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001. cable	Re: [Brazil Visit] (5 pages)	10/08/1997	P1/b(1)
002. agenda	President's Travel to South America (1 page)	09/30/1997	P1/b(1)
003a. list	Venezuela Deliverables (3 pages)	09/24/1997	P1/b(1)
003b. list	Brazil - POTUS Deliverables (2 pages)	09/24/1997	P1/b(1)
003c. list	Argentina Deliverables (3 pages)	09/24/1997	P1/b(1)

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RESTRICTION CODES

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USIA

Daily Digest

To:	Press Office ,647-3945 ,Special Asst. USUN ,736-7551 ,. Under Secretary ,647-4780 ,The Director ,736-4291 ,Thomas A. Constantine ,307-7335 ,Jane Becker ,736-4885 ,Secretary Davidow ,647-0791 ,Congressional Hispanic Caucus ,546-2143 ,Don Maple ,395-6730 ,Peter Fromuth ,647-4147 ,Raphael Pearl ,707-7639 ,William Strouse ,1-703-875-5826 ,Ana Maria Salazar ,456-2464
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Monday, October 27, 1997

CLINTON VISIT 'A SUCCESS,' BUT LATIN AMERICANS WILL LOOK TO THEIR INTERESTS

Additional assessments from the press overseas of President Clinton's tour of Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina earlier this month gave him high marks for his personal diplomacy, but depicted a more confident post-Cold War Latin America eager to defend its interests, particularly when these do not coincide with Washington's. Editorials in Argentina and Brazil voiced their appreciation for Mr. Clinton's acknowledgment of what they considered the visit's pivotal issue: the role they would like the Southern Cone's trade bloc, Mercosur/Mercosul, to play in relation to the U.S.-sponsored Free Trade Area of the Americas. The Clinton visit, concluded Brasilia's center-right, pro-government Gazeta Mercantil, "cleared the air" regarding Brazil-U.S. relations, while keeping Argentina aligned with Brazil on Mercosur as the engine for South America's integration in world trade. Buenos Aires's daily-of-record La Nacion judged that Mr. Clinton had "turned a page" with his statement in Brazil of support for Mercosur. The two countries' successful push during his tour for the U.S. to endorse Mercosur, said business Buenos Aires Economico, "strengthened the Buenos Aires-Brasilia alliance."

Observers throughout Latin America, the Caribbean and in other regions, however, noted that President Clinton was the first U.S. leader to visit when "new winds" of assertiveness are blowing in countries traditionally viewed as the U.S. backyard. Critics predicted that, in the future, the region might not always be willing to "tilt" towards the U.S. Pointing to growing trade links between Latin America and Europe, the liberal Toronto Star warned, "A transatlantic confederation between Latin America and Europe threatens to alter a lot more than just patterns of trade." In Latin America, writer after writer emphasized that the region should work with the U.S., but always "in terms of our own interests, not allowing ourselves to be blinded by the Department of State's traditional 'carrot and stick' approach"--to quote from Tegucigalpa's highly conservative El Heraldito. They asserted that their countries' desire to enter international markets, particularly that of the U.S., is being thwarted by what influential, conservative El Mercurio of Santiago claimed is "an increasing tide, which is becoming stronger, of menacing protectionist measures" in the U.S. Encouraged by Mr. Clinton's positive response to the Mercosur arguments put forth by Brazil and Argentina, journalists called on their governments to press Washington on access to the U.S. market and to depend on Mercosur to secure trade advantages. Buenos Aires' pro-government La Prensa, for instance, argued, "It is necessary to consolidate Mercosur even further so that it can face the U.S. as a solid trade bloc that demands from its counterpart the same generosity when it comes to the opening of borders for goods, services and products from the South." Some commentators remarked that Mercosur has the advantage of already functioning as a trade bloc, while the FTAA still awaits approval by the U.S. Congress of fast track authority for the president to negotiate trade treaties. In San Jose, top-circulation La Nacion rebuked the president for not pushing his trade agenda more forcefully in the U.S., stressing that this led to Mr. Clinton's traveling "to South America without 'fast track' in his hands--something essential to begin talking seriously about the FTAA."

This survey is based on 46 reports from 17 countries, Oct. 18-24.

EDITOR: Mildred Sola Neely

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

ARGENTINA: "Confusion, Uncertainty Surround Clinton Press Proposal"

Joaquin Morales Sola, political analyst of daily-of-record La Nacion (10/23), pointed out, "The proposal made by President Bill Clinton to (President) Menem on the creation of an organization within the OAS related to the press has lead to much confusion and no certainty. The contents of that Initiative are not clear--it is even possible that it is not yet clear within the American government itself--and there are confusing and contradictory versions about the position taken by the Argentine government....

"The case is relevant because it could affect the freedom of the press in the continent with new controls and regulations, and it seems to have been prematurely put forward by the chief of the White House, who in statements to the Argentine press said he only thought of the creation of press protection proceedings under the umbrella of the OAS.... The confusion is endless. President Menem and Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella pointed out that the national government never agreed with the idea.... (Nevertheless) Argentine diplomats who participated in the summit meetings are sure to have heard Menem saying he was pleased with Clinton's idea.... The double message of the Argentine government and the confusion caused by the American proposal...makes it risky when placed in the arms of an organization that is not a choir of angels either: The OAS is formed by governments and the press is not represented there. The best regulation of the press is the unwritten one."

"Major Non-NATO Ally: Much Rhetoric, Little Practical Assistance"

An editorial in the liberal, English-language Buenos Aires Herald (10/21) said, "Even if making Argentina 'a major non-NATO ally'...may sound like grandiose words devoid of any real content, this should not be underrated, as such recognition goes far beyond a paternal pat on the back from Washington. However complex it may be to define precisely what advantages such a new status implies, there can be no doubt that President Carlos Menem and Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella must be given credit for having established a sound working relationship with the United States and (arguably more importantly) the United Nations, by playing a very active high-profile role in international peacekeeping missions which have earned this recognition....

"The real issue at stake is rather more basic: that the United States define in practical terms what all these high-sounding labels mean.... Either the United States truly means that Argentina is a close ally or it does not. So far much of the policy has boiled down to much rhetoric and very little in the way of practical assistance."

"Supranational Drug Accords A Must"

Readers of leading Clarín (10/21) saw this editorial regarding the drug accord signed during the Clinton visit, "The incorporation of Argentina into the Strategic Alliance against Drugs should be understood as a commitment to increase policies to prevent drug addiction and to take measures aimed at the prevention of money laundering derived from drug trafficking.... Argentina is committed to fighting transborder crimes and demands the cooperation of all the nations to exchange information, prevent illegal money transactions, stop the promotion of tax havens that hide the hellish origin of the money, and adapt crime prevention laws.

"The sophistication and globalization of money laundering operations require supranational

agreements such as the one that was signed and reasonable control over large financial transactions."

"Clinton's Orchestra Plays And Is Not Out Of Tune"

Under the headline above, Raimundo Orlando, deputy managing editor of pro-government La Prensa (10/21), wrote, "Clinton...went up to Washington with a clear view of who's who in

drugs.... (While) in Argentina, Clinton...avoided making clear statements about the participation of the military in the fight against drug trafficking, which was the core of the concept, as (he) considered that this was an 'Argentine problem.'...

"McCaffrey was one who did speak in Buenos Aires: 'What is most important is that we now are partners.'... (He) signed a strategic alliance...and everybody smiled, even hard-liner McCaffrey, who went on to Bolivia...to reproach the Bolivians on the very modest results of the promised coca eradication. (He gave) a different speech there. Each country in America requires a different one, because (our position) vis-a-vis drug trafficking differs one from the other. We have said so repeatedly."

"Clinton's Visit Was A Success"

Ana Baron, leading Clarín's Washington-based correspondent, filed (10/20), "Clinton's task in Argentina was not easy. One of the goals of the trip was to consolidate the good relations there are between Argentina and the United States. But at the same time, Clinton wanted to express his concern for certain issues which bother Carlos Menem: corruption, the 'freedom of the press' problem and the need to consolidate the judiciary.... Clinton had very little margin for political maneuvers, but he took advantage of it very skillfully and the visit was a success.... Like every good politician, Clinton knew that in order to make this trip a success he not only needed a strategy, but a message too. And his main message was pro-Mercosur."

"I Support Mercosur"

German Sopena, deputy managing editor of daily-of-record La Nación (10/19), held, "The main definition of Clinton's long-awaited trip to Argentina really took place in Brazil. It was a firm phrase: 'I support Mercosur.' With this statement...the American president turned a page.... In this new page, it was written that in the future Clinton will exchange that backing of Mercosur with a greater commitment by the four countries of the Southern Cone in order to speed up their access to continental free trade heralded by the United States. And, another important consequence for a long term analysis: in the final evaluation, Brazil won a position of leadership in the complex negotiation that will extend to the year 2005."

"United Against Toxic Gases: Clinton Wants Menem To Help Him Do Nothing"

Ernesto Tenenbaum, on special assignment in Bariloche for left-of-center Página 12 (10/19), noted under the headline above, "The two countries expressed their commitment to the joint implementation of a mechanism to promote reforestation and industrial production aimed at reducing CFC gases. U.S. policy in the area, which Argentina is part of now, is so much discussed in the world right now that it was very harshly criticized by the English weekly Economist: 'The United States wants to use underdeveloped countries to avoid doing anything regarding global warming.' One must read that editorial in order to understand what Clinton and Menem are talking about."

"New Issue: Support For Mercosur"

Washington correspondent Jorge Elias observed for daily-of-record La Nación (10/20), "The support for Mercosur is the new issue in the tour of the region. Never in the past had it been so strong, neither

from Clinton nor from his collaborators, regarding the regional alliance which, they even feared, could turn into a boomerang for Washington. The goal there was, precisely, to change a situation in which calamities still prevail, such as dictatorships and inflation. Everything changed, according to Clinton, though nobody overlooked the protest rallies against his presence in Buenos Aires, with riots similar to those which took place in the past, and in Brasilia, with signs like those of the '70s and other activities of the kind."

"MNNA: A U.S. Message Regarding Its Ties With Argentina"

Luis Garasino, leading Clarín's specialist on military issues, stated (10/20), "The declaration

sent by Bill Clinton to Congress before his visit to Latin America to appoint Argentina MNNA allows Argentina to have access to loans in order to purchase state-of-the-art anti-terrorist technology.... With such designation, the United States also wants to convey a message regarding its relationship with Argentina."

"Clinton Tour Strengthened Argentina-Brazil Alliance"

Business-financial Buenos Aires Economico's political analyst Ricardo Rosales observed (10/20), "Clinton's tour ended strengthening the Buenos Aires-Brasilia strategic alliance. The result is paradoxical, because Clinton had prepared his Latin American trip with the idea of consolidating FTAA which, in many aspects, contradicts Mercosur."

"U.S.' Fears Regarding Mercosur"

Sergio Crivelly, political analyst of pro-government La Prensa (10/20), suggested, "Washington's main concern in this area is that this bloc (Mercosur) will end up joining the European Union and harming economic interests (of the United States) in the region."

"Mercosur: A Solid Trade Bloc For Demanding Equal Treatment From U.S."

An editorial in pro-government La Prensa (10/20) maintained, "It is necessary to consolidate Mercosur even further so that it can face the United States as a solid trade bloc that demands from its counterpart the same generosity when it comes to the opening of borders for goods, services and products from the South. And, in the midst of this open or underground struggle, was the cordial and seductive visit of President Clinton that, for sure, was welcomed with equal pleasure and warmth.... For the first time in the life of our South American nations, a president of the gigantic country could perceive the strength...that a united America opposes to him with friendship and affection."

BRAZIL: "Visit Cleared Air Of Brazil-U.S. Relations"

Herbert Levy, president of Gazeta Mercantil (10/22) concluded, "President Clinton's visit cleared the air of Brazil-U.S. relations. The American foreign policy was heading towards a blunder by trying to drive a wedge between Brazil and Argentina.... By granting MNNA status the United States tried to lure Argentina away from Mercosul and closer to the FTAA...but President Menem finally displayed realism and stood by Mercosul and partnership with Brazil."

"Relief And Hope"

Independent Jornal da Tarde (10/21) said, "The U.S. president's presence in Brazil gave clearer signs of a different trend [which was] reflected in pronouncements and new attitudes of the Brazilian government...signs that brings us relief and hope. The outrageous security apparatus of Clinton's visit, the unbearable arrogance of the yankee scouts, the humiliating picture that the State Department

divulged about our country and its institutions shocked the Brazilian sensibility. The Americans were intelligent enough to note that if they continued on this path the trip would result in a wonderful failure. The visiting president was gentle, as everybody saw....

"Clinton was happy. The scenes in Rio de Janeiro divulged by the media in the United States helped to increase the president's popularity, making them forget the issues that the bellicose Republicans...keep in focus like the 'fast track' in Congress...or the not fully explained campaign donations. The American reporters accompanying the presidential party did not want to know about local issues. We saw President Clinton support Mercosul without talking about changing the trade barriers of his country. And we saw the Brazilian people treat him with respect, as deserving of a chief of state officially visiting the country, but without subservience and with the responsibility of a competing sovereign country."

"Let Diplomatic Niceties Pass, Concentrate On Trade"

Zuenir Ventura remarked in liberal Jornal do Brasil (10/20), "We will never forget the day the president of the greatest world power, sweating torrents...in 100-degree heat...danced samba, played the tambourine, shook black and mulatto hands as he may never have before...and scored a penalty goal. But, just as a goalie cannot freely give away points, we [Brazilians] must let the diplomatic niceties pass and concentrate on changing the trade relationship: We cannot continue as over the past 10 years, as the United States increases its exports 400 percent and we ours by only 24 percent. When it comes time to negotiate, we should remember two lines: One is that countries don't have friends--only interests, and the other is--as our own unsung diplomat put it--that the United States needs to do its homework."

"Education And The Internet"

An editorial in liberal Jornal do Brasil (10/20) praised the inclusion of Brazil in the Internet-2 working group (part of education agreement signed by the two presidents) as foresight on the part of the Brazilian government: "This is because power in the world marketplace and the secret to low unemployment are now linked more to the capacity to gather information than to the ability to amass capital or offer low labor costs. It is not by chance that the United States is showing the lowest unemployment rates in 24 years, in contrast to the other Western powers.... There, the effects of globalization and new technology have been less painful. Because they jumped ahead in the technology race and made dramatic changes in infrastructure and education, the masses released from the industrial sector by automation have been able to migrate to the services sector.... The greatest mistake by Brazilian elites was to neglect education, since the greatest obstacle to economic growth in Latin America is not structural policies but rather education."

