

FOIA MARKER

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

Folder Title:

Chile State Visit [1998] [1]

Staff Office-Individual:

Inter-American Affairs-Piccone, Theodore

Original OA/ID Number:

1522

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
37	3	7	1	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	White House Situation Room to Steven Andreasen, et al., re: [Open Skies] (1 page)	03/25/1998	P1/b(1)
002a. note	Handwritten notes, re: [Chile memcon] (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
002b. report	Re: [Paraguay] (1 page)	03/17/1998	P1/b(1)
003. email	White House Situation Room to Jeffrey DeLaurentis, et al., re: Chile State Visit Deliverables Update (3 pages)	03/20/1998	P1/b(1)
004. email	White House Situation Room to Jeffrey DeLaurentis, et al., re: [Chilean Congress] (2 pages)	03/20/1998	P1/b(1)
005. fax	Richard Sanders to Ted Piccone, re: [Angel Breard] (1 page)	03/19/1998	P1/b(1)
006a. list	Chile State Visit Deliverables (2 pages)	03/12/1998	P1/b(1)
006b. talking points	U.S.-Chile Education MOU (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
007. paper	For Romero-Dobbins Meeting (3 pages)	03/19/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile State Visit [1998] [1]

2009-1155-F

ke2481

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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]

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Piccone, Theodore J.

From: SitRoom
Sent: Wednesday, February 04, 1998 1:06 PM
To: DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.; DeSouza, Patrick J.; Dobbins, James F.; Hofmann, Karl W.; Orfini, Michael H.; Piccone, Theodore J.
Subject: U.S.-CHILE AGRICULTURAL TRADE

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 SANTIAGO 000378

PLEASE PASS TO CHAIRMAN BOB SMITH
PLEASE PASS USDA FOR ITP/SHEIKH

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: EAGR, ETRD, PdEL, CI
SUBJ: U.S.-CHILE AGRICULTURAL TRADE
RELATIONS, WHAT A DIFFERENCE A YEAR MAKES

REF: (A) 97 SANTIAGO 1515; (B) 97 SANTIAGO
2265; (C) 97 SANTIAGO 3810; (D) 97 SANTIAGO
4405

1. SUMMARY: DURING 1997, INTENSIVE EFFORTS BY THE USG REMOVED MAJOR, LONG-STANDING TECHNICAL TRADE BARRIERS IN CHILE TO U.S. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS. THE DETERIORATION OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE RELATIONS WAS HALTED, AND A NEW MECHANISM NOW OFFERS THE POSSIBILITY OF MORE RAPID RESOLUTION OF TRADE ISSUES AND CLOSER COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS. END SUMMARY.

2. ONE YEAR AGO, BOB SMITH, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE, LED A FIVE-MEMBER CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO CHILE ON A FACT-FINDING MISSION. DURING THE VISIT, COMMITTEE MEMBERS WERE DISTURBED TO DISCOVER THAT BECAUSE OF PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, CHILE DID NOT ALLOW IMPORTS OF U.S. WHEAT OR FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, OTHER THAN RASPBERRIES. FURTHERMORE, CHILE'S STRICT PROCEDURES FOR TESTING POULTRY MEAT FOR SALMONELLA AND UNIQUE BEEF GRADING AND LABELING STANDARDS HAD SHUT DOWN IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES. UPON HIS DEPARTURE, CHAIRMAN SMITH WARNED THAT LACK OF MARKET ACCESS FOR U.S. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN CHILE PUT AT RISK THE SUPPORT OF HOUSE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR FAST TRACK LEGISLATION.

3. THE CODEL SMITH VISIT AND THE CLINTON-FREI BILATERAL DURING THE FEBRUARY STATE VISIT TO WASHINGTON BY CHILEAN PRESIDENT EDUARDO FREI FOCUSED HIGH-LEVEL ATTENTION ON TRADE ISSUES IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR. DURING THE SUMMIT, PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCED THAT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE DAN GLICKMAN WOULD GO TO CHILE TO INSTALL A NEW BILATERAL MECHANISM TO PROMOTE RAPID AND FAIR RESOLUTION OF TECHNICAL TRADE ISSUES AND STRONGER BILATERAL COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS.

4. DURING THE FOLLOWING TEN MONTHS, THE

*See FYI -
I'm working on
the unresolved
cases, but
we have ~~some~~ a
good story to
tell overall.
J.*

EMBASSY COORDINATED A STRATEGY TO REMOVE CHILE'S TECHNICAL TRADE BARRIERS IN AGRICULTURE BY STRESSING OUR CONCERNS, EXCHANGING TECHNICAL INFORMATION, FACILITATING FIELD INSPECTIONS, AND EXPLORING VARIOUS OPTIONS AND POSSIBILITIES. OUR EFFORTS WERE ASSISTED BY HIGH-LEVEL TEAMS LED BY ASSOCIATE FAS ADMINISTRATOR TIM GALVIN, DEPUTY AGRICULTURE SECRETARY RICHARD ROMINGER, AND ULTIMATELY SECRETARY DAN GLICKMAN. TERRY MEDLEY, ADMINISTRATOR OF USDA'S ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE, PROVIDED CRUCIAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND GUIDANCE.

5. THE STRATEGY ALSO INCLUDED A PUBLIC AFFAIRS CAMPAIGN AS WELL. USIS PROVIDED THE CHILEAN MEDIA FACTUAL INFORMATION ON A RANGE OF KEY AGRICULTURAL TRADE ISSUES AND CONTINUED TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT ON A STEADY STREAM OF DISINFORMATION BEING FED TO AND DISSEMINATED BY THE MEDIA, INCLUDING REPEATED CHARGES THAT THE U.S. PRACTICES PROTECTIONISM TOWARD THE IMPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM CHILE. AMBASSADOR GUERRA-MONDRAGON USED HIS FREQUENT CONTACTS WITH THE PRESS TO HAMMER HOME OUR MESSAGE. THE CAMPAIGN TOOK FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE VISITS OF USDA OFFICIALS AND ALSO ENLISTED THE SUPPORT OF COMMERCE SECRETARY DALEY, SENATOR PHIL GRAMM AND GOVERNOR BEN NELSON OF NEBRASKA. USIS ARRANGED INTERVIEWS, MEDIA ROUND TABLES, PRESS CONFERENCES AND BACKGROUND BRIEFINGS TO ENSURE THAT OUR CONCERNS RECEIVED PROPER ATTENTION IN THE MEDIA. IN ADDITION, THE EMBASSY RECEIVED ASSISTANCE FROM THE CHILE-U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND ITS AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE WHICH RAISED THE ISSUE OF CHILEAN PROTECTIONISM WITH THE CHILEAN MEDIA.

6. TO SHOW GOODWILL ANRESPOND TO CHILE'S TRADE COMPLAINTS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR,
UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 SANTIAGO 000378

PLEASE PASS TO CHAIRMAN BOB SMITH
PLEASE PASS USDA FOR ITP/SHEIKH

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: EAGR, ETRD, PREL, CI
SUBJ: U.S.-CHILE AGRICULTURAL TRADE
RELATIONS, WHAT A DIFFERENCE A YEAR MAKES

REF: (A) 97 SANTIAGO 1515; (B) 97 SANTIAGO
THE EMBASSY FACILITATED THE RESOLUTION OF A NUMBER OF CHILEAN ISSUES DURING THE COURSE OF THE YEAR. THESE INVOLVED U.S. MARKET ACCESS FOR FRESH TOMATOES, THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION'S INVESTIGATION OF RASPBERRY IMPORTS FROM CHILE, AND CONTROLS IMPOSED BY THE FEDERAL COURTS ON WOOD PRODUCT IMPORTS.

7. IN APRIL THE ICE BEGAN TO BREAK WHEN CHILE APPROVED THE IMPORTATION OF ONIONS AND CALIFORNIA TABLE GRAPES, KIWIS, GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS AND ORANGES. IN JULY CHILE ISSUED NEW REGULATIONS AUTHORIZING THE IMPORT OF COOKED CHICKEN WINGS. IN OCTOBER, CHILE ACCEPTED A MODIFIED USDA PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR WHEAT AS SUFFICIENT DOCUMENTATION FOR IMPORTS

THEREBY RESOLVING THE LEADING TRADE DISPUTE. IN NOVEMBER, CHILE AUTHORIZED THE IMPORT OF APPLES AND PEARS FROM THE WEST COAST. FINALLY, IN DECEMBER, SECRETARY GLICKMAN AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE MLADINIC ESTABLISHED A U.S.-CHILE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

8. THE RESULTS, WHILE NOT GREAT IN ABSOLUTE TERMS, ARE A START:

- CHILE IMPORTED 72 TONS OF WASHINGTON STATE APPLES IN 1997; THE FIRST EVER.
- CHILE IMPORTED 169 TONS OF CALIFORNIA TABLE GRAPES IN 1997; ALSO THE FIRST EVER.
- THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF 6,000 TONS OF U.S. WHEAT SINCE THE KARNAL BUNT DISPUTE ENTERED CHILE WITH THE APPROPRIATE PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE THE LAST WEEK OF JANUARY 1998.

9. IN SUM, 1997 REPRESENTED A NEW BEGINNING FOR U.S.-CHILE AGRICULTURAL TRADE RELATIONS. AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS IS NO LONGER A ONE-WAY STREET BEGINNING IN VALPARAISO AND ENDING IN PHILADELPHIA. SOME ISSUES STILL REMAIN ON THE AGENDA, AND AS TRADE GROWS, NEW ISSUES ARE LIKELY TO BE ADDED. HOWEVER, A NEW FORUM NOW EXISTS TO DEAL WITH THESE MATTERS. WORKING GROUPS OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ARE PLANNING TO MEET IN MARCH IN WASHINGTON, D.C. TO BUILD UPON THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF 1997 AND EXPLORE AREAS FOR GREATER COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS.

10. COMMENT - WE HAVE MADE MAJOR PROGRESS THIS LAST YEAR. IN LARGE PART IT WAS DUE TO THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S EFFORTS TO DEAL WITH THE ISSUE AT THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF THE GOC. SECRETARY GLICKMAN'S VISIT TO SANTIAGO AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE WAS THE PEAK FROM WHERE WE CAN NOW PROCEED TO AN EVEN BETTER 1998. GUERRA

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	White House Situation Room to Steven Andreasen, et al., re: [Open Skies] (1 page)	03/25/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile State Visit [1998] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2481

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]

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



SANTIAGO, CHILE
FAX 56-2-232-4793
PHONE 56-2-232-2600

FAX

TO: Roberta Jacobson

FROM: Charles Shapiro

FAX: 202-736-7450

DATE: 5 Mar

① Notional pre-advance sked (3 pages)

② Notional Pres Visit sked (2 pages)

③ Options for education event (3 pages).

Ciao.

A handwritten signature, likely of Charles Shapiro, consisting of a stylized 'C' followed by a series of loops.

Updated: 3/5/98; 14:00

NOTIONAL SCHEDULE FOR PRE-ADVANCE TEAM**Thursday, March 12**

09:45 am Arrive via United 997. Transfer to Hyatt hotel. Check-in. Money exchange.

10:45 am Meet with Ambassador Guerra in hotel control room.

11:10 am Depart hotel for La Moneda Presidential Palace.

11:30 am Meet with Summit Secretary General Oscar Pizarro and MFA Protocol.

12:00 noon Tour of La Moneda .

12:30 pm Plaza de la Constitución.

12:45 pm Supreme Court.

01:15 pm Box lunch at gardens at the former Congress building (site of Summit closing ceremony).

02:15 pm Former Congress building (now the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

03:00 pm ExpoCumbre site (Estación Mapocho).

04:00 pm Pablo Neruda House "La Chascona".

05:00 pm Sheraton Hotel (site of the Summit).

05:45 pm Camino Real Restaurant (site of Summit lunch).

06:15 pm Meet with Embassy site and event officers.

06:45 pm Return to Hyatt Hotel.

08:30 pm Dinner at restaurant (possible OTR dinner).

11:00 pm Jazz club (OTR site).

Friday, March 13

08:30 am Depart for Mondavi-Errazuriz Winery in Panquchue.
10:00 am Arrive winery.
10:30 am Depart for Valparaiso/Viña.
11:30 pm Navy golf course, Viña.
12:00 noon Cerro Castillo presidential retreat.
12:45 pm Miramar Hotel (Viña Press Center) and lunch.
02:30 pm Congress building.
03:30 pm Depart for Neruda House at Isla Negra.
04:30 pm Visit Neruda House.
05:30 pm Depart for Santiago.
07:15 pm Arrive Hyatt Hotel
08:30 pm Dinner at possible OTR restaurant.

Saturday, March 14

07:45 am Depart hotel for Hosteria Los Lingues.
09:45 am Tour Los Lingues.
10:15am Depart for Edwards Hacienda in Graneros.
10:45 am Arrive hacienda.
11:15 am Depart for rodeo site.
11:30 am Arrive rodeo site.
12:00 noon Depart for Santiago. Box lunch on bus.
01:45 pm Arrive La Dehesa Golf Club.
02:30 pm Valle Escondido Golf Club.
03:15 pm Depart for airport.
04:00 pm Depart for Sao Paulo via Varig.

NOTE: This schedule does not include potential sites for an education event (3 public high schools in Santiago) or possible sites for an AmCham event.

Doc. For DCM & Mdivison - S Drive Others - T Drive

Updated: 3/5/98;14:25

NOTIONAL SCHEDULE FOR STATE VISIT**Thursday, April 16**

8:20 am Arrival Santiago, review Air Force Honor Guard, brief arrival statement, depart airport

9:00 am Arrival Hyatt Hotel

DOWNTIME

11:00 am Depart Hyatt Hotel

11:15 am Received by President Frei, Plaza de Constitucion, review Army Honor Guard, move into La Moneda Presidential Palace

11:30am Restricted bilat, La Moneda

12:00 noon Expanded bilat, La Moneda

12:45 pm Signing ceremonies

Chileans want lunch: USG no

01:00 pm Joint Press Conference, La Moneda

01:45 pm Depart La Moneda

02:00 pm AmCham/BNC lunch and speech (Pres Frei possibly to attend)

03:30 pm Depart AmCham

03:45 pm Arrive Supreme Court, review Carabineros Honor Guard, pay courtesy call on the justices

04:00 pm Depart Supreme Court for OTR events

OPTIONS: Neruda House in Santiago, education event, jogging, golf, ExpoCumbre*

08:05 pm Depart Hyatt Hotel

08:20 pm Arrive La Moneda for State dinner

11:00 pm Depart La Moneda for Hyatt

*ExpoCumbre (Summit Expo) is the exhibition with cultural presentations from all 34 nations participating in the Summit. The U.S. contribution will include art by Washington, DC artist Sam Gilliam and the Thelonius Monk Institute of Jazz performance (including Herbie Hancock) Friday evening 7 o'clock.

weath laying

Friday, April 17 (or Monday, April 20)

09:30 am Depart Hyatt Hotel for Aerodromo Lo Castillo
09:45 am Depart via helicopter for Valparaiso/Viña
10:45 am Arrive LZ at Naval Academy, board motorcade
11:00 am Arrive Congress, review Navy Honor Guard, meet with congressional leadership in reception room
11:15 am Address Congress
11:45 am Depart Congress
12:00 noon Arrive Cerro Castillo Presidential Retreat in Viña del Mar, greeted by President and Mrs. Frei
12:15 pm Drinks with President and Mrs. Frei and selected guests
01:00 pm Lunch: The Clintons and The Freis
02:30 pm OTR events

OPTIONS: Neruda House in Isla Negra, golf, vineyard, ranch

06:30 pm Return to Santiago by helicopter
07:00 pm Arrive Aerodromo Lo Castillo, depart via motorcade for Hyatt
07:15 pm Arrive Hyatt for downtime
08:30 pm Depart for OTR dinner
10:00 pm Herbie Hancock performance at Jazz Club

OPTIONS:

1. If the President prefers a lighter day on Wednesday, the AmCham event could be a breakfast Friday morning.
2. The embassy meet and greet could take place Friday morning, pushing back departure for Valparaiso/Viña by 45 minutes.
3. The Herbie Hancock performance at ExpoCumbre is at 7:00 o'clock Friday evening. The visuals might be better for the President to attend the performance there, then go out to dinner.

