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Folder Title:

POTUS [President of the United States] Trip to Chile (for Summit of the Americas) and State Visit, April 15-19, 1998 [2]

Staff Office-Individual:

Press-Crowley, Philip J. (PJ)

Original OA/ID Number:

3457

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
42	5	6	3	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Aircraft Manifests for the Trip of the President and the First Lady (23 pages)	ca. 04/1998	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Press (Crowley, Philip J. (PJ))
OA/Box Number: 3457

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States] Trip to Chile (for Summit of the Americas) and
State Visit, April 15-19, 1998 [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2508

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]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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Wozniak, Natalie S.

From: Unrue, Michael
Sent: Wednesday, April 15, 1998 5:19 PM
To: @ALLNSC - NSC Staff
Subject: Communication capabilities for the President's trip to Chile [UNCLASSIFIED]

Attached is a document describing the communication capabilities for the President's trip to Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile. Please read it as it will tell you the best means to get your messages and email to the NSC staff while they are on the road.

Also, the NSC Office in Santiago has the email system up and running at this time.

Thank you and if you have any questions about the document, please call the Situation Room Communication Assistant at x69451.



Chilecomms.doc



COMMUNICATION AND DATA CAPABILITIES FOR THE
PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO SANTIAGO AND VALPARAISO, CHILE
15 APRIL - 20 APRIL 1998

1. The President will be making two stops on his trip to Chile: **Santiago and Valparaiso**. These cities are the same time zone as Washington DC.

2. The following NSC personnel are manifested for the Chile Trip:

Sandy Berger - Air Force One (entire trip)
Jim Steinberg - Air Force One (entire trip)
Jim Dobbins - Air Force One (entire trip)
Tony Blinken - Air Force One (entire trip)
Nicole Elkou - Air Force One (entire trip)
Sharon Storey - Support Plane/Air Force One
Vinca LaFleur Showalter - Support Plane (entire trip)
Diana Helweg - Support Plane (entire trip)
Ted Piccone - Support Plane (entire trip)
Patrick de Souza - Support Plane (entire trip)
David Leavy - Support Plane (entire trip)
Kate Friedrich - Support Plane (entire trip)
June Bartlett - Support Plane (entire trip)
Jennifer Poole - Support Plane (entire trip)
Eric Rubin - Press Plane (entire trip)
NSTO/Darren Roach - Santiago (commercial air)
Comm Asst/Doug Erdahl - Santiago (WHCA Plane)

3. Some Tips on Communications:

- Documents can be sent to the traveling party via the Situation Room for processing and transmission to the WHCA Communications Center at the trip site or aboard Air Force One anytime.
- If on the NSC computer system, E-mail these to @SDO and @WHSR both with passing instructions that provide a specific sense of your time criteria (e.g. "Pass to Jim Steinberg- he needs by 4:00pm EST for SRB Meeting with Chilean FM").
- If not on the NSC system, deliver a copy of the document with passing instructions and a disc to the Situation Room.

- WORD documents move faster than graphics/scanned documents but in either case, **this method is slower than direct E-mail because of operator processing time at both ends and the added time it takes to locate and deliver the message at the trip site.** The advantage of this method is positive operator involvement in getting the document to the intended recipient whenever and wherever. It is useful to alert the intended recipient via a phone call but not essential.
- The Situation Room can also send documents via facsimile to the trip site and Air Force One. **This is the slowest form of data transmission and takes about one minute per page.** Clear passing instructions and specific time criteria are important. Like the case above, if you alert the intended recipient that a document is headed their way, they can inform the WHCA Communications Center of their whereabouts to speed delivery.
- After hours communications pose a number of problems for those documents sent from the Sitroom to the WHCA Communications Center at the trip site. **Please include in the passing instructions specific guidance as to whether or not to awaken the intended recipient or such other guidance suitable to this circumstance.**
- SVTS is available only in Santiago and should be scheduled through the Situation Room Communication Assistant.
- NSC Systems Trip Officers and Communication Assistants are available to assist with set-up, operations and problem-solving of the NSC LAN and SVTS.

4. A WORD ABOUT NSC E-MAIL. THIS SERVICE WILL BE AVAILABLE IN SANTIAGO ONLY AND E-MAIL CAN BE SENT TO RECIPIENTS THERE EXACTLY AS WOULD BE DONE IF THEY WERE HERE. REMEMBER, HOWEVER, THAT TRIP EVENTS REGULARLY REQUIRE THE TRAVELING PARTY TO BE AWAY FROM THE NSC OFFICE. CONSEQUENTLY, THEY WILL NOT GET A MESSAGE UNTIL THE NEXT TIME THEY LOG-ON AND REVIEW THEIR INBOX.

IF YOU NEED TO BRING SOMETHING TO THEIR ATTENTION, CC: @COMM AND INDICATE NEAR THE TOP OF THE TEXT THAT THIS IS TIME SENSITIVE AND NEEDS TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE RECIPIENT. BOTH THE SITROOM COMM ASSISTANT AND/OR COMM ASSISTANT AT SANTIAGO WILL INTERVENE TO NOTIFY THE ADDRESSEE OF IMPORTANT E-MAIL AND ARRANGE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY IF WARRANTED.

5. Communication Support Capabilities for each site:

Santiago, Chile +0 hrs	Trip Code: 36	Date: 15-20 Apr 98	Overnight trip
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LAN - EMAIL at NSC Office at Hyatt Regency Hotel Room 135
 3 Stand-Alones at Summit Site
 1 Stand-Alone at La Moneda
 1 Stand-Alone at Business Speech

NSC System Trip Officer: Roach

WHSR Comm Assistant: Erdahl

LAN = e-mail connectivity, profs, tripsite group drive. Eight laptop's and four printers; two Stand-Alone's for speech writers.

Valparaiso, Chile +0 hrs Trip Code: 32 Date: 17 Apr 98 In/Out Trip

No EMAIL - 1 Stand-Alones at Parliment

NSC System Trip Officer: None

WHSR Comm Assistant: None

6. Below are some useful telephone numbers:

NSC Office at Santiago - 36286

NSC Office at Valparaiso - 32286

Signal at Santiago - 36000

Signal at Valparaiso - 32000

White House Signal in Washington - 75000

White House Situation Room - 69451 (Communications Assistant)

69431 (Duty Officer)

NSC Executive Secretary - 69461

Systems Trouble Desk - 69311

NSC System's Trip Officer

Darren Roach

Pager 4285

Communications Assistant

Doug Erdahl

Pager 4103

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S TRIP TO CHILE -- April 16-19

(Sandra Sobieraj, The Associated Press)

OVERVIEW

The first day and a half is President Clinton's state visit to Santiago and Valparaiso. The occasion for military honors, state dinner and address to Congress is a reciprocal gesture by President Eduardo Frei, who, with his wife Marta and Catalina, the youngest of their four daughters, enjoyed a special-request state visit to Washington on Feb. 26, 1997.

Saturday and Sunday, Clinton joins heads of state from 34 Western hemisphere democracies for the 2nd Summit of the Americas. As host of the first such gathering (in Miami in December 1994), Clinton will play a prominent role. Summit business meetings at the Sheraton San Cristobal Hotel & Towers will address major regional issues including education, environment, trade, economic integration, ways to strengthen democracy, and measures to combat poverty. Clinton will not have the fast-track authority he had hoped to have in time for this summit.

Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien, leading a delegation of 400 Canadian officials and business executives, was in Chile in January. He and Frei signed an agreement exempting citizens of their two countries from double-taxation and underscoring the importance of foreign investors to Chile's mineral-rich deserts and fertile farm valleys. Frei has committed to an infrastructure expansion/modernization project that, between 1996 and 2000, will cost \$19.6 billion with private investors are to put up some 80 percent of the funds. To encourage international trade and tourism, Frei also wants to open a dozen passes through the Andes mountains between Chile and Argentina before 2000.

TIME

Thanks to Chile's recent daylight savings switch, and our own upcoming change of clocks, the time will be the same as EDT by the date of arrival.

WEATHER

Chile's seasons are directly opposite our own and they are now heading into winter. Locals say to expect October-like weather with average temps in the 60's and rain likely.

EARTHQUAKES (seriously)

The pre-advance team was treated to a quake -- registering 5.1 on the Richter scale -- our first morning in Santiago. Such a minor quake, it didn't wake any of us but in October, the city shook from a 7.2 quake that lasted two minutes. Earthquakes are common. Here's what to remember: It's safer to remain indoors, especially if you are in a tall building. Stand or crouch in a strong doorway, or get under a sturdy table/desk. Stay clear of windows or heavy furnishings that could topple. If you find yourself outside, stay clear of power lines and bridges and anything that could topple on you.

CURRENCY

Chilean peso. When the pre-advance was there, The Wall Street Journal listed exchange rate as 453 pesos to 1 U.S. dollar. Currency exchanges at hotels and in the airport were only giving between 420 and 430, however.

HEALTH

The White House health unit recommends Hepatitis A and B, and typhoid vaccinations.

Water in Santiago is considered potable and safe, but it might take some getting used to and

we won't be there long enough to warrant riding out any symptoms. Better to stick to bottled water -- in Spanish, agua mineral, either "sin gas" (without bubbles) or "con gas" (with bubbles). I had ice in my sodas and bottled water with NO problems, but I do not have a particularly sensitive stomach. Use your judgment.

Fruits are plentiful and tempting. Do not eat them from sidewalk stands or "dive joint" restaurants. Berries have to be soaked in a chlorinated solution, most other fruits/vegetables peeled. Good restaurants and the hotels go through these processes, so go ahead and enjoy the produce. The raspberries are especially delectable. Embassy travel guidelines warn against raw seafood because of a cholera risk. I ate very rare beef with no problem.

LOGISTICS

Press charter is expected to leave Washington Wednesday morning, April 15, for an overnight before Air Force One arrives Thursday morning, on a red-eye after about 10 hours of total air time. (NOTE: Press plane departure will come on the heels of a Tuesday, April 14 day-trip to Houston, and White House warns of a possible late-night return. You may want to beg out of Houston's race forum if you scheduled for the Chile trip.)

There is a spectacular view of the Andes coming into Santiago, so you'll want to be awake for the final descent. Barring any pollution breakthrough, that final descent will also be your final glimpse of the mountains. Though they ring the city, they are entirely shrouded in a thick smog. The pollution only gets worse in the winter, locals said. Chile is slowly imposing emissions standards on vehicles. JOGGERS with respiratory problems, be warned. The air quality is as bad as our worst summer "ozone-warning" days.

If you wear contact lenses, bring your glasses. My tolerance for lens discomfort is relatively high, but even I found the pollution -- especially as I walked the sidewalks of traffic-choked downtown Santiago -- too much for my contacts to bear.

Santiago is home to some 6 million people -- about half the country's population. Streets are narrow and completely overwhelmed by traffic. If you venture out on your own by taxi, leave yourself a huge buffer of time for traffic. If you venture out on foot, watch your step. Especially by La Moneda and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, some brick-paved thoroughfares look deceptively like pedestrian walkways -- until you notice the buses barreling your way. A note about city buses, too: Drivers are paid per passenger, so there is sometimes vicious competition for riders. Drivers race and "leap-frog" each other to stops, causing frequent accidents. When crossing streets, be especially alert for the yellow-and-white buses. When traveling, stick to taxis. Tipping is not expected the way it is in the U.S. Fare from the press hotel to, say, the Bellavista restaurant row should run you no more than \$5 or \$6, maybe less.

Another note about going out: Restaurant service everywhere we went was gracious but much, much slower than many of us expected, especially when it came to getting the check. Leave yourself lots of time or else memorize the Spanish words for "I'm in a hurry, please."

ELECTRICITY

Outlets take three round prongs. I was told that the standard round, two-pronged European adapter should work (because the middle prong does nothing) but mine didn't work. I borrowed a three-pronger from the hotel concierge. At the brand-new Radisson, where the press overnights, regular U.S. 110-volt outlets (no adaptors necessary) have been installed right next to the local-style outlets.

FILING CENTER

In the *Hyatt Regency*, 4601 Kennedy Av. at Americo Vesputio, about 3 miles from the Sheraton (where summit meetings and the summit's International Press Center are located), a 10- or 15-minute shuttle ride to the press hotel (the Radisson), and a 40-minute drive to the airport.

main phone: (56-2) 218-1234; main fax: (56-2) 218-3155.

Unfortunately, this hotel -- NOT where most of the press is overnighing -- was the only hotel with adequate ballroom space for a filing center. On the bright side, the Radisson is perfectly equipped for filing from your room if that late-night call comes from your desk ... (see below).

Filing will be set up in a standard-issue ballroom off of a windowed corridor looking out onto the swimming pool. Expect little hospitality or accommodation from the Hyatt management. Despite my pleas on your behalf, Hyatt management made clear that you will not be regarded as hotel guests: no use of the gym or swimming pool; no ability to exchange currency at the front desk.

Still, they will take your money in either of the two on-site restaurants. "Crostiti" is Italian; "Anakena" specializes in Thai, which members of the White House advance team reported as good.

PHONES

In Santiago and Valparaiso:

Touch-tone service

2400 BPS, at least

Installation \$350 per line (plus usage)

AT&T USA direct available

Cell phones work well. \$10/day rental plus usage (50 cents/min local; \$1/min overseas)

*288 reaches AT&T operator from cell phones

local phone company checking on ISDN terminal adaptors

In Pucon:

Touch-tone service

2400 BPS, at least

Installation \$350 per line (plus usage)

AT&T USA direct available

cell phones from Santiago work but coverage is spotty (*188 reaches AT&T operator)

HOTELS

POTUS and pool:

Hyatt Regency. Rooms have CNN-International in English, standard telephone jacks and touch tone, so you should be able to file from your rooms at a speed of at least 2400 baud. NO hair dryers. NO irons. An arcade of shops off the lobby offer jewelry (the blue "lapis-lazuli" is Chile's signature stone), leather and woolens, toiletries, film and postcards. Behind the hotel is a major shopping mall, Parque Arauco.

Main press:

Radisson Royal Santiago. Vitacuro 2610. main phone: (56-2) 203-6000; main fax: (56-2) 203-6001.

This hotel is newly built, with the American business traveler in mind. There are U.S. electrical outlets, and a separate data phone line so that you can be online and still make/take phone calls. 24-hour room service, complimentary bottled water replenished each day. Hair dryer, shampoo, bath scale and robe in each room. Mini-bar, in-room valuables safe. CNN International in English. Gift shop offers day-old USA Today and Wall Street Journal. Salon. Indoor pool. Gym (2 Stairmaster, 3 LifeCycle bikes, 3 LifeFitness treadmills). Regular shuttle runs to Hyatt/filing center.

Restaurant offers mediocre meals at high prices.

The hotel is very near the Rio Mapocho and its jogging path. Cross the river and the path runs through a nice sculpture garden. Watch your step near the river. Its near-artificially swift current makes it a popular place for suicides. The river, which runs out of the mountains, is very heavily polluted in its downtown sections.

Overflow press (if more than 100 rooms are needed at Radisson):

Hotel Intercontinental, Sonesta. A 4- or 5-block walk to Radisson. Will be included in continuous shuttle loop. Standard telephone jacks and touch tone. Hair dryer, bath scale, shampoo. Courtesy bottle of Chilean wine. Mini-bar and safe. Electrical outlets are 220v, need adapters. Exercise room has two step machines, 2 bikes, one Universal weight machine. Sauna and indoor pool.

TV pool:

Hotel Regal Pacific. 5680 Apoquindo, in Las Condes neighborhood. main phone: (56-2) 229-4000; main fax: (56-2) 229-4005. Room service, great Italian restaurant in the lobby (I highly recommend the filet with mushroom sauce and profiteroles for dessert). Hair dryer, salon-quality toiletries, mini-bar and safe in the room. CNN International and movie channels in English. Standard phone jacks and touch tone. Currency exchange at front desk. Day-old New York Times and USA Today available.

EMBASSY CONTACTS

U.S. embassy, 2800 Andres Bello (after hours, emergency: 330-3023)

Gabriel Guerra Mondrago, ambassador. (56-2) 223-2600

Kathy Brion, counselor for public affairs. (56-2) 330-3352

Mark Asquino, press attache. (56-2) 330-3350

RESTAURANTS and SHOPPING

See attached Santiago recommendations from the Embassy.

For Chilean seafood as well as meat and pasta choices, members of your advance highly recommended Azul Profundo on 111 Constitucion in the Bellavista area. Eight people sharing three bottles of wine got away with \$20-\$25 per person, plus a \$5 cab ride. We also enjoyed Squadritto (332 Rosal near Plaza Mulato Gil and Cerro Santa Lucia; 632-2121) and its vast selection of Italian-style meals (risotto, pasta, meat and seafood).

For shopping, there is the mall right behind the Hyatt but that offers department stores and typical mall fare. In the Bellavista neighborhood, you'll find more upscale boutiques offering woolens and lapis lazuli. In the Las Condes neighborhood (also a cab ride), there is Los Dominicos, which will remind Washingtonians of Eastern Market. Open Tuesday through Sunday, 10a to 7:30p, goldsmiths, jewelers, potters and other artisans work in some 202 shops offering regional arts and crafts. None of the merchants I encountered spoke English, though most took major credit cards. Learn how to ask in Spanish for a discount. I was able to get at least 500-1,000 pesos knocked off the marked price. You'll do better bargaining with cash.

SCHEDULE (Tentative outline for planning purposes only)

WEDNESDAY, April 15

night. POTUS/FLOTUS depart Washington on red-eye. Secretary Albright, Secretary Daley and USTR Barshefsky are also making the trip.