BARBADOS: "Lessons From Clinton's Visits"

The pro-government Bridgetown Nation's columnist Rickey Singh commented (10/24): "President Bill Clinton's just concluded visits to Brazil and Argentina have two relevant messages for the Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries as they prepare for the second Summit of the Americas scheduled for next year in Chile: First is a reminder that small countries like ours in this region must closely monitor what major allies of the United States in this hemisphere (Brazil for instance) are doing to protect their national interests while supporting initiatives for free trade.... The second signal of relevance to this region from Clinton's South American tour is that when it comes to human rights violations, the United States will continue to be very selective in its condemnation. For instance, in this hemisphere, Cuba yes! Argentina, no!"

BOLIVIA: "New Winds Are Blowing In The Region"

La Paz's centrist Hoy published a commentary by Humberto Vacaflor (10/19), "Clinton was received in the neighboring countries with protests, although of two different kinds. The nostalgic ones of the Cold War, who protested against American imperialism, and the modern ones, with which they complained about the protectionism which the United States applies. The last protest is the strongest because it refers to a dual attitude, by which the United States demands from everyone the application of a free market model, but at the same time has policies against the practice of that model.

"The Brazilians are the ones who have more reasons to complain, since Americans have raised several barriers to prevent (Brazilian) products from entering the United States.... In any case, Clinton's Latin America arrival is a good message. Even though certification remains the same way and is not modified as Clinton wants, or as the Bolivian president suggests, new winds are blowing in the region."

CHILE: "Menacing Protectionism In U.S."

Influential, conservative El Mercurio (10/20) stated, "Washington has never made a secret of the fact that Latin America is not among its foreign policy priorities.... That is why President Clinton's visit to Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina has been received without any enthusiasm, although in the latter country...the (Argentine) government viewed (the visit) as an authentic acknowledgment of its able performance. But the panorama becomes more cloudy in the face of proof that in the world's most open country to trade, which is the case with the United States, there is an increasing tide, which is becoming stronger, of menacing protectionist measures. The 'dumping' accusations against Latin American producers, or the environmental restrictions applied, are truly alarming for our hemisphere."

COSTA RICA: "White House's Inconsistencies Damage Free Trade"

In San Jose, top-circulation La Nacion's editorial (10/19) said, "(Because the visit was) announced as an effort to gain backing for the FTAA...the reaction of [Clinton's] hosts was reserved.... The contrast was specially evident in Brazil, where President, Fernando Enrique Cardoso emphasized in the clearest fashion that, for his country to join the FTAA, Mercosur...would demand from the United States a substantial reduction of protective tariffs and elimination of other restrictions. In Argentina, in spite of close political relations with Washington, the message was similar, particularly in the private sector.

"South American skepticism about FTAA is explained to a great degree by the White House contradictions regarding free trade.... Clinton's vacillations meant that he travelled to South America without 'fast track' in his hands--something essential to begin talking seriously about the FTAA. And obviously, one should wonder why the chief executive would seek overseas support that he has avoided seeking with sufficient energy in his own country [until recently]."

ECUADOR: "Twofold Challenge: Jobs And Education"

Quito's leading, centrist El Comercio (10/21) stressed in its main editorial, "It is interesting to see the president of the largest world power...constantly referring to education as the fundamental element in the present age.... After his visit to various Latin American countries, Clinton stated something we have to emphasize: 'If I could do something immediate (in the region), it would be to change completely the quality of education for all youths.'... This is an important concept shared by some Latin American countries. Others, like Ecuador, regrettably feel 'it is a problem' but have not found formulas to solve it.... Always highlighting the challenge of a better education, Clinton was also thinking about openness. Markets grow only when people have access to better jobs and have better quality

education. The challenge is twofold: jobs in direct proportion to education."

"Clinton's Weak And Meaningless Message"

An editorial from Quayaquil's and Ecuador's largest circulation, center-right EL Universo commented (10/17), "(Clinton's) agenda projects a weak and meaningless message for Latin Americans, who currently are going through one of the most difficult periods in their recent history, i.e. since the application of the so-called 'neoliberal reforms,' which were meant to transform the continent. Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil suffer from poverty as well as from social injustice, widespread unemployment and corruption at public and private levels never registered before.

"Clinton's message is focused on the already 'worn out' free trade zone agreement...which remains without implementation until today, ousted from importance by an emphasis on drug trafficking and corruption as the business of Latin America. This situation is very discouraging for a region which is facing a severe political, economic and social crisis.... The Latin Americans have observed the trends, and they have started to develop long-term oriented trade blocs to expand their markets. Brazil stated during Clinton's visit that Mercosur is a permanent

commercial zone whatever the eventual result of efforts to create a hemispheric free trade zone may be by 2005. Clinton had no other choice but to recognize it, and Chile has clearly stated that Mercosur is the NAFTA Clinton has promised, but been unable to deliver."

HONDURAS: "Evaluate This Visit In Terms Of Latin America's Interests"

Highly conservative EL Heraldo suggested (10/19): "The United States no longer sends Marines to Latin America, a region that has become the largest buyer of its goods, but it still can put on the pressure which in some cases could be called inappropriate and other times is downright intolerable.... We need to evaluate this visit in terms of our own interests, not allowing ourselves to be blinded by the Department of State's traditional 'carrot and stick' approach. In 1996, the United States exported \$51.8 billion to Latin America and the Caribbean, double what went to the European Community. One would think that a client of this magnitude would be treated with respect and friendship, but that is not the case."

PERU: "Hemispheric Cooperation Against Drug Trafficking"

Luis Lamas, a criminal lawyer involved with drug prevention, wrote this in an op-ed piece (10/24) for center, pro-government EL Sol: "If we dedicate ourselves to analyzing carefully what the results of President Clinton's recent visit to Latin America were, there is no doubt that drug trafficking appears as a first-priority component. Although...illicit drugs...are a global problem in the Americas, (the policies and efforts) to date have been characterized by a series of disagreements, criticisms, confrontations, and lack of consensus among the involved countries.... Large drug-trafficking organizations have profited from these inconsistencies to strengthen their nets and achieve...efficiency of scale...in the production and massive commercialization of drugs.... Some kind of consensus should be reached to globalize the efforts that each country makes in a more systematic way. Only by working in a more closely coordinated way with law enforcement, legal and judicial systems, combined with a closer economic cooperation to support alternative development programs, can there be an effective multinational effort for both producer and consuming countries."

"New Regional Scenario"

A column in center-right, pro-government Expreso (10/22) by analyst Alejandro Deustua read: "Although President Clinton's first visit to South America doesn't seem to have satisfied general expectations, the emergence of a new regional scenario merits a careful evaluation. Venezuela has

obtained the new status of 'modern ally' (of the United States).... Overcoming that level is Brazil's rank as regional (but not global) co-leader.... In issues of increased confidence and cooperation for regional defense, Argentina has become the first U.S. partner. As we see it, while others gain influence generating regional and extra-regional stability, we lost it maintaining the Peru-Ecuador problem alive."

"Early Days Yet For Assessments"

An editorial in center-left La Republica judged (10/21), "The truth is that it is still very early to reach conclusions about how successful the meteoric trip was, although it seems that they may not be very deep, as it happens with any public relations operation. However, Clinton's offers have already been met with accusations of trying to dismantle Mercosur, of altering the regional balance with the preferential treatment towards Argentina, and of pleasing President Menem, whose administration is as punctilious with journalists as president Fujimori's."

"Peru's Opportunity: U.S. Market"

In an op-ed by businessman Raul Diez-Cansecos, conservative, influential El Comercio (10/20) underlined, "There is no doubt that vis-a-vis the advancement of strategic alliances between regional blocs in the world, Washington is not only aiming to consolidate its leadership in the new economic order originated by the fall of the socialist bloc, but it is planning to recover the

lost ground in its relations with the Latin American region that should have always been its natural ally. For Peruvians, the fact of not being included in (president Clinton's) agenda is not relevant: The visit reflects a significant message. Not only because of the 'world model' where Peru is included, or for Clinton's compliment for our following 'the free market path,' but because he is offering Peru an opportunity to penetrate the U.S. market, which is the most important market for Peruvian exports."

URUGUAY: "The Real Issues"

The editorial view of business, conservative El Observador was (10/20) that from "media reaction in these countries (in the tour), it seems (the visit) wasn't one of the most brilliant ones in the history of our hemisphere. A positive aspect of it is that the tour itself showed that the president and his administration are considering Latin America as something worth their attention. However, bilateral relations between both hemispheres should be focused on expanding commercial discussions, and discussion should go beyond FTAA and the strengthening of Mercosur.... From our country's point of view (and from many others), what Latin America needs now for its development is to...take the necessary steps to liberalize and increase trade. Despite the fact that, at present, Uruguay has a significant trade deficit with the United States, we haven't been able to eliminate non-tariff barriers, which have impeded our ability to increase meat exports and gain entry for our citrus products. These are the issues we would like to see under discussion if President Clinton's visit is in fact to initiate a new chapter in the history of the region."

EUROPE

RUSSIA: "Why U.S. Shows More Interest In South America"

Karen Khachaturov wrote in centrist Nezavisimaya Gazeta (10/22): "Bill Clinton at last looked South. With the USSR broken up and the Cold War over, the United States could relax, its 'exposed underbelly' no longer in danger. Military juntas were gone, too, as all Latin American countries now had constitutional civilian governments. But their leaders, offended by the perceived neglect from the great Northern neighbor, began tilting to the EU and 'the Asian tigers.'... Clinton's visit is a testament to the U.S.' heightened interest in South America which, on its part, intends to build its relations with

Washington only on the basis of partnership and mutual advantage."

BULGARIA: "Clinton Seemed Unable To Win Over Neighbors From 'Backyard'"

The headline above introduced this item in Bulgarian Socialist Party Duma (10/20), "The U.S. president's Latin American trip showed two things--his willingness to impose a new style on the relations between a superpower and the states from its 'backyard,' and that the neighbors haven't overcome their suspicions toward the United States. On the eve of the 21st century the economic and social abyss between the two Americas is getting larger instead of smaller. This situation works against the interests of the Yankees, who launched the idea of establishing a free trade zone on the whole continent.... The prospect of a global American market is quite attractive to the 'poor relatives from the backyard,' yet it can't fool even the most prosperous of them, since they are aware that as long as the United States is conducting a policy of neo-liberal protectionism the dream won't come true....

"The Clinton family was warmly welcomed everywhere, and they were honored with abundant dinners and nice receptions. However, their hosts didn't conceal their disappointment with the Yankees' current policy."

CANADA: "Trade To Dominate North-South Issues"

World affairs columnist Stephen Handelman wrote in the liberal Toronto Star (10/21), "Trade issues will be the source of increasing confrontation between the northern and southern parts

of the hemisphere over the next several decades.... The colonialist distinction between FTAA [Free Trade Area of the Americas] and Mercosur is disingenuous. Mercosur is promoting closer trade links with Europe which made Latin America a victim of imperial expansion when the United States was still an insignificant republic. Yet the differences between the two trade concepts in the hemisphere are already transforming the classic image of Latin America as a U.S. sphere of influence. A transatlantic confederation between Latin America and Europe threatens to alter a lot more than just patterns of trade. It was that prospect which propelled Clinton's long-delayed visit to the hemisphere.... But Clinton is arguing from weakness, having been unable to secure the 'fast-track' authority to negotiate speedy trade agreements.... The possibilities of a hemispheric free trade zone are getting dimmer with each twist of American politics."

NORWAY: "America And America"

Leading tabloid VG commented (10/20), "Clinton's main purpose was to promote the giant free trade project under development on the two American continents. Clinton wants to create a free trade zone stretching from Alaska to Patagonia. To get there, he must get past many obstacles--especially at home in the United States. It is not at all certain that Congress will support entering negotiations to establish such a free trade zone at the Inter-American summit in Santiago this coming spring.... Clinton is convinced that increased liberalization of trade is the only road to growth and prosperity.... History tells us that the risk of financial crises in Latin America is great. Strengthened integration and increased mutual dependency will undoubtedly take some of the power out of the hard blows to come. However, the road to prosperity and a good life for everybody is very, very long."

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

SOUTH KOREA: "Clinton Now Looks Abroad"

Pro-business Joong-Ang Ilbo (10/21) remarked, "President Clinton has begun to turn himself into a foreign affairs president.... Clinton's critics say that his recent visit to South America was mainly to

avoid domestic controversies. The critics also say that the president went ahead with the visit in order to be more forceful in his bid for fast track authority."

THAILAND: "Clinton Invades South America"

Trairat Soontornprapat told readers of mass-circulation Daily News (10/22), "Clinton [has just concluded a visit to] several South American countries aiming at strengthening ties with the region, still distrustful of the U.S.' professed sincerity.... Wanting to penetrate the South American markets, the United States has pushed regional nations to fully liberalize. Most of these countries, however, are not ready and find the U.S. demand unacceptable.... America would do well to first help develop its immediate neighbors. For the world is suspicious of how the United States can possibly help other world regions when the economies adjacent to it are still in a shambles."

VIETNAM: "Several More Visits Might Be Required"

Vietnamese-language biweekly Lao Dong (10/18), published by the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, determined, "The U.S. plan to establish the Free Trade Area of the Americas is very ambitious, but the negotiation process is expected to be extremely difficult. The U.S. Congress has not yet decided to allow the president to use fast track to simplify trade talks with partners. Lacking this, and facing negative reactions from other countries, perhaps the White House boss will have to return to Central and South America several more times if he hopes to realize his ambition."

MIDDLE EAST

MOROCCO: "Americans Spread Distrust Among Latin Americans"

Mohamed El Arbi Messari, former Moroccan ambassador to Brazil, wrote in opposition, Arabic-language AL Alam (10/23) under the headline : "Americans Spread Distrust Among Latin Americans: Why The Big Differences With Brazil? Why Unsteady Relations Between Brazil And Argentina? What Is The Pace Of Competition Between Latin America And European Union?" He continued, "Washington's relations with its southern neighbors...are rapidly growing more and more diverse and conflicting. At the core of these complexities is Brazil and its position on participation in a South American common market.... The United States is resisting Brazil's efforts to forge an independent approach to trade relations with the European Union. The upcoming summit in Chile will be difficult, and it remains to be seen what effect the American rose offered to Argentina will have on Latin American relations as a whole."

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*South America
File*

**REMARKS BY GOVERNOR OF SAO PAULO MARIO COVAS
INTRODUCING WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES FOR HIS ADDRESS IN THE LATIN AMERICAN MEMORIAL,
OCTOBER 15, 1997**

*File -
South America
Trip File*

Mr. President:

In name of the people of Sao Paulo I have the honor of greeting you and your Honorable Wife in your passage through my state and my country.