A. LICEO # 1 - "JAVIERA CARRERA"

This public high school for girls, located in downtown Santiago near the central Plaza de Armas, is presenting a research project to NASA to be carried on the space shuttle. The contact was made through U.S. astronaut Frank Chang Diaz who is well-known in Santiago because of his many trips to the FIDAE air show. Last December the coordinator of the project and two students visited the University of Colorado in Boulder and met with NASA officials to discuss this project. The University of Michigan is also involved. The project has been re-designed by experts from above mentioned institutions and now is awaiting a possible date to go to space. Once the date is confirmed by NASA, the school will have to find the financial support to develop it. The project will study the behavior of "chinitas" (Chilean lady bugs) in space. Chinitas are famous as predators and could be used to clean up waste and provide biological control in space.

Perhaps the most prestigious girls' public high school in Chile, "Liceo Uno" has 3000 students in grades 9-12, chosen competitively from candidates from the entire Santiago region. It has recently joined the Enlace program, which provides some computer technology for student and teacher use, and has a computer lab with nine computers and two printers. The school is also set to participate in a network for national elections, using one computer which will be linked to a net of 700 schools which regularly serve as voting places. This network will be used for educational purposes when it is not needed for elections.

Javiera Carrera, after whom the school is named, was a famous heroine of Chilean independence.

Address: Compania 1484

B. INSTITUTO NACIONAL

The Instituto Nacional, a downtown Santiago public high school for boys located three blocks from La Moneda palace, has been a major host institution for the Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program. Three exchanges have been completed, in which a teacher from the school exchanges her classroom for a year with an American high school teacher. The U.S. teachers were from Texas, Wisconsin and Michigan. Placement of a teacher for 1998-99 is pending. The school credits the exchange programs with greatly improving their English language teaching.

The school has 4000 students in grades 7-12 and is considered the most prestigious public high school for boys. With competitive admissions open to all throughout the Santiago region, it regularly has among the highest scores of public and private schools on the Chilean university admissions test and boasts important political figures, judges and diplomats as former students. The Instituto Nacional has an extensive audiovisual lab donated by the government of Japan and a modern computer lab with e-mail access.

C. LICEO "VALENTIN LETELIER"

This coeducational public high school in the nearby suburb of Recoleta, across the river from the Estacion Mapocho cultural center, has been selected by the Ministry of Education to participate in one of Chile's most important educational reform programs, "The Montegrando Project." This network of about fifty secondary schools throughout the country was selected on the basis of quality, capacity to innovate, and ability to work with youth from low-income groups. Each school in the Montegrando project, announced by President Frei in 1996, proposes a comprehensive project of infrastructure improvements, curricular reform and continuing education for teachers. The precise projects are now being reviewed by the Ministry of Education.

This school, with 1280 students, has relatively good facilities in terms of the average Chilean public high school. It has a computer lab with nine PCs and two printers, and participates in the Enlace program which provides some computer technology for student and teacher use. The school is also set to participate in a network for national elections, using one computer which will be linked to a net of 700 schools which regularly serve as voting places. This network will be used for educational purposes when it is not needed for elections.

The school is named after Valentin Letelier, a noted educator of the early twentieth century, who founded Chile's first teachers' college. Valentin Letelier is not related to Orlando Letelier, the foreign minister of President Salvador Allende in the 1970s who was assassinated in Washington.

Address: Buenos Aires 575

Technically feasible - Diplomatic Solutions - John Kelly
- video conf - MX, BZ, XRS, CH
Web site - clearinghouse - public/private

Laura A. Graham
03/25/98 02:25:02 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Chile Update

Some follow up from yesterday's meeting. There is a lot of misinformation rolling around on some of these issues. There are also some changes below. Thanks.

- 1) There is no formal Congressional program that the Chileans are organizing. It is entirely up to us. No other delegation is bringing a code. Most are bringing 3-4 ministers.
- 2) There is no separate delegation lunch on Saturday during the leaders. There are individual lunches for Foreign Ministers, Education Ministers, Trade Ministers at separate locations that would not include the code or any other ministers.
- 3) The Leaders Lunch on Saturday is Leaders plus one.
- 4) There are overflow rooms with closed circuit capability for the Opening Session as well as all of the other leaders sessions.
- 5) The Chileans will now have a separate program for the Foreign, Trade, Treasury and Education Ministers on Saturday opposite the Leaders. *Justice*
- 6) Sunday now looks like this: 9 - 10am Summit Session 3 (Trade/Econ - Leaders plus 3), 10 am - 12 pm Summit Session 4 (Leaders Free Talk - Leaders only) and then departure for the Closing Ceremony. This was in response to our swapping the baskets Sat-Sun.
- 7) As far as the education interaction on Saturday with the leaders, all involved need to realize that it is a grand financial and logistical operation to do successfully which I am hoping the Chileans realize. We will need to have up/down link availability and have it done right stateside with our selected student. It is great, just need to really flush this all out with everyone to ensure that it is done right. It will need to be treated as almost a domestic event stateside for us with WH involvement/staffing. As far as choosing the students, the Embassy has a great idea which I like and think makes sense. There is a Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program currently with us and Chile in which 5 language classes in 5 different American and Chilean schools swap teachers for the year. The Embassy is getting me the list of the 5 schools in the States participating and we could pick one and then have that class satellited in and one student we pick could talk to POTUS about what he/she has learned about Chile by having a Chilean Teacher for the year and then ask a scripted question. What does everyone think about using one of these schools?

Thanks - LG

2:00 // talk event + power plant
Ann Lewis office

Message Sent To:



FAX COVER SHEET

United States Department of State
Bureau of Oceans and International, Environmental and Scientific Affairs
Office of Science and Environmental Initiatives

Date: 3/24/986:30

Number of Pages (Including Cover Sheet): _____

☐

URGENT

☐

See Attached

☐

For Your Assistance

☐

Per Our Conversation

☐

For Your Information

☐

CLEARANCE

To: Ted PicconeTelephone: 456-9139Office: NSCFacsimile: 456-9130Subject: Info for McLarty Telecom

Ann M. Wells

OES/SEI

2201 C Street, NW

Washington, DC 20520-7818

Telephone: (202) 647-2245 - Facsimile: (202) 647-2746

MESSAGE:

- ① draft Declaration language
- ② talking points for Mr. McLarty
- ③ text of letter (MLK signed)
(David Sandalow has commented on all 3 and his comments incorporated)
will get you contact info in the a.m. or other

need some
work - are
you ok w/
adding
invlo/SET
Thence?

1

Jim -
Nelson was
not correct
that Macle
should
call
Luzga
on this
but we
need
maximum
effort
before
Rafe
Pomeroy
arrives on
Thursday
Declaration

Talking Points
McLarty Call to Chileans re Joint Statement

- We would be interested in preparing a joint statement on the environment for issuance by our Presidents during the course of the bilateral discussions.
- This "Declaration of Santiago" would showcase our cooperation on a number of environmental and scientific issues.
- Additionally, we would suggest that, as the next Conference of Parties for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change will be held in the hemisphere in November, our governments reiterate our intent to work together to assure a positive outcome in Buenos Aires.
 - Foremost among such results would be a strong role for private sector partnerships in projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as envisioned in the future Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).
 - Advanced developing countries should also be called upon to adopt emissions budgets and take advantage of the significant benefits of trading under the Protocol, which potentially provides even more direct investment and technology transfers than the project-based CDM.
- The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans, Environment and Science, Rafe Pomerance, will be in Santiago for bilateral discussions on a range of environmental issues on Thursday and Friday of this week. This issue will be at the top of his agenda, and he, as an expert in the field, could answer any specific questions you might have.
- I hope you will agree with me that this statement, coming as it does after the Kyoto negotiations and before the Fourth Conference of Parties in Buenos Aires, would significantly advance the dialogue on climate change.

March 24, 1998

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Chile's forthcoming role as host for the Summit of the Americas places it squarely in the spotlight of the hemisphere, and we recognize and appreciate the monumental effort of the Chilean government to ensure a successful and productive meeting of our leaders.

I understand that members of your staff have discussed with my Bureau the possibility of signing a Memorandum of Understanding on enhanced environmental cooperation. We have explored this idea with various offices within the State department. We are interested in continuing to work with Chile to develop an appropriately-worded document which would underscore the importance that we both place on our bilateral cooperation.

In connection with the President's State visit to Chile, the White House is very interested in preparing a joint statement on the environment for issuance by our leaders. This "Declaration of Santiago" would showcase our cooperation on a number of environmental and scientific issues. Additionally, we would suggest that, as the next Conference of Parties for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change will be held in the hemisphere in November, our governments reiterate our intent to work together to assure a positive outcome in Buenos Aires. Foremost among such results would be a strong role for private sector partnerships in projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as envisioned in the future Clean Development Mechanism.

His Excellency

John Biehl,

Ambassador of the Republic of Chile,
Washington.

-2-

Discussions concerning the Declaration are a matter of utmost urgency, and may influence portions of the President's trip to Santiago. I am sending my deputy, Rafe Pomerance, to Santiago tomorrow, with this item at the top of his agenda. Tomorrow, I will send you a draft text with our suggestions for such a statement. I would appreciate your assistance in advising the appropriate Chilean officials who would be able to work with us to prepare a joint text agreeable to both sides. I would also be pleased to speak with you in greater detail about this idea at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Melinda L. Kimble, Acting

Q

Declaration of Santiago
DRAFT as of 3/24/98, 3:50pm)

[italics indicate POSSIBLE deliverables]

The leaders of the United States and the Republic of Chile have met in bilateral discussions (before entering into hemispheric discussion/after the very successful Summit of the Americas so ably and graciously hosted by Chile.

include a few paras on other items discussed re US-Chile relations - political, economic, social - Jim Roberts providing

These discussions have included many of our shared environmental concerns, and we had an opportunity to address them some detail. Today, as we inaugurate the gas-fired Nuova Ranca Power Plant and welcome the significant positive environmental impacts that new technologies have allowed, we are pleased to jointly announce additional initiatives which too are designed to advance the protection of the environment.

Of greatest significance, we have during the course of our discussions agreed that global climate change poses crucial challenges and opportunities for our countries and the hemisphere to take historical steps. In 1992, the nations of the world met in Rio for the first Earth Summit. There, the world recognized the danger posed by the greenhouse gases--gases released by human activity--now building to unprecedented concentrations in our atmosphere. Concentrations that--if we do nothing--will alter forever our planet's climate. If we do nothing, we can look forward to more floods, and ironically also more droughts. Deserts may spread across the planet in places where there were none. New diseases, or old diseases that were once confined to certain climates, could become increasingly significant health threats to ever wider circles of population. Rising oceans will flood coastal areas worldwide. This year, both our countries have witnessed unpredictable weather patterns of El Niño, patterns which could be commonplace in the future with unchecked global warming.

But in Rio the nations of the world determined to do something about this crisis. Since then we have met periodically to agree upon ways to reverse the effects of climate change, most recently in Kyoto. We have made much progress on this issue, but we must not think that our

efforts so far have come close to solving it. This November, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, we have a chance to build upon the agreements we reached in Kyoto last December.

The Kyoto Protocol includes the market-based mechanisms of international emissions and joint implementation among developed countries. Moreover it allows for full flexibility on the kinds of policies and measures a country may enact domestically to achieve compliance, and sets the targets on the basis of a multi-year objective, rather than a single fixed-year obligation. With regard to developing countries, it promotes investment in projects in developing countries which can offset emissions in developed countries (through the CDM). The Protocol also strengthens all Parties' national communications requirements.

More must be done. As a first step, advanced developing countries should adopt emissions budgets and take advantage of the significant benefits of trading under the Protocol - potentially providing even more direct investment and technology transfer than the project-based CDM.

Both Chile and the United States support the concept of the Clean Development Mechanism, as a means of encouraging private sector initiatives and investments in Chile and around the world in clean energy technologies, energy efficiency, reforestation and other activities which reduce, absorb or eliminate greenhouse gas emissions. Chile and the U.S. agree that all countries, developed and developing, must be meaningfully involved in efforts to address global warming. The Statement of Intent that we are signing (have signed) during this Presidential visit signals our mutual recognition of this fact.

The United States remains committed to realistic, achievable and binding targets for our greenhouse gas emissions, pledging as we have in Kyoto to undertake efforts to reduce our emissions 7% below 1990 levels during the period 2008-2012. The United States also remain committed to using a flexible and cost-effective means to meet those targets.

Chile and the United States firmly believe that market-based mechanisms established by the Kyoto Protocol will mobilize the resources of the private sector to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, provided the private sector knows it will receive credit for those emissions reductions efforts.

The Nuova Ranca power plant is indicative of the type of marriage between private sector technology and efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. As economic growth leads to greater energy consumption, new technologies allow for that energy to be generated in less damaging ways. The plant uses one of the largest and most efficient turbines in the world and is the first of such turbines, built in Schenectady, New York, to be employed in South America. The project showcases the importance of regional cooperation to meet the demand for cleaner energy, for it is Argentine natural gas which will light homes and run industries in Santiago. This integration of energy needs and market-based solutions to cleaner energy technologies are two bedrock principles of our Summit of the Americas commitments.

U.S.-Chilean cooperation on environmental issues goes far beyond our agreement on the steps to be taken at Buenos Aires. Our governments have common interests in a wide range of global challenges, as reflected in the initiatives we have recently undertaken:

- The GLOBE Program (Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment) makes it possible for young people around the world to participate in scientific research relevant to the global environment, and to provide their observations available to scientists through the Internet. This kind of interactive, participatory experience teaches environmental awareness directly to the people to whom the environment matters most: the young. It is currently in the classrooms of 65 countries, being utilized by 4,893 schools. Today we are happy to announce that Chile has agreed to join the GLOBE program.
- The USGS and the regional CERESIS seismological research organization have just signed an MOU to strengthen our **decade-long (? Checking with USGS)** research cooperation and improve member-state capacity to respond to earthquakes.
- The U.S. Center for Disease Control and their Chilean counterparts have been working collaboratively over the last six months to counter an outbreak in Chile of the pulmonary hanta virus. A similar outbreak occurred in the Southwest United States a few years ago. It now appears that climatic changes induced by El Niño may foster conditions that increase the rodent population that is the vector for this disease. The complex interrelationships between environmental events and

emerging diseases are evident by this outbreak, and illustrate the need for and benefits of closer cooperation to combat these new dangers.

- The United States and Chile have agreed to enhance opportunities for sharing information on remote-sensing data, ocean information, and desert research among government agencies, private entities, and academic consortia. And NASA and the Chilean University Astronomy Consortium have also agreed to share remote-sensing data.

Concern for environment is the way we express our hope that our children will be able to enjoy the natural bounty that we inherited from our own parents. We take pride in our increased cooperation on the environment, and see it as a portent of closer dialogue in the future.

POTUS: Joint Statement for Santiago:03/18/98/4:00PM
H:\MooneyWF\Projects\POTUS - Santiago statement.doc

Drafted: OES/SEI:Wmoooney/AWells

Cleared:

OES:MKimble

OES:RPomerance ()

OES/SEI:JAMargolis ()

OES/SEI:WMooney ()

ARA/BSC:JRoberts ()

ARA/PPCP:CHoey()

ARA:BSamuel()

CEQ:DSandalow ()

NEC:LBrainerd ()

S/P:SKinney ()

G:NPurvis ()

DOE:DPumphrey ()

DOI:KWashburn ()

EPA:CHill-Macon ()

GLOBE:LWigbels ()

NASA:MO'Brien ()

NOAA:TLaughlin ()

Amembassy Santiago:Kkambourian ()

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. note	Handwritten notes, re: [Chile memcon] (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile State Visit [1998] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2481

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

002b. report	Re: [Paraguay] (1 page)	03/17/1998	P1/b(1)
--------------	-------------------------	------------	---------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile State Visit [1998] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2481

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	White House Situation Room to Jeffrey DeLaurentis, et al., re: Chile State Visit Deliverables Update (3 pages)	03/20/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile State Visit [1998] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2481

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]

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages ▶ 1

To ANN WELLS	From TED PICCONE
Dept./Agency STATE DES	Phone # 456 - 9139
Fax # 647 2746	Fax # 456 - 9130

NSN 7540-01-317-7368

5099-101

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Presidential Inauguration of the Nuova Renca Power Plant***Project Description:***

The Nueva Renca Power Plant is a 370 Megawatt natural gas fired combined cycle power generation facility which opened in the first quarter of 1998. It was built by General Electric Company, Bechtel USA Engineering and Construction and Sigdo Koooper Chile. Nueva Renca uses the 9 FA turbine, one of the largest and most efficient turbines in the world, and was the first installation of 9 FA technology in South America. The 9FA turbines were manufactured by GE Power Systems in Greenville, South Carolina. The generators and steam turbine were manufactured by GE Power Systems in Schenectady, New York. Bechtel Corporation carried out the construction engineering for the project. The power plant is owned by the Sociedad Eléctrica Santiago S.A. which has the following shareholders: Chilgener S.A. of Chile (51%), Duke Energy from North Carolina (24%), Novacorp Canada (15%), and CGE Chile (10%).