THURSDAY, April 16

7:00 am. Air Force One arrives Santiago's Arturo Benitez Airport. Greeted by U.S. Ambassador Gabriel Guerra Mondragon (Clinton nominee, arrived Nov. 1994) with a brief red-carpet arrival ceremony outside airport's Diplomatic lounge. Helo or motorcade downtown (drive would be approx 40 mins.)

Brief down time at Hyatt.

9:20 am. w/Mrs. Clinton. State arrival at La Moneda, the presidential palace/offices (Chile's equivalent of the White House, only Frei doesn't live there).

Cadets from military school line up on the plaza outside -- La Constitucion -- where Clinton is greeted by the Chilean director of protocol and honored by palace guards (members of national police, which is a branch of the Chilean armed forces). **OPEN PRESS**

Frei and his wife receive the Clintons in an interior courtyard. **POOL PRESS** on platform.

The wives split off to Mrs. Frei's offices for tea.

Clinton and Frei go upstairs into president's office for "restricted" bilat. 40 mins max. Each president gets to have four "others" sit in (e.g., staff, foreign minister, secretary of state). Official photographers only.

Clinton, Frei go downstairs to Montt-Varas room for "expanded" bilat. 15-20 mins. Pool spray.

Move to Courtyard of the Camelias for signing of any agreements and possible news conference. **OPEN PRESS.** (If there is to be a news conference, Clinton will have briefing time with his staff after the expanded bilat, before the signing)

(11 a.m. Mrs. Clinton delivers speech to PanAmerican Health Organization.)

Afternoon. -- a menu of options TBD.

_POTUS possible drop-by American Chamber of Commerce, where Barshefsky and Daley will be hanging out. Castillo Hidalgo, downtown Santiago.

_Mrs. Clinton splits off with Mrs. Frei; participate in closing ceremonies for Peace Corps (which is pulling out of Chile), time TBD. Also, possible tour of interactive museum still under construction, possible visit to micro-enterprise site, possible roundtable with Santiago women.

Evening. State dinner at La Moneda. Business attire, NOT black tie.

8:30 pm. Arrival at outside gates. Two first couples go upstairs and wait for guests to be seated in the tented Courtyard of the Orange Trees. Program: two national anthems, reciprocal toasts, dinner, entertainment. **POOL PRESS** coverage through the dinner toasts, not for entertainment.

RON Hyatt with pool.

Press RON Radisson, with overflow at Intercontinental.

Friday, April 17

morning. possible drop-by to American Chamber of Commerce breakfast Castillo Hidalgo, downtown Santiago. Barshefsky and Daley are to make a more substantive appearance before this group.

w/Mrs. Clinton. Helo to Valparaiso on the coast. (Press buses precede for 90-min. drive; audio also available in Santiago filing center.) Speech to Congress.

afternoon. lunch at Presidential Summer Home in Vina del Mar (20 min drive from Valparaiso).

REST OF THE DAY IS OPEN FOR O.T.R. ACTIVITIES -- possible golf in Valparaiso, tour of Pablo Neruda house in Isla Negra, tour of Errazuriz Winery, drop-by summit related cultural festival at Estacion Mapocho, where Herbie Hancock performs for U.S. Friday night.

evening. possible Clinton pull-asides (informal bilats) with other leaders in Santiago for

weekend summit.

Saturday, April 18 (note: no separate spouses' program for summit. Mrs. Clinton splits off for day-trip to Temuco and an outlying town to the South. She will take press. Plans to meet with Mapuche Indians and visit micro-enterprise site.)

morning. The 33 presidents/prime ministers arrive at Sheraton for summit start. Come through front door, hold in the restaurant over coffee and chit-chat, then one-by-one parade out onto swimming pool patio to greet Frei before a bank of flags and the press platform.

Inauguration ceremony in Sheraton ballroom. Presidents on bi-level platform, 600 VIP guests, 10 seats per delegation. Frei speaks. Clinton speaks. (simultaneous translation) EXPANDED POOL PRESS.

Downstairs to smaller ballroom for working session of presidents. CLOSED. OAS, IAD, UNESCO and other international orgs have been invited by Frei to send representatives to sit in.

afternoon. Presidents/PMs lunch at Camino Real, a hilltop restaurant and wine exhibition center. CLOSED. Also, a class photo outside under palm trees against backdrop of smog-obiterated Andes and city skyline. POOL.

8:30 pm. Arrival for summit dinner. One-by-one the presidents arrive across the plaza from La Moneda, which will be flanked by four small military contingents -- one from each branch (Army, Air Force, Navy, police). Secretary-General of summit, Oscar Pizarro greets each president in the middle of the red carpet that stretches across the plaza. Freis wait and welcome each president in the portal just inside La Moneda gates. Presidents proceed up 1st stairwell to second floor for cocktails. For security reasons, Clinton arrival will be different. He will not walk the width of the plaza. Will come last and drive up to portal with minimal fanfare.

Dinner program: a 10-minute classical concert in Courtyard of the Orange Trees; dinner in adjacent Courtyard of Honor with all presidents/PMs at one large table in Courtyard of Honor. VIDEO feed expected on national television, available in International Press Filing Center at Sheraton. Press coverage TBD.

Sunday, April 18

late morning. Closing ceremony of summit. Ministry of Foreign Affairs building (the old Congress building in Santiago). Frei and whoever is chosen to be host of the 3rd Summit will speak. Clinton probably will speak. SEMI-OPEN PRESS (seating limited in galleries). No summit lunch.

Air Force One departs Sunday evening for red-eye return to Washington. Press plane will depart approximately 2½ hours behind POTUS.

EVENT SITES

COMMODORE ARTURO MERINO BENITEZ INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT -- Arrival ceremony. Press arriving with Clinton will be de-planed and led to a control area where they can cover the ceremony and then be processed through customs.

The airport was expanded 1992-1995, enabling it to handle 1.9 million travelers annually.

Beginning this year, it is being expanded again at a cost of \$202 million, of which \$150 million is being put up by a consortium of private Chilean and foreign investors. When work finishes in 2003, the enlarged airport will accommodate 9 million passengers each year.

LA MONEDA ("The Mint") -- State arrival, state dinner, summit dinner. This building, in the heart of downtown Santiago, dates from 1785. The muddy sandstone-colored building occupies a full square block and resembles a fortress. All of the windows are barred, and heavy two-story high wooden doors block the arched entrance. Its prison-like appearance derives partly from its original

function as the Spanish governor's mint and treasury building. Since 1846, it has served as the presidential palace, and was the site of Allende's death during the 1973 military coup, when the building was heavily damaged by air and ground fire. Now repaired, underground offices and parking were added to the building during Pinochet's reign. The interior houses a collection of Chilean national art treasures. President Frei's offices are here. Chilean president's live in their own private houses.

The interior courtyards will be sheltered by white, gauzy tenting for the state visit and summit dinner.

The presidents' private meeting (restricted bilat) will be conducted in Frei's offices upstairs, which we did not see. The "expanded bilat" is held downstairs in a main-floor room called Montt-Varas. Officials will sit around a long rectangular wood table flanked at one end by a massive portrait of former Chilean president Antonio Varas De La Barra (1817-1866) and at the other end by a large painting of Manuel Montt, 1809-1880, who was president from 1851 to 1861. The room is painted white and is undecorated except for the two portraits and a large, dark tapestry. Heavy silver-grey brocade drapes dress the tall windows.

EXPO CUMBRE '98, Centro Cultural Estacion Mapocho -- This is the official site of the Summit Cultural Festival, which takes place in the week leading up to the summit. The Chilean government has invited each summit country to sponsor a cultural presence for the festival (schedule of performances is attached). The United States is sponsoring jazz pianist Herbie Hancock, with a band from the New England Conservatory of Music under the auspices of the Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz. The second U.S. artist is Washington D.C.'s Sam Gilliam, who will present an installation of painted and printed textiles. Estacion Mapocho is an old train station, built in 1913. Starting in 1992, it was remodeled as a cultural exhibition center. It abuts the Rio (river) Mapocho.

CASTILLO HIDALGO (Hidalgo Castle) -- American Chamber of Commerce breakfast or lunch drop-by. The castle is located atop Santa Lucia Hill in downtown Santiago. It marks the place where Pedro de Valdivia, the founder of Santiago, organized what is now the capital of Chile. The palace was built in the 1870's by Benjamin Vicuna Mackenna, the architect of most of Santiago's public parks. Castillo Hidalgo languished as a military fort for over a century before it was declared a historical site in the 1990's and remodeled into one of the most exclusive places in town to hold large receptions. Every day at noon, a cannon is fired to mark the hour.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS -- Summit's closing ceremony on Sunday. Smack in the middle of downtown Santiago, you walk through the wrought-iron gates surrounding the Ministry and it feels like you've stumbled upon a hushed urban oasis of rose gardens, park benches, fountains and palm trees. This is where the Congress met before Pinochet shut it down in 1973 (and later moved the Congress to Valparaiso - see below). For the summit's Sunday-morning closing ceremonies, only the heads of state and their foreign ministers will attend. Beneath a painting depicting the 1536 discovery of Chile by Diego de Almagro (pictured atop a white horse and brandishing a sword), is the dais where Clinton, Frei and the TBD host of the 3rd Summit will sit. Frei and that next-summit host will speak. Unclear whether Clinton will speak. TBD.

CAMINO REAL -- Summit lunch and leaders' class photo on Saturday. Camino Real is an exclusive restaurant with a wine-tasting cellar and small gift shop on San Cristobal Hill. (This is the same hill on whose summit a 112-foot statue of the Virgin Mary stands with arms extended in benediction. She is visible from many points throughout Santiago. The restaurant boasts a view of the snow-capped Andes ringing Santiago, but they were not visible through the smog. Outside, on the palm-tree-studded hillside chosen for the leaders' class photo, even the city skyline -- intended as the

leaders' backdrop -- was obliterated.

VALPARAISO/VINA del MAR -- Friday events.

If your filing requirements permit and you don't mind a long, albeit scenic, early-morning bus ride, take the opportunity to go to Vina del Mar. The filing center for Clinton's Congress speech is in the Miramar Hotel, right on the beach, and is your only shot at seeing the ocean during this trip. (If you'd rather sleep in and skip the view, his speech will also be piped into the Santiago filing center.)

VALPARAISO is approx. 90 miles away from Santiago. Clinton will helo there, weather permitting. It is home to the National Congress as well as capital city of Chile's 5th region (the country is administratively divided into 13 regions). Before the Panama Canal was built, Valparaiso was a booming and prosperous shipping town with heavy British and Scotch influence. It has since become a sort of "second city," locals said, despite the presence of the Congress. The national legislature used to convene in Santiago, in what is now the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Gen. Augusto Pinochet shut down the Congress between 1973 and 1990. By the time it reopened in 1990, he had ordered it moved to Valparaiso in order to get the political class far away from him. Also, the naval academy is in Valparaiso and one of Pinochet's military buddies was in charge. Building the Congress there was seen as a sort of pork-barrel project.

As congressional officials walked us through Clinton's visit here, there was no discussion of Pinochet. But we have no reason to expect that the former dictator and "senator for life" won't be present. Some background: Pinochet assumed the Senate seat on March 11, one day after he stepped as commander of Chile's armed forces. A fistfight broke out on the Senate floor that day as several of his new colleagues greeted the retired general with photos of the more than 3,000 dissidents killed under his dictatorship from 1973 to 1990. Among the photos was one of Salvador Allende Gossens, the leftist president who was killed in the 1973 coup that brought Pinochet to power. Although Pinochet turned over power to a democratically elected government in 1990, Chile's constitution (which was written by the military) allowed him to stay on as military commander until this year. The constitution also gives Pinochet and other former presidents senate seats for life.

The Congress building, a giant square building is tough to describe. Some of the adjectives our party tossed around: ultra-modern, faux modern, chunky, squarish, Leggo-like, neo-community college.

The chamber in which Clinton will speak is a joint chamber -- neutral territory for the House and Senate. Its walls are white marble. Burgundy leather chairs are set up parliamentary style, facing the center aisle. Above the dais at the front of the chamber, a horse and shield-bearing falcon are carved out of the marble wall with this inscription: "Por la razon o la fuerza."

On arrival, Clinton, accompanied by the president of the Senate and president of the House, and their respective military aides (Clinton's too, despite some balking that such a military presence is not U.S. custom) will proceed down a center red carpet without shaking hands with lawmakers. (Clinton may be permitted to press the flesh on his way out of the chamber, but protocol insists that he not do it on the way in.) The three leaders sit down to a long wooden table on the dais, with their respective military leaders -- again, Clinton's too -- standing behind them. The two Chilean leaders make remarks, 6-10 mins each, from their seats at the table. White House insisted on a freestanding podium for Clinton, who will speak 20-25 mins. Chileans were happy to accommodate with a podium. They cited a similar request by German Chancellor Kohl, who then thought the specially built lectern was "so ugly" that he wouldn't use it.

NOTE: Any press going to the Congress for Clinton's speech must dress appropriately, including coat and tie for the men. No jeans. Press will be seated in upper galleries not unlike those in our own House and Senate chambers.

VINA DEL MAR -- This popular summer resort city is home to the Cerro Castillo Presidential Palace, the official summer residence of presidents of Chile. Frei will have lunch there for POTUS/FLOTUS after his morning speech to Congress. The manor house, with an expansive stone patio, perches on a bluff overlooking the Pacific/Bay of Valparaiso and offering a panoramic view of Vina del Mar's beaches. (The palace is visible from the Miramar Hotel filing center. Ask someone on staff there to point it out.) Flowering shrubs and rose trellises dotted the gardens and manicured front lawn -- which was freely roamed by an unleashed pet dog belonging to one of the Frei daughters -- when we were there in March.

"LAS SALINAS" CLUB NAVAL de CAMPO -- The Chilean Navy country club, less than five miles from Cerro Castillo, offers a 9-hole golf course with ancient eucalyptus trees lining the fairways. Senior naval officers play there regularly, as does Frei. Locals described him as a "golf fanatic."

VINA ERRAZURIZ -- Picturesque hillside winery about 90 miles from Santiago, in the Aconcagua Valley. It was founded in 1870 by Don Maximiano Errazuriz Valdivieso, who came from a traditional Chilean family of Basque origin. In 1996, winery president Eduardo Chadwick and Napa Valley winemaker Robert Mondavi formed a 50/50 partnership to produce and market premium Chilean wines under the Caliterra label. (The partnership's "Sena" wine is being marketed as an ultra-premium flagship wine akin to Mondavi's "Opus One.") The estate we toured grew mostly Cabernet grapes. Rows and rows of vines snaked up a steep hillside, each row punctuated by a bush of red roses. A fountain and transplanted palm trees decorated the back patio of the winery, giving it the look of a Hollywood movie set. Secluded from the kind of traffic flow that is common in the Napa and Sonoma valleys, Errazuriz does not give regular public tours or sell its wines at the estate. They are available at Chilean grocery stores at prices ranging from \$5 to \$37. Stock up there. I have not been able to find its upper-end wines here in the United States.

PABLO NERUDA HOUSES -- See attached fact sheet on Neruda. POTUS (who once gave FLOTUS a book of Pablo Neruda love poems for their wedding anniversary) has several homes to choose from for a walk through the life of the eccentric, Nobel-prize-winning writer.

At Isla Negra, about 60 miles south of Valparaiso, a rambling series of "additions" make up the Neruda house that he shared with his third and final wife, Matilde. It overlooks the ocean, but Neruda never touched the water -- no matter what you've seen in "Il Postino." "He didn't like the ocean. He said it ate people, they dissolved like bars of salt," our tour guide said. Built to feel like the interior of a ship cabin, the house's rooms have low, curved ceilings and doorways. The living room houses his collections of ship figureheads, colored glassware ("Even water tasted better out of colored glass," he believed) and antique coasters for piano feet. The bedroom's walk-in closet holds the tails he wore to accept the Nobel prize in 1971, as well as the dozen or so hats he wore to his beloved costume parties. In one bathroom, he papered the walls and door with postcard-sized photos of bare-breasted ladies. He called it his "Erotic bathroom" and felt his party guests should be entertained even when using the toilet. On one writing desk made of driftwood is the bronze-cast hand of Matilde, which he would carry in his pocket when the lovers were apart.

In downtown Santiago's Bellavista area, there is La Chascona, another of Neruda's home. This one he built at the end of a dead-end street and, as it was a lair for his mistress, he gave it no windows facing the street. The house was named La Chascona ("woman with tousled hair") for that mistress, Matilde, whom he eventually married. A foundation operates the homes as museums, with regular tours for a nominal fee.

Feel free to call me with any questions.
Sandra Sobieraj. 202-776-9494.

SHOPPING IN SANTIAGO

Handicrafts are popular in Chile and generally are of good quality. Hand embroidered tapestries, wicker furniture, copper pans, woolen ponchos, horsehair figures from Rari and lapislazuli jewelry are some of the items typically made by Chilean craftsmen. While small towns in the countryside might specialize in one craft (pottery from Pomaire, woolen goods from La Ligua) Santiago offers the widest variety. Prices and workmanship vary, so comparison shopping is advised.

HANDICRAFTS

Pueblo Los Dominicos: Outdoor crafts fair located behind Los Dominicos church at the end of Av. Apoquindo. The craftspeople have their workshops on the premises and often will make things to order. It is open on weekends.

