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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to the Santiago Summit of the Americas, April 17-20 (4 pages)	ca. 02/1998	P1/b(1)
002. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to the Santiago Summit of the Americas (3 pages)	ca. 02/1998	P1/b(1)
003a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (5 pages)	01/26/1998	P1/b(1)
003b. memo	Andrew Friendly to Mack McLarty, re: Santiago Advance Meeting [partial] (1 page)	01/21/1998	b(7)(E)
003c. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to the Santiago Summit of the Americas, April 17-20 (4 pages)	ca. 01/1998	P1/b(1)

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Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [3]

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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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]
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FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages ► 3

REPUBLIC OF CHILE
Ministry of Foreign Relations
National Coordination
Second Summit of the Americas

To: CRAIG DE ARE	From: Ted Piccone
Dept./Agency: SEN. GRANTAM	Phone #: Summary version.
Fax #: 224-2237	Fax #:
NSN 7540-01-317-7368	5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Proposed Agenda for the Summit of the Americas

Santiago - Chile

I. Education

- Formulating actions in accordance with the proposals of the Responsible Coordinators in the Plan of Action they have prepared on the subject.
- Additional actions such as student and teacher exchange programs, distance education programs and incorporation of new technologies.
- Actions to develop training and skills improvement programs for workers with the aim of confronting under favorable circumstances changes resulting from the application and development of new technologies. Special attention should be given to programs for adult training.

II. Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights

- Formulate actions based on the work that the Responsible Coordinators of this theme are carrying out.
- Actions in the area of education for democracy and full respect for human rights.
- Actions aimed at enhancing the participation of civil society.
- Actions aimed at strengthening municipal and regional administrations.
- Actions that guarantee the protection of the human rights of all migrant workers and their families.
- Actions aimed at reinforcing Hemispheric proceedings to confront corruption, narco- trafficking, and terrorism.
- Actions in the area of confidence and security building measures between states.
- Actions in the area of strengthening judicial systems.
- Actions aimed at cooperating on projects for modernization of the state that the countries of the Hemisphere may undertake in the administration of labor matters in accordance with the regulations and the legislation in force in each country.

III. Economic Integration and Free Trade

- Actions related to the negotiation of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) in accordance with the progress achieved by the Ministers in charge of the subject.
 - Actions on capital markets to be determined after the meeting of Ministers of Finance this December.
 - Actions for the development of cooperation in science and technology.
 - Actions related to regional energy cooperation.
 - Actions for the establishment of an adequate hemispheric infrastructure, especially in matters of transportation and telecommunications.
- * In accordance with the agreement of the Hemispheric Ministers of Transportation to the effect that the Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative (HTI) be included in the agenda of the Summit of the Americas.

IV. Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination

- Actions in support of micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized businesses as a way of promoting the creation of new jobs through access to sources of credit, the development of vocational training, programs designed to obtain an increase in productivity, and the introduction and application of new and more advanced technologies.
- * The education theme may be considered in any of these action initiatives.
- Actions for the implementation or modernization of effective systems of property registration for those countries that require it.
 - Actions in the area of health based on the proposal of the Pan-American Health Organization.
 - Actions in accordance with the agreements adopted at the Conference on Women held in Managua, including a specific program related to education.

- Actions at the national level leading to the goal of ensuring quality jobs, and of safeguarding the basic rights and interests of workers and to this end, freely promote respect for relevant ILO conventions.
- Actions aimed at promoting greater participation of indigenous populations through adequate access to education, health and work training.
- Actions to combat hunger and malnutrition.

Sustainable Development

Considering the breadth of the Santa Cruz de la Sierra Plan of Action on the occasion of the Summit Conference to that effect, it is suggested that this theme be included in the Political Declaration that the Heads of State and Government will sign, recognizing in said Declaration the progress that the Secretary General of the OAS will present in his report, and that reference be made to such agreements in the corresponding specific actions.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

PLAN OF ACTION

**II HEMISPHERIC SUMMIT
OF CHIEFS OF STATES
AND GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAS**

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JANUARY, 1998

REPUBLICA DE CHILE
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Coordinación General
II Cumbre de las Américas

PLAN OF ACTION

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PLAN OF ACTION

The democratically elected Chiefs of State and Government of the Americas, recognizing the need to make a collective effort that complements the actions being developed and executed at the national level to improve the quality of life of our peoples, affirm our strong commitment to carry out this Plan of Action, which constitutes a body of concrete initiatives intended to ensure access to, and improve, the quality of education, promote and strengthen democracy and the respect for human rights, deepen economic integration and free trade, and eradicate poverty and discrimination.

I. EDUCATION: THE KEY FOR PROGRESS

The Hemisphere's commitment to education is expressed in the sweeping reform processes encompassing all levels of the educational system, and is based on a broad consensus around the problems afflicting it and the shared commitment and effort of society as a whole to overcome them. These processes are founded on the principles of equity, quality, relevance and efficiency. Equity is understood as the establishment of conditions permitting the population as a whole to have the opportunity to receive quality education services, thereby significantly reducing the impacts of social and economic inequalities, disability, and ethnic, cultural, and gender discrimination. Quality comprises the attainment of high levels and cognitive development, skills, abilities and ethical attitudes. Relevance is defined as the capacity of an educational system to meet the needs and aspirations of society as a whole, taking into account its social, cultural, ethnic, and linguistic diversity and, lastly, efficiency is understood as the provision of adequate resources, used in an optimum manner, in order to attain better educational achievements.

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Accordingly, the subscribers hereto, in full recognition and respect for the national sovereignty and the responsibilities toward education of the institutions of our respective countries, reiterate the commitment of the Miami Summit to ensure, by the year 2010, access to and completion of quality primary education for 100% of children, and access for at least 75% of young people to secondary education -with increasing percentages of young people who complete secondary education- and assume responsibility for providing the general population with opportunities for life-long learning. Should we achieve these goals, we are certain that we will give our peoples the necessary and appropriate tools to develop their capacities and thus contribute to their respective societies as dignified citizens.

To attain these objectives, Governments will:

- Implement targeted and inter-sectoral educational policies, as necessary, and develop programs that focus specifically on disadvantaged groups in the areas of education, functional illiteracy, and socio-economic and cultural conditions, placing emphasis on women, minorities, and vulnerable populations. Inter-sectoral programs in education, health and nutrition, as well as early childhood educational strategies will be priorities, inasmuch as they contribute more directly to plans to combat poverty.
- Establish or reinforce national or subnational systems to evaluate the quality of education, which permit to assess the performance of various educational agencies, innovations, and factors associated with achievements in learning. Thus, information and indicators will be made available and may be used in designing, carrying out, and evaluating quality-improvement programs based on equity. Standards for reading and writing, mathematics, and science shall receive special attention. Also, where appropriate, criteria and methodologies for collecting data shall be established that permit comparison of some educational indicators in the Hemisphere.

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- Develop comprehensive professional appraisal and development programs among teachers and school administrators that combine adequate pre-service and in-service training, exploring incentive mechanisms tied to upgrading their skills and to meeting the standards that may have been agreed upon. Higher education must collaborate in this endeavor through research and pedagogy, both of which should be strengthened in order to meet this goal.
- Strengthen education management and institutional capacity the national, regional, local, and school levels, furthering, where appropriate, decentralization processes and the promotion of better forms of community and family involvement in education. Encourage the mass media to contribute to bolstering efforts being made by educational systems.
- Strengthen the preparation, education, and training for the world of work so that a continuously increasing number of workers can improve their standard of living, and thus, together with the employers, they may have the opportunity to benefit from hemispheric integration. In this context, the adoption of new technologies based on various options and alternatives, ranging from specific occupational training to strengthening general employability competencies will be considered. Particular attention will be given to the establishment or strengthening of mechanisms that permit workers to obtain certification of job related competencies acquired through formal education and work experience, with the aim of . These actions will include the development of entrepreneurial skills linked to the ability to confront changes in the labor market with enhanced employability prospects, involving different sectors and offering various options and alternatives.
- Establish or enhance according to their internal legal framework, educational strategies relevant to multicultural societies, so as to be able to shape, with the participation of indigenous populations and migrants,

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models for bilingual and intercultural basic education. Similarly, within the contents of basic education, more attention should be given to respect and appreciation for cultural diversity, and, to the extent of the possibilities of governments, expansion of knowledge of the different languages spoken in countries of the hemisphere.

- Develop within and outside schools, with the assistance of different actors and social organizations, educational strategies that foster the development of values, with special attention to the inclusion of democratic principles, human rights, gender-related issues, peace, tolerance, and respect for the environment and natural resources.
- Promote access to and use of the most effective information and communication technologies in education systems, with special emphasis on the use of computers, in combination with renewed pedagogical methods and proper training for teachers in the use of these technologies. Special attention shall be paid to the ethical imperative of reaching the most vulnerable sectors. To that end, distance education programs shall be strengthened and information networks established.

Efforts shall be made to increase the availability of learning materials, in collaboration with official institutions, and, depending on the specific conditions in each country, with the private sector.

Technology should be used to link schools and communities, as a way of establishing ties in the Hemisphere, while encouraging the participation of higher education institutions that have advantages in this field.

- Foster scholarship and exchange systems for students, teachers, researchers, and educational administrators using different strategies, including institution-to-institution ties, communications technology, and internships which permit exposure to pedagogical and management innovations in other countries of the Hemisphere.

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This will contribute to strengthening the institutional capacity of Ministries or Departments of Education, decentralized administrative entities, and centers of higher learning.

Funding, Follow-up and Horizontal and Multilateral Co-operation Strategies

We, the Heads of State and Government, recognizing the cardinal importance of education as a foundation for development, have agreed, in accordance with the respective legislative processes, to promote allocation of the resources necessary for educational expenditure with a view to attaining increasing levels of equity, quality, relevance, and efficiency in educational processes, emphasizing the optimal use of resources.

We also reaffirm our commitment to promote horizontal and multilateral co-operation in educational matters. To that end, we:

- Instruct the OAS and request the IDB and World Bank, together with the other national and multilateral technical and financial co-operation agencies operating in the Hemisphere, to support, within their respective areas of action, the programs and initiatives that are consistent with the goals, objectives, and actions proposed in this Chapter of the Plan of Action.
- Instruct the OAS and request the IDB to use the mechanisms within their scope to develop and strengthen regional co-operation in areas such as distance education including satellite technology; internships and exchange programs; the creation of an information technology clearinghouse; the updating of education statistics and quality assessment, while striving to ensure that this co-operation is in keeping with the specific needs of each country.

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- Instruct the OAS to foster, articulate, and facilitate, through ministerials and other mechanisms being developed by member States in the framework of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), collaboration and joint effort in the Hemisphere and, to that end, to convene, in consultation with the co-ordinating countries, technical consultation forums of the countries in the Hemisphere in order to contribute to the implementation of the commitments included in this Chapter of the Plan of Action.
- Entrust the Meeting of the Ministers of Education, to be convened by the OAS within the framework of CIDI's Strategic Plan for Partnership for Development, to be held in Brazil by August 1998 at the latest, with the development of an implementation plan for this education initiative.
- Instruct the OAS and request the IDB, World Bank, and other multilateral institutions to report on the execution of this Plan to government representatives responsible for review and follow-up of the commitments of the Summit of the Americas.

II. PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Democracy and Human Rights

The preservation and strengthening of democracy and human rights constitutes a priority in the hemispheric agenda. Thus the importance of reaffirming our commitment to continue to develop formula permitting to deepen actions leading to attaining this objective. In this respect, in addition to defining new initiatives and co-operation programs intended to progress in the process of

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enhancing democracy and the respect for human rights, we have established concrete actions intended to materialize these regional priorities. Thus, being aware of the new realities of the international scenario, its challenges and difficulties, we will strive to find formula permitting to focus on the growing role of the civil society and its substantial contribution to the development of our countries, to ensure the rights of migrant workers, strengthen the mechanisms to attain instruments that ensure probity and ethical values, counteract threats arising from terrorist actions, take new steps leading to promoting confidence and security among States and make the reforms required in the administration of the State to duly respond to the requirements and demands of our peoples.