The plant is fueled by natural gas brought by pipeline from Argentina. Because it is a highly efficient gas-fired plant replacing an older coal-fired facility, Nueva Renca will improve environmental quality in the Santiago region.

Secretary Daley visited the Nueva Renca site in May, 1997 when it was under construction.

Benefits of the Presidential Inauguration:

Inauguration of the Nueva Renca site would advance U.S.-Chilean relations through:

- Building a stronger relationship with Chilgener and CGE. These companies are investing in new electric power generation capacity throughout the Americas. Showcasing their successful cooperation with US companies in Chile will increase the chances that they will work with US equipment suppliers, service providers and equity partners in their future power plants around the region. Six to seven new gas fired power plants will be constructed in Chile in the next 18 months.
- Demonstrating the openness of the Chilean market to US products and the importance of free trade with Chile and throughout the hemisphere so as to maintain US access to that market.
- Highlighting the benefits of (a) the liberal energy policies which permitted the plant to be built and (b) regional economic integration which made it possible to use natural gas from Argentina as a fuel source.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. email	White House Situation Room to Jeffrey DeLaurentis, et al., re: [Chilean Congress] (2 pages)	03/20/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile State Visit [1998] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2481

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

005. fax	Richard Sanders to Ted Piccone, re: [Angel Breard] (1 page)	03/19/1998	P1/b(1)
----------	---	------------	---------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile State Visit [1998] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2481

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]

EMBASSY OF THE
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON, D.C.
AMBASSADOR'S OFFICE

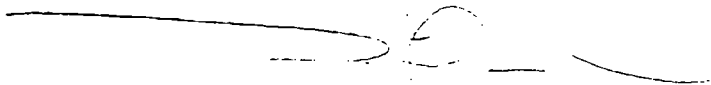
March 9, 1998.

The Honorable
Madeleine Albright
The Secretary of State
2201 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Madam Secretary:

I have the pleasure to enclose a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina, Guido Di Tella, in reference to the fate of Angel Francisco Breard, a native of Argentina, that is presently under arrest and condemned to death with an imminent date for his execution in the State of Virginia. Please find enclosed its unofficial translation.

Sincerely yours,



Diego R. Guelar
Ambassador

cc: Office of Brazilian and
Southern Cone Affairs. DOS

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Letterhead: Ministry of Foreign Relations, International Trade and Worship

Ministry Note No. 23/98
Buenos Aires, March 3, 1998

Dear Madam Secretary:

My Government is very interested in the fate of Angel Francisco Breard, a native of Argentina, that is presently under arrest and condemned to death with an imminent date for his execution in the State of Virginia. Mr. Breard was born in the Argentine Republic, where he spent the first years of his life. Later on he moved to Paraguay where he established residence.

The Argentine Consular authorities in the United States were not informed of the arrest of Mr. Angel Francisco Breard, an Argentine national. The Argentine Government only learned of the situation when his brother, looking for assistance on his behalf, informed Buenos Aires that Mr. Breard had been condemned to death in Virginia.

Article 36, Clause 1, Section -b- of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (Vienna 04/24/63) which links Argentina to the United States of America, establishes the obligation of the receiving State, in this case the United States of America, to inform without any delay the Consular Office of the State, in this case Argentina, of the individual arrested, in some way detained or under temporary detention pending trial.

The Argentine Government considers that the lack of notification on the part of the US authorities to the corresponding Argentine authorities of the arrest of Mr. Angel Francisco Breard, as well as, the impossibility of said individual to contact the Consular authority, constitutes an act and a deed that violates what is established in the above mentioned Vienna Convention.

Said deed deprived Mr. Angel Francisco Breard of the possibility of exercising his fundamental right foreseen in the Vienna Convention. It could be understood that it also lead to the recording, at the beginning, of an unfavorable instance for him to exercise his rights for his forthcoming defense.

Consequently and through me, the Argentina Government filed a complaint because of the noncompliance, on the part of the authorities of the State of Virginia, of what the Vienna Convention establishes on Consular Relations. At the same time, it requests that the necessary measures to correct this situation be taken, including the presentation of a request to stay the execution of the above mentioned individual at the time and through whatever means necessary.

Likewise, on behalf of my Government, I would be specially grateful for your Government's support for whatever petition for clemency that could be presented to the Governor of Virginia in favor of the detainee. In this regard, I wish to inform you that through me and the President of the Argentine Republic, such a request has been made to the former Governor of Virginia as well as the present one.

I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

Signed: Guido Di Tella



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

JUL - 7 1997

Dear Ambassador Prieto:

I am responding on behalf of the Department of State to your letter to Ambassador Davidow of June 3, 1997, concerning the matter of Mr. Angel Breard. Your letter was received at the same time that my letter to you of the same date concerning this case was delivered to your representatives. Your letter reiterates your government's earlier request that the United States intercede on behalf of Mr. Breard. It also again expresses the view that the courts of the United States have authority to remedy any violation of the obligation of consular notification that occurred with respect to his detention and discusses the alternative possibility of these matters being considered by the International Court of Justice.

We have previously assured your government that the United States places the highest value on ensuring respect for the consular notification obligation under Article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations ("VCCR"). We deeply regret if such notification was not provided to Mr. Breard. After learning that Mr. Breard may not have been advised of his right to consular assistance, the Department reminded officials of the State of Virginia of the need to advise all alien detainees of this right. We have now had extensive discussions with such officials about how consular notification and access should be implemented.

Since receiving your June 3 letter, the Department has also reviewed in more detail the facts of Mr. Breard's case, with a particular focus on the consular notification issues raised by your government and the claim that a consular officer could have dissuaded Mr. Breard from believing that that he should confess in open court to the February 17, 1992, murder of Ruth Dickie and claim to have been under a "Satanic curse" imposed by his father-in-law. Attached for your information is a summary of the facts as we understand them. (If there is additional information that you believe we have not considered, we would be pleased to receive it.)

Our review has been informed by our understanding of the consular notification obligation. A primary purpose of consular notification is to permit a state to offer its nationals in a foreign country the benefit of consular services and protection. The actual extent of consular assistance will depend on the country concerned, its consular practices, and its resources in the host country. Under no circumstances, however, can a consular officer in the United States act as an attorney for an alien. Moreover, when an alien is arrested, he is subject to the laws of the host state, and consular protection cannot immunize him from those laws, the judicial system established to enforce them, or the penalties imposed for their violation. A consular officer instead generally seeks to ensure that the alien has appropriate legal representation and that his legal rights are respected. The consular officer may also attend to the alien's needs while imprisoned, and may communicate with the alien's family and friends, if necessary. The actual need for and provision of consular services will generally be less in

The Honorable
Jorge G. Prieto,
Ambassador of Paraguay,
Washington.

situations where an alien is well represented by attorneys and in direct touch with family and friends -- a situation most likely when the alien has been residing in the host country for a significant period. In some cases, an alien may decline consular notification, for privacy or other reasons, or because the alien does not consider consular assistance to be necessary.

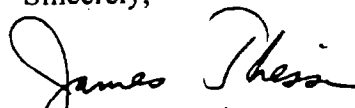
While the obligation of consular notification is a serious one, in every country there are times when it is overlooked. U.S. diplomatic and consular officers raise issues of lack of consular notification with respect to U.S. nationals abroad, just as other countries' representatives raise similar concerns with the Department of State about aliens in the United States. Consular notification and access is a matter of continuous discussion between governments, which in our experience regularly review and if necessary enhance their efforts at compliance. Neither the VCCR text nor its negotiating record addresses how a failure to comply with the consular notification obligation must be remedied. We are aware of no state party to the VCCR that has a procedure for setting aside the results of its judicial process when there has been a failure to provide consular notification.

Having reviewed the facts in light of these considerations, we cannot accept that the lack of consular notification provides a basis for undoing Mr. Breard's conviction and sentence. It is entirely speculative, in any event, that a Paraguayan consul would have been intimately involved in Mr. Breard's trial and defense and would have convinced Mr. Breard to accept a plea bargain. Mr. Breard's attorneys were well positioned to advise him of the likely consequences of his confession in the State of Virginia, yet he would not accept their advice or the apparent advice of his mother to plead guilty. It is difficult to believe that a consular officer could have proven more persuasive.

Our review of these issues has reinforced our view that lawsuits between governments are not the appropriate means to enforce the consular notification obligation. We agree in particular with your assessment that this case is not one appropriate for resolution by the International Court of Justice. The reference to the VCCR Optional Protocol in our amicus brief was simply to illustrate that the state parties to the VCCR contemplated that issues under the VCCR would be addressed on a government-to-government basis, and certainly not by a government resorting to the domestic courts of another state party. We regret if that reference created any misunderstanding on this point. In any event, however, an ICJ proceeding is both costly and takes many years and extensive resources to pursue. It seems particularly inappropriate when there is no genuine dispute as to the requirements of consular notification and when the suggestion that consular notification in a particular case would have led to a different result is so speculative and implausible. Moreover, the ICJ would not have jurisdiction over Paraguay's asserted claims under the 1859 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and Paraguay, which is not relevant to these issues in any event.

In closing, I reiterate that the Department of State remains available to consider other relevant information, including information about Mr. Breard's case and about consular notification practice by Paraguay and other countries. In addition, we would welcome the opportunity to discuss with Paraguayan consular officers the general question of consular notification and access and how our respective countries can improve implementation of this obligation.

Sincerely,


James H. Thessin
Deputy Legal Adviser

FACTS CONCERNING ANGEL BREARD

Mr. Breard is a dual Paraguayan-Argentinian national who came to the United States in 1986, originally as a student. He had been in the United States for roughly six years at the time he was arrested for Ruth Dickie's murder. He studied English when he first arrived here, and his command of English was sufficiently good that he acted as an interpreter in prison and did not require the assistance of an interpreter at trial. His trial attorneys have stated that they had no difficulty in communicating with him.

The State of Virginia cannot document that consular notification was given, but it is clear that Mr. Breard's family was quickly notified of his arrest and that others in Paraguay were also contacted. When he was first arrested, Mr. Breard asserted his right to an attorney and called his uncle. His mother testified on his behalf in the sentencing phase. In addition, Mr. Breard's attorneys have said that they were in touch with sources in Paraguay for information that might have assisted with his defense.

Mr. Breard's attorneys have also stated that they and his mother advised him to plead guilty. They have further stated that they advised Mr. Breard that his chances of being sentenced to death, rather than to life imprisonment, would be greater if he insisted on a trial and testified. As far as the courts have determined to date, Mr. Breard's attorneys were competent and he had the full panoply of due process protections guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. These protections are among the most extensive provided by any state party to the VCCR.

Mr. Breard rejected the advice of his attorneys, refused to pursue a possible plea arrangement, and insisted on testifying at trial and at his sentencing hearing. The court was informed that Mr. Breard was testifying against the advice of counsel. He testified to the facts of the crime and claimed to have acted under a "Satanic curse" imposed by his father-in-law. During the sentencing phase, his testimony led to cross-examination that his trial attorneys have said had a negative effect on the jury.

Independently of Mr. Breard's testimony there was physical evidence that Mr. Breard attempted to rape and then brutally murdered Ruth Dickie on February 17, 1992. Blood, semen, and hair samples and DNA tests all pointed to Mr. Breard as the murderer. There was also evidence of significant aggravating factors to support imposition of the death penalty under Virginia law. The scene of the crime reflected the violence of Ruth Dickie's murder and the attempted rape that preceded it. Mr. Breard had attacked two other women, one before and one after Ruth Dickie's murder. Each attack was violent, and the second involved a sexual assault that was interrupted only because a neighbor called the police, who caught Mr. Breard with his victim. The arrest of Mr. Breard in the course of this assault led to Mr. Breard being charged with Ruth Dickie's murder.

It appears from these facts that Mr. Breard received the assistance that consular notification is designed to ensure. He had two attorneys and was in close touch with his family and others who might have helped him. Mr. Breard was a six-year U.S. resident who asked for an attorney when arrested; he apparently understood at least this basic tenet of the U.S. system reasonably well. In any event, however, he was clearly and repeatedly informed that it would not be to his benefit to plead not guilty and then to confess at trial.

drafted:

L/CA:CWBrown

cleared:

CA:MRyan-ok

CA:RDavis-ok

CA/OCS/PRI:EBetancourt-ok

ARA/BSC:SListon-ok

ARA/MEX:JLeonard-ok

DOJ/CIV/APP:DLetter-ok

DOJ/SG:PWolfson-ok

DOJ/CRIM:MRichard-ok

L/T:RDalton-ok

L/EAP:JHergen-ok

L/UNA:JCrook-ok

L/ARA:MPeay (subs)-ok

L/CA:JFoarde-ok

info:

L/HRR:DStewart



S.L.

FADLAN AKA
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

9711033

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM
UNCLASSIFIED

JUN 16 1997

'97 JUN 16 12:37

TO: P - Ambassador Pickering

FROM: L - Michael J. Matheson, Acting

SUBJECT: Foreign Nationals on Death Row Alleging Treaty Violations by the United States

JD ✓
PFR ✓
JRH
EBS ✓
MS
PPC ✓
EPSC
ARA/S**SUMMARY**

The United States is required to inform detained foreign nationals that they may have a consular officer notified of their detention. A number of foreign nationals who now face the death penalty claim not to have been so informed and are raising this issue in the courts and through their governments. Private attorneys have written to the Secretary about 31 such cases. Mexico has appealed to the Department regarding a Mexican scheduled to be executed by Texas this Wednesday (June 18). Canada and Paraguay have also raised cases with the Department, and Paraguay has suggested taking its case to the International Court of Justice. We are examining the legal issues and seeking to improve U.S. compliance. Because in the reciprocal case involving a U.S. national we would vigorously insist upon consular notification, we must handle these matters with particular care.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION

Article 36(1) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR) (attached), to which the United States and some 165 other countries are party, seeks to ensure that governments can protect their nationals abroad by requiring that detained foreign nationals be advised that they may have a consular officer notified of the detention. Article 36 also allows consular officers access to and communication with the detainee. The United States is also party to 56 bilateral agreements requiring notification to consular officers regardless of whether the detainee requests it.

The United States has described consular notification and access obligations as "... obligations of the highest order." We routinely instruct U.S. consular officers abroad to protest instances in which consular notification and access are not provided to U.S. citizens. In the United States, we periodically send information on these obligations to U.S. law enforcement agencies. In addition, when we become aware of specific cases in which notification and access have not been provided, we seek compliance and formally apologize to the foreign government concerned.

DEATH PENALTY LITIGATION

Since 1992, we have been aware of cases in which consular notification apparently was not given to a foreign national until after he had been tried and sentenced to death. Before Texas executed one such foreign national in 1993, we asked Texas for a report, which indicated that the prisoner had misrepresented himself as a U.S. national, thus obviating any basis for alleging a treaty violation. At present, foreign nationals claiming lack of notification are scheduled for execution in Arizona, Texas, Virginia and elsewhere. The nearest execution date is Wednesday, June 18, for a Mexican national, Irineo Tristan Montoya. Many of these foreign nationals are arguing that the failure to provide consular notification requires a new trial or sentencing proceeding. This argument has not to date been accepted by any court, but we cannot rule out the possibility of such a ruling in the future.

The United States has not taken a position in these cases on whether a foreign national can argue that failure to notify justifies a new trial or resentencing. In a case involving a Canadian on death row in Texas, however, Canada has asked us to file a statement with pardon authorities describing U.S. views on the importance of the Article 36 obligation and about our own practice abroad. The Paraguayan government in another case sued to overturn a sentence, and the United States submitted a brief arguing that Paraguay was not entitled to enforce the notification obligation in this way. Paraguay has suggested that it may take this case to the ICJ.

Most immediately, we have been asked by Mexico to intercede in the Texas case of Irineo Tristan Montoya. In response, consistent with past practice, we have asked Texas Governor Bush to provide a report on the consular notification issues before any execution. We have done this in prior cases, including in Texas, and received prompt responses. We have already spoken several times with Texas officials about our current request and expect a formal response on Tuesday, June 17. || *

DISCUSSION

These death penalty cases, together with Paraguay's proposal to submit its case to the ICJ, raise a host of difficult legal and policy issues. It is important to ensure respect for the consular notification obligation, but how far we can or should go in doing so in individual cases is unclear. To date, we have called alleged violations to the attention of state governors or other appropriate officials and have asked them for reports. In the one case of a foreign national actually executed, we were satisfied that there was no basis for alleging a treaty violation because the condemned prisoner had concealed his foreign nationality. We cannot rule out the possibility, however, that there will be a case in which the violation was so significant that the Department should consider seeking some form of remedy on behalf of the foreign national.

