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POTUS [President of the United States] Trip to Chile (for Summit of the Americas) and State Visit, April 15-19, 1998 [3]

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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
(Vino del Mar, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 17, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO JOINT SITTING OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

National Congress Building
Valparaiso, Chile

12:05 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. To the President of the Senate, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, to the members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, members of the Chilean Cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, my fellow Americans including members of our administration, members of Congress, the Governor of Puerto Rico, ladies and gentlemen. First let me thank you for the warm reception that Hillary and I, the Secretary of State, Secretary of Education and our entire delegation has received not only here, but by the people of Chile.

We are honored to be in this great nation, a place of marvelous gifts and well-earned accomplishments. Visitors here marvel at the beauty and extraordinary contrast of your landscape, from the desert north to the towering ranges of the Andes, to the mysteries of Easter Island to the southern beaches where penguins brave Antarctic winds.

Your culture moves the world in poetry and prose and music and dance, in theater and films, haunted by the spirits of the past, enriched by dreams of the future. Your Nobel Prize winning poets, Gabriela Mistral and Pablo Neruda, have moved readers everywhere. Neruda's rhythms still come alive on every continent; his echo still heard in internationally Chilean works like the novels of Jose Donoso and Antonio Skarmeta.

Your economic success is admired the world over. Indeed, more and more other nations, whether developed or developing,

want to be able to learn from your example. But over and above all those gifts and achievements, Chile possesses something older than the achievements, and perhaps even more valuable than nature's gifts -- your devotion to freedom and democracy, a long and proud tradition.

Not so very long ago now, freedom-loving people everywhere in the world cheered and cheered when the people of Chile bravely reclaimed their democratic heritage. Our hemisphere's longing for democracy goes all the way back to George Washington and Simon Bolivar. Today we work to claim its full blessings, for a strong democracy honors all its people, respecting their dignity and fundamental rights, giving them the responsibility to govern, demanding that they tolerate each other's differences in an honorable fashion.

It honors its children, giving all of them the opportunity to learn so that they can live their dreams. It honors its poor, its ill, its elderly, offering them support, leaving no one without hope. It honors entrepreneurs with efficient and honest government, offering the chance to create prosperity. It honors its writers, its artists, and its press, ensuring freedom of expression, no matter, and perhaps especially, when it is painful to hear. It honors its soldiers for their commitment to defend the people, not to rule them. This principle was strongly championed by Diego Portales early in Chile's history.

Democracy is never perfect, but because it is open and free, it is always perfectible. In the words of our President Franklin Roosevelt, who tried so hard to be a good neighbor to Latin America, democracy is a never-ending seeking for better things.

At different points in this century, many nations of the Americas lost their democracy. Some of them lost it more than once. No one loves freedom more than those who have had it and lost it. No one prizes it more than those who have lost it and regained it. I know here I am in a room full of people who love freedom. (Applause.)

Freedom's victory now has been won throughout the Americas. With a single exception, the day the of the dictators is over. The 21st century will be a century of democracy. To those anywhere in the America who would seek to take away people's precious liberties once again, or rule through violence and terror once again, let us reaffirm President Alywin's historic

words at Santiago Stadium, "nunca mas." Never again.
(Applause.)

This commitment has now gone beyond those words; it is written into solemn compacts among the nations of our hemisphere. Here in Chile in 1991, the members of the Organization of American States unanimously adopted a commitment that we will stand together to defend democracy wherever it is threatened. And last year the OAS amended its founding charter so that member nations may actually suspend any regime that overthrows a government elected by its people.

We have backed our words with actions. In Haiti, nations from across the Americas, joined by others, participated in the United Nations' sponsored effort to restore a democracy that had been stolen by military force. Nations of this hemisphere stood with the people of Paraguay to preserve democracy when it was threatened there in 1996. A message should be clear to all: We have made a decision that in this hemisphere, that people govern.

Now, having resolved to protect democracy, we must now do much, much more to perfect democracy. And we must do it throughout our hemisphere.

Free elections are democracy's essential first step, but not its last. And strong democracies deliver real benefits to their people. Across the Americas, there are still too many citizens who exercise their right to vote, but, after the election is over, feel few benefits from the decisions made by their officials. This kind of popular frustration can fuel the ambitions of democracy's foes. As Chileans understand perhaps more clearly than any of their fellow Americans, there must be a second generation of reforms beyond free elections and free markets, because for democracy to thrive people must know that everyone who is willing to work will have a fair chance to share in the bounty of the nation.

Leaders must ensure that the political system, the legal system, the economic system are not rigged to favor those who already have much, but instead give everyone a stake in shaping the future. A strong and thriving democracy requires, therefore, strengthening the rule of law, the independence of judges, the professionalism of police, for justice must be honest.

It requires a strong and independent legislature to represent all the people, even when on occasion, they do not do what the President would like them to do. It requires a constant campaign against corruption so that public contracts are awarded based on merit and not bribes. It requires bank and securities' regulation to permit growth while guarding against cheaters and collapses. It requires a credit system, not only for those who are obviously successful, but for enterprising people no matter how poor or remote their conditions. It requires a robust, free press that can raise serious questions and publish without censorship or fear.

A strong democracy also requires protecting the environment and attacking threats to it. It requires good schools and good health care. It requires protecting the rights of workers, standing up for the rights of women and children and minorities, fighting the drugs and crime and terrorism that eat away at democracy's foundations, reaching out across all sectors of society, from the corporate executive to the grass-roots activists to the working family -- again, to ensure that everyone has a stake in shaping the future.

Tomorrow, democratically-elected leaders will assemble in Santiago for the second Summit of the Americas to launch the next steps in our united efforts to build strong democracies that deliver for all our peoples.

Chile is a shining star in America's constellation -- stable and resilient with budget surpluses, a high savings rate, a high growth rate, low unemployment, and low inflation. But Chile also is trying to do more to give everyone that precious stake in the future.

In his first address after taking office, President Frei pledged to work for all of Chile's people, and he has. Poverty has been cut in half compared to 1990 levels. The quality of education has improved, especially in poorer areas. Yesterday President and Mrs. Frei took Hillary and I to a neighborhood in Santiago where we talked to ordinary citizens who had benefited from educational opportunities and business opportunities in ways that enabled them to change their lives. Your citizens are working hard to protect the environment, although just like those of us in my country, we've still got a ways to go.

The success of this nation goes beyond your borders. As President Frei noted last year in Washington, Chile was once known as the "end of the Earth." Now it is known as the

forefront of progress -- a leader for peace and justice and prosperity; a leader in this hemisphere and throughout the world.

I thank you for what democratic Chile has done to promote peace in El Salvador, Haiti, Bosnia, the Persian Gulf, between Peru and Ecuador. Your country served on the United Nations Security Council. You have taken the initiative to attack corruption and crime across the Americas. For all that, I thank you. (Applause.)

In the future we must work together as we have in the past -- indeed, as we have from the beginning -- to strengthen our democracies and brighten our people's lives and broaden our children's futures. The friendship between the United States and Chile goes back to 1810, when our still young nation recognized your independence. Our friendship was off to a good start, but in all the long years and ups and downs, it has never been stronger or broader than it is today.

We are your largest trading partner, and trade between us has grown at an average of 13 percent a year since 1993. We want and will resolutely pursue a free trade agreement that includes our two nations. And I will not be satisfied until we achieve that goal. (Applause.)

Chile and the United States must be full partners in the 21st century. We must also be full partners with like-minded democracies throughout our region. Tomorrow we will take a big step toward that full partnership as we begin the historic effort envisioned four years ago at the first Summit of the Americas in Miami, to create a free trade area of the Americas by 2005. Meanwhile, as all of us know, the private sector is visibly proceeding as if it had already happened -- expanding trade and investment, building successful joint enterprises in everything from mining to insurance to retailing.

We know that more trade and commerce will increase our collective prosperity. But we must resolve, again I say, to pursue that second level of reforms to ensure that prosperity is widely shared. As President Frei has repeatedly said, clearly, for every nation, education is the key. More than ever before as nations and as individuals, our destiny depends upon what we know and how quickly we can learn, in a world where the volume of knowledge is doubling every 5 years. Strong schools can give children the skills they need; it can also encourage their dreams. It can give people the power to overcome the

inequalities between rich and poor. It can give nations the opportunity to fulfill their destiny.

President Frei and I have committed ourselves to work together and to learn from each other to improve the quality and the reach of education in both our nations. All of us -- all of us -- should apply our best efforts to that until we have done much better than we are doing now in every nation of the Americas.

As we travel into the 21st century, Chile can continue to rely on the United States as a friend and an ally. We have a great stake in your continuing success. You make the hemisphere safer and more prosperous. You are a strong partner in meeting our common challenges in this hemisphere and throughout the world.

Indeed, we welcome the growing strength of all nations that believe in freedom and human dignity and work for a brighter future for their people, so that the partnership between our two people, as we will see at the Summit of the Americas, is really part of a larger community of values sweeping across our hemisphere. As we all come together this weekend, we do so to make democracy work in ways that our people can feel; to advance the fight against common threats and for wider economic opportunity and deeper democracy. In the words of Neruda, our dreams become one.

On this very day, a consortium of universities from Chile, the United States, and other nations starts work on a powerful new telescope in northern Chile. Their astronomers will look up to the heavens, gazing deep into outer space and, therefore, deep into the past, so that they can learn things which will help us all to build a brighter future.

We must never forget our past, but we must use it. We must not use it to open old wounds or to rest on the laurels of escape from its worst moments, but, instead, to quicken our imagination of a better tomorrow and to propel us toward it.

Together, let us resolve that when this summit is done, the leaders of the United States and Chile will not rest until we have shined the light of freedom and lit the spark of hope in every corner of our nations, in every part of our hemisphere. That is a worthy mission for the new century in the new millennium for two people who have loved freedom for a long, long time.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

12:25 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Vina del Mar, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 17, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE COMMUNITY

Town Square
Casa Blanca, Chile

5:22 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Mr. President, Mrs. Frei, Mr. Mayor, Senora, thank you all for making Hillary and me feel so welcome in this beautiful town of yours. (Applause.) I want to say a special word of appreciation to all the young people who came out, especially those who made the nice signs in English -- thank you very much. (Applause.)

And I think we should give another round of applause to Los del Mauco for the cueca. The music was wonderful. Thank you very much. (Applause.) Also the wonderful band, Colegio Saleciano, from Valparaiso. Let's give a hand to the band over here. (Applause.)

You know, one reason we wanted to come here is that the house in the United States where the President lives is called Casa Blanca. And so when I came here today, the Mayor said to me, "Here you're in my Casa Blanca and I am the boss, but when I come to visit you, you can be the boss in your Casa Blanca. (Applause.)

Let me say to all of you, you should be very proud of your country and your President, for beginning tomorrow Chile will host and President Frei will preside over the Summit of the Americas, a gathering of the 34 freely elected leaders of our hemisphere. (Applause.) And the real reason we are here is because we want you to know that we will do our best to discuss things and work together on things that will make your lives better. (Applause.)

We believe that the people of Chile, the people of the United States, the people of all the Americas will share a common future. And we want it to be a future with better education for all of our children, better health care for all of our people, a cleaner environment in every nation in the Americas, and a stronger, better, freer future in which we are all working together. (Applause.)

The United States is proud to be a partner and a friend of Chile, and I have enjoyed very much coming here today and seeing all of you. In the faces of the children, I see the future of the Americas, and I like what I see very much.

Thank you very much. Muchas gracias. (Applause.)

END

5:25 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Vina del Mar, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 17, 1998

PRESS BRIEFING BY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS JIM STEINBERG
AND DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY BARRY TOIV

Miramar Hotel
Vina del Mar, Chile

1:20 P.M. (L)

MR. STEINBERG: Welcome to the briefing room by the sea. For those of you who remember Rio, we got close to the sea, but didn't get the same view -- you can peak out the window while you're listening to the briefing. For those of you who don't me, I'm Jim Steinberg, the Deputy National Security Advisor, and I'll just say a word or two about the President's speech today and then take your questions.

This is obviously an historic occasion -- the President's speech to a joint session of the Chilean Parliament. This was a chance in a very vivid way for the President to talk about a very important theme that has been a part of his message about what has been happening in this hemisphere over the time that he has been President, which is the progress of democracy. And he had a chance today to talk about both what he calls the first and the second generation of democratic reforms. And there's probably no place in the hemisphere that more dramatically illustrates both dimensions than what is happening here in Chile.

The first generation of democratic reforms is obviously the remarkable achievement that now 34 of the 35 nations in this hemisphere have freely-elected leaders. And the President made a very poignant, I think, tribute to the experience here in Chile. I think that he, echoing a statement that was actually shared by the President of the Senate, when he talked about the

particular importance that democracy holds for those who have lost and regained it, and the degree to which they can cherish it all the more because they realize the value of what was lost and regained.

He recalled some of the more important moments in Chile's history, particularly with his reference to President Alywin's reference to the statement, "nunca mas."

He, in addition to recalling the importance of the achievement here and the symbol that it represents for the entire hemisphere, he then talked about the need to make sure that the countries of the hemisphere go on to take the steps necessary to make sure that we not only preserve democracy, but perfect it, and in that respect, both noted the experience here in Chile and talked about the work ahead for all the nations in the hemisphere both in terms of perfecting the democratic institutions themselves, the institutions of governance, of justice, of freedom of expression and the judiciary, of dealing with the issues of social justice and making sure that all those who wish to participate and who work hard to participate have an opportunity to share in the benefits of prosperity and greater freedom, and then the importance of dealing with the challenges that democracy brings.

He noted the achievements of Chile in this respect, particularly in dealing with the problem of poverty and bringing along the people throughout the society. He talked about his experience yesterday, meeting with the microentrepreneurs. He identified a number of the areas which will be focused on in the Summit of the Americas in the coming days, notably on education, environment, workers' rights, fighting drugs, crime, and terrorism -- some of the challenges that democracies have to face.

And he also paid tribute, in addition to Chile's efforts at home, to Chile's achievements abroad, Chile now having moved beyond a country which is a recipient of aid, now working to provide assistance to others in the hemisphere and throughout the world, and particularly Chile's growing role in helping in peace and conflict prevention throughout the world.

So I think it was a very special opportunity for the President to have a chance to come here and to speak to this particular Parliament, and one that I think provided an appropriate setting for the message that he is trying to stress

here and will be working with the other leaders of the hemisphere over the next two days.

Questions?

Q Jim, Chile until recently had a reputation among Americans as being less willing, less eager than some of the other countries such as Argentina to participate in peacekeeping -- international peacekeeping. Have they actually increased their participation? And if so, where?

MR. STEINBERG: They have, Tom. If you look at their record now, they are participating in UNSCOM, they are participating in the IPTF in Bosnia. President Frei indicated yesterday -- I'm not sure precisely where the status of this is -- that they are going to participate in the Sahara. So it is really a remarkable achievement. And I think it reflects not only the maturing of the democracy here, but also the fact that the military itself is much more focused on a different kind of role for the Chilean military, as helping with conflict prevention and peacekeeping. And it really does reflect the growing democratization and civilian control with respect to the military here as well.

Q Did he talk with the member of the Letelier family -- Juan Pablo, who is Deputy now -- before or after his address? And is he meeting with --

MR. STEINBERG: I don't know the answer to that. I know that Juan Pablo would tell you, he was in the audience there, but I did not have a chance to see whether the President had a chance to talk to him.

Q Do you know if they shook hands at any point?

MR. STEINBERG: I just don't know the answer. I was sort of further back. But we can try to find out.

Q Will Letelier be at this luncheon the President is attending?

MR. STEINBERG: The lunch is just with, I think, President Frei and Foreign Minister Insulza and the families.

Q How big is the concern that there could be a backlash against democracy if it doesn't deliver? In Paraguay, for example, people there apparently are saying that democracy

hasn't worked, that the country is a mess. What's the level of concern the President has of a reversible trend?

MR. STEINBERG: I think that what the President thinks is that we need to take the steps now before this becomes a serious challenge. That is, if we -- I think he used the line at one point about resting on our laurels, and we take this for granted, then problems could become more serious. And Paraguay is a good example where there has been a lot of concern -- the public has not taken as much positive hold of democracy because there is a concern about whether it will deliver. And what he's saying now is, having gotten to the point where we've gotten with the 34 democratically-elected governments, let's not assume that we can keep that forever unless we're very active, vigilant and engaged in trying to deal with these things.

That's why he's trying to work very hard -- and he also sees very strong partners in this. If you look at what President Frei and the Chilean government has done, they've recognized that they need to deal with the social justice issues, the social safety net issues. President Cardoso, President Zedillo putting a tremendous emphasis on education. These are leaders who recognize that it's not enough just to have the machinery of democracy, you have to really make sure that it happens. And it's a kind of preventive strategy to get ahead of the curve and not let these problems creep up on us.

Q What do you hear about Pinochet and why he wasn't there? And when did you learn he wouldn't be there?

MR. STEINBERG: We've heard a lot of reports -- there have been reports about his health, but I think that from our perspective, the President came to give the strong message; he was prepared to give the same message whether Pinochet was there or not there. And I think that it's really a reflection of the broad-based support that this message has that what you heard from the leaders of the two houses of the Chilean Parliament really reflect a commonly held view about the deep commitment here to democracy.

Anything else?

Q Will the President be having bilateral meetings with the different Presidents that are arriving today?

MR. STEINBERG: The President does not have sort of formal bilaterals in the sense of having a President sitting down on

each side with six members of their delegations and the like. But he does anticipate trying to take advantage of these meetings to have private conversations with as many of the other leaders as he can, because there is a lot of opportunity on the margins, in the breaks between sessions, at the meals to have private conversations, and he is very much -- one of the reasons why he thinks these are so valuable, in addition to the collective efforts that the group has as a whole, is the opportunity for the leaders to get together and have private conversations on issues of common concern.

Q Was the White House attempting to arrange the setting so there wouldn't be a military officer behind the President when he was sitting on the stage?

MR. STEINBERG: To my knowledge, we had nothing to do with the way the arrangements were set up.

Q Was the President comfortable with that, the image of him -- the speech against militarism and pro-democracy, but he sat there with a military officer looming behind him before he spoke?

MR. STEINBERG: I think that, as I said before, one of the real achievements here is the growing degree to which the military is responsive to civilian control. And the President made a very explicit reference to it -- I don't have the line in front of me -- but talked about the role of soldiers in a democratic society. So I think what he is reflecting is very much the fact that the military has an important role to play; we're very proud of the role that the military plays in the United States government, but it's obviously in serving the people and serving the needs of a democracy.

Q I want to ask you about Iraq. There was a report from Butler, the head of the U.N. inspections team, that virtually no progress has been made in getting them to comply with the inspections. How do you feel about that?