For these purposes Governments will:

- Define and develop, with the participation of various sectors of the civil society, integrated policies aimed at promoting and protecting human rights, in accordance with relevant international rules and principles currently in force, incorporating those policies, where appropriate, into the national human rights plans or programs, as recommended by the World Conference of Vienna.
- Promote a review of their respective national legislation in order to eliminate or amend those provisions which may lead to any type of discrimination, in contravention of their international commitments. In particular, they will seek to attain legal equality between men and women by the year 2002. In this context, priority shall be given to equal treatment with respect to the right to work, property, inheritance, custody over children, and combating domestic violence.
- Promote the adoption of legal, educational and social measures, to combat the physical and sexual abuse of children, traffic in minors, child prostitution and child exploitation in all its forms, including pornography.

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Concurrently with that, they will strengthen international co-operation by implementing a regional information system on children, based on national information systems, with the participation of and promotion by concerned international organizations, to monitor the condition of children and evaluate social policies to facilitate decision making in this sphere.

- Guarantee that all detainees have the right to a due process of law, the right to a speedy trial and the full respect for their constitutional and legal rights. Governments will adopt measures to ensure that no person pending trial shall be detained for a period exceeding the minimum sentence for the crime with which the person is charged. Governments will continue their efforts to improve conditions of detention and enhance education on human rights for officials involved in the justice system.
- Promote both the signature, ratification or adherence to, as well as give effect to international human rights instruments.

The Governments will also enhance the capacity of the Organization of American States in order to:

- Strengthen the Inter-American human rights system through concrete initiatives and measures, which aim to reinforce its institutional structure and promote its links with national systems and regional entities which promote and protect human rights. In this context, governments consider important the institutional strengthening of the Inter American Human Rights Institute.
- Support states that so request in the processes of promoting and consolidating democratic values, practices and institutions, by strengthening the respective organs of the Organization, including the UPD.

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- Strengthen freedom of speech and thought as a fundamental human right for the exercise of all human rights and the consolidation of democracy, by fully co-operating and supporting the activities of the IACHR, including giving consideration to additional actions or measures and taking corresponding decisions, to defend and promote freedom of the media in the hemisphere.
- [Assist in the peaceful resolution of conflicts by examining possible improvements to existing mechanisms within the Inter-American System and making recommendations through the OAS General Assembly by 2000];
- Promote programs of co-operation, through the use of advanced information technology and with the support of the international institutions which deal with administration of justice, in areas identified by the OAS working group of democracy and human rights, which include:
 - Police Training
 - The necessary steps to remedy inhumane conditions in prisons and minimize the number of pre-trial detainees; and
 - A Strengthen existing programs in the area of Human Rights education for judges, magistrates and other court officials.

Education for Democracy

Governments will:

- Include, in national education projects, objectives and contents that develop democratic culture at all levels, to foster ethical values in people who are able to give solidarity and with probity. Hence, the participation of teachers, families and students will be favored in the task of designing and giving effect to projects leading to prepare democratic citizens.

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Civil Society

Governments will:

- With the support of the OAS and the IDB, they will establish a follow up mechanism aimed at principles and recommendations in order to foster the establishment of responsible, transparent, non-profit organizations, including -when appropriate- volunteer programs and foster, in accordance with national priorities, joint actions of the public sector and the civil society, in those areas considered pertinent in this Action Plan. For that purpose, governments may exchange experiences and information within the OAS framework.
- In this process, governments will draw upon existing initiatives that promote increased participation of civil society in the preparation and implementation of policies, such as relevant and successful experiences from the Inter-American Strategy for Public Participation and the National Councils for Sustainable Development, among others. As soon as possible, governments will adopt work plans to implement legal and institutional frameworks based on these principles and recommendations in their respective countries.
- Request the IDB to develop and implement, along with interested states, hemispheric financial mechanisms specially aimed at the execution of programs oriented toward strengthening civil society and public participation mechanisms.

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Migrant Workers

Governments will:

- Condemn and prosecute violations of the human rights of migrants, including all migrant workers and their families, and adopt effective measures, including the strengthening of public awareness, to prevent and eradicate such violations and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against them, particularly racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance.
- [Seek full respect for, and compliance with, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, especially as it relates to the rights of all migrants, regardless of their immigration status, to communicate with a consular officer of their country in case of detention.

or, alternatively

- Seek full respect for, and compliance with, the consular notification and access provisions of the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.]
- Protect the rights of all migrant workers and their families, in accordance with each country's internal legal framework, by taking steps to: 1) provide, with respect to working conditions, the same legal protection as for national workers; 2) require the payment and forwarding, as appropriate, of full wages owed when the worker has returned to his/her country; 3) recognize the rights of citizenship and nationality of the children of all migrant workers and any other rights they may have in each country; 4) encourage the negotiation of bilateral or multilateral agreements, regarding the remission of social security benefits accrued by migrant workers; 5) protect all migrant workers and their families, through law enforcement and information campaigns, from becoming victims of exploitation and abuse from alien smuggling; 6) prevent abuse and mistreatment of all migrant

workers by employers or by authorities entrusted with enforcement of migration policies and border control; and 7) encourage and promote respect for the cultural identity of all migrants, and foster public awareness regarding the need to protect the human rights of all migrants workers.

Municipal And Regional Administrations

Governments will:

- Within their legal framework and within a reasonable time, establish or strengthen mechanisms for citizen participation in local and subnational decision-making, such as open public hearings and public budget reviews, and promote transparency in local and subnational government finance operations.
- In accordance with legislation at all levels, provide for financing options for local and other subnational governments, including groups of local government, such as through transfers of national revenue, access to private capital markets, and authority for raising revenue locally, in order to expand the delivery of quality services as well as provide for training opportunities to strengthen local and subnational administrative capabilities.
- In accord with different national circumstances, study the possible transfer of additional national executive functions to local and subnational levels as well as the possibility for enhancing local and subnational legislative authorities.

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Corruption

Governments will:

- Resolutely support the "Inter-American Program to Combat Corruption" and implement the actions established therein, particularly the adoption of a strategy to achieve prompt ratification of the 1996 Convention, the drafting of codes of conduct for public officials, the study of the problem of laundering assets or proceeds derived from corruption, and the promotion of information campaigns on the ethical values that sustain the democratic system.
- Sponsor a Symposium on Enhancing Probity in the Hemisphere, to be held no later than August 1998, in order to consider, among other topics, the "*application*" of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and implementation of the aforementioned Program.
- Foster within the OAS framework the establishment of a mechanism to monitor progress under the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.
- Promote in their domestic legislation the obligation for public officials to declare or disclose their personal assets and liabilities to the appropriate agency.
- Encourage the approval of effective and specific measures to combat all forms of corruption, bribery, and related unlawful practices in commercial transactions.
- Take action to prevent contributions to election campaigns that originate with individuals, companies, organizations or groups related to organized crime and to narcotrafficking.

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Proposal of Chile

Enhancing Probity and Public Ethics

Governments will:

- Resolutely support the "Inter-American Program to Combat Corruption" and implement the actions established therein, particularly the adoption of a strategy to achieve the prompt ratification of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, approved in 1996, the drafting of codes of conduct for public officials, the study of the problem of asset laundering and the promotion of educational campaigns on the ethical values that sustain the democratic system.
- Sponsor the first Hemispheric Symposium of Competent Authorities and Experts, on Enhancing Probity and Public Ethics, to be held in Santiago, Chile, no later than August 1998, in order to comprehensively assess the progress and implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption; to hear a balance on the results being attained on this issue by various international organizations, and exchange experiences on successful, concrete actions undertaken in this area by the countries of the Hemisphere.
- Foster within the OAS framework the establishment of a mechanism to monitor the progress of the Convention.
- Promote transparency, through their domestic laws, in relation to the pre-service personal assets of senior public officials, and the respective variations affecting such assets, during the holding of their senior public offices in the different State powers.
- Promote transparency in their respective domestic laws with respect to managing asset in political activities and electoral campaigns, so as to permit a public assessment over the respective sources of finance through public balances that may be audited. Finance sources may not derive from offshore funds, assets, donations, contributions or loans.

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Prevention and Control of Illicit Consumption And Traffic of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

The Governments will:

- Continue to develop their national and multilateral efforts in order to achieve full application of the Hemispheric Anti-Drug Strategy, and will strengthen this alliance based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of the States, reciprocity, shared responsibility and an integrated, balanced approach in conformity with their domestic laws.
- With the intention of strengthening mutual confidence, dialogue and hemispheric co-operation and on the basis of the aforementioned principles, develop, within the framework of the Inter-American Drug Control Commission (CICAD), a single and objective process of multilateral, governmental evaluation in order to monitor the progress on their individual and collective efforts in the Hemisphere and of all the countries participating in the Summit, in dealing with the diverse manifestations of the problem.¹
- Give their full support to the Special Session of the General Assembly (at the highest political level), of the United Nations to Promote International Co-operation against illicit drugs and related crimes, which will take place June 8-10, 1998; will encourage all states to participate actively in this meeting in order to strengthen international co-operation to reduce demand for illicit drugs, promote judicial co-operation, strengthen co-operation against money laundering, improve control of chemical precursors, and eliminate illicit crops through alternative development, eradication, and interdiction.

¹ As approved in Plenary of the SIRG, December 11, 1997. The remaining action items are still being negotiated.

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- Remove all obstacles and impediments to the extradition of fugitives, including drug traffickers, and work co-operatively to streamline and update extradition procedures to ensure that criminals have no place to hide in the hemisphere.
- Establish special units that are properly trained and equipped to collect and analyze information on financial crimes and money laundering and to share such information with regulatory and law enforcement agencies; complementary to this, facilitate timely sharing of this information between and among national governments.
- Promote the rapid ratification and entry into force of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Production and Trafficking of Firearms, approved at the OAS, November 14, 1997.

Terrorism

Governments will:

- Take measures, as agreed in the Declaration and the Lima Plan of Action, in order to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism, applying for that purpose the most decisive will to comply with the general objectives set forth therein.
- Encourage States that have not yet done so to sign, ratify and/or adhere to international conventions related to terrorism, in accordance with their respective internal legislation.
- Convoke the Second Specialized Inter-American Conference to evaluate the progress attained and to define future courses of action for the prevention, combat and elimination of terrorism.

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Confidence and Security Building Measures

Governments will:

- Systematically implement the recommendations resulting from the Regional Conferences on Confidence and Security Measures held in Santiago, Chile, and San Salvador, El Salvador.

(list and inter-relate the three or four most relevant recommendations, particularly those arising from the El Salvador Conference, since that Conference should discuss the progress attained in the implementation of the Santiago commitments).

- Agree to request that the World Bank prepare a standardized methodology for the calculation of defense expenditures for the purpose of promoting transparency in the process of equipping and modernizing the Armed Forces.
- Emphasize the convenience of deepening the dialogue, in which the concepts of integration and globalization have attained a fundamental preponderance, with the purpose of modernizing the hemisphere security system in force through authorities and experts designated for that effect.