We are also carefully considering and consulting with the Justice Department on what position, if any, we should take in the litigation brought by the individual foreign nationals. Permitting foreign nationals to raise in court a failure to notify would have the advantage of providing an independent forum in which these issues could be addressed, but it is not clear that this option is properly available, and it may have countervailing disadvantages as well.

To minimize cases like this in the future, we are also working on a new version of our consular notification information packet for law enforcement agencies and are developing a strategy to disseminate this information more widely and effectively. The Department of Justice has offered to help with this effort, and is already incorporating consular notification into meetings with U.S. Attorneys and other federal law enforcement officials. We plan to target judges, prosecutors, and prison officials as well as arresting officials.

We also expect that these death penalty cases will raise the visibility of the consular notification issue, and will prompt public and press inquiries about the Department's position on the death penalty and the legal issues raised by the cases. We have already received some press inquiries about our request to Governor Bush in the Tristan Montoya case.

VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS

Article 36 Communication and Contact with Nationals of the Sending State

1. With a view to facilitating the exercise of consular functions relating to nationals of the sending State:-

(a) consular officers shall be free to communicate with nationals of the sending State and to have access to them. Nationals of the sending State shall have the same freedom with respect to communication with and access to consular officers of the sending State;

(b) if he so requests, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall, without delay, inform the consular post of the sending State if, within its consular district, a national of that State is arrested or committed to prison or to custody pending trial or is detained in any other manner. Any communication addressed to the consular post by the person arrested, in prison, custody or detention shall also be forwarded by the said authorities without delay. The said authorities shall inform the person concerned without delay of his rights under this sub-paragraph;

(c) consular officers shall have the right to visit a national of the sending State who is in prison, custody or detention, to converse and correspond with him and to arrange for his legal representation. They shall also have the right to visit any national of the sending State who is in prison, custody or detention in their district in pursuance of a judgment. Nevertheless, consular officers shall refrain from taking action on behalf of a national who is in prison, custody or detention if he expressly opposes such action.

2. The rights referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, subject to the proviso, however, that the said laws and regulations must enable full effect to be given to the purposes for which the rights accorded under this Article are intended.

Drafted: ARA/BSC:RMSanders (7-3402)

searabsc/argent-lpgbosnia.doc

Cleared: ARA:JDavidow

ARA:PFRomero

ARA/BSC:DFRogus

EUR/RPM:PLaidlaw ok

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto

NOTA MTRO. NRO. 2598

BUENOS AIRES. 03 MAR 1998

ESTIMADA SEÑORA SECRETARIO:

Mi Gobierno está muy interesado en la suerte de Ángel Francisco Breard, argentino nativo, que se encuentra preso y condenado a muerte con fecha de ejecución inminente en el Estado de Virginia. El señor Breard nació en la República Argentina, donde pasó los primeros años de su vida. Más tarde se instaló en Paraguay.

Las autoridades consulares argentinas en los Estados Unidos no fueron informadas sobre la detención del señor Ángel Francisco Breard de nacionalidad argentina. El Gobierno argentino sólo tomó conocimiento de la situación cuando su hermano le informó en Buenos Aires que el señor Breard había sido condenado a muerte en Virginia, buscando asistencia en su nombre.

- El artículo 36, inc. 1, apartado -b- de la
- Convención de Viena sobre Relaciones Consulares (Viena, 24/4/63), que vincula a la Argentina y a los Estados Unidos de América establece la obligación del Estado receptor, en este caso los Estados Unidos de América de informar sin retraso alguno a la Oficina Consular del Estado del cual es nacional la persona que haya sido arrestada de cualquier forma detenida o puesta en prisión preventiva, en este caso la Argentina.

El Gobierno argentino considera que la falta de comunicación por parte de las autoridades de los Estados Unidos de América a la autoridad argentina correspondiente sobre la detención del Sr. D. Ángel Francisco Breard, como así también, la imposibilidad de dicha persona de establecer contacto con la autoridad consular, constituyen un acto y un hecho que contravienen lo establecido en la Convención de Viena citada.

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto

Dicho hecho privó al señor D. Ángel Francisco Breard de la posibilidad de ejercer un derecho fundamental previsto en la Convención de Viena. Podría entenderse que ello causó también que se registrara, en una primera instancia, una situación desfavorable para el ejercicio de su derecho a su posterior defensa.

Consecuentemente y por mi intermedio, el Gobierno argentino le formula a usted su protesta por el incumplimiento por parte de las autoridades del Estado de Virginia de lo dispuesto en la Convención de Viena sobre Relaciones Consulares. Al mismo tiempo, le solicita que tome las medidas necesarias para corregir esta situación, incluyendo la presentación de una solicitud de suspensión de ejecución del nombrado cuando y por donde corresponda.

Asimismo le agradeceré especialmente, en nombre de mi Gobierno, que el suyo apoye cualquier petición de clemencia que pudiera someterse al Gobernador de Virginia a favor del nombrado. En este sentido deseo informarle que por mi intermedio y el del señor Presidente de la República Argentina se la ha solicitado tanto al anterior como al actual Gobernador de Virginia.

Hago propicia la oportunidad para saludarla con mi más alta y distinguida consideración

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto

NOTA MTRO.NRO. 23 98

BUENOS AIRES. 03 MAR 1998

ESTIMADA SEÑORA SECRETARIO:

Mi Gobierno está muy interesado en la suerte de Ángel Francisco Breard, argentino nativo, que se encuentra preso y condenado a muerte con fecha de ejecución inminente en el Estado de Virginia. El señor Breard nació en la República Argentina, donde pasó los primeros años de su vida. Más tarde se instaló en Paraguay.

Las autoridades consulares argentinas en los Estados Unidos no fueron informadas sobre la detención del señor Ángel Francisco Breard de nacionalidad argentina. El Gobierno argentino sólo tomó conocimiento de la situación cuando su hermano le informó en Buenos Aires que el señor Breard había sido condenado a muerte en Virginia, buscando asistencia en su nombre.

El artículo 36, inc. 1, apartado -b- de la Convención de Viena sobre Relaciones Consulares (Viena, 24/4/63), que vincula a la Argentina y a los Estados Unidos de América establece la obligación del Estado receptor, en este caso los Estados Unidos de América de informar sin retraso alguno a la Oficina Consular del Estado del cual es nacional la persona que haya sido arrestada de cualquier forma detenida o puesta en prisión preventiva, en este caso la Argentina.

El Gobierno argentino considera que la falta de comunicación por parte de las autoridades de los Estados Unidos de América a la autoridad argentina correspondiente sobre la detención del Sr. D. Ángel Francisco Breard, como así también, la imposibilidad de dicha persona de establecer contacto con la autoridad consular, constituyen un acto y un hecho que contravienen lo establecido en la Convención de Viena citada.

SEÑORA SECRETARIO DE ESTADO
Da. MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT
WASHINGTON D.C.

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto

Dicho hecho privó al señor D. Ángel Francisco Breard de la posibilidad de ejercer un derecho fundamental previsto en la Convención de Viena. Podría entenderse que ello causó también que se registrara, en una primera instancia, una situación desfavorable para el ejercicio de su derecho a su posterior defensa.

Consecuentemente y por mi intermedio, el Gobierno argentino le formula a usted su protesta por el incumplimiento por parte de las autoridades del Estado de Virginia de lo dispuesto en la Convención de Viena sobre Relaciones Consulares. Al mismo tiempo, le solicita que tome las medidas necesarias para corregir esta situación, incluyendo la presentación de una solicitud de suspensión de ejecución del nombrado cuando y por donde corresponda.

Asimismo le agradeceré especialmente, en nombre de mi Gobierno, que el suyo apoye cualquier petición de clemencia que pudiera someterse al Gobernador de Virginia a favor del nombrado. En este sentido deseo informarle que por mi intermedio y el del señor Presidente de la República Argentina se la ha solicitado tanto al anterior como al actual Gobernador de Virginia.

Hago propicia la oportunidad para saludarla con mi más alta y distinguida consideración

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006a. list	Chile State Visit Deliverables (2 pages)	03/12/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile State Visit [1998] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2481

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006b. talking points	U.S.-Chile Education MOU (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile State Visit [1998] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2481

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]

**HRC LINE BLOCK
AS OF 3/20/98**

**Wednesday, April 15, 1998
Scheduler: Wendy Arends**

Prev Ron Washington, DC

tbd Wheels up from Washington, DC
 [Flight time: 2 hours, 15 minutes]

tbd Wheels down in Miami, Florida

tbd (T) Scene setter TBD w/POTUS

9:45pm Wheels up from Miami, Florida
 [Flight time: 8 hours, 15 minutes]
 [Time change: +1 hour]

Ron Air Force One

**Thursday, April 16, 1998
Scheduler: Wendy Arends**

Prev Ron Air Force One

7:00am Wheels down in Santiago, Chile

7:10am-
7:20am Arrival Ceremony w/POTUS

7:25am Depart Santiago Airport via Marine One
 [Flight time: 15 minutes]

7:40am Arrive Landing Zone

7:50am Depart Landing Zone via motorcade
 [Drive time: 10 minutes]

8:00am-
10:00am Down Time w/POTUS

12:00pm- (T) PAHO Speech
1:00pm Catholic University

Note: POTUS has a tentatively scheduled joint press conference from 12:35pm-1:35pm or possible message event around the same time.

tbd	Event w/Mrs. Frei
	Options:
	-Interactive Museum
	-PRODEMU Roundtable
5:30pm- 8:15pm	Down Time w/POTUS
8:20pm	Depart Hyatt Regency via motorcade [Drive time: 10 minutes]
8:30pm	Arrive La Moneda Palace
8:35pm- 11:00pm	State Dinner w/POTUS
11:10pm	Depart La Moneda Palace via motorcade [Drive time: 10 minutes]
11:20pm	Arrive Hyatt Regency
Ron	Hyatt Regency Santiago, Chile

Friday, April 17th, 1998

Scheduler: Wendy Arends

Prev Ron	Hyatt Regency Santiago, Chile
9:45am	Wheels up from Santiago, Chile via Marine One [Flight time: 30 minutes]
10:15am	Wheels down Valpariso Landing Zone
10:25am	Depart Landing Zone en route Parliament
10:40am	Arrive Parliament
10:45am- 11:45am	POTUS' Address to Congress Parliament Building
12:15pm- 1:45pm	Informal Lunch w/President and Mrs. Frei w/POTUS Cerro Castillo - Vina Del Mar
2:00pm- 6:00pm	Down Time w/POTUS
	Options:
	-Winery
	-Pablo Neruda House (Isla Negra) (T)
	-Ranch (T)

6:30pm Wheels up Valpariso/Vina Del Mar en route Santiago
 [Flight time: 30 minutes]

7:00pm Arrive Santiago Landing Zone

7:25pm Arrive Hyatt Regency

7:30pm Down for the evening/OTR Dinner w/POTUS

 Options:
 -Herbie Hancock performance at jazz club

Ron Hyatt Regency
 Santiago, Chile

Saturday, April 18, 1998

Scheduler: Wendy Arends

Prev Ron Hyatt Regency
 Santiago, Chile

10:00am Depart Hyatt Regency via motorcade
 [Drive time: 20 minutes]

10:30am Wheels up from Santiago, Chile
 [Flight time: 1 hour, 5 minutes]

11:35am Arrive Temuco, Chile

12:00pm-
1:00pm Event tbd

 Options:
 -Inauguration of Mapuche Cultural Center
 -PAHO Clinic for Mapuche Indians (Tour/Roundtable)
 -Visit INTEGRA Daycare Center

1:15pm-
2:15pm Lunch

 Options:
 -Empanadas Restaurant
 -Steakhouse (Recommended by Mrs. Frei's office)

2:20pm Depart Temuco, Chile via motorcade
 [Drive time: 30 minutes]

2:50pm Arrive Cunco, Chile

3:00pm- 4:30pm	Event tbd
	Options: -RUF Roundtable
4:30pm	Depart Cunco, Chile [Drive time: 1 hour]
5:30	Arrive Pucon, Chile
Ron	Pucon, Chile

Sunday, April 19, 1998
Scheduler: Wendy Arends

Prev Ron	Pucon, Chile
tbd	Depart hotel via motorcade
tbd	Event tbd
	Options: -Visit Lahuen Foundation (Tour/Roundtable w/Environmental focus) -Cani Sanctuary Hike
tbd	Lunch/Down time
	Options: -Cani Sanctuary Hike -Volcanic Caves -Hiking -Thermal Baths
tbd	(T) Depart Pucon, Chile via motorcade [Drive time: 1 hour, 15 minutes]
tbd	(T) Arrive Temuco, Chile
tbd	(T) Wheels up Temuco, Chile [Flight time: 1 hour, 5 minutes]
tbd	(T) Wheels down Santiago, Chile
tbd	(T) Down time w/POTUS
tbd	(T) Wheels up Santiago, Chile [Flight time: 10 hours]
Ron	Air Force One

Monday, April 20, 1998
Scheduler: Wendy Arends

Prev Ron Air Force One

tbd Wheels down Washington, DC

Ron The White House

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH

7:40 pm Depart Washington or Miami en route Santiago
 [flight time: 10 hours, 20 minutes]
 [time change: + 1 hour]

RON AIR FORCE ONE

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH

7:00 am Arrive Santiago

7:10 am- **Arrival Ceremony**
7:20 am

Note: Honor Guard upon arrival. Remarks optional.

7:25 am Depart Santiago Airport via Marine One en route Landing Zone
 [flight time: 15 minutes]

7:40 am Arrive Landing Zone

8:50 am Depart Landing Zone en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:00 am Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:00 am- **Down Time/Briefing**
9:30 am

9:35 am Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

9:45 am Arrive La Moneda Palace

9:50 am- **Arrival Ceremony**
9:55 am

Note: Honor Guard only/no remarks.

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

Note: Potus plus 6.

10:55 am- **Expanded Bilateral with President Frei**
11:20 am **Room TBD - La Moneda Palace**
Simultaneous Interpretation
Pool Spray (At the top - 2 waves)

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

11:30 am- **Briefing for Press Conference**
12:30 pm **Room TBD - La Moneda Palace**

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

1:45 pm **Depart en route events tbd**

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

Options (Not all can be accomplished this afternoon)

-- *Message Event TBD*

-- *Lunch/OTR Event*

-- *AmCham Drop-By*

4:30 pm- **Down Time**
8:15 pm

8:20 pm **Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace**

8:30 pm **Arrive La Moneda Palace**

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

Note: Business Attire. 400 guests in attendance. US seats =

150.

Potus makes reciprocal toast.

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

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

RON**HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - SANTIAGO, CHILE****FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH**8:45 am- **Speech Prep**
9:15 am9:45 am Depart Santiago en route Valpariso Landing Zone
[helo time: 30 minutes]

10:15 am Arrive Valpariso Landing Zone

10:25 am Depart Landing Zone en route Parliament

10:40 am Arrive Parliament

10:45 am- **Address to Parliament**
11:45 am Parliament Building
Simultaneous Interpretation
Open Press*Note: First Lady to attend, 50 seats available for US delegation.*12:15 pm- **Informal Lunch with President and Mrs. Frei**
1:45 pm Cerro Castillo - Vina Del Mar
Whisper Interpretation
Pool Press (Arrival Only)*Note: Small, casual lunch with a few guests per couple to**choose.*2:00 pm- Down Time
6:00 pm*Options: Winery, Ranch-(T), Pablo Neruda House-(T) Visits.
helicopter rides from Vina Del Mar.**All are*

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

6:30 pm	Depart Valpariso/Vine Del Mar en route Santiago Landing Zone [helo time: 30 minutes]
7:00 pm	Arrive Santiago Landing Zone
7:10 pm	Depart Landing Zone en route Hyatt Regency Hotel
7:25 pm	Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel
7:30 pm	Down for the Evening/OTR Dinner

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH

8:15 am-	Briefing
8:45 am	Hyatt Regency Hotel
9:00 am	Arrive Sheraton Hotel

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

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

*Note: Potus and Frei to make remarks. 600 guests in
attendance.*

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

10:05 am-	Session One
12:45 pm	Sheraton Hotel
	Closed Press

12:50 pm-	Official Photo
1:00 pm	Sheraton Hotel
	Open Press

1:30 pm- **Leaders Lunch (Pull Aside Opportunity)**
 3:00 pm **Real Camino Restaurant**
Open Press (Arrival)
Closed Press (Lunch)

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

3:30 pm- **Session Two**
 6:30 pm **Sheraton Hotel**
Closed Press

7:00 pm- **Down Time**
 8:30 pm **Hyatt Regency Hotel**

8:45 pm- **Summit Gala**
 11:00 pm **La Moneda Palace**
Interpretation TBD
Press TBD

Note: Leaders plus spouses only. First Lady will not attend. Leaders seating is done by lottery. There is a separate reception at Estacion Mapucho.

delegation

RON HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - SANTIAGO, CHILE

SUNDAY, APRIL 19TH

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

9:30 am- (T) **Peru/Ecuador Signing**
 10:00 am **Sheraton Hotel**

10:15 am- **Summit Session Three/Closing Session**
 1:15 pm **Sheraton Hotel/Former Congress Building**
Open Press (Closing Session)

Note: Frei plus 5 other leaders make remarks. We have the option if we prefer to make remarks. Potus will be seated in the front on dais with Frei.