The friendship that unites our countries is older than the independence of Brazil; indeed long before this occurred, Brazilian students delved into Thomas Jefferson with the intent of getting assistance for the realization of the freedom for which they so yearned.

There are various historical and political reasons which increase the elation of having the President of the United States among us: the American contribution to modern ideas; its presence in the soaring material progress of many peoples; its educational system; the multiple and complex companionship of peoples and ethnicities in its vast territory, and the admirable capacity for self criticism of its culture.

I want, however, to single out just three among many others.

The first is the issue of liberty, that the first Pilgrims brought with them from old Europe to the east coast of your country. There, with good effect since the War of Independence, passing from the writing of the first political texts, liberty has been a sacred value put in practice by an open and pluralistic society.

The second derives from the first. It is the issue of equality and therefore, of democracy. In this sense the American constitution initiated a vigorous history that has lasted more than two centuries. And the pursuit of equality for the various peoples and minorities that co-exist in your great country, has been accelerated and actualized, in greater and greater innumerable accomplishments.

There is also a third issue that has to do with the great progress of the American nation: it is the capacity for work, and the inventiveness of its great people. As a consequence, its positive indicators of material advances and an ever better distribution of income have become exemplary landmarks for other countries.

I believe, Mr. President, that it is possible to see in the American democracy a relationship of cause and effect among liberty, equality, and material riches.

Finally, permit me to remind you that we are not just alike in the thirteen stripes of our flags. But also in this same love of liberty, introduced to modern society on the 4th of July of 1776, and

born for Brazilians just a few years after, on one of the small hills of this same city.

We associate ourselves with the same pioneer and entrepreneurial spirit, which is linked to the same dedication to work, which paves the way to the well-being of peoples and nations.

Because of all of this, Mr. President, in this Memorial that celebrates the culture and the friendship of the communities of Latin America, I would like to say to you and to your Honorable wife, welcome to Sao Paulo. This wish is given as always to all those who come here with intentions of peace, harmony, and brotherhood.

Thank you very much.



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② Made

File -
So An Trip
File**USIA**

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Subject:	Early Report 10/15: CLINTON IN SOUTH AMERICA

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Wednesday, October 15, 1997

CLINTON IN SOUTH AMERICA: 'A NEW RELATIONSHIP'

As President Clinton winds down what one French commentator described as "the most delicate leg" of his South American tour--Brazil--observers from that region and others judged that the U.S. and its neighbors to the South are joining in a "new relationship" rooted in Latin America's growing "self-confidence." Bonn's centrist General-Anzeiger described the shift in U.S. dealings with a Latin America that is no longer solely beholden to Washington this way: "The U.S. will always be the first violinist on the continent, but they are no longer needed as a conductor." Santiago de Chile's conservative, influential El Comercio said these new ties are "based on democratization, free trade and sustained development." Nowhere was this change more apparent than in Brazil, the continent's largest nation. Analysts there stressed their satisfaction with President Clinton's acknowledgment yesterday of the role Brazil and the Southern Cone's trade pact (Mercosur/Mercosul) would play in the U.S.-driven initiative for a hemispheric free trade zone--the Free Trade Area of the Americas. Liberal Folha de Sao Paulo, firmly underlining that U.S. and Brazilian interests are clearly in "competition," nevertheless welcomed Mr. Clinton's reported statement that Mercosur will be "one of the blocs that will constitute the future FTAA. That is what Brazilian diplomacy always wanted," the paper pointed out. Leading business IL Sole-24 Ore of Milan suggested that the Clinton meetings with Brazilian leaders constituted "an important turning point.... Washington...realized yesterday that it is dealing with an ambitious interlocutor that is determined to play a primary role in the globalization game."

In Venezuela, the president's first stop, one editorial spoke glowingly of Mr. Clinton's performance. The president and his wife, said business Reporte of Caracas, left "good will and sympathy in their wake.... He had scarcely stepped down from his 'Blackhawk' helicopter before making us believe, somehow, that Venezuela occupies a special place in the heart of the White House."

BRIEFS

- U.S.-China Relations: Jiang's Upcoming Visit To U.S.
- Tensions In Persian Gulf: Iran, Iraq And The Nimitz
- Algeria: 'Foreign Intervention' Needed To End Crisis?
- Hillary Clinton To Panama: 'Worthy Exponent' Of U.S.

EDITORS: Mildred Sola Neely and Kathleen J. Brahney

CLINTON IN SOUTH AMERICA: 'A NEW RELATIONSHIP'

BRAZIL: "Brazilian Interests In Competition With U.S.' Ones"

An editorial in liberal Folha de Sao Paulo said (10/15), "Without fanfare, but also without any trace of inferiority complex, the president clearly defined the rules of the game between the two countries as far as the most ambitious joint project between them, the FTAA.... It is in fact legitimate, from the American point of view, to [apply] pressure so that FTAA takes shape quickly. It would mean the opening of ever more Latin American markets to the hypercompetitive American economy.... In international relations, what counts are not friendships, but interests. And the Brazilian interest, at the moment, is clearly 'in competition' with the American one."

"Mercosul: We Need to Keep Going"

According to an op-ed piece in liberal Folha de Sao Paulo (10/15), "Mercosul has yielded results which far exceed expectations.... Surrounded by great skepticism by business world...it was made viable by the skilled diplomacy of [its] two largest countries.... Mercosul's success can be explained by three factors. The first is the prevalence of democratic regimes. The accord could not have happened if authoritarian regimes were in power.... The second is the stabilization programs implemented by Argentina and Brazil, which reactivated their economies and industries.... The third is the new phase of internationalization.... In effect, the agenda of the agreements between our countries coincides with the end of protectionism, the reduction of tariffs, and more open economies."

"'Blackmail' Visit?"

Carlos Heitor Cony observed in liberal Folha de Sao Paulo (10/15), "President Clinton did not come to Brazil only to represent the American people, Mickey Mouse, the Golden Gate, Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers dancing 'Cheek to Cheek.', etc. He also came to represent specific trade interests, as part of a strategy where the strong imposes its will on the weak to become even stronger. Therefore it is hard to receive Clinton with bands and joy. The majority of the population does not even know what is happening in the conversations nor what is the content of the protocols that are signed. The ones who know complain. It is almost like an act of surrender."

"Moreover, these visits are an enormous amount of work and are extremely costly, both for the visitor as for the host. It would be much more modern, more 'market,' if the visit of a chief of a nation would be a separate event from the visit of a head of government.... Other than that, these official visits just represent pressure which sometimes can be confused as blackmail. We all know that Clinton's visit would fit in this category."

"Mercosul Got Its Seal Of Approval"

Liberal Folha de Sao Paulo's Clovis Rossi remarked (10/15), "Mercosul got its seal of approval.... President Clinton, in a conversation with Brazilian President Cardoso, admitted that Mercosul increases trade, not the contrary, ending a controversy that actually is somewhat 'esoteric.' Brazilian Foreign Minister Luiz Felipe Lampreia said that President Clinton also accepted Mercosul as one of the blocs that will constitute the future FTAA. That is what Brazilian diplomacy always wanted. The United States used to insist that the FTAA would be a kind of incorporation of isolated Latin American countries unilaterally by NAFTA, not functioning as a bloc."

"At least by now, Mercosul is in fact good for the USA, as President Clinton said: Trade with Brazil, after the creation of Mercosul, has become profitable, reversing a trend that started in

1980. So, why provoke the beast with a short stick if until 2005, the tentative date to constitute FTAA? There will be enough time to negotiate."

VENEZUELA: "Todo Esta Chevere"

Under the headline above--which quoted President Clinton's 'Venezuelanism'--business Reporte (10/14) commented in an editorial, "William Jefferson Clinton and his wife have left, gone to Brazil, leaving good will and sympathy in their wake that rival in importance the agreements that were signed during their short visit.... He had scarcely stepped down from his 'Blackhawk' helicopter before making us believe, somehow, that Venezuela occupies a special place in the heart of the White House when he said, 'We are proud of our relationship with Venezuela. Venezuela is an inspiration for our continent.'..."

"Everything's great (chevere) in Caracas,' he said at the National Pantheon, a remark followed by massive applause from the 5,000 or so in the audience.... The phrase clearly appealed to the love of the people of Caracas for their city. And later he outdid himself when he tried to make us reflect on common values without blaming us for what is happening around us. Clinton reminded us of the blessings of living in a country in peace, respect and cooperation, of different religions, races and cultures. Where in the world can you see that? Beyond the Colombian tragedy, he recalled the savagery taking place in such distant places as Northern Ireland, the Middle East, Central Africa, Asia and Bosnia, in Central Europe. In the middle of that global drama...the privilege of living in an oasis of peace is an underappreciated advantage. In that sense, Clinton said, 'Venezuela is an example for the world.' And he's right....

"But the real finishing touch was when Clinton--breaking with the script and with security--took 11 minutes among the ordinary folks who had gathered before the National Pantheon to attend the event. It was a nightmare for the White House Secret Service and the best evidence that Bill Clinton and his wife truly were welcome in Caracas and Venezuela--it was as if to say, 'Let's do it again.'"

CHILE: "The Beginning Of A New Relationship"

In an editorial (10/14), conservative, influential El Comercio held, "(This trip) may initiate the beginning of a new relationship based on democratization, free trade and sustained development. In fact, there are two overriding issues in this new relationship: First, the installment of a free trade area in the continent for the year 2005; and, second, the anti-drug cooperation, where the United States has already advanced its position of reducing production and fighting drug money laundering. So far, not much has been advanced in the FTAA area. It is hoped that President Clinton's visit will help to foster this agreement and consolidate proposals for the next American summit to be held in Santiago in April 1998.

"Notwithstanding, there are still several significant obstacles that deserve some comments. On one hand, the differences in size, nature and speed (of development) of U.S. and South American economies are still huge, in spite of modernization and globalization trends. Besides, there are huge social differences among the countries in the area, and inside each, which make difficult to take radical decisions and that should be taken into account. Finally, on the U.S. side, President Clinton lacks 'fast track' authority to negotiate new free trade agreements with other countries."

ECUADOR: "Clinton, Direct Encounter"

The main editorial of Quito's leading centrist El Comercio held (10/13): "President Clinton's first landing in Latin America (sic) coincides with an interesting and complex phase of relations between the United States and the new world's Hispanic area. As a matter of fact, President

Clinton is visiting the region for the first time and this implies a series of new circumstances. Clinton, it must be said, was--and presumably still is--a supporter of free trade between North America and the rest of the continent. In the case of NAFTA he fought tooth and nail until he made it come true, and at present, NAFTA-- even with its ups and downs--is a zone of observation and needed experimentation.... Commercially speaking, Clinton is a promoter of economic liberalization.... First, he has to convince the U.S. Congress, then request, convey and finally activate the fast track treaty process, and then concretely build on it in April at the Chile summit. In truth, this is a positive visit. Clinton has made some gestures, but in reality he has been rather distant from Latin America. Also, his popularity is not very high in his own country. But we must accept the positive effects from such a direct encounter with his continental neighbors, which in general are behind in what concerns development and who are concerned about the era's new issues."

PANAMA: "Clinton To South America--No Pleasure Trip"

Conservative El Panama America observed in an editorial (10/14): "After a notable absence during his first administration, U.S. President Bill Clinton will be touring South America this week. Although the battered Venezuelan business sector and middle class questions the meaning of the visit, the answer is simple, considering that this country has become the main provider of petroleum to the United States.... On the other hand, the tour coincides with Clinton's efforts, in Congress, to win authorization...to negotiate...free trade agreements--similar to those with Mexico and Canada--with other countries in the continent ... For its part Brazil, being the eighth biggest economy in the planet, is awaiting (the visit) and not with open arms. Its president, Fernando Cardoso, clearly let it be known he is tired of the American protectionism against the Brazilian steel, oranges and shoes; that (the Brazilians) care little for the U.S. strategic preference for Argentina; that they are not willing to buy any F-16 planes; and are even less inclined to accept impositions with respect to their exploitation of (Brazil's) Amazon resources. It seems that President Clinton's tour will not precisely be a pleasure trip."

GERMANY: "From Conductor To First Violinist"

Uwe Knuepfer concluded in centrist General-Anzeiger of Bonn (10/14), "One time per each generation U.S. presidents discover Latin America.... Now Clinton is visiting the southern neighbors, marveling about a continent that is united by common values, about a free trade zone from Tierra del Fuego to Alaska. Clinton's interlocutors are not believing this. 'Good neighbor' for the Latin Americans only meant all too often: be quiet and obey or we will let the dog off the chain. In 1994, Clinton promised the enlargement of the North American free trade zone. There was talk about Chile joining the trio.... Ever since, not much has happened. Instead the South American free trade zone Mercosur developed well and started smooching with the European Union. Venezuela exports more oil to the United States than Saudi Arabia. The time of the banana republics is over. Growing wealth makes Chile, Argentina and Brazil interesting markets. Latin America became more self-confident and Clinton gets to feel it. The United States will always be the first violinist on the continent, but they are no longer needed as a conductor."

BRITAIN: "Clinton Presses Brazil On Trade Dream"

The conservative Times (10/15) remarked, "President Clinton and President Cardoso held several hours of talks yesterday in an attempt to iron out differences over Mr. Clinton's dream for a hemispheric trade pact.... Backing from South America's biggest and strongest economy would make it easier for Mr. Clinton to convince the U.S. Congress to grant him the 'fast track authority' he needs to negotiate commercial agreements in the region."

FRANCE: "Clinton's Brazilian Test"

Right-of-center Les Echos' editorial judged (10/15): "In Rio, Clinton has been exposed to the most delicate leg of South American tour. Brazil considers itself a regional giant and as such it does not accept willingly the security measures imposed by the Clinton administration.... Clinton's next stop, Argentina, does not make things any easier. The historic rivalry between Brazil and Argentina has made it impossible for a U.S. president to please one without displeasing the other."

ITALY: "Turning Point"

A report from Brasilia by Mario Platero in leading business Il Sole-24 Ore pointed out (10/15): "The United States and Brazil yesterday set aside bad feelings, suspicions and disputes and decided to begin, during the summit in Santiago de Chile next spring, the negotiations to unify the markets of North and South America by the year 2005.... This is an important turning point, both for the repercussions it may have for Europe and for U.S.-Brazilian relations: Washington de facto realized yesterday that it is dealing with an ambitious interlocutor that is determined to play a primary role in the globalization game.... There is no doubt that at the root of U.S. insistence in promoting negotiations for a single American market there are two key political objectives in addition to economic ones: to strengthen the protective net around the frail democracies which have emerged in Latin America over the last few years, and to keep Europe away from the negotiating sessions that will define competitive dynamic rules and tariff barriers. The United States has always believed that Europe's attitude is counterproductive and backward-looking, and is afraid that excessive European influence on the international level may create problems for the economic strategic goals which are vital for the United States.... The fact that there was strong concern among members of the U.S. delegation about Europe's growing influence in Latin America was clear from several statements issued yesterday."