MR. STEINBERG: I don't want to comment specifically on the report because it has not been formally presented to the Security Council yet. Let me just reiterate what our position has been all along on this, which is that we expect not only full compliance with the inspections, but the obligation of the government of Iraq is not simply to allow inspectors access, but to make a full disclosure of all of its past weapons programs and to put in place a system to make sure that it doesn't

develop WMD. And that's the conditions that were laid out in the Security Council resolutions, and that's what we are looking for from the government of Iraq, is a full accounting of its past, meeting the questions that UNSCOM has asked and has not yet had answered. And so we'll be looking forward to the full presentation of Ambassador Butler's report, and we will clearly insist on complete compliance with the Security Council resolutions.

Q One other question about -- does the U.S. plan to put any money behind these calls for investment in education, all these social programs?

MR. STEINBERG: Very much so. As you will see at the Summit of the Americas, there are going to be very substantial investments, particularly education is a very powerful area. But there are a number of specific things, and we'll be announcing them in connection with the summit itself, with education being one of the most important, both through the multilateral development institutions like the Inter-American Development Bank; AID is also putting a very substantial amount of money into these efforts.

So one of the things that we think is very important at this summit is that there are not only rhetorical commitments by the leaders, but very concrete plans of action which will be announced in the course of the summit that involve programs and the dollars behind it to make sure that they're really implemented.

Q How many dollars?

MR. STEINBERG: Rather than starting a piece by piece now, we'll have a more full explanation on the summit stuff once the summit begins.

MR. TOIV: Hello. I can take questions on anything else you have, plus I'll do a week ahead for you.

Q Can you tell us real quickly what the schedule is getting out of here?

MR. TOIV: What are the times on the buses -- 1:45 p.m., 3:00 p.m., and 6:00 p.m. -- 6:45, I'm sorry.

Any other subjects? All right, week ahead. The President's radio address will be broadcast tomorrow. It will

be taped early this evening, and we will -- Darby, are we going to be able to get them -- if the radio address is taped at a reasonable time, are we going to be able to get it to them in the filing center? Yes, so back in Santiago we, hopefully, we'll have it for you around 8:00 p.m., somewhere around that time.

Q Subject?

MR. TOIV: Subject still to be announced.

Monday -- the President gets back late Sunday night, actually early Monday morning. Arrival currently is scheduled for 1:50 a.m. back at the White House. Nothing else scheduled for Monday at this time.

Q Do you say that because it's likely to change? Nothing scheduled at the moment, but you expect something or you think --

MR. TOIV: I wouldn't rule out the possibility of something on Monday, but right now nothing is scheduled.

Tuesday the President will meet with Democratic congressional leaders at the White House to discuss legislative strategy for the remainder of the session. That's scheduled for noon.

On Wednesday, as I told you yesterday, the President and Vice President will go to Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, to celebrate Earth Day. The President departs at 10:00 a.m. and gets back at about 1:30 p.m. That evening the President and First Lady host the third Millennium Evening. This one, which I think we've announced already, will be a celebration of American creativity through poetry. We'll have three Poets Laureate there -- the current Poet Laureate, Robert Pinsky, and former Poets Laureate Robert Hass and Rita Dove.

Thursday, we'll have an event TBD Thursday morning. Probably TBA is more -- not TBD, TBA is the more appropriate way to say that.

Q So you've already D'd, but you haven't A'd?
(Laughter.)

MR. TOIV: That's right. I could have A'd it here, but I didn't.

Later that morning, though, the President will meet with President Niyazov of Turkmenistan.

Q Wow.

Q What time, for those of us who care.

MR. TOIV: Somebody is interested. That's at 11:20 a.m., but coverage right now is stills only.

Q Why is that?

MR. TOIV: Why is that? I don't know. That was what was worked out. But again, you may see the President earlier at an event TBD.

That night at 8:45 p.m., the President hosts a reception celebrating the 1993 deficit reduction legislation. We thought that this would be a good time, given the fact that we are near to getting the deficit down to zero, to celebrate the event that got it all started, which, of course, was the 1993 budget.

Q Is that closed to the press?

MR. TOIV: We will have in-house pool coverage remarks only. And we're going to -- the President is inviting the members of Congress who voted for that legislation, both present and, unfortunately, a few former, as well -- unfortunate that they're former, not unfortunate that they're coming.

Q Barry, is that an official White House event?

MR. TOIV: Of course, it's an official White House event. And any Republican members of Congress who voted for that legislation are invited to come.

On Friday --

Q How long do you bear a grudge on this? (Laughter.)

MR. TOIV: We revel in it.

The President on Friday will make remarks at a lunch celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Democratic National Committee. Location TBD.

Q Will that be a fundraiser?

MR. TOIV: I actually don't know the answer to that, Bill. I don't think so, though. Well, I shouldn't say that. Darby, if you're listening, could you make a call and find out the answer to that question.

And at 2:00 p.m. the President recognizes the National Teacher of the Year. That will be out in the Rose Garden Friday at 2:00 p.m.

Saturday, the President's radio address in the morning and then Saturday evening, as all of you well know, is the White House Correspondents Association Dinner, which the President will attend and address. And that's it.

Q Any idea of when the Olympic athletes have been invited in to see the President?

MR. TOIV: It's not on the schedule for this week -- or, next week -- and I don't know. I know that's been bouncing around, but I don't know when that's going to happen.

Q Do you know what he's doing tonight?

MR. TOIV: Tonight they will probably end up doing some things, but we're not announcing them. And I don't think we know yet, for sure.

Q Do you know if he's got any bilaterals tonight?

MR. TOIV: Probably not, no. The bilaterals will be tomorrow.

Q Barry, where in Harper's Ferry does this event take place and what is the President planning on doing?

MR. TOIV: It's at the Harper's Ferry National Historic Park and I think they're still working on the specifics of the event. He will speak to a number of people there who will be gathered and I think some volunteers, some Park Service employees and families, and some school kids, I think. Some combination of that kind.

Q Will he go whitewater rafting?

MR. TOIV: That's not on the schedule. We'll have more for you on that next week.

Q Anything further on whether he's talked to Mr. Bennett or Mr. Kendall regarding yesterday's --

MR. TOIV: I don't think he has, no.

Anything else? The DNC event, Mr. Plant, is, in fact, a fundraiser.

Anything else? Okay, thank you.

END

1:41 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1998

PRESS BRIEFING BY
NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR SANDY BERGER

Hyatt Hotel
Santiago, Chile

7:53 P.M. (L)

MR. BERGER: Barry asked me to give you a readout particularly on the two bilaterals that took place subsequent to the final session, which was the beginning of the discussion of trade.

The first was with President Cardoso. There was a rather extensive discussion of the Brazilian economy. Our President congratulated Cardoso and expressed his admiration for the very tough steps that President Cardoso has taken to, in a sense, insulate his country's economy from the consequences of the Asian financial crisis. Those measures have resulted in an increase in interest rates in Brazil, the 42 percent at one time. So, obviously, they were painful, but they have been effective, and Brazil's reserves now have increased to very substantial levels and interest rates are coming down, growth is quite good.

And so they had some lengthy discussion about that and about how those decisions were made, and the President expressing the view that the markets seemed to be differentiating among economies as time goes on with respect to these financial problems.

Second, they had this discussion of Social Security because this has been one of the major projects of President Cardoso. He is in the middle of a substantial Social Security discussion in his country. Obviously, we are in the midst of a Social Security discussion in our country. In their country, for

example, as I understand what he said, there's a 20 percent premium for people who retire above their highest salary, so costs have skyrocketed and they're trying to make some reforms, which, obviously, in any country are quite difficult. The President discussed a bit what some of the issues are in our debate.

There was a discussion of El Nino and the climate change and particularly the fires that have taken place in northern Brazil and the effect of El Nino on that phenomenon, which I can come back to if you're interested in it. President Cardoso had some very nice things to say about Mr. McLarty and the role he's played in putting together the summit. There was some discussion of Cuba. President Cardoso indicated that they had no intention of changing any of their policies, even though there had been reports to the contrary; that their -- the President said that it was important in his judgment that countries in the hemisphere send a consistent message to Cuba to make the transition to democracy even if we deliver that message in different ways.

And they discussed the fact that this hemisphere now increasingly defines itself in terms of its collective democracy and we should use that definition to try to put as much influence to bear on Cuba as we can through various means to encourage the transition and encourage the shift to a democratic government.

The meeting with Chretien, they discussed a bit the question of the next summit. There has been some discussion -- I think it's premature to say categorically, but I would not be surprised if tomorrow Canada were not announced as the next site of the next summit. The year for that has not been decided. There have been three years between Miami and Santiago. There has been some discussion, including I believe from -- including in the sessions today by some of the representatives of the regional development banks that it would be better to have these every two years.

Q Will that be decided tomorrow?

MR. BERGER: I don't know the answer to that. Certainly there will be a definitive statement of where the next summit will be, what country. I don't know whether or not the date will be decided tomorrow.

There was a discussion also of --

Q Sandy, is there a preference that the United States has -- two years, three years, four years?

MR. BERGER: I think we could live with it either way. I think the argument for two years is that these summits provide a discipline to get things done, and particularly since 2000 is the year in the FTAA negotiations in which there is a commitment to produce concrete results, the fact that there is a summit would tend to impose some discipline on that process.

The argument on the other side is that you don't want to hold these too infrequently and you want to have enough time go by so that there can be an accumulation of results. If I had a bet -- I think there seemed to be more sentiment for the two-year approach to the three-year approach, but I have certainly not taken a poll of that.

There was a discussion between Prime Minister Chretien and the President on their respective economies, various developments in those economies; Asian financial problems, the impact that was having on their economies; the need for continued free trade, particularly because of the Asian financial crisis -- the importance of locking in open markets so that when there are these downturns, there's not a contraction of exports.

Mexico, for example, when the Mexican economy suffered very severely in the peso crisis, because we had a free trade agreement with Mexico, our exports hardly decreased. The exports of the rest of the world went down substantially.

And that was about it. Some discussion of the ice storm in Canada.

Q What about Cuba?

MR. BERGER: Cuba did not come up in the Chretien meeting. I was debating whether to even just say that in anticipation of the first question, but I thought I'd add to the mystery. (Laughter.)

Q I'd like to know, on the meeting between President Clinton and President Cardoso -- last week there was as controversy regarding a statement an American general may or may not have made about the Amazon, and I was curious to know if

this controversy was raised during the conversation about the Amazon and what happened.

MR. BERGER: No.

Q Why was Cuba not --

MR. BERGER: As I said, there had been a conversation that they had a few days ago about the subject. I think Prime Minister Chretien is quite aware of our views, which is that we're quite skeptical of government to government engagement producing any results, but that, in any case, we would expect the Prime Minister to raise democracy and human rights and for that to be very much of the center of his trip.

I think he was aware of that. I think from our perspective he's going to make that decision as a sovereign leader, and it's obviously his decision to make.

Q Canada is the likely host for the next summit, and there's at least one country calling for Cuba to be included in that summit. Does Chretien's trip have any --

MR. BERGER: I don't believe it should. We have not discussed this. But as I said earlier today, I think there is a particularly compelling argument, whatever particular country's individual bilateral relationships with Cuba might be, to not have Cuba either in the summit process or the OAS.

Secretary Albright has handed me the following map. The green is -- the red in 1978 is what this hemisphere looked like 1978, the red being dictatorships and military regimes. And this is the chart for what it is today. So there has been this extraordinarily dramatic change in the hemisphere, and the hemisphere now increasingly defines itself in terms of its common democracy. And the OAS has adopted a provision saying that if a democracy is overthrown, the country can be thrown out of the OAS. So in the context of that, I think it would be particularly inappropriate for Cuba to be involved in those associations, and that's a position we will argue.

Q I don't know the rules of this summit, but can the United States exercise a veto saying that they would not Cuba as a participant next time?

MR. BERGER: Well, summits generally -- first of all, I don't think this will come up tomorrow. I think this will be an

issue that will come up in the planning for the next summit. Let me say, I would be very -- I would hope that Cuba would be at the next summit as a democracy; that would be the best result.

But this process does not -- it proceeds generally by consensus, but not by votes. And we would make our view known and I think that that view is quite widely shared. I must say, despite all of the questions I've received from your colleagues about Cuba's putative membership interest in OAS and the summit, I have not heard one leader mention this at all as a possibility, except for the Barbadian who said that he hoped that Cuba would be at the next summit. Maybe he was hoping for a democratic Cuba as well.

Q Sandy, did anyone during the day, either today or yesterday, mention to the President anything about the scandals, such as expressing their support for his continuing to focus and not be distracted by them or anything like that?

MR. BERGER: No, not an issue.

Q Can you tell us about the beginning of the trade discussions?

MR. BERGER: Yes -- let me see. There were about five or six countries that spoke. There clearly is very, very strong consensus for proceeding with the FTAA and I think people generally seem to be comfortable with the terms on which it's being launched. The one interesting, I thought, point was made by a number of the Caribbean countries which indicated that while they are committed to an FTAA, that there really are unique problems that a small economy has to deal with in a free trade area.

The economies, for example, have quite high tariffs and in some cases those tariffs are a substantial part of their government revenue. And they were not arguing against an FTAA, they were simply arguing that in the negotiations there be some sensitivity to the particular problems of smaller countries.

In terms of other comments, I think a number of people said in different ways, globalization is not a policy choice, it's not a decision that we have to make; it is happening, and the only decision we have to make is how we adapt to it so that we enjoy its benefits and we are able to distribute its burdens. But it's quite striking to me how widely shared that view is,

that this is a global economy and that our economies are interlinked.

For example, Caldero said, globalization is not an option to be considered, it's a fact that has developed very quickly. But I would say that -- only about five or six leaders spoke in that session and I think probably it was getting to be about 6:20 p.m. at this point and I suspect the discussion will continue tomorrow.

Q There was another bilateral meeting -- the President of Mexico. I wonder if you can tell us what they discussed.

MR. BERGER: I can't because it was not -- they sat next to each other at lunch. I have not had a chance -- I didn't ask the President the nature of the discussion. I will try to find that out.

Q What about the bilateral with Menem of Argentina? You didn't mention that either.

MR. BERGER: I talked about that at the earlier briefing. I would refer you to the transcript of the other briefing. I can remember it -- I'm not that old. First of all, the President expressed his gratitude to Menem for the response that he has provided in Haiti; when we were in Argentina we asked if they would help police trainers and police monitors, and they responded very swiftly; the support that they provided in Iraq, where they were prepared to provide military support. There was some discussion of Cuba in that session in which Menem said, I know there have been questions about whether we are changing our policy on Cuba; we are not changing our policy on Cuba.

There was one other subject that came up --

Q Will there be any other bilaterals?

MR. BERGER: First of all, there is a fair amount of time -- I mean, there was a lunch for two hours, and I assume that there were -- I just did not ask the President, and should have. I assume that there were one-on-one discussions during that. Tomorrow there are a few others planned. I think President Banzer of Bolivia and -- no one is here to help me, so I look around here plaintively.

Q To what extent have the other leaders either publicly or privately expressed concerns to the President about the status of fast track?

MR. BERGER: I think they -- I have not heard it raised. I think it came up in one -- I think Samper mentioned it this afternoon, but accepting the proposition that we started the Uruguay Round without fast track authority -- without adequate fast track authority, and we'll start this round without fast track authority. I don't think they're overly concerned with it at this point. I think that they realize the President is deeply committed to it and will push for it very hard and that when the time comes, that we will secure it.

Q Was his public reassurance aimed at preempting any complaints from them about it?

MR. BERGER: Well, it certainly is a -- if he hadn't mentioned fast track in his opening remarks, it would have been -- the questions would have been, why didn't the President mention fast track in his opening remarks. I think he wanted to reassure them that he remains totally committed to this, that he intends to continue to push for it, and at the appropriate time we will go forward. And I do believe, as does the President, that we will prevail.

Q Will the President push very hard in the current congressional session for fast track?

MR. BERGER: I can't answer that question at this point. We are continually talking with members of Congress, both in the Republican and Democratic side, and we will move forward, obviously, when we think the moment is right.

Q -- during his presidency?

MR. BERGER: Without doubt.

Q In terms of bilaterals or pull-asides, do you expect him to meet with President Wasmosy at some point?

MR. BERGER: It's not set up, but President Wasmosy met with Secretary Albright yesterday, and I would like to try and arrange that. I mean, I think it would be, if we can, a useful thing to do. These bilaterals -- because this meeting is -- they started at, whatever, 9:30 a.m. or 9:00 a.m. and went until 6:30 p.m. -- there's not as much time for bilaterals as, for

example, at Miami or any other APEC meeting. And so we've tried to do these a little more informally. But I think it would be useful for the President to have an opportunity to speak to President Wasmosy and tell him that we will support him in defending democracy and the constitutional process in Paraguay.

Q Did Clinton give to Menem the same message he gave to Cardoso in the sense that everybody has to work together for democracy in Cuba?

MR. BERGER: Yes. I mean, what the President said is very similar -- that is, different countries are going to pursue it in different ways, but we should be very clear about what the overriding objective of our policies are. The overriding objective of our policies should be, in our judgment, achievement of democracy in Cuba. We've heard a lot of talk about democracy all day, and the enormous sense of pride that the countries that have gone from red to green feel in having done that. We're standing in Chile, where people reclaimed their democracy. The Cuban people are entitled to no less.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

8:13 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1998

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR SANDY BERGER

The Hyatt Hotel
Santiago, Chile

2:44 P.M. (L)

MR. BERGER: I've been told there's enormous popular demand for another briefing. (Laughter.) Let me give you the flavor of the second session, which dealt with democracy, justice and human rights. Let me make an overall point and then I'll go through the individual comments and the specific action items and then answer whatever questions you might have.

It was quite striking to me the extent to which leaders around the table accept the common premise that we are now at a different stage in democratic development; that the issue is no longer -- or not so much the institutionalization of democracy, the holding of elections and the creating of political parties, the recapturing of democracy from authoritarian rulers; the issue is whether, as some say -- whether democracy can work for it's people, whether it can deliver for its people, whether it can translate into practical results.

And that was not an abstraction in their mind. I think there was an apprehension in their mind, as I heard it, that unless we go forward with another generation of reform that focuses on education and focuses on health care and focuses on fairness of the judiciary and all of these things -- freedom of the press -- that there will be problems down the road.

And you'll hear that, I think, echoed in a number of these comments. President Cardoso was the first speaker -- and I'm simply going to pick out the highlights as I go through here -- and he said this is no longer -- the issue of democracy is no

longer about the value of institutionalizing democracy. We all share that conviction; we've already decided that. Now the question is, what does democracy mean for our people. It must mean something for the average families -- a theme, as I said, many of them picked up on. He said that democracy means guaranteeing the rights of our families, human rights, health care, education, a way for the public and private sector and civil society to meet together. That is what democracy is about -- an ever more open society.