Morita Gil: Los Misioneros 1991, Pedro de Valdivia Norte. Jewelry, with emphasis on lapislazuli. T: 232-6853

Galería de los Talleres: Antonia López de Bello 128 - Barrio Bellavista. Jewelry, painting, pottery, photography and sculpture. T: 637-9050

Artesanías de Chile: Antonio Varas 475. Pottery, textiles, wood carvings and copper. T: 235-5375

Rafel Celery: Refugios del Arrayán 15752. Copper pans, decorations and jewelry. Original designs. T: 217-2079

Cooperativa Almacén Campesino: Purísima 303 - Barrio Bellavista. Among many other goods, you will find Mapuche jewels and virgin wool.

La Aldea de Vitacura: Lo Beltrán and Vitacura. Outdoor crafts fair. Open on weekends.

SHOPPING MALLS

Alto Las Condes: Ave. Kennedy 9001.

Apumanque Manquehue Sur 31.

Parque Arauco Ave. Presidente Kennedy 5413.

Mall Panorámico: Av. 11 de Septiembre 2155

DEPARTMENT STORES

Almacenes París: Ave. 11 de Septiembre 2221, and at Parque Arauco shopping mall.

Falabella: Nueva de Lyon 064, Alto Las Condes shopping mall and Parque Arauco shopping mall.

Ripley: At Parque Arauco shopping mall

J.C. Penney: At Alto Las Condes shopping mall.

BOUTIQUES. EXCLUSIVE JEWELRY. DECORATION. AND FURNITURE

Along Isidora Goyenechea, Nueva Costanera and Alonso de Córdova avenues.

SHOPPING IN SANTIAGO (ctd.)

ANTIQUES

Lo Castillo: Candelaria Goyenechea
3820 (closed on Saturday afternoons
and Sundays)

**Areas on Nueva Costanera and Alonso
de Córdova.**

Los Pajaros: small mall located on the
corner of Providencia and Bucarest
(closed on Sundays).

Plaza Mulato Gil: José Victorino
Lastarria 305.

RESTAURANTS

Chilean specialties include empanadas (hot meat, cheese or fish pies); humitas (seasoned, spiced, grated corn wrapped in husks and boiled); paila marina (fish and seasoned shellfish boiled in a clay pot); porotos granados (semi-ripe beans cooked with corn, squash and sweet basil, often served with tomatoes); and cazuela (beef or chicken stew flavored with herbs).

Chilean wines are excellent. Other typical Chilean drinks are borgoña (red or white wine mixed with sparkling water and fruit pieces); cola de mono (a Christmas drink, similar to eggnog); chicha (hard grape or apple cider); and pisco sour (pisco mixed with sugar syrup and lemon juice). Pisco is a liquor popular in Chile, Bolivia and Peru (see recipe below). It is distilled from grapes. Supermarkets offer a wider variety and better prices than the shops at the airport.

Pisco Sour: 3 shots of pisco (40 degrees) to one of lemon, powdered sugar and lots of ice. Shake well. You can also add one egg white before shaking and a couple of drops of Amargo de Angostura when serving.

UPTOWN

AMERICAN

A Pinch of Pancho

General del Canto 45, T:235-1700

TGI Friday's

Isidora Goyenechea 3275, T:334-4468

CHILEAN

El Aji Verde

Constitución 284, T:735-3329

El Granero

Apoquindo 9085 Pueblito Los Dominicos

Las Delicias del Arrayán

Raúl Labbé 14998, T: 217-1386

Los Adobes de Argomedo

Argomedo esq. Lira, T: 222-2104

CHINESE

Palacio Danubio Azul

Reyes Lavalle 3240, T:231-3588

Linfa

Apoquindo 6230, T:212-8737

FRENCH

Chez Louis

Las Condes 9177, T:212-9548

Entre Ríos

Av. Las Condes 10480, T:243-4747

La Cascade

Isidora Goyenechea 2930, T: 232-2798

La Maison de France

San Crescente 451, T: 233-7988

RESTAURANTS (ctd.)

GERMAN

Munchen

El Bosque Norte 0204, T: 232-5936

INTERNATIONAL

Anakena

Kennedy 4601, T:218-1234

Balthasar

Las Condes 10690, T:215-1090

Hereford Grill

El Bosque Norte 0204, T: 232-5936

L'Hermitage

Tobalaba 477, T: 232-2732

Praga

Vitacura 3917, T:228-6236

Sibaritas

Mallinkrodt 184, T: 777-1470

Vindobona

Camino El Bajo 16749, T: 215-1986

INDIAN

Taj Mahal

Isidora Goyenechea 3215, T:232-3606

ITALIAN

Crostini

Kennedy 4601, T: 363-3145

Grissini Ristorante

Av. El Bosque Norte 0405, T:234-3176

ITALIAN (ctd.)

La Divina Comida

Purísima 215, T: 737-2300

Le Due Torri

Isidora Goyenechea 2908, T: 231-327

JAPANESE

Mikado

Bilbao 1933, T:225-2947

MEXICAN

Café Santa Fe

Las Condes 10690, T: 215-1091

T'Quila

Paseo San Damían , T: 243-3378

PERUVIAN

El Otro Sitio

Escriva de Balaguer 5970, T: 777-3059

POLYNESIAN

Bali Hai

Av. Colon 5146, T: 228-8273

SPANISH

Centre Catala

Av. Suecia 428, T: 233-2220

El Madroñal

Vitacura 2911, T: 233-6312

Pinpiliñpansha

Isidora Goyenechea 2900, T: 232-5800

El Relicario

Providencia 229, T: 269-1371

RESTAURANTS (ctd.)

FAST FOOD

Au Bon Pain

El Bosque Norte 0181, T: 332-0046

Kentucky Fried Chicken

Vitacura 6345

Av. 11 de Septiembre 2134

McDonald's

Av. Kennedy 5035

El Bosque 058, Local 6

Taco Bell

Lyon 55

PIZZA

La Pizza Nostra

Las Condes 6757

Providencia 1975

Pizza Hut

Apoquindo 5489, T: 211-6766

SEA FOOD

Aquí Está Coco

La Concepción 236, T: 235-8649

Canto del Agua

Nueva de Lyon 0129, T: 233-1175

El Coco Loco

El Bosque Norte 0215, T: 231-3082

Puerto Marisko

Isidora Goyenechea 2918, T: 233-2096

BARS/PUBS

Brannigan's The corner Pub

Av. Suecia 035, T: 232-7869

Duke's

Ave. Kennedy 4601, T: 363-3063

BARS (ctd.)

El Club

Av. El Bosque 0380, T: 246-1222

Phone Box Pub

Av. Providencia 1670 Loc. 1, T: 235-9972

Red Pub

Av. Suecia 029, T: 233-0154

DOWNTOWN

Jockey Club (International)

Bombero Salas 1369, T: 672-7036

La Enoteca (International)

Cerro San Cristóbal, T: 232-1758

Maxo (International)

Agustinas 676, T: 382-2010

Prime Minister (International)

Nueva York 19, T: 698-1449

ONCES

From 5 to 7 p.m. in Santiago people have a refreshment called "onces". Historians trace the custom back to the time when the husband would secretly refer to his favorite 5 p.m. drink (aguardiente, a potent alcoholic beverage) as las once (the eleven-letter drink). Thus, theoretically, his wife was unaware of his imbibing. Today "onces" consists of tea, coffee, cake, ice cream, toasts and/or sandwiches.

Coppelia

Providencia 2209 and most Shopping Malls

Tavelli

Las Condes 7089

CHURCHES

ENGLISH SERVICES

International, Interdenominational with Anglican roots

The Santiago Community Church
Ave. Holanda 151, tel. 232-1113

Roman Catholic

Maryknoll Fathers
Vasco de Gama 4702
Tel. 208-3764
Sunday Mass: 11:00 a.m.

Congregation of Holy Cross
St. George's College, A. Vespucio 5400
Sunday Mass: 10:15 a.m. (March-Dec.)
For information call 214-1067

The First Church of Christ Scientist

Ave. Sanchez Fontecilla 832
Sunday Servie: 10:30 a.m.

Mormon Temple

Ave. Pocuro 1940
Tel. 233-9976
For information call 204-7959

SPANISH SERVICES

Roman Catholic

Cathedral: Plaza de Armas (downtown)

Inmaculada Concepción (uptown)
Ave. Vitacura 3729

Lutheran Church

Lota 2330
Tel. 231-7222

Synagogue (Sephardic Community)

Ave. Ricardo Lyon 812
Tel. 205-5346

Jewish Community

Estadio Israelita
Ave. Las Condes 8361
Tel. 201-0745

CULTURAL PLACES OF INTEREST

La Casa de Neruda: Located at 0192 Fernando Márquez de la Plata street, at the foothill of the San Cristobal hill, in the Bellavista district, is *La Chascona*, one of Pablo Neruda's houses. This unique house that "climbs up the hill" was built by Neruda and his wife Matilde Urrutia. The poet's spirit lives in its decoration, collections, photographs and the outstanding library. To visit call 777-8741.

The Cousiño Palace: Located at 438 Dieciocho street, in what years ago used to be the most chic neighborhood, is a beautiful French neoclassic-style palace built in 1870 for Isidora Goyenechea de Cousiño. It is the only mansion of that epoqe that still maintains its original decor. The furniture and tiles were brought over from France; it also has a magnificent winter garden, marble stairway and walls covered in velvet and repoussé leather. Visits: Tuesday through Sunday 9.30 am - 1.30 p.m. and 2.30 - 5 p.m.

Plaza Mulato Gil de Castro: In Lastarria street, a small group of old houses make up an important art and cultural center: the *Plaza Mulato Gil de Castro*. The meeting place for the bohemia is La Plaza, which keeps alive the neighborhood tradition of good art galleries, sculptures, antique shops and bookstores. It also has an Archeological Museum and a restaurant with outside tables where you can enjoy a drink, lunch or coffee amidst artist and writers. Open Monday through Saturday, from 10 a.m. - 1 a.m. the following day.

Centro de Extensión de la Universidad Católica: Located on the west wing of the Catholic University; Alameda 390, the *Centro de Extensión* always features good exhibits and artistic shows. There is also a library and restaurant.

Palacio de Bellas Artes: Amidst the luxurious trees of the Parque Forestal, the *Palace of Fine Arts*, an imposing building dating back to the turn of the century, welcomes you to the world of art. Fine artworks by renowned foreign artists as well as the permanent collection of Chilean paintings and sculptures are on display in the spacious halls. The entrance to the *Museum of Fine Arts* is on the west wing and to the *Museum of Contemporary Art*, on the east wing. Both museums are open Tuesday through Sunday, 1100 am. - 600 p.m.

Iglesia y Museo de San Francisco: A bell tower, thick red walls and a stone gate are the characteristics of the *Church and Museum of San Francisco*, the oldest Colonial architectonic complex (1572) in Chile. On the high altar of the church, is the image of the "Virgen del Socorro" brought over by Pedro de Valdivia. The beautiful cloister, with its gracefully old trees, age-old trees, houses a valuable collection of paintings from Cuzco, sculptures, religious imagery, as well as silver works from the workshops of the Jesuit priests of Calera de Tango. The museum is open Tuesday through Saturday, 10 am. - 1pm. and from 3-6 p.m.; Sundays, only in the morning. 4 Londres St., at Alameda.

MEMORIES OF NERUDA

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

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

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

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



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

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

hand stores of the world.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

TENTATIVE EXPO CUMBRE PROGRAM
Centro Cultural Estación Mapocho
April 13 - 19, 1998

EXHIBITS					
U.S. artist Sam Gilliam	Peru's Señor de Sipan Tomb	UNESCO photo exhibit	Bibliographic Treasures of the Americas from National Library of Chile	Colombia's Gold Museum	Israel : Latin American painters exhibition
Arts and crafts Mexico, Ecuador, others	photo exhibits several countries	smaller exhibits on presentation tables			

ON STAGE							
	Monday 13	Tuesday 14	Wed. 15	Thursday 16	Friday 17	Saturday 18	Sunday 19
11:00 am		Bolivia -Music Master (11:00-13:30)	Argentina-Juan de Dios Filiberto orchestra (11:00-12:30)		Chile-Youth Symphonic Orchestra (11:00-12:30)	Guatemala- Folk Ballet (11:00-12:00)	
12:00 pm							Chile -Song to the Chilean Mountain (12:00-12:30)
12:30 pm				Argentina -Choir of Children's of Mendoza (12:30-13:30)	Chile - Pianist Patricio Molina (12:30-13:00)	Haiti - String & National Ballet (12:30-14:30)	
13:00 pm					Venezuela - Violinist Nicole León (13:00-14:00)	Canada - Rawlins Croes (13:00-14:30)	
16:00 pm			Chile - Chilean National Ballet (16:00-17:30)	Guatemala -Show of Typical Dresses (16:00-17:00)	Costa Rica- Wood Quintet (16:00-17:00)		Panamá - Folk Ballet (16:00-17:00)
17:30 pm			Panamá - Folk Ballet (17:30-19:00)	Argentina-Juan de Dios Filiberto orchestra (17:30-19:00)			Venezuela - Alirio Díaz (17:30-18:30)
18:00 pm	Chile -SCD Chilean Classical Music						
19:00 pm	President Eduardo Frei Inauguration	Chile-Youth Symphonic Orchestra (19:00-20:30)	MERCOSUR Concert (19:00-21:00)		USA - Herbie Hancock (19:00-21:00)		
19:30 pm						Chile -SCD Chilean Classical Music (19:30-20:30)	
20:30		Chile - Pianist Patricio Molina (20:30-21:00)					Chile -Song to the Chilean Mountain (20:30-21:30)
21:00	Guatemala - Pianist Alma Rosa Guayacán (21:30-23:00)					USA - Herbie Hancock (21:00-22:00)	
21:30			Chile - ENE Theater (21:30-23:00)	Haiti - String & National Ballet (21:30-23:00)			
22:00					Argentina - Soledad (22:00-23:00)		
22:30						Foreign Minister's Reception	

DELEGATION LIST FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO CHILE:
STATE VISIT AND SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

The President
The First Lady
Gabriel Guerra Mondragon, U.S. Ambassador to Chile
Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State
Janet Reno, Attorney General
William M. Daley, Secretary of Commerce
Federico F. Pena, Secretary of Energy
Richard W. Riley, Secretary of Education
Ambassador Charlene Barshefsky, United States Trade
Representative
Barry McCaffrey, Director, Office of National Drug Control
Policy
Aida Alvarez, Administrator, Small Business Administration
John Podesta, Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of
Staff, White House
Thomas F. (Mack) McLarty, Counselor to the President and
Special Envoy for the Americas
Doug Sosnik, Counselor to the President
Hon. Lee Hamilton
Hon. Sander Levin
Hon. Robert Portman
Hon. Ruben Hinojosa
Hon. Ciro Rodriguez
Pedro Rossello, Governor of Puerto Rico
Samuel Berger, Assistant to the President for National Security
Affairs
Sidney Blumenthal, Assistant to the President
Maria Echaveste, Assistant to the President and Director of
Public Liaison
Bruce Lindsey, Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel
Melanne Verveer, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff
to the First Lady
Elaine Shocas, Chief of Staff to the Secretary of State
Terry Peterson, Counselor to the Secretary of Education
Victor Marrero, U.S. Permanent Representative to the
Organization of American States
Jeffrey Davidow, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American
Affairs
R. Rand Beers, Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and
Research
Mark Schneider, Assistant Administrator, Agency for
International Development

Peter Allgeier, Associate U.S. Trade Representative for the Western Hemisphere

Marsha Berry, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Communications to the First Lady

Nancy Hernreich, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Oval Office Operations

Janet Murguia, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director for Legislative Affairs

Jim Steinberg, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Barry Toiv, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary

George Munoz, President, Overseas Private Investment Corporation

Lawrence Harrington, Acting U.S. Executive Director, Inter-American Development Bank

Lieutenant General Robert H. Fogelson, USAF, Special Assistant to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Kris Balderston, Special Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs

Antony Blinken, Special Assistant to the President and NSC Senior Director for Strategic Planning

Lael Brainard, Special Assistant to the President for International Economic Policy

Kelly Craighead, Special Assistant to the President and Director of Advance for the First Lady

Nelson Cunningham, Special Advisor to the President and Senior Advisor to the Envoy

James Dobbins, Special Assistant to the President and NSC Senior Director for Inter-American Affairs

Kirk Hanlin, Special Assistant to the President and Trip Director

David Halperin, Special Assistant to the President and NSC Director for Speechwriting

Sean Maloney, Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Staff Secretary

Laura Marcus, Senior Advisor to the Chief of Staff

Steve Ronnel, Special Advisor to the President and Senior Advisor to the Envoy

Peter Romero, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

Lula Rodriguez, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs

Patrick de Souza, NSC Director for Inter-American Affairs

Nicole Elkon, NSC Director for Planning

David Leavy, NSC Director for Strategic Planning

Theodore Piccone, NSC Director for Inter-American Affairs

Laura Wills, Assistant Chief of Protocol, Department of State

Eric Rubin, Assistant Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs and
NSC Director of Public Affairs

Richard Brown, Director of Economic Planning and Summit
Coordination, Department of State

Maria Fernandez, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for
Inter-Americas

Eric Farnsworth, Senior Policy Advisor to the Special Envoy
Kris Engskov, Special Assistant to the Staff Secretary and
Presidential Aide

Laura Graham, Deputy Director of Scheduling and Event
Coordinator

Jaycee Pribulsky, Deputy Director of Advance

Michael Teague, Press Assistant

M. Diana Helweg, Executive Assistant to the Deputy Assistant to
the President for National Security Affairs

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 2, 1996

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

President Clinton to Travel to Chile
for Summit of the Americas and State Visit

President Clinton will travel to Santiago, Chile April 16-20 for a State Visit to Chile and to attend the second Summit of the Americas. The Summit, the second in a hemispheric process inaugurated by President Clinton in Miami in December 1994, will bring together all 34 democratically-elected heads of state and government to reach agreement on the principal challenges our region faces in the 21st century: education, strengthening democracy, building prosperity through economic integration and trade, and combating poverty. President Clinton and the First Lady will also participate in a bilateral State Visit hosted by President Frei.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 13, 1998

PRESS BRIEFING BY
NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER SANDY BERGER,
SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE AMERICAS MACK McLARTY, AND
UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE CHARLENE BARSHEFSKY

The Briefing Room

3:43 P.M. EDT

MR. RUBIN: Okay. It's a briefing on the President's trip to Santiago by the National Security Adviser, Samuel Berger; the United States Trade Representative, Charlene Barshefsky; and the Counselor to the President and Special Envoy for the Americas, Mack McLarty. Thank you.