"Clinton El Gringo"

An editorial in provocative, classical liberal Il Foglio said under the headline above (10/15): "Bill Clinton's official visit to Latin America to advocate closer political and economic relations with the United States does not appear to be one of the most fortunate if we have to judge from its beginning.... Only 2,000 people went to listen to the president's speech in Caracas.... There was no hostility against American imperialism, however, as was the case in 1958 during the visit of Vice President Richard Nixon."

CHINA: "Clinton's Visit To South America, Major Purpose--Business"

Wang Yadong, Wenhui Correspondent in Washington wrote for Shanghai municipal, Propaganda Department-controlled Wenhui Bao (10/14): "The major purpose of Clinton's trip, first, is economic and trade issues.... The United States hopes that Clinton's trip will promote the foundation of an American Hemisphere Free Trade Zone.... The United States thinks that its market share in Latin America is too small and is requesting South American countries to lower their tariffs to expand imports from the United States. Two U.S. security policies had led to controversy in South America. One is the declaration that the United States has lifted its ban on the sale of weapons to South American countries.... The other is the recent U.S. statement that Argentina is a U.S. non-NATO ally.... What has disappointed Clinton is that he was unable to get Congress to extend 'fast track' authority before his departure."

BRIEFS

U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS: JIANG'S UPCOMING VISIT TO U.S.**CHINA: "Jiang Zemin Will Visit U.S."**

Official Communist Party People's Daily (Renmin Ribao) and almost every other newspaper had this story from Xinhua, the official New China News Agency (10/15): "The leaders of both countries will...jointly establish guidelines for shaping future Sino-U.S. relationship into the coming century. Shen Guofang, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs spokesman stated that President Jiang Zemin's state visit to the U.S. will certainly promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and the two peoples, and push the Sino-U.S. relationship to a new level."

JAPAN: "How Far Can U.S. And China Go In Restoring Relations?"

Liberal Asahi's Washington correspondent Hoshi observed (10/15): "Chinese President Jiang Zemin will visit the U.S. on October 26 where he will confirm the need to improve and strengthen Sino-U.S. relations and meet with President Clinton at the White House on October 29. U.S.-China bilateral economic relations are on the upswing, and improvements in the U.S.-China relationship, chilly since the Tiananmen Square incident of 1989, would benefit Japan and the rest of the world. Such improvements will not necessarily be easy, however, because of the differing motives both countries have for asserting leadership in international politics. Ongoing discussions of China's alleged involvement in illicit donations to U.S. politicians also cast a shadow on the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations.... Beijing has strongly denied any involvement in such illicit political donations. Should this issue be raised during talks between Presidents Clinton and Jiang or in Jiang's meeting with congressional leaders on October 30, China's strong negative reaction is inevitable."

INDIA: "U.S., China On Threshold Of N-Pact"

Washington correspondent Ramesh Chandran wrote in the centrist Times of India (10/15): "Speculation is rife here that the United States and China are poised to conclude an agreement before the summit between President Bill Clinton and President Jiang Zemin on October 29. By then Beijing would pledge to halt missile and nuclear cooperation with Iran in exchange for lifting a ban on American nuclear sales to China. The Clinton administration is pressing China to halt missile cooperation with Teheran as well as extracting a commitment to restrict Chinese sales of nuclear facilities to Iran not subject to international inspection. If a broad agreement is indeed reached within the next fortnight, Clinton would certify that China is no longer helping states like Pakistan and Iran to build atomic weapons. This certification would permit the beleaguered American nuclear industry to sell nuclear reactors and technology to China, which would provide the U.S. energy sector with as much as \$60 billion over 25 years. The State Department here has consistently refused to confirm these sales despite concerns expressed by U.S. intelligence agencies.... The Clinton administration declined to impose sanctions on Beijing for these exports claiming that the senior Chinese leadership 'were unaware of these sales.'"

TENSIONS IN PERSIAN GULF: IRAN, IRAQ AND THE NIMITZ**FRANCE: "Important Maneuvers In The Gulf"**

Jean-Jacques Mevel judged in right-of-center Le Figaro (10/15): "Suddenly, the Persian Gulf looks too small.... Americans and Iranians are maneuvering in the same waters, but they are not necessarily on a collision course.... In spite of these military shows of force, diplomatic initiatives suggest caution.... The United States and Iran are beginning to take first steps toward renewing ties.... In diplomatic

terms, the message from Washington is clear: it has

taken the first step toward acknowledging the new Iranian regime.... But despite Madeleine Albright's goodwill gesture, Iranians are still mistrustful.... Iran appears today to be the big winner in terms of oil deals because the United States seems to have given up on applying extra-territorial sanctions.... Far from having isolated Iran, U.S. legislation has pushed Iran into the arms of Russia and China, who are delighted to return to the region."

PAKISTAN: "Tighter Sanctions Against Iraq?"

An editorial in the Karachi-based, independent Dawn contended (10/15): "Merely on suspicion that Iraq may have 'concealed' weaponry from international inspectors, the United States wants the octopus of UN sanctions to sprout more tentacles to choke that country into total submission.... In the Security Council, both China and Russia have called for the lifting of the sanctions against Iraq Seven years of the UN embargo have had a devastating effect on the country's economy, compelling large numbers of Iraq people, mostly women and children, to live under conditions of extreme rigor and deprivation which have few parallels in recent history. With Iraq cooperating with UN inspectors, the UN Security Council should refuse to be a party to the continued punishment and economic strangulation of that country in blind conformity with the policy of revenge and retribution of Washington and its allies against Baghdad."

INDONESIA: "Tensions In Persian Gulf"

Independent afternoon Suara Pembaruan commented (10/14): "Iran has the right to conduct any military exercise within its marine territories of 15,000 square miles.... The U.S. reaction was unnecessary. What raises concern is why the United States rushed to deploy the Nimitz and six other warships to the Gulf.... For the sake of its current and future credibility, the United States should...turn the military maneuver into diplomatic and peaceful approaches. Both Iran and Iraq view the Nimitz as an act of provocation...and it only adds to the tensions in the Gulf."

ALGERIA: 'FOREIGN INTERVENTION' NEEDED TO END CRISIS?

ALGERIA: "Washington Listens To Paris"

Independent, close to Berber-based Rally for Culture and Democracy (RCD) Party, Liberte asserted (10/8): "The U.S. State Department spokesman had disturbing remarks on Algeria. 'We will open rapidly a dialogue with the French government, which has a unique influence in the region, to see what can be done,' said the American diplomat, confirming the project of 'an initiative' on Algeria agreed upon between Secretary of State Albright and her French counterpart, Hubert Vedrine.... (This) would not really have been astonishing, given the offensive of some Europeans with interventionist dreams, if they had not come after the much-noticed declaration of (former U.S. Ambassador to Algeria) Neumann... (who expressed) his country's support for 'military measures' taken by the Algerian regime in its struggle against terrorism.... It might be that their interests and the interests of their 'friends' in the Mediterranean have led the Americans to accede to the French desire to interfere in the Algerian crisis.... It is not so much this consultation between Paris and Washington...that shocked Algiers. It is, rather, the role of 'godfather'...that the Americans attribute to the French.... Algiers' point of view has apparently not been integrated into this surprising approach."

ITALY: "We Cannot Abandon Algeria"

Left-leaning, influential La Repubblica, in commentary by Mario Pirani, concluded (10/15): "Political-economic pressure...aimed at increasing the democratization of a regime which is still largely military and authoritarian (should be applied.).... Another possibility would be direct support of the lay

forces and the free press.... This is not a matter of clearing one's

conscience by calling for an end to the massacres with appeals for impossible foreign intervention, or--even worse--hiding the responsibility and aims of the terrorists. We must try to help the Algerian people as best we can, not leaving them alone and intervening to strengthen their frail democracy which remains, in the long run, the only response to Islamic fundamentalism."

BELGIUM: "Algeria Must Abandon Suspicions Of 'Foreign Interference'"

Foreign editor Maroun Labaki insisted in independent Le Soir (10/15): "Four major organizations...have asked...the UN Human Rights Commission take up the (Algerian) issue and send a mission to investigate the breathtaking violence taking place there. Algerian authorities must...stop waving the suspicious ghost of foreign interference as soon as an international investigation is mentioned. And all those who are capable of doing so...should exert full pressure on Algiers."

HILLARY CLINTON TO PANAMA: 'WORTHY EXPONENT' OF U.S.

PANAMA: "Hillary Clinton--A Worthy Exponent Of U.S.' Positive Qualities "

Sensationalist EL Siglo carried this op-ed by Tomas Cabal (10/14): "The U.S. First Lady's visit to Panama helped to attract attention to the problems faced by the Panamanian women....on the need for women to enter the formal economy and the political process.... Analyzing the U.S. First Lady's success we can appreciate what women can attain if they are provided with equal opportunities. Mrs. Clinton was a worthy exponent of what is good and noble about the U.S. nation."

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202 456 2464 USIA Media Reaction Page 001



USIA

To:	Chris Hand ,224-2237 ,Howard Davis ,647-0527 ,Jamie Salcedo ,703-875-4130 ,Mark Schneider ,647-9671 ,Ana Maria Salazar ,456-2464 ,Director ARA/MEX ,647-5752 ,Director Cuban Affairs ,736-4476 ,Hattie Babbit ,647-0911 ,The Under Secretary ,736-4397 ,Diane Ferguson ,736-4472 ,William Strouse ,1-703-875-5826 ,Sandra Williams ,647-6928 ,Joseph Lieberman ,224-9750 ,Jeffrey Murray ,647-5713 ,Stuart E. Eizenstat ,647-9763
Subject:	Early Report 10/15: CLINTON IN SOUTH AMERICA

Date:	10-15-97 07:44:26 AM
Pages:	10, Including cover page

OFFICE OF RESEARCH MEDIA REACTION - RMR
Bill Richan, Branch Chief

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1997

File -
South America
Trip File

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA
SANDY BERGER
MACK McLARTY

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL JR. *TM*

Subject: Cabinet travel to South America

After consulting with NSC, Special Envoy, and Scheduling staff it is recommended that the following Cabinet members and agency heads join the President for the following stops of his trip to South America. This is in addition to Secretary Albright and Mack McLarty who will accompany the President on the entire trip.

VENEZUELA, BRAZIL, AND ARGENTINA

Commerce Secretary William Daley
Energy Secretary Federico Pena
ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey

- Nelson

- Eric

VENEZUELA

OPIC President George Munoz
Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater

FYI -

We are proposing limiting
Cabinet to 2 Staff

BRAZIL

Education Secretary Richard Riley
NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin (Brasilia only)

ARGENTINA

SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez
UN Ambassador Bill Richardson
Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt

If this meets with your approval, we would also strongly recommend that someone from Cabinet Affairs travel on the trip to coordinate the movements of the Cabinet. In addition, we will work with the Advance office regarding the Cabinet's need for advance people and will attempt to limit each Cabinet member to two staff people to accompany them on the trip.

cc: D. Rosenthal
N. Elkon
T. Piccone
A. Friendly
A. Steinberg
L. Marcus
K. Balderston
D. Beaubaire

Brazil

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: LAEL BRAINARD

SUBJECT: Materials for U.S. Embassy, Brazil

Please find attached several documents that we want to send to the Embassy in Brazil by noon Wednesday. They reflect input from all of your agencies. Please review and provide comments by 11 a.m. as follows:

<u>Document</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Fax</u>
Cover Memo	Lael Brainard	456-2801	395-6853
Talking Points & Background	Christian Kennedy	647-3141	736-7618
Trade Statement	Bennett Harmon	395-5190	395-9675
Delegation List	Lael Brainard	456-2801	395-6853

DISTRIBUTION:

Ira Magaziner	WHO
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Don Abelson	USTR
Dorothy Dwoskin	USTR
Bennett Harmon	USTR
Terry Peterson	Education
Linda Roberts	Education
Christian Kennedy	State

September 20, 1997

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR LEVITSKY

FROM: Lael Brainard
Special Assistant to the President for International Economic Policy

SUBJECT: Technology Agenda for President's Visit to Brazil

Over the next two weeks, we are planning to intensify efforts to achieve a package of technology commitments in the areas of trade and education for the President's visit. This would give the United States and Brazil a positive, forward-leaning message on trade and create a shared vision going forward to Santiago. Thematically, it would weave together the message for the speech in Sao Paulo and the visit to the Mangueira School in Rio. It would illustrate the ways in which Brazil and America are leading the hemisphere in embracing the technologies of the 21st century, sharing a common vision that all members of our societies should have the means to participate in the information revolution. Possible elements of the package could include:

Education Technology: We are exploring the possibility of a specific deliverable in the area of education technology to illustrate concretely the common educational challenges both countries face and to connect the Mangueira school visit with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Education. One such possibility is a Brazilian "Net Day" event, paralleling our own highly successful Net Day last year at which President Clinton set a goal of connecting every classroom to the Internet by the year 2000 and emphasized the importance of partnership between the private sector, government, and educators to achieve this goal. We are exploring whether a similar partnership could be used to support U.S.-Brazilian cooperation in educational technology. For instance, this might entail securing commitments by a variety of U.S. companies to wire or computerize a target number of Brazilian schools over the next year. We might also aim to connect the Mangueira school to a school in the United States for the President's visit.

Electronic Commerce: Second, we want to encourage President Cardoso to join President Clinton in endorsing the principle that the private sector should lead in the future development of electronic commerce and pledging to keep the Internet tariff-free. This would give Brazil the opportunity to be the first country to sign on to the electronic commerce initiative, projecting the image of a modern economy embracing new technologies. It would also create momentum for this initiative in the FTAA process. Some Brazilian officials have expressed interest in this initiative, but they do not yet have enough information to fully evaluate it. We need to broaden understanding of this initiative among government officials and the business community in Brazil in order to build support.

Information Technology Agreement (ITA): Finally, we would like to take another shot at persuading Brazil to reconsider joining the ITA. In recent months, some members of the Brazilian business community have realized that being outside the ITA could be a competitive disadvantage. In addition, some Brazilian officials appear to be reconsidering their position in

light of the knowledge that even India has joined up.