2:00 pm- Embassy Event
 2:45 pm US Embassy
 Closed Press

3:30 pm (T) Depart Santiago en route Temuco, Chile
 [flight time: 1 hour]

Note: Temuco/Pucon is not confirmed at this point. If not,
Potus
may spend the afternoon/evening in Santiago and return
with
the First Lady on the overnight flight.

4:30 pm (T) Arrive Temuco, Chile

4:40 pm (T) Depart Tenuco Airport via Marine One en route Pacun, Chile
 [flight time: 30 minutes]

Note: Helicopters are not confirmed at this point due to
logistical
questions. If helos are not an option, than it is an 1 ½
hour drive
between Temuco Airport and the town of Pucon.

5:10 pm (T) Arrive Pucon Landing Zone

5:40 pm (T) Depart Pacun Landing Zone en route Hotel Cabin

5:55 pm Arrive Hotel Cabin

TBD OTR Dinner with the First Lady

RON (T) HOTEL CABIN - PACUN, CHILE

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH

TBD (T) Down for the Day and Evening

TBD Depart Pacun via Marine One en route Temuco Airport
 [flight time: 30 minutes]

TBD Arrive Temuco Airport

TBD Depart Temuco en route Santiago
[flight time: 1 hour]

TBD Arrive Santiago

TBD **Plane Change**

TBD Depart Santiago en route Washington
[flight time: 10 hours]

RON AIR FORCE ONE

TUESDAY, APRIL 21ST

TBD Arrive Washington

**VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY
TO CHILE
APRIL 16 - 20, 1998**

PROPOSED EVENT: PAHO Speech
DATE: Thursday, April 16, 1998
TIME: 12:00pm
LOCATION: Catholic University Extension Center
ATTENDEES: The First Lady
George Alleyne, Director, PAHO
Chilean Minister of Health

PRESS: OPEN PRESS

BACKGROUND: PAHO has invited the First Lady to speak at the roundtable/conference on "The Challenges for Health in the XXI Century" that will take place in conjunction with the Second Summit of the Americas.

The roundtable/conference will be held at the Catholic University Extension Center in either a venue which holds 200 people, or a larger venue which holds 500-800 people. There will be some sort of speaking program, during which the First Lady will deliver the keynote.

The President has yet to decide whether or not there will be a joint press conference from 12:35pm - 1:00pm or a message event around the same time (either an education event or a climate change event at a power plant). We should consider moving the speech either earlier or later.

**VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY
TO CHILE
APRIL 16 - 20, 1998**

PROPOSED EVENT: PRODEMU Roundtable
DATE: Thursday, April 16, 1998
TIME: Afternoon of the 16th
LOCATION: PRODEMU Headquarters or PRODEMU site
ATTENDEES: The First Lady
Mrs. Frei
PRODEMU Representative
Women who benefit from PRODEMU
PRESS: Open press??

BACKGROUND: Mrs. Frei's office also suggested that the First Lady participate in a PRODEMU roundtable. PRODEMU (which means "School for Women") is another one of Mrs. Frei's foundations which implements training programs for women which teach income-generating skills, as well as focus on personal development.

The roundtable would either take place at the PRODEMU Headquarters in downtown Santiago (10-20 minute drive from the Hyatt) or at an actual training center in a poverty-stricken neighborhood of Santiago (20-25 minute drive from the Hyatt). Possible participants could consist of the First Lady, Mrs. Frei, PRODEMU instructor, PRODEMU Representative, PRODEMU students (from all different training programs), and a municipal government official.

An actual training facility (named "Home Sweet Home") was toured by the pre-advance team in the Pudahuel neighborhood of Santiago. The women are being taught baking techniques and the fundamentals of microenterprise during a two year course. The curriculum is divided into 10 personal development sessions and 20 technical sessions. The facility and equipment is provided by the municipal government and the training is provided free of charge by PRODEMU. At the end of the two year course the women devise a business plan and submit it for consideration by PRODEMU. PRODEMU chooses the most innovative idea and awards four microcredit loan to the women. They then follow up with the women to see if they have been successful in launching their business. PRODEMU also provides information regarding additional funding sources to the women whose business plans are not chosen to receive the microcredit loans. Three out of the four groups who have received the loans have doubled their money in one year.

15-20 women participate in classes at the Home Sweet Home training center and said that they have developed personally and have also learned a trade which provides their family with additional income. The women sell the bread they make once a week and hope to open up a bakery at the end of the two year course. Most of these women are housewives with children and, on average, have an 8th grade education. They feel isolated from other women and from the job market. PRODEMU provides them with a place to learn a trade, and a network of women from which to seek support in learning that trade and subsequently providing economic support for their family (which can threaten the husband).

**VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY
TO CHILE
APRIL 16 - 20, 1998**

PROPOSED EVENT: Visit to Mirador Interactive Museum (MIM)
DATE: Thursday, April 16, 1998
TIME: Afternoon of the 16th
LOCATION: Workshop/Construction site of the MIM
ATTENDEES: The First Lady
Mrs. Frei
Maria Luisa Perez, Director of MIM
President, IDB Bank
Prize-winning artisan
PRESS: Open press??

BACKGROUND: Mrs. Frei's office suggested that the First Lady attend an event combining two projects which are both funded by the New Times Foundation. The New Times Foundation is one of the four foundations which she chairs and whose focus is on Chilean culture and art.

The first project is the construction of the Mirador Interactive Museum (MIM) which is modeled on interactive museums for children around the world and focuses on, "releasing knowledge on the sciences, the arts, and nature, with no social or age related differences". The MIM is financed through a variety of sources (the New Times Foundation and the IDB Bank being two such financiers). The MIM is in a working class neighborhood and would be a 30 minute drive from the Hyatt Regency. Once the MIM opens it will charge a nominal fee (except if companies sponsor children). The MIM is expected to open in 1999.

The second project is an annual art contest which is open to all Chileans and is sponsored by the New Times Foundation. The First Lady toured an exhibition of the "Artesanias de Chile" at the IDB in Washington, D.C. with Mrs. Frei in February of 1997.

The proposal from Mrs. Frei's office is that the First Lady visit the MIM (which is still under construction) and tour some of the interactive displays at the workshop (where they design and build the displays), award the grand prize to the winner of the New Times Foundation Art Contest, and take a driving tour of the construction site.

Mrs. Frei's office suggested this event because the MIM is seen as, "one of the most impressive and important educational projects being implemented in Chile." The New Times Foundation is also looking for additional funding for the MIM which they think will be raised if the First Lady attends an event at the site of the new MIM. They suggested her awarding the annual grand prize to the best Chilean artist because it would highlight Chilean artisans and highlight the MIM at the same time.

**VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY
TO CHILE
APRIL 16 - 20, 1998**

PROPOSED EVENT: Inauguration of the Mapuche Cultural Center
DATE: Saturday, April 18, 1998
TIME: Morning of the 18th
LOCATION: Mapuche Cultural Center - Temuco, Chile
ATTENDEES: The First Lady

PRESS: Press TBD

BACKGROUND: Organized in 1978, the Mapuche Cultural Center is a community based center that serves Mapuche families and students living in Temuco. The building renovation has upgraded the facility so they can board 28 students who choose to attend the better schools that exist in Temuco. The emphasis of the center and the parents who send their children to Temuco is to demonstrate the feasibility of bilingual and bicultural education, and to establish a strong educational base for the next generation of Mapuche people. The center also provides after school and evening activities for students and adults with the focus on history, handicrafts, language, culture and recreation.

US Peace Corps Volunteers have assisted the center's leaders since 1992 in a series of projects which have upgraded the facility. Materials for these projects were made possible by monies provided by USAID through the Peace Corps. The latest effort has been made possible by the efforts of three Mapuche leaders who have done the bulk of the construction work. The materials and equipment have been covered by grants from the Chase-Manhattan Foundation in the US and two Chilean foundations. Additional assistance has come from the municipality of Temuco which provided the land.

**VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY
TO CHILE
APRIL 16 - 20, 1998**

PROPOSED EVENT: Visit to INTEGRA Daycare Center
DATE: Saturday, April 18, 1998
TIME: Morning of the 18th
LOCATION: Temuco, Chile
ATTENDEES: The First Lady

PRESS: Press TBD

BACKGROUND: Mrs. Frei's office suggested that the First Lady visit the Centro Abierto (Daycare Center) "Vista Hermosa", which has a special program to save the Mapuche culture and works with the children and their parents. Pedro de Valdivia, where the center is located, is a poverty zone. 170 children attend the center.

**VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY
TO CHILE
APRIL 16 - 20, 1998**

PROPOSED EVENT: RUF Microenterprise Roundtable
DATE: Saturday, April 18, 1998
TIME: Afternoon of the 18th
LOCATION: Cultural Center/Municipal Gym in Cunco, Chile
ATTENDEES: The First Lady

PRESS: OPEN PRESS

BACKGROUND: RUF (Residencias Universitarias Femeninas) is similar to the AAUW, and is a NGO which oversees a microenterprise project which has enabled almost 200 poor rural women to take greater control over their lives through a training program that combines self-esteem issues and business development training. RUF reaches out to the poorest and most geographically isolated women. The women are 60% Mapuche and 40% non-Mapuche.

Working in small groups, the women have access to microenterprise loans through an aid program sponsored by the Spanish government. Some of the instructors are paid by funds provided by the Inter-American Foundation.

The women sell goose meat, down products, cut and dried flowers and the Mapuche woven products from wool which they spin. Two members are currently in France learning how to make foie gras. This group of women has triumphed both personally and financially in the face of opposition from their husbands but as one woman said, "now it doesn't matter".

The philosophy of RUF eschews ethnic, religious, and partisan political issues but does encourage each of the women to get more involved as citizens in organizations such as neighborhood associations.

**VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY
TO CHILE
APRIL 16 - 20, 1998**

PROPOSED EVENT: Visit to Lahuen Foundation/Cani Sanctuary Hike
DATE: Sunday, April 19, 1998
TIME: Morning/Afternoon of the 19th
LOCATION: Lahuen Foundation/Cani Sanctuary - Pucon, Chile
ATTENDEES: The First Lady

PRESS: Press TBD

BACKGROUND: The Cani Sanctuary is a nature reserve owned and managed by the Lahuen Foundation which is comprised of a group of Chilean and US professionals/environmentalists. They are dedicated to demonstrating that natural forests can be preserved and protected by its neighbors even when they are poor and in desperate need of exploiting the resources within the forest. The Lahuen Foundation received a grant from the America's Fund to demonstrate that through education and income producing projects the forest could be preserved.

The foundation's native tree nursery and focus on eco-tourism have both proven financially successful for the community. They have also added an educational center where they are educating the next generation to protect the forest.

The current board composition includes the first and current Presidents of the America's Fund, the former wife of the Minister of the Economy, and Adrianna Hoffman who was one of the 25 women awarded a UN prize by Queen Noor for her work on behalf of the environment.

SITE:

Los Graneros del Alba/Pueblito Los Dominicos

LOCATION:

**Final de Apoquindo
Costado Iglesia Los Dominicos
Las Condes
Tel. (56-2) 246-4360**

SCHEDULE:

Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.

Los Graneros del Alba is the official name of what is commonly called "el Pueblito de los Dominicos" or simply "los Dominicos". Characterized by Chilean colonial architecture of the 1800s, goldsmith, jewelers, potters and other artisans work in dozens of small shops. Los Dominicos is a frequent stop for tours and individual tourists because it offers the most comprehensive display of Chilean and regional arts and crafts. Los Dominicos now hosts 202 shops, which are open to serve the public six days a week.

FACIL ACCESO A LOS GRANEROS DEL ALBA



Buses a Los Dominicos

326 RECOLETA - LAS CONDES

339 LA CISTERNA - APOQUINDO

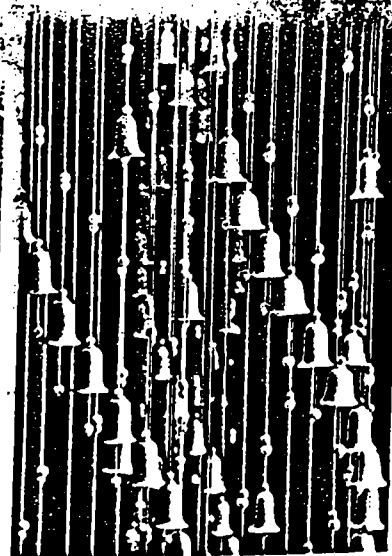
229 CERRO NAVA - LAS CONDES

327 RECOLETA - LAS CONDES

344 LO SIERRA - APOQUINDO

METRO ESTACIONES

PUEBLO DE ARTESANOS



L O S D O M I N I C O S

Final de Apoquindo ■ Costado Iglesia Los Dominicos ■ Las Condes ■ Santiago

«Los Graneros del Alba»



Viña Errázuriz

Viña Errázuriz was founded in 1870 by Don Maximiano Errázuriz Valdivieso, member of a traditional Chilean family of Basque origin. Currently, Viña Errázuriz has developed three estates with the concept of "terroir" in mind, where individual vineyards impart a distinctive personality and unique characteristics on the grapes grown in each: Don Maximiano Estate, La Escultura Estate, and El Descanso Estate.

Viña Errázuriz's Don Maximiano Estate is the only mayor Chilean vineyard located in the Aconcagua River Valley, some 100 kms. north of the capital, Santiago. This estate, also known as Panquehue, was bought by Don Maximiano back in 1870. He transformed it with tenacity and perseverance from a barren land into one of the finest vineyards in the world. (See attached map for directions to location).