MR. BERGER: Thank you, Eric. I'm pleased to be joined by Charlene Barshefsky and Mack McLarty. Together we want to preview for you the President's to Chile this week, both for a state visit and for the Santiago Summit of the Americas.

I'd like to spend a few minutes describing what we hope to accomplish during this trip and how it fits into the President's focus on the Western Hemisphere. I'll also run through the schedule of key events. Mack will speak about the summit in more detail, the road traveled from Miami, and what we'll be focusing on in Santiago. And then Charlene will talk about our vital trade agenda in the Americas and update you on where we are with respect to the free trade area of the Americas.

Let me start, first of all, on the focus that the President has placed on our hemisphere over the past year. The state visit to Chile and the Santiago Summit are the culmination of a yearlong engagement with the Americas, arising from -- originating back, actually, three and a half years ago with the first Summit of the Americas, which the President convened in Miami in 1994. As you know, the President then last year went

to Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean in May, and in October went to Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina.

The objective of these trips, of these visits is to build upon an extraordinary convergence of our hemisphere around values and interests we share -- in democracy, open market economies, and cooperation against common threats. There has been a quiet revolution in this hemisphere, and the President is determined to build upon it.

As the chart that is not behind me illustrates, but the one that's behind the one that's behind me -- 34 of the 35 nations today in the hemisphere embrace democracy and free markets, as you can see, compared to the time of the '67 and '56 summits. Now, lest you add up the numbers and say that our crack graphics squad cannot add, there obviously have been an additional number of countries in the hemisphere during this period.

Decades of civil war and coups have given way generally in the hemisphere to peace and stability. Despite the peso crisis in Mexico and the effects of the Asian financial problems, economic reforms in the hemisphere have resulted in the lowest inflation and highest growth in two decades. Forty-two percent of all US exports -- Ross Perot does this somehow easier, I don't know quite how he does it -- forty-two percent of all U.S. exports, \$286 billion go to hemispheric countries in 1997. That represents a 17 percent increase in exports in 1997.

Q From when?

MR. BERGER: From the year before. Versus a 5.6 rise worldwide. And if you look at this chart, you see the extent of our overall exports that go to the western hemisphere. And quite a bit of that is to Latin America, but when you take out Latin America, Canada, and the Caribbean, it's \$308 billion. The result is -- in a sense these two charts capture the two important trends of democratization and economic growth and economic market opening which resulted in the hemisphere being united as never before as we enter the 21st century.

Now, Mack will talk more about the road from Miami to Santiago, but it certainly has been a road that has been marked by a number of concrete realizations of commitments that were made in Miami. In Miami we agreed to expedite ratification of a protocol providing that any state that ceased to become a democracy would be expelled from the OAS. That was done in October '97. We agreed to initiate a process of regional

confidence building. Since then we have established an OAS committee on hemispheric security. On the economic integration side, you can see from these charts, what is happening is not only economic growth but economic integration between us as and the hemisphere and within the hemisphere, within regional groups within the hemisphere.

We talked at the summit about eradicating poverty and trying to combat disease. In 1995, for example, the First Lady launched a measles elimination program. Those cases today have been reduced from 23,000 in 1994 to roughly 2,000 in the hemisphere today. In Miami we agreed to recommend that multilateral development emphasize microenterprises, microlending. The Inter-American Development Bank has adopted a five-year \$500 million strategy to promote microenterprises.

In the area of the environment, there were a number of commitments made in Miami, national action plans to take the lead out of gasoline. In 1996 12 countries had eliminated leaded gas, and by 2001 there will be 20.

Those are simply illustrative of a series of the roughly 100 commitments that were made in Miami and the progress that has been made on most of them.

Now, the people in Latin America have chosen democracy and open markets, but for democracy and markets to endure they must deliver for their people. That is, their people need to understand that democracy delivers, that democracy works. They need to move beyond the basic building blocks of elections and market economics to the second generation of issues faced by all democracies, but particularly new democracies: education, rule of law, health care, worker rights, press freedom, anti-corruption. And this is precisely what the agenda and the focus of the summit in Santiago will be -- the second-generation issues that these countries face together, and where cooperation can help give democracy deeper roots. And Mack will have more to say about this in a few minutes.

On the economic integration side, the Miami Summit set forth a vision of bringing the Americas together around open markets through a Free Trade of the Americas Agreement by the year 2005. In Santiago the leaders will launch negotiations with timetables and a work plan. They will direct their trade ministers to begin negotiations with the objective of concrete progress by the year 2000. Charlene will talk more about that.

They will establish a mechanism to allow labor, the environment, and other civil groups to contribute to this FTAA process. And they will also pursue commitments to strengthen bank regulation and market oversight to promote stability in financial markets, something that since Miami we have come to learn is far more important.

Now, let me talk a bit about Chile itself, because the first two days of the trip is a state visit to Chile, and it will really give the President an opportunity to spotlight Chile's quite impressive achievements. Chile is a country that has succeeded in achieving both an increase in economic growth and a decrease in its poverty rate. Its annual growth since 1990 has averaged 6.9 percent, while its poverty rate has dropped from 40 percent in 1990 to 23 percent in 1997.

President Frei is committed to providing access to computer networks, for example, for all 1,500 secondary schools and 50 percent of primary schools by the year 2000.

The Chile of today has emerged from the turbulent and dark past that we are all too familiar with to become a vibrant democracy working to ensure that all of its citizens share in the fruits of an open market economy.

Now let me briefly just run through the schedule so you can know where you're going to be at various points. We will leave Wednesday at about 8:30 p.m. and arrive in Santiago at 6:30 a.m. in the morning -- a delightful red-eye, all-night flight.

On Thursday the President will meet with President Frei. They will finalize and then sign a U.S.-Chile communique on which we've been working. They will tour a neighborhood of Santiago and have a roundtable conversation with community leaders, which will provide an opportunity to discuss Chile's record of economic growth and poverty reduction. And then finally -- not finally, next to finally -- the President will address business leaders, which together with the event in a poor neighborhood, will provide I think the two sides of the coin that we've talked about so much; that is, economic growth to provide opportunity, a social safety net in order to make sure that that opportunity is spread widely. And then that evening there will be a state dinner.

On Friday we will helicopter to Valparaiso, where the President will address a joint session of the Congress, in which he undoubtedly will highlight Chile's success in reclaiming its

democracy and spreading the benefits of its prosperity to more of its people. We'll tour a rural area near Valparaiso, and return to Santiago.

Saturday begins the summit. In the morning most of the events will take place in the Sheraton Hotel. In the opening session the President and President Frei will make opening remarks which will be open to the press. Then they will have sessions during the day from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., three discussions: one on democracy, one on education, one on poverty alleviation. And then that evening there will be a summit gala for leaders and spouses.

And then on Sunday the summit resumes at 9:00 a.m. at the Sheraton. There will be two leader discussion sessions, one on trade, and the final one, which really has no specific agenda will be essentially an open-ended discussion. At about 12:30 the summit will conclude at the former Congress building with statements from several leaders, including President Clinton, President Frei, Prime Minister Chretien, since Canada is likely to be the host of the next Summit of the Americas.

The President will then go speak to the staff and families at the embassy, as he always does when he travels. And we will depart for Washington about 3:45 p.m. and a mere 10 hours later we will be back in Washington.

Let me ask Charlene and then Mack to speak and then we'll take -- Mack, then Charlene.

MR. MCLARTY: Sandy, thank you. The President and our administration has had a policy of sustained engagement and the intense Presidential focus that was noted in Sandy's comments for the past several years, in fact, beginning from the first days of the administration.

We are well aware, the President is acutely aware, of our history in the region from time to time, which has been marked by intervention or neglect. I think he is also keenly aware of this quiet revolution that Sandy noted, a profound change, in many ways as profound as the fall of the Berlin Wall. We have both, from time to time, used the phrase "this is not your father's Latin America," which is, I think, a good way of describing some of the changes -- remarkable changes of 34 out of 35 countries are now democratic. In Central America we don't have the United States and the Soviet Union in a Cold War battlefield or civil wars there. And in fact the export market

for U.S. goods in Central America is larger than all of the former Soviet states put together.

The real story from an economic standpoint has been the taming of hyperinflation, which, of course, was the cruelest burden to those below the poverty line. Some example of that is Argentina in 1989 had an inflation rate of 5,000 percent; today it's .3 percent with a 7 percent annualized growth rate. As the minister of finance told us in Brazil when we traveled there, our inflation rate, Mr. President, is 5 percent; the difference is, that is an annual figure not a weekly one. So a remarkable economic change.

In terms of the sustained engagement, our goal is to create what we have phrased as a Greater Americas, based on mutual trust, respect, and reward. And we have certainly discussed with the American people about our views regarding Latin America. After all, we are the fifth largest Hispanic nation in the world, the United States, and in turn, to sharpen and improve their views of us.

Sandy has already noted the first-term record of the convening of the summit -- restoring peace in Guatemala, as friends of that process; restoring democracy in Haiti; the support of the Mexico peso crisis; and the passage of the NAFTA; as well as the two presidential trips to the region, including two summits with the Central American leaders and the Caribbean leaders.

The Vice President has traveled to the region five times, emphasizing economic growth and environmental stewardship. The First Lady has traveled to the region four times, emphasizing issues of health care, poverty, and including all aspects of women's inclusion in society as well as indigenous people.

Now, the Miami Summit affirmed what is called the first generation of reform, which are free and fair elections, stable and open economies. And I think it's fair to say an architecture was put in place to further that progress, and one of the centerpieces -- not the only, but one of the centerpieces was the Free Trade Area of the Americas by the year 2005.

We have made real progress on that road from Miami to the promise of Santiago, but the key point here is that progress is not assured and not guaranteed. It is critical in my view, as someone from the private sector, to have a second generation of

reform in order to sustain the first generation, the macroeconomic reform.

I think most of us would agree the bright line between foreign policy and domestic policy has blurred. You'll see that at this summit. From a U.S. perspective, whether it's jobs, the economy, energy prices, gasoline prices with summer vacations coming up, education, fighting the drug trade, alleviating poverty, or protecting the air we breathe, the issues we will discuss at this summit are the issues that affect our citizens and families here at home. They are issues that our people care about and care about deeply.

The summit agenda will very much follow the Miami agenda: first, strengthening our respective democracies; secondly, trade and economics, including financial coordination, which I think should be emphasized and highlights; thirdly, addressing poverty; and fourth, of course, emphasizing education. We'll certainly try to marshal resources, particularly where we have leverage in the multilateral organizations -- the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the Pan-American Health Organization -- particularly focusing those resources on education.

I think in terms of education the emphasis to strengthen the resources devoted in Latin America to primary and secondary education is particularly important to strengthen their democracies and their economies. There are clearly dramatic changes in terms of distance learning taking place throughout the hemisphere and indeed the world and our own country. And some of the same issues, including resources, teachers in the classroom, size of the classroom, and so forth, will be very much discussed at the summit.

I think it's a fair question to ask, how is improving education in Latin America going to help people here in the United States? I think the answer is, good schools make good neighbors. Education advances our economic and security interest in the region. First, it expands the middle class that buys U.S. goods and services that are noted on this chart. Secondly, it reduces the opportunity to buy or sell illegal drugs to be part of that undercurrent and undertow. It reduces illegal immigration by encouraging people to stay at home with their families, and it makes for more stable democracies, and with partners who are ready and willing and able, as they have demonstrated, to stand by us not only in the hemisphere, but in

terms of our peacekeeping efforts in Bosnia and our efforts in the Persian Gulf.

You have a number of presidents who have spent a number of years devoting their efforts to education, including President Clinton. President Cardoso has been a lifelong teacher and academician, as has his wife; President Zedillo a former Minister of Education; President Frei, President Figueres and others have talked about and been dedicated to educational reform for at least a decade, if not longer.

I think all of us would agree in this global economy, which Ambassador Barshefsky will talk about, the key to inclusive growth both here in this hemisphere and worldwide, is education. And in many ways I think that will be the legacy of this summit.

In terms of democracy, I think we will see an emphasis on broader democratic participation, certainly the strengthening of the judicial system in Latin America -- a fair, open professional judiciary is key to any modern contemporary working democracy. Attorney General Reno, Justice Breyer have worked very diligently on this effort.

Press freedom -- something important specifically to all of you in this room, is an issue we have pushed, encouraged, and the President raised it when he went to Argentina on our last trip, and the hemisphere embraced it. And through the inter-American human rights part of the OAS, no new bureaucracy, we will establish, I think, at this summit a special rapporteur to advocate for freedom of expression.

Now, that may be perhaps even more important than just the fundamental tenant of freedom of expression, because over the past 10 years 200 journalists have been killed in Latin America and some in the United States in pursuit of a story, doing their job professionally and responsibly. And I think this effort will clearly help address these crimes of impunity.

I think, finally, corruption is certainly a very important issue in the hemisphere. The hemisphere is leading the way with the signing of the Corruption Convention over a year ago, and that measure, as I think was announced here, has been sent to our Congress for ratification.

The region clearly still has too much poverty -- over 150 million below the poverty line, despite the progress that Sandy noted. And these targeted issues, while they can be viewed as

rather mundane, are critical for including everyone in an open-market democracy in terms of microcredit to small business -- which I certainly can identify with coming from a small business, a family-owned business -- land titling; and certainly women's issues and inclusion in the economy and the democracy.

In terms of the economic issues, Charlene will speak to the trade issues specifically. I'd just like to note a couple of things very briefly. First of all, we should look at not only trade, economic integration, which is obviously occurring in a rather dramatic way, but we should look also at investment and we should look at financial coordination, that is. the stability of the banking system and the financial markets. We've seen what can happen seriously in Mexico, in this hemisphere, when that does not take place in the right way, and certainly in Asia. And I think Latin America in many ways has become a model to emulate there, as opposed to avoid, and has shown a remarkable resilience in the face of Asia contagion because they've had the capacity and the will to act in relatively modern financial systems.

In terms of energy on the economy, three of our four top energy suppliers are from this hemisphere. And I think all of us understand the relation to energy prices, inflation, and our overall economy.

In terms of the FTAA launch, there is a true consensus we'll have a comprehensive and a credible launch, and that should not be taken for granted and it should not be minimized. The importance of it I think is very clear, with 40 percent of our exports going to this hemisphere, with our exports growing twice the rate to this hemisphere as any other region in the world.

One fact, as a business person, about half of the population in Latin America is under 21 years of age. So if you project that market potential out in a natural market, the numbers obviously become very compelling and very important. We export more to Brazil than we do to China, more to Chile where we are visiting than we do to India.

In terms of the summit process, I think the region has found its voice on the world stage. We have a much more mature dialogue in the region than in any times, I think, in the past. I think it is time to put our consultations on a more regular basis and I think this Santiago summit will accomplish that. We'll schedule the next time and place for the next summit

meeting. I think the agenda has been one reached by consensus and I think, in that regard, we have a common agenda. The issues that we address in Santiago are issues that matter to the American people and to the people throughout the Americas.

I think the real opportunity of Santiago is to change the very shape and nature of the character of our relationship in the hemisphere, and to have truly a foundation for both security and prosperity as we move toward the 21st century.

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: I'll try and be brief. We've talked about the political declaration that the leaders made in 1994 at Miami, that there should be a free trade area of the Americas. As important as that political declaration was in 1994, the formal launch of these negotiations following three and a half years of preparatory work, ensures the realization of the Miami vision. There will be a free trade area of the Americas. A comprehensive launch will be initiated in Santiago, along with all that that implies.

And let me tell you what has been agreed. First off, the entire negotiating structure from here to 2005 has been agreed. The first three years of the process will be hosted by Miami. The final two and a half years of the process will be co-chaired by the United States and Brazil. We in the United States were very concerned about this launch that is in the start and the conclusion, because there are two parts of a negotiation that matter, and only two: the setup in the beginning, and the end:

The middle will always go as the middle goes -- up and down, sometimes fast, sometimes slow, the trajectory is usually positive. But the setup is very, very important, and that's Miami. And the conclusion, by co-chairing with our other major hemispheric partner, ensures that we will indeed conclude the agreement on time.

We have also agreed on concrete progress by 2000. I think this will largely be reflected in the negotiation and adoption of a series of business facilitation measures. Let me give you some illustrative examples of what that might encompass: customs, meaning customs coordination, meaning paperless entry with respect to customs; a series of provisions related to government procurement and transparency in government procurement -- there is very little transparency of the process in our hemisphere now; services trade, I think we'll see some progress there of a very concrete nature. I also think we'll

see some progress with respect to telecommunications trade and some other areas.