Next Steps: We are preparing to intensify efforts over the next two weeks to advance these initiatives. In particular, we are proposing the following action items:

- We have prepared a set of talking points and background information on all three topics (attached), which we would propose that you use in discussions with senior GOB officials over the next few days.
- On the trade initiatives, we would place the Information Technology Agreement and the Electronic Commerce Initiative in the context of a broader joint statement on trade focusing on common commitments for the FTAA and the WTO, which USTR is sending to its counterparts separately. We have attached a draft for your information.
- We will send a team to Brasilia on Monday, September 29, to meet with a variety of government officials. Most delegation members would then travel to Sao Paulo on Tuesday, September 30, to meet with U.S. and Brazilian business associations. The delegation list is attached. We would appreciate help from your office in setting up meetings with the appropriate government officials and the appropriate business associations. (Several members of the team will continue on to Buenos Aires to carry a similar message on the trade/technology agenda for the Argentina part of the trip).
- Special Envoy Mack McLarty will communicate the same message in his meeting with President Cardoso and Foreign Minister Lampreia on Tuesday, September 29 in Chile.

Please call me at (202) 456-2801, Brian Samuel or Christian Kennedy at the State Department, or any member of the delegation for additional information. Thank you in advance for your help.

Tab A Talking Points and Background on Three Technology Initiatives
Tab B Draft Joint Statement on Trade
Tab C Delegation List

Draft Cable to Ambassador Levitsky and Chargé d'Affaires
Goddard

Brazil occupies a leading position in computer sciences and information technology in the Western Hemisphere. In the US/Brazil Partnership for Education, which will be unveiled during the President's trip, Brazil's special capabilities get important consideration. This includes the possibility of Brazil's participating in the Next Generation Internet Initiative (NGII) though Brazil must make a decision to spend about \$10 million annually to meet its commitments under this research project. There is no other country in Latin America with which we could hope to cooperate at a technical level on NGII.

US/Brazil Partnership for Education Event

We want to highlight Brazil's information technology advances and the two presidents' commitment to better education for our countries' peoples. The President's appearance at the Mangueira School could become an electronic meeting on the Internet or on the "Net" together with a satellite hookup between President Clinton, President Cardoso -- if his schedule permits -- Pele and children from Mangueira and a school in the US.

US/Brazil Technology Initiative

Additionally we would like to explore the possibility of using the President's visit and Brazil's technological capabilities to create new opportunities for both countries in two other areas.

The Clinton Administration has undertaken a new important initiative to help support the support global trade in information, goods and services across the Internet. Just as a largely unregulated Internet has created new vistas in education, we believe it opens the way to tremendous opportunities in electronic commerce. During the President's visit to Brazil, we would like to get a commitment from Brazil to keep its Internet relatively

unfettered and untaxed so that electronic commerce in both goods and services may flourish.

We want to extend the benefits of connectivity in the information age, and the community of nations must ensure that people have access to the equipment they need to put themselves "on-line." We must strive to bring down equipment costs and increase competition among the makers of electronic components and equipment. One of the most effective tools we have for this task is the Information Technology Agreement (ITA). For the President's visit we want to encourage a commitment from Brazil to negotiate its entry into ITA.

Talking Points:

US/Brazil Partnership for Education

- Our two countries are in the final stages of concluding our Partnership for Education. Among the areas it specifies for cooperation is using technology for education.
- Brazil has undertaken a truly innovative and ambitious program to put computers in schools across the country.
- If you agree, we would like to highlight the importance both our countries place on using information technology in education during President Clinton's visit to Rio de Janeiro. President Clinton, President Cardoso -- his schedule permitting -- Peel and children from the school could meet on the Internet and/or by satellite with children from US schools.
- We would like to send an expert team to Brazil next Monday and Tuesday to discuss this proposal. It would also include experts on two other areas.

Global Electronic Commerce (GEE)

- Commerce over the Internet will be an important engine of growth for the world economy in the 21st century.
- For this digital economy to flourish, the private sector must continue to lead, with governments allowing electronic commerce to be a market-driven activity.
- To this end, governments and the private sectors worldwide need to work together to ensure a predictable

global legal and commercial environment for the conduct of business on the Internet.

- Our Presidents can provide critical leadership to support development of Electronic Commerce. We propose to send a team of U.S. experts to Brasilia ((Buenos Aires)) next week to discuss how we can take advantage of President Clinton's visit next month to advance our shared interest in nurturing the emerging digital global marketplace. The team would be prepared to discuss general principles that could form the basis of a joint press release or joint statement in support of Global Electronic Commerce, as well as some concrete areas where our nations might advance the development of Global Electronic Commerce.

Information Technology Agreement (ITA)

- The ITA is a rapidly evolving process. Since its inception less than a year ago, 43 countries have joined. Together these countries account for over 93 percent of world trade in information technology.
- In addition to tariff reductions, ITA enables countries to improve product coverage and take advantage of new developments in this dynamic industry.
- Because of its rapidly growing IT industry, Brazil belongs in the ITA. We would be very pleased if President Clinton's visit could be the occasion when Brazil announces its commitment to negotiate entry into the ITA.

9/23/97 draft

**Draft Joint Statement on Trade:
United States - Brazil**

The Presidents of Brazil and the United States discussed our shared vision for preparing our citizens to thrive in the global economy of the 21st century. They agreed on the importance of bringing the benefits of trade and technology to all members of our societies. Toward that end, they pledge to show hemispheric leadership in embracing initiatives that contribute to the dynamism of the vital information technology sector, pursuing vigorously negotiations toward the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) and advancing the important work of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Recognizing the importance of the information technology sector for the competitiveness of our economies and the economic prospects of our people in the 21st century, both Presidents have made the availability of technology in education a major priority. Just as a market-driven Internet has created new vistas in education, so too it opens the way to tremendous opportunities in electronic commerce. Both Presidents embraced the principle that the private sector must lead in the development of the Internet, and pledged to refrain from imposing tariffs on electronic transmissions that constitute commerce over the Internet and to work for global acceptance of these principles. In order to fully extend the benefits of connectivity to all our people in the information age, the Presidents agreed that their ministers should consult further about Brazil's joining immediately the Information Technology Agreement (ITA).

Reaffirming their commitment to the achievement of the FTAA, the two Presidents indicated their support for the launch of comprehensive negotiations at the April 1998 Santiago Summit, with the initiation of negotiations simultaneously on all subjects identified in Miami Declaration and Plan of Action. The Presidents recognize that various negotiations within the FTAA will proceed at different paces. They reinforced their commitment, stated in the Miami Declaration, to achieve concrete progress by the turn of the century and agreed that this s Background on Three Technology Initiatives Tab C should include full implementation of Uruguay Round commitments to create the "floor" for the FTAA; business facilitation; and interim agreements that ultimately will be part of a comprehensive, balanced FTAA constituting a single undertaking.

The Leaders agreed that their Miami mandates that we "strive to make trade liberalization and environment policies mutually supportive" and "further secure the observance and promotion of worker rights" require that labor and the environment be addressed in an appropriate manner in the FTAA process. They reiterated their openness to the views of all elements of civil society in the course of the FTAA negotiations.

The Presidents recognized the different situations of smaller economies and are committed to facilitate their full participation in FTAA negotiations. They also recognized the positive roles of NAFTA and MERCOSUR in fostering the FTAA, by introducing additional competition and openness in our respective economies.

Reaffirming their support of the multilateral trading system, the Presidents pledged to work together for full implementation of the Uruguay Round results by all countries. Both affirmed their commitment to the successful implementation of the built-in agenda of the WTO, especially the success of the financial services negotiations by December 1997 and the launch of negotiations on agriculture in 1999.

The Presidents directed their respective technical experts to meet to assess the feasibility of a bilateral government procurement agreement on transparency and due process.

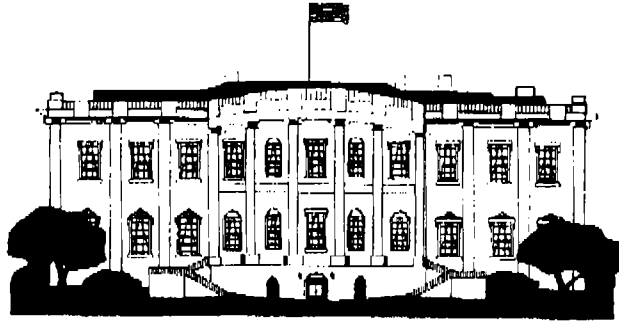
They also agreed to continue to work together to address each other's concerns on sanitary and phytosanitary matters affecting trade.

DELEGATION LIST

Peter Allgeier	Associate U.S. Trade Representative for the Western Hemisphere U.S. Trade Representative	395-6135
Tom Kalil	Senior Director National Economic Council The White House	456-5351
David Lane	Director of the Office of Policy and Strategic Planning Department of Commerce	482-4127
Patrick DeSouza	Director for InterAmerican Affairs National Security Council The White House	456-9135

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of National Drug Control Policy
Washington, DC 20503

**FACSIMILE MESSAGE**

TO: *Nelson Cunningham*

FAX: *624641*

DATE: *9/19*

TIME: *6:15*

PAGES: *1 + Cover*

FROM: *Janet Crist*

FAX NUMBER:

OFFICE NO: *395-6732*

COMMENTS:



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20503

*File -
South
America
Trip File*

September 19, 1997

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES STEINBERG

FROM: JANET CRIST *J/C 9/19*
SUBJECT: POTUS LATAM TRIP

This memorandum is to follow up on the meeting Jim Dobbins recently held with representatives from the NSC, ONDCP and State to discuss the role of counter-drugs issues in the President's travel to Latin America this October.

Appreciate that Sandy has already decided that Barry will travel with the President throughout the trip. At present, Barry's inclination is to accompany the President up to, but not including the Bariloche leg. The Director looks forward to supporting the President during the trip and we are holding the dates open.

Clearly, the trip's primary focus is international trade. Drug issues seem to fit within the wider secondary goals of enhancing public safety and law enforcement cooperation. Although, we want to ensure that demand reduction is not left out of the public safety and law enforcement cooperation messages. ONDCP is ready to provide you with any assistance you may need in executing the law enforcement/counter-drug components of the trip

The Director has assigned Rob Housman, in the ONDCP Office of Strategic Planning responsibility for coordinating participation and providing whatever support the President and you may need from ONDCP in the planning and execution of the trip. In addition, Ben Harvey, with ONDCP's Office of Supply Reduction, will assist with the substantive needs of the trip. Please feel free to have your staff contact either of these individuals at any time.

We look forward to supporting the President's travel. Feel free to contact me if I can be of any assistance.

cc: Amb. Davidow
Sylvia Mathews
Nelson Cunningham
Jane Becker

File -
So. Am. Try File



USIA

Daily Digest

To:	Sgt Taylor ,1-910- 396-5779 ,Ted Piccone ,456-9130 ,Secretary Davidow ,647-0791 ,Michael McMahon ,904-884-1861 ,Congressional Hispanic Caucus ,546-2143 ,Chris Hand ,224-2237 ,Eric Vore ,457-0337 ,Howard Davis ,647-0527 ,Jamie Salcedo ,703-875-4130 ,Mark Schneider ,216-3012 ,Ana Maria Salazar ,456-2464 ,Maria C. Lameiro ,366-7417
Subject:	Daily Digest 10/20: CLINTON TO SOUTH AMERICA

Date:	10-20-97 12:21:21 PM
Pages:	10, including cover page

OFFICE OF RESEARCH MEDIA REACTION - RMR

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FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION DAILY DIGEST	USIA
U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, WASHINGTON DC 20547	OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND MEDIA REACTION

Patricia McArdle, Branch Chief Media Reaction (R/MR), mcardle@usia.gov, (202) 619-6511

Ann Pincus, Director, (202) 619-6511

Monday, October 20, 1997

CLINTON TO SOUTH AMERICA: POLITICAL GOOD WILL, SOME GAINS ON TRADE

Coverage of President Clinton's just-ended tour of Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela revealed that the president successfully transmitted his regard for the democratic, pro-open markets countries of the region and the U.S.' willingness to work with their increasingly confident and more assertive leaders. Mr. Clinton's "charismatic personality" and his eagerness to engage South Americans from many sectors of society impressed analysts. Daily-of-record La Nacion of Buenos Aires, for example, stressed, "Clinton showed genuine interest about what is going on here." In Brazil--widely seen as the most difficult leg of his visit--center-right, pro-government Correio Braziliense observed, "Clinton leaves the country with a better understanding of Brazil, a friend of the U.S." Caracas's influential, left-of-center El Nacional spoke glowingly of "the friendship and good feeling" surrounding the visit, and praised "the Clintons' efforts in trying to win over...magnates and potentates as well as average people."

The picture was murkier regarding the president's efforts to lessen the friction over perceived rivalries between the U.S.-sponsored Free Trade Area of the Americas and the Southern Cone's trade bloc, Mercosur/Mercosul. Pundits divided over whether Mr. Clinton had convinced South Americans of the merits of his trade proposal--a project many believe is hamstrung by the failure to secure fast track authority from Congress and by stronger European competition in what used to be considered the U.S.' "backyard." Leading business Il Sole 24-Ore of Milan acknowledged, "At the end of Bill Clinton's mission to Latin America, Europe, which seemed to have a lead, is now lagging behind." Editorialists from the three countries he visited welcomed his words of reassurance regarding Mercosur; some heartily endorsed a "great pan-American common market," while many remained somewhat skeptical of U.S. promises or--in Brazil--downright hostile to the prospect of U.S.-led hemispheric trade. Center-right O Estado de Sao Paulo, for instance, warned that Brazil "cannot run the risk of being marginalized" in the global trade arena by a too "defensive posture" against the FTAA. Caracas's influential, business Economia Hoy encouraged Venezuelan leaders to prepare their country for "continental integration." But center-right, pro-government Correio Braziliense charged, "The U.S. has long been trying to undermine Mercosul."

Other journalists focused on an array of security, economic and social concerns in U.S.-Latin America relations that persist after the visit. President Clinton's naming of Argentina as major non-NATO ally was still raising hackles in Chile and elicited a cautious reminder from a Buenos Aires daily that MNNA does not entail "favorable U.S. mediation in the Malvinas (Falklands)." Mentioning Brazil's bid for a UN Security Council seat and a series of U.S.-Brazil trade rows, Brasilia's center-right, pro-government Gazeta Mercantil suggested that "differences between the U.S. and Brazil are big...and seem difficult to solve." Caracas's El Nacional pointed out that too many "contradictions" exist in U.S. policy, underscoring that the "devastating effects in Latin America" of the push for open markets and liberalization force the poor either to emigrate to the U.S. or resort to harvesting "coca leaf, poppies or marijuana."