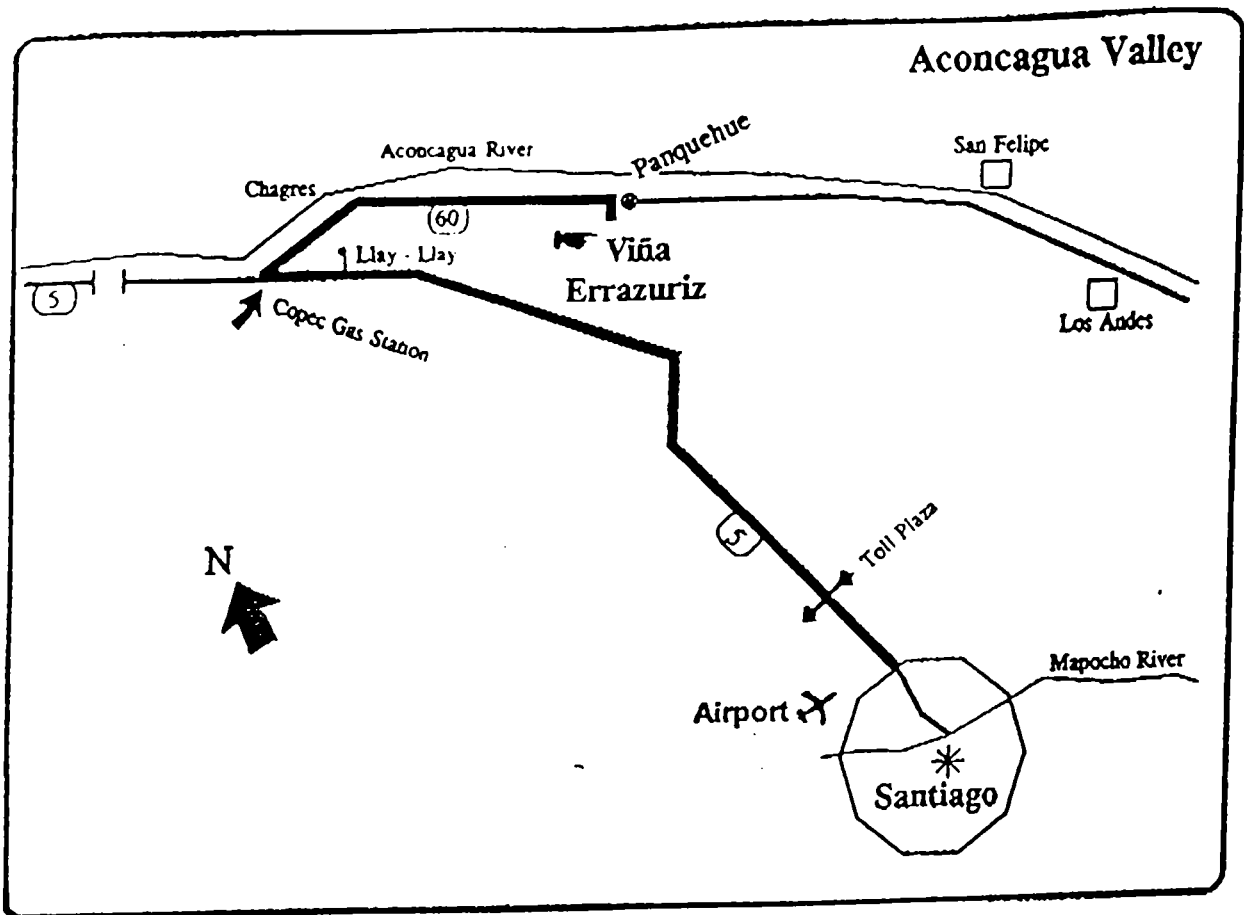
Currently, under the remarkable leadership of its President Eduardo Chadwick - a direct descendant of Don Maximiano Errázuriz - Viña Errázuriz enjoys great prestige as a leading fine quality wine producer in Chile and in the international markets, where more than 90 percent of its wines are sold.

Viña Errázuriz' President Eduardo Chadwick founded Viña Caliterra in 1989, with the aim to produce premium Chilean wine and establish Caliterra as one of Chile's leading producers and exporters of fine wine. In 1996, Viña Errázuriz and Robert Mondavi Winery formed a 50/50 percent partnership to jointly produce and market Caliterra. In September of 1996, the first vintages of the Caliterra partnership wines were released.

(Note: Viña Errázuriz has a 55 X 110 mts. soccer field and a polo court in an adjoining location where 3 medium size black hawk helicopters could possibly land.)

Drafted by FCS Veronica Pinto
November 25, 1997.

Viña Errázuriz



Directions from Santiago via Pan-American Highway 5 to Viña Errázuriz

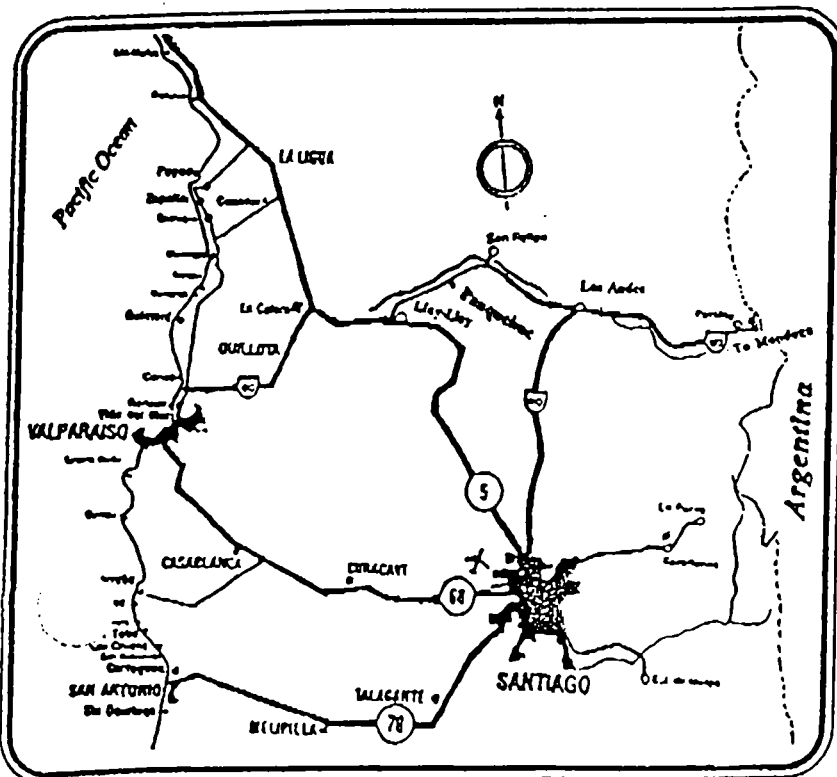
Don Maximiano Estate
(approx. 1 1/2 hour)

Leave Santiago following the northbound Pan - American Highway Route 5 to the Aconcagua Valley.

Drive north for 90 km. At km 27 there is a toll plaza, then the road runs through rolling terrain, then starts to climb and descend until you reach the valley floor.

Stay on Highway 5 crossing Llay-Llay village signs. 2 km after, in front of a Copec Gas Station, exit off highway and take a road that branches East to San Felipe town.

Drive another 30 km East to Panquehue. Arriving at village, take the first road branching right following the green sign that reads «Errázuriz». Pass the railway, drive 4 km south, you will find the winery at the



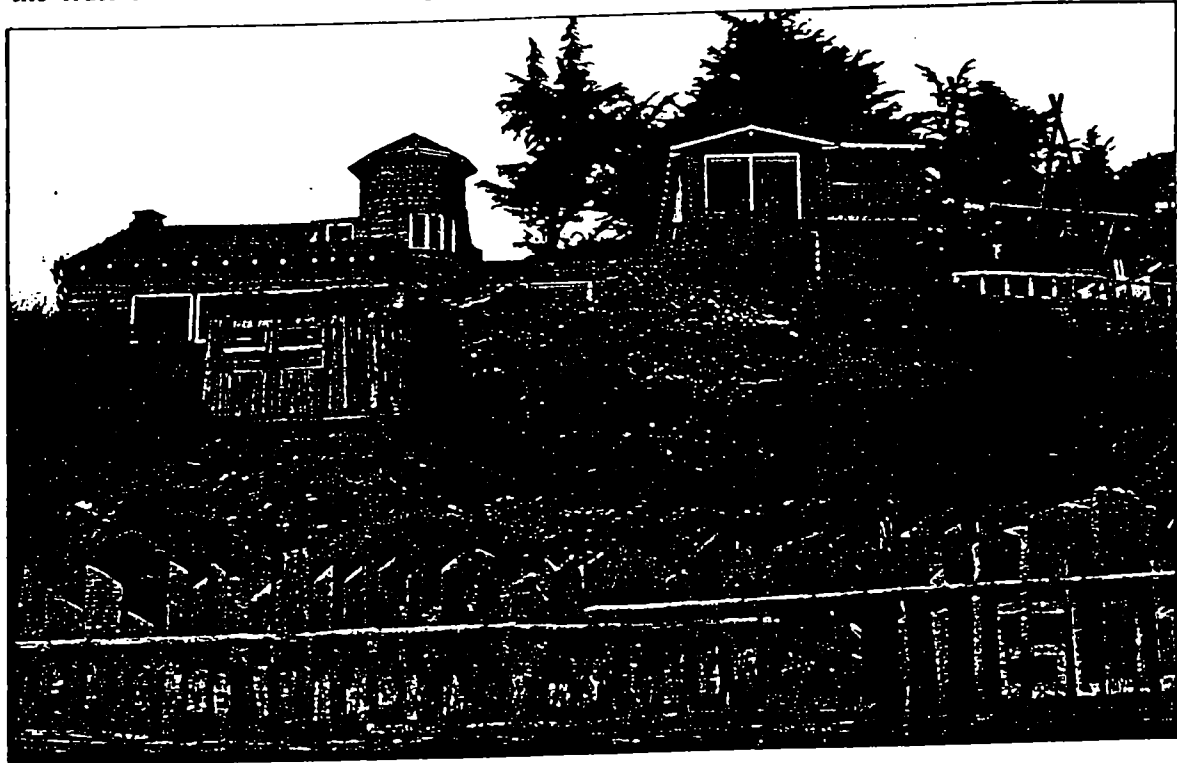
MEMORIES OF NERUDA

The winding street ends in a modest blue bungalow, with a rough stone face that sets it apart from its showier neighbors. But where the inside should begin there's a leafy patio of ladders and stairs climbing upward to rooms of glass, scattered among gardens, terraces, mosaics and a secret passage.

This is the Chascona (meaning, "Woman with Tousled Hair") on San Cristóbal Hill in Santiago. Wrested from the military regime, the Chascona and three similar houses are the fruit of the same restless spirit which

Pablo Neruda was an avid collector of books, shells, paintings, wines - and houses. By the time he died he had four: la Chascona, Isla Negra (on the coast south of Valparaíso) and La Sebastiana (in Valparaíso) and la Quinta Michoacan (in Santiago), which Delia del Carril used until her death in 1989.

Friends called Neruda a spontaneous architect: his houses just grew. On the Pacific Coast he created Isla Negra, furnishing it with treasures collected on endless rambles along beaches and through the second-



united a poet's extravagant imagination with his people's hunger for social justice and produced one of this century's great poets. Pablo Neruda, the Chilean poet who won the Nobel prize in 1971 and died shortly after the military seized power in September 1973, is still very much alive in Chile.

Poet and collector: Neruda and Mathilde Urrutia were married by the moon on the island of Capri, long before they were legally joined. In 1953, they returned to Santiago where they built the Chascona, while he was still married to his second wife, the painter Delia del Carril. Neruda named the new house for his lover's rebellious hair.

hand stores of the world.

"In Isla Negra everything flowers," Neruda wrote in *Passions and Impressions* (New York 1984). "Tiny yellow flowers linger all winter, turning blue and later burgundy in spring. The sea flowers all year round. Its rose is white. Its petals are salt stars."

In her memoirs, unavailable as yet in English, Mathilde Urrutia describes her attempts to catalog the contents of the house in Isla Negra. Her inventory takes us into the labyrinth of Neruda's mind, furnished by private and public histories, illuminated by poems. Each sculpture, beam, rock, has its

own story: of travels and discovery, of bargains and gifts.

Neruda's thirst for life and his love for poetry were tempered by his sensitivity to the poverty around him. He joined the Communist Party in 1943 and was elected to the Senate. Alive, he dedicated his work to the day-to-day struggles of Chileans. In death, he left his wealth to them.

"Neruda didn't collect things in order to hoard them, but rather to share them," said Juan Agustin Figueroa, the lawyer who heads the Neruda Foundation, Neruda's legal heir. "He always imagined that his things would become the heritage of the people of Chile."

A target for repression: Upon the deaths of Neruda, Delia del Carril and Mathilde Urrutia, the four houses were to go to the Communist Party, for use as cultural centers. But after the 1973 coup, the military banned all parties and confiscated their goods. Military patrols repeatedly sacked La Chascona and the Sebastiana. They blocked an irrigation channel to make it race through the Chascona, gutting the house and smashing a fragile medley of stained glass windows, porcelain swains, bottles and shells.

The disastrous condition of the house didn't stop Mathilde from holding Neruda's wake there and his funeral became the first march against the regime.

From then until her death in 1985, she and a small group of lawyers, writers and artists waged silent war against the military's bureaucracy.

"We acted with considerable firmness and a lot of discretion," Juan Agustin Figueroa said. A loyal friend of Mathilde's, his services as a lawyer helped her through many crises.

Mathilde spent her last years in La Chascona, repairing the house and organizing Neruda's library, papers and a growing collection of editions of his books. After her death, the foundation published her memoirs and made the Chascona its headquarters. Neruda's library of rare and priceless books, his manuscripts, collections of original paintings and what personal belongings could be saved, are there.

The military confiscated the house in Isla Negra, but Mathilde never gave up possession. After a lengthy struggle, in which the navy almost took permanent control of the house, the government recognized the foundation and made its existence retroactive to Urrutia's death. Last year naval authorities granted the foundation a five-year concession over the property.

Today, visitors can tour the Chascona and researchers have access to the archives. The foundation sponsors a year-long poetry workshop and a quarterly newsletter on Neruda's life and work. Its Neruda Prize, awarded in November on the anniversary of Neruda's Nobel, was until recently the only



major literary award in Chile not subject to the regime's censorship.

The Isla Negra house has been turned into a permanent museum by Chile's newly elected democratic government. Two-hour tours can be arranged through the Neruda Foundation in Santiago (Tel: 778741), or it can be visited independently (open 11 a.m.-1 p.m., 3 p.m.-5 p.m. weekdays, 11 a.m.-5 p.m. weekends).

It is now hoped that Mathilde Urrutia and Pablo Neruda can be moved from their temporary niche in Santiago's General Cemetery, to their final home in Isla Negra, above the flowering sea.

Viña del Mar

Ideal for having a good time all-year-round.

Located just 120 kilometers from Santiago along Route 68, during the summer months Viña del Mar is virtually the capital city of Chile. Excellent hotels, restaurants, shops, a Casino and magnificent surroundings invite you to relax and have fun.

Viña del Mar was founded around 1874 and at the turn of the century, the nitrate boom and the celebration of the Independence contributed to the expansion of the city: beautiful villas, parks, gardens and majestic mansions sprang up. Throughout the years, modern apartment buildings with balconies overlooking the sea have replaced the old houses. However, many parks and gardens from days gone by are still maintained, and are the pride and joy of this "Garden City". Three castles are also landmarks in this city: the **Cerro Castillo Presidential Palace**, located on the hill of the same name and the official summer residence of the presidents of Chile; the **Wulf Castle**, now a museum which houses a valuable collection of nautical objects which once belonged to Chilean author Salvador Reyes; and, overlooking the Playa de los Lorados, the beautiful castle which now houses the **Arabian Club**.

The heart of Viña del Mar is the **Plaza Vergara**, surrounded by period buildings and the ideal starting point for a romantic ride in a "Victoria", a horse-drawn carriage, a typical sight in Viña del Mar. **Valparaíso street**, which leads to this plaza where folklore groups perform on weekends, is one of Viña's main pedestrian thoroughfares and a busy commercial area with shops, shopping galleries, cafés -the most traditional one being the **Samoiedo-**, and a small handicraft fair. In the afternoons, actors and comedians perform on improvised stages on the sidewalks and painters exhibit their works on the streetside and offer to paint passersby.

Near the plaza is the beautiful Venetian-style **Quinta Vergara**, present headquarters of the **Museum of Fine Arts**. Every February the **International Song Festival**, which features leading performers from both Chile and abroad, is held in the park grounds of the Quinta Vergara.

North of Viña del Mar and practically linked to the city, is the beach resort of **Reñaca**, with its endless beaches, excellent tourist facilities and architecture characterized by "terrace-buildings" that a superb view of the sea.

Following along the beautiful coastal road built at the turn-of-the-century with its miradores, restaurants and handicraft stalls that sell mainly copper items, you reach **Concón**, another entertaining resort with two beaches (smaller, safer and more calm than those in Reñaca), and where traditional

summer houses intermingle with cottages and modern buildings.

Approximately 15 kms. north from Concón is **Ritque** and, located amidst the sand dunes, you will come across unique houses built by a group of architects from Valparaíso's Catholic University.

Another entertaining outing is a trip to **Isla Negra** (65 kms. from Viña, on the road that leads to Casablanca) to visit the favorite home of our Nobel Laureate **Pablo Neruda** where you can admire his fascinating collection of figureheads, shells and bottles. For visits, call 35-461284. For lunch, near the house is the **Café del Poeta**, an excellent restaurant with a great view.

