that Congress is actively considering several proposals that would benefit this group. We are also trying to change some of the rules to ensure greater fairness for all persons, including Hondurans, who had pending cases when the recent immigration law took effect.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

GUATEMALA: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORD

Q: How would you rate Guatemala on implementation of the peace accords? Does the U.S. Government provide support for this?

A: The Guatemalan Government and people have made a tremendous effort to implement the December 1996 final peace accord. They have accomplished much. The demobilization of ex-combatants was carried out effectively, quickly and without incident. Approximately 200,000 members of the civilian defense patrols were demobilized. The military has also downsized, reaching the level mandated by the peace accords ahead of schedule. Guatemala has improved significantly its human rights performance and there is unprecedented openness and debate on key issues.

Great challenges lay ahead, particularly in meeting revenue and spending targets set by the accords. Confronting the twin problems of crime and impunity is essential as well. A lasting peace requires continuing political, judicial, social and economic change. No one thinks this will be easy. It will require as much courage and vision as that needed to end the civil war.

Of course, primary responsibility for peace accord implementation is with the Guatemalans. The U.S. Government, however, is proud to be part of this effort. We have pledged 260 million dollars for the 1997-2000 period to be used for accord implementation. We will continue to support Guatemala's transition -- not just financially but also by remaining engaged with the government, civil society, and the private sector to help them address the key institutional reforms necessary to assure the consolidation of peace.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STRENGTHENING MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Q: Why is the Summit process helping strengthen municipal and regional government?

A: Many of the hemisphere's nations are engaged in a major effort to decentralize government. We support that effort.

Q: What do municipal and regional governments lack in the region?

A: Public participation, financial transparency, and greater subnational government responsibility and resources are the ingredients for building effective and more accountable subnational government.

Q: Can you give us some detail on what we intend to do to help?

A: USAID is establishing a donor consultative group on local government. We anticipate that the IDB, World Bank, OAS, and other bilateral donors will cooperate in this effort.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

REFORM OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM

- Q: Is it true that during the Santiago Summit there was a strong feeling that the Inter-American system needs to be reformed?
- A: All institutions must adapt to changed environments and needs in order to remain relevant. And certainly as we enter a new century, it is an appropriate time to conduct a thorough review of hemispheric institutions.
- Q: Does the U.S. have any specific recommendations for reforming the Inter-American System?
- A: The United States welcomes discussion about how to enhance the utility of the Inter-American institutions to make them responsive to the needs of all our people. Institutional change, however, must take place carefully with the widest agreement possible among participants.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SANTIAGO SUMMIT FOLLOW-UP

Q: How do you intend to implement the rather ambitious Santiago Summit Action Plan?

A: After the Miami Summit, our governments undertook a rigorous implementation process that taught us a lot about how to carry out hemispheric initiatives. We have learned that the best formula for success is to have a systematic process in which every government participates and is held accountable for its progress. While governments have the primary responsibility for implementing the Santiago Action Plan domestically and internationally, they also have the support of the key institutions such as the OAS, IDB, and World Bank. The World Bank and IDB have identified more than \$44 billion in loans to support follow-up efforts in the next three years, and USAID plans to spend more than \$980 million in the next three years. We also look forward to the participation of individuals, civil society groups, and the private sector in this endeavor. This is a daunting challenge, but together we can succeed.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

OAS ROLE IN SUMMIT FOLLOW-UP

Q: What is the role of the Organization of American States in Summit follow-up?

A: The OAS is the hemisphere's representative political forum and, as such, is uniquely qualified to implement Summit mandates. The OAS has a solid record of supporting the follow-up efforts for the Miami and Santa Cruz Summits. For example, working through the Organization, governments negotiated the world's first anti-corruption convention and a hemispheric convention on the control of illegal firearms. We support a strengthened role for the OAS and the other hemispheric institutions -- the IDB, PAHO, and ECLAC -- in helping governments fulfill Summit objectives.