This survey is based on 36 reports from 10 countries, Oct. 14-20.
EDITOR: Mildred Sola Neely

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

ARGENTINA: "A Man With Charismatic Personality"

Daily-of-record La Nacion's editor German Sopena commented (10/18), "Bill Clinton feels at ease in Argentina. It can be noticed by his look and the relaxed tone of his voice. He has more praiseworthy comments at the tip of his tongue than arguments for a debate or a controversy. He also shows a notorious knowledge of how to deal with the press.... He is, without any doubt, a man with a charismatic personality.... He does not avoid questions, he is articulate and sometimes measures his words in order to be precise.... Behind his careful replies, one could see a person who is committed to democratic values, human rights and one who has the conviction that it is worthwhile to promote the traditional American ideals of an open society in political and economic areas."

"Something Concrete Has Changed In His Statements About Mercosur"

Sopena also remarked in daily-of-record La Nacion (10/18), "Even though Clinton may have had all the background reports (that are) available to the most powerful man on the planet, his personal words transmit the sensation that what he has seen these days has impressed him more favorably than he had expected. A new stage can be opened as a result of this new vision of the region. Clinton showed genuine interest about what is going on here and justified with his own words why he had made the decision to defend Mercosur distinguishing himself from certain critical positions within his own government....

"But, besides Mercosur, he showed an extremely favorable opinion toward Argentina. Perhaps the best definition is that he is a man who is willing to see a half-full glass instead of a half-empty one. When openly speaking about corruption, the (bomb) attacks (on the Israeli Embassy and AMIA building) or about inequalities, his analysis was always the same: These are important challenges, similar to the ones in the whole world, but Argentina is on the right track if there is democracy, a free press and a working economy.... Something concrete has changed after his statements on Mercosur: The incipient controversy between FTAA and the regional alliance of the Southern Cone will now be pointless. And the idea of a greater continental cooperation will gain in importance. That is the idea that was clearly transmitted by Clinton."

"Diplomatic Approach"

Executive editor Julia Cass said in the liberal, English-language Buenos Aires Herald (10/18), "The 30-minute question-and-answer session at the Sheraton Hotel, immediately following the U.S. president's speech at an American Chamber of Commerce breakfast, made clear that Clinton talked to Menem about the touchy subjects of corruption, attacks on the press and problems in the judiciary--but in a diplomatic, helpful-advice way that avoided direct criticism."

"Strong Vote Of Confidence Delivered To Argentina"

The liberal, English-language Buenos Aires Herald (10/18) pointed out, "Wide though this range was, Clinton remained true to his own slogan of 'It's the economy, stupid.'... Today's problems did not prevent the Clinton visit from opening the vision of next century's 'information highway' as a result of the communications revolution now spearheaded by the United States. Nor do they overshadow a note of good partnership or the strong vote of confidence delivered to Argentina by this visit."

"Yet this vote of confidence needs to be placed in perspective. For example, the acquisition of MNNA

(major non-NATO ally) status in return for peacekeeping services might place Argentina a step ahead of Latin American neighbors but should not cloak the fact that Britain is a full NATO ally and not permit any illusions about favorable U.S. mediation in the Malvinas

sovereignty dispute. In short, the Clinton visit leaves the U.S.-Argentina relationship far more open in every sense of the word."

"Mercosur And The New South America"

Oscar Raul Cardoso, leading Clarín's international analyst, opined (10/18), "Clinton had to visit this part of the hemisphere, walk around this territory, to find out how deeply the Latin American scenario has changed, above all, from the perspective of a U.S. president. It is not only the result of the consolidation of democracy in the region, nor the effects of capitalist globalization, though these count a great deal.... Mercosur has an annual trade with the United States of \$30 billion.... There is something else, this is the first U.S. president who can say that he comes to the region with his baggage of ideas and finds it free of the virus of a U.S. obsession which poisoned hemispheric relations for half a century: the fight against that which it perceived as the ultimate threat--the Communist temptation."

"In the measure of the new dream--free trade in the Americas--it is good then that Clinton was forced to deny hostility between his country and Mercosur.... It is, to some degree, a commitment, no matter how relative the future proves it to be."

"Clinton Drove Away Fears Of Mercosur Leaders"

Avedis Hadjian, political columnist of pro-government La Prensa (10/18), stressed, "Clinton has moderated his speech about free continental trade which, still, continues to be his final goal.... Nevertheless, just in case, he pointed out that 'each step that is taken, Mercosur, NAFTA, Andean Pact, will help to build an impulse to what I believe should be our final goal, the FTAA. In other words, he drove away the fears and concerns of officials and businessmen of the Mercosur countries, (who believed) that there existed an intention of promoting FTAA at the expense of other trade blocs."

BRAZIL: "Undoing Hard Feelings"

According to the Gazeta Mercantil Latino Americana, a weekly supplement to center-right, pro-government business daily Gazeta Mercantil (10/20), President Clinton's visit undid hard feelings in South America about FTAA implementation: "[The visit] disappointed those who expected a confrontation between the United States and its southern allies. Nothing of the sort happened. Meetings were held in an almost convivial atmosphere, and there were mutual declarations of friendship and cooperation. This was important to ease tensions on negotiations between Mercosul and the United States for the FTAA..... In the end, the good will of both sides in discussing cooperation and the future, as is everybody's desire, shines through.... Because of all of this, President Clinton's visit has a historic importance similar to the greatest moments of the Pan-American community of nations."

"The Emperor In Shorts"

Under the above headline, columnist Mino Carta wrote in center-right, pro-government Correio Braziliense (10/19): "Discoverers, explorers and conquerors, when in a good mood, usually offer crumbs to the natives.... To the Brazilian people, Clinton offered words of admiration and respect on great figures of our culture: Pele, batucada, bossa nova, samba, Tom Jobim.... [Clinton] and his staff did not stray from the commonplace. That is, they did not make the least effort to distribute the beads more widely and show a better knowledge of Brazil, its history and traditions.... On the eve of the

president's trip certain information [the Country Commercial Guide] should have been withheld. Even though the American government does not hold us in high regard, it does not have reasons to indispose itself with Brazil. Hence the histrionics, the apologies."

"Missing The Point"

A commentary in center-right O Estado de Sao Paulo (10/18) maintained, "The media and the politicians missed the main point of President Clinton's visit to Brazil. It would have been more productive if we Brazilians had concentrated on Brazil's interests, Brazil's relationship with the United States and in our interests in a globalized world.

"There is today almost a national consensus about the idea that Brazil should give priority to Mercosul instead of the FTAA. The Brazilian government even suggested a bipolar confrontation between Brazil and the United States around contrary interests. But the FTAA and Mercosul are not in a relationship of exclusion. If Brazil does not wake up to the necessities of getting ready for the FTAA, it could remain in a politically and economically defensive posture. Brazil has to define the conditions, the timing and the interests it intends to present in the fora that negotiate the implementation of the FTAA.

"At the same time that it defends its interests, Brazil cannot run the risk of being marginalized. Globalization and the process of regional integration demand that the social clauses and the protection of work be negotiated."

"What Clinton Wants Is For Brazil To Buy More"

In the opinion of center-right O Estado de Sao Paulo's political columnist (10/18), "The sale of American products on the Brazilian economy has been growing as never before.... The deficit in Brazilian trade with the United States follows the same pattern.... It is enough to finance the creation of around 250,000 new jobs in the American market. The possibility of reversing this deficit exists. It depends first of all, on U.S. political will to remove the barriers it imposed on Brazilian products during the last decade.

"Clinton's idea is to create jobs. What he really wants is that Brazil buys even more, financing the creation of more and more jobs for the American workers. The Brazilian market already supports one in four jobs created by the United States through its exports to Latin America. If realized, the FTAA will permit that any plant in Ohio, for example, may sell its products in the Brazilian market with the same conditions as a similar industry in Sao Paulo or in Roraima."

"Clinton Visit Changes Nothing"

An opinion piece by journalist Newton Rodrigues of center-right, pro-government Gazeta Mercantil (10/17), said: "The apology offered by President Clinton [for the Country Commercial Guide language on corruption] does not whitewash the effects caused by the document's release on the eve of the visit.... The abusive demands by the American security detail...overtaxed our tolerance.... Differences between the United States and Brazil are big, keep growing in number and seem difficult to solve. Foremost are the U.S. disagreement with our UNSC candidacy, the FTAA-Mercosul issue and preferential treatment for Argentina.... In an emergency diplomatic maneuver, President Clinton said he was supportive of Mercosul and the FTAA. But facts point in another direction, and the president's brief trip did not result in resolving the differences. The signed agreements were prepared long ago and no new path has been opened. After the party, the musicians go on playing their own private tunes."

"Brazil And U.S. Are Long-Standing And Trusting Partners"

Mario Garnero, president of the "Americas Forum" think tank, wrote in center-right, pro-government Correio Braziliense (10/17), "President Clinton's visit confirms that the United States does not consider Brazil and Mercosul unimportant to its trade relations, nor does Brazil disregard the U.S.' FTAA clout.... The two countries are following their own paths to integration: The United States wants us to support the FTAA; Brazil backs Mercosul and wants increasing integration with the Andean Pact and Caricom in order to negotiate later with NAFTA...."

"President Clinton leaves the country with a better understanding of Brazil, a friend of the United States.... President Clinton's visit underscores a reality: Brazil and the United States are long-standing and trusting partners."

"U.S. Trying To Undermine Mercosul"

In center-right, pro-government Correio Braziliense, Michel Alaby, vice president of the Mercosul Business Association, argued (10/17), "The United States has long been trying to undermine Mercosul, either directly or indirectly.... One of its major arguments is that Mercosul is a protectionist bloc aimed at sheltering inefficient industries. The true purpose, however, is to begin the FTAA negotiations.... Recently, the United States stopped exacting countervailing duties on several Argentine products. This is a suspicious move, since barriers to Brazilian products remain intact."

VENEZUELA: "Important Accords Signed"

This editorial appeared on page one of respected, conservative El Universal (10/19), "Two feelings were felt in the corridors of power during the visit of President Bill Clinton: Gratitude and concern. Gratitude, because he began his tour of South America in our country.... We also should pat ourselves on the back because the president's visit took place peacefully and with dignity. Moreover, important bilateral agreements were signed. The agreements on petroleum will provide us technology that will assure a more environmentally friendly industry.... Agreements on narcotrafficking also were signed; however, their effectiveness depends on the United States' ability to reduce dramatically the obscene profitability and enormous market for drugs in its own territory."

"But the visit also produced worry and uncertainty--not only because of the discussions of the degeneration of Colombia's state power, with all the political problems that this means for us, but also because we weren't able to sign a bilateral investment treaty.... Sooner or later, there will be a single market, open and free, from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego.... Dismissing this negotiation and avoiding the challenge of this treaty would isolate us dangerously from international markets. In an atmosphere of openness, the Venezuelan state cannot protect us from the inefficiencies and cruelties of a globalized and competitive economy. We have to continue negotiating this treaty, not only for the sake of foreign interests, but for our own interests as well."

"It's Just Not Honey Over Corn Flakes South Of The Border"

In the view of influential, left-of-center El Nacional (10/17), "From the perspective of protocol and environment, the friendship and good feeling that has surrounded the visit of U.S. President Bill Clinton to Latin America this week is indisputably novel. It has not always been so--the bitter memories of the visits of top U.S. leaders to Latin America--of Vice President Nixon to Caracas in 1958 or President Carter to Mexico in 1979--still reverberate. Thank goodness that wasn't the case this time, and we shouldn't discount the Clintons' efforts in trying to win over the Latin Americans, magnates and potentates as well as average people...."

"That said, U.S. policy toward the region doesn't necessarily share this sensation of springtime

renewal, though Washington would like for its good wishes to correspond perfectly with its objectives.... In truth, things are much more complicated--there is a flagrant contradiction among the various goals and interests of the United States in the region which they refuse to recognize.... The struggle against narcotrafficking, and immigration both legal and illegal, along with liberalization of trade and the other precepts of the 'Washington consensus,' constitute the touchstones of U.S. policy toward the rest of the hemisphere. In the perfect world as explained by State Department officials, this confluence of objectives finds no contradiction. In the real world, there are many reasons to doubt that harmony prevails. The policies of commercial privatization, the cutting of subsidies and other aspects of public

spending have had devastating effects in Latin America. True, inefficient farms and businesses would probably be condemned to disappear anyway. And it's also possible that, in the long run, foreign investment can absorb workers displaced from the rural areas by globalization. But until we reach the long range, people have to eat, and in order to do it, they will do two things: In Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, they will immigrate to the North. In other countries they will harvest coca leaf, poppies or marijuana, participating in the lucrative and dangerous business of narcotrafficking....

"That Bill and Hillary Clinton were able to celebrate their second honeymoon in Latin America in tranquility and affection is due to the fondness with which they are regarded in wide sectors of our America. But don't confuse appearance with substance. As has been the case with great powers throughout history, the interests of the United States are self-contradictory. It's not just honey over corn flakes for Washington south of the border."

"Vision Of Venezuela On Continental Integration"

Influential, business Economia Hoy (10/16) concluded, "President Clinton's visit leaves us in the short term three clear and interrelated areas of action. First, of course, putting into effect the documents signed in Miraflores Sunday afternoon and, linked to that, taking the necessary steps to reach agreement on the agreements that are still in progress--investment protection and promotion, intellectual rights and double taxation...not only with an eye toward eventual agreements with the United States but also because they are requirements for participating in the World Trade Organization and global trade in general.... Third, and perhaps most important, is to adopt a firm policy on the matter of continental integration. It takes broad and imaginative long-range vision--with Venezuela's national interest as the only guide--to position Venezuela carefully as the train of Mercosur, led by Brazil, races toward that of FTAA proposed by President Clinton three years ago in Miami."

CHILE: "Major Non-NATO Ally"

According to conservative, influential El Mercurio's editorial under the headline above (10/17): "This title...(represents) a serious diplomatic puzzle for the region.... We know that it's not a military alliance, one which doesn't provide privileged access to strategic arms, and doesn't single out the incumbent over its neighbors in the area of defense.... However, the political factor and the symbolic value...still remain. Politics and diplomacy are sciences and peculiar symbolic activities. In diplomacy--a former Brazilian foreign affairs minister used to say--what seems to be, is. A singularity within a region singles it out. Conferring the title as major ally must mean something, because language was invented to express ideas....

"Undoubtedly, the diplomacy of the world's greatest power is still looking for a policy for this part of the continent. And these not well thought out gestures don't contribute to its formation."

PANAMA: "Hillary Clinton's Visit"

Columnist Tomas Cabal observed in an editorial in sensationalist tabloid El Siglo (10/14): "Mrs. Clinton spoke about the need to allow women to get involved in the formal economy and political life....

Analyzing the U.S. first lady's success, we can appreciate what woman can achieve if given equal opportunities. Mrs. Clinton was a true example of what is good and noble in the American people. Those of us who had the opportunity to meet her agree that her trip to Panama helped cement the traditional ties of friendship that unite both our countries."