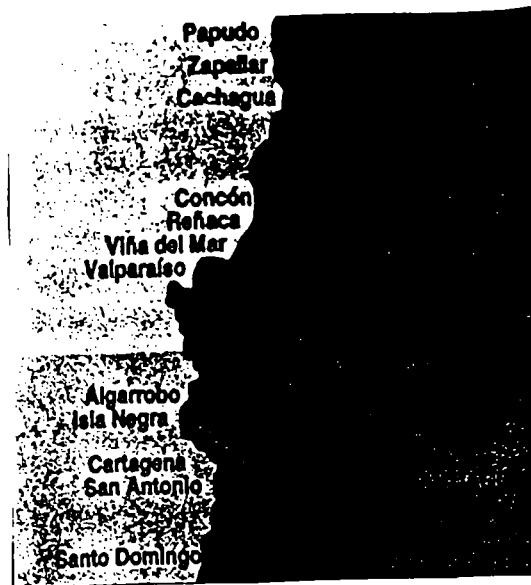
Valparaíso, south of Viña del Mar, is Chile's main port and site of the Congress. Its unique architecture climbs up the sides of 48 hills which surround the bay and feature an impressive layout of streets, alleys, stairways and nooks and crannies. Its romantic and old-fashioned lifts, with their characteristic yellow and red colors, were built over 100 years ago and are still used to this day. Sometimes however, the entrance to the lift is hidden away, as is the case of the **Polanco lift**, which is reached from an underground tunnel.

The financial and commercial activity of the port city takes place in the beautiful old buildings of "**El Plano**" in the lower part of the city.

In a traditional residential neighborhood, at the foothills of **Cerro Bellavista**, the **Museo a Cielo Abierto** (Open-air Museum) was inaugurated in 1992. This museum is formed by 20 murals by renowned Chilean painters who worked the façades and walls of old houses in the area. It can be seen from the stairs on **Aldunate street**, facing **Huito street**.

On the same hill, at 692 Ferrari street, is **La Sebastiana**, another of Pablo Neruda's unique houses, where the poet used to throw New Year's Eve parties for his friends. At present this house has been turned in to an entertaining museum which can be visited Tuesday through Sunday, from 10.30 am to 2.10 pm and 3.30 to 5.40 pm. (Tel. 32-256606).

Like all ports that are featured in the logbooks of

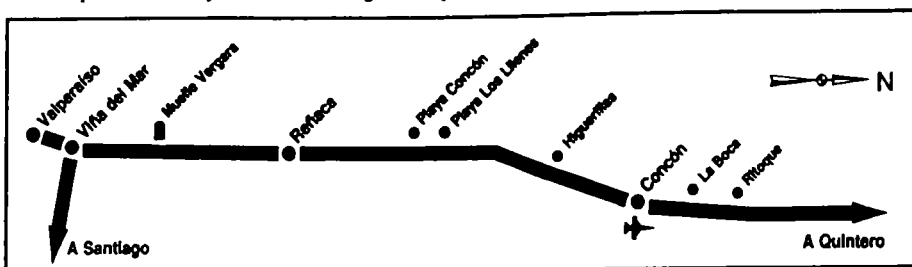


sailors around the world, Valparaíso boasts a lively nightlife with old bars with singers that are landmarks. To really get to know the city and especially if you go on a night out, we recommend you to contact the Guide Association, Tel. 32-681882.

TIPS

Excellent restaurants in the Casino and the Hotel Miramar and the **Cap Ducal** in Viña del Mar; the **Stella Maris**, north of Cochoa and the **Edelweiss**, just before Los Lilenes Beach. More rustic is the **Pacifico** in Cochoa, famous for its fried conger eel. For a good meal while enjoying a view of Valparaíso bay: **El Bote Salvavidas** at the Muelle Prat and the **Café Turri** in the Gervasoni promenade in Cerro Concepción.

In Cochoa and Higerillas, you will find good and cheap eateries that specialize in seafood and fish dishes; amongst others **Don Chicho** and **Aquí... Jaime**. At the end of Concón beach, in La Boca, are restaurants-cum-eateries by the seashore. Practically at the end of the road is **Las Deliciosas** which offers the finest seafood, meat and cheese "empanadas" (turnovers), that you can eat right there or take home. Closed Mondays.



REINA VICTORIA

LOCATION Concepción Hill
WAYS OF ACCESS Elias St. downtown and Dimalow Drive in the high station.
DESCRIPTION It was open in 1902. In its upper part a playground square was installed, through the Dimalow Drive you have access to places of touristical interest such as the Anglican Church, Lutheran Church and Abnison Drive

CONCEPCION

LOCATION Concepción Hill
WAYS OF ACCESS Prat St., Elias Passage downtown and Cervasoni Drive in the high station.
DESCRIPTION It was open in 1883. It was the first that was build and first was operated by steam

DEL PERAL

LOCATION Alegre Hill
WAYS OF ACCESS Justicia Square downtown and Yugoslavo Drive in the high station
DESCRIPTION It was open in 1902. Historical and tounsual zone. In its high part is the Museo Municipal de Bellas Artes

SAN AGUSTIN

LOCATION Cordillera Hill
WAYS OF ACCESS José Tomás Ramos downtown and Canal St. In the high station
DESCRIPTION It was open in 1913

CORDILLERA

LOCATION Cordillera Hill
WAYS OF ACCESS Serrano St. downtown and Market in the corner of Michelet St.
DESCRIPTION It was open in 1887. It is the second in antiquity and it is the one with the more gradient in Valparaíso. Very near of its high station is the Museo Lord Cochrane.

ARTILLERIA

LOCATION Artillería Hill
WAYS OF ACCESS Weehwigh Square downtown and 21 de Mayo Drive in the high station
DESCRIPTION It was open in 1893. It give access to the anbiue Escuela Naval (Museo Naval y Marítimo)

VILLASICA

LOCATION Playa Ancha Hill
WAYS OF ACCESS Antonio Varas St. downtown and Pedro León Gallo St. in the high station
DESCRIPTION It was open in 1907

VALPARAISO

VALPARAISO is a poetic and magical city located 120 Kms. away from the capital of Chile, Santiago; it is also the first commercial port and open an window to Pacific Ocean.

With its nearly 300.000 inhabitants Valparaíso is now the main and powerful center of legislature, the National Congress Building was established over there, and it is the capital city of the Fifth Region too.

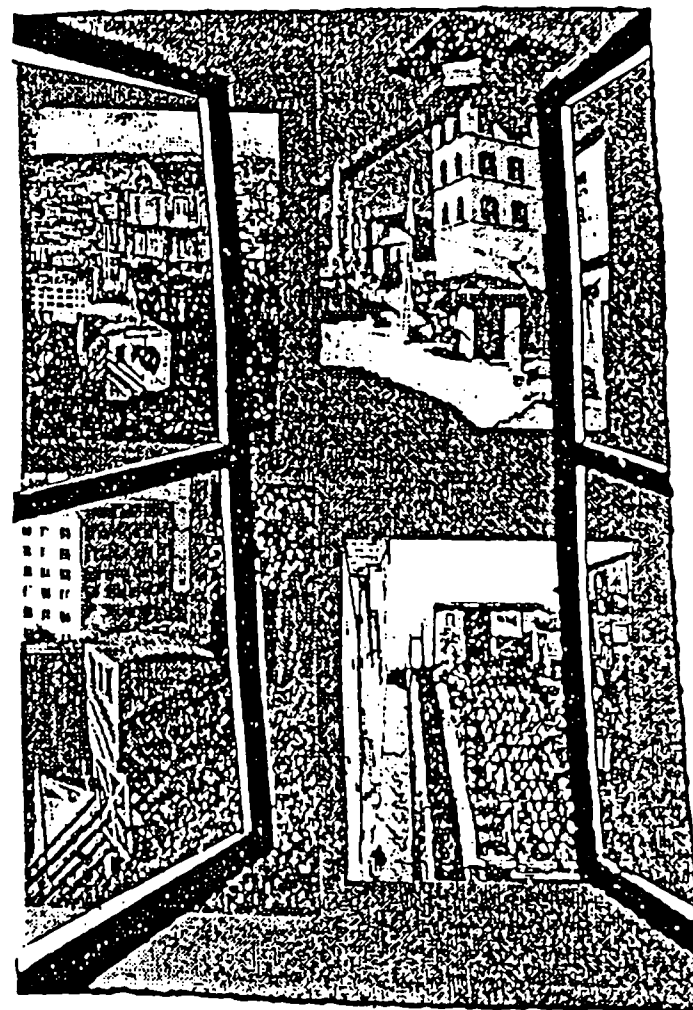
Valparaíso was never founded; all the contrary, it was born spontaneously in 1536 after being discovered by a Spaniard, Juan de Saavedra.

Steep hills, abrupt ravines and unimaginable alleyways conform an amphitheater of 45 hills which give a chromatic and natural richness to Valparaíso.

Its four traditional universities provide the cultural support which results in wide range of artistic activities; poets such as Pablo Neruda, Nobel Prize of Literature, have found a source of inspiration in Valparaíso.

By the presence of its hilly outdoor elevators, a popular means of transport, incorporated into Valparaíso's urban landscape, has become one of the numerous tourist attractions of this city.

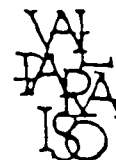
VALPARAISO is shown to visitors like a many-sided metropolis with charm, fascination and mystery, a city "where the imagination lives on".



ASCENSORES

City Hall of Valparaíso
Department of Tourism
Condell 1490 - Telephone number
251071(308)

[Http:// www.chileweb.net/valparaíso](http://www.chileweb.net/valparaíso)
VALPARAISO - CHILE



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

FAX COVER SHEET

**Office of Democracy, Human Rights
and Humanitarian Affairs****NATIONAL
SECURITY
COUNCIL**17th & Penn, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
20504Did you get a complete,
clear transmission? If
not, please call:

(202) 456-9141

From: SCOTT BUSBY
To: MELANNE VERVEER 6-6244
Agency: CC: TED PICONE 6-9130
Fax Number:
Date/Time:
No. of pages to follow: 3
Message:

Save thoughts on human rights -
related events for ~~for~~ Mrs. Clinton's
time in Santiago.

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

1522 K Street, NW Suite 910
 Washington, D.C. 20005
 Telephone: 202-371-6592
 Facsimile: 202-371-0124
 E-mail: hrw@hrw.org
 Website: http://www.hrw.org

AMERICAS DIVISION

José Miguel Vivanco
Executive Director
 Anne Manuel
Deputy Director
 Joel Solomon
Research Director
 James Cavallaro
Intel Office Director
 Jennifer Bailey
 Sebastian Brutt
 Sarah DeCourse
 Robin Kirk
Research Associates
 Steven Hernandez
 Megan Homan
Associates

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Stephen L. Kass
Chair
 Marina Pinto Kaufman
 David Nachman
Vice Chairs
 Roland Algran
 Michael Burtis
 Peter D. Dell
 Robert L. Bernstein
 Albert Blumer
 Reed Brody
 Tom Carothers
 Paul Chevigny
 Roberto Cuellar
 Dorothy Gullman
 Patricia Lerman
 Adrian W. DeWind
 Tom J. Farrer
 Tricia Feeley
 Alejandro Garro
 Wendy Gimpler
 John S. Gitter
 James Goldston
 Peter Hahn
 Ronald G. Hellman
 Wade J. Henderson
 Alice H. Henkin
 Nancy Jaeger
 Mark Kaplan
 Margaret A. Lang
 Robert S. Lawrence, MD
 Kenneth Maxwell
 Joseph McCalla
 Theodor Meron
 Charles Millard
 John J. Oakes
 Victor Panchaszeden
 Clara A. "Zad" Pope
 Bruce Rabin
 Jean-Marie Simon
 George Soros
 Eric Stover
 Bruce Syron
 Jorge Valle
 Horacio Verbitsky
 José Zalaquett

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

Kenneth Roth
Executive Director
 Susan Osofsky
Associate Director
 Michele Alexander
Development Director
 Cynthia Brown
Program Director
 Barbara Guglielmo
Finance & Administration
Director
 Leticia Lech
Research Office Director
 Carroll Rogers
Communications Director
 Wilder Taylor
General Counsel
 Joanna Wachtler
United Nations
Representative
 Jonathan Ponton

MEMORANDUM

March 9, 1998

TO: Scott Busby
 Dem. H.R., & Humanitarian Affairs/NSC

CC: Eric P. Schwartz
 National Security Council

FROM: Dr. José Miguel Vivanco
 Executive Director

RE: President and Mrs. Clinton's visit to Chile in April:
 Recommended sites for Mrs. Clinton to visit while in Chile

The following sites would be important for Mrs. Clinton to visit because of their symbolic importance to the relatives of victims of human rights violations under the military government:

1. The monument to the executed and disappeared in Santiago's General Cemetery.

Ms. Sola Sierra, President of the Group of Relatives of Disappeared Prisoners would be the most appropriate person to accompany Mrs. Clinton to view the monument. She can be contacted at the offices of the Fundacion de Ayuda de las Iglesias Cristianas (FASIC) at (tel) 562-696-0678; 695-7534; (fax) 562-698-8609

2. The Park for Peace (Parque por La Paz) in the Comuna of Penalolén.

This is the site of Villa Grimaldi, a former DINA torture center from where many political prisoners disappeared without trace. After a long campaign by human rights advocates it has been transformed into a public park to commemorate the victims; parts of the old buildings remain although most have been destroyed. It is close to the foothills of the Andes and a moving setting.



The president of the Corporation Parque por la Paz Villa Grimaldi is **Mr. Carlos Gho**, could be the most appropriate person to accompany Mrs. Clinton to the park. He can be contacted at 562-279-4046 (home) or 562-204-5525 (work). He would be able to arrange a guided tour for Mrs Clinton, accompanied by relatives of former victims.

The following is a list of noted Chilean human rights individuals who would be appropriate to invite to an official reception:

1. Human Rights Watch, **Mr. Jose Miguel Vivanco**, Executive Director, **Mr. Sebastian Brett**, Representative, Southern Cone and Andean Countries: Tel: 562-277-7357. (José Miguel Vivanco will be in Chile from April 12-20).
2. **Mr. Roberto Garretón**, Former Legal Director of the Vicaria de la Solidaridad, Ahumada 312, Office #306, Tel: 562-696-0427; 562-696-3189.
3. **Mr. Jose Zalaquett**, Former Deputy Secretary General of Amnesty International, Providencia 545, Apt. 65, tel: 562-204-4540.
4. **Mr. Alejandro González**, President, National Corporation of Reconciliation and Reparation, Member of UN Committee against Torture, Ave Vicuna Mackenna 31, Tel: 635 4848.
5. **Mr. Hernan Montealegre**, prominent Chilean human rights jurist, 562-698-8545 (office); 562-246-3148 (home).
6. **Ms. Cecilia Medina**, Member of UN Committee of Human Rights, Diego Portales University Law Faculty. Home: 562-231-1257, University (Diego Portales): 562-697-1089.
7. **Mr. Claudio González**, Director, FASIC. Tel: 562-695-7534.
8. **Mr. Jorge Mera**, Diego Portales University Law Department, 562-697-1089.
9. **Mr. Felipe Portales**, Former Advisor on Human Rights, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Tel (home): 562-274-8041.

10. **Ms. Sola Sierra**, Group of Relatives of the Disappeared, President. (Details above).
11. **Ms. Fabiola Letelier** (sister of Orlando Letelier), President, Corporation for the Defense of the People (CODEPU), Brown Sur, 150. Tel: 562-205-0976.

JOURNALISTS:

1. **Mr. Fernando Paulsen, Ms. Patricia Politzer**, La Tercera, Tel: 562-556-1017
2. **Ms. Patricia Verdugo**, Holder of National Prize for Journalism. Tel(home): 562-273-9929, Work: 562-240-5674
3. **Mr. Ascanio Cavallo**, Editor, Hoy Magazine, Tel: 562-341-7244

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

FDI 11 or 12
PROVS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH

7:40 pm Depart Washington or Miami en route Santiago
[flight time: 10 hours, 20 minutes]
[time change: + 1 hour]

RON

Time change end of March - same time
AIR FORCE ONE

* *Detour Block*

FLORIS speech
PATTO -

Calderon University
- health

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH

7:00 am Arrive Santiago

7:10 am- **Arrival Ceremony**

7:20 am

Note: Honor Guard upon arrival. Remarks optional.

7:25 am Depart Santiago Airport via Marine One en route Landing Zone
[flight time: 15 minutes]

7:40 am Arrive Landing Zone

8:50 am Depart Landing Zone en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:00 am Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:00 am- **Down Time/Briefing**

9:30 am

9:35 am Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

9:45 am Arrive La Moneda Palace

9:50 am- **Arrival Ceremony**

9:55 am

Note: Honor Guard only/no remarks.

Albright
- m. v. event
- school
- human rights

COOL -
talk to
Maria re
children
program

Cabinet / requests for Plus FDI
Discussions by April 1

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

Note: Potus plus 6.