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Strengthening of the Justice System and of the Judicial Agencies

Governments will:

- Encourage full application of the principles of judicial independence, impartiality, and competence.
- Commit to continuing the process of strengthening the legal systems of the Americas, so as to ensure that individuals have full access to justice, to guarantee the independence of the judiciary and the effectiveness of prosecutors and public attorneys, and to encourage the establishment of responsive and transparent systems and modern institutions.
- Approach the process of modernizing justice from a multidisciplinary viewpoint that goes beyond strictly legal considerations.
- Promote the exchange of national experience and technical co-operation in matters related to prison and penitentiary policy; criminal prosecution systems; access to justice, and judicial administration.
- Support, while respecting the independence of the judiciary and the various legal systems, the training, development, and ongoing education of human resources [the institutions of civil society], with an ultimate goal of enhancing the professionalism of the judicial body. They will encourage the establishment and/or strengthening, as appropriate, at the domestic and international levels, of schools and centers for this purpose.
- Encourage, in accordance with the legislation of each country, mutual legal and judicial assistance in a flexible and effective manner, in particular with respect to extradition, requests for the delivery of documents and other forms of evidence, and the exchange of information in this field at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

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- Continue efforts to improve inter-American instruments for legal co-operation, to which end every state will evaluate the current application of existing instruments and take steps to disseminate them more broadly.
- Reinforce the fight against corruption, organized crime, and transnational criminal activity, and adopt new legislation, procedures, and mechanisms as necessary to continue to combat these scourges.
- Commit to implementing mechanisms that offer persons ready and timely access to justice that provides effective solutions. [To that end, community legal assistance measures will be put into practice, such as free legal advice and representation, community and neighborhood mediation centers, etc. Furthermore, with a view to alleviating pressure upon judicial bodies, they will put into place mechanisms such as small claims and monitory procedures, executory processes, etc.] ²
- Encourage the incorporation into national justice systems of alternative dispute settlement procedures, such as mediation, conciliation, and arbitration.
- Consolidate or promote, as appropriate, a new criminal justice system in the Hemisphere, based on oral proceedings before a single judge or collegiate court and on the existence of public prosecutors responsible for criminal prosecution and investigation, in which the right to due process is fully observed.
- Encourage improvement of the juvenile justice system.

² To be considered by the ministries of justice experts at the meeting in Santiago.

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- [Commit to eliminating from their national law the possibility of detaining persons for reasons other than the commission of a crime.]
- Promote the establishment of family courts.

(Note: All of the above action items were negotiated by a special working chaired by Argentina during the December SIRG meeting. The work of the Group, however, was not reviewed by the SIRG plenary.)

Modernization of the State in Labor Matter

Governments will:

- Adopt adequate measures to enable the labor ministries to enhance the quality of services they offer to workers and employers. Special emphasis will be placed on a greater decentralization of their functions, on the inclusion of new technologies, on better and more timely information about the labor market, and regarding the health and sanitary conditions in workplaces. With the participation of the ILO and of the IDB, labor ministries will undertake international co-operation programs to exchange information regarding modernization experiences of such ministries.
- Give special attention to bringing young people, women, and the disabled into the workforce, and to the particular needs and services of such persons. The Ministries of Labor will exchange experiences on the best practices in these areas.
- Assure that the ministries of labor have the necessary means to give effect to this Plan of Action in areas within their jurisdiction.

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III. ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND FREE TRADE

Jointly with initiating negotiations on the Free Trade Area of the Americas, we have defined a series of supplementary actions aimed at deepening the process of economic integration, strengthen mechanisms to counteract the eventual negative effects that globalization may produce, facilitating transparency, efficiency and security in internal and international transactions, and contributing so that the benefits of integration cover all sectors of society. In this context, we have prepared a series of proposals to progress in the programs of science and technology, deepen the energy co-operation programs and establish additional initiatives in order to develop hemispheric infrastructure, in particular in the field of transportation and telecommunications.

Strengthening, Modernizing and Integrating Financial Markets

Governments will:

- Strengthen banking supervision in the hemisphere through: implementation of the Basle Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision; training programs to strengthen supervisory capacity; and establishment sound, high-quality reporting and disclosure standards for banks, and creation of a Working Group to assist countries in this process.
- Improve banking and securities market clearance and settlement systems in the hemisphere, in order to facilitate the transparency, efficiency and security of internal and cross-border transactions.
- In the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) process, establish a separate financial services negotiating group in the context of a single undertaking.

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Science and Technology

Governments will:

- Apply the tools of science and technology to mitigate the damage caused by El Niño and other natural phenomena and their impact on the economy, specifically on the basis of improved weather analysis, better prevention and response capabilities; improved research and training methods to deal with natural phenomena; and the application of science and technology to address the effects of climate change on health, agriculture, and water. In that context, they will emphasize co-operation and the exchange of information on El Niño and other natural phenomena.
- Develop and implement measures for hemispheric co-operation to ensure access to appropriate technology and, where necessary, to strengthen relevant national institutions through, inter alia, human resources development programs and the exchange of personnel.
- Continue implementing the Plan of Action agreed to at Cartagena in 1996, with emphasis on information and communications technologies, science and technology indicators, and the link between science, technology, and development.
- Encourage partnerships between their governments and their productive sectors in technology and innovations, and encourage university-industry relationships for training in the management of technology.

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Regional Energy Co-operation

Governments will:

- Prepare, by 2000, national energy strategies defining actions and establishing deadlines for the implementation of market-based regulatory, fiscal, and legislative frameworks, including the creation of mechanisms for public participation and capacity-building, that ensure the efficient and socially beneficial development and use of cross-border energy trade, protect the environment, and advance rural electrification. To support these efforts, they will establish an organizational mechanism to coordinate activities in this area with the purpose of implementing the Energy Initiative of the Americas, as well as to ensure participation of the private sector in the regional co-operation and integration process.

Hemispheric Infrastructure

A. General Infrastructure

Governments will:

- Charge the Inter-American Development Bank with the preparation of a set of voluntary principles to be adopted by each of the countries, to facilitate private sector participation in local and transnational infrastructure projects, that can serve as a basis for bilateral and multilateral agreements. These principles will be discussed and agreed upon in a meeting of Infrastructure Ministers to be held in 1999.
- Sign, in accordance with national legislation, bilateral and multilateral agreements with neighboring countries, to facilitate the process of private participation in local and transnational infrastructure projects. These agreements will be based on the above-referred voluntary principles.

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B. Transportation

Governments will:

- Undertake the necessary measures to implement the Joint Ministerial Declaration of the Second Hemispheric Summit on Transportation, held in Santiago, Chile, in April 1996, aimed at promoting market-oriented, integrated, financially viable, and environmentally sustainable transportation systems and services, as well as providing safe, efficient, and reliable passenger and freight services, including taking concrete steps toward establishing open skies regimes through bilateral air transportation agreements to foster the economic growth and development of our countries.
- Develop a plan to improve compliance with international standards and recommended practices, such as those established by the International Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, to ensure the highest level of safety in air, sea and transportation systems, to improve infrastructure and to increase environmental protection.
- Prepare a profile of regional transportation systems and services profile which will identify the main problems and opportunities faced by the countries in the Hemisphere as a first step towards establishing regional transportation priorities and policies, with respect to, among other things, the harmonization of standards, the exchange of technology, and trade in transportation-related goods.
- Seek, from international financial institutions, the resources necessary to undertake, as soon as possible, transportation (air, water and land) infrastructure projects in the Americas.

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C. Telecommunications

Governments will:

- Adopt strategies to support continuous updating and development of a regional information infrastructure plan that is consistent with national plans existing in this area.
- Agree to implement by 2000 regulatory principles of the WTO agreement on basic telecommunications reference paper with the aim of fostering competition and universal service and eliminating barriers to market access.
- Work together with the private sector to rapidly build-out the communications and information infrastructure in the region and, if needed, request CITEL and the IDB to assist with implementation of the World Trade Organization provisions on basic telecommunications services and the Declaration and Action Plan adopted by the 1996 Senior Telecommunications Officials Meeting held in Washington, D.C.
- Adopt strategies to make affordable access available to all for telephony and the Internet, and encourage the development of community information service centers that provide access to telephones, computers, e-mail, the Internet and multimedia services enabling competitive and low-cost access to information and expertise, education and training, productivity tools and basic communication services.
- Foster the development of applications over electronic networks, such as the Internet, broadcast television and radio, that will support education, health, agriculture and sustainable rural development, electronic commerce and, similarly, other ways of assisting small savers, Micro-enterprise and Small and Medium-size Businesses (SMEs).

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- Foster the development of electronic commerce by avoiding undue restrictions and regulation and by supporting a predictable, consistent, non-discriminatory and simple legal environment for electronic commerce, including by adopting international standards for the protection of electronic transmission.
- Direct ministries within the OAS/CITEL process to continue to examine ways to harmonize regulatory approaches among members countries in order to promote greater consistency in the certification process for telecommunications equipment and to establish a framework for mutual recognition agreements (MRA's) that will encompass all the countries of the region. This initiative will be developed in accordance with national legislations and the requirements of each country for access to technology and commercialization.

IV. ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION

We, the Chiefs of State and Government of the Americas reaffirm our firm will to eradicate poverty and discrimination in the region. For such purpose, we have established programs that strengthen the activities of those economic agents that will contribute to eliminate this scourge and aid the most vulnerable sectors.

In our view, the support and fostering of the micro enterprises and small and medium-sized businesses constitutes a suitable element to generate greater and better opportunities for citizens. Similarly, the dissemination and extension of programs of access to credit and health for sectors with less resources also constitute core actions to attain those objectives. In particular, the inclusion of state-of-the-art technology in health areas will be a priority. Likewise, and being aware of the new challenges imposed by modern societies, we will

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deepen actions aimed at promoting gender equality, at ensuring workers' basic rights and the full incorporation of indigenous populations to society. Similarly, we have decided on the adoption of supplementary actions and programs to eliminate hunger and malnutrition.

Promotion of the Micro Enterprises and Small and Medium-Sized Businesses

Governments will:

- Ensure that the largest possible number of micro enterprises of the hemisphere, whose owners are poor, particularly women micro entrepreneurs, have access to financial services by the year 2000.
- Improve the access to financial services of micro enterprises and small, and medium-sized businesses by accelerating policy reforms that lead to the creation of competitive and solid financial markets, and that promote the entry of formal financial institutions into this market, and also by supporting institutions that work in the sector to improve their capacity to provide services.
- Make efforts to enable micro enterprises and small, and medium-sized businesses to develop the managerial and technological capabilities permitting them to increase their productivity and be more competitive, both nationally and internationally.
- Simplify and expedite the procedures for registration, obtaining licenses, complying with labor and tax laws, and the formalization, where appropriate, of micro enterprise and small, and medium-sized businesses by implementing simple, expeditious, and transparent policies.

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- Promote effective mechanisms of co-ordination between the national and local public institutions that support micro enterprises and small, and medium-sized businesses, and shall facilitate their linkages with the private sector.
- Recommend to the regional agencies and government multilateral and bilateral development institutions, especially the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, that they strengthen their programs in support of micro enterprises and small, and medium-sized businesses.

Property Registration

Governments will:

- Streamline and decentralize property registration procedures by: adopting transparent, simplified procedures for titling and registration; utilizing appropriate technologies, such as satellite and computer technology, for property mapping, networking, and records storage; introducing, as appropriate, dispute resolution mechanisms; and eliminating unnecessary and overlapping administrative fees for titling and registration.
- Recommend that multilateral and bilateral co-operation institutions, especially the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, strengthen their financial and technical assistance programs to simplify property registration procedures and to ensure access for the poor to those systems
- Implement required measures to protect real property interests of and access to natural resources of indigenous populations, as well as information programs about their rights, if needed, on such matters.

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Health Technologies Linking the Americas

Governments will:

- Seek, through public and private efforts, or partnerships between the two, to increase the availability and access, and to ensure the quality of drugs and vaccines, especially for the most needy, by promoting efforts to safeguard the quality, rational selection and use, safety, and efficacy of pharmaceutical products, with special emphasis on essential drugs; and by supporting regional initiatives that by the year 2002 will have addressed research, development, production and utilization of vaccines, which will reduce the incidence of diseases, such as pneumonia, meningitis, measles rubella and mumps.
- Strengthen and improve existing national and regional networks of health information and surveillance systems, so that stakeholders have access to data to address critical health issues in the Region, in order to make appropriate clinical and managerial decisions. They will address the development, implementation and evaluation of needs-based health information systems and technology, including telecommunications, to support epidemiological surveillance, the operation and management of health services and programs, health education and promotion, telemedicine, computer networks, and investment in new health technologies.
- Develop initiatives directed to reduce deficits in access to and quality of drinking water, basic sanitation and solid waste management, with special emphasis in rural and poor urban areas, by applying existing or developing new, appropriate and effective low-cost technologies.