President Clinton was the second speaker at the session, raising the same question, what else besides elections is democracy about. And as he said in his opening remarks that you heard, it must be about societies that seem to work for their citizens. The President singled out three initiatives that are being taken at this summit for particular note in this area. One is the rapporteur for freedom of the press. This is an idea, as you may recall, that the President first discussed when he was in Argentina on our last trip to South America and has not been embraced by the summit, and is something that will be created -- a staggering number of your colleagues have been killed in this hemisphere for doing their work.

Second, a center for judicial studies, which will be set up in the hemisphere, location to be determined, but which will seek to be a means of training judges and prosecutors and others within the judicial system so that there is better capacity around the hemisphere to assure that justice is fair and honest.

And, third, the alliance against drugs, which was launched by the Santiago Summit, a multilateral effort at cooperation -- including as a centerpiece, at least at the beginning, a collective evaluation of how countries are doing in that progress. But certainly many countries I think will feel more comfortable cooperating in a multilateral context than in a bilateral context.

The President in the security area mentioned the idea, raised the idea of an OAS convention on transparency in the transfer of weapons -- that is, a convention which will require countries in the hemisphere to disclose sale or purchase of weapons. This would be sophisticated weapons as well as other conventional weapons, something that we intend to pursue -- and spoke also quite strongly about his desire to achieve a successful completion of the negotiations on the biological weapons convention protocol, which will give enforcement

authority -- enforcement capability that does not now exist in the biological weapons convention.

The Chemical Weapons Convention does have this. The Biological Weapons Convention simply says that essentially biological weapons are bad, but this would actually have an inspections system, et cetera.

I will skip over -- I'm not going through every speaker, not because they were not all brilliant, but just because I want to condense the time here. The Prime Minister of Barbados spoke. He was the only -- to anticipate your question, he was the only person who brought up Cuba. He said that he believed it was important that there be constructive commitment with them, and that this should be the last summit without Cuba.

President Zedillo's comments focused broadly, but the center of them were focused on drug trafficking, which he described as the main threat to the rule of law in the hemisphere. He thought that our bilateral cooperation around the hemisphere was good, but we could do even more with multilateral cooperation through the alliance, and that drug trafficking affected all of us. The plan of action was, in his mind, extremely important, and was built around several principles, including respect for the sovereignty of countries and shared responsibility for this problem that he felt was quite important.

Let me step back a second here and comment. I think the second thing that struck me about this session was the number of countries that spoke to the drug problem. If you were at Miami, we did, we spoke to the drug problem. It was a kind of a "us versus them" discussion. This is clearly, much as open trade has become and the evolution of democracy have become now the agenda of the hemisphere, so, too, has the drug problem. As these countries become -- more and more countries, unfortunately, become both producer and consumer countries, some of the old distinctions between "us" and "them" break down.

Prime Minister Chretien spoke briefly and made a reference to -- said he was pleased at the action plan, made reference to the antipersonnel land mine issue. The President of Ecuador, President Alarcon, I think put this quite well. He said, democracy in this hemisphere is not in jeopardy in a traditional sense -- that is, rulers going beyond the law or seizing power, that's no longer an argument in the hemisphere. The question that our people are asking is the capacity of democracy for

solving problems, particularly problems of poverty and underdevelopment. And that's the great challenge, how democracies balance economic growth and social justice.

He called for a new culture for democracy, a new culture of tolerance and peaceful resolution of disputes. I think he was referring both internally and externally at that point. And he was very grateful to the United States and to Argentina and Chile and Brazil for helping Peru and Ecuador make progress recently on the border dispute that has caused conflict.

The Prime Minister of Trinidad Tobago -- and, again, this is certainly different than 1994 -- most of the Caribbean speakers spoke right to the drug issue, which has become a very serious problem in the Caribbean. The Prime Minister said that lately they have been strongly threatened by drug trafficking and it's the scourge that threatens the fabric of our societies.

He talked about the diversion of resources that this means for these poor countries -- \$200 million for Trinidad and Tobago in just the last few years just for law enforcement equipment, which, of course, is not money being spent on social progress.

The Prime Minister of the Dominican Republic again said this is no longer for the hemisphere an issue of elections . The threat here, the issue here is the governability. This is quite interesting, of course, because President Fernandez was elected recently after the long tenure of his predecessor, and is quite a dynamic younger man. He said that the problem is that for his country and for other countries, democracies come into power with accumulated social debts, the accumulation of poverty and the causes of poverty. He said the Dominican Republic grew at 8.3 percent last year. That's a very good rate, everybody would agree, but yet there was a general strike in his country. And he said, that seems incompatible. Why would there be social unrest when there was 8.3 percent economic growth? And, of course, the reason is that there still is an enormous degree of poverty. And today's democratic state has an extra burden of meeting social needs and maintaining economic stability. In other words, how do you both meet social needs and keep your economies fiscally responsible enough so that you can function and be successful in a global economy?

The Prime Minister of Honduras said, it is difficult to govern; to govern in a democracy is even more difficult. Sounds like a Benjamin Franklin quote, but it was the Prime Minister of Honduras.

The Prime Minister of Guyana, who is Mrs. Jagan, the late Prime Minister Jagan's wife -- I thought it was quite interesting -- she challenged the conventional wisdom in the room of saying, we no longer have the traditional threats to democracy. She said that, my democracy is very fragile, it's only five years old and threats do exist. And she asked her other colleagues in the room to be very vigilant about what is happening in her country, which I thought was a quite extraordinary moment.

That really was the ebb and flow of discussion. Let me just highlight -- I'll mention them and you have the fact sheets. In terms of the specific elements here, I think the things that we would consider are the key, in addition to the commitments that are made in the summit documents to strengthening local government and civil society and promptly ratifying the Inter-American Convention on Corruption.

The three, I think, important new things in this area are the multilateral alliance against drugs being launched; second, the rapporteur on freedom of the press; and third, the judicial center, which will be established I think in terms of concrete results. There is a plethora of other things in your fact sheets that I'm sure you will read religiously.

Q Sandy, yesterday, Congressman Gilman and Pastor put out a statement criticizing the administration on its drug policy certification process and calling the other member nations the "blame America crowd" and stuff like that. Is the administration -- do you view the OAS thing as a supplemental to certification process or are you still committed to the certification process?

MR. BERGER: I think the alliance is a supplement to the certification process. Let us see how it evolves. I think it can be -- the objective of both is to increase and intensify cooperation within the hemisphere, among the countries of the hemisphere, in the fight against drugs. And I think this will be another instrument at our disposal.

Now, we would have to obviously have a long discussion with Congress before there were any changes in U.S. law. I think that's not contemplated at this point. I think it is not -- as to the specifics you referenced from that press release, one of the other things that is very striking about this meeting is that -- I don't know exactly who the press release described as

the "blame America crowd," I guess the other countries -- but there is none of that.

This is 32, 33, whatever actually came, leaders around a table. There is no sense of an America trying to dominate their countries. Think of the history of the hemisphere. Think of where we were 20 years ago or 10 years ago or even in Miami. There is a genuine spirit of partnership in this meeting that that press release does not capture.

Q To follow up, you're saying you need to supplement the certification process. Does that mean it's not working well?

MR. BERGER: I think whatever we can do to get the countries in the hemisphere to work together on the fight against drugs is good, and I think that many countries -- we have bilateral drug cooperation with most of these countries, and with most of these countries are bilateral cooperation is very good. I think that if we can also do things multilaterally, which is not just in the U.S.-country X capacity, but is in a hemispheric context, I think there are things that they may be able to do in a hemispheric context that they have a harder time doing in a bilateral context. So it's not an either-or proposition now.

Q Did President Zedillo refer to certification during his speech? And did the issue of certification come up in the meeting that Clinton and Zedillo had today?

MR. BERGER: It did not come up. I was not in the first session -- you'd have to ask the people who are no longer here; I would not imagine it came up in the education session. It did not come up in the session dealing with drugs, and President Zedillo and President Clinton I think are sitting next to each other at lunch, so there is no -- they're talking as we're talking.

Q Sandy, when the President meets with Chretien this afternoon, do you expect him to warn him against giving Castro any mixed messages about what his visit to Cuba means, particularly since the concentration here is on democracy? Does that undermine the collective --

MR. BERGER: I am sure that the President will say what he said to the Prime Minister in the past about this, and that is that we need to keep our eye on the goal here that I think we

share. The goal that we share is promoting democracy in Cuba, and doing things that will advance that objective.

Now, we would certainly expect that when Prime Minister Chretien goes to Cuba, if that is ultimately his plan, that this would be a centerpiece of his trip.

Q How were you informed that he was going? How did you learn that he was going?

MR. BERGER: He spoke to the President a few days ago.

Q Is it the administration's feeling that Prime Minister Chretien's visit to Cuba will advance democracy in Cuba? And just generally, what has been the reaction of the administration to this news?

MR. BERGER: We have not seen much evidence that constructive engagement with Cuba has produced any material results with respect to human rights or democracy, but I would hope that Prime Minister Chretien would pursue that agenda.

Q But you said that the Pope's visit was an improvement.

MR. BERGER: The Pope's visit, I think, was important because it gave energy and vitality and legitimacy and some space to the Catholic Church in Cuba, not because the government of Cuba in any kind of sustained way has done much as a result of it, except release some few prisoners. So I think the Pope's visit was useful in strengthening what might be called civil society -- I'm not sure whether you call the church part of civil society, civil and religious society -- and in the steps that the President took a few weeks ago in making it easier for food and medicine to be sent to the Cuban people and allowing Cuban families to send remittances back to their families in Cuba. Both of those are directed towards strengthening civil society in Cuba, strengthening people-to-people relationships -- because we, unfortunately, have not seen much from the government.

Q Is there going to be an important meeting between Menem and Clinton?

MR. BERGER: Yes, there was.

Q One of the subjects was going to be Cuba. Do you know if this is --

MR. BERGER: There was a meeting just at the end of the session between President Menem and President Clinton. They discussed a number of subjects: Haiti, Iraq, Cuba. I would rather let President Menem and the Argentines speak for themselves, although I don't think there is a substantial difference between our policy and theirs.

Q Still on Cuba. There is -- from Mexico to Canada and Brazil to call for a vote in the OAS to reinstate Cuba as an active member. I wonder if there was any discussion formally about the necessity to make a vote at the OAS.

MR. BERGER: I have heard that question repeatedly and I've heard that issue raised repeatedly from your colleagues and others. I have not heard it mentioned at all by any of the leaders. But we would be against that. Last year all of the leaders, all of the nations of the OAS signed a protocol to the 50-year-old OAS charter, giving the OAS the authority and the right to dismiss, to throw out members who -- where a democracy was overturned and were no longer democracies. It would strike me as mighty ironic if the following year the OAS were to admit the only non-democracy in the hemisphere.

Q But the OAS says if the majority of members of the OAS approve to reinstate Cuba as an active member, Cuba can be an active member again. So you are saying that the United States is going to impose its power as it did in 1962, when Cuba was suspended?

MR. BERGER: You must be at a slightly different briefing than I'm at. I don't think I said that. What I said was that we would oppose it. We do have a vote and we do have a voice and we do have a right to express that. We certainly would not impose it.

Q Sandy, can you elaborate on this OAS transparency proposal?

MR. BERGER: Well, there are various instruments that require -- the U.N., for example, has for certain weapon systems a registry, essentially, in which you have to notify the U.N. of the transfer. I think this is basically a confidence-building measure. It doesn't say countries shouldn't buy or should buy, but it says that their neighbors should know that -- particularly for advance systems, for significant systems, so that there is a

greater degree of awareness within the hemisphere of the capabilities of others.

Q Is there a lack of that now? Is that a problem?

MR. BERGER: I think there has been in many cases, yes.

Q About the rapporteur, could you explain a little bit about what the role of this new position will be and what exactly have the Presidents agreed to regarding this rapporteur? An example would be if President X doesn't like what television station B reports and somehow engineers for that television station could be taken over, what would be the role of the rapporteur?

MR. BERGER: Well, this will be part of the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights. And the rapporteur will seek, obviously to defend the rights of and raise issues of press freedom where there are individual particular problems, bring them to the attention of other countries, bring them to the attention of their colleagues, to help resolve cases where there is a conflict between a government and a reporter or a government and a media outlet, and generally -- they don't like the word "ombudsman" I'm told, in the context of the OAS, but I think for those of us either in Sweden or the United States, that's the closest concept that I can think of to this.

Q The Presidents have agreed to cooperate with this rapporteur, or --

MR. BERGER: They've agreed to establish the rapporteur, just like there is an International Human Rights Commission. They sometimes agree and sometimes don't agree with its results.

Q Sandy, why do you think the "blame America crowd" isn't here, or why there is no sense of America trying to dominate? Has the President become slightly weakened because he doesn't have fast track?

MR. BERGER: No. (Laughter.) Hard to get an idea out of your heads once it's there. The President clearly is, along with President Frei, the central figure at this summit. The agenda is an agenda that reflects our agenda -- democracy, human rights, education, alliance against drugs. The dynamic of the meeting is one of partnership. And I think President Clinton has -- the reason is I think that President Clinton has tried very hard, starting in Miami, to create a different kind of

relationship between the United States and Latin America, overcoming what the gentleman over here was referring to in terms of several decades in which consultation and partnership were not exactly the watchwords of our relationship.

So I think there is enormous respect for the President, for the United States, and I think the outcome here is one that we're extraordinarily pleased with because it is the logical succession from Miami to Santiago.

Q Sandy, would you say that more equal partnership that you've talking about would lead countries to feel more free to speak out on things such as Cuba, where the United States is a little bit isolated?

MR. BERGER: I think countries have had different views than ours for some time. They have not been reluctant to express them. Listen, there are some realities that exist. We are -- of \$9 trillion of this hemisphere's economy, we're \$7 trillion. I don't want to make animal references here, but I think the point is that we are obviously a country who is for most of these countries the largest trading partner, the largest investor, their closest collaborator in terms of security issues. So I think America's leadership has not been stronger in this hemisphere for over 30 years as a result of the three trips that the President has taken in the last year.

Q Is there any enforcement mechanism that goes along with the rapporteur? And is Sid Blumenthal going to be the rapporteur, or what is his relationship with that?

MR. BERGER: You're kidding me. The rapporteur is established by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, something that we strongly support. It will be independent, as a press rapporteur should be. And I have no idea who their rapporteur will be.

Q Who is a possible candidate?

MR. BERGER: I have not been part of any conversation in which that's been discussed.

Q Sandy, on a different subject completely, is there any doubt in the U.S. mind that the body that turned up in Cambodia was Pol Pot's? And what do you make of his cremation today and the refusal to allow an autopsy?

MR. BERGER: Well, we as you know, had called for an autopsy, so that at least the last chapter of this bizarre and horrifying life would have clarity and certainty. I'm sorry that that did not take place. But I think the evidence is pretty strong that this was Pol Pot and that he is dead and he is now cremated.

Q The President has set very high standards for democracy in Latin America. Still you have the policy of engagement with some countries in Asia which are not democratic. Is the United States more demanding with Latin America, and why?

MR. BERGER: Our goal in every part of the world is the promotion of democracy and human rights. I think this hemisphere is obviously of particular importance to us and I think the fact that it is now the democratic hemisphere is an extraordinary part of the way it defines itself, the way it defines its future and the way others will look at it. And we think it's extremely important and, clearly, the other leaders do, too, that this be preserved -- not just out of some principal, but because ultimately we do believe that, as the President said, quoting Churchill, democracy may be the worst form of government, except for all the others.

Thank you.

MR. TOIV: Thanks, Sandy. At the end of the day we're going to make -- I don't know if Sandy knows it, yet, but we're going to make Sandy available for just a gaggle, an informal gaggle around here to update you on the rest of the day's activities, including the other pull-asides.

The second thing I need to do -- and far be it from me to correct Sandy on something, but I'm told that I need to -- on the issue of the human rights rapporteur. As many of you know, that was actually created by the OAS and the leaders today endorsed it. They did not actually take the action today, they endorsed it today.

Anything else on any other issues?

Q How do the leaders endorse all these things? I mean, these are going to be part of the communique tomorrow, is that correct? Or do they vote?

MR. TOIV: I think that's correct and I think you have a fact sheet that talks about this.

Q There were no votes, it was just because it was in the documents that had already been agreed to --

MR. TOIV: No, I don't know if there were any specific votes.

Q Do you anticipate briefings tomorrow like this?

MR. TOIV: Yes, we're going to have a wrap-up briefing tomorrow. We haven't set the time yet, but we're definitely going to do that. We'll have a little bit of a time problem because of the President's schedule, but we are going to have a briefing.

Q About what time, Barry, do you think we'll have this wrap-up briefing today -- or gaggle?

MR. TOIV: Well, whenever he gets back, whenever Sandy is able to get back. That would be probably somewhere around 7:00 p.m. or 7:30 p.m., unfortunately.

Q Before the dinner?

MR. TOIV: Yes, before the dinner. It's after the last pull-aside I think is really the determining factor.

Q Could you clarify something on this drug certification thing?

MR. TOIV: You're probably better off doing that off-stage with Eric.

Anything else? Okay.

Q Do you consider this discussion of Cuba as being the Cubanization of the summit? I mean, there is a lot of discussion about Cuba, you cannot deny the issue.

MR. TOIV: No.

Thank you.

END

3:18 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1998

PRESS BRIEFING BY
SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE AMERICAS MACK MCLARTY
AND SECRETARY OF EDUCATION RICHARD RILEY

The Hyatt
Santiago, Chile

1:25 P.M. (L)

MR. MCLARTY: Good afternoon. As you know, the Summit of the Americas began this morning, which reflected the President's third trip to the hemisphere within a year and I think reflected the priority that our administration places on our hemispheric partnership and the importance of sustained engagement. Not only the opening commentaries by President Clinton and President Frei, but certainly the opening session on education I think reflect the new realities in the region.

The President's principal theme in his opening comments, as you know, is that we have seen a quiet revolution in many ways as profound as the fall of the Berlin Wall, but that progress and reform, future growth and democracy are not guaranteed. And the real purpose of this summit, if you look at an architecture that was put in place, a foundation, in Miami at the first Summit of the Americas, is to really pour fresh cement reinforcing the foundation of freedom and to cement, to help democracy strengthen and take hold for good.

The agenda was clearly a consensus agenda, and it was obvious in the educational discussion that education is very much at the center in terms of the Latin American, Central American, and Caribbean leadership. They see that critical to responding to the needs and desires of their respective people, just as we do in the United States and the only real way to inclusive growth in this increasingly interconnected global economy.