In the Santiago Action Plan, the leaders have given the OAS specific mandates to carry out, taking into account the comparative advantages the Organization has in specific sectors. We also ask the OAS to maintain the "institutional memory" of the Summit process, so that governments will be kept aware of their hemispheric commitments. We believe the OAS can also play a part, in collaboration with the Summit Implementation Review Group, in preparing the agenda for the next Summit of the Americas.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

Q: Why are we helping strengthen civil society in the Summit Process. Don't we trust the democratic governments in the region?

A: The United States recognizes the value of citizen input into the democratic process beyond periodic elections. We support a strong initiative on civil society.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CAPITAL MARKETS

Q: Why is it important to strengthen, modernize and integrate hemispheric financial markets?

A: One of the key lessons of the financial instability in Asia is the importance of healthy financial systems. Latin America's progress on economic reform and the relative soundness of its financial sector helped shield it from the financial turmoil that swept through Asia.

We must persevere in our efforts to ensure that financial instability does not affect the countries of the hemisphere. Last December, our Finance Ministers completed the initial steps in this joint effort by pledging to work together to ensure sound macroeconomic policies, strong financial systems and transparent economic and financial data.

Heads of State of all 34 Summit countries have instructed our Finance Ministers to implement the Basle Committee's "Core Principles of Effective Banking Supervision." This will make our region the first in the world to do so. Fulfillment of this and the other items in the Ministers' action plan will help ensure that the hemisphere's financial system is transparent, efficient and sound.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Q: You called on the OAS to strengthen support for freedom of the press during your October 1997 visit to South America. Do you think the recent decision of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the OAS to establish a "Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression" is likely to improve the climate for press freedom in the Americas?

A: Absolutely. We welcome warmly the decision of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to establish a Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and we will support strongly the Rapporteur's vital work. I understand that the Commission will shortly select a full-time professional as Rapporteur and has defined a broad mandate: preparing annual and thematic reports on the state of freedom of expression in the Americas and serving an "early warning" function by bringing to the Commission's attention matters involving threats to freedom of expression. The key is the strong support for press freedom given by all of the hemisphere's 34 democratically elected governments.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CORRUPTION

Q: The U.S. signed the OAS Inter-American Convention Against Corruption in 1996. Do you intend to ratify it? How can we follow up and ensure that the Convention makes a difference in combating corruption?

A: Fighting corruption is essential if we are to consolidate democratic gains and promote sustainable economic growth in the Americas. The Summit initiative emphasizes the importance of ratifying the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, which entered into force in March 1997. The U.S. signed the Convention in 1996. In addition, governments also commit to the "Inter-American Program to Combat Corruption" developed at the OAS, two of whose elements are of particular importance: the drafting of codes of conduct for public officials, and the promotion of domestic legislation requiring senior public officials to disclose their personal assets and liabilities. Both developments, if achieved, would increase transparency and strengthen accountability.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

Q: Indigenous communities often feel left on the sidelines when decisions are taken which affect their daily lives. What is the Summit doing to change this? Is the OAS doing anything to improve the situation of indigenous populations in the Americas?

A: We firmly believe that indigenous communities must be active participants in the development and operation of all projects designed to ensure the fullest participation of indigenous people at all levels of society. We want also to emphasize the critical importance of education. As we strive to meet our goals, we want to ensure that all members of indigenous communities, regardless of gender, have access to educational opportunities. For its part, the OAS should continue examining the possibility of a declaration on the rights of indigenous communities.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TERRORISM

Q: Terrorism was an agenda item at the Miami Summit. What has this Summit done about terrorism?

A: We are calling on all Western Hemisphere countries to become a party to all eleven international terrorism conventions, and to ensure that national laws address the threat of terrorism by criminalizing terrorist acts and creating procedures to extradite terrorists.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

HAITI: POLITICAL IMPASSE

Q: Why has the Haitian political impasse dragged on nearly one year, and what is the U.S. doing to end it?