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- The Governments of the Region will make every effort to ensure that the necessary resources are allocated for the development of these three lines of action, with the technical support of the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO). They also will promote bilateral and multilateral collaboration, and will request the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, and other financial and technical co-operation institutions, to support the programs and activities included in this initiative, according to their own specific priorities and fields of action.

Women

Governments will:

- Strengthen and establish, where they do not exist, national mechanisms and governmental organism in charge of promoting equality between men and women, as well as the respective regional and subregional networks, and provide them with adequate and timely financial resources to enable these agencies to promote, coordinate and carry out the commitments undertaken by the States at the World Summit on Population and Development, the World Summit on Social Development, the Platform for Action of the Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women and various other conferences.
- Review the existing laws in order to identify legal barriers limiting the full participation of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life of our countries. Whenever necessary, they will promote reforms or create new laws to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and to protect children's rights.

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- Implement, through the Inter-American Commission on Women, in collaboration with civil society and with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, and other organizations and agencies of co-operation, the agreements on the condition and situation of women reached at the Summit of the Americas.
- [Protect and promote the rights of adolescents to reproductive and health education, information and assistance in order to substantially reduce risks associated with pregnancy during that phase of life]
- [Reduce maternal mortality by 50% by year 2000.]

Basic Rights of Workers

Governments will:

- Examine their own labor codes, in accordance with their national legal frameworks, to ensure they provide for core labor standards, including freedom of association; the right to organize and bargain collectively; the prohibition of forced labor; the elimination of all exploitative forms of child labor; and non-discrimination in employment and occupation, which are currently being discussed in international bodies, including the International Labor Organization.
- Assess the capacity of their labor ministries to implement adequately core labor standards as a fundamental component of productive workplaces and positive labor management relations, including with the assistance of the ILO and IDB to help strengthen their ministries.

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- Report on their national labor code examinations, the status of implementation and enforcement of core labor standards and progress in the area of labor management relations at a meeting of labor ministries to be held in 1998 and subsequent meetings, as appropriate.
- Strengthen their commitment to the observance of internationally recognized core labor standards. In this context, they recognize that the ILO is the competent body to set and deal with these standards, while they undertake to support the ILO's work in promoting them. Governments believe that economic growth and development fostered by increased trade and further trade liberalization contribute to the promotion of these standards. Similarly, the governments reject the use of labor standards for protectionist purposes, and agree that the comparative advantage of countries, particularly low-wage, developing countries, must in no way be put in question. In this regard, governments note that the WTO and ILO Secretariats will continue their existing collaboration.

Indigenous Communities

Governments will:

- Support activities in the field of education aimed at improving the participation of indigenous populations in society. Such activities would seek to strengthen the identity of indigenous populations and promote respectful coexistence among different social groups in communities and states.
- Promote the widening of basic and secondary education services with training orientation, mainly in regions with high percentages of indigenous populations, through greater support from governments and international co-operation, at the request of interested governments, so that indigenous

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and non-indigenous populations have the opportunity to receive technical training and contribute to the development of their countries. As far as possible, the training areas which are implemented parallel to educational processes should respond to the needs of the region and to production strategies.

- In co-operation with regional organizations, development institutions and NGOs, actively support and promote capacity building activities and productive projects, in areas such as agriculture, handicrafts, small trade and industry, and marketing. To the extent possible, these should be guided and administered by indigenous communities and organizations.
- Facilitate the organization of round-tables at the national and hemispheric level, in partnership with indigenous communities and organizations, with a view to promoting greater understanding of and co-operation in the areas of education and health, with a particular emphasis on women and children. Governments will also promote research initiatives on the relationship between indigenous population, poverty and development.
- Promote the consideration and adoption of the proposed "American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People" prepared by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

Hunger and Malnutrition

Governments will:

- Give the highest priority to the reduction of infant malnutrition, concentrating efforts on health, nutrition and education programs for the nutrition of infants, particularly for those under three years of age, considering that these are the most vulnerable years. To that end, emphasis

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shall be given to adequate nutrition and the correction of specific nutritional deficiencies, specifically with vitamin supplements combined with the greater use of vaccinations and immunizations and monitoring during the growth of the child.

- Give high priority to the nutritional needs of pregnant and nursing mothers, the aged and those physically unable to work.
- Continue, as far as possible, with the dialogue began at the Inter-American Conference of Hunger, held in Buenos Aires in October, 1996, and explore the application of the measures that were suggested in their respective jurisdictions, in particular the creation of alliances with the private sector to fight hunger and malnutrition, the creation of food bank networks with the participation of volunteers and the creation of an Honorary Council which is dedicated to foster activities in order to reach the objectives of the Summit in this area.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

0490 REDO

February 10, 1998

ACTION

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

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

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

THROUGH: JAMES F. DOBBINS *JFD*

FROM: THEODORE J. PICCONE *TJP*

SUBJECT: Memo to President re Santiago Summit and State
Visit

Attached is a memorandum from you and Mack McLarty to the President requesting he approve our approach to planning for the Santiago Summit, including a 24-hour State Visit after the Summit. We will get back to you in the near future about our recommendations for another stop, which we realize may be difficult given the tight travel schedule.

Concurrence by: *JFD* Antony Blinken *JFD* David Sandalow
Fred Rosa Scott Busby

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the attached memorandum to the President.

Attachment

Tab A Memorandum to the President

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Classified by: Theodore J. Piccone
Reason: 1.5 d
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to the Santiago Summit of the Americas, April 17-20 (4 pages)	ca. 02/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- 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]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONOFFICE OF MACK McLARTY

Counselor to the President

Special Envoy for the Americas

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

cc: A11

TO:

*Embassy Brown
Embassy Dobbin*

FAX:

PHONE:

FROM: Eric Farnsworth
(202) 456-7580

FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-7586

SUBJECT: *Press Freedom*DATE: *2/7/98*NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover): 3

MESSAGES:

We should discuss to ensure the Summit deliverable on press freedom is consistent with what CPTJ and others would support - E2

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

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February 4, 1998

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Journalists

The Honorable Victor Marrero
Ambassador to the Organizations
of American States
ARA/USOAS -- Room 6407
Department of State
2201 "C" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Ambassador Marrero:

The purpose of this letter is two-fold: a) to thank you for the opportunity afforded us to express views on how the OAS might strengthen support for a free press, and b) to express our support for an initiative to bolster press freedom in the hemisphere through regional institutions but at the same time to express our continuing concern at some of the specific draft U.S. proposals.

The U.S. working paper, made available at the end of our conversation, includes some very constructive proposals. But it also contains ideas that we feel might hurt—not support—a free press.

As we noted at our meeting, it is the view of journalists' organizations active in this field that the best option would be to strengthen existing OAS institutions to which journalists have successfully appealed in the past. The Human Rights Commission could be urged to give a higher priority to press freedom cases and be given the resources it would need to make that possible. This would also hold true for the Inter-American Court.

Both institutions have an admirable recent record of political independence and judicial integrity. One great advantage of these mechanisms is that cases are brought by individual citizens. Another is that in setting possible precedents for press-defense initiatives on the national level, this approach argues for the defense of press freedom through an independent judiciary, rather than through the executive branch.

Any initiative resulting in a designated press-freedom champion operating out of the office of a president or prime minister (or secretary-general) would be opposed for philosophical and political reasons by journalists throughout the Americas. Regardless of how benign the intent, the fear would be that such an office could be used by the government as an adjudicator of its own disputes with the press—an untenable conflict of interest in a democracy. Such an office could just as easily be used to legitimize and enforce restrictions on the press as to defend the media against such restrictions.

A number of the suggestions presented by free press spokesmen at the State Department on January 29 could fit well within the thrust of Section VI(B)(1) of the U.S. working paper. These include:

OAS endorsement of the Declaration of Chapultepec; strengthening of OAS structures such as the Commission and Court already supporting press freedom; a call from heads of state in Santiago for the elimination of criminal libel and insult laws; adoption of UNESCO's recent resolution on murder of journalists; defining crimes against journalists as crimes against society requiring the response of the central government.

Cont.

no endorsement

-2-

On the other hand, the spokesmen with whom you met were unanimous in opposing the kind of new structures suggested in Section VI(B)(2) of the working paper. Specifically, creation of an "ombudsman" or similar position was not supported.

A glance at the description for such a position contained in Section VI(B)(2)(c) serves to underscore the point. With no specific mention of the press as an entity with standing to complain, the Section suggests that "aggrieved parties" and "states" might be empowered to submit complaints presumably against the press.

Under Articles 11, 13 and 14 of the American Convention on Human Rights, such complaints could be based upon: "attacks on the honor or reputation" of anyone, including a public official; claimed requirements of national security, public order, public health, morals or to prevent "propaganda for war and any advocacy...of hatred...."

The U.S., of course, is part of the OAS system. We can only imagine the outcry in U.S. news media that might meet any suggestion by the U.S. government that an inter-governmental body should be empowered to hear these or other complaints by it against U.S. media.

Such a mandate as contained in draft Section VI(B)(2), coupled with the provisions of the Convention, could easily produce exactly the kinds of abuses against news media detailed in the World Press Freedom Committee's recent report, "PERVERSE RESULT: How the European Convention on Human Rights supports global restrictions on press freedom."

To summarize, we recognize and greatly appreciate the actions of the OAS as presently constituted that have supported a free press. These are vital and warrant strengthening within existing structures. A free press has many friends within the OAS, and we are grateful for this.

But this does not mean that new structures could not have adverse, unintended consequences.

When the State Department and cooperating agencies have formalized U.S. proposals, we would appreciate being informed of these and provided further opportunity to comment, as well as inform our memberships about them. The U.S. has been a leader in promoting freedom, including press freedom around the world. We hope for further opportunities to work with you toward this end.

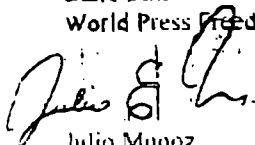
Sincerely,



Bill Orme
Committee to Protect Journalists



Dana Bullen
World Press Freedom Committee



Julio Munoz
Inter American Press Association

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONOFFICE OF MACK MCLARTY

Counselor to the President

Special Envoy for the Americas

cc: All

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: *Rick Brown 736-7618 / Nerida Vazquez*
Steve 6-2464
Patrick 6-9130
FAX: *David Wang* PHONE:

FROM: Eric Farnsworth
(202) 456-7580

FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-7586

SUBJECT:

DATE: *2/9*NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover): 2

MESSAGES:

*Revised paper on Student Education Summit
for Comment*

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

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2/8/98

The Santiago Student Education Summit

Leaders from across the hemisphere agree that the 1998 Summit in Santiago, Chile, will highlight education reform as a fundamental building block for a true community of the Americas. Without significant education reform, increasing numbers will be shut out from the global economy, national economic development will languish, and democracy itself could be challenged. To this point, we have focused our pre-Summit efforts on gaining government commitments to education reform and obtaining funding from multi-lateral lenders. We have not, however, found a means by which to put a human face on the education basket, or to incorporate representatives of those most directly affected--students. Additionally, we are concerned that the tentative Summit schedule lacks visuals and color, that it will potentially be overshadowed by the President's travel to Africa just two weeks before, and that it will prove to be of only limited interest to a sceptical press. A Santiago Student Education Summit would begin to address these concerns.

After informal discussions with NSC, State, USIA, and others, we believe we should encourage the Government of Chile to host a meeting of students from the nations of the Americas. The meeting would be held in Santiago or a surrounding city (Valparaiso or Vina del Mar). The student, meeting concurrently with the leaders, would seek to develop the outlines of a "classroom of the future," as well as to discuss the primary educational issues facing students as we head into the 21st century. Together, the students would then make specific recommendations to the leaders during a short interactive session on Sunday morning.