There were a number of speakers at the educational session, and I'll let Secretary Riley talk about some of the specific issues. I think the President of El Salvador emphasized parental involvement in education, the fact that their illiteracy rate had dropped from 40 percent to below 20 percent. There was a common theme of the importance of teachers and the size of classrooms, and there was also a common theme of the importance of the environment and that being part of the educational reform.

The Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago made one of the more stirring speeches or commentaries and actually received applause during the meeting when he basically talked about no one who is poor is in possession of assets, and education was a valuable asset. He talked about the cycle, the lack of education because countries are poor, and countries are poor because they lacked education.

I think, particularly in the smaller economies, although President Cardoso emphasized it as well in Brazil, is the distance learning and technology, which I think is at the heart of some of the educational reform and activities of this summit.

The President spoke specifically about having both equity in education and excellence, and one of the important shifts in education at this summit I think you will see is a strengthening of the resources at the primary and secondary level, and broader access for education for all. You will see, I think, increased funding not only on an individual country basis, but a dramatic increase in funding from the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank. The President also talked about distance learning technologies -- he spoke specifically of his experience at the Manguera School in Brazil, when we traveled there in October.

There was also a discussion in the educational period about it reinforcing human rights and building a civil society.

I think, you saw a couple of things that are important to note. First, when President Clinton spoke, I don't think, at least within the last decade, you would have seen a United States President that would have been greeted with the warmth and regard and respect after making a commentary at an opening session of this type. And that was apparent, I think, after his opening address.

Secondly, in the educational discussion, I think it reflected, again, an outward confident-looking leadership that was willing to acknowledge some of the concerns about education in the region. And that is particularly, I think, important in how these reforms are attacked, addressed, and undertaken -- and particularly when you consider that half of the population in Latin America is under 21 years of age.

I have noted, I think -- Secretary Riley and I met with the CODEL before we came to the press briefing center -- that the strengthening of education throughout the hemisphere clearly is in our U.S. interest. First, it creates a middle class in ownership and democracy -- a middle class to buy U.S. goods and services. It clearly is an anecdote to the temptation to enter the drug trade and encourages families to stay home, instead of illegally immigrate to the United States or other countries.

The democracy session is next to fill out the agenda that Barry noted -- poverty session, microenterprise, land titling, and of course, education will be discussed again in this afternoon session, regarding poverty alleviation. Trade and economics will begin today and will finish tomorrow.

The opening session clearly reflected I think a consensus agenda, a responsible agenda, that is promoting a stronger social contract as we pursue more business contracts through economic integration and trade. And to us, and I think in the hemisphere, those are two sides of the same coin: strengthening our respective democracies as well as moving forward in terms of economics and trade.

Secretary Riley.

SECRETARY RILEY: I think it's noteworthy and exciting that virtually all of these countries have placed education as a top priority. Certainly our President has. And to have them all come together and make that kind of statement really is very, very interesting -- all in this hemisphere, a lot of these democracies are, in terms of, historical importance, relatively new, and the fact that the gap in education is often very wide, it's a problem in every country that is being worked on -- but to see them realize that to make democracy work they literally are going to have to resolve this idea of having all the people be able to improve their education.

And the fact is that, with telecommunications and with this global economy, transportation, all of the democratic changes

that have taken place over the last decade or so, we are all linked closer than we've ever been. And again, this education link I think is very significant.

Our President, of course, is a leader in supporting the importance of education in this hemisphere. We are next week, by the way, in the U.S. Senate, going to be discussing some very significant education matters. The President's agenda, especially the construction issue, will be debated, so we're looking forward to that.

One thing the plan of action that is being talked about here involves like how do you get the disadvantaged better opportunities for education, higher standards in reading, writing, math, and science, the TIMSS study, which we've been very involved in in our country. Several countries indicated that they plan to get involved in TIMSS repeat to really become part of the assessing process. Better teacher preparation was of great interest. Greater parental and community involvement, as Mack mentioned. Technology is, of course, a very serious issue and one that all countries are interested in; democratic values, those issues that deal with making better democracies through education.

I talk, as some of you have heard, about educational diplomacy. When this linkage has taken place in these democracies, there is no more important kind of diplomacy, in my judgment, than that of working together for improvement of education.

And let me mention one thing specifically that I would hope you would be interested in and to follow up on -- one area is developing the quality of information on the Internet for use in the classrooms all across the Americas. The United States, of course, again dealing with this education gap -- so working together in each of our own countries, we can provide really engaging and high-quality instructional materials to benefit our students and teachers throughout the various countries, especially those poor students and especially in isolated communities.

And we have here in the next room I think a prototype example, here at the summit, to show this potential. It's called Americas.edu.org is the website, and it can afford teachers the access and opportunity of teaching resources and materials in many countries of the Americas that were never thought possible. And a lot of American businesses have helped

develop this prototype, and it shows the real potential benefits to American students and future American business opportunities of this joint effort.

So I urge all of you, when we're finished here, to take a quick look at it. Dr. Linda Roberts, in the yellow coat, is head of my education division in the department and can be available there or for questions if you have any. But I think it gives you a good idea of the kind of potential we are talking about. This is the first day of it, but imagine when we come back at the next summit where we'll be with this kind involving rich information coming in from all of these countries into this important website then that can be used by all countries.

Questions?

Q The President said today that the United States may not yet have fast track legislation, but we will. I wonder what would you point to in Congress since fast track legislation was defeated that would lead you to believe that that's not just wishful thinking.

MR. MCLARTY: Well, I think I would begin with a very strong first term record on trade, where we had, I think, over 200 agreements signed -- not all took congressional approval, but two very important matters, the NAFTA and the GATT, did take congressional approval. Secondly, the debate on fast track was one, I think, where we had a majority, and a clear majority, in the Senate, an overwhelming majority of the governors across the country, and both of those majorities were on a bipartisan basis. Regrettably, we fell a few votes short in the House.

I think as the benefits become increasingly clear -- and I think we heard that yesterday in a very appropriate, thoughtful way at the Chilean Congress, and I think the members of Congress who are here are seeing and sensing that Latin America, for example, although fast track is much broader than that, is a natural market, but not a market that can be taken for granted.

And I would remind you, as the free trade area discussions are launched at this summit -- and that is a formidable accomplishment, to have a broad and deep consensus to launch negotiations with an agreed-upon goal of a hemispheric trade pact by the year 2005 -- I think that will add to the momentum and energy to reconsider this matter. And I believe it will be on a successful basis. I think the Congress will give the

President the tools to complete this authority, to complete, therefore, the hemispheric trade pact.

Q Mack, if I could follow on that. Have you seen anything that would tell you that organized labor opposition or opposition from the environmental movement is dissipating? Are there any positive signs to point to that says we're making headway here?

MR. MCLARTY: David, we continue to work very carefully and assiduously on a bipartisan majority, and I think the dynamics are changing a bit. We met with a number of groups before we left, and I think again the essential need for the United States to have the ability to shape these agreements in our interest, I think is becoming increasingly apparent.

Now, when we can develop that consensus, I'm not going to make a prognosis on that. But I think the benefits are -- frankly, you can see them in these discussions, why it is in our interest in the United States, particularly in the areas of the environment and of worker rights, labor rights, which the President, of course, noted in his opening comments.

Q Mack, do you have a timetable? Do you have a time when you're going to go back to Congress and mount a campaign, which some say you didn't really do the last time, and say, okay, we're going to do this? Are you going to do it immediately following the congressional election?

MR. MCLARTY: Bill, I don't think we know or have a precise time. I think Ambassador Barshefsky said here the other day, we will continue to work with members of Congress to see when we can develop a consensus, and I don't know whether that will be this year, next year, but I think the benefits will become increasingly clear, and indeed are doing so. I just said I'm not going to predict a timetable.

Q Is the United States worried about being left behind now that so many other nations in Latin America have formed their own free trade agreements with each other?

MR. MCLARTY: I think the competition in this interconnected global economy is rather clear, but I think in terms of the launch of the FTAA, we are well-positioned for the launch. I think at the trade ministerial in Costa Rica, there was a very clear structure set out. I think much like in the Uruguay Round, we can begin these negotiations in a very good

position. Ultimately, you will need negotiating authority, fast track authority, to complete that agreement.

Q On the special committees that deal with labor and environmental issues, how do you expect that to address the issues that opponents of fast track have? And what is the agenda in that special committee? What do you actually plan to do there?

MR. MCLARTY: Of course, tomorrow will -- this afternoon and tomorrow will be where trade and economics are discussed, so I think that is, frankly, the proper time and place to get into more level of detail. But I do think, as the President pointed out this morning, this consultative mechanism to make certain that all sectors, all constituencies have an opportunity for input in this process is absolutely critical, not only in this trade agreement, but in all other trade agreements as well.

Q But how does that address the concerns of fast track opponents?

MR. MCLARTY: Oh, I think an open process is certainly critical to work through any kind of legislative discussion or any matter of that type, so I think it doesn't completely reach a consensus, but it is certainly the right way, I think, to proceed.

Q Mr. Secretary, the Inter-American dialogue produced a set of recommendations about the education initiative. One of the key things that they pointed out is that expenditures per pupil in public schools throughout Latin America lagged way behind expenditures in private schools, and indeed behind public schools everywhere else on the globe. How does this initiative address that problem, if at all?

SECRETARY RILEY: Well, I think we had some very interesting statements by these chiefs of state this morning that they were indeed prioritizing, shifting of their emphasis to education, first of all, to the primary schools. As you know, that's part of the -- coming out of the Miami Summit and this summit, to complete that by the year 2005, and then 75 percent of the secondary education.

So I think to see that shift made -- and several of them mentioned numbers that they were definitely increasing the percentage of their investment in education, especially K through 12 -- that's very clear to me, and I think that's one of

the things -- it's so important for these countries in this hemisphere to come together and have it kind of a hemispheric priority. I think that's very significant.

You're exactly right. In some countries that's a major problem, that kids in the public schools often were not the kids to go on to college. And that is recognized, I think, throughout the hemisphere that it has got to change. And we can provide some great leadership, I think, in that area.

Q Mr. McLarty, I was just looking over these resources available for the summit, \$45 billion. Can you tell me how much is new money that's coming because of the summit and how much is just still in the pipeline -- how much real money are we talking about?

MR. MCLARTY: The substantial funding for education, which Secretary Riley can speak to or perhaps wants to comment on, will be a substantial increase in funding from both the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank. And I think we will have at least a doubling of those resources from the Inter-American Development Bank and at least a 50 percent increase from the World Bank. And I think those are substantial resources -- or to put in your terms, that is real money to support the efforts of individual educational reform. It does not take the place of it, but it certainly supports those efforts.

Q What role has the summit -- I mean, are they doing this on their own, would they have done it anyway, or are all the countries lobbying them to --

MR. MCLARTY: No, you would have not had this kind of consensus and emphasis on education and commitment to educational reform, I think, without some process to lift and highlight this issue much along the lines that Secretary Riley has talked about. And again, I would remind or underscore, this agenda has been a consensus agenda, and this clearly reflects the priorities of the leaders in the hemisphere, and it clearly reflects the people they represent. And they are willing to make substantial reform in order to change the educational system for the better, they believe, and I think they are correct.

SECRETARY RILEY: Let me add just one word, and again, tomorrow is when these issues will be discussed. But a lot of the funds that we hear referred to over the three-year period --

\$8.5 billion, or whatever -- a lot of that is shifting of priorities. It's not necessarily new money, but it is, again, reflecting how these intergovernmental interests are shifting toward education.

Q Mr. McLarty, can you tell us what's going on at the summit on the press freedom issue, and also what the status is of the OAS mechanism that was being set up to handle press freedom complaints?

MR. MCLARTY: The democracy discussion is in session right now, and both the strengthening of the judiciary system, the establishment of a justice studies center, and strengthening of freedom of expression, freedom of the press are part of that democracy basket.

It was agreed upon unanimously to move forward with what is called a special rapporteur in the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which is part of, but an independent body of, the OAS. That would advocate press freedoms, would serve as an early warning mechanism where freedoms were not being exhibited or were being suppressed. And also the crimes of impunity, as I think probably all of you are well aware of -- there have been over 200 journalists killed in the hemisphere, in all the countries in the hemisphere, including our own, in the last 10 years -- some of those crimes have not -- or criminals have not been brought to justice. So this will be a way to highlight the importance of freedom of expression, freedom of the press, and a mechanism -- a mechanism to strengthen the enforcement of that. Through an existing organization, I might add, not a new one.

Q I'd like to ask you, what is the administration's reaction to Prime Minister Jean Chretien's decision to visit Cuba in eight days? And will this be discussed in the bilateral meeting between Prime Minister Chretien and President Clinton?

MR. MCLARTY: The bilateral meeting has not taken place. I think in terms of Prime Minister Chretien's schedule, of course, that is his decision. I think we would very much hope and expect him to emphasize the importance of democracy, certainly of human rights, and a civil society in Cuba when he visits there. I think Mr. Berger can also comment perhaps not only on that issue, but also he will have a full report on the special rapporteur in the democracy session.

Q I have a question about the administration's position on education spending here, vis-a-vis the amount of money that

these Latin American countries are spending on new armaments. Are there mixed signals here? On the one hand, the administration is willing to sell these advanced weapons to these Latin American countries. Chile is going to spend \$1 billion this year on new airplanes. And 10 percent of Chile's budget is devoted to the military. But at the same time, you're encouraging them to spend more on education. Are there mixed signals here, or how do you square the two of those?

MR. MCLARTY: Well, I'll take the first part, Dick, and then you can comment on the second.

No, I don't think there are mixed signals. I think if you look at the expenditures within the region, you will see increasing expenditures on education, including Chile, which was the example you raised. And I think, in terms of defense spending, you will see increased openness and transparency. Here in Chile they have a full white paper, so to speak, on all of their military expenditures.

The real essence of the change in policy that the President adopted, with very careful thought, concerning the ban, if you will, or the negative presumption on arms sales, really grows out of the fundamental tenet of the summit, and that is the democracy, the civil control of the military that we now see in Latin America. We still have a policy of restraint; we will still look at this on a case-by-case basis. But rather than apotheosize about some potential, let's talk about realities.

And what we see in the region are an emphasis on education, to lift citizens' lives and to prepare them for the 21st century; an emphasis on trade and integration. But in the area of the military, we see cooperation becoming the norm, not the exception. And we see very responsible confidence-building peacekeeping measures not only in the region -- in Peru-Ecuador, in the Guatemala peace accord settlement, but also in Iraq, Bosnia, and around the world.

So I think those are the realities of the region. And, of course, that is a very, I think, healthy and constructive development.

SECRETARY RILEY: In terms of education, as Mack said, it's going to be very clear that the export of technology -- educational technology, education through technology -- from this country is going to be a tremendous source of revenue and of improvement to the hemisphere. So the education part, the

answer has to be, yes, but it's going to be very good for businesses in this country because it's really, people are craving that kind of transfer of information and educational help.

Q I'm curious about the new drug policy that's being talked about here at the summit. Is that intended as a replacement for certification, or is that intended to work hand in hand with certification? And is it any kind of indication that that hasn't been working -- that certification as a process hasn't been working?

MR. MCLARTY: The answer is, no. I think, certification and multilateral cooperative efforts, which have been taking place for -- in recent years, have clearly the same goal, and that is to effectively address and make progress against drug traffickers and drug lords. The certification, of course, is a law on our congressional books. We'll continue to enforce it. I do think we say a significant increase in the cooperative efforts taking place and really a very aggressive posture in the hemisphere that recognizes this problem, first, as a threat to national security -- as President Zedillo said a number of years ago -- and a threat to their very fabric of society.

So I think we will see the full agreement on a multilateral drug alliance -- we already have bilateral arrangements with Mexico and Venezuela -- and I see that consistent with a strong, unified effort in the effort against drugs. The certification effort, again, has the same goal -- it is not meant as one or the other. And we see also the Organization of American States -- the CCAT program, as it's called -- being a very effective mechanism in that regard.

Q We've been given a table of resources available for Santiago Summit initiative, which totals about \$45 billion through the World Bank and U.S. resources. Could you elaborate on that please, and could you tell us what the Inter-American Bank will do?

MR. MCLARTY: I don't have the exact -- I've seen, I believe, the information in the chart that you are referring to, and I think you will find a very careful coordination between the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. I think one is \$45 billion over a period of years; the other is \$55 billion. And I think much of the World Bank effort, if I recall correctly, is specifically targeted at some infrastructure projects as well broad educational reform.

The Inter-American Development Bank not only has funds for educational reform that Secretary Riley spoke of, but also has a specific targeting of microenterprise and land titling, which I think is very important because, despite strong macroeconomic growth in the region, as the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago talked about, this jobless growth, where you actually have the importation of labor -- and we've seen this in our own country; in fact, the President referred to it, where I believe there were some 40,000 job applications in the computer industry, where you actually have an importation of labor needed and still have some high unemployment rates, particularly within the region -- that's what those funds are targeted to do.

Q Can you tell us something about the First Lady's visit to an indigenous community this afternoon? Apparently, there's a protest over a land dispute because unions were taking over land. Can you comment on that at all?

MR. MCLARTY: I'm not familiar with the protest other than that's a very positive sign of a working democracy that people can express their opinions. The First Lady has been consistent, I think, as I noted in some comments earlier before we came here. She has traveled the region, I believe, four or five times; the Vice President has traveled the region, I believe, five times. She has been consistent in the strong emphasis she has placed on education, on health care issues -- including women and all aspects of society and indigenous people. And I think her trip to the southern lake region is consistent with other efforts that she has made. I don't know anything about the specific matter that you asked about.

Q Secretary Riley, specifically, what are the mechanisms for follow-up and implementation? There have been some studies of the Miami Summit, the education part of that, and it was found that the IDB's effort sort of lagged badly behind what was expected. Does any particular nation or entity have responsibility for making sure that what's in the initiative is actually carried out?

SECRETARY RILEY: Mack can speak more to the structure in terms of the next summit and preparing for that, in Canada I guess. Two parts of the involvement here for education -- one significant part is what happens nationally, what happens within the country, what are they doing to improve their own education, what are we doing. Those matters are really maybe hemispheric, coming together and making commitments among ourselves. But

that is a very important part of education any way you look at it. Our schools and our education, of course, are the responsibility of our states and our local schools, the federal government having an important priority of support of that. So the national part is really a very important part of it.

What is happening in Ecuador, what's happening in Brazil, what's happening in Mexico and the U.S. -- we are looking more at things like the TIMSS study for math and science, which is a very big help, and as I indicated earlier, you're going to see more and more of that in South America, so you can really compare how progress is moving along. That's the national part.

The other part is partnership, and that can go in hundreds of directions, all of which are important. This idea of working together, this website that is available for you to take a look at is a concrete example of the kind of things working together that we can move forward in education.