PERU: "Change In Latin America"

An op-ed piece in center-right, pro-government Expreso (10/17) commented, "The important thing is that there has been a change in the rules of the economic game, both in South America and in U.S. politics, while the United States is perceiving that Latin America is slipping

through its hands. Perhaps the most evident change is given in the different policies: Many Latin American countries are, in fact, more liberal than the United States, especially in average tariffs and non-customs restrictions.

"The curious thing is that now in the United States we find the most explicit mercantilism. The protectionist 'lobbies' in the United States are fully working to prevent that the FTAA process continues. In the meanwhile, Latin American countries, despite the express caution of Mercosur countries, are tending to claim more liberalism from the United States. A historic 180-degree turn is behind this tour."

URUGUAY: "Who Will Lead Integrated Hemisphere?"

Readers of business EL Observador saw this editorial (10/17), "Although the presence of the president of the United States in the region means a lot with regard to trade and political relations between Mercosur and FTAA, there are facts that reveal the existence of other topics in the visit's agenda. Argentina decided to strengthen ties with Washington with its alignment in NATO (sic). On the other hand, Brazil's posture has been that of the only valid speaker on behalf of Mercosur and also revealed its intention of representing the whole region through its request for a seat at the UN Security Council. In Brasilia, Clinton said that there is actually no dichotomy between Mercosur and FTAA. What was obviously not decided in this instance was who the leaders of this integrated hemisphere will be in the next century.... Brazil has demonstrated that it will fight hard to be the leader of Mercosur and most likely will win the battle."

"Argentina, Brazil And Clinton"

An editorial in business, conservative EL Observador stated (10/16), "In spite of the friendly encounter between Clinton and President Cardoso, the visit to Brazil ended up with no major commercial and political agreements. Clinton's open indication of Brazil as leader of the region was not very well received in Argentina, especially at times when Buenos Aires and Brasilia have clear political discrepancies. At the same time, the Brazilian administration is uncomfortable because of President Menem's close political and personal relationship with Clinton, which converted him into the U.S.' unconditional partner."

EUROPE

GERMANY: "Meanwhile, In South America"

Left-of-center Berliner Zeitung (10/18) noted, "Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay as well as the associated partners Chile and Bolivia are searching, together with their economic area Mercosur, for increased cooperation with the European Union. While President Clinton emphasized the 'Pacific perspective'--trade and business about economic dominance with the little and big tigers in Asia--a counterweight to the United States grew on its own continent. This aspect of the new world order has

created an embarrassing situation for the United States. Evidence of this is a move that refers to patterns of the Cold War: Clinton declared Argentina a military ally of the United States. Such kinds of proclamations have always been an instrument to safeguard, on the one hand, its own sphere of influence, but also, on the other hand, to disrupt the balance in a region."

"A Learning Experience"

Right-of-center Freie Presse of Chemnitz noted (10/18): "Instead of booking a full foreign policy success, President Clinton had to learn that the self-confidence of his hosts has grown and U.S. proposals are not fully welcomed. From his Brazilian colleague, he even had to learn that the new world order should not be imposed on others."

"Strategic Power Policy"

Robert von Rimscha concluded in an editorial in centrist Der Tagesspiegel of Berlin (10/20): "Bill Clinton's key sentence was the following: 'Why should we treat Argentina or Chile differently than Germany or France?' Apart from exaggerations of political rhetoric, this phrase hides one specific direction. The United States missed taking care of South America, and now it wants to regain lost ground.... In large parts of the interested U.S. public, the impression prevails that a shifting of weights is necessary in U.S. foreign policy. Many consider China a great challenge. Thanks to a State Department that is strongly influenced by European affairs and because of the debate about NATO's enlargement, Europe has great weight. But in view of the concentration on China and Europe, the countries in the region which the United States considers its backyard are about disappear from view."

"Clinton wanted to correct this.... The message is clear. Between the giant tiger in East Asia and a Europe that is mainly busy with itself...the United States now wants to forge a South American bloc under its own leadership. It was not bilateral friendship visits, but strategic power policy that led President Clinton to South America. The protests that resulted in fires at banks in Buenos Aires were directed against that policy."

BRITAIN: "Clinton Declared Visit A Success"

The independent Financial Times observed from Washington (10/20): "President Clinton returned home yesterday after his inaugural trip to Latin America, declaring the visit a success and stressing his determination to persuade Congress to support his attempts to strike new trade deals with the region.... Throughout the trip the president sought to distract attention from the lack of progress on fast track in Washington by praising the region's progress in spreading democracy, and emphasizing new business and trade opportunities that could be pursued before new trade agreements were reached."

ITALY: "Latin America: Clinton's Big Hit"

A front-page commentary by Mario Platero in leading business Il Sole 24-Ore held (10/18): "At the end of Bill Clinton's mission to Latin America, Europe, which seemed to have a lead, is now lagging behind.... This is due in part to Clinton, who with his usual pragmatic approach, made a u-turn and played to Brazil, recognizing its 'global role.' He thus made possible the agreement to open negotiations in 1998 for the creation of a new free trade zone for the whole of the Americas.... His aim is an ambitious one.... And it is within this framework that the White House increases its pressure and poses a new challenge to Brussels: If it wants to compete as an equal partner in the new market, Europe must reduce its trade barriers.... Until recently, Europe seemed to have achieved a privileged relationship with Latin America, aimed at crowding the United States out of the region. Now the roles have been reversed."

"Traveling Salesmen In the Global Market"

Centrist, influential La Stampa ran this commentary by Aldo Rizzo (10/20), "Bill Clinton returned to Washington yesterday.... A large Chinese delegation is headed for the United States. Yesterday Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi arrived in Singapore.... What do these arrivals and departures have in common?... The search for the biggest share of the global market. That means, economic diplomacy...which, indeed, is full of political meaning, as those who control international trade...will also be more influential on the world scene....

"Clinton had to convince the biggest Latin American countries to enter into a pan-American free trade zone.... However, there already exists Mercosur, which looks towards preferential relations with the European Union, obviously supported by Brussels. Did Clinton succeed in changing this plan? In part. He had to recognize Mercosur as an independent interlocutor....

"Therefore, the game is open to three players, and it is the same game which is going on in Asia, where, however, the United States has more trump cards than Europe."

SPAIN: "The South Did Not Wait"

Liberal El Pais maintained (10/19), "President Clinton took five years to go South and found that the countries there had not waited to organize themselves [commercially]. Their priority now is to strengthen Mercosur, a regional integration initiative which includes Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, and with which Bolivia and Chile are also associated: countries with more than 200 million inhabitants and the fourth largest gross domestic product in the world.... [Brazilian President] Cardoso...made this priority publicly clear to Clinton...although he may be willing to participate in a more ambitious initiative (to form) a great pan-American common market...by 2005. He made it clear that 'the new world order cannot be imposed, rather it must be shared.' Mercosur is to conclude a free trade agreement with the EU in 1999, in advance (of the one proposed by) the United States. Clinton...told the South Americans that he supports Mercosur, 'also a good thing for the USA,' and compatible with his grand [hemispheric] project.... But...Washington has rested on its laurels in discounting the importance of Latin America...in addition to not being able to sign agreements with countries in the region [absent] fast track [authority] which Clinton hopes to obtain...shortly. This could be essential to Washington's new Latin American policy...which could also include a more flexible stance vis-a-vis Cuba."

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File -
Argentina

October 20, 1997

The Honorable Victor Ashe
Mayor of Knoxville
P.O. Box 1631
Knoxville, Tennessee 37901

Dear Mayor Ashe:

Your letter of October 14th is received, noted, and appreciated. As you know, the President has just returned from a very successful trip to Latin America, visiting the countries of Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina.

During our time in Argentina we discussed specifically the importance we attach to our Embassy's work and in having an ambassador of distinction in place as soon as possible. The Argentines appreciated our discussing this matter with them as you are correct that they have had an increasing concern about our ambassadorship remaining open for an extended period of time.

These matters are always more complicated than they should be, it seems, but hopefully we can resolve this situation in the near term, and your letter in that regard is both timely and helpful.

Personally,

Michael McClellan

*cc: Nelson
Eric*



THE CITY OF KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
VICTOR ASHE
MAYOR

October 14, 1997

Honorable Thomas McLarty
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. McLarty:

I am writing to voice concern that the United States does not have an Ambassador to Argentina. In fact, we have not had one for almost a year. Furthermore, there are no indications that one is going to be nominated in the near future and we all know the confirmation process takes months.

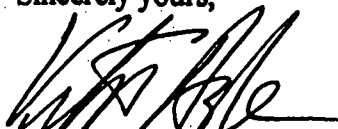
This means that our country will have gone through all of 1997 without an ambassador and probably several months in 1998.

Knowing that you deal with Latin American affairs in your position with the President, I wanted to share my concern with you.

This came to my attention when I recently visited Argentina in a program speaking to municipal officials. They voiced concern that Argentina simply does not rank very high in the United States if there is not an ambassador.

I am writing to urge that you do what you can to alleviate this matter. I assume that with the President's visit to Argentina that this came to his attention.

Sincerely yours,



Victor Ashe

VA:cw

Oct. 20 1997
Judy -
Unsolicited
But in keeping
w our discussion
of our next
trip to Latin Am.
Growing concern
We need to resolve
as soon as we
possibly can.

Med

File - So Am
Trip File

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

FAX COVER SHEET

NATIONAL
SECURITY
COUNCIL

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

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

(202) 456-9135

From: Patrick DeSouza

To: Ted Piccone **CC:** Andrew Friendly

Date/Time: 10/14; 5:30pm

No. of pages to follow: 4 (including cover)

RE: ARGENTINA/GEC

Message: As per my conversation with Ted, following is the draft of the GEC joint statement and insert that the Argentines (Mauricio Bossa, Minister of Communications Kammrath's COS I believe) have sent today. Lane (Commerce), Kalil (NEC) have signed off. Thus both sides should view the document as ready. Argentines have had 2 opportunities to comment. I have been told by their Ministry of Communications that Menem does know about the joint statement and is supportive.

We understand from our embassy in Argentina (Kramer) that the Argentine foreign ministry is holding up the statement.

WE NEED MACK TO UNSTICK THE STATEMENT. WE ARE REALLY CLOSE.

ARGENTINA WILL BE THE FIRST IN THE HEMISPHERE AND PROBABLY GLOBALLY TO ADOPT THE PRESIDENT'S JULY 1ST STATEMENT ON GEC. RECOMMEND CALLING MENEM'S CHIEF OF STAFF TO GET US OVER THE TOP.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

INITIAL HERE 6.3

Department of State

APPR _____ DRAFT _____

CLEAR 1 _____ 2 _____

3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____

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DRAFT
TEXT IN PARA 3

eb/cip:JPDeasy:JPD
 10/14/97 7-4736 SECIP 876
 EB/CIP:EMalloy

ARA/BSC:JDesmond
 NSC:
 NEC:TKalil

S/S:
 Commerce:DLane

Immediate Buenos Aires

E.O. 12958: n/a

TAGS: OVIP (CLINTON, WILLIAM J.), ECPS, AR

SUBJECT: ELECTRONIC COMMERCE JOINT STATEMENT: FINAL TEXT

REF: 10/14/97 CREAMER-DEASY

1. SUMMARY AND ACTION REQUEST: POST SHOULD INFORM APPROPRIATE GOA OFFICIALS THAT WASHINGTON HAS REVIEWED ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE OFFERED BY THE ARGENTINE COMMUNICATIONS SECRETARIAT (REFFAX) AND CONCURS IN ITS INCLUSION IN JOINT STATEMENT. IN ADDITION, POST SHOULD SEEK CLOSURE ON DETAILS REGARDING ISSUANCE OF JOINT STATEMENT. END SUMMARY AND ACTION REQUEST.

2. POST SHOULD CONTACT MAURICIO BOSSA OF THE ARGENTINE COMMUNICATIONS SECRETARIAT AND MAKE THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

O WASHINGTON AGENCIES HAVE REVIEWED YOUR PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE JOINT STATEMENT ON THE INTERNET AND GLOBAL ELECTRONIC COMMERCE. WE ACCEPT YOUR LANGUAGE, WITH MINOR ADJUSTMENTS FOR TRACKING. (SEE PARA 3 FOR FULL TEXT OF JOINT STATEMENT WITH INCORPORATION OF BOSSA'S ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE.) PLEASE PROVIDE A SPANISH-LANGUAGE VERSION OF

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THIS STATEMENT ASAP.

O WE WOULD LIKE YOUR GUIDANCE ON THE GOA'S PREFERENCE FOR PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE JOINT STATEMENT. FROM THE U.S. PERSPECTIVE, IT WOULD SEEM MOST APPROPRIATE TO ISSUE THE STATEMENT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRESIDENT'S THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16 MEETING WITH PRESIDENT MENEM. THIS WOULD PROVIDE PRESIDENT CLINTON WITH THE OPTION OF MENTIONING THE JOINT STATEMENT DURING HIS REMARKS TO BUSINESS LEADERS ON FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17. PLEASE ADVISE.

3. TEXT OF JOINT STATEMENT AS OF OCTOBER 14

BEGIN TEXT:

JOINT STATEMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GLOBAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROMOTION OF GLOBAL ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

BUENOS AIRES, OCTOBER 1997

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA, DR. CARLOS SAUL MENEM,

HAVING EXCHANGED VIEWS ON THE STATE OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS IN GENERAL, AND ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNET AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN PARTICULAR, AND

SHARING A COMMON VISION OF THE POTENTIAL ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL BENEFITS OF THE EMERGING GLOBAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE PEOPLES OF BOTH COUNTRIES, AND OF THE ENTIRE WORLD,

DECLARE THAT:

O TECHNOLOGY IS TRANSFORMING THE WORLD, PRESENTING HISTORIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR COOPERATION AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE AMERICAS.

O WE MUST HARNESS TECHNOLOGY TO BETTER PREPARE OUR CITIZENS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY.

O THE INTERNET AND THE POTENTIAL FOR GLOBAL ELECTRONIC COMMERCE THAT IT CREATES WILL BE AN IMPORTANT ENGINE OF GROWTH FOR THE WORLD ECONOMY IN THE 21ST CENTURY. THE EMERGING GLOBAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROMISES TO IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY ACROSS ALL SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY,

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INITIATE A BOOMING WORLD TRADE IN SERVICES, FACILITATE GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS, ALLOW SMALL COMPANIES TO SELL THEIR PRODUCTS TO A WORLDWIDE MARKET, AND CREATE A REVOLUTION IN THE MARKETING AND SELLING OF ALL TYPES OF PRODUCTS.