Each leader would be asked to bring one national student representative with him to the Summit. To emphasize the "Miami to Santiago" theme, we would recommend the President bring a top public school student from Miami, with a compelling personal history. Funding for the parallel student summit might be obtained by the IDB, the World Bank, education NGO's, and the private sector. Distance learning and use of educational technology--two Summit themes--should be stressed. Proceedings could therefore be broadcast live on the Galaxy Latin America education or other satellite channel using donated, in kind support, with coverage to primary media markets. A more ambitious scheme would allow students to interact via satellite or internet with their peers gathered in a handful (3-4) of other cities across the hemisphere, consistent with the IDB's Digital Education Network. This would allow students to gather additional opinions prior to making recommendations to leaders, and would also heighten local press interest.

Clearly, in the short time remaining, much will need to be accomplished. As a first step, we recommend the next McLarty/Steinberg meeting agree to explore this concept further, tasking the interagency with its development. After informal discussions with the Government of Chile, we would plan to present a concept paper to the meeting of education ministers in Merida at the end of this month. With hemispheric agreement, planning for a Student Education Summit could then begin in earnest.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File
- Incoming Wks Grp

January 27, 1998

cc: All

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF
FROM: MACK MCLARTY *MM*
SUBJECT: Office of the Special Envoy: Toward the Santiago Summit

We are now two-thirds of the way toward the Santiago Summit in April. Behind us are two Presidential trips to Latin America and last fall's effort to enact fast track authority. Ahead of us lie the Summit and the President's third trip to the region, and the challenge of shaping a vibrant, relevant agenda for the Summit in the event that broad fast track authority is not yet in hand.

This memorandum lays out some of the plans and activities of the Office of the Special Envoy for the next ninety days to the Summit, and beyond. Our goal is to assure a successful Summit, and more broadly, to cement a Clinton legacy of involvement in the hemisphere. As in the past, we will combine an active public speaking schedule with diplomatic outreach and a strong hand internally coordinating our policy toward the hemisphere.

Shaping the Santiago Agenda

The President's active Latin American and Caribbean schedule this past year has paid off in producing the most positive relations with our neighbors in recent memory. The Santiago Summit is an opportunity to deepen our partnerships in the hemisphere and to promote our overall agenda of peace, prosperity, and democracy.

Our principal immediate challenge is to shape an agenda for the leaders at Santiago that will be meaningful and will resonate with the public, in the United States and abroad. At the last Summit, in Miami in 1994, the signature accomplishment was the establishment of the goal of a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by the year 2005. We are unlikely to leave Santiago with a single signature goal, but should look instead to have a basket of deliverables that will collectively carry similar weight.

Jim Steinberg, at my request, has joined me in convening a high-level White House and inter-agency process to help shape this agenda. We will meet weekly or bi-weekly to drive the USG

cc: Nelson

Eric

Steve

Donna

No. 1h

cc: Vice President
National Security Advisor

effort and to ensure that it is properly integrated with the President's overall communications strategy for the Summit. Our meetings will build on the work of the Summit Office at the State Department, which has ably coordinated the agenda process internally and with our hemispheric partners over the last three years. But the time has come to bring a presidential polish to a solid but essentially technical agenda. As we draw closer to the Summit itself, these meetings will merge with the pre-trip meetings that Sylvia and John helped run before the trips to Mexico/Central America/Caribbean and to South America.

We have outlined a set of key deliverables that we will push for completion by April. These include:

Strengthening Democracy

- judicial reforms -- a judicial studies center to strengthen judicial systems
- press freedoms -- a hemispheric press ombudsman

Developing Human Resources

- education -- more resources at the primary education level
- labor -- a hemispheric labor secretariat to strengthen worker conditions and worker rights

Trade and Sustainable Development

- trade -- launch of long-term negotiations toward an FTAA by 2005
- environment -- agreement on climate change

Promoting Security

- counter-narcotics -- a multilateral drug alliance
- peace -- transparency in arms purchases, and measurable progress toward conclusion of the Peru-Ecuador border dispute that sparked the 1995 war

Public Outreach

We will continue to mount an active speaking schedule, promoting the President's Latin American/Caribbean agenda and his trade and economic agenda. In the coming months, I expect to deliver addresses in the following venues, among others:

- World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos, Switzerland
- The Economist Latin American Conference
- Woodrow Wilson House (organized by Richard Moe)
- CSIS Forum (organized by Henry Kissinger)
- San Jose Trade Ministerial
- Inter-American Press Association (organized by David Lawrence)
- Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton
- Council of the Americas Annual Conference
- The American Assembly (headed by Carla Hills, Paul Volcker and Jim Jones)

Diplomatic Outreach

In the run-up to the President's Santiago trip, we expect to maintain and broaden our diplomatic outreach. I have just returned from Mexico, where I met with President Zedillo and the new and impressive foreign minister, Rosario Green. I will see Presidents Cardoso, Menem, Frei and Balladares and their key ministers at the World Economic Forum this month. In February I will return to Argentina and the Southern Cone. In March I will travel to Central America and the Caribbean, and make at least one more visit to Santiago before the April Summit. Following the Summit, we anticipate one or more visits to all parts of the hemisphere to tie down the advances at Santiago and to cement and bolster the President's legacy.

Conclusion

Our agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean is broad. It includes initiatives on the environment, trade, education, security, and democracy. These issues are vitally important not only to the Latins and Caribbeans, but to Americans as well--for they touch directly on the "kitchen table" issues of jobs, immigration, drugs. Truly, we help ourselves by helping them.

The President's active schedule in the region this past year has paid off dramatically -- a direct result of the President's personal commitment as projected directly and through the Office of the Special Envoy. Moving past the Santiago Summit, the President's last trip to the region now on the schedule, our next challenge is to find ways to project that personal commitment through the end of this term and beyond. We will work with the Vice President's office and with the National Security Advisor to ensure that Santiago does not become an endpoint, but a milestone along the path to more secure and more prosperous relations with the hemisphere.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Room 3222 Washington, D.C. 20220

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET FOR

*cc A11***William Schuerch****Deputy Assistant Secretary for
International Development, Debt and Environment Policy
Telephone 622-0154 - Fax 622-2536****DATE:** FEB 02 1998**Number of Pages to follow** -1-**TO:** Ambassador James F. Dobbins**TELE. NO. :** 202/456-9121**/ FAX NO. :** 202/456-9130**FROM:** BW Schuerch**SUBJECT:** Summit of the Americas Initiatives and the IDB**For: Comments/Per our Discussion/FYI:**

Please see the attached memorandum.

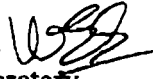
confirmation no. 202/622-0153



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

February 2, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR AMBASSADOR JAMES F. DOBBINS

FROM: William E. Schuerch 
Deputy Assistant Secretary
(International Development, Debt and Environment Policy)

SUBJECT: Summit of the Americas Initiatives and the IDB

Dan Zelikow forwarded to me your note asking about the IDB taking on an emergency role, and whether this might be a Summit of the Americas initiative. The proposal is one of many contained in an IDB report entitled, "Enriching an Historic Partnership," a working document prepared by an internal IDB task force on the future of the Bank. A substantially revised version of this "vision paper", as well as resolution of the issue of the Bank's concessional resources, are likely to be the focus of discussions at the IDB annual meeting in Cartagena in mid-March.

At this point in time, we have serious concerns with several elements of the "vision paper," including the recommendation for sanctioning a formal emergency response role for the Bank. The IDB has already shown an ability to be responsive when situations dictate. In fact, given the criticism concerning the extent to which it bent the rules in the Mexico situation--including by independent financial auditors--there is a concern that it is too responsive.

However, you should be aware of the likelihood that exists for a "deliverable" in the context of ongoing discussions concerning IDB concessional resources. Last year, the U.S. proposed, among other things, that \$250 million in local currency concessional resources in the Fund for Special Operations be set aside for environmental initiatives. We understand that President Iglesias has taken our initiative one step further, and is lobbying for a \$500 million program involving education, labor and environmental initiatives. We would certainly support such an expanded program as long as it is part of a deal that frees up current restrictions on the use of the Bank's local currency resources and does not come at the expense of the poorest borrowing members of the Bank. The timing of our concessional resources discussions is entirely consistent with the use of the \$500 million program as a "deliverable" for the April SOA given that our objective is to conclude a deal by the Cartagena meeting in mid-March. It would truly be an impressive initiative which all parties to the Summit should be proud to support.

I would be happy to discuss these issues with you at your convenience.

cc: DZelikow

Piccone, Theodore J.

From: SitRoom
Sent: Friday, January 30, 1998 10:39 PM
To: Antholis, William J.; DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.; DeSouza, Patrick J.; Dobbins, James F.; Hofmann, Karl W.; Orfini, Michael H.; Piccone, Theodore J.; Sandalow, David B.
Subject: PROPOSE LANGUAGE FOR SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ON

UNCLAS STATE 018026

E.O. 12958: N/
TAGS: SENV, PREL, PA
SUBJECT: PROPOSE LANGUAGE FOR SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ON
CLIMATE HANGE

1. IN PREPARATION FOR THE SANTIAGO SMMIT OF THE AMERICAS (SOA), WE BELIEVE IT WOLD BE USEFUL TO CREATE AN APPROACH ON DEVELOPINGCOUNTRIES THAT EMPHASIZES HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE. THIS IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT BECAUSE THERE WAS NOT SUFFICIENT TIME TO NEGOTIATE LANGUAGE ON CLIMATE CHANGE FOR THE SOA AT THE CARACAS ENERGY MINISTERIAL. WE HAVE SHAPED OUR LANGUAGE TO FOCUS ON THE CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM (CDM), WHICH SHOULD HAVE HIGH PRIORITY IN OUR OVERALL CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY.

2. AS HOST OF COP-4 IN NOVEMBER, ARGENTINA IS WELL SITUATED TO ASSIST IN ADVANCING OUR CLIMATE CHANGE AGENDA AND HAS INDICATED IT IS INTERESTED IN TAKING MORE OF A LEADERSHIP ROLE. IDEALLY, AT THE SOA THE ARGENTINE AND US DELEGATIONS WOULD JOINTLY PRESENT AN AGREED-UPON TEXT FOR CONSIDERATION. ATTACHED IS PROPOSED LANGUAGE TO BE USED AS A BASIS FOR NEGOTIATING TEXTS TO BE SUBMITTED FOR THE SOA DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND PLAN OF ACTION. IN ORDER TO PREPARE ARGENTINE SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MARIA JULIA ALSOGARAY FOR HER VISIT TO WASHINGTON NEXT WEEK, EMBASSY BUENOS AIRES IS ENCOURAGED TO SHARE THESE TEXTS WITH HER PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE.

3. BEGIN TEXTS:

FOR THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES:

THE LEADERS OF THE HEMISPHERE UNDERSCORE THE IMPORTANCE OF WORKING TOGETHER IN THE SAME SPIRIT OF COOPERATION AND COMMON PURPOSE SEEN IN KYOTO AS PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE WORK TOWARD THEIR NEXT SESSION IN BUENOS AIRES IN NOVEMBER OF THIS YEAR.

FOR THE PLAN OF ACTION:

GOVERNMENTS WILL:

STRUCTURE A CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM, IN KEEPING WITH THE KYOTO ACCORDS, THAT WILL ENABLE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO OBTAIN NEW FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND TECHNOLOGY IN A WAY THAT WILL CREATE THE APPROPRIATE INCENTIVES FOR PRIVATE-SECTOR ENGAGEMENT.

ACT QUICKLY AND DECISIVELY TO ADOPT REASONABLE RULES AND GUIDANCE FOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES UNDER THE CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM AND TO AGREE ON AN ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE THAT IS MOST EFFICIENT AND RESPONSIVE.

ENCOURAGE DOMESTIC POLICIES AND TOOLS WHICH PROMOTE CLEAN AND EFFICIENT ENERGY USE, REDUCE BARRIERS TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY, RENEWABLE ENERGY AND OTHER CLEANER ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES, AND CREATE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN PROJECTS WHICH WILL MANAGE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.

PARTICIPATE IN THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WORKABLE RULES FOR EMISSIONS TRADING.