We have also for the first time established a committee within the FTAA itself to receive the views of labor, environmental NGOs, and other groups who obviously have a stake in the outcome of the process. The setting up of this committee is really rather a milestone in the history of the FTAA thus far. Our hemisphere has been reluctant to establish a committee within the FTAA to listen to the views of civil society broadly and to take those views into account in the course of the negotiation.

This year there has been rather -- I should say over the last several years -- there has been rather a change of attitude, and I think a growing recognition in our hemisphere that people -- all segments of society -- need to feel empowered by this process of hemispheric integration, not disempowered by it. And so we have for the first time now established a committee within the FTAA to be chaired by the ministers themselves, that is to say, by those most responsible directly to their political constituencies, to take into account these views and to translate these views, where appropriate, into negotiating objectives.

In addition to, as Mack said, a credible launch, the launch will be very comprehensive, covering all areas of trade and covering areas of trade we can project into the future -- so global electronic commerce now figures prominently on the agenda, as it should, since Internet usage in our hemisphere has the highest rate of usage, the highest growth rate in the world, including in Asia, interesting.

Economically, as you know, the markets of Latin America are the most dynamic, and the most dynamic export markets for us. And let me just add for your use a couple of extra numbers. As Sandy Berger said, in 1997, our exports for Latin America and the Caribbean grew more than three times as fast as our exports to the rest of the world. During the second half of 1997, we exported more to our hemisphere than to the entirety of the European Union.

In 1997, Mexico surpassed Japan as our second largest trading partner. Think about that a minute. Mexico has an economy one-twelfth the size of Japan. We sell more to Mexico than we do to Japan, and they have now surpassed Japan as our second largest trading partner.

And last, our export increases to the Western Hemisphere accounted for 63 percent of our export growth worldwide in 1997. That is to say, 63 percent of the growth in our exports globally stayed in our hemisphere, went to our hemisphere. And much of that is accounted for indeed by Canada and Mexico.

Let me just say in closing that because of the economic transformation in Latin America, including, as Mack pointed out, reigning in hyperinflation, you have 500 million consumers, a burgeoning middle class, and extraordinary opportunity for American exports. And this is exports in all of the categories that we see, and in all of these categories we've experienced substantial growth already -- and that is in goods, in services, in agriculture as well.

You also have a wave of privatization in our hemisphere, and as we look at areas like power generation, energy, telecommunications, the United States is well poised to capture those opportunities as well. And this range of opportunity will be enhanced substantially as Latin American barriers come down. Their tariff barriers alone average four times what ours are to their products, and non-tariff barriers in Latin America remain a persistent problem. So we see a substantial expansion of opportunity for the United States as we pursue the FTAA.

And by opportunity, of course, I mean U.S. jobs, because that's what the bottom line is here from our point of view. We already have an economy in which, of new jobs created, one in five depend on exports. One in five new jobs are in manufacturing and dependent on exports. And we know that exports pay on average 15 percent more than non-export related jobs.

Our future in terms of increasing U.S. economic growth is in exports; it is in opening markets abroad where the other 96 percent of the world's population lives, and most particularly, in our hemisphere, which we ought to view as our neighborhood. We need to remain well-positioned to capture that opportunity, and that is what the FTAA will do.

MR. BERGER: Questions. Have we worn you down?

Q -- have you been able to convince the labor unions that this is such a good thing for them?

MR. BERGER: We will obviously be consulting as we go along in these negotiations with labor and business, with Congress and all other affected segments of society, to convey what I think is clear, and that is that the future of America's economic growth and a greater production of jobs is going to come in greater trade.

Q How far can you negotiate until you need fast track? How many months or years until you absolutely --

MR. BERGER: Let me answer and then I'll ask Charlene to answer. We launched the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations -- in Uruguay, by the way -- (laughter) -- without fast track authority, and did not have fast track authority for over two years in those negotiations. Obviously, as we come to the conclusion -- or before we get to the conclusion of these negotiations, that is something that we will need to have, and it's something the President is deeply committed to obtain, and we will continue to work towards that objective. But I don't think it is necessary for the launch of these negotiations.

Charlene.

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: Yes, if I might say, I think the fast track question points up to a kind of split dynamic that's occurring in our hemisphere. The launch of these negotiations is as well positioned as it could possibly be. That's with or without fast track. We have precisely the launch, the scope, the U.S. at the center of it, that we want it to have, and that we would have had whether we had fast track now or not.

But what you see in our hemisphere, on the other hand, is an acceleration in sub-regional integration -- that is, in countries integrating with each other around the United States, not with the United States. And so you see an acceleration of ties between Mercosur -- that is, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay -- and the Central American countries. An acceleration of the ties between Mercosur and the Andeans; an acceleration between Canada and Chile; between Chile and certain of the Central Americans; or between Chile and Mexico; Mexico and Mercosur; the EU and Mercosur; Asia and Mexico.

That acceleration has occurred, I believe, because countries see a potential window of opportunity that they might not have envisioned had the U.S. had fast track right now. That's not from our point of view an overly positive development. We don't object to these sub-regional

arrangements, obviously, where they expand trade, as most tend to do. But we do want to ensure that the United States remains at the center, as the center of a constellation of trading relationships. The FTAA launch helps us reassert that central role, but the acceleration of sub-regional integration is something I think we have to look at very carefully.

Q When do you need to have fast track, though? The launch is next week, but obviously, you're going to need -- and it looks now like the administration is not going to even push again until next year.

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: We have said all along that the timing of fast track depends on two things -- one is the substance, and the second is the chemistry, both of which we continue to consult with Congress on. And, as Sandy has said, fast track remains a priority for this administration.

Q -- going to be embarrassing, really, because this was the goal, wasn't it -- to have Chile on board for a NAFTA thing? It sounds like everything you've said is a rationale of trying to get around the fact that you failed in --

MR. BERGER: I'll say a couple of things, Helen. First of all, what we set out to do in Miami in 1994 was to launch a free trade area for the Americas, a negotiation at this summit; we're going to do that. And those negotiations will proceed vigorously.

There is, in addition to that, obviously more to this summit, as there was more to Miami, than trade. And I think one of the things that I've talked about, Mack has talked about, are the other issues that increasingly are important to the quality of democracy and the quality of society in these countries. Obviously, to take full advantage of the growth in this hemisphere and to reach fruition in a free trade agreement we will need to have fast track authority. But I believe we will have it.

MR. MCLARTY: Sandy, let me just reenforce a couple of points there. First of all, I think the Miami summit, it should be restated -- if the centerpiece, as many suggested, was the establishment of the FTAA with Chile having a comprehensive trade agreement, the heart of the Miami summit was democracy -- the 34 countries that had moved toward democracy; indeed, established political liberty and democracy. And they are two sides of the same coin.

Secondly, I think we should keep agreements in perspective. What is driving this process and these numbers are not trade agreements. What is driving this process is the interconnective global economy and the private sector, both businesses large and small, and ultimately the consumers' knowledge of and desire for lower priced, competitively priced goods and services.

So I think Helen, had the President and the administration -- and I have heard this on my some 40 or so trips to Latin America -- not made a concerted effort to achieve fast track, then I think you would have some concerns and problems. I think it is well recognized in these democratically elected governments that, as we discussed earlier, our batting average on legislation and trade legislation is very good. They have their own Congresses, and they're not always successful in a perfectly straight line either.

So I think what is important is to move forward with momentum on this agenda, as Ambassador Barshefsky has noted. And finally, I would suggest the actual summit agenda, which was reached by consensus, was actually essentially agreed upon in large measure over a year ago, well before the fast track vote even took place.

Q Ambassador Barshefsky, you said that the United States is at the center of this process. In Santiago, Brazil will be signing a number of trade agreements, and the President won't be signing any. I wonder, most commentators seem to think that Brazil is now at the center of this process. How do you avoid having the President look like he's become superfluous?

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: Well, should I start with the fact that we're a \$7 trillion economy? The United States will always be at the center. But your question goes exactly to the point I made before, which is you see an acceleration in the coming together of sub-regional arrangements to the exclusion of the United States. And this is really where fast track becomes important -- not for the launch; the Uruguay Round was launched without fast track and we're well positioned here, excellently positioned here with respect to the launch of the FTAA negotiations.

Where the rubber hits the road is where you see other countries integrating around us, and for that we're going to need fast track authority.

I do think, now that there will be this comprehensive launch of negotiations, we will soon see countries focus their resources on that. And I think that will begin to subsume a lot of this other sub-regional activity, but for right now what you see, in this last six months especially since the fast track vote was postponed, is an acceleration with respect to the level of sub-regional negotiation. But in terms of the United States, the United States is a 7 trillion pound gorilla.

MR. MCLARTY: One quick thing, I think the negotiations are not win-lose. I think the FTAA is clearly a win-win proposition, and I think the markets are indeed very complementary of each other. I think we see that in terms of resources -- I spoke of energy -- and of investments in the region, which Charlene spoke of, infrastructure projects -- so I want to make sure when we talk about the center of what we do need to have is the position in the launch, which we have, to shape the agreements, particularly on issues that are important to us and the American people.

Q Is Pinochet going to attend the Congress, the National Congress event on Friday? Do you know what to expect?

MR. BERGER: We don't know whether he will.

Q Have there been conversations with Chilean officials about whether he's going to come?

MR. BERGER: I know it's been a subject of some discussions at the advance level, but I have no idea whether he's going to be there or not.

Q Will that affect what the President says if he's in the audience?

MR. BERGER: No, he will say the same thing whether he's in the audience or not. Chile is a democracy with a glorious recent history of having reclaimed its democracy, and I can assure you that what the President says will not be affected by whether General Pinochet is in the audience or not.

Q And what bilaterals is he going to have on the sidelines of this summit?

MR. BERGER: Not absolutely clear because of the nature of this. This is a little bit more like -- for those of you who were on the Africa trip -- Entebbe in a sense than a situation

where there will be formal bilats. There will be opportunities in the breaks for the President to sit down with President Zedillo, Prime Minister Chretien, and a number of others. It will be somewhat more informal.

Q What about -- will he have a special message about Paraguay's recent turmoil over the elections there?

MR. BERGER: Our message will be the same as the message of all of the countries that are in the region -- Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and others -- which is that we hope and expect that constitutional democracy will be upheld in Paraguay.

Q Sandy, two of the subjects of the summit are education and combatting poverty. What is the United States going to do concretely on those issues? Are there going to be commitments of money or --

MR. BERGER: Well, on education there will be commitments, not only in terms of multilateral funding but also bilateral commitments as well. I'll let Mack, perhaps, speak more specifically about it. Go ahead, Mack.

MR. MCLARTY: John, I'll get you the precise figure. I think your question is on point in terms of marshaling resources and leveling and leveraging the multilateral agencies, particularly the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank and both President Iglesias and President Wolfensohn will be in attendance at the summit. I think the AID has had an active program in the hemisphere; as you know, they will continue that with somewhat reduced funding over the last several years, but targeting that funding, particularly in terms of the poverty efforts.

But I think what you will see is a continued, concerted, focused, and effective effort on the part of the governments, both at the federal, state, and local levels in Latin America, take full advantage of these expanded resources. And I think you will see their efforts in terms of poverty alleviation to be quite effective and to be sustained efforts. We obviously want to be fully supportive of that.

In terms of education, there will be a number of memoranda of education agreements signed with Chile, with Brazil. And Secretary Riley, of course, will be on the trip and can answer, I think, in specific detail the educational aspects that will take place at the summit and with Chile.

Q I apologize if it's been asked before -- are there American business leaders going with the President.

MR. BERGER: There are not American business leaders going with the President. There of course are many American companies that have subsidiaries in Chile. The President will be speaking to the American Chamber of Commerce in Chile, as he does in a number of countries. But there -- as far as I know, none going on the trip.

Q So there's no delegation as there was to Africa.

MR. BERGER: There will be a Congressional delegation that will be going with us, as there has been in all of our trips in the second term. And we look forward to that. But I don't -- there will be no private delegation.

Q Many members of the Hispanic caucus in the delegation?

MR. BERGER: Yes.

Q Mack, you mentioned that on the economic agenda, international financial stability will be a big point in Santiago. Right after the peso crisis, the United States took the lead in international fora, particularly the G-7, to address this problem through the IMF, with greater transparency and surveillance of international banking, et cetera. And for about a couple of years, there was an awful lot of self-congratulations, that a lot progress had been made -- it's even in the Halifax and Leone communiques -- and boom, we got the Asian crisis when there had been every indication that enough prevention had taken place.

What are you going to be doing in Santiago to reassure investors and consumers and everybody else in the world that something is finally taking hold to prevent this kind of crisis?

MR. MCLARTY: Well, I think, increasingly, as I noted, Latin America has been looked at as a model to emulate, not avoid, in terms of financial institutions, central banking functions and reform of the banking system. I saw that both at the APEC conference in Vancouver, where you had Asian leaders and members of the private sector from those countries attending APEC talk to President Zedillo, discuss with President Frei, what they had done in that regard. I saw it again at the Davos Conference World Economic Forum.

While it is not perfect, clearly the leaders in Latin America have had the capacity and the will to act in terms of fiscal discipline. That's why their inflation rates have stayed under control, that's why their budget deficits are much, much smaller, I think, overall, than even many countries in Europe. And I think we will want to support an increasing and deepening of that kind of transparency and openness that the financial markets clearly judge. And I think that's why you have seen to date stable financial markets in Latin America despite a sharp decline in oil prices, where many of the economies are very dependent on oil prices.

I think you're correct in terms of the efforts the President has made to provide leadership in overall financial architectures -- Secretary Rubin and Secretary Bentsen before him and actually started at the G-7 in Naples. I think it's clear more needs to be done, and particularly reform, in a local basis in the individual countries affected, which is at the very heart of the IMF program. I think the difference is Latin America has taken those reforms and has taken very positive steps, and in some of the areas they have not.

MR. BERGER: And if you meant to ask by that question whether we would welcome Congress passing the supplemental, which would provide IMF funding and funding for the NAB, which grows directly out of Halifax and is specifically designed to provide for these kind of circumstances -- the answer is yes.

Q Sandy, also what I was wondering about was having put their house in order, as you put it -- the Latin American countries -- are you going to try and enlist them in Santiago to help you globally, have them put some pressure on Asian finance ministries and banking supervisor groups and so on.

MR. BERGER: I think this is happening informally already. In Vancouver, when APEC met at the end of last year, I think President Zedillo had an enormous impact there. In a sense, he's walked through the valley of the shadow of death, and he's come out on the other side. And he said to the leaders, there are certain rules that you've got to follow: you've got to tell the truth, you've got to take the hard knocks as quickly as you can, and you've got to restore the confidence of the markets.

I think there is beginning to be, as I've said before, a differentiation in this global financial marketplace. Not all emerging markets are alike; not all Asian markets are alike; not

all Latin Americans are alike; some are more disciplined than others; some are better run than others. And I think that the time that's passed since the Asian problems began, in some ways established that degree of differentiation on the part of international investors to be a little bit more discriminating and a little less spontaneous in terms of the movement of capital.

Q While we're on international stabilization issues, Japan a few weeks ago announced a package of stimulation measures to revive the Japanese economy. But despite that, the IMF global world economic outlook today forecasts zero growth for Japan for 1998. Does that mean that they have taken insufficient steps? Are you looking for them to do anything else?

MR. BERGER: Well, I don't know what factors they took into account when they made that judgment. We have said that the steps that the Japanese government undertook last week were good steps forward but that, as we've said before, it is extremely important that that economy be stimulated and increase at a faster rate of growth -- not only for its own health but also for the overall health of the Asian economies.

Q Sandy, you just touched on drug trafficking briefly -- what progress do you expect on the idea of multilateral drug certification and on the possibility of a Latin counter-narcotics center in Panama?

MR. BERGER: Well, let me answer and then ask Mack to add. We will make progress at this summit in expanding the multilateral alliance against drugs that we began to talk about when we were in Mexico and Brazil and elsewhere. The purposes of these efforts are to increase cooperation throughout the hemisphere, both a demand reduction and supply reduction. And to the extent that we can -- and they will include an element of evaluation of the performance of individual countries. And we think this is an important step forward.

Q Could this be a replacement of certification with time?

MR. BERGER: Well, certification is an act of Congress; it's the law of the land. We obviously intend to comply with it. Both of these are directed toward the goal of enhancing cooperation in fighting drugs in the hemisphere. If at some future point the alliance were strong enough and viable enough

that it were advancing that goal, obviously one might take a look at that. But I think at this point I would say they complement each other.

Q Yes, but if this certification is U.S. -- I mean, unilateral measure from the United States, and as you are trying to build a partnership with Latin America, this alternative would be the only politically correct solution on the long run, wouldn't it?

MR. BERGER: Well, we certainly want to be politically correct. As I said, both of these -- the motivation of both of these regimes is to enhance the cooperation throughout the hemisphere on fighting drugs, which is a deadly threat to each country in this hemisphere. Whether it's the United States that purchases \$57 billion worth of drugs, which poisons our children, or other countries where the narco-traffickers are eating away at the very foundations of democracy, there is no greater threat we have in common. And so it is extremely important that we work on this problem together through whatever means we can. We think the alliance against drugs will be one more instrument to advance that cooperation.

MR. MCLARTY: Well, the only -- I think Sandy really has covered the subject very well. The only additional point I would make in terms of the cooperation is that from a Latin standpoint or a Caribbean standpoint, they view this deadly threat, as Sandy noted, as seriously as the families of our countries do. This is not something we are imposing are having to try to change any views. The truth is, it is a very formidable foe. So I think it calls for increased cooperation. I think that will be achieved at Santiago. The goal of cooperation, the multilateral drug alliance, and certification are the same. Certification is the law, as Sandy noted, and we'll continue certainly to abide by and enforce that law.