10:55 am-
11:20 am **Expanded Bilateral with President Frei**
Room TBD - La Moneda Palace
Simultaneous Interpretation
Pool Spray (At the top - 2 waves)

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

11:30 am-
12:30 pm **Briefing for Press Conference**
Room TBD - La Moneda Palace

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

1:45 pm Depart en route events tbd

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

Options (Not all can be accomplished this afternoon)

-- Message Event TBD

-- Lunch/OTR Event

-- AmCham Drop-By

4:30 pm-
8:15 pm **Down Time**

8:20 pm Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

8:30 pm Arrive La Moneda Palace

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

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

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

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

RON HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - SANTIAGO, CHILE

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH

8:45 am- **Speech Prep**
9:15 am

9:45 am Depart Santiago en route Valpariso Landing Zone
[helo time: 30 minutes]

10:15 am Arrive Valpariso Landing Zone

10:25 am Depart Landing Zone en route Parliament

10:40 am Arrive Parliament

10:45 am- **Address to Parliament**
11:45 am Parliament Building
Simultaneous Interpretation
Open Press

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

12:15 pm- **Informal Lunch with President and Mrs. Frei**
1:45 pm Cerro Castillo - Vina Del Mar
Whisper Interpretation
Pool Press (Arrival Only)

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

2:00 pm- Down Time
6:00 pm

Options: Moneda / Errazuriz Winery, ~~Ranch~~-(T), Pablo Neruda House-(T) Visits. All are helicopter rides from Vina Del Mar.

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

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

7:00 pm	Arrive Santiago Landing Zone
7:10 pm	Depart Landing Zone en route Hyatt Regency Hotel
7:25 pm	Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel
7:30 pm	Down for the Evening/OTR Dinner
RON	<i>Hubie Hancock</i> HYATT REGENCY HOTEL -SANTIAGO, CHILE

SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH

8:15 am-	Briefing
8:45 am	Hyatt Regency Hotel
9:00 am	Arrive Sheraton Hotel

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

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

Note: Potus and Frei to make remarks. 600 guests in attendance.

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

(with) USDEL Chile into others

10:05 am-	Session One
12:45 pm	Sheraton Hotel
	<i>leaders + 4</i>
	Closed Press

12:50 pm-	Official Photo
1:00 pm	Sheraton Hotel
	Open Press

1:30 pm-	Leaders Lunch (Pull Aside Opportunity)
3:00 pm	Real Camino Restaurant
	Open Press (Arrival)
	Closed Press (Lunch)

leaders only

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

3:30 pm-
6:30 pm

Session Two
Sheraton Hotel
Closed Press

Leaders + 4

Education?

7:00 pm-
8:30 pm

Down Time
Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:45 pm-
11:00 pm

Summit Gala
La Moneda Palace
Interpretation TBD
Press TBD

Potus only

*Note: Leaders plus spouses only. First Lady will not attend.
Leaders seating is done by lottery. There is a separate delegation
reception at Estacion Mapucho.*

RON

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - SANTIAGO, CHILE

SUNDAY, APRIL 19TH

8:45 am-
9:15 am

Briefing
Hyatt Regency Hotel

9:30 am- (T)
10:00 am

Peru/Ecuador Signing
Sheraton Hotel

10:15 am-
1:15 pm

Summit Session Three/Closing Session
Sheraton Hotel/Former Congress Building
Open Press (Closing Session)

*Leaders
only*

Potus?

*Note: Frei plus 5 other leaders make remarks. We have the option
if we prefer to make remarks. Potus will be seated in the front
on dais with Frei.*

2:00 pm-
2:45 pm

Embassy Event
US Embassy
Closed Press

3:30 pm (T)

Depart Santiago en route Temuco, Chile
[flight time: 1 hour]

*Note: Temuco/Pucon is not confirmed at this point. If not, Potus
may spend the afternoon/evening in Santiago and return with
the First Lady on the overnight flight.*

4:30 pm (T) Arrive Temuco, Chile
4:40 pm (T) Depart Tenuco Airport via Marine One en route Pacun, Chile
[flight time: 30 minutes]

Note: Helicopters are not confirmed at this point due to logistical questions. If helos are not an option, than it is an 1 ½ hour drive between Temuco Airport and the town of Pucon.

5:10 pm (T) Arrive Pucon Landing Zone
5:40 pm (T) Depart Pacun Landing Zone en route Hotel Cabin
5:55 pm Arrive Hotel Cabin

TBD OTR Dinner with the First Lady

RON (T) HOTEL CABIN - PACUN, CHILE

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH

TBD (T) Down for the Day and Evening
TBD Depart Pacun via Marine One en route Temuco Airport
[flight time: 30 minutes]
TBD Arrive Temuco Airport
TBD Depart Temuco en route Santiago
[flight time: 1 hour]
TBD Arrive Santiago
TBD **Plane Change**
TBD Depart Santiago en route Washington
[flight time: 10 hours]

RON AIR FORCE ONE

TUESDAY, APRIL 21ST

TBD Arrive Washington

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. paper	For Romero-Dobbins Meeting (3 pages)	03/19/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore)
OA/Box Number: 1522

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile State Visit [1998] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2481

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]

NOTIONAL SCHEDULE FOR STATE VISIT

Wednesday, April 15

07:40 pm Depart Washington or Miami en route Santiago [flight time: 10 hrs, 20 minutes] [time change: 0 hours]

RON AIR FORCE ONE

Thursday, April 16

7:00 am Arrive Santiago

7:10 am- **Arrival Ceremony**

7:20 am

*Note: Honor Guard upon arrival. Remarks optional.
(Possible peacekeeping remarks and recognition of possible Easter Island Missile Tracking Agreement)*

7:25 am Depart Santiago Airport via Marine One en route Landing Zone [flight time: 15 minutes]

7:40 am Arrive Landing Zone

7:50 am Depart Landing Zone en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:00 am Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

8:00 am-

9:30 am **DOWN TIME/BRIEFING**

9:35 am Depart Hyatt Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

9:45 am Arrive La Moneda Palace

9:50 am-

9:55 am **Arrival Ceremony**

Note: Honor Guard only/no remarks

10:00 am- **Restricted Bilateral with President Frei**

10:50 am President's Office - La Moneda Palace
Interpretation TBD
Official Photo Only

Note: POTUS plus 6

Go it now
Starts -
hold
face-still
to be
decided.

10:55 am- **Expanded Bilateral with President Frei**
11:20 am Room TBD - La Moneda Palace
Simultaneous Interpretation
Pool Spray (At the top - 2 waves)
(Possible signing ceremony, where we would want to include possible JICC, CERESIS Seismology agreement, "Open Skies," and a possible Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement.)

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

11:30 am- **Briefing for Press Conference**
12:30 pm Room TBD - La Moneda Palace

12:35 pm- **(T) Joint Press Conference**
01:35 pm Site TBD - La Moneda Palace

01:45 pm Depart en route events TBD

02:00 pm- **(T) Events or Lunch TBD** (See Options Below)
04:00 pm

OPTIONS (Not all can be accomplished this afternoon)

- **GE Nueva Renca Power Plant Inauguration, not scheduled but important. 14 miles from Embassy**
- Message Event TBD
- Lunch/OTR Event
- AmCham Drop-By **(Perhaps preceded by visit to Santiago Stock Exchange) (FTAA Remarks)**
- **Education/Environment/ladybug experiment at Javiera Carrera school: sign Education MOU and GLOBE.**
- jogging, golf
- ExpoCumbre*
- **Información 2000 Inauguration (High tech, internet event: details to follow.)**

04:30 pm- **DOWN TIME**
08:15 pm

08:20 pm Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route La Moneda Palace

08:30 pm Arrive La Moneda Palace

08:35 pm- **State Dinner/Entertainment**
11:00 pm La Moneda Palace
Pool Press (At the top/Toast Only)

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

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

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

Friday, April 17

8:45 am- **Speech Prep**

9:15 am

9:45 am Depart Santiago en route Valparaiso Landing Zone
[helo time: 30 minutes]

10:15 am Arrive Valparaiso Landing Zone

10:25 am Depart Landing Zone en route Parliament

10:40 am Arrive Parliament

10:45 am- **Address to Parliament (weave in Peacekeeping remarks,**

11:45 am **FTAA and other themes)**

Parliament Building

Simultaneous Interpretation

Open Press

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

12:15 pm- **Informal Lunch with President and Mrs. Frei**

01:45 pm Cerro Castillo - Vina Del Mar

Whisper Interpretation

Pool Press (Arrival Only)

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

02:00 pm- **Down Time**

06:00 pm

OPTIONS: Winery, ranch (T), Pablo Neruda House (T)

Visits. All by helicopter rides from Vina Del Mar.

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

06:30 pm Depart Valparaiso/Vina Del Mar en route Santiago
Landing Zone [helo time: 30 minutes]

07:00 pm Arrive Santiago Landing Zone

07:10 pm Depart Landing Zone en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

07:25 pm Arrive Hyatt Regency Hotel

07:30 pm Down for the evening/OTR Dinner

RON HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - SANTIAGO, CHILE

Saturday, April 18 Summit of the Americas

Sunday, April 19 Summit of the Americas 8:45 am-2:00 pm

02:00 pm- Embassy Event

02:45 pm US Embassy

Closed Press

(Possible signing of Dependents Work Agreement)

03:30 pm **(T) Depart Santiago en route Temuco, Chile**

[flight time: 1 hour]

REST STOP: NO SUBSTANCE

Note: Temuco/Pucon is not confirmed at this point. If not, POTUS may spend the afternoon/evening in Santiago and return with FLOTUS on the overnight flight.

04:30 pm **(T) Arrive Temuco, Chile**

04:40 pm **(T) Depart Temuco Airport via Marine One en route
Pucon, Chile [flight time: 30 minutes]**

Note: Helicopters are not confirmed at this point due to logistical questions. If helos are not an option, then it is an 1 1/2 drive between Temuco Airport and the town of Pucon.

05:10 pm **(T) Arrive Pucon Landing Zone**

05:40 pm **(T) Depart Pucon Landing Zone en route Hotel Cabin**

05:55 pm **(T) Arrive Hotel Cabin**

TBD OTR Dinner with the First Lady

RON (T) HOTEL CABIN - PUCON, CHILE

Monday, April 20

TBD (T) Down for the Day and Evening

**TBD Depart Pucon via Marine One en route Temuco Airport
[flight time: 30 minutes]**

TBD Arrive Temuco Airport

**TBD Depart Temuco en route Santiago
[flight time: 1 hour]**

TBD Arrive Santiago

TBD Plane Change

TBD Depart Santiago en route Washington
 [flight time: 10 hours]

RON **AIR FORCE ONE**

Tuesday, April 21

TBD Arrive Washington

NOTES:

-- Caution regarding Edwards site

-- Global Electronic Commerce: Dead

OPTIONS

1. If the President prefers a lighter day on Wednesday, the AmCham event could be a breakfast Friday morning.
2. The Embassy meet and greet could take place Friday morning, pushing back departure for Valparaiso/Vina by 45 minutes.
3. The Herbie Hancock performance at ExpoCumbre is at 7:00 o'clock Friday evening. The visuals might be better for the President to attend the performance there, then go out to dinner. A

Javiera Carrera

This public high school for girls, located in downtown Santiago near the central Plaza de Armas, is presenting a research project to NASA to be carried on the space shuttle. The contact was made through US astronaut Frank Change Diaz who is well-known in Santiago because of his many trips to the FIDAE air show. Last December the coordinator of the project and two students visited the University of Colorado. The University of Michigan is also involved. The project has been re-designed by experts from above mentioned institutions and now is awaiting a possible date to go to space. Once the date is confirmed by NASA, the school will have to find the financial support to develop it. The project will study the behavior of "chinitas" (Chilean lady bugs) in space. Chinitas are famous as predators and could be used to clean up waste and provide biological control in space.

Perhaps the most prestigious girls' public high school in Chile, "Liceo Uno" has 3000 students in grades 9-12, chosen competitively from candidates from the entire Santiago region. It has recently joined the Enlace program, which provides some computer technology for student and teacher use, and has a computer lab with nine computers and two printers. The school is also set to participate in a network for national elections, using one computer which will be linked to a net of 700 schools which regularly serve as voting places. This network will be used for educational purposes when it is not needed for elections.

Javiera Carrera, after whom the school is named, was a famous heroine of Chilean independence.

Instituto Nacional

The Instituto Nacional a downtown Santiago public high school for boys located three blocks from La Moneda palace, has been a major host institution for the Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program. Three exchanges have been completed, in which a teacher from the school exchanges her classroom for a year with an American high school teacher. The US teachers were from Texas, Wisconsin and Michigan. Placement of a teacher for 1998-1999 is pending. The

school credits the exchange programs with greatly improving their English language teaching.

The school has 4000 students in grades 9-12 and is considered the most prestigious public high school for boys. With competitive admissions open to all throughout the Santiago region, it regularly has among the highest scores of public and private schools on the Chilean university admissions test and boasts important political figures, judges and diplomats as former students. The Instituto Nacional has an extensive audiovisual lab donated by the government of Japan and a modern computer lab with email access.

Liceo "Valentin Letelier"

This coeducational public high school in the nearby suburb of Recoleta, across the river from the Estación Mapocho cultural center, has been selected by the Ministry of Education to participate in one of Chile's most important educational reform programs, "The Montegrande Project." This network of about fifty secondary schools throughout the country was selected on the basis of quality, capacity to innovate, and ability to work with youth from low-income groups. Each school in the Montegrande project, announced by President Frei in 1996, proposes a comprehensive project of infrastructure improvements, curricular reform and continuing education for teachers. The precise projects are now being reviewed by the Ministry of Education.

This school, with 1280 students, has relatively good facilities in terms of the average Chilean public high school. It has a computer lab with nine PCs and two printers, and participates in the Enlace program which provides some computer technology for student and teacher use. The school is also set to participate in a network for national elections, using one computer which will be linked to a network of 700 schools which regularly serve as voting places. This network will be used for educational purposes when it is not needed for elections.

The school is named after Valentin Letelier, a noted educator of the early twentieth century, who founded Chile's first teachers' college. Valentin Letelier is not related to Orlando Letelier, the foreign minister of President Salvador Allende in the 1970s who was assassinated in Washington.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19-Mar-1998 02:39pm

TO: ELKON_N
TO: PICCONI_T

FROM: Laura A. Graham

SUBJECT: _____

TO: TED PICCONI

FROM: N. ELKON

Pls. work this w/
Lael Brainard.

Message Creation Date was at 19-MAR-1998 14:37:00

please vet this power plant and the companies which have parts in it and the project. Also please note the update on GE's announcement of more generators and let me know. The Embassy has said they have vetted it, however I am not confident they actually have and have done the detailed vet we need for all of these different people involved. Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Laura A. Graham/WHO/EOP on 03/19/98 02:43 PM

ShapiroCS @ santiwpoa.us-state.gov
03/19/98 01:53:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Laura A. Graham
cc:
Subject: GE and Renca

I spoke with the GE Country Representative to make sure I understand exactly what is at stake for GE at the new power plant in Renca.

The Renca plant contains a state of the art 370 megawatt gas-fired combined-cycle generator. The gas turbine was built in Greenville, SC; the generators and steam turbine were built in Schenectady, NY. It is the first generator of its type in South America. The plant was built by Bechtel (a US company) and Sigdo Kooper (the company that Pres Eduardo Frei worked for before he entered politics).

The Renca power plant is owned by Chilgener (51%); Duke Energy (North Carolina) (24%); Novacorp (Canada) (15%); and GCE Chile (10%).

The gas comes from Argentina. The pipeline is owned by a consortium which includes Lonestar Gas (Texas) (10%). The new gas fired plant replaces an older coal fired plant thereby improving the environment in the Stgo Metro Area.

A slight correction: GE will not announce the sale of four more plants. Rather it is negotiating on the sale of four more plants and GE believes that were the Pres to inaugurate Renca, it would help them close the deals on the other four. (The other four are a Chilgener

plant in Rancagua, south of Santiago; a Duke Power plant in Concepci n; an Edelnor plant in the north of Chile; and a plant in Tocopilla, also in the north of Chile.)

Note: If Pres Clinton decides to go to Renca, it is very likely that Pres Frei would also go.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

FAX COVER SHEET

**NATIONAL
SECURITY
COUNCIL**

17th & Penn, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
20504

Did you get a complete,
clear transmission? If not,
please call:

(202) 456-__9131__

From: Ted Piccone

To: Walter Bastian

Agency: Commerce

Fax Number: 482-4726

Date/Time: Friday, March 20, 10:45

No. of pages to follow: 2

**Message: As we discussed, please vet these
companies through the Advocacy Center and
Lexis/Nexis searches as soon as possible. Thanks.**