END TEXT.
TALBOTT

U.S. Department of State

International Telecommunications and Information Policy
Economic and Business Affairs, Room 2533
2201 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20520-5820

*cc: All***FAX COVER SHEET**

Number of Pages: 3 (including cover)

TO: ARA/EPSC - Kirby Smith, FAX: 7-6408

FROM: John P. Deasy, Jr. phone: (202) 647-4736; fax: 647-0158
EB/CIP E-Mail: deasyjp@ms6820wpoa.us-state.gov

MESSAGE:

As discussed by the interagency group last Tuesday, attached is a proposed revision to the Santiago Summit action plan, telecommunications section. I've also vetted this with the private sector group (ITAC/CITEL) preparing for the upcoming CITEL meeting. They shared the USG interagency view that this additional tasking for CITEL is very important because the OAS is more likely to back CITEL with needed resources if it is implementing a direct tasking by the SOA.

The ITAC/CITEL group also asked whether there is any place in the Santiago document where organizations like CITEL will be directed to continue to implement assignments given at the Miami SOA. The particular concern regards the Miami instruction that CITEL "...Evaluate regulatory, technical and legal means to promote liberalization, common standards, interoperability of networks and compatible use of the radio spectrum." The group's sense was that this has not yet been accomplished and remains important.

cc: see attached distribution

SOA USG Contacts

2/4/98

First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Telephone number	Fax Number
Juliet	Bender	USG/DOC/ITA	(202) 482-0507	(202) 482-5865
Cecily	Cohen	USG/DOC/ITA/Telecom	(202) 482-2872	
William	Corbett	USG/USTR	(202) 395-9586	(202) 395-9674
Patrick	DeSouza	White House/NSC		(202) 456-9130
Nancy	Eskenazi	USG/DOC/NTIA	(202) 482-1864	(202) 482-1865
Jeanne	Gellman	USG/FCC	(202) 418-0743	(202) 418-2824
Judy	Herrman	USG/DOC/NTIA	(202) 482-1087	
Kirby	Smith	USG/STATE/ARA/EPSC	7-3903	7-6468
Zachary	Teich	USG/State/USOAS	(202) 647-9482	(202) 647-6973

revised second tic under Telecommunications:

"Agree to implement by 2000 the regulatory principles of the WTO agreement on basic telecommunications reference paper and direct CITELE to develop best practices guidelines by 1999 on universal service/universal access, interconnection, the establishment of an independent regulator and transparent processes that can be used by all governments in the Americas with the aim of fostering competition and eliminating barriers to market access."

SECIP 952

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONOFFICE OF MACK McLARTY

Counselor to the President

Special Envoy for the Americas

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: *David Sandelbow*
Ted Piccone / Pat de Souza / Karl Hoffmann
FAX: 6-2710 PHONE:
6-9130

FROM: Eric Farnsworth
(202) 456-7580

FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-7586

SUBJECT: *Environ deliverable suggestion for Santiago*DATE: *1/29*NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover): 4

MESSAGES:

per our conversations -

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

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circulate

Government & Community Relations
1815 North Lynn Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Fax Cover Sheet

DATE: 1/23

TIME: noon

TO:

Eric Farnsworth
Mr. McLarty's
office
The White House

PHONE: 202-456-7580

FAX: 456-7586

FROM:

Bill Millan

PHONE: 703-841-4228

FAX: 703/841-7400

RE:

possible "green" initiatives for POTUS at Santiago

CC:

Number of pages including cover sheet: 3

As we discussed ten days ago.

Message

**Options for 'Green' Actions/Announcements by POTUS
on Margins of the Santiago Summit**

(Items are not in rank order and need not be exclusive, i.e. more than one could be done.)

-- Announce that he will instruct Treasury to make available \$10 million, from the \$27 million already contained in the FY98 Foreign Operations appropriations bill, to support the costs to the U.S. Treasury of selling, reducing or canceling official debts of Latin American and Caribbean countries, in debt-for-nature swaps. (These funds are already in the budget and can be made available by Executive decision.)

-- Announce that Administration will support the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 (the Portman-Kasich-Hamilton debt swap bill). This bill would authorize up to \$400 million over three years to support the costs of debt swaps with governments worldwide, exclusively to protect globally significant tropical forests. Initial Western Hemisphere beneficiaries are listed in the bill as Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Guyana, and Peru. Possible site visit to a location (to be determined) in Chile where good environmental work is being done with support from "Fondo de las Americas," the Chilean EAI debt-swap fund. (The Portman bill would use rules similar to those of the existing EAI funds).

-- Announce a commitment to working in partnership with neighbors and allies to develop a Clean Development Mechanism (the post-Kyoto successor to Joint Implementation) under the Convention on Climate Change, that can be a real force for mitigating the potential threat of Global Warming, including through forest protection (forest destruction is the source of over 20 percent of global CO2 emissions).

-- Announce a package of proposals on sustainable forestry, a topic of high interest in Chile (see Attachment).

-- Announce a commitment to increased international cooperation by the U.S. Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, and Geological Survey with their opposite numbers around the hemisphere, to serve mutual goals of sustainable development with conservation of nature. To be real, such an announcement should contain a commitment to seek increased funding for those agencies' international efforts. \$1 million in FY99?

-- Announce a commitment to increased conservation research on topics of broad hemispheric interest, to help the U.S. and our neighbors to conserve nature effectively at lowest cost. Mention specifics such as 1) research to design better habitat protection for migratory birds, and 2) support better storage and retrieval of biodiversity data, such as by support of new computer networking proposals "NABIN" and "IABIN." To make research commitments 'real', announce plans to invest \$5 million over FY1999-2001.

ATTACHMENT

Forestry Initiatives for Santiago

POTUS could:

Reaffirm the political commitment of the United States to the 1995 "Santiago Declaration" for the conservation and sustainable management of forests, and urge national policy makers and forest managers to follow the principles and criteria approved in Montreal for temperate forests and by ITTO for tropical timber producers.

Encourage policies and practice of public agencies and private land owners and concessionaires to set aside significant areas of natural forest as permanent reserves for the preservation of ecological processes and viable populations of species that are characteristics of a forest ecosystems.

Offer the advice and assistance of the U.S Forest Service in the development and installation of national forest inventory and analysis systems that would monitor the extent and health of forest systems, so that natural forests can be managed for multiple uses within the capability of ecological sustainability. This program would capitalize on the international remote sensing capability of the Forest Service to identify forest cover patterns, and to monitor: forest concession management; the effectiveness of reduced impact harvesting; forest fuel loads; and the incidence of forest pest and disease occurrences that are a threat to sustainability. The Administration could (for example) announce the intent to request \$5 million for three years for technical assistance and training, beginning in FY 1999. This program would assist countries to meet their reporting commitments under the Santiago Declaration.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

MEMORANDUM

cc: All

FILE CLASSIFICATION: SPTF.cov**DATE:** January 27, 1998

TO : Mack McLarty, Special Assistant to the President
Mark Schneider, Assistant Administrator
David Lipton, Under Secretary

CC : Amb. James Dobbins, Special Assistant to the President
Amb. Richard Brown, Coordinator, Summit
Amb. Jeff Davidow, Assistant Secretary

FROM : L. Ronald Scheman, US EXD

SUBJECT : Fund for Summit Projects through FSO

The attached memo details how the availability of at least \$44 million in the U.S. Social Progress Trust Fund (SPTF), administered by the IDB could be made available for U.S. initiatives at the forthcoming Summit.

A possible option open to the U.S. is for the President to offer funds for the new education initiative being proposed at the Summit, for which President Iglesias is discussing an IDB program of \$500 million. This project can be done through the FSO, which would serve a double function of helping to break the log jam over local currency in the FSO.

We should discuss this matter directly if you wish to pursue it further.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

MEMORANDUM

FILE CLASSIFICATION: SPTF.mem

DATE: January 15, 1998

TO : L. Ronald Scheman, US EXD

FROM : Kelle Bevine, Counselor 

SUBJECT : Potential for Transfer of SPTF Funds for New Uses

You requested a complete analysis of the amount of money the U.S. government has on deposit with the FSO that could be converted into a contribution to the FSO to assist programs the President might wish to sponsor as a result of the upcoming Presidential Summit in Santiago.

The original investment of the U.S. government of \$500 million in 1961 has been eroded by U.S. approved contributions to various programs related to the purposes of the SPTF over the years to roughly \$100 million. A major portion of these contributions have been to the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), which has benefitted from roughly \$300 million in contributions from SPTF reflows on a continual basis since 1973. Other technical assistance support has gone to such programs as schools and the River Blindness Foundation. The IAF, as well as other contributions, have been executed by amendment to the SPTF agreement between the Bank and AID, and then passed by the IDB Board of Directors.

SPTF balances are invested by the Bank in FSO loans (called participations) which allows our funds to maintain their dollar value and earn interest. Our decision to invest in FSO participations with the SPTF resources has the financial impact to the Bank of providing additional liquidity to the FSO operations. Nonetheless, from the point of view of the Bank, our resources are available for return to the U.S. government.

The amount of resources on deposit is \$75 million, and of this amount \$32 million is obligated to the Inter-American Foundation through the year 2000. That leaves a balance free from any financial commitments of \$44 million. Subsequently, an additional \$25 million in local currencies will become available from 2001 and beyond as the remaining SPTF loans mature and are repaid (approximately \$2 million or less per year for upwards of the next 20 years). That means a total of \$69 million remains in the SPTF which could be committed by the U.S. government to FSO programs.

The issue that must be addressed in withdrawing this money is not within the Bank, but relates to the authority required to use these resources for any other activity outside of SPTF and whether we would need Congressional actions; I am awaiting feedback from

Treasury's General Counsel's office. It is clear that AID has authorized many contributions, utilizing a major portion of SPTF funds to FSO-related activities in the past so there is a good argument to do so again provided the purposes of the FSO are consonant with the original SPTF agreement. It is possible, however, that if an amendment to the SPTF legislation is required, without re-authorization to convert it into a contribution to the FSO, any withdrawal of resources would be required to flow back to the general funds as a windfall.

Thus, it may be possible to again amend the SPTF agreement to redirect the resources to contribute to the FSO or create a new special fund. Otherwise we could only do so upon specific action by Congress. The only other caveat is that once other agencies understand that the President wants to use upwards of \$44 million in previously authorized U.S. foreign aid resources for his purposes, in these lean budget times, I expect to see the interested agencies (AID, State, Treasury) becoming fire flies over who's got the best idea on how to spend the money.

Cc: Larry Harrington
Bruce Juba
Cressida McKean

3307 M Street, N.W.
Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202)298-6300
(202)298-6276 (fax)

facsimile transmittal

cc: All

To: Jim Dobbins Fax: 202-456-9130
From: David Rothkopf Date: 02/02/98
Re: Attached memo Pages: 7, including this cover
CC:
☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

Notes: Dear Jim: This is the memo I spoke to you about this morning.

David

JANUARY 26, 1998
VIA TELEFAX: 202-456-2215

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK MCLARTY

FROM: DAVID ROTHKOPF

**RE: THE SANTIAGO SUMMIT AND BEYOND:
U.S.-LATIN RELATIONS RECONSIDERED**

The pursuit of free trade within this hemisphere has been seen as the lynchpin of U.S.-Latin relations since the Bush Administration. NAFTA was the first important step in this approach and building on NAFTA either through NAFTA accession agreements or through bilateral trade agreements with other nations in the Americas have been viewed to be the natural next steps. While other elements of the complex North-South relationship have also received attention, it has been trade that has captured the attention of counterpart nations throughout the hemisphere, of the business community and of the media.

Now however, it seems unlikely that additional free trade agreements of the nature of those anticipated and cited as a goal in numerous Administration speeches will be achievable during the remainder of this term of the Clinton Administration. Therefore, in anticipation of the upcoming Summit of the Americas II to be held in Santiago, Chile later this spring, the U.S. must reconsider its priorities and develop a new, achievable approach that will serve our crucial national interests in the region.