In terms of the Panama multilateral drug counter-narcotics center, it is an idea that has been well received, but there are a lot of issues still outstanding, and I would not anticipate that it would come to fruition at this summit. I think it could obviously be a part of a multilateral effort.

MR. LOCKHART: I just wanted to let you all know about a change in the schedule on the trip we're taking tomorrow. The President will now overnight in Houston and travel Wednesday morning to Alabama to view the tornado damage and the work that

FEMA and the local authorities are doing to help with the cleanup.

The trip presents some logistical challenges to us, not the least of which is some of the people who are going on that trip are also going on the Chile trip, besides some other ones we're working through. So we will let you all know as soon as we can, possibly by tonight, on the coverage details, but I think it's important that people going on the trip tomorrow pack for two days.

Q Will he then come back here?

MR. LOCKHART: He will come back. There is a possibility that we will bring the press plane back tomorrow night and just take an expanded pool for the trip over to Alabama. We are working through those things now, but for your own comfort you should assume you're staying for an extra day.

Q Will the press charter leave at the same time from Andrews?

MR. LOCKHART: The press charter is still leaving at the same time, and that's what we're trying to work through now, how we reconcile the two things. But the press charter is still leaving early Wednesday morning.

END

4:40 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 16, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE POOL

Outside the Teatro Municipal
Santiago, Chile

4:22 P.M. (L)

Q Do you like Chile?

THE PRESIDENT: Very much.

Q Did you eat something special inside? Did you eat something special?

THE PRESIDENT: No, no -- I just had lunch, so I just had a Coke. And I was visiting with the people. It was very nice.

Q Are you tired from all this week, these two days here in our country? Are you tired?

THE PRESIDENT: Tired?

Q Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: A little, but I'm going to go back and get a little nap and then I'll be fine tonight.

Q -- Kenneth Starr's going to keep investigating you and Paula Jones says she's going to appeal --

THE PRESIDENT: -- I've had a great time.

Q What do you think about Paula Jones appealing, Mr. President? Are you disappointed that she's appealing?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I don't have an opinion about it. You know, I don't have any comment about it. My comment is I spent my day today with people who are interested in human problems and human promise and not so interested in politics. And I don't think I ought to be commenting on politics while I'm here. I feel good about what happened before and I feel good about where we are, and mostly I feel good about the job I'm doing here for the American people in Chile. And that's what I'm interested in. I don't really have any comment on anything that they do.

Q Will things dragging on hamper that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: No. No. I'm going to -- you know, I'm going to do my job. And I'm not -- it's an unusual political environment, but I'm just not going to let the politics get into my way. I haven't done it for four years, I'm not going to start now.

Q Do you think Ken Starr should wrap things up?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't have any comment on that, either. I just don't -- I shouldn't be commenting on domestic politics while I'm overseas. I'm here doing my job and I'm thrilled by the people I've met and what I've seen, the reception I've received on behalf of the United States. And we're here to do important work, and that's what I'm going to do.

END

4:24 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 16, 1998

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT CLINTON
AND PRESIDENT FREI
AT BEGINNING OF MEETING

La Moneda
Santiago, Chile

11:45 A.M. (L)

PRESIDENT FREI: We're going to start this meeting and I would like, first of all, to extend a very warm welcome to the President of the United States, to the to the ministers and members of staff, and to the ministers of my Cabinet and the advisors for Chile.

It is an honor, a pleasure, a source of pride to have you all here. We had a very pleasant visit to the United States last year and we had the opportunity to get together in Washington to see the Congress, to visit some states and, at that point, I think we kicked off the beginning of our bilateral relationships. I would like to, therefore, extend a very cordial welcome to the entire delegation and to tell you that we are really proud to host the second Summit of the Americas.

We've been working very hard. We've done a lot of solid ground work with the cooperation of the United States. And I think that this summit will be exceedingly interesting because we will not only be talking about the problems of democracy and trade, but we'll be talking about topics that interest the person on the street, like education, justice, health and concerns of poor people.

I would like to point out that we had a very lengthy meeting with the U.S. President. We talked with great frankness about bilateral topics. We went over almost every single issue in our bilateral relationship with a lot of sincerity and with a

positive spirit. We have noticed that our relationships are going through a very special moment, there is a lot of richness in the agenda, it's very versatile with a lot of topics. And the ministers that are present here will be -- have signed about 10 different documents on the environment, cooperation, et cetera.

And I believe that we are looking toward the future with a name to building more open societies, more democratic societies, and to put an end to the marginalization of our peoples, and would like to face squarely the big issues that are important at this point, like globalization, world trade.

I've told the President all that we've done in Chile since 1994, when we met at the first Summit of the Americas, and I've told him about all the efforts that we've put into channeling problems that arise in relationships and overcoming them. We're over the \$7 billion of exchange. And obviously, there will always be a small amount of disputes or friction or conflicts, but the important thing is to find a way to settle these. And this is what we've been doing through the bilateral commissions.

And it seems to me that the real launching of this commission in bilateral trade and agriculture will be very important. It has been a very basic issue. And I think that what we want is to have a very open relationship with the United States in which we will talk not only about trade, but we'll be able to have a dialogue on the entire bilateral agenda and especially the hemispheric and global topics.

For Chile, Mr. President, it's an honor to receive you and your delegation. I think that this meeting proves that we will be able to find a way to solve the big problems of the world, that we have a great deal of agreement on the issues that are facing us in the Americas, that we can continue to work for the future of our peoples.

And I thank you once again for your state visit that is beginning. We will be meeting once again this afternoon. We'll be visiting the field, we will be meeting with business persons, we'll be having a state dinner here tonight. Tonight you'll see our Parliament, which is one of the oldest Parliaments in the world. And then we'll go to Cerro Castillo and we'll be able to talk about our relationships, our friendships and about building the future together and improving the quality of living of our peoples. And this is what we're interested in. And at this point I would like to give you the floor.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Thank you for making us all feel so welcome. I think it is clear that we have looked forward to this state visit for quite a long while, that we value greatly our relationship with Chile and that it is getting broader and deeper, something for which we are very grateful.

We did, as you said, have a very good conversation this morning, and we went over a large number of issues -- I think virtually everything that our ministers wanted us to discuss with one another. And I would like to express my appreciation for all the work that has been done on the declaration we are about to sign and announce, because it's quite important. It shows a very broad-based relationship; it shows a maturing relationship; and it demonstrated the kind of partnership that I think will be critical in the years ahead, not only to our own people, but to the hemisphere as a whole.

Let me also just say very briefly, I appreciate, more than I am capable of saying, I think, the work you have done on the Summit of the Americas and the preparation that your entire government has done, because it's clear that we're going to come out of this summit with two messages loud and clear. Number one, we are going forward with the process of hemispheric integration. And number two, we are doing it in a way that will change the lives of ordinary citizens in all of our countries. And that, I think, is the message we want the world to get and we certainly want our own people to get.

So I am extremely appreciative of what you have done, how you have done it, and of the remarkable progress that our relationship is making. And for all that, let me say thank you. I also thank you for keeping my Ambassador here for the last few years, my old friend and colleague. (Laughter.) He's kept me well-informed. And I thank you also for the work you've done especially with Mr. McLarty in his capacity as our special representative to Latin America.

But we're well pleased, and I must say I was very impressed with the document that all of you have produced and I thank you for your hard work on it.

END

11:53 A.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 16, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN A DISCUSSION WITH
LOCAL COMMUNITY, EDUCATION, AND BUSINESS LEADERS

San Miguel Neighborhood,
Santiago, Chile

Q Mr. President, in your country, does microenterprise exist? Is there any special legislation for microenterprise? Do you have any support programs like we have here?

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, yes, it exists. And in the more prosperous areas of America, people can simply go to established training programs, as you have described, and then they typically will go to work for someone else, or if there is a demand there, they can often can get credit from a bank and borrow money.

But in the poorer areas of America -- because, keep in mind, there are still some parts of our country which are much poorer than others, mostly in the inner cities of our large cities, in some neighborhoods, or in some of our rural areas, or with some of our native Indian populations, where people are living a long way from the center of economic activity -- and the truth is that in some places there are special programs to give credits, but in most places there aren't.

Now, when Hillary and I were living at home in Arkansas, we helped to start a bank to lend to small business people with a special program for microentrepreneurs, for very small loans to people who were poor but who had good skills, good reputation, clearly would pay the money back. And then when I became President, we worked to pass through the Congress a modest program -- as Mrs. Frei said, within the budget -- but a modest program to set up institutions like this all across America.

In addition to that, we have -- through our foreign aid programs, we are trying to support people like you all over the world. I just -- we visited in Africa with some microentrepreneurs, just recently. And every year, through our programs, we make about 2 million small loans across the world to people like you, because you really are the future of all these countries. I mean, if people like you -- the stories you've told, that is the future.

And as far as I know, the worst repayment rate anywhere in the world for microenterprise loans -- the worst -- is 97 percent. Some countries that have terrible weather problems, poor people go broke if they have a bad storm, and they can't pay it back, and it drops all the way to 97 percent. Otherwise, it's always 99, 100 percent -- you know, the people pay it back. So that's why I wanted to hear your stories.

But on the other hand, I agree with Mrs. Frei that the most important thing is to first have the training, because if you have it in your head -- still many people find a way to get into business, to save or to borrow or to whatever.

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 16, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT STATE DINNER

La Moneda
Santiago, Chile

9:20 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. President, Mrs. Frei, members of the Chilean government, citizens of this great nation: On behalf of my wife, our administration, the members of Congress and our entire party, I thank you for the warm welcome we have received. And I understand that I should thank you in advance for your patience because the great gathering of this coming week will probably create the biggest taco in your history. (Laughter.)

For those in our delegation who don't know, that means traffic jam.

Mr. President, it was just over a year ago that Hillary and I hosted you and Martita for a state visit in Washington. On that trip you delivered a powerful address to a joint session of our Congress. Now I will have the opportunity and the honor of addressing your Parliament tomorrow.

The short time between our visits reflects the growing strength and the growing importance of our relations. Chile is admired in the United States and around the world for its natural beauty, its writers and artists, its athletes, its leadership in seeking peace in volatile regions, its remarkable economic growth and stability, and the bravery of your people in restoring longstanding democracy after two turbulent decades.

That Chile is host to the second Summit of the Americas shows the esteem in which your country is held in this hemisphere. It also demonstrates, Mr. President, the great

respect you have earned among your fellow leaders who are proud to be coming here for this meeting.

Some see you, Mr. President, as a man of calm reserve; a civil engineer who, as you just said, expertly builds bridges to improve the lives of your fellow citizens. But it seems to me there may be another side to you. It is said that you love opera and the tango -- hardly the stuff of dry engineering. (Laughter.) And when you addressed our Congress last year, the first person you quoted was not some grey-suited economist, but that great political leader, Don Quixote de la Mancha. The words of the noble Don you selected go to the core of our shared values, so let me repeat them tonight. "Freedom is one of the most precious gifts heaven bestows on man. All the treasure of Earth cannot equal it."

Mr. President, we have seen that, like your father before you, you care passionately about the freedom of your people and about the least fortunate in your society. I'm sure your father was in your thoughts when, in your very first address as Chile's President, you pledged to bring hope and dignity to the poorest of your fellow citizens. You've worked hard to ensure that your growing prosperity will benefit not just the few, but everyone.

And Mrs. Frei deserves great credit for her active work on behalf of the poor, women and children, and Chilean artisans. The United States wants to deepen our partnership with Chile across the whole range of challenges and opportunities we share, strengthening democracy, improving education, protecting the environment, preserving the peace, and yet, expanding trade. Our meeting today furthered all these goals. I know we will continue to do the same. So much is at stake. Working with the Chilean people and with you, Mr. President, is a great honor for me, my government and our citizens.

In the darkest days of the past year when dissent was suppressed, when people were denied a meaningful vote and true leaders denied the chance to lead, the Chilean people never abandoned hope that one day things would get better. Now, because of your hope, the courage, the vision of your leadership and your people, things are, indeed, better -- much better. Better in a way that is a beacon of hope to people throughout this hemisphere, and, indeed -- perhaps more than you know -- throughout the world.

Now the United States and Chile celebrate together the precious gifts of freedom and prosperity, and our determination

to support democracy and to advance prosperity all across the Americas and throughout the world.

For all that you have done and the reception we have received, and for all that we must do together for tomorrow, I am honored to invite all of you to join me in a toast to the President, the First Lady and the people of Chile. (Applause.)

(A toast is offered.)

END

9:26 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 16, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO U.S. AND CHILEAN BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

Teatro Municipal
Santiago, Chile

3:50 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much Mr. President, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Riesco, Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen. First let me thank President Frei for the warm welcome that Hillary and I and our entire delegation feel with our trip to Chile. I have looked forward to it for a long time.

To those of you who wonder about the commitment of the United States to this relationship, I would just note that in the audience here I am joined by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, National Security Advisor, our Trade Representative, our National Drug Control Policy Director, my Special Envoy to the Americas, the Director of the Small Business Administration, the Director of OPIC, and five distinguished members of the United States Congress -- Congressman Hamilton, Hiojosa, Rodriguez, Levin, and Portman.

We are glad to be here, and together we hope we will be able to persuade you by our presence, if not by my words, of the importance that we attach to our growing relationship with Chile.

I'm told that when this city was founded in 1541 it was called Santiago del Nuevo Extremo -- Santiago of the New Frontier. On the verge of the 21st century, Santiago is again on that new frontier. It is a window through which we can see over tomorrow's horizon to a future of freedom and broadly-shared prosperity.

You are helping to build that future. The Summit of the Americas that President Frei will host this weekend is helping to build that future. Never before have the Americas been so united in values, interests and goals. We have to keep that in mind as there are bumps along the way or inevitable differences all human beings will have.

Chile and the United States are working hard to seize the promise of our shared values and interests and visions. The President has already outlined all the things we have agreed to do together today. No one can fail to be impressed by the economic performance of this great nation. Sound, consistent policies have produced high growth, low inflation, more savings, less poverty. Chile stands at the vanguard now of a new revolution of freedom and enterprise that is indeed embracing all of Latin America. Last year, Latin America and the Caribbean combined had an average growth rate of more than five percent, with the lowest inflation rate in 50 years.

There has been an explosive increase in commerce within our neighborhood, and more than goods are flowing across our borders. Between 1991 and 1996, the number of minutes for telephone calls from the United States to South America tripled. In that same period, the number of planes that left Miami for Central and South America increased by over 50 percent. More and more young people from our countries are studying in each other's schools and colleges, enriching their lives and our cultures. Thanks to the new spirit of openness, capital flows across our borders are absolutely massive.

I remember it was just a month after our first Summit of the Americas in Miami in 1994 that the Mexican peso crisis struck. It shook the entire region. I'm sure some of you have a vague memory of it. But instead of closing their doors, Mexico, and indeed, all of Latin America, deepened their reforms. Now Mexico is back and is our country's second largest export market.

In general, Latin America has grown so strong that I think even a lot of you are probably surprised that this region has weathered the shock of the Asian financial crisis as well as the region has. It is a great tribute to those of you who have worked for and fought for and lived by smart, sensible, disciplined policies over the last several years.

Now, of course, we know that there is more to do. Just last December, our finance ministers committed here in Santiago

to tighten bank supervision, fight money laundering, and to provide new credit to the smallest entrepreneurs -- the kind of people that President Frei just mentioned, that we met with a few moments ago in San Miguel.

But every outside observer knows that Latin America has found its voice, its confidence, and its well-earned seat at the international table. The United States is delighted by the success of Chile, and indeed all our neighbors. Our futures are joined like a cord that gains its strength from the many threads that are tightly intertwined.

Today more than 40 percent of America's exports go to our hemispheric neighbors. Our exports in this region are growing more than twice as fast as anywhere else in the world. With three of our four top energy suppliers in the Americas, we can literally say that this hemisphere fuels our growth. Your prosperity lifts ours, just as a healthy United States economy helps you. The better you do, the better off we will be in our increasingly interdependent world.

The United States, therefore, will continue to work for more cooperation and more integration. At our summit this weekend, we'll take the next step toward open trade in the hemisphere by launching comprehensive negotiations for the free trade area of the Americas, as we committed to do four years ago in Miami. All of you know, as the previous speakers have said, it will create opportunities for producers throughout the Americas; it will create new jobs and higher living standards for our workers; it will create better buys for 800 million consumers; it will help to lock in market reforms and democratic triumphs throughout the hemisphere.

And let me also say that it won't be the first time that the United States has launched its own involvement in negotiations of this kind without fast track authority. Before they're done, we'll have it and it will work. (Applause.)

Let me also say, I am especially pleased that for the very first time we are creating a special committee to expand the role of environmental and labor groups in our trade deliberations. Those who want to protect and enhance the role of working people in the global economy, and those who remind us that we dare not sacrifice our children's planet for present profits should be heard. Their voices and their concerns should shape, but cannot reverse, our emerging partnership. We can grow the economy and not only preserve, but indeed improve the

environment. We can have prosperity and indeed enjoy more of it if we assure that it is broadly shared.

The benefits for America's workers and companies and consumers for expanding trade should make, in my judgment, a clear case for fast track authority. I thank you for the support you have given it. I will continue to work hard with Congress to build support for fast track.