The idea of the banking arrangements and financial investment in education -- again nationally, that's very important, but again, also, from the Americas' standpoint, through those agencies is also important. So there will be follow-through in all of the educational areas, but we're all looking at what we're doing nationally and then in ways that we can partner with each other.

MR. MCLARTY: Let me just -- I do think the Miami Summit put an architecture in place, and I think the implementation has been emphasized. I think we are getting better at that as this summit process moves forward, to have specific benchmarks, specific timelines, whether it be in education, in the multilateral drug alliance -- of course, the marketplace judges the economic side in a rather specific way. But I think there is a structure in place now, not only an architecture and a foundation, and specific mechanisms to move forward, not only country to country but in a multilateral way as well.

Q When President Clinton said this morning the United States may not have fast track, but we will -- is he saying that the free trade area of the Americas is going to be impossible for the U.S. if he doesn't get fast track?

MR. MCLARTY: I certainly felt his statement was cast in a positive tone, that he felt, as he stated in his State of the Union, that he was committed to open and fair trade, as he has been since day one, and he believed that would be achieved. And

that, I think, will be reflected in the launch of the free trade area tomorrow, when our Presidents meet.

Q But if he doesn't get fast track, does he believe that American participation in a free trade agreement can still go ahead?

MR. MCLARTY: I didn't interpret his comment that way.

Q You essentially seem to be saying, we need this legislation and people will come to the realization that we need this legislation. But when it failed, President Clinton himself expressed frustration with his inability to sell the American people on the benefits of free trade. Do you see anything that's happened that gives you hope that people are coming to this realization? I mean, you make the case and he makes the case but is anyone buying the case?

MR. MCLARTY: Well, I think at this particular meeting, the emphasis on this authority, while not improper, should not deemphasize the importance of the launch of the free trade area negotiations. That is a very important achievement and agreement. And what we saw at least in the Uruguay Round was a launch of negotiations that kept an energy, a momentum, and progress in open and fair trade that did lead to the passage of negotiating authority.

I do think that the benefits will become increasingly clear, and I think the discussion of how we move forward in this inter-connected economy -- and I think they have a direct bearing on a lot of things we've talked about in this press briefing today on education. I think that is part of the overall discussion, and I think what is clear is that the President is committed to this goal.

Q Could you elaborate on the initiative to protect migrant workers, their rights throughout the hemisphere and also, perhaps, tell us a bit on the chances of the OAS commission actually being able to carry out such a mission?

MR. MCLARTY: The issue of immigration clearly is a complicated issue, and I think our policy has been consistent from the United States standpoint, and that is to respect human rights, but, at the same time, strictly enforce the laws of illegal immigration. So I think those two are not mutually inconsistent -- in fact, just the opposite. I think there are mechanisms through various bodies, including the OAS, that look

into specific cases of abuse. But the press freedoms that we talked about earlier is an entirely separate matter from the migrant issue that you raise.

Q How soon will the multilateral antidrug system be up and running? And to what extent can you convince other countries that that's going to happen when congressmen are here in this meeting telling everybody that they are not going to support it?

MR. MCLARTY: Well, I think I'm not sure that that's quite the sentiment in terms of support or lack of support. I think the goals of certification and the multilateral drug effort are absolutely the same. As for the timing, there is already a framework I think that has been agreed upon.

I don't know about the specific timeline of implementation for the standards and the way this particular matter will be finally put in place. I think it will be well within the year -- General McCaffrey and others, General Reno, who is here, could speak to that in a more specific nature than I. But I think there is -- I have found no disagreement in my discussion about increasing our level of cooperation in the hemisphere regarding the effort against drugs and to reduce the demand for drugs as well as directly attack the supply of drugs. I've found no disagreement on that issue.

Thank you.

SECRETARY RILEY: As I mentioned, this web site prototype is back here in this next room, for any of you that are interested. Eventually, of course, we'll have very rich data entered into it from all of the different countries in the Americas, but it is really just today that it was introduced. So, please, take a look at it if you would.

END

2:05 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT OPENING SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

Sheraton Hotel
Santiago, Chile

9:35 A.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: President Frei, distinguished heads of state, leaders of the Chilean Congress, Supreme Court, members of the diplomatic corps, President Wolfensohn, President Iglesias, Secretary General Gaviria, Secretary General Ruggiero, Director General Alleyne: Four years ago in Miami, we, the democratic nations of this hemisphere, met in the historic Summit of the Americas and pledged ourselves to a common future rooted in shared values, shared burdens, shared progress, and embodied in our call for a free trade area of the Americas by 2005.

I thank all my fellow leaders and their governments for their faithfulness to the summit process. I thank especially those who helped us to begin the Summit of the Americas in 1994.

Now we come together in Santiago. What shall we do? First, we should celebrate a new reality in the Americas -- the march of freedom, prosperity, peace, and partnership among our nations. Second, we should recognize that in all our nations too many people have not felt this new reality, and we should resolve to continue to work together until they do.

As we look back on the three and a half years since the Miami Summit, there is much to be proud of, as our report, "From Words to Deeds" documents. The economy of the region has grown 15 percent. Last year, average growth was five percent, and inflation was the lowest in 50 years. Chile and Uruguay have set the standard for poverty reduction and fiscal

responsibility. Brazil and Argentina have slowed inflation to a crawl. Mexico has overcome adversity, transformed its economy, broadened its democracy. Bolivia has attracted new foreign investments and given its citizens a greater stake in their future. Venezuela's Apertura program is drawing investment to develop its energy resources. Peru and Ecuador, with a little help from their friends, are working towards a peaceful end to their decades-long border dispute. Central America, after years of strife, is well on the way to achieving its long-held vision of democracy and integration and growth. Caribbean nations are joining forces to expand their economies and to defend their shores against drugs and crime.

Together we have begun to create the free trade area of the Americas, a thriving market of 800 million people invested in each other's future, enriching each others lives, weaving a tapestry of interdependence that strengthens every nation. The Americas have set a new standard for the world in the defense of liberty and justice through our collective commitment to defend democracy wherever it is at risk in our hemisphere. Concerted action by neighbors and friends already has helped to restore or preserve democracy and human rights in Haiti, Guatemala and Paraguay.

Our cooperation in the fight against drugs has intensified, based on an understanding that drugs are a problem for all of us and all of us must work together to attack both demand and supply. We've adopted tough new measures against money laundering, forged the first multilateral treaty in the world to fight corruption, so that our societies will be governed by the rule of law.

We have signed an historic convention to stop the illegal trade in guns in our hemisphere. We're working to advance the environment and public health. Our people are healthier, our water safer, our air cleaner than four years ago.

We are wiping measles off our hemisphere's map, dropping from more than 23,000 cases in 1994 to less than 500 so far this year. We're phasing out lead from gasoline. In 1996, 12 nations achieved this goal; by 2001, there will 20. We're working together to promote a clean energy future and to meet the challenge of climate change.

I thank the efforts of many people in this regard -- The Vice President and our government, and many in other governments throughout this hemisphere.

The Miami Summit was a watershed in the history of our hemisphere as the leaders of free people embraced a common vision of the future and a common strategy for achieving it. The journey from Miami to Santiago has been filled with progress toward our goals. Now, here, and on the road forward from here, we must do more to ensure that the path of reform and democracy and integration actually lifts the lives of ordinary people in all our nations.

Poverty throughout the hemisphere is still too high, income disparity is too great, civil society too fragile, justice systems too weak, too many people still lack the education and skills necessary to succeed in the new economy. In short, too few feel change working for them. Therefore, with democracy and free markets now in place, we must vigorously launch a second generation of reforms for the next generation of Americans. No priority is more important than giving our children an excellent education.

The fate of nations in the 21st century turns on what all citizens know and whether all citizens can quickly learn. Too often, resources are spent primarily on higher education for the few. We must all redirect our focus toward higher quality education for all. I especially thank Presidents Frei, Cardoso, Menem, and Zedillo for their leadership to give all our children a good education, with well-equipped classrooms, well-trained teachers, high standards, and accountability. This is a goal we must vigorously embrace and work hard to realize.

We will also work here to deepen democracy and respect for human rights. We know free elections are democracy's first step, not the last. We'll support the Organization of American States' special rapporteur for freedom of expression; launch a regional justice center to train judges and prosecutors; strengthen local government institutions to bring power closer to people; and in its 50th year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we will redouble our efforts to protect the human rights of all people.

We will also do more to defend democracy against its enemies -- corruption, terrorism, and drugs. The new hemispheric alliance against drugs we will launch here will encourage, support, and improve all our nations' efforts to fight this common threat as partners. We'll continue to promote our common prosperity, by launching negotiations for a free trade area of the Americas.

I want to underscore the importance we attach to a special civil society committee that will allow a broad array of stakeholders within all our societies the opportunity to make their voices heard. If economic integration in a global economy is to work for all people, we must demonstrate that we can have economic growth and lift labor standards for all are workers. We must demonstrate that we can grow the economy and preserve, indeed, even improve the environment. This civil society committee will give the peoples of our nations the chance to make that argument, and we must prove that we can make the argument work.

Let me reaffirm to all my colleagues, the United States may not yet have fast track legislation, but we will. And I assure you that our commitment to the free trade area of the Americas will be in the fast lane of our concerns.

We must do that. After all, more than one third of the United States' growth in the last few years has come from expanded trade. More than 40 percent of our exports go to our neighbors seated on this platform. We can only continue to grow and create jobs in the United States if we continue to reach out to our neighbors for more open markets and freer trade. That is the fundamental observation that all of us share. Your prosperity lifts ours; our prosperity lifts yours. As more good jobs are created in any nation, as economies grow and people thrive, they become better partners for each other and for others around the world.

Finally, we must take further steps to lift people from poverty and spread the benefit of progress to every member of society, from supporting women's full participation in the lives of our countries to providing loans to microentrepreneurs, to broadening property ownership.

Now, this Santiago agenda is ambitious, but it is imperative. Again, let me applaud President Frei for his leadership, for bringing us all here together, and for supporting such a broad and deep agenda. If we are to seize the opportunities and meet the challenges of our time, we must pursue this agenda, and we must do it together.

The first broad meeting of representatives from our hemisphere took place in 1889 in Washington, D.C. Times were different and slower then. The delegates met for more than six months and toured around our nation by train. The only bad

thing was they had to listen to even more speeches. But in that meeting our predecessors, drawing on Bolivar's vision of hemispheric unity, set a precedent for cooperation that grew over 50 years later from that seed into the OAS.

Four years ago at Miami, we planted the seed of a new partnership for a new century. Now we can and must do what is necessary for that seed to grow -- to grow in freedom and opportunity and cooperation. The Americas can be a model for all the world in the 21st century. That is, after all, the spirit of the Summit of the Americas and the promise of Santiago.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

9:47 A.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 19, 1998

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

The Hyatt Hotel
Santiago, Chile

2:25 P.M. (L)

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: Let me give you a brief rundown of today, but on something of a more thematic basis since most countries made very much the same comments. We've seen a very important transformation in thinking across the region in the last three and a half years since Miami. Leaders throughout the hemisphere this morning expressed the view that in Miami the FTAA was largely a U.S. idea which they embraced, but with some degree of uncertainty -- something of a leap of faith. Today, the FTAA is embraced by all of the countries without exception as integral to a broader agenda of strong democracies, the alleviation of poverty, and the empowerment of people, and sustainable development.

The most striking thing in the session this morning was to see the unanimity with which the leaders embraced the three-part foundation laid out by President Clinton as early as 1991, and that is fiscal and monetary responsibility and stability; the empowerment of people, particularly with the focus on education and health care; and free trade. This is the agenda the President has laid out repeatedly; it is the three-part agenda that with unanimity the leaders embraced.

So the dialogue this morning focused about the transforming power of trade and economic integration in this broader context. President Caldera of Venezuela talked indeed about how the FTAA will equip this hemisphere to deal with the fact of

globalization and as a means of ensuring that globalization works to the benefit of the hemisphere and is a path to progress and growth.

Brazil acknowledged that four years ago the FTAA was a U.S. vision and that, with the three and a half years since Miami and the historic visit of the President to Brazil, the level of trust and view of a shared and common concrete agenda is now established firmly in the hemisphere.

Uruguay noted that 10 or 15 years ago the region was sharply polarized in the following ways: that alongside fledgling democracies you saw dictatorships; open economies and large economies stood next to countries committed to protectionism or central planning; there was a deep North-South divide, largely the product of alliance either with America or with Moscow. Now, he pointed out, free trade and democracy are embraced as companion initiatives, and the articulation of these as companion initiatives was universal among the leaders, and, in addition, the need as democracies to recognize the concerns of our citizens and to recognize the range of stakeholders in the process of this common agenda of trade and democracy.

What we see now, therefore, from the morning session is that the leaders have embraced an agenda that genuinely and for the first time, actually connects the FTAA with civil society reform and investment in people. And in terms of trade subjects most focused on, subjects that were pinpointed were those either not mentioned in Miami or were controversial in Miami. And the three key subjects were services trade, whether financial services, professional services, telecommunications services -- these were barely touched on in Miami -- that was number one.

Number two, the role of information technology and global electronic commerce. This wasn't even on the U.S. agenda in Miami. And, number three, the role of civil society, an acknowledgement by countries as diverse as Argentina, Costa Rica, Brazil, Canada, the U.S., that civil society must have confidence that the benefits of democracy and globalization will be jointly shared. Without question, the view of the leaders was that Miami was accepted as faith. The three-pronged agenda -- free trade, fiscal and macrostability and investing in people -- is now accepted as a 21st century reality.

MR. MCLARTY: This summit I think clearly demonstrated that we have moved from the architecture that was put in place in Miami, the celebration of democracy to the hard work of making

cooperation work and developing and second generation of reforms affirming the Miami agenda and affirming the first generation of reforms that have taken place and are continuing to take place in the region.

Clearly, I think there was a no backsliding in terms of the commitments made in Miami; in fact, quite the contrary. And I think, importantly, importantly, the level of discussion and interchange reflected a much more mature, a much more confident relationship with the United States and with the international community.

Finally, out of this meeting I think grew a clear consensus of how to move forward this summit process, with the next meeting being held in Canada, and particularly, I think, with many of the programs, they were not only specific in nature, with specific timelines and objectives, but with considerable resources both pledged from individual governments and well as multilateral organizations.

The final note I would make, I think it was also very clear, both in the public sessions and certainly the leaders' private exchanges that Mr. Berger will talk about, is that this administration and this President are committed to sustained engagement in the region given the importance of these issues that provide a real opportunity to change the fundamental character of the relation our country has with the hemisphere and to provide an opportunity for this hemisphere to be a cornerstone for both security and prosperity.

Q What year is Canada?

MR. MCLARTY: The year was not decided.

MR. BERGER: The year was unclear.

Let me quite briefly give you a flavor of the two-hour session the leaders had without the rest of us around. My information is derived from a highly reliable American source who was in the meeting. (Laughter.)

The President said to us that clearly this was the session I think the leaders probably enjoyed the most -- you could see as they came out, very animated. The President said it was a wonderful, open, relaxed discussion, a lot of exchange; some disagreements, but even the disagreements were friendly.

And in the nature of these kinds of discussions, they covered a lot of topics. There was some discussion of the war on drugs, with President Samper saying this is obviously an almost existential threat -- that's not his word -- to Colombia. He said, we're not losing the war on drugs, but we're not winning it, either, and there clearly has to be a concerted international effort.

I should say this parallels a conversation the President had with President Banzer of Bolivia, a pull-aside in between these sessions in which President Banzer made the same point. We are in a war, he said, with the narco traffickers -- apparently, a few Bolivian soldiers killed this weekend -- and he was seeking our help. And he said, we will win this war, but it will not be easy.

The President raised three subjects in his comments. One was to talk further about climate change and the need for developing countries to join with developed countries in a global response, making the point that developing countries have an opportunity to create an economic growth future different than the one that the developed countries undertook, which has been so costly in terms of the environment.

Second, he talked about the importance of the civil society component of the FTAA. There apparently was quite a lively discussion of that issue. Some do not want to see it paralyze the process; how do you reconcile all of these disparate interests, but clearly they're all in agreement that there needs to be and there should be a vehicle as this process provides.

Third, the President raised the issue of the year 2000 computer problem, to put it on the maps of a number of the leaders there, who I think -- my impression -- had not really focused on the problem. That is, the fact that on New Year's Eve in the year 1999, we are all going to become -- go back to the year 1901, at least for our computers.

There was some discussion of Cuba, although I don't think it was a large part of the discussion. The CARICOM countries clearly are most interested in the issue and doing more with Cuba. The President reiterated what he has said before, which is, we have to keep our eye on the goal here of promoting democracy in Cuba, and that whatever they do individually, we should not change the nature of these -- particularly the summit and the OAS process, which are grounded on democracy.

There was some lively discussion of defense modernization in the hemisphere, with an exchange about whether that was good for the hemisphere or not. And I think that pretty much covers all of the topics.

Again, I would say, my impression is that this was a session that the leaders really enjoyed because they could give and take more than in the more formal sessions.

Questions?

Q Could someone walk us through just what happens, quickly, after the first three years of negotiations in Miami, where do the talks then go to? Do they go to Brazil or Panama -- what is the framework?

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: The line-up is first three years in Miami; then about a two-year period, slightly less than two years, with the site as Panama. At the close, the site would be Mexico, and it has already agreed that the chairmanship of that will be shared, co-chaired by the United States and Brazil.

Q Now, in the beginning when it's in Miami, is Canada in charge of it?

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: Canada will be in the chair the first 18 months. I don't believe the next 18 months was settled yet.

Q Did any of the leaders raised the question of the reintegration of Cuba to the OAS?

MR. BERGER: Not as far as I know.

Q Sandy, did the President have any reaction to the release of Wang Dan? And, if not, was it part of a deal to pave the way for the summit in June in China?

MR. BERGER: Well, both the President and others who have been engaged in this are enormously pleased by Wang Dan's release. This is something that we have been advocating, working for, for a very long time. In fact, it is part of a long-term effort, as you know, that we've been engaged in to try to make progress on human rights in China, which has produced some concrete results.

Before the summit the Chinese agreed to sign the economic covenant. As you know, a month or so ago they agreed, quite significantly, to sign the U.N. Covenant on Political Rights. There have been a number of prisoner releases, Wei Jingsheng and Wang Dan now added to that list, but others as well -- names that we have continually raised with the Chinese.

With respect to their prison system, they are in talks now with the ICRC. We are anticipating an exchange of U.S. and Chinese officials involving prisons. The U.N. working group on arbitrary detention has been permitted to visit the Chinese prisons. The NGO forum that we asked the Chinese to set up between our human rights and the Chinese, they've agreed to.

Now, these are all positive developments. There is still a very long way to go in terms of China abiding by universal human rights principles, particularly in the area of political dissent and freedom of expression. And we will continue to work on these issues very hard with the Chinese.