Reasons the Moment Demands a Positive, Forceful New Approach

One such alternative approach would be to de-emphasize the region, to withdraw and to rely on the comparative disinterest many Americans have in foreign affairs. This would be a crucial mistake on several levels.

1. U.S. national security interests in the region are among the most serious we face anywhere in the world. Narcotics trafficking and related crime are a threat to us domestically and to key governments in the region. Immigration flows from Latin America are significant and could also become destabilizing in a number of key U.S. communities and in terms of U.S.-Latin relations. The region is now home to the number one supplier of oil to the U.S., and to another supplier in the top 10.
2. During the past half decade or so, U.S. trade to Latin America has grown at a faster rate than that with any other region of the world. U.S. trade with the region is very important economically and growing more important. Of the top 10 "big

emerging markets", Brazil has been the country showing the number one increase in consumption of U.S. exports during the past several years.

3. U.S. economic leadership in the region is threatened by increased interest in the countries of Latin America from both Europe and Asia.
4. U.S. leadership in shaping developments in the region to better suit our interests with regard to the above issues as well as those pertaining to judicial reform, the environment, labor issues, political reform, capital markets reform, standards development, non-proliferation, and other such concerns is not a given. If we cede the lead, others from the region and elsewhere will seek to step in and present a new agenda that is not necessarily in our interest. They already have.

For these reasons, the U.S. needs to present a new approach that reasserts our engagement in the key issues of the region. This will have the following important consequences:

1. It sends a message to the region that U.S. remains engaged and is committed to building closer relations in the hemisphere during the years ahead. This will assuage the disappointment of those looking to the U.S. for leadership in the recent past (on issues such as trade liberalization) and it will send an important message to those who would fill any void left by the U.S..
2. It sends a message to the world that the U.S. is not entering a period of retreat and isolation--the dangers of which should be evident.
3. It sends a message to the Congress, the American people and key communities in the U.S., that the Clinton Administration remains aggressively committed to international engagement and the strengthening of the New American Economy.

Turning a Setback into an Advance: A New Period of Initiative

While it may sound like a rationalization, the fact is that the importance of "fast-track" and near-term bilateral trade agreements to the U.S. relationship with Latin America have been considerably overstated. Having fast-track and the ability to secure such agreements would have been helpful and would have sent a strong message about our commitment to the region. But, there are a broad range of extremely important issues that need to be addressed in the hemispheric dialogue and there are a number of significant ways the U.S. can advance its economic, political, security and social interests in the hemisphere without fast-track.

Indeed, even in the area of narrowly defined trade policy, there are a variety of remaining policy options that would move us in important ways toward the goals for hemispheric progress and integration set in Miami.

These include:

Consolidating Past Successes: Reaching A Stand-still Agreement

If we cannot all move forward together at the same speed right now, we may well be able

to agree to establish a floor for future openness and a ceiling for future tariffs by agreeing to a standstill eliminating the threat of future trade policy regression. This may meet initial resistance among some governments...but it is an idea with Latin origins, I first heard it articulated by Miguel Rodriguez of the OAS one or two months ago.

Harmonization: Regulatory, Standards, Commercial Law and Customs Convergence

Tariffs are only a subset of the barriers to more open trade facing businesses seeking to operate in the region. These barriers as a class should be the target of trade policy. Some fall outside the traditional ambit of government negotiators (infrastructure deficiencies are one example), but many are just the kind of thing that the negotiators can address. We can shift some of our resources to more forcefully advancing harmonization of regulatory regimes, product health and safety standards, other commercial standards, commercial law regimes and customs procedures. While these are widely different, all are achievable, could represent progress toward the eventual goal of the FTAA and would be meaningful. The counter argument in this case is that certain countries (read Brazil) do not want to have a staged, incremental negotiation where sub-agreements are reached in sequence. They feel this undermines leverage regarding the "larger" issues that will wait to the end of the negotiation. This position defies logic in that there will be stages to any negotiation and it also runs in the face of Latin arguments that signs of progress are necessary now. Nonetheless, it is a serious hurdle to such an approach.

Opening the Core Dialogue: Initiating U.S./NAFTA-Mercosur Informal Discussions

No FTAA will be possible until NAFTA and Mercosur come to terms on how to harmonize their approaches to trade issues. More centrally, no deal will be possible until the U.S. and Brazil agree. Initiating an informal dialogue that is intended to continue throughout the run-up to the FTAA makes a good deal of sense. Indeed, the idea of an annual meeting among NAFTA and Mercosur trade ministers makes a lot of sense and could be objectionable to few. This is the axis on which hemispheric trade will turn and we should get past our inclination to try to "counter" the efforts of the Brazilians, or minimize them at every turn. Indeed, we must recognize that the only way this deal works is if we find a way to make a real partnership emerge.

A Hallmark of Leadership: Allowing Others to Advance Ideas Important to the U.S.

This last point leads directly into one of the opportunities presented by the moment. It is a political reality that the United States will not be able to lead in the region in the way many had hoped we would. Past strategies that eschewed massive parallel negotiations, or sub-regional dialogues in favor of "picking off" bilateral partners one at a time and thus eroding the leverage of any non-U.S. bloc are now not possible. Past strategies of forcefully asserting our leadership are not credible as they once were. But, lead we must...within the context of a multilateral environment. And, as we are finding on many fronts, the key to multilateral leadership is knowing how and when to let others advance ideas that are in our interest, when to lay back and trust the processes we have created...and to trust our own leverage and ability to guide things from a position other than the chairman's chair. Everyone knows we are the most powerful, what they don't know is whether we are big enough to lead in a world in which compromise and true

cooperation are essential.

I believe we are...and more importantly, I believe that is our best option right now.

The Chilean Five-Part Plan for the Summit

As you know, Chilean special emissary for the second Summit of the Americas, Genaro Arriagada, has a focused, well-thought out five part plan for the Summit of the Americas. As he explained that plan to me during the hour he and I spent together last week, the principal components of the plan are:

Expanding Regional Economic Coordination

The Chilean idea is built around a greater effort being made to coordinate the development of capital markets in the hemisphere. In addition, it includes a special focus on "prudential" steps to handle future market shocks--an opening to a discussion of limited capital controls. While I am cool to this last element of his approach, I believe the idea can go much further, see below, this is an important area--perhaps at the moment the most important area and one in which we can advance important U.S. interests.

Institutionalizing and Advancing the FTAA Process

Arriagada focused here on agreeing in Santiago to establish within 30 days of the Summit a real secretariat to oversee progress toward the FTAA goal of free trade in the hemisphere by 2005. He mentioned Miami as a possible location for the Secretariat...although he also said some people liked the idea of a moving secretariat that might make three stops between now and 2005. He mentioned a chair or secretary general from Canada with several vice chairs from other countries--including presumably one from the U.S. This group would then oversee progress toward the FTAA, serve as a clearinghouse and give the entire effort the feeling of being like a GATT round. He also said, interestingly, that he felt shortly after Santiago that there would be a willingness among the Latins to schedule discussions on labor issues. He specifically mentioned Lamprea expressing more openness to this idea than in the past. If he can help arrange this, it is a perfect example of where it is much in our interest to let someone else lead...although again, urging him forward and getting a concrete result at the earliest possible date would be a good thing.

Advancing Judicial Reform in the Hemisphere

With 16 or so countries in the hemisphere working on this...and given its importance to our counter-narcotics efforts, our anti-corruption initiative, transparency to markets and the efficiency of institutions, this is clearly of value and should be embraced. The issue here is what is being done concretely. Sweeping statements, even earnest ones, will ring flat in a Summit atmosphere where many journalists are looking for the "what was achieved here?" ("Is this a flop?") story.

Undertaking a Major New Initiative in Education Across the Americas

I understand that you and Arriagada went to see the World Bank and the IDB on this and as you know, I feel very strongly that a meaningful initiative here would be crucial. It is one of the best ways to address both the social equity issues that are of increasing importance in the hemisphere and to address concerns about labor disequilibria (better educated workers will demand and receive higher pay, reducing gaps with our workers and the resultant tensions in our trade discussions.) The trick is having a significant dollar commitment (the billion dollar plus number Arriagada mentioned was solid) and a significant tangible result (training 30,000 new teachers in 3 years was also mentioned--and also will resonate as more than a gesture.)

Launching New Efforts at Development Cooperation

This effort--to get Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela and Chile to commit to help smaller countries in the region with their development efforts--sounds positive but is of less resonance here in the U.S. Nonetheless, it could be offered as an example of non-U.S. funded multilateral efforts among emerging nations to help themselves--welcome in the current environment.

Having only five main objectives--possibly enhanced by a firm commitment by the leaders to meet again at a certain time in a certain place--offers the focus needed if any message is to emanate from Santiago. Having the host nation take the lead on them is appropriate and removes a burden from the U.S. We can enjoy the position of being the key player in the mix, the one whose blessing is required to make an approach work, but absolved of the obligation to lead and relieved of the resentments attendant thereto.

Variations and Adjustments to Consider

Obviously, we will not simply go along for the ride on the above efforts. Indeed, Arriagada was singing your praises particularly, noting how powerful it was for the World Bank and the IDB to see a proposal made by the U.S. and Chile side-by-side, acting as a team.

Having said that, on some of the above issues slight adjustments will strengthen the proposals and add to the impact here in the U.S.. For example, it is my strong sense that the issue of economic coordination can be especially significant given the current crisis in Asia and its possible subsequent effects. It is unlikely this issue will disappear from the scene prior to Santiago, and indeed, it is quite possible the concerns about Asian deterioration, contagion and global market consequences will be even higher at that time. Using Santiago to mandate and institutionalize economic policy coordination among the nations of the hemisphere makes enormous sense, will be timely, and could be quite significant if taken seriously. Indeed, under certain conditions, the participation of Secretary Rubin (or alternatively Larry Summers) in the event with their counterparts would be meaningful and will take the focus away from the narrower trade issues--which are significantly less important than the macro/market questions such an institutionalized coordination effort would address. At the same time, having a forum in which pressure/persuasion can be applied to dissuade nations in crisis from back-tracking on

liberalizations in the area of trade and elsewhere would be very helpful from the trade standpoint, as well.

Similarly, the FTAA story would be stronger from our perspective if Miami were the site, if a U.S. vice chair is committed to, and if we can somehow get them away from the all or nothing approach. Having landmarks to achieve sends an important sign to the world about progress in the hemisphere, provides stimulus to markets and makes real progress more likely and measurable. Also, of course, if we can get an agreement to meet later on the labor issues, that would be very important politically.

On judiciary issues, the drug question will resonate here more and specific deliverables should be sought. On the education issue, emphasis on distance education plays to certain U.S. technological strengths, can be used to build our ties with the region (links to our universities, etc.) and can make real the idea that integration and liberalization will ultimately be that rising tide that lifts all boats. Creating a more sweeping training program (G.I. Bill for Workers) here in the U.S. for workers displaced by shifting global labor pools and linking it to this project would have special resonance. (And right now, I am thinking that it is only on the back of such a bill that any near term fast-track legislation must ride.)

Conclusion: Where to Go After Santiago

Naturally, what is described here is just one approach to making Santiago a success regionally and in the U.S. It glosses over many elements of what we will and should face, but I hope it makes it clear that there are ways this meeting can be much more than just a wake for fast-track legislation--a view which is U.S.-centric in the extreme to begin with and is substantively off base on top of it.

As the planning proceeds for Santiago--and as I said, I am happy to help in any and every way possible--I would like to add one final word that we do not conclude our focus on Latin America for this Administration with the final farewells in Chile. It may be tempting given the complexities of U.S. politics, shifting personnel and other issues to note how much has been accomplished, kick everything down to the working level and wait for 2001. Given the myriad challenges we face in the region--questions of political stability in key countries, economic challenges to others, the impact of spreading narco-crime and the emergency of narcocracies at the federal and provincial level in key countries, and our own deep economic, security and social interests in the region, it is just as crucial that as we plan for Santiago, we plan for the follow-up to Santiago and make that plan just as concrete and full of big ideas as possible. And then, of course, we will have to implement it. But, please, let's not rest on the Administration's record, no matter how good it may be.