But let me say something to you that I am convinced of. There is not a majority in either House of the United States Congress for a return to misguided protectionism. What there is in the United States and in our Congress is what you have in every country in Latin America -- there is a continuing and vibrant debate about how we're going to grow in the global economy in a way that gives everybody a chance to be a part of that growth, and in a way that recognizes values that may not be built in to today's market systems, like environmental preservation.

And what I am doing my best to do is to persuade our Congress that walking away from what I believe to be a colossal opportunity with Chile and with the rest of our partners in Latin America is neither the best way to lift labor standards or to preserve the environment. But the debate is worth having.

So be patient with us. You may decide to have the debate yourselves before it's over in some other forum which may prevent some decision from being made as quickly as you would like.

Winston Churchill once said that democracy was absolutely the worst system of government except for all the others. (Laughter.) He also once said in a moment of frustration with our country that the United States invariably does the right thing, after having exhausted every other alternative. (Laughter.) So just stay with us; we'll get there. (Applause.)

But we must recognize, let me say again, that the combined force of globalization and technology have given us all economies in which a rising tide does not necessarily lift all boats. People without the right education, without training, without skills, without bargaining power can be stranded on yesterday's shore. And remember, some Latin democracies have not been that way all that long, and we cannot afford to have conditions in which ordinary people -- the kind of people the President and I met with today -- lose faith in the ability of

this system, not only to produce wealth in the aggregate, but to actually change their lives and to give their children better lives than they've had -- if they work.

So that we have to continue to see the enhancement and broadening of democracy and free enterprise together. As we encourage more business contracts, we must also strengthen the social contract. For every citizen must believe that he or she can have a place in the future we are building together. Of course, the only place to start in such an endeavor is with our children and their education. It is the best path out of poverty and it is very good for business' future.

In order to do that, I might also add, we have to give every child a chance to go to school, by making sure they're not in the workplace illegally. The United States is working with Central America to launch a new initiative to combat child labor while helping parents to find good jobs. Earlier this year, I asked our Congress for a tenfold increase in our investment to combat child labor abuses worldwide. I hope our neighbors will join us in that fight.

Again, no one has a long-term interest in taking children who ought to be in school and putting them in the workplace. And over the long-run, that will diminish a nation's wealth, productivity and strength.

We must do more to deepen democracy's roots with a free press, an honest, efficient judiciary, strong protections for existing laws on working standards. We have to work harder to reduce the gap between rich and poor, which has been widening in most industrialized and industrializing countries in recent years. We must continue the fight together against corruption, drugs and crime. They erode the fabric of all our societies. And we must do more together to protect our environment.

Harnessing the forces of globalization to work for all our citizens is literally a challenge for every nation in the world. I just got back from a long trip to Africa and I saw the same thing in every country. It will be a major focus of the Summit of the Americas, thanks to the leadership of President Frei. It will be at the top of the agenda when the G-8 countries meeting in Birmingham next month, because everybody knows we have to figure out how to do this. Those of you in business can help us to lead the way.

In the meeting that the President and I mentioned to you with small entrepreneurs and people who had gotten an education and worked their way out of poverty, a few moments ago, they didn't talk to us about the intricacies of trade, but they did understand education, child care, jobs and access to credit. They will trust us in our respective countries to make these big structural decisions, and to make them right, as long as they feel that somebody is making some decisions that give them a chance to make their future along with ours. Working families in that sense, from Santiago to San Diego, may not be all that much different.

I want our nations to work together. And let me say, I have been profoundly impressed by President Frei's commitment to improve and expand access to education. Chile has doubled its social spending since 1990, largely for education --more classrooms, longer school days, better access for disadvantaged children.

Our agreement on education is quite substantive. We've agreed to exchange more students and teachers, to develop higher standards of learning and teacher training, to work to bring technology into every classroom. And I can tell you, again, on every continent where I have been where education is a crying issue, and many children in small rural areas have no access to it, I see how we can skip a generation of development, painful development in education, if we make the most of today's technology.

No country can do it without the active, aggressive partnership of the business community in every country, and I hope you will help President Frei in that regard. You can revolutionize the future of Chile's children if you do.
(Applause.)

Let me just make one other substantive point. I have had great conversations with the President about what I believe is the imperative for all nations to work together on the problem of climate change. In many developing economies, there is a reluctance to participate in trying to meet the goals announced at Kyoto in Japan last year, because many people believe that poor countries cannot become rich countries without emitting more greenhouse gases and, therefore, that any attempt by the developed countries like the United States, who are already big offenders in the greenhouse gases we emit, must be some dark conspiracy to hold others down.

In the first place, that's bad economics, because the United States should want all of our trading partners to get wealthier. That is what is in our interest. No one is interested in that. But I can tell you this -- I said before when the President and I had our press conference -- for 30 years, every time we have sought to improve the environment in America, someone has stood up and said, if you take this step to clean the air, to clean the water, to improve the health of the food supply, you will cost jobs and hurt the economy. And for 30 years, every single step we have taken to improve the environment has helped the American economy.

We can reduce greenhouse gas emission worldwide and grow the economy. And we need to do it in the most comprehensive way possible. I respect very much the President's leadership on that, but I will make you a prediction that those of us -- our successors, whoever will be sitting here 15 years from now at a speech like this, representing your group, will be overwhelming concerned with the condition of the global environment, and what it does or does not do for their ability to make a good living. So I hope we will deal with this now when it will be less painful, instead of waiting until later when it will be much more costly.

Through bold commitments like the FTAA negotiations, to improve education, to work on strengthening our justice system and freedom of expression, our new hemispheric alliance against drugs, more work to alleviate poverty, the Santiago summit that President Frei is chairing is going to make a difference to the future of the Americas. We will leave the summit with a clear message to the world that Miami was not a one-shot effort, that we are broadening our cooperation, but that we intend to move forward with more determination across a broader range.

I know that all of you will support that. What I ask you to do is to do all you can to make sure that everyone with whom you work and anyone with whom you have contact back in the United States understands what we're doing and why.

In 1811, as Chile struggled for its independence, it chose to dedicate its national flag on July 4, which is our Independence Day, at a celebration held by United States citizens in Santiago, long, long ago. On that day, the American flag and the new Chilean banner were raised together in many public places, entwined with one another. At last our partnership can fulfill the potential of those two entwined flags, for our goals and our dreams are clearly intertwined. We

can make them real for tomorrow's generation; we can make the Americas a model of hope and unity for the world. We can do it if we follow the lead that I have seen set by this great President and this great nation. And we're glad to be here.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

4:06 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

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PRESS BRIEFING BY
NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR SANDY BERGER,
U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE CHARLENE BARSHEFSKY,
AND SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE AMERICAS MACK MCLARTY,
AND DEPUTY PRESS SECURITY BARRY TOIV

Hyatt Hotel
Santiago, Chile

5:25 P.M. (L)

MR. TOIV: Good afternoon. Here to brief on the President's activities today are National Security Advisor Sandy Berger, Counselor to the President and Special Envoy for the Americas Mack McLarty, and our Trade Representative, Charlene Barshefsky.

Q It says here --

MR. BERGER: We'll discuss that later. Let me first try to give you a readout on the essentially one-on-one, plus notetaker bilateral, which lasted about an hour this morning between President Clinton and President Frei.

It began with a discussion of the summit. The President congratulated President Frei for having moved the summit agenda from the first set of issues we dealt with in Miami -- that is establishment of democracy and market economies -- to what is being the second generation issues of making a democracy -- making sure the democracy delivers so that people have confidence in it.

At the heart of that is education. The President discussed that with Frei. They both talked about it at some length. And as you know, they signed an education agreement today which

intensifies the cooperation between the U.S. and Chile in the education area.

The President at one point, in talking about expanding on this technology point that he also talked about in the speech, said something I thought was interesting and had not heard him say before which is as he was traveling through Africa he noticed that the maps on some of the classroom walls were of the vintage in which they still have the Soviet Union, and if those classrooms were hooked up to the Internet you obviously would have the ability, the capacity to change not only maps on a daily basis, but information on a daily basis.

They talked about fast track. The President, as he did later in the speech, reiterated commitment to obtaining fast track, launching negotiations this weekend, and indicated his full commitment to working with Congress to obtain fast track as is necessary. Charlene will speak more about that in a moment.

The President said to Frei, our future lies with this hemisphere and this hemisphere can be a model for the world as we move into the next century. There was a discussion of energy and climate change. And the President thanked President Frei for a very forward-leaning position that the Chileans have taken -- as have the Argentines -- indicating that developing countries should consider and undertake emissions limits.

The President raised the question, the issue of modernization of the Chilean Air Force and expressed the hope that the American suppliers would be given full consideration. They talked about the alliance against drugs which will come out of the summit, which is a multilateral effort -- it's an effort to intensify multilateral cooperation and multilateral evaluation of individual drug programs.

And discussed Cuba. The President said that our objectives were, he believed, the same, and President Frei agreed, and that is to promote democratic change in Cuba. Recognizing that there were disagreements about how best to pursue that, the President urged that we keep -- all of us in the hemisphere -- keep our eye on that ball as the ultimate objective. That is, achieving a democratic Cuba -- or helping the Cuban people to do that.

President Frei talked about the breadth of the relationship, not just commerce and trade, but we're now speaking about issues that the man on the street cares about in their daily lives. He talked about trade and said essentially

that integration is happening. We're in a sense launching the free trade area by virtue of what's happening in the private sector and already making enormous progress toward integration.

He raised a few trade issues, salmon and grapes. And I think that basically covers the bilateral.

Mack, why don't you talk about the rest of the day.

MR. MCLARTY: Just a couple quick points. First of all, I hope your sense today was the same that both President Clinton and President Frei conveyed in terms of the new realities of Latin America. I think, as you see the city of Santiago you see a new and vibrant Chile, a city about the same size as Chicago, a bit smaller, that clearly works as a modern, contemporary city. And I think what it suggests is the reforms, the macroeconomic reforms have taken hold here and you are seeing real results not only in visual and feel and perception, but also in the number of people who have been moved out of poverty by cutting that just about in half over a period of about six years.

The second point, clearly, I think the President showed he was pleased to be here. He had looked forward to coming, as has the First Lady, who spoke to the Pan American Health Organization this morning. I think it was obvious he received a warm welcome not only from President Frei and from members of his administration, but also in the roundtable that he had later with President Frei; from the business community at the American Chamber, which was broader than just the AmCham, and from the people of Santiago. As he came out of the hall there and as we drove back here, I could not help but notice a building under construction with about 200 construction workers waving in a very friendly manner. And that's a pretty good poll, usually they're not too timid about expressing feelings in that regard.

In terms of the bilateral I think the communique does suggest there are not really any wedge issues between the United States and Chile. The communique was relatively broad and had some specific agreements, which Sandy covered in terms of education. I would particularly underscore the environment, which the President spoke about in his AmCham speech, but that Chile has been very forward leaning in terms of the global climate change.

And there is another joint business agreement that Charlene can speak to in her comments. But I think it suggests a broad

relationship not only at the presidential level, but we saw that in our Cabinet bilateral as well.

Finally, in terms of the President's remarks concerning economic integration, he not only reiterated his commitment to negotiating authority fast track, but to the FTAA launch, and is confident that Congress will give him the tools to complete that job.

He did, I think, emphasize very clearly, which will reflect the summit agenda as we move from this state visit, passing the torch, so to speak, as the host, that education is the new think, that it's not an agenda that we have pushed, although we fully concur and support it, but it's an agenda that the Latin leadership and the Caribbean leadership, more importantly the people, very much believe in, and believe it is absolutely critical in this interconnected global economy, and particularly to attack poverty.

I think basically the President was saying, yes, we're going to pursue business contracts, but it's essential we pursue a social contract as well.

Finally, I think in the President's remarks there he emphasized, not only in his words, but in his manner of delivery -- which he did last night coming down on the plane with the members of the congressional delegation and the Cabinet -- his commitment to this region, his sustained engagement. And he used that phrase repeatedly in his comments at the AmCham, and I believe he will do that during the summit as well.

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: Let me first mention the agreement that we and Chile have entered into with respect to further cooperation on trade and investment issues bilaterally. We have entered into a joint commission on trade and investment, the purpose of which is several-fold. One, there are areas where we and Chile believe that we could make progress in our bilateral trade relationship and reach agreements that would be in our mutual interest. For example, with respect to trade in certain services; with respect to customs related issues; with respect to global electronic commerce and several other matters. This commission is set up in such a way that agreements in areas such as this can be negotiated.

Second, of course, we and Chile have worked very closely together in the FTAA process, but we wish to institutionalize that in a manner more formal than has been the case thus far, so

that we can better coordinate many of our positions with respect to the specific negotiations that will be launched.

Third, of course, both we and Chile are members of APEC. And here again, while we work well together, we have decided that we would like to have closer coordination, including of our positions with respect to a number of issues that have arisen in the APEC forum. And this commission is intended to institutionalize that cooperation and provide a formal structure for it.

With respect to the FTAA, of course, as you know, the Miami Declaration in 1994 was a political declaration that there should be a free trade area of the Americas. That political declaration embodied the vision of the United States -- that is, that this FTAA would be comprehensive, covering all areas of trade; that it would be a single undertaking -- that is, one agreement, agreed to at the end -- and countries had to join the entire agreement, not bits and pieces of the agreement. This is much the same format as we undertook in the Uruguay Round. Third, that issues of labor, environment and civil society would need to be taken into account as this FTAA was created.

That vision that was embodied in the political commitments in Miami is precisely the vision that will now be made concrete by the formal launch of the FTAA negotiations this weekend. That launch embodies, first off, the notion that this agreement will be comprehensive and cover all areas of trade. In that regard, we have added a new area not even contemplated in 1994, which is amazing when you think about it, and that is global electronic commerce. This was never even on the agenda in 1994; it will now be part of the agenda as we move ahead.

Second, this will be a comprehensive agreement -- one agreement to which countries will have to accede in full. However, we will make concrete progress by 2000 -- that is to say, we will reach agreements by 2000. The areas that we've talked about generally include customs harmonization; transparency in government procurement, which is a very substantial area of current concern for the United States; agreements with respect to telecommunications products and standards; and several other areas. All of these have been talked about in the process as possibilities for the concrete progress that we intend to achieve in 2000.

Next, of course, we have agreed on the entire negotiating structure for the duration of the negotiations. As you already

know, Miami is the site of the negotiations for the first three years. That's critical for the right set-up. And we and Brazil co-chair for the last two and a half years. That is even more critical because it is the only way we can ensure that the FTAA will, in fact, happen. That is to say, that we and Brazil, as co-chairs, will have the responsibility of ensuring that the leaders' goal of no later than 2005 is met and met in full.

Last, and I think very significantly, we have created in the FTAA a committee at the trade ministers level on civil society. It is a committee expressly designed to solicit and gather the views of labor, of environmental NGOs, academicians and other stakeholders in the process. This is a committee the United States has sought since Miami. We have sought this for three and a half years, and I am pleased to say it will be announced and indeed highlighted by the leaders in their declaration. No other committee of the FTAA will be highlighted in a similar manner.

So that is the outcome we have here, and I believe we're pleased to take questions.

Q Was there any expression of disappointment or ruffled feelings over the kind of on-and-off signals about U.S. arm sales to Chile, and did the President address that issue?

MR. BERGER: They had a discussion of arm sales. I think the President made very clear to President Frei that we had decided last fall that we would treat Latin America the way we treated every other region of the world -- that is, we would make these judgments as to arm sales on a case-by-case basis; and that, in the case of Chile and its plan to modernize its Air Force, the United States would be very interested in participating in that. The President made that absolutely clear to President Frei.

Q Sandy, has General Pinochet signaled his intentions about attending tomorrow's speech?

MR. BERGER: Not to us. And that is a matter for the Chileans. But I can assure you the speech will be the same whether he is there or not.

Q What will be the message the President is seeking to convey in this speech?

MR. BERGER: Today's speech really talked about growth and equity -- that is, the economic issues. Tomorrow he will talk about democracy in the hemisphere and the notion that I mentioned earlier that we now have come to a point in this hemisphere and elsewhere where we realize, of course, that democracy is not simply elections; that democracies, particularly re-found democracies or new democracies, have to provide tangible benefits for their people and have to conduct themselves in a way, whether it's their judiciary, freedom of the press, and other institutions, that give people a sense that they have a stake in the future. So the speech tomorrow will cover the other half of the equation, and that is democracy, human rights.

Q Will he talk about state-sponsored terrorism in any form?

MR. BERGER: I think there will be some reference to terrorism in the speech, but it's not the core of the speech.

Q Will he direct -- at the Pinochet regime?

MR. BERGER: The speech obviously takes into account the history of this country and the extraordinary courage of the Chilean people in regaining their democracy after several decades of turmoil.

Q On the arms sale issue, did the President make a pitch for Chile to buy F-16s or F-18s?

MR. BERGER: Well, "pitch" has a kind of a pitchy tone to it. (Laughter.) But I think he made clear that that certainly would be something we would like to see happen. He also made clear, of course, that this is absolutely a matter for the Chilean government. Our manufacturers are competing and we obviously believe that American products in this area are of high quality. But this again is for the Chilean government to decide.

Q Ms. Barshefsky, has the administration decided when it's going to make this big, renewed push to win the fast track?

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: As the President said today and as he has said previously, the administration considers fast track a priority, and we have been working with Congress and will continue to work with Congress. We believe we will be successful -- it's a question of timing and a question of

chemistry, as we have talked about before, and we do believe that this will come together.