What we are seeking is systemic change. That's why, for example, the Covenant on Political Rights is so important, because it sets up an international process which allows groups to go in and examine and write reports; requires the Chinese to actually account for themselves. And we will continue this step-by-step process as we move forward.

As to the second question, was there any deal here in connection with moving up the summit, the answer is, no. We moved up the summit based upon a judgment that we made that as a result of the summit in October, and clearly an improvement that has taken place in our relationship, that an earlier summit had the possibility of being more productive.

Q Sandy, is there anything concretely that the President is going to take with him when he goes to Beijing at the end of June that will show an improvement in U.S. ties?

And, Ambassador Barshefsky, I believe you're going there soon, as well. Will you be talking about WTO membership?

MR. BERGER: Well, let me answer that in general and then Charlene can answer the trade part of it. We have worked across a broad spectrum of issues to try to both increase the areas of our cooperation and confront the areas of difference.

In the proliferation area, for example, as a result of the summit in October when President Jiang came to the United States, the Chinese agreed to not provide further cooperation to the Iranian nuclear program. That was an important step forward. We're working with China on energy and the environmental issues and trying to -- environment being more people die of respiratory related diseases in China than any other cause. We have a lot of technology and know-how in terms of dealing with those issues. That's the second area.

We've obviously been discussing with them very frankly our human rights concerns and seeking progress in that area. There's the trade area that Charlene will talk about. We now have a rule of law project that we are working on with the Chinese in which we hopefully will be exchanging officials from our governments -- experts, law experts on law reform, on judicial reform -- so that we can help to intensify that process in China.

And as for the June summit, we will be moving forward on all of these tracks and other tracks to continue to expand our areas of cooperation -- for example, another area being in Korea, and to be very frank and forthright and candid about areas of differences, such as human rights. And I think the release of Wang Dan suggests that our continuing drumbeat on the subject of human rights does have an impact.

Q When are you going and will you be talking about WTO membership? And can that be something that the President will be announcing?

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: May I first go back to the preceding question -- I apologize. The line-up on FTAA is as follows: Canada chairs the first 18 months, followed by Argentina for about 18 months, followed by Ecuador for a shorter period, followed by a U.S.-Brazil co-chair for the last two and a half years. That co-chair, as we've pointed out, is extremely important because it will ensure that the FTAA comes into fruition and that there is no backsliding.

On the question of China, I do anticipate going to China, perhaps as early as this week. You know that the President and President Jiang at the summit in Washington achieved some important progress with respect to China's commitment to join the Information Technology Agreement, when previously it had said that it would not reduce to zero any tariffs in any areas,

particularly on information technology. They achieved progress also with respect to several other market access issues.

In November, when President Clinton and President Jiang met again in their bilateral at the APEC meetings, we made some additional important progress with respect to tariff reductions, reductions on non-tariff barriers, and some associated areas.

Following that, China slowed down somewhat the pace of the talks, perhaps also in part in response to the Asian crisis. I do intend to go and to discuss with my counterparts China's intentions at this point with respect to WTO accession. They know quite clearly, and as we have said repeatedly, we would welcome China's early admission to the WTO, but only on the basis of a commercially meaningful agreement. This is also the view of China's other major trading partners, including the European Union.

Q Do you think you would have achieved so much progress --

MR. BERGER: Let's see if we can do the China questions, then we can go back to the --

Q It's related to China. Do you think you would have achieved so much progress in China if you didn't have this constructive dialogue, critical dialogue -- and if it's so productive, why don't you have it with Cuba?

MR. BERGER: Well, I think there's a few answers to that question. I think first the Castro regime now has been in power for 37 years. Even the Pope, apparently, has had very little durable impact on political reform there.

We had a policy enacted under the Bush administration, embodied by the Cuban Democracy Act, which we supported very strongly, which basically said, as Cuba moved toward political and economic reform, then the United States would move to political and economic reform. I believe that was passed in 1992.

The first response was a shutdown of our planes --perhaps not the first response, but there were very few -- there's no positive response to that, when the United States, Democrats and Republicans, embraced that policy. Instead, our planes were shot down and there's been further repression.

So I think there's very little evidence, as I said here yesterday, that engagement with the Cuban government, as opposed to reaching out to the Cuban people would be productive.

Q Mr. Berger, on the item of armed forces modernization, could you give us a sense of who participated, what leaders participated and what was said?

MR. BERGER: I think there was a discussion -- Sanguinetti and Frei, I believe, were engaged in a discussion of arms sales. And I don't really want to describe too much more what they've said. You can go to their people.

Q I have a question for Mack. How comfortable is the President with these negotiations starting in Miami and no fast track? How comfortable is he with this situation?

MR. MCLARTY: I think the President is comfortable with and, indeed, believes this launch will be a very successful one. Ambassador Barshefsky said earlier, and I fully agree -- and more importantly, the President agrees -- the United States is very well-positioned on this launch.

In fact, I think there has been a deeper and broader consensus reached than many would have thought would have been the case. And the fact that the United States and Brazil will be co-chairing in the final three years of the negotiations I think is a particularly important element in bringing together an agreement in 2005.

I think finally, John -- and Charlene will want to add to this -- I think much like the Uruguay Round, negotiations can be launched; at some point you will need fast track authority to conclude them.

MR. BERGER: I wanted to echo something Charlene said earlier. The commitment of the people around that table to this process really struck me as something quite extraordinary. I did not anticipate seeing that. More than one of them made the point that globalization is not a choice; globalization is a fact, we've got to deal with it and we want to -- we know we have to deal with it by trade integration and the social contract. And so I think there is enormous momentum for these negotiations coming out of here.

Q At what point do you need to have fast track?

MR. BERGER: Well, the point at which key decisions have to be made.

AMBASSADOR BARSHEFSKY: Let me just add a point. This issue of fast track came up in the context of discussions of a number of countries and the theme of each -- and by each I'm talking now Argentina, Ecuador, Brazil, Bolivia, Canada -- the theme of each was, well, of course, we're going to go ahead because, of course, you're going to have fast track.

In other words, the view is, as in the Uruguay Round -- remember, they're thinking about what happened in the Uruguay Round -- as you make progress, fast track will be enacted. And this was a view expressed by all of these countries very explicitly. The same view was echoed by many other countries not quite as explicitly -- which is to say they didn't want to mention the phrase "fast track."

I would add one other thing. You have to remember the fast track vote was postponed, but it was very close. There's an overwhelming majority in the Senate. The issue, even in the House, is a very close one. The economic reality, as we have said time and again, is that over a third of U.S. economic growth the last five years came from exports and from the 250-plus market access agreements that we've done around the world.

Many leaders noted that as you look at the Asian crisis, the issue of hemispheric integration becomes all the more important because in our hemisphere we are each other's most critical trading partners. And that needs to be reinforced, if you will, as a mutual insurance policy against the bad times, and, of course, the upside is tremendous in the good times.

So I think we feel very, very good, very confident about this launch, as, literally, did every other country around the table today.

Q Sandy, how did you interpret the Brazilian President's comments at the end of his remarks on Cuba?

MR. BERGER: His remarks on Cuba where?

Q At the end of his remarks.

MR. BERGER: I think that he was saying -- you said the Brazilian's remarks or the Chilean's remarks?

MR. MCLARTY: I think his remarks at the end of the session, which we may not have heard.

Q After the signing.

MR. BERGER: After the signing? I don't know what he said, so I have a hard time commenting on them. I can tell you what he said -- what the conversation was one-on-one in the bilateral in which he basically said that we have the same objective, which is democracy in Cuba, and that they felt very strongly about that, as we did. They may pursue it through different means than we do, but that clearly is the basic objective of Brazilian policy. I don't know what he said.

I would point out that Mercosur, which includes the Brazilians very prominently, has a clause in it which would basically expel countries that were in Mercosur who became non-democracies, having been democracies. And I think that speaks quite strongly about their commitment here.

Q Mr. McLarty, we are told that you're going to leave the White House to go back to the private sector. I want to know if that is true. And second, if it is true, if there is going to be a replacement -- in charge of Latin America.

MR. MCLARTY: Well, I'm glad you're looking to the future of hemispheric relations in this briefing. (Laughter.) I have not discussed any future plans with the President. Obviously, my attentions and energies were focused on this summit, and I think that was a proper place for them to be focused. They will now be focused on certainly following up on the discussions, agreements, and the broad-based initiatives that came out of this summit. At some point in time I will deal with my decision in terms of returning to the private sector, which at some point I certainly will do.

MR. BERGER: I want to add something to this, if I can. Not to prejudge Mack's future decision, but I really want to emphasize what an instrumental role he has played in putting this summit together. Sitting next to Mack at one of these summits -- I said to him, I feel like I've gone back to the Philippines with McArthur. People came up to him from presidents to foreign ministers to trade ministers to deputy trade ministers to deputy deputy trade ministers, and said how important he had been to the success of this summit. And much to my admiration, he actually introduced those that I didn't

know to me by name. I mean, he knew my name -- he knew their name, too. (Laughter.)

Q Question on the -- while we're celebrating democracy here, in Paraguay there was a change in the candidacy of the governing party and that appeared to be -- I think there were previous comments about that. Could you elaborate on what our stand is?

MR. BERGER: This is something that has come up quite frequently in discussions over the last two days. As you know, the Supreme Court on Thursday or Friday -- Saturday -- Friday, Saturday, a few days ago -- ruled five to four to uphold General Oviedo's conviction, which means that he cannot be a candidate in the upcoming election.

We had said before and continue to say, as most of Paraguay's neighbors have said, the important thing is to maintain the constitutional process, to stay with democracy and perhaps the upholding of this conviction makes that somewhat easier.

MR. MCLARTY: Sandy, the only thing I would add, we talk about these concepts of hemispheric cooperation, I think constitutional crisis in Paraguay a couple of years ago was an example, a very good example of cooperation with the Mercusor countries and the United States. I think the peace on the Peru-Ecuador border with a hopeful settlement in the not too distant future is another example of that.

MR. TOIV: Thank you.

END

2:58 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 19, 1998

FACT SHEET

Prosperity and Free Trade at the Santiago Summit

After addressing second-generation reforms in education, governance, democracy and poverty alleviation, the leaders turned to trade, financial stability, information technology, energy and transportation. Economic growth and integration in the Americas will profoundly effect the prosperity of the United States in the 21st century. Consider the following:

- In the last four years, exports have generated more than one-third of US economic growth.
- US exports to our Western Hemisphere partners grew by \$42 billion last year, accounting for nearly two thirds of US export growth worldwide.
- US exports to the region grew three times faster last year than exports to the rest of the world.
- US exports to Latin America and the Caribbean in the second half of 1997 exceeded US exports to the European Union countries.

To continue the economic liberalization and integration of the hemisphere, and to make sure no citizen is left behind in the new global economy, the Summit leaders agreed to the following:

Launch of the Free Trade Area of the Americas: Advancing US Priorities and Making Sure Trade Benefits Everyone

At the Summit, the 34 leaders agreed to launch negotiations to create a Free Trade Area of the Americas -- a thriving market of 800 million people from Alaska to Argentina. Since the 1994 Miami Summit, the trade ministers of the Summit nations have been laying the groundwork for the launch today of formal

negotiations -- to deliver concrete progress by the year 2000 and conclude the agreement by 2005.

Leaders agreed on specific principles, goals and procedures for FTAA negotiations:

- There will be nine initial negotiating groups covering U.S. priority issues: market access, investment, services, government procurement, dispute settlement, agriculture, intellectual property rights, competition policy, and subsidies, anti-dumping and countervailing duties.
- The United States will work to progressively eliminate tariffs and other measures that restrict trade; to promote customs mechanisms that ensure that trade is conducted with transparency, efficiency, integrity and accountability; to strengthen protection of intellectual property rights; and to develop disciplines curbing anti-competitive business practices.
- A Committee on Electronic Commerce -- composed not just of government officials but also of private sector experts -- will recommend a work plan to promote rules for electronic commerce in the hemisphere.
- A Committee on Civil Society will -- for the first time in any trade negotiation -- provide a formal mechanism for labor and environment groups and other non-government organizations to make recommendations on shaping the globalization process -- so that all citizens can benefit from trade.
- Miami will be the site of the negotiating groups and the administrative secretariat of the FTAA for the first three years.
- Canada will chair the effort for the first 18-month period. The United States and Brazil will co-chair for the last two years of the negotiations.
- In addition, governments will cooperate to promote core labor standards recognized by the International Labor Organization. The IDB and World Bank will devote \$307 million over the next three years and USAID \$15 million to programs designed to strengthen respect for core labor standards and modernize the capacities of labor ministries.

Cooperation to Strengthen Financial Systems and Sustain Growth

One month after the Miami Summit, the Mexican peso crisis hit. Instead of turning inward, the nations of the hemisphere embraced greater openness: They took needed measures to make their financial systems more resilient, standing them in good stead to weather the recent turbulence from Asia. The average inflation rate in Latin America fell to less than 10% last year, compared with 61% in 1994, and more than 200% in 1990. National savings rates last year averaged nearly 18% of GDP - 20% higher than in 1990. To deepen these reforms, the Summit leaders agreed to:

- Strengthen banking supervision in the hemisphere, including by adopting the Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision -- the first region to embrace this commitment.
- Establish sound reporting and disclosure standards. Already, seven countries in the region have signed on to the International Monetary Fund's Special Data Dissemination Standard to help investors make well-informed decisions.
- Improve banking and securities market clearance and settlement systems in the hemisphere in order to facilitate the transparency, efficiency and security of domestic and cross-border transactions.

Sustaining Growth through Information Technology, Infrastructure, Energy and Anti-Corruption Measures

The Summit participants agreed to additional measures to ensure economic growth and integration:

Information Technology: Recognizing the importance of information technology in the 21st century, leaders pledged cooperative efforts to develop the hemisphere's electronic infrastructure. These efforts complement President Clinton's Framework for Global Electronic Commerce. This initiative promotes private-sector led development of a Global Information Infrastructure, which will facilitate use of the Internet for every aspect of daily life -- social, economic, political, health. Leaders undertook the following commitments:

- In an important first step, established with the private sector, Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank, the Internet site *Americas-edu.org* to enhance distance learning

and provide educational services and content for the people of the Americas.

- To strengthen the capacity of nations to benefit from the knowledge-based global economy by promoting, among other actions, telecommunications as a central focus of national and regional integration.
- To work with the private sector to rapidly expand telecommunications networks and adopt strategies to make basic telephone service and the Internet accessible to all.
- To work with the private sector to develop applications for electronic networks that take into account differing socio-economic conditions and languages and that support education, health, agriculture and electronic commerce.

Infrastructure: To facilitate the public-private partnerships that will build the bridges, roads, and ports tying the economies of the Americas together, the Inter-American Development Bank will establish standards aimed at ensuring fair competition among contractors.

Energy: To fuel the growth of the Americas while protecting the environment -- especially addressing climate change -- the Summit nations will further the integration of hemispheric energy markets, encourage movement to clean energy systems and promote honest and efficient energy regulation.

Corruption. Twenty-three countries have signed and eight countries have already ratified the OAS Anti-Corruption Convention, which requires nations to outlaw bribes, as the United States already does. President Clinton has submitted the Convention to the United States Senate for ratification. Building on the Convention, the Summit nations agreed to develop effective measures to combat all forms of corruption, bribery, and related unlawful practices in commercial transactions and to promote domestic legislation to oblige senior public officials to declare their personal assets and liabilities.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1998

FACT SHEET

Promoting Democracy, Justice and Human Rights
at the Santiago Summit

The Summit leaders reaffirmed their Miami Summit commitment that strengthening democracy, justice and human rights is a vital hemispheric priority. The Summit leaders agreed to intensify efforts to promote the "second generation" of reforms including democratic reforms at the regional and local level, protecting the rights of migrant workers and their families, improving the capabilities and competence of justice systems, and encouraging a strong and active civil society.

Strengthening Local Government and Civil Society

- The Summit leaders pledged to strengthen the participation of civil society groups like NGOs, academia, think tanks, advocacy groups, interest groups etc. in local and national decision making;
- The Summit leaders, to strengthen the integrity of governmental institutions, pledged to promptly ratify the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption. To this end, President Clinton has submitted the Convention to the U.S. Senate for advice and consent to ratification;
- The Summit leaders will continue strengthening the OAS's Unit for the Promotion of Democracy;
- The Summit leaders also pledged to work together in finding ways to prevent financial contributions to electoral campaigns from organized crime and drug traffickers.

Freedom of the Press and Freedom of Expression

- Since 1994, approximately 200 journalists have been killed in investigating threats to democracy such as corruption and narcotrafficking. Democracy needs an open and robust dialogue. To protect freedom of expression, the Summit leaders support the creation of a Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression as part of the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights. The Rapporteur will help resolve specific human rights cases involving the press and focus international attention on attacks against the hemisphere's emerging Fourth Estate, as their investigative reporting provokes increasing threats from narcotrafficking and other criminal elements.

Protecting Human Rights

In celebrating the 50th anniversary the OAS Charter, the Summit leaders renew their commitments to improve the status of indigenous populations, migrant workers, women and children, and the disabled. The Summit leaders pledged:

1. That governments will seek to attain legal equality between men and women by the year 2002;
2. To define and develop comprehensive policies aimed at promoting and protecting human rights at the national level;
3. To guarantee that all individuals have the right to due process of law, including the presumption of innocence and the right to trial within a reasonable period of time;
4. That governments will implement national information systems to address child abuse, especially the exploitation of children through prostitution, pornography and trafficking;
5. To support the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights through the establishment of a Special Rapporteur for Migrant Workers;
6. That governments will strengthen the capacities of labor ministries to protect worker rights.

Rule of Law

Effective, credible and transparent justice systems throughout Latin America and the Caribbean are vital to sustaining democratic progress and the trust of citizens in their governments. Governments are being openly challenged by their electorates to end impunity, combat corruption, provide protection from rising domestic and international crime, and to create a secure legal environment for trade and investment. In response to this challenge, the Summit leaders pledge:

- To establish a justice studies center for the hemisphere, whose purpose will be to facilitate training of personnel, exchange of information and other forms of technical cooperation to improve justice systems. The justice studies center would serve as a central repository for information on best practices and stand ready to assist with technical tasks, such as development of curricula for judges or prosecutors, as may be requested by different countries or institutions. The center promises to become an important link to a better future for the Americas.