DJR

F A X C O V E R S H E E T

DATE: ~~3/10/98~~TIME: ~~4:10~~

TO: Ted Piccone

FAX: 456-9130

FROM: Lee Feinstein

PHONE: 202-647-3551

Number of pages, excluding cover sheet: 3

Message

Ted,

As discussed. Also circulating to colleagues here.

Best,


Lee

Santiago Declaration

Much has been accomplished by our nations in the last years of the 20th Century. Freedom, democracy, and cooperation among our nations and our people have been established as the common foundation for our security. As the new millenium approaches, we commit ourselves to an active agenda to establish a lasting foundation for cooperative security through the further development and modernization of Hemispheric structures in order to consolidate and advance our historic achievements.

Gathering in Santiago to take up this challenge, we reaffirm our commitment that no state will strengthen its security at the expense of another. We reaffirm that we will maintain only such military capabilities as are commensurate with individual or collective legitimate security needs taking into account obligations under international law. We will determine our military capabilities and acquisitions on the basis of national democratic procedures, bearing in mind the legitimate security concerns of other States as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability, and in the context of mutual transparency, confidence, and restraint. Our nations, the first to establish a regional nuclear-free zone, will continue to focus on the development and full implementation of transparency, confidence-building, arms control and disarmament agreements. We encourage regional, subregional, and bilateral cooperation, which contribute significantly to the development of cooperative relations among neighboring states.

We recognize and honor the role of the armed forces in promoting security within the Hemisphere. As servants of democracy, fully accountable to their citizens, they should be organized and maintained in an efficient and transparent manner. We agree not to use our armed forces to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by our citizens according to national constitutional frameworks and international law. We reaffirm that civilian control of military, police and all security forces is an indispensable element of stability and security.

Risks to our security today come from different directions. The most serious arise from the transnational dangers of terrorism, organized crime, illicit drug and firearms trafficking, and environmental degradation. Building on such recent achievements as the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacture of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, and Explosives, and

Other Related Materials, we can and will meet these challenges together.

[Washington protocol reaffirmation?]

Drafted: S/P -- LReinstein
SPT/SANTDECL

Plan of Action

Our task now is to build a structure of cooperation for the future. To this end, we agree to establish the Santiago Group, a high-level advisory group which, building on existing principles and achievements, will recommend to our foreign ministers concrete approaches for building cooperative security in our Hemisphere appropriate to the challenges of the new Century.

In offering its recommendations, the Santiago Group should address:

- review of the implementation of the recommendations resulting from the regional conferences on Confidence and Security Measures held in Santiago Chile and San Salvador El Salvador, and recommendations for such new transparency, CSBM, or arms control agreements for the purposes of enhancing the security of our peoples;
- consideration of possible improvements to existing mechanisms within the Inter-American System for assisting in the peaceful resolution of conflicts;
- recommendation of new structures and agreements, regional or subregional, which could supplement existing tools and lead to more practical efforts at building cooperative security; [could use Chilean language here]
- review of the operation of the OAS's Committee on Hemispheric Security with an eye toward deepening its institutional structure and broadening its mandate;
- consideration of more concrete ways to cooperate in international peacekeeping, humanitarian and search and rescue operations, and disaster response.

We aim to be in a position by the next summit in xxx on xxx to review our work and to agree on further means to move forward. Our goal is to forge by 2000 a new structure of cooperation which can serve the needs of our people in the new century. To that end, our foreign ministers will meet with the purpose of reviewing these recommendations in advance of the next summit.

Drafted: S/P--LFeinstein
SPT/SANTPOA1

CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

0490

February 2, 1998

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: JAMES F. DOBBINS *1/16/98*

FROM: THEODORE J. PICCONE *1/16/98*

SUBJECT: Memo to President re Santiago Summit and State Visit

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

By KDE NARA, Date 06/14/14
2009-1155-F

Attached is a memorandum from you and Mack McLarty to the President requesting he approve our approach to planning for the Santiago Summit, including a 24-hour State Visit after the Summit. We will get back to you in the near future about our recommendations for other stops, which we realize may be difficult given the tight travel schedule.

Concurrence by: *1/16/98* Antony Blinken *1/16/98* David Sandalow
Fred Rosa Scott Busby

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the attached memorandum to the President.

Attachment

Tab A Memorandum to the President

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by: Theodore J. Piccone
Reason: 1.5 d
Declassify On: 1/23/08

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to the Santiago Summit of the Americas (3 pages)	ca. 02/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2486

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

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. memo	Patrick DeSouza to James Steinberg, re: Your Meeting on the Santiago Summit (5 pages)	01/26/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2486

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MEETING ON SANTIAGO SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

Tuesday, January 27, 1998 at 4:30 p.m.
White House Situation Room

AGENDA

I. SCHEDULING ISSUES

- OTHER STOPS
- STATE VISIT
- TIMING AND HOST OF NEXT SUMMIT

II. UPDATE REPORTS

- PRE-ADVANCE TEAM VISIT TO SANTIAGO
- CANCUN SIRC MEETING
- ARRIAGADA VISIT TO WASHINGTON
- POLITICAL DECLARATION NEGOTIATIONS

III. UPDATE ON KEY DELIVERABLES

- FTAA/FAST TRACK
- LABOR MINISTERIAL
- ENVIRONMENT/CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE
- SECURITY/DEFENSE INITIATIVES
- PRESS FREEDOM
- EDUCATION
- JUSTICE STUDIES INSTITUTE
- FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

January 21, 1998

cc: 1A

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK MCLARTY

FROM: ANDREW FRIENDLY

SUBJECT: SANTIAGO ADVANCE MEETING

As you know, last week the Chilean government hosted representatives from the countries invited to the Summit in April in order to discuss the schedule and logistics for the meeting. All but the Caribbean countries were represented by somebody from their foreign ministry or their embassy in Chile.

SCHEDULE AND ISSUES:

Most of the working meetings and events surrounding the Summit are planned for the Sheraton Hotel since all of the leaders, except President Clinton, will be staying there. The Summit starts at 9 am on Saturday, April 18th with an Inaugural Ceremony in one of the hotel's ballrooms and planned remarks by President Frei and President Clinton. The first working session is that morning in another ballroom of the hotel and is scheduled to last until 12:45 pm. There will be an official photo and lunch at the Camino Real Restaurant on a hill overlooking Santiago until 2:45 pm and the second session, back at the hotel, will start an hour later and last until 6:30. President Frei will host a performance and dinner at La Moneda that night for the leaders and spouses only. At the same time, the foreign ministers will be having a dinner, possibly with the other ministers who will be in Santiago, at the Mapocho Station Cultural Center. (Mapocho is a former train station that has been converted into a center for performances and exhibits. During the Summit week, it will contain exhibits and food from all the countries of the Americas. Our Embassy has arranged for Herbie Hancock and his band to represent the U.S. A number of U.S. companies are helping to sponsor the events and exhibits.)

Sunday's schedule starts at 9:45 with the final working session at the Sheraton. President Frei will host a lunch in his suite before the closing ceremony and communique signing in another hotel ballroom. According to the Chileans, President Clinton and President Frei are expected to host a press conference until 4:30 pm. Both the lunch and the press conference are new additions to the Summit schedule and take away from any free time that the President might have had that afternoon. Presumably, the State Visit would start that night with a State Dinner hosted by the Freis.

The schedule for the State Visit is still to be determined, but the Chileans have made it clear that the President will be expected to lay a wreath at the O'Higgins statue in Santiago, speak to the

Congress in Valpariso (a 45 minute helicopter ride away on the coast), meet with President Frei for bi-lateral discussions, and perhaps have a meal with Frei at his summer house in Vina del Mar (a 15 minute drive from the Congress). The President would presumably return to the U.S. that night. Other events that should be kept in mind include Ambassador Guerra's desire to have the President address the business community -- perhaps at the American Chamber of Commerce; a meeting with any opposition leaders, if necessary; and a meet and greet with the Embassy staff.

According to the Chilean protocol chief, there is no official spousal program yet, but Mrs. Frei is considering organizing one. Since she will be hosting the First Ladies for their meeting in Santiago in October, it is unclear how many will be coming in April. I talked with Patti Solis yesterday about Mrs. Clinton's schedule and the possibility of stopping in other countries before coming to Santiago for the State Visit portion. Patti is very interested in your suggestions for possible stops, but is also concerned that the Chileans will eventually lay on a spousal program that Mrs. Clinton would be obligated to attend. Maybe you want to feel out the Chileans about Mrs. Clinton not arriving until Sunday evening.

Visually, the visit is shaping up to be very flat. There is nothing attractive about the meeting venues and the only sight that looks foreign, La Moneda, is late on a Saturday night -- a black hole for the press. I don't know how much we can change the Summit designs, but we might have some flexibility for the State visit sights or events. Maybe a business event could be at a factory or the stock exchange, something other than a hotel ballroom. Also, the lack of free time poses a significant problem to appease the President's desire to "see something" of real Chile. Shots of Mrs. Clinton in pretty places with real Latin Americans might be a good way to fill the vacuum of good pictures on Saturday and Sunday.

The most significant event of the meeting last week was the draw for seating and placement assignments for all the working sessions, the official photo, and the closing ceremony. We participated in the draw, but made a case with the Chilean protocol chief that as the former host of the Summit, President Clinton should be treated differently. Our Embassy will continue to work the issue to ensure that the President is seated to the right of President Frei and is treated appropriately at the other events. Oscar Pizarro told Charles Shapiro, our DCM, that our concerns would be answered and not to worry.

OTHER CONCERNS

Some other issues that you should be aware of:

- Brazil, on behalf of the MERCOSUR countries, made a motion to be seated together and treated as a block for the meetings -- the Chileans avoided dealing with the issue for now
- the Chileans are sending a military plane to Miami and San Jose to pick up whatever leader wants a ride to Santiago on Friday, April 17th. They will be taken home on Sunday

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. memo	Andrew Friendly to Mack McLarty, re: Santiago Advance Meeting [partial] (1 page)	01/21/1998	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2486

RESTRICTION CODES

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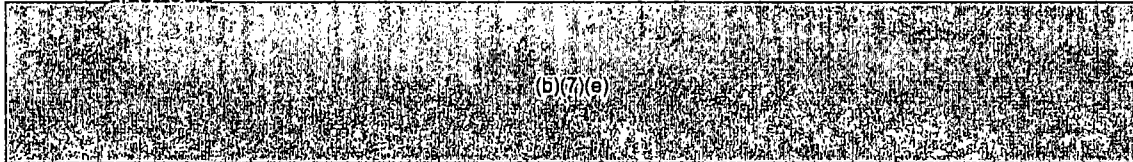
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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- all the leaders are expected to make some remarks upon arrival at the airport on Friday
- the airport in Santiago will be shut down to all commercial traffic on Friday and Sunday, supposedly the airlines were told of this many months ago
- all of the leaders except President Clinton will travel by bus to the lunch and dinner at La Moneda



[003b]

While recent Presidential overseas trips have included Congressional representation, it will be very hard for Members of Congress, Governors, business leaders, or other members of any official delegation to be included in the Summit activities. Creating a separate program for such a delegation might prove to be more difficult than it is worth.

CONCLUSION

All in all, the Chileans are far along in the Summit planning and seem to be very well organized.

That being said, however, the Summit lacks energy or character. We should start to work with the communications office on ways to infuse the weekend with some color and visuals. Perhaps the Chileans will be open to some suggestions.

The biggest outstanding issue is still our plans for the State Visit. We owe them an answer right away. I don't think we have a real choice other than to do it on Sunday night and Monday, but maybe you could strongly encourage the NSC and scheduling to settle the matter.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003c. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to the Santiago Summit of the Americas, April 17-20 (4 pages)	ca. 01/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit [of the Americas], 1998 [Santiago, Chile] [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2486

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]