I will say, in respect of the FTAA launch, we feel that we are as strongly positioned in the launch as we could possibly be, whether or not we had fast track. There would be no outcome different than the outcomes we have now, because every one of our priorities in the launch has been achieved. There is no question, with respect to the FTAA, that as the negotiations proceed toward key decision points -- which, as you know in any negotiation isn't at the front end, it's at the back end -- one would have to have fast track in order to conclude. But we don't view its absence at this point in any way debilitating or in any way to have detracted from the strength, concreteness and specificity of this comprehensive launch.

Mack may want to add something.

MR. MCLARTY: Well, it's really a broader point. But when Charlene mentioned about the launch of the FTAA, it goes, of course, to the summit agenda. And I can say very confidently, the summit agenda that has emphasis -- not unlike Miami, building on Miami, but with an emphasis on second generation reform supporting the first generation -- was basically agreed upon a year ago. And I don't believe we would change the agenda, nor would our partners in the region -- whether we had fast track or not, in terms of the summit agenda.

Q Can I follow on that? When you say a question of chemistry and timing, are you basically saying that you want the mid-term elections in the United States behind you before you reengage Congress on this issue?

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: No, I'm not making any particular comment as to what time. I'm simply saying, as with any piece of legislation, there are a variety of factors to be considered, most emanating from Capitol Hill. And so we are assessing our options, as always, and consulting very closely with the leadership of both Houses, both parties, with respect to fast track.

Q Sandy, did President Clinton explain to President Frei at any point why just a few months ago the U.S. government asked the Chileans to observe an arms embargo or moratorium, and now is no longer pushing that position?

MR. BERGER: He didn't because we didn't. The premise of your question is wrong. There was a discussion at one point of whether the countries in the region might agree to some form of moratorium, but it was never something the United States sought to impose unilaterally. Quite the opposite. What we did last fall was to, in a sense, end our moratorium. We had had a policy during the years in which there were a number of authoritarian governments here of not selling advanced weapons to the hemisphere. We changed that policy to one of treating the hemisphere the way we would treat any other region -- that is, on a case-by-case basis.

Q Sandy, given the President's interest in Social Security reform, has he shown any interest or asked any questions about the Chilean system of an almost totally privatized Social Security system?

MR. BERGER: I'm not aware that that has come up, but they will be together tonight, they will be together tomorrow -- I will check to see whether in any situation they've discussed it. It did not come up in the bilateral, I know.

Q What precisely is holding up the open skies agreement? What's the timetable on getting that done?

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: The negotiations on open skies has gone very, very well. The Chileans have pending at the Department of Transportation in the U.S. applications, licensing applications with respect to code-sharing arrangements. Their view is that they would like the DOT licensing process to proceed first, before they continue the open skies negotiation. We view that as completely appropriate, and so that will be the order.

Q When will that happen?

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: I can't answer that question. It's up to the DOT. We would have to get back to you on a time frame on that.

MR. BERGER: Mr. McLarty just said that it is a regulatory ruling, so it proceeds according to DOT's regulations, I'd guess.

Q I would like for Ms. Barshefsky -- I would like to know if there was any advance in the solution of the problem of the salmon, the wood and the grapes?

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: There were discussions, as Sandy Berger has pointed out, by the Chileans with respect to salmon -- a brief mention of grapes, but salmon and I believe mushrooms. And the view expressed in the meeting was that actually those issues were proceeding in an appropriate manner -- that the Chileans felt the process of litigation that was pending in the U.S. was being conducted in an open manner, and that they wish simply to remain in touch with the U.S. government as these matters proceeded.

This is not in the small bilateral that Sandy attended. This is in the ministerial meeting, which was chaired by Secretary Albright. This is a larger group meeting.

Q It was a decision how to achieve the free trade agreement with Chile -- that means through NAFTA or outside NAFTA? If it is outside NAFTA that also means that this is going to be the first broken promise of the Summit of the Americas that took place in Miami, and also probably open some questions about the possibility to achieve the free trade area of the Americas in the year 2005.

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: I don't think that there has been any broken promise coming out of Miami -- quite the contrary. What is seen in this summit is an intensification on the trade side, as well as on the civil society and other areas -- an intensification of the processes begun in Miami.

You will see, I think, emerging from the leaders meeting a summit declaration that is rather more concrete than Miami was, that is rather more pointed and much more focused on practical problem solving matters than Miami was, much as all of us are very proud of the Miami Declaration. This hemisphere is moving forward together in a manner no one could ever have predicted, even the year before Miami, let alone since Miami.

And this will be evident, you will see this following the leaders meeting -- this will be evident in every area of the summit agenda that parallels the Miami Declaration.

Q But on the free trade area with Chile -- how you're going to proceed with negotiations, in a bilateral matter or through NAFTA?

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: First of all, of course, as I've said, we and Chile have established a mechanism by which we can

assess whether we would like to achieve particular agreements in particular areas.

Second, of course, the President remains committed to a free trade agreement with Chile. The question of what that agreement would look like, NAFTA extension or not is rather beside the point; indeed, from Chile's point of view is also rather beside the point. The President remains committed to this. I believe the Chileans remain committed to this. And this is the direction as we proceed with fast track as well in which we would like to move.

Q Mr. Berger or Mr. McLarty, 32 heads of government are going to be here by Saturday morning. How many bilateral meetings have been programmed and can you tell us with whom?

MR. BERGER: Well, the President will meet one-on-one with quite a number of the leaders. This summit is somewhat more compressed than Miami and, therefore, they're in session a larger percentage of the time. But the President intends to take a number of opportunities to have one-on-one meetings with quite a number of leaders that will be here, even if they're brief.

Q Do you anticipate any discussion about Paraguay during the summit, about the situation in Paraguay --

MR. BERGER: I don't know whether it will come up during the summit. It did come up during the ministerial meeting today, and both the Chilean government and our government share the same view, which is that we hope and expect the Paraguayans to stick with the constitution and maintain the democratic process.

Q How is reaching specific agreements on specific areas different from -- or dissimilar from reaching a bilateral agreement as opposed to a fast track solution -- all those specific agreements be when you put them together?

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: That will have to be determined as we move ahead. We have set up this mechanism; we know broadly what we would like it to accomplish. As to specific areas of negotiation, that will be determined over the coming months.

The idea here is to do two things. One, we have always had a building block approach with Chile for several years now, with respect to further market openness, with respect to further

bilateral trade agreements in various areas or sectors. We would like that to intensify.

But second, we and Chile see an opportunity of being able to utilize our relationship and any agreements reached in the FTAA process itself. That is, to begin to set standards, including with respect to achieving concrete progress by 2000. We both very much want to ensure that that happens. The process we and Chile have now set up will help to ensure that that is the case.

Q Following up on a previous question, in 1994, Chile was very specifically invited to be part of NAFTA. That is NAFTA was going to be, instead of three countries, four countries. I wonder, what happened to that invitation? And my other question has to do with what appears to be the plans to initiate some kind of bilateral negotiation between Washington and Santiago. Is this negotiation a sectoral agreement or a comprehensive trade agreement between the United States and Chile.

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: No, as to the latter point, we would be looking at particular areas of agreement, for example, perhaps in customs, perhaps in other areas. We are not talking about a comprehensive free trade agreement through that means. As for the first point of your question, what happened to the invitation, all invitations remain open to Chile. There has been no withdrawing of any invitation to Chile.

Q Ms. Barshefsky, when will that list of definitive requirements for the concrete progress be approved?

MS. BARSHEFSKY: I would expect it to be several months yet. The way this schedule will work, there must be -- and this is also directed by the leaders -- there must be a meeting of every negotiating group within the next roughly four or five months. That's a huge amount of work. That's a much more accelerated schedule than what was done in the Uruguay Round. And once those groups have met over the course of that time, we'll see what the range of ideas is that emerges from each of the groups, and come to some agreement on what areas would be most ripe for concrete progress.

MR. BERGER: Thank you.

MR. TOIV: Let me just make a brief announcement regarding travel for next week. On Wednesday, which is Earth Day, the

President and the Vice President will celebrate Earth Day together by traveling to Harper's Ferry National Historic Park in West Virginia. It's a day trip. I don't have any further information on what the event will be, but will have sign-up tomorrow, both here and in D.C.

And with that, do you have any other questions?

Q Did the President speak to his attorney today, Robert Bennett?

MR. TOIV: I'm not aware that he did.

Q Was the President briefed on the Paula Jones announcement today?

MR. TOIV: I think he's aware of it.

Q How did he become aware of it?

MR. TOIV: I don't know. I believe he got a few questions today, though, that could have explained it to him.

Q Wasn't he aware before the questions?

MR. TOIV: I don't know. At least the early on, I don't know.

Any others?

Q You didn't find out? He didn't discuss this with the staff?

MR. TOIV: Not that I'm aware of. The President was focused on a lot of other things that you already heard about today, and which he mentioned today as well. I think he sort of answered that question himself.

Q Barry, could you explain to us what happened at the photo op this morning that led to the people being excluded?

MR. TOIV: Sure. This morning was intended originally as photos only, but the Chileans also wanted to have -- it was intended to be both stills and networks. The Chileans did not -- their understanding of it was not to have any editorial presence, so to speak, no reporters, per se. What we tried to do was to expand it so that a reporter could go in, whether a

print reporter or a TV reporter. We tried to work that out with the pool, but it didn't work -- and I understand why they chose not to go in. With the Chileans, the understanding for the Chileans was that there would be no questions, and I tried to honor that to honor their custom. And that just didn't work. And so that's what happened. So the pool made the choice to pull the cameras out, and I understood that.

Q Why is it something that only came to the White House's attention late this morning, as opposed to having something that could have been ironed out in advance?

MR. TOIV: It probably should have been ironed out before.

Q The pool report indicated the pool had been told there would be a chance to question the President at the Teatro event. Whatever happened to that? The pool report says that they were told instead of doing this event, they would be able to ask --

MR. TOIV: Oh, at the roundtable. Yes, at the roundtable was what I told the pool. And he was there and nobody asked him anything when he was inside the event. I'm not sure why he didn't answer questions as he was going by, but as you could see later in the day, he wasn't reluctant to answer the questions today. He just did it later in the day.

That's it? All right. Thank you.

Q Will you brief tomorrow?

MR. TOIV: Josh, what's the schedule of briefing tomorrow?

Q Which city are you going to brief in?

MR. TOIV: We're going to brief there, at a time to be determined. We'll try to figure out what works best, and we'll try to allow -- try to give you some concrete times in the morning so that you can spend part of your day, at least, knowing that you won't be dragged in for a briefing.

Thank you.

END

6:04 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 16, 1998

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT CLINTON AND PRESIDENT FREI
AT SIGNING CEREMONY

La Moneda
Santiago, Chile

12:29 P.M. (L)

PRESIDENT FREI: Good afternoon. I would first like to emphasize that it has been a great pleasure to welcome President Clinton to our country, together with Mrs. Clinton and the distinguished delegation accompanying them.

In February '97, I had the honor of paying an extremely satisfying and productive state visit to the United States. I was given a particularly warm welcome in that country, demonstrating the appreciation and respect felt there for Chile. Today I'm gratified to be able to return that invitation and to receive you in la Moneda, the house that belongs to all Chileans.

This exchange of visits reflects the new level of maturity that relations between our two countries have achieved. We share a common democratic vocation. Both the Chilean and U.S. economies are enjoying strong growth rates and are successfully confronting the challenges of globalization. Both countries are undertaking important reforms aimed at achieving greater social equity and equality of opportunity for our people. We belong to the same continent, and we are engaged in working together towards the establishment of a new hemispheric community.

I would like to recall here that it fell to our two countries to lead the preparatory efforts for the second Summit of the Americas, which will be inaugurated this Saturday in Santiago. We have achieved optimal coordination, facilitated by

the support that we have obtained from many of our sister countries in the hemisphere.

This morning our ministers signed an agreement between our two international cooperation agencies to support the fulfillment of some of the initiatives established in the summit plan of action.

I have to say that this morning we have had a long and productive meeting with President Clinton. It was a very frank, open and candid meeting. We reviewed all the issues involved in bilateral relations. Each item of our bilateral relations we discussed. And also, it is with great pleasure that I say that we found several common issues for the whole hemisphere, a commonality of ideas that allow us to work ever stronger together.

As well, we have signed a joint declaration. And this joint declaration summarizes everything we have discussed and all the issues in common. At the same time, in parallel, the ministers held a meeting in which they signed seven agreements: one on education, on trade, investments, environment -- protection of the environment, protection against disasters, information promotion -- seven documents which embody our bilateral relations. And these documents involve very concrete, very specific subjects which affect and impact our common ordinary citizen in everyday life.

It has not been a meeting dealing with abstract issues, not at all. These issues are targeting an improvement of the quality of their lives, a struggle against drug traffic and a series of promotion of information and exchange.

The visit of President Clinton is just beginning. In a short while we will be visiting a district, at Comuna, where we will talk and have dialogue with the citizens. Later on, there will be an evening with businessmen. Then, tonight, a state dinner, and tomorrow, President Clinton will visit Congress. After that, also we will meet in Vina del Mar. And this visit is absolute proof of the consolidation of our relations, this that will be projected into the future that will make fluent our dialogue and our interchanges.

Finally, I would like to say that Chile and the United States both, we are preparing together the road to the 21st century -- a century in which we will be faced with enormous challenges; we will be faced with the globalization of markets,

and thus we will be working for peace, for democracy, and for the dignity of man.

It is these values and these realities that bring us together. And it is that which will make the relations between both of us one of the present, but not so much of this present day, but rather a relation working for the future. And it is in this environment that we will open the second Summit of the Americas. It will be how the whole continent, how America will be facing the next century.

Welcome once again, President Clinton, to this country, to this house, the home of the presidents. Your historic visit is a point of tremendous inflection in our relations from here into the future.

Thank you. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Mr. President, members of the Chilean government, members of our American delegate, ladies and gentlemen: Just over a year ago it was my great honor to host President Frei at the White House. Now I come to Chile to build on our friendship, to deepen our progress in creating a better future for all our people.

As the tides of change have swept over our hemisphere over the past 15 years, Chile has set an impressive standard in strengthening its democracy, opening its economy, lifting its people from poverty. As Chile's stability and prosperity have grown, it has become a leader in our hemisphere, and an even stronger partner and friend for the United States.

Today we resolved to strengthen the ties that bind us together and to harness the powerful forces of change to benefit all our citizens in the new century. We have created a new, broader Joint Trade and Investment Commission to keep our economic relations on a mutually beneficial path, by boosting prosperity and jobs in both our countries, addressing new areas such as electronic commerce and resolving disputes when they arise. We look forward to concluding as soon as possible a new open skies agreement to help our trade literally take off, with better services, more flights, lower prices for passengers and shippers alike.

We addressed the crucial importance of strong financial safeguards and openness, a shield against the shock of market volatility. Our banking officials will be strengthening their

cooperation and regulating banks that do business across our borders, which will improve financial security and increase the confidence of investors.

We resolved to work harder to extend the practical benefits of open markets and free trade to all of our people. In that regard, nothing is more important than education. I want to applaud you, Mr. President, for your commitment to education, both here at home and across the Americas. Building on the Fulbright agreement we signed last year, the United States and Chile will deepen our cooperation in education -- increasing exchanges of students and teachers, developing high standards for learning and teacher training, bringing technology to every classroom, so that every child, no matter where he or she may live, can explore the world of information now available with the stroke of a computer keyboard.

And we have resolved to work together, through the Summit of the Americas, to help other nations advance their own reforms. This is truly a laudable agenda, for which you, Mr. President, will long be remembered.

We have also signed a GLOBE agreement to help our children learn more about our environment. Through this program, Chilean students will be linked through the Internet to tens of thousands of other young people in 65 nations. Together, they will share information about science and ecology, and learn how to help build a healthier planet.

We have also agreed to work together to create a pan-American climate forecasting system. We know from the last year that is more important than ever. By using the latest technology and skills, we can better predict and better prepare for disruptive weather systems like El Nino. We also agreed to work together to meet the challenge of climate change and global warming caused by growing emissions of greenhouse gases.

I applaud President Frei for affirming today that all countries have an important role to play. Developed countries must lead the way in reducing our emissions. Developing countries should participate meaningfully, also taking on emissions targets whenever possible. Together we can chart an energy course for the future that allows both strong economic growth and strong environmental safeguards to go forward hand in hand.

I know this is a matter of some controversy throughout Latin America, and, indeed, throughout many developing nations. But I can tell you from America's own experience, for 30 years, every time we have sought to improve our environment someone has said, oh, this is going to slow the growth of the economy. And every time we have improved our environment, it has speeded up the growth of the American economy by creating new jobs in new areas -- so that we see clearly that the steps we take to preserve and, indeed, to enhance our environment will, in fact, lead to broader, stronger, deeper economic growth. That is the path I hope and pray the United States and Chile will chart together into the future.

Mr. President, our increasing cooperation in all these areas and all the things that you mentioned is a real testament to the astonishing record established by Chile in the last few years in economic and in political terms. The leadership you are showing now in the hemisphere for peace and prosperity and freedom is a natural outgrowth of the leadership you have demonstrated and that the Chilean people have demonstrated within your own borders. It is altogether fitting that the spirit of hemispheric cooperation and the future orientation of our cooperation, which was established four years ago at Miami, should be carried on under your leadership here at Santiago.

It is clear to anyone who imagines the way the future should be that our burdens will be lighter and our strides will be longer if we move forward together. That is the promise of our growing partnership. And you have the thanks, the respect, and the admiration of the American people for your role in it.

Thank you, sir. (Applause.)

END

12:46 P.M. (L)