- In addition, the Summit leaders also agreed on the following to promote the rule of law:
 1. Develop mechanisms that permit easy and timely access to justice by all persons, with particular reference to persons with low income, by adopting measures to enhance the transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness of the courts;
 2. Adapt legislation and proceed with necessary institutional reforms and measures to guarantee the comprehensive protection of the rights of children and youths to meet the obligations established under the United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child;
 3. Foster the establishment and strengthening of specialized tribunals or courts for family matters and in accordance with their respective legal systems.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1998

FACT SHEET

Advancing Our Common Security at the Santiago Summit

The Summit leaders discussed the importance of strengthening their partnership to combat the new transnational threats facing the region including the production, distribution, and abuse of narcotics, illegal arms trafficking and terrorism. To combat these threats and to strengthen the hemisphere's common security, the leaders agreed to the following:

Narcotics

- The Summit leaders launched a Multilateral Counterdrug Alliance to better organize and coordinate efforts in the hemisphere to stem the production and distribution of drugs. The centerpiece of this alliance will be a mechanism to evaluate each member country's progress in achieving their agreed counternarcotics goals negotiations for which will begin next month in Washington. The Summit leaders also agreed to:
 1. Increase cooperation in areas such as the collection and analysis of data, standardization of systems that measure illicit consumption;
 2. Encourage the developments of campaigns to foster greater social awareness of the dangers of drug abuse for individuals, the family and society as well as community participation plans;
 3. Improve and update cooperative mechanisms to prosecute and extradite individuals charged with the traffic in narcotics and other related crimes;
 4. Establish or strengthen existing, duly trained specialized units responsible for requesting, analyzing and exchanging information on money laundering and assets used in criminal activity;

5. Reinforce international and national control mechanisms to impede the illicit traffic and diversion of chemical precursors;
6. Continue to develop their national and multilateral efforts in order to achieve full application of the Hemispheric Anti-Drug Strategy;
7. Enhance their national policies to prevent illicit drug consumption at the community level, in schools and by the most vulnerable groups, such as children and young people;
8. Develop appropriate treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration programs with a view to alleviating the social effects, human suffering and other adverse effects associated with drug abuse;
9. Eliminate illicit crops through the increased support of national alternative development programs as well as eradication and interdiction.

Arms Trafficking

- Illegal traffic in firearms and explosives also poses a common threat to the hemisphere's public safety and democratic institutions. To meet this threat, the Summit leaders called for the rapid ratification and entry into force of the Inter-American Convention to Combat the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition Explosives and Related material which President Clinton will send to the Senate for ratification upon his return. This Convention will help ensure effective international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit transnational traffic in firearms and ammunition, while establishing or strengthening systems to enhance the tracing of firearms used in criminal activity. The US will complete implementation within 60 days of the OAS model regulations on commercial arms transfers.

Terrorism

- To prevent, combat and eliminate the common threat of terrorism, the Summit leaders agreed to encourage states that have not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede to, the international conventions related to terrorism and convene, under the auspices of the OAS, the Second Specialized Inter-American Conference to evaluate the progress attained and to define future courses of action for the prevention, combat and elimination of terrorism.

Building Confidence and Security Among States

- To continue to promote regional dialogue, transparency in defense policy and mutual confidence, the Summit leaders charged the OAS to follow up on and expand topics relating to confidence and security building measures with the goal of a Special Conference on Security within the framework of the OAS to be held, at the latest, at the beginning of the next decade.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1998

FACT SHEET

Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination
and the Santiago Summit

The Summit leaders reaffirmed their Miami Summit commitment that all citizens must participate in the opportunities and prosperity created by free market democracy. The Summit agreed to intensify efforts to show working men and women that democracy is responsive to basic human needs and creates economic and social mobility. In addressing these concerns, the governments agree to focus on creating stakeholders, enabling all citizens to participate and seeking to improve the quality of life for all.

Building Stakeholders

- Summit leaders pledged to ensure access to financial services for a significant number of the 50 million micro, small and medium size enterprises in the hemisphere by the year 2000;
- Summit leaders pledged to work with multilateral institutions and regional organizations to invest in the range of \$400-500 million over the next three years; combined, donor efforts should provide new financial resources to over 1 million new microentrepreneurs;
- Governments will streamline and decentralize property registration and titling procedures and assure access for the poor; USAID will work with other donors and governments to introduce new mapping technologies and find ways to ensure that the rural and urban poor secure title to their property;
- USAID will provide \$120 million over the next three years to support microenterprise; since Miami, the IDB have adopted a five year \$600 million strategy to promote microenterprise and microlending institutions have increased coverage by over

250,000 new borrowers annually, creating over 175,000 new jobs.

Participation of All Citizens

- Summit leaders pledge to strengthen mechanisms for gender equity and to support follow-up of international conferences on women;
- Governments will cooperate to promote core labor standards recognized by the ILO starting with an exchange of information at a Labor Ministerial in 1998; IDB and World Bank will devote \$307 million over the next three years and USAID \$15 million to programs designed to strengthen respect for core labor standards and modernize the capacities of labor ministries;
- Governments will work to eliminate exploitative child labor; USAID and the Department of Labor will work in Central America to eliminate child labor in areas that are most hazardous, including quarries and fireworks factories;
- Governments will negotiate a new Declaration of Principles on Fundamental Rights of Workers;
- Governments believe that trade liberalization contributes to the promotion of labor standards and should lead to higher levels of employment;
- Governments will promote education and training for indigenous populations.

Quality of Life

- Summit leaders pledge to support regional initiatives that by the year 2002 will reduce the incidence of diseases such as pneumonia, meningitis, rubella and mumps and continue to pursue the elimination of measles by the year 2000; USAID will devote \$60 million over the next three years to health care initiatives focusing on reducing the incidence of communicable diseases, improving access to safe water, and make increased use of low-cost telecommunications technologies to spread these benefits as widely as possible;
- Summit leaders pledge to strengthen regional networks of health information such as through telemedicine;

- Summit leaders pledge to give highest priority to reducing infant malnutrition; USAID will spend \$375 million over the next three years, including \$340 million in food assistance;
- Summit leaders pledge to strengthen cooperation to implement Santa Cruz Sustainable Development Plan of Action.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1998

FACT SHEET

Education and the Santiago Summit

The leaders of the democracies of the Western Hemisphere are making education a central focus of the Second Summit of the Americas. At the opening session of the Summit, the leaders agreed that education is the centerpiece of the "second generation" reforms -- reforms aimed at making democracy work for all the people of the Americas -- that they will strengthen and advance in the Summit's wake.

The Summit Action Plan adopted at Santiago will build on the achievements of the 1994 Miami Summit. It will launch and advance numerous cooperative efforts, based on four guiding principles: (1) equity -- providing opportunity for all; (2) quality -- achieving high levels of skills and achievement; (3) relevance -- making sure the education system takes into account social, ethnic and linguistic diversity; and (4) efficiency -- providing adequate resources and optimizing their use.

The Summit Plan reaffirms the Miami Plan's targets of ensuring, by the year 2010 universal access to, and completion of, quality primary education for 100% of children; and access to quality secondary education for at least 75% of young people. The Santiago Summit leaders also agreed to use technology to link schools across national boundaries and to increase international exchanges of students.

The Santiago Plan includes solid commitments to carry out the education initiatives of the Summit by financing schools, textbooks, teacher training, and technology for education -- and creating education partnerships between the public and private sectors:

- The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has pledged to double new lending - to over \$3 billion over the next three

years -- as compared with the previous three years, for primary and secondary education;

- The IDB is also working to establish a Special Regional Fund for education, to make additional loans;
- The World Bank will make more than \$3 billion available for education lending over the next three years and will host a major conference in June to discuss financing options for education;
- Overall, the IDB and World Bank will provide over three years a total of \$45 billion in loans, on favorable terms, for development: education, poverty reduction, health, microenterprise and other programs;
- The US Agency for International Development will commit approximately \$130 million in grant funding for education between 1998-2000 -- out of a total of \$1.2 billion in USAID grants for development in the Americas in this period;
- With the assistance of multilateral banks and the private sector, a new web-site -- *Americas.edu* -- has been launched to use the Internet to link schools around the hemisphere, and to operate as a clearinghouse for the public and private sectors as they work together to deliver educational services, such as bilingual electronic content, to all the hemisphere's citizens;

Brazil has announced it will host an OAS conference on education in July 1998 to develop an implementation strategy for the Santiago Action Plan. The conference will focus on key objectives of the Plan, such as early childhood strategies, criteria and methodology for assessing quality, enhancing training for teachers and administrators, and helping prepare adults for changes in labor markets.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

April 16, 1998

FACT SHEET: U.S.-CHILE PARTNERSHIP FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

President Clinton and President Frei reaffirmed the strong ties between the United States and Chile and strengthened the partnership between the two nations in confronting the common challenges and opportunities of the 21st century. On the eve of the Second Summit of the Americas, and in the wake of the 1994 Miami Summit, the United States and Chile stand in the forefront of hemispheric efforts to safeguard our environment, deepen democracy in the Americas, and to make it work for all our citizens through improving education, committing to economic growth with equity, and preparing ourselves to face the new transnational threats of tomorrow.

• **Protecting the Environment**

JOINT ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

President Clinton and President Frei today agreed that developing countries should participate meaningfully in efforts to address climate change, taking on emissions targets whenever possible. The Presidents also affirmed their support for the goals of the Kyoto Protocol, negotiated by more than 120 nations last December. The leaders also agreed that industrialized countries should reduce greenhouse gas emissions "as a matter of priority" and committed their governments to work together in preparation for the next conference of parties to the climate treaty, this November in Buenos Aires. President Clinton and President Frei emphasized the role of "market mechanisms" in promoting clean energy, energy efficiency and other activities that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Their statement recognized the opportunities for the private sector in meeting the challenge of climate change.

Today's joint announcement compliments President Clinton's comprehensive climate change strategy including win-win initiatives to effectively address climate change while promoting economic growth and competitiveness. It includes a \$6.3 billion package of tax cuts and R&D spending to spur clean energy technology, partnerships with industry to encourage cost-effective emissions reductions, steps to reduce federal energy use, and an

electricity restructuring plan that will reduce emissions through market competition.

COOPERATION ON EL NINO

The Presidents announced their joint cooperation to launch a Pan-American Climate Information System for Disaster Preparedness (PACIS). The United States and Chile will be charter members of this system, which will build on the demonstrated accuracy and timeliness of El Nino forecasting provided to the Americas by the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction. PACIS will put in place a climate forecasting system to reduce the impact of weather disasters by giving governments, business and citizens the tools to predict and mitigate the effects of climate fluctuations. This information will provide benefits in terms of the provision of shelter, health care, forest and water management, agriculture, and food security.

Chile will also this year co-sponsor with the United States a first hemispheric meeting of disaster preparedness and climate change experts.

• **Education**

Building on the U.S.-Chile Fulbright agreement signed last year, a U.S.-Chile Memorandum of Understanding on Education will strengthen cooperation between both countries in educational reform, and includes:

- ✓ Links between U.S. and Chilean classrooms, teachers and students through information technology to enrich learning.
- ✓ Joint research on the use of information technology to create educational opportunities for poor children.
- ✓ Development of bilingual software and teaching materials so that technology is placed at the service of all our citizens.
- ✓ Cooperation to develop high-speed research networks especially advancing the Next Generation Internet Initiative.
- ✓ Joint efforts to enhance quality and standards through the design of new assessment tools based on Chile's national assessment efforts and the U.S. "Report Card for the Nation and the States".
- ✓ Exchanges at all levels of education to promote training and professional development.
- ✓ Cooperative work with multilateral lending agencies to lead the way in conceiving of new ways to finance education.

In addition, the United States and Chile will share our efforts on a new hemisphere-wide web-site Americas.edu, which will advance the Summit's priority commitment to education. Chile will also

become the 66th country in the world to join the GLOBE Program for environmental observation and learning around the world, via the Internet.

- **Economic Cooperation**

Both leaders reaffirmed their commitment to expanding economic opportunity for all citizens through open and transparent markets and a comprehensive free trade agreement that includes the United States and Chile. Towards that end, the two leaders agreed to broaden the scope of trade ties by establishing a U.S.-Chile Joint Commission on Trade and Investment. The Commission will examine the full range of measures affecting our growing bilateral trade (\$6.7 billion in 1997), and ensure that trade differences are resolved constructively. In addition, both countries banking supervisors agreed to deepen their cooperation in bank regulation, recognizing that market confidence is important in a world in which capital markets are increasingly integrated. The respective Commerce Departments will deepen bilateral cooperation by exchanging commercial missions and information on major infrastructure projects.

- **Development Partnership**

The United States and Chile have agreed on a program of donor cooperation between their international development agencies, including joint funding of scholarships for training. This effort will form the core of a broader cooperative program to help ensure that the Summit of the Americas' commitments on poverty alleviation, education, strengthening democracy and promoting economic integration are followed through across the hemisphere.

- **Delivering Public Services**

Through a Memorandum of Understanding, the United States and Chile will bring relevant authorities from both governments together to collaborate on the study and implementation of public policies that strengthen government administration and make governance more efficient, effective, and responsive to the citizens it serves. Both governments are committed to delivering public services in ways that work better and cost less.

- **Security**

Helping to define the new security reality of the Americas in the next century, the United States and Chile, through their Defense Consultative Commission and Global Security Dialogue, will advance and support the concept of a hemispheric convention on transparency in conventional arms purchases. The United States

and Chile are also cooperating in international peacekeeping, and against nontraditional threats, such as narcotics trafficking and related crime. They welcome the full implementation of the OAS Anti-Drug Strategy for the hemisphere, which will lead the way to a hemispheric alliance against drugs.

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**JOINT DECLARATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE STATE VISIT OF
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON**

On the invitation of the President of the Republic of Chile, Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, the President of the United States of America, Mr. William Jefferson Clinton, made a State visit to Chile, April 16-17, 1998. The President of the United States was accompanied by his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, and by a high-level delegation composed of Secretary of State Madeleine Korbel Albright, Attorney General Janet Reno, Secretary of Commerce William Daley, Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley, United States Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky, Director of National Drug Control Policy Barry McCaffrey, Counselor to the President and Special Envoy to the Americas Thomas "Mack" McLarty, and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Samuel R. Berger.

In recent years, the United States and Chile have established solid and stable relations, based on a mutual commitment to respect democracy and human rights, open markets and free trade. This joint vision was reaffirmed during the State visit of President Frei to the United States in February 1997 and was strengthened on the occasion of the State visit of President Clinton. Today, the Presidents note with satisfaction the progress achieved in their bilateral relations, and state that this will have a positive impact on the quality of life of their peoples, and to that effect agree on the following Joint Declaration:

During working meetings held at the Palacio de la Moneda, Presidents Clinton and Frei reviewed the excellent state of bilateral relations, assessed progress made since the State visit of President Frei to the United States in February, 1997 and identified areas for future collaboration. As part of the high-level Consultative Framework begun by Presidents Clinton and Frei in 1994, they reaffirmed their desire to continue strengthening the comprehensive ties between the two countries.

The Presidents reiterate the political commitment of their Governments to ensure that the Second Summit of the Americas, to take place April 18-19 in Santiago, contributes to strengthening hemispheric relations

and to improving the development and well-being of the peoples of the Hemisphere in concrete and positive ways. In that context, they discussed the four major areas of the agenda: Education, Preserving and Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights, Economic Integration and Free Trade, and the Eradication of Poverty and Discrimination.

In addition to underscoring the importance of the Declaration and Plan of Action which will be adopted by the thirty-four Heads of State or Government at the Summit, both Presidents agreed on the need to continue working together on the process of integration and free trade at the hemispheric level, reaffirming their commitment to the formal start of negotiations for the establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) during the Santiago Summit.

The Presidents agree on the great importance of education as the most effective tool to attain full development, and in particular to reinforce the values of democracy, to give hope to our peoples for a better life, and to prepare our citizens for the 21st century global economy. Within this context, they welcomed the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on Education, which will put technology at the service of creating opportunities for the poorest segments of the population and other disadvantaged groups, improve quality and standards, strengthen professional development of teachers and enhance cooperation in all levels of education. They also applauded the signing of an agreement by which Chile will join the "GLOBE Program" designed to link schools and scientists around the world through the Internet, so that information and experiences can be exchanged and so that students can make environmental scientific observations for use by researchers.

The Presidents agreed upon a program of cooperation between their respective agencies for international development, including jointly funded scholarships for training in such areas as combating poverty, strengthening democracy and education, and economic integration.

The Presidents reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to achieve a comprehensive free trade agreement that includes both countries, and to adopt specific measures aimed at promoting the competitiveness of their respective countries in the global economy. In this regard, they noted

with satisfaction the significant progress made in improving agricultural trade relations through the Consultative Commission on Agriculture created by the two Presidents last year. In light of the economic development achieved in recent years in both countries and with a view to promoting cooperation bilaterally and in regional and multilateral areas, including the World Trade Organization, Free Trade Area of Americas, and the Asia Pacific Economic Council, the Presidents agreed to establish the U.S.-Chile Joint Commission on Trade and Investment. This consultative mechanism will be comprised of the relevant Ministries involved in these topics and will be chaired by the Chilean Minister of Foreign Relations and the U.S. Trade Representative, who will meet at the time of the Second WTO Ministerial Conference to sign the appropriate agreement. The Committee will hold its first meeting prior to October, 1998. On that occasion, it will examine the full range of measures affecting the various dimensions of trade, including such new areas as electronic commerce. It will also discuss ways of addressing restrictive trade practices, and the consequences of such practices, in the context of a global economy.

The Presidents reaffirmed their commitment to the WTO, including full, effective implementation of the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round. Both countries pledge to continue promoting within the WTO full multilateral liberalization of trade, complementing negotiations already scheduled for the agriculture and service sectors.

On bilateral commercial matters, the Presidents underscored the value of completing as soon as possible the efforts to sign a bilateral Open Skies agreement in order to provide their citizens better air transport services and to facilitate commerce and exchange between their countries. They also agreed that their ministries should deepen bilateral cooperation by exchanging commercial missions and information on major infrastructure projects, as well as creating databases on commercial opportunities in each country.

The Presidents reviewed topics of common interest relating to recent world economic events, and recognized the importance of applying sound macroeconomic policies, including balanced budgets and financial transparency, which have enabled both nations to continue experiencing high levels of economic growth, despite difficulties in other regions of the world.

In order to strengthen bilateral financial cooperation, United States and Chilean banking oversight authorities have signed a Statement of Cooperation to Enhance Cooperation in the Supervision of Cross-border Banking Institutions.

The Presidents affirm their desire to strengthen cooperation on the environment and sustainable development. They firmly support the principles and objectives of the Kyoto Protocol, and are convinced that the market mechanisms that it establishes will be a great help to mobilize the resources of the private sector to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

They recognize the potential of the Clean Development Mechanism to become an important resource for attracting private sector initiatives and investment in clean energy technologies, energy efficiency, forests and other activities that reduce, absorb or eliminate greenhouse gas emissions.

They agreed that all countries should be involved in global efforts to address climate change, taking into account their common, but differentiated responsibilities.