A: Haiti's young democracy is attempting to work through and resolve complex separation of powers and electoral issues. In contrast to the Haiti of old where political disputes were settled through violence and bloodshed, Haiti's current leaders are engaged in peaceful negotiations. We continue to urge Haitian leaders to resolve the impasse quickly so that Haiti can move forward.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

Q: What is the U.S. military doing in Haiti and when are they leaving?

A: Since April 1996, the Department of Defense has conducted training deployments in Haiti which provide military engineers, medical units and others with valuable real-world experience while completing humanitarian and civic assistance projects that benefit ordinary Haitians. These projects, which are mutually agreed upon by the U.S. and Haitian governments, include road and medical clinic renovations, the drilling of public wells, and provision of limited health care to Haitians. Over the past two years the number of U.S. military personnel has ranged between 400 and 550. Although these training deployments are not indefinite, we have no immediate plans for their termination.

INCREASED U.S. ASSISTANCE

Q: Is the U.S. proposing increased assistance? Why?

A: For fiscal year 1999, we propose \$140 million in assistance to Haiti, an increase over our present assistance of \$70 million. The increased assistance will be focused on the rural areas and secondary cities outside of Port-au-Prince, areas where the majority of Haitians live and where development is most lacking. Our strong national interest in Haiti's progress toward democracy, stability and economic growth requires our engagement, patience and, where necessary, our increased assistance.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

PERU: POSSIBLE FUJIMORI CAMPAIGN IN 2000

- Q. It appears that President Fujimori in 2000 may run for what might be an unconstitutional third term. What can you say about this?
- A. The United States does not comment on individual candidacies in foreign elections. Our concern in Peru, as elsewhere, is simply that any elections held be free and fair and in accordance with established laws.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

PERU: HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

- Q. The U.S. Department of State's annual report on human rights documents significant human rights shortcomings on the part of the Fujimori government. Why does the United States continue to provide counternarcotics and other assistance to the Peruvian government?
- A. Peru's success in fighting illegal drugs, as well as its success in combating terrorism and reforming its economy, is recognized throughout the hemisphere. Such achievements, to be sustained in the long-term, must be supported by a strong democracy and respect for human rights. I hope that President Fujimori will make strong democratic institutions and respect for human rights a part of his legacy to Peru.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

MODERNIZATION OF THE STATE AND LABOR MINISTRY REFORM

Q: What do you mean by strengthening the state with regard to labor?

A: Ministries of Labor can contribute to the hemispheric integration process by providing high-quality services to workers and employers that facilitate the operation of labor markets and allow the broadest number of workers to be in a position to benefit from the opportunities of hemispheric integration.

Q: What do Labor Ministries in the region lack?

A: Many of the Ministries of Labor of the region do not now have sufficient expertise or resources to carry out their functions effectively.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Q: Why should the United States care about Latin American infrastructure? We have our own infrastructure problems to worry about.
- A: Infrastructure development and maintenance are crucial to economic growth and international trade. Safe, efficient transportation and telecommunications systems in Latin America will mean more U.S. exports and more U.S. jobs. We encourage the liberalization of infrastructure investment markets within the hemisphere, hoping to attract private capital and create more efficient trading opportunities for the United States and its Latin American neighbors.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Q: Why are we worrying about issues like science and technology when what the hemisphere needs are practical solutions to its many problems?

A: Cooperative sharing of science and technology and their practical application will enable the entire region to deal more effectively with El Nino and other natural hazards.

Q: How are we going to do this, through more academic research?

A: Through encouraging the growth of our communication and information industries, for example, we can create the potential to bring enormous amounts of knowledge to bear on the challenges that confront us. We believe that the development of a seamless, global "network of networks," which provides high speed communications links to every city, town and village, will foster economic growth, advance scientific knowledge sharing and dissemination, and improve the quality of life for everyone.