Developed countries must set the example in reducing greenhouse gas emissions as a matter of priority, while developing countries should participate meaningfully in efforts to address climate change, for example, by taking on emissions targets whenever possible.

They commit their governments to work together on these issues in preparation for the next conference of parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change this November in Buenos Aires.

Concerned by the profound impact caused by the El Nino weather phenomenon throughout the Americas, the Presidents welcomed the signing of a Declaration of Intent to advance the launching of a Pan-American Climate Information System for Disaster Preparedness. Such a system will utilize the latest technology to help governments and private citizens better prepare themselves to be able to reduce the damages caused by climate-related phenomena.

They agreed to instruct their experts to explore the mutual benefit that could accrue to their respective nationals under a bilateral Social Security agreement that would eliminate double taxation of Social Security contributions and help improve benefit rights for people who have worked in both countries.

The Presidents also welcome the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between our Governments' authorities for the Promotion and Development of Public Policies for the Strengthening of Government Administration.

Presidents Clinton and Frei reiterated their commitment to continue their efforts to promote international peace and security, and cooperation with respect to compliance with agreements and treaties at the international and regional levels. In that regard, they applaud the work of the Defense Consultative Commission and the Global Security Dialogue. They noted the importance their Governments attach to policies designed to achieve greater transparency, both in terms of defense expenditures and conventional arms transfers, and to foster mutual confidence and security-building measures. In that spirit, the leaders support the adoption of regional transparency measures for conventional arms purchases.

Recognizing the importance of the Organization of American States, which will celebrate its 50th anniversary this month, and in order to make its modernization a reality, the Presidents instructed their Foreign Ministers to consult with their colleagues in the Hemisphere to establish effective means through which the OAS could be revitalized, with due regard to its relations with other hemispheric institutions, and to agree on a timetable for the review and reform to be completed.

The Presidents also reviewed the situations in Iraq, the Middle East and Bosnia, where Chile and the United States are participating with peacekeeping forces under the mandate of the United Nations, and they agreed to maintain such important joint efforts on behalf of international peace.

In their capacity as Guarantors of the Rio Protocol, the Presidents reviewed recent progress achieved by the Governments of Ecuador and Peru

and continue to urge both parties to settle their dispute by the May 30 target date agreed to by both parties.

The Presidents agreed to continue negotiations to reach a prompt agreement on cooperation that will provide for coordination of efforts of both countries to take more effective and timely action against illicit traffic of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their related crimes, as well as to prevent the abuse of those substances. All this, with the aim of reaching full implementation of the principles and policies contained in the Hemispheric Strategy adopted in the framework of the Interamerican Commission for Drug Abuse Control.

They also look forward to the early completion of a customs mutual assistance agreement to advance cooperation against fraud.

To facilitate and further advance our close ties, the Presidents agreed to establish a Bilateral Consultative Mechanism at the Foreign Ministry level, and to advance its operations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
President of the
United States of America

EDUARDO FREI RUIZ-TAGLE
President of the
Republic of Chile

POOL REPORT # 1

The pool and the White House got into a conflict over the terms of access to the photo op at the start of the two Presidents' expanded bilateral meeting. The White House insists that the event was originally supposed to be for cameras only. White House officials offered to let a print pooler into the room, but on the condition that he or she not ask any questions. The stated reason for this was the normal practice here in Chile. Barry Toiv stated that the main reason the White House did not want American journalists to ask a question is that Chilean journalists would not be afforded the same opportunity because of their government's rules. It was said that asking a question would have angered the Chilean government and possibly jeopardized arrangements for the press over the next three days. The pool decided that given the limited access to the President that we have had, especially on foreign trips recently, we would not agree to such a stipulation. Without an editorial presence, the network's news crew was also pulled from the photo op. We have been told that we will have a chance to ask questions of the President later today during his roundtable in a Santiago neighborhood.

The presidential motorcade was greeted passively by Chileans on their way to work. They seemed more curious than enthusiastic. Police dressed in green soldier-like uniforms controlled traffic. Signs on every other lamppost called on Chileans to "leave the best impression of Chile." Upon arrival at la Moneda, the presidential palace Pinochet stormed in 1973, Presidents Clinton and Eduardo Frei, accompanied by their wives, walked through the Patio de Canones on a red carpet, and as they stopped in an archway they were greeted by government workers who applauded.

Mrs. Clinton pointed to spectators in the balconies in the buildings on either side of the patio. The President waved to the spectators and several women squealed with delight. The President laughed. Mrs. Clinton was wearing a canary yellow dress and coat and Mrs. Frei was in a pastel blue dress.

On a briefing with an administration official: it was in the archway on the patio. He discussed the five to six documents that the various administration officials would sign, and the themes covered the range of topics from peacekeeping to environment to a still being discussed open skies agreement. He said that despite the fact that there was no free trade agreement the meeting should show a "recommitment to comprehensive free trade." He added, "There are lots of ways to do free trade with Chile, it doesn't have to be through NAFTA."

Among the themes that they discussed was cooperation among bankers. Chile also agrees with the concept of multilateral cooperation on drugs, but it would not be a substitute for the current certification process.

En route to the San Miguel neighborhood the mood has brightened and several people waved at the motorcade as the President drove by.

Warren Strobel
Washington Times

Martha Brant
Newsweek

Pool Report #4

print pool report from santiago to valparaiso Congress Friday morning

As the president walked up the steps to the Congress, he shook hands with a man who was identified as Juan Pablo Letelier, son of Orlando Letelier, the exiled Chilean diplomat who was murdered by a bomb in Washington, D.C. in 1976. Letelier is currently a deputy in Chile's Chamber of Deputies.

As the president entered Valparaiso, his motorcade was was greeted by curious onlookers as it rolled into the city. The crowds were sparse. A group of schoolchildren in uniforms cheered, waved and held up a Chilean flag. Across the street, a group of people held up a sign that said in Spanish, ``Clinton: Your Business is the Poverty of Latin America.''

Susan Ferriss
Cox Newspapers

Pool Report #5

4/18/98

Barry Toiv reports that the President will not do formal bilaterals, but will do pull asides. The President will meet with Menem of Argentina, Zedillo of Mexico, Cordozo of Brazil, and Chretien of Canada. The first working session will be on education, the World Bank and the Interamerican Development Bank are committing to \$3 billion each over 3 years for education reform. USAID will contribute \$80 million.

The opening session is being held in a large rectangular ballroom. The leaders are sitting in rows of chairs on the stage. The 34 flags form the backdrop.

Nancy Mathis
Houston Chronicle

POOL REPORT #3

The presidents were flanked by heavy red-velour curtains that rose to the base of a 100-foot, baroque dome above the stage of the circa-1857 Municipal Theater in downtown Santiago. They were joined by Santiago Mayor Jaime Ravinet, Walter Riesco head of an industrial association, and Alex Fernandez, head of the American Chamber of Commerce. The president spoke at diminutive, wood-grained podium, before an audience that included the secretary of state, commerce secretary, five members of congress and other high-level officials.

As the president left, he ducked unexpectedly into a grubby sandwich shop called San Remo, directly across the theater. After shaking hands and chatting with surprised lunch-hour customers, your pool asked the president about Ken Starr's comments that the investigation wasn't over.

"I'm not going to comment on that. I spent my day with people who are interested in human problems and not so interested in politics," Clinton said. "I don't think I ought to be commenting on politics. I feel good about what happened before and I feel good about where we are. And I feel good about the job I am doing for the American people ere in Chile.

When asked whether Starr should wrap things up, he said:

"I'm not going to comment on it. I just dont -- I shouldn't be commenting on domestic politics while I'm overseas. I'm here doing my job," the president said, failing to lose his cool or his smile.

Before the speech to about 800 business leaders who packed into three levels of VIP boxes and into the red velvet covered seats on the floor of the 1000-seat theater, hundreds of people gathered on balconies, offices and storefronts that flank the cobble-stoned, palm-lined square in front of the theater. In a sign of some Chileans' claims that the U.S. shuts out some of their goods with protectionist policies, two banners hung from a building directly in front of the entrance, in English and Spanish. "Mr. Clinton: Pay Us For Our Grapes."

Mike Smith
Bloomberg

POOL REPORT # 1

The pool and the White House got into a conflict over the terms of access to the photo op at the start of the two Presidents' expanded bilateral meeting. The White House insists that the event was originally supposed to be for cameras only. White House officials offered to let a print pooler into the room, but on the condition that he or she not ask any questions. The stated reason for this was the normal practice here in Chile. Barry Toiv stated that the main reason the White House did not want American journalists to ask a question is that Chilean journalists would not be afforded the same opportunity because of their government's rules. It was said that asking a question would have angered the Chilean government and possibly jeopardized arrangements for the press over the next three days. The pool decided that given the limited access to the President that we have had, especially on foreign trips recently, we would not agree to such a stipulation. Without an editorial presence, the network's news crew was also pulled from the photo op. We have been told that we will have a chance to ask questions of the President later today during his roundtable in a Santiago neighborhood.

The presidential motorcade was greeted passively by Chileans on their way to work. They seemed more curious than enthusiastic. Police dressed in green soldier-like uniforms controlled traffic. Signs on every other lamppost called on Chileans to "leave the best impression of Chile." Upon arrival at la Moneda, the presidential palace Pinochet stormed in 1973, Presidents Clinton and Eduardo Frei, accompanied by their wives, walked through the Patio de Canones on a red carpet, and as they stopped in an archway they were greeted by government workers who applauded.

Mrs. Clinton pointed to spectators in the balconies in the buildings on either side of the patio. The President waved to the spectators and several women squealed with delight. The President laughed. Mrs. Clinton was wearing a canary yellow dress and coat and Mrs. Frei was in a pastel blue dress.

On a briefing with an administration official: it was in the archway on the patio. He discussed the five to six documents that the various administration officials would sign, and the themes covered the range of topics from peacekeeping to environment to a still being discussed open skies agreement. He said that despite the fact that there was no free trade agreement the meeting should show a "recommitment to comprehensive free trade." He added, "There are lots of ways to do free trade with Chile, it doesn't have to be through NAFTA."

Among the themes that they discussed was cooperation among bankers. Chile also agrees with the concept of multilateral cooperation on drugs, but it would not be a substitute for the current certification process.

En route to the San Miguel neighborhood the mood has brightened and several people waved at the motorcade as the President drove by.

Warren Strobel
Washington Times

Martha Brant
Newsweek

Addendum

You should have the text of the communique. A Senior administration official, speaking on background, gave us some additional details about the talks. He said the open skies agreement was essentially complete, but the Dept. of Transportation still needs to finish its regulatory process.

On narcotics, the official said the multilateral agreement that will be launched at the summit "is not a substitute" for the US Drug certification process. "We see this as 2 separate tracks" He said.

On trade, he said the United States and Chile are still committed to a free trade agreement in the wake of the failure of fast track. But he said, this doesn't necessarily mean Chile will be brought into NAFTA. "We could do this as a bilateral agreement with the United States."

After the signing ceremony, Pres. Clinton motorcaded to the San Miguel neighborhood where several signs in Spanish greeted him and Pres. Frei. The President made a brief tour of a ceramics factory and then walked along Gran Aveniv where he shook hands with some of the several thousand well wishers lining the street and standing in a median strip. Some waved US and Chilean flags and one young man shouted out "Viva Kennedy - USA." Clinton's walk took him to the Universidad San Andres where he is now engaged in the roundtable event.

Warren Strobel
Washington Times

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS COMMUNICATIONS CALENDAR

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1998

EVENT	MESSAGE/VISUAL	NEWS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arrival Ceremony• Bilateral Meeting with President Frei• Meeting with Community Leaders/Neighborhood Tour• American Chamber of Commerce Event with Business Leaders	<p>Messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunities of globalization and free markets will be source of increased prosperity during next century but must be inclusive to succeed, engaging all elements of society.• The process of economic liberalization is a “two-sided coin”: free trade and hemispheric integration can serve as powerful engines of growth, but only if harnessed to lift society broadly.• U.S. committed to promoting trade and economic liberalization while ensuring labor and environmental standards are strengthened and quality education, job training, and technology are available to all.• Chile remains a vital trade partner of U.S., despite delay in passing Fast Track legislation	

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Page 1 of 4

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1998

EVENT/ LOCATION	MESSAGE/ VISUAL	NEWS/ DELIVERABLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Address to Parliament	<p>Messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Having successfully emerged from a turbulent past, the Chile of today is a vibrant democracy with a vigorous free market economy.• Chile's success in ensuring that all its citizens share in the fruits of its free market economy is a model for the hemisphere. This success manifests itself in broad-based prosperity, reduced poverty and universal access to improved educational opportunities.• U.S.-Chilean relationship has matured into one of mutual respect and equal standing where Chile can be partner in regional stability, arms control, and international peacekeeping. This partnership advances U.S. economic and strategic interests.	

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Page 2 of 4

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1998

EVENT/ LOCATION	MESSAGE/ VISUAL	NEWS/ DELIVERABLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summit Opening Ceremony• Summit Session One (A). Democracy, Human Rights, Justice• Summit Session One (B): Education• Summit Session Two: Poverty Alleviation	<p>Messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Miami-to-Santiago process has advanced ambitious political and economic agenda to the benefit of U.S. and the entire hemisphere.• Summit Plan of Action includes second generation of democratic reforms aimed at strengthening democratic institutions, encouraging political participation, freedom of the press and a strong, credible judiciary.• Education, facilitated by technology, is key to social and economic progress. Summit countries committed to ensure improved educational opportunities for children, who represent hemisphere's future.• Democracy and human rights provide foundation for prosperity. To thrive, democracy must deliver• Strengthening democracy entails combating its enemies, including corruption, drugs and crime.	

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Page 3 of 4

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1998

EVENT/ LOCATION	MESSAGE/ VISUAL	NEWS/ DELIVERABLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summit Session Four: Trade and Economics• "Blue-Sky" Summit Leaders Only Session• Summit Closing Ceremony• Remarks to U.S. Embassy Community	<p>Messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summit's numerable successes demonstrate benefits of hemispheric cooperation to all people of the Americas.• The economic integration of hemisphere is on track providing opportunity for increased prosperity for future generations.• The real work of Santiago begins the day the Summit ends. Summit leaders must build on momentum and turn pledges into results.• U.S. commitment to region is enduring; our involvement will continue.	

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Page 4 of 4

NEIGHBORHOOD ROUNDTABLE PARTICIPANTS

Eight people have been chosen by the Chilean Office of the Presidency from a list of persons nominated by the Municipality of San Miguel who are members of the following occupational categories; they all began (except for the professor) as individual craftspersons who completed their high school education but could not afford higher education. They received varying degrees of vocational education, and since beginning their micro-enterprises have received some training in relation to management practices, accountability, how to incorporate, etc.

1. Mrs. Jacqueline Leiva - has a small nursing home facility and does house calls.
2. Ms. Juana Cayukueo Millan - an Indigenous Mapuche artisan, specializing in native crafts.
3. Ms. Wilam Inez Rivera - a seamstress who now runs a tailoring shop.
4. Mrs. Antonio Carrasco - the owner of a catering business.
5. Mr. Jaime Vasquez - a professor of business administration and management.
6. Mr. Rodrigo Collado - the owner of a furniture-making business.
7. Mr. Miguel Perojenowski - the owner of a fiberglass business.
8. Mr. Ernesto Vasquez - the owner of a wrought-iron and metal-working company.

Background: The Universidad San Andres is similar to a U.S. post-high school vocational and community college concentrating on skills needed in business and management of micro-enterprises. Approximately 200 day students and 400 night students, men and women, take advantage of the programs which are subsidized through the St. Paul Education and Cultural Foundation (Fundacion San Pablo) and grants from the federal government.

The University San Andres was begun in 1992 by the Fundacion San Pablo (St. Paul Foundation) as the terminal point of training and social development for a sector of society that historically has not had access to higher education for economic reasons. The Foundation was founded in 1977 as a non-profit educational and social welfare organization based on Christian principles. The first programs were five children's nurseries which cared for 600 children. Today, almost 5000 children and young adults between 6 months and 24 years participate in the various projects and programs of the St. Paul Foundation. Supplementary dietary programs for children are included because many of the families served cannot provide their children with basic nutritional needs. Children identified as "at risk" are given medical assessments and psycho-motor development activities. Orientation and training for parents is also an important part of the program. Helping the handicapped become active members of the community through special training is a recently added activity. Commercial and technical high schools prepare young adults for careers in accounting, secretarial work, sales, publicity, English, etc.

Students who attend a primary and secondary school under a needs-based scholarship may attend the Universidad San Andres tuition free, if they pass the entrance exams. Other students admitted to the University may receive as much as a 50% reduction of the monthly tuition (about \$200), based on need. The remainder of the costs are paid by the St. Paul Foundation and government grants.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND PRESIDENT FREI VISIT
SAN MIGUEL NEIGHBORHOOD,
SANTIAGO, CHILE**

April 16, 1998

President Clinton and President Frei will visit Santiago's San Miguel neighborhood on Thursday afternoon, April 16. The Presidents will visit a local ceramics factory and will participate in a round table discussion on business with members of the local community.

ASEM CERAMICA was founded in 1965 during the presidency of President Frei's father. Silvia Espinoza, an artist educated at the University of Chile, married Augusto Quezada, a mechanic at a factory, and the couple decided to begin a ceramic workshop so that Silvia could continue her art as they began their family.

The factory began as a very small venture, adding a couple of employees about 30 years ago who are still working at Asem. Although 20 employees work in the factory now, which relocated to San Miguel in 1972, the development of this operation has not been simple. Augusto at times worked three jobs in order to help get them through the economic downturns of the past 30 years. Their four children grew up under their mother's feet as she designed and painted ceramics. One daughter is a doctor, and their son Cesar and two of their daughters - Teresa and Victoria - now run the business. Silvia and Augusto have been able to buy a farm and retire to the south of Chile, where Augusto raises animals and Silvia is able to paint and exhibit.

The operation of the factory is unique in that each process, from mold making to final glazing, is done internally. Every piece is designed and hand-painted and is sold in exclusive stores and boutiques, as well as through Avon-Chile, currently their largest buyer. Monthly production ranges between 5000 and 10,000 pieces. Although buyers come in from Bolivia and other surrounding countries to place orders, exportation of their products is limited by the current cost of packaging, which exceeds the cost of production. The family is hoping that government initiatives in support of micro-enterprises may help bring down the costs of exporting and help them compete with less expensive oriental products.

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adults between 6 months and 24 years participate in the various projects and programs of the St. Paul Foundation. Those programs include:

- Supplementary dietary programs for children
- Medical assessments and psycho-motor development activities
- Orientation and training for parents
- Special training for the handicapped
- Commercial and technical high schools prepare students for careers in accounting, secretarial work, sales, marketing, English, etc.

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