O THE GLOBAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE WILL ALSO RESHAPE SOCIETIES IN BROADER WAYS, BRINGING THE BENEFITS OF THE INFORMATION AGE -- FROM EDUCATION TO HEALTH CARE -- TO THE MOST REMOTE AND TRADITIONALLY UNDER-SERVED OR DISADVANTAGED REGIONS AND SECTORS OF SOCIETY, THEREBY ENHANCING EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL OUR CITIZENS.

O WE WILL SEEK TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE PARTICULAR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INTERNET TO DEVELOP AND EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURES FOR CREATING AND TRANSMITTING INFORMATION IN WAYS THAT ADVANCE THE COMMON GOOD AND MAKE MORE REAL THE IDEAL OF THE "GLOBAL VILLAGE."

O NEW COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES POSE NEW CHALLENGES, SUCH AS PROVIDING OR REINFORCING REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AIMED AT PREVENTING OFFENSES ESTABLISHED BY THE LAW.

O THEY ALSO PRESENT NEW OPPORTUNITIES. FOR EXAMPLES, THE INTERNET ENHANCES THE BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, ESPECIALLY IN THE FIELD OF TELEMEDICINE, WHERE EXCHANGE, CONSULTATION, DEBATE AND RESEARCH AMONG PLAYERS ON THE GLOBAL NETWORK CREATE A "GLOBAL LAB." SIMILARLY, DISTANCE LEARNING ALLOWS ALL MEMBERS OF SOCIETY ACCESS TO AN EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE, DIALOGUE AND DEBATE, AND FOR THAT PURPOSE GATHERS EXPERTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD. GOVERNMENTS CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND SPREAD OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE, OF DEMOCRATIC VALUES AND FREEDOM, INCLUDING THROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARIES PROVIDING ACCESS TO THE INTERNET AND THE APPLICATIONS CREATED BY THE GLOBAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE.

O WE CALL ON ALL GOVERNMENTS TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE ACCESS BY EACH USER TO THE NECESSARY KNOWLEDGE, INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL MEANS TO ENHANCE THE EXPLOITATION OF THIS NETWORK, WHICH WILL OPEN THE DOORS TO A UNIVERSE OF CULTURES, HABITS AND LANGUAGES NEVER BEFORE IMAGINED.

((NOTE: BEGIN INSERT OF NEW TEXT, AS PROPOSED BY THE ARGENTINES))

O TO PROMOTE ACCESS BY USERS, WE ENCOURAGE THE

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DEVELOPMENT OF SPANISH-LANGUAGE CONTENT ON THE INTERNET, AS A QUICK AND EFFICIENT MEANS OF STIMULATING FULL USE OF THE NETWORK IN ARGENTINA, AND IN LATIN AMERICA, AND, THEREBY, THE SPREAD OF KNOWLEDGE AND OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE ENTIRE POPULATION TO ENJOY ACCESS TO TELEEDUCATION, TELEMEDICINE, AND LIBRARY FACILITIES IN DIGITAL SPACE, AND TO FOSTER CREATIVITY, COMMUNICATION AND WORLD TRADE BETWEEN PEOPLES.

((END INSERT OF NEW TEXT))

O IN KEEPING WITH THE LONG-STANDING TRADITIONS OF SEEKING PROGRESS IN OUR COUNTRIES, EMBODIED IN THEIR DAYS IN THE UNITED STATES BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND IN ARGENTINA BY DOMINGO FAUSTINO SARMIENTO, WE BELIEVE THAT IN OUR TIME IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO FOSTER DEVELOPMENT OF GLOBAL INFORMATION NETWORKS THAT WILL PROVIDE A SUITABLE FRAMEWORK TO SAFEGUARD SOCIETY'S INTERESTS, AS WELL AS THOSE OF INDIVIDUALS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

O TO REALIZE THE PROMISE OF THE GLOBAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENABLE THIS DIGITAL ECONOMY TO FLOURISH AND GROW INTO A SEAMLESS, DECENTRALIZED GLOBAL MARKETPLACE WHERE COMPETITION AND CONSUMER CHOICE ARE THE MAIN DRIVERS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, WE CALL FOR ADOPTION OF THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

1. THE PRIVATE SECTOR SHOULD LEAD.
2. GOVERNMENTS SHOULD AVOID UNDUE RESTRICTIONS ON ELECTRONIC COMMERCE.
3. WHERE GOVERNMENTAL INVOLVEMENT IS NEEDED, ITS AIM SHOULD BE TO SUPPORT AND ENFORCE A PREDICTABLE, MINIMALIST, CONSISTENT AND SIMPLE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT FOR COMMERCE.
4. GOVERNMENTS SHOULD RECOGNIZE THE UNIQUE QUALITIES OF THE INTERNET.
5. ELECTRONIC COMMERCE OVER THE INTERNET SHOULD BE FACILITATED ON A GLOBAL BASIS.

O WE INTEND TO WORK WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS TO ACHIEVE, NO LATER THAN JANUARY 1, 2000, COMMON UNDERSTANDINGS ON THE FOLLOWING KEY ISSUES RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT OF A LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH GLOBAL ELECTRONIC COMMERCE CAN FLOURISH:

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- A CONSISTENT APPROACH TO TARIFFS AND TAXATION FOR ELECTRONIC COMMERCE;
- A UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE FOR ELECTRONIC COMMERCE;
- INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION FOR COPYRIGHTS, PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS ON THE INTERNET;
- PROTECTION OF PRIVACY ON-LINE;
- EMPOWERING CONSUMERS TO LIMIT CONTENT THEY DO NOT WISH TO RECEIVE;
- A MARKETPLACE-DRIVEN APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS SYSTEMS;
- THE ELIMINATION OF NON-TARIFF BARRIERS TO TRADE ON THE INTERNET; AND
- MEANS TO ENSURE THE SECURITY OF DIGITAL NETWORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSACTIONS ACROSS IT.

O WE FURTHER DECLARE THAT:

- OUR GOVERNMENTS INTEND TO CONTINUE CURRENT PRACTICES, UNDER WHICH ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSIONS ARE NOT CONSIDERED IMPORTATION FOR CUSTOMS PURPOSES;
- NO NEW INTERNET-SPECIFIC TAXES SHOULD BE LEVIED AND EXISTING TAXES SHOULD BE APPLIED IN A NEUTRAL, UNIFORM AND TRANSPARENT WAY; AND
- OUR GOVERNMENTS INTEND TO SUPPORT PRIVATE SECTOR-LED EFFORTS TO AGREE UPON A COMMON, TECHNOLOGY-NEUTRAL APPROACH TO ELECTRONIC AUTHENTICATION, WHICH ALSO ALLOWS FOR A FULL RANGE OF COMMERCIAL OPTIONS AND DISCOURAGES THE IMPOSITION OF BUREAUCRATIC STRUCTURES.

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JOHN A. MERRIGAN
901-15TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

TELEPHONE
(202) 371-6046

File -
So. Am Trip

October 6, 1997

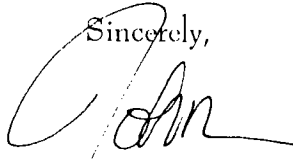
Thomas "Mack" McLarty
Counselor to the President and
Special Envoy for the Americas
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. McLarty:

I hope you will agree that the enclosed article from
the October 4th issue of the *Economist* confirms that we are
raising legitimate issues.

With best regards,

Sincerely,



John A. Merrigan

Enclosure

CC: Andrew Friendly
Nelson Cunningham

THE AMERICAS

Argentina

The new face of opposition

BUENOS AIRES

FOR 25 years she was an academic, teaching French literature. Now, at the age of 67, Graciela Fernandez Meijide has become a potential president. Elected to the Senate two years ago, she has played a big role this year in putting together a powerful new alliance linking Frepaso, a breakaway Peronist party, and the soft-left Radicals, to fight the ruling Peronist party in the congressional elections on October 26th. She is now widely thought the one person capable of holding together this still-loose alliance and leading it to the presidency in 1999, when Carlos Menem steps down.

Mrs Fernandez had her first brush with politics after her son became one of the thousands who "disappeared" in the days of military rule. She became active in the human-rights movement, and later was a leader in the commission set up by President Raul Alfonsín, the Radical elected in 1983 after the fall of the military junta, to investigate the disappearances.

That background has earned this tall and imposing matron a reputation for honesty and straightforwardness, qualities that strike a chord with voters tired of the charges of corruption that surround the Peronist regime. Till now a senator for the province of Buenos Aires, she is running there for the lower house. It plays a bigger part in politics than the Senate, and membership would bring her more often and more noticeably before the public eye.

As unofficial leader of the alliance, she will also get much of the credit if the alliance can overtake the Peronists, who at present are ahead in the opinion polls. But even if the new allies fail in that, Mrs Fernandez stands to gain, so long as they do so creditably. A congressional majority has no huge significance: Mr Menem was able to push through many reforms in his first term, when Congress was controlled by the Radicals. The elections will serve above all as a springboard for possible presidential candidates for 1999.

Mr Menem and the Peronists are throwing up defences against attacks on the regime's obvious weaknesses, Argentina's high unemployment and excessive poverty. In recent weeks the president has offered pay rises to teachers and extra money for the many thousands of disgruntled pensioners. His own economy ministry, anxious to reduce the budget deficit, has questioned where the money will come from. But that, which might offer Mrs Fernandez a point of attack, reveals rather her main weakness: the alliance has no coherent eco-



Might-be-President Fernandez

nomics plan. It too is talking of greater government spending, and it has even less idea where the cash would come from.

Mrs Fernandez also advocates a slowing of privatisation. The planned \$1 billion sale of the national mortgage bank, she says, will leave the state no way of offering

low-cost mortgages to the poor. But she has given her backing to the most notable pillar of Mr Menem's past economic success, Argentina's unusual monetary system which pegs the peso to the dollar, and money supply to the level of foreign-exchange reserves. This is widely credited with the defeat of inflation in the early years of Mr Menem's presidency. It was also to blame for the recession that hit the country when foreign capital flowed out in 1995 for fear of an Argentine version of Mexico's currency crash. The Radicals have strongly criticised the system. But Mrs Fernandez persuaded the new alliance to go along with it.

With GDP growth of 7% expected this year, however, the alliance prefers to concentrate on other issues in the public eye. Corruption is one, inequality another. As a sign of that, the only other candidate who matches Mrs Fernandez in popularity is "Chiche" Duhalde, wife of Eduardo Duhalde, the governor of Buenos Aires province and a possible Peronist presidential candidate. She has never run for any significant public office. But her social work has won her a popularity that sees her regularly compared to the legendary Eva Peron.

Empire in the Americas

And forget George Washington

The Caribbean is still dotted with colonies—that don't want freedom

THE age of empire is over, is it? Not in the Americas. It is littered with tiny islands that are still colonies of Britain, a large one and a group of small ones dependent on the United States—and others that purport actually to be parts of the Netherlands and of France, giving those two states, between St Maarten and St Martin, their only shared frontier.

Britain has five Caribbean colonies, plus Bermuda, far to the north in the Atlantic, and the Falklands Islands, even farther to the south. Bermuda voted three-to-one against independence in 1995, but may yet change its mind. The others are unlikely to raise their own flags, even if they could afford the cloth: nanny may be unloved, but she provides a little money—a lot, if volcano-struck Montserrat really gets all it has been promised—and apron strings that offer security (or at least belated rescue, as the Falklanders learned in 1982).

The British territories have elected assemblies, and ministers who make most decisions. But a British-appointed governor can overrule these, or even suspend the constitution. With responsibilities divided, the relationship between governor and chief minister is important, and often uneasy. A chief minister, after all, is the biggest fish in his small bowl; a governor, though

his job is harder than that of many diplomats, is seldom among the brightest lights of Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). The Turks and Caicos Islands last year saw a long public row and a bitter parting between governor and minister. The strain of the volcano brought Montserrat a similar experience this year.

Slightly shamefaced, perhaps, after the Montserrat fiasco, the FCO has ordered an internal review of policy. Not yet, though, a grander, inter-departmental affair, which could deal with such large topics as aid and immigration to Britain, which are handled by other bits of Whitehall.

British immigration policy is a running sore. Britain has separate citizenship for its dependent territories, and is the only "mother country" to restrict movement, with rules that stem back to 1960s neuroses about Jamaicans and Pakistanis swamping its leafy suburbs. The reality is that Britain's Caribbean and Atlantic islands have fewer than 150,000 inhabitants between them. Most are pleasant, modestly prosperous places whose citizens are not keen to leave even when a volcano is erupting and the airfare paid. But they want the right.

France has taken the opposite line. Its islands, Guadeloupe and Martinique, plus French Guiana on the South American

AMBASSADOR TIMOTHY L. TOWELL

File - So Am
Trip File

DATE: October 14, 1997

TIME: 5:36 PM

Sent to
David Rogers
fax - 726-4475TO: The Honorable
Thomas McLarty
Mr. Andrew Friendly
The White House

FAX: (202) 456-2464

Attn: Dorothy

Number of pages including cover sheet: 3

Mac/Andrew:

Attached is a copy of a letter from the Foreign Minister of Paraguay, Dr. Ruben Melgarejo Lanzoni, to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright giving the Government of Paraguay's support for a pilot project of carbon sequestration in the context of the on Joint Implementation program. The original is being given by the Paraguayan Embassy in Washington to the Department of State, and I have sent the Department informal copies.

Because Paraguay moved so quickly on this important global warming issue at our request, it is important that President Clinton include Paraguay in his comments on global warming in Argentina later this week.

Congratulations on the trip so far - good press and TV coverage.

*But.**li*

Foreign Policy Group

1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036

Tel: (202) 862-2237 - (202) 338-1989 - Fax: (202) 862-2400

Attn: Amb.
Towell

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

October, 14 1997.

DM N° 591

The Honorable Madeleine Albright
Secretary of State
United States Department of State
2201 C Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20520

RE: Laguna Tigre Joint Implementation Pilot Project

Dear Secretary Albright:

On June 13, 1992, representatives of the Government of Paraguay joined the leaders of 160 other nations attending the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro, in signing the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Our government recognizes that mitigating greenhouse gas emissions to limit their adverse effects on global climate and enhancing environmental protection generally is of mutual benefit to developing and developed countries alike. Knowing that such efforts will require cooperative global solutions and innovative partnerships, the Government of Paraguay supports private voluntary joint implementation projects that seek to reduce or sequester greenhouse gases and promote sustainable development and protect biodiversity in Paraguay.

The purpose of this letter is to express our support for a joint effort by the International Utility Efficiency Partnerships, Inc., the Edison Electric Institute UtiliTree, Inc. Activity, Tucson Electric Power Company, and a prime, an unregulated subsidiary of Public Service of Colorado, to develop a carbon sequestration pilot project within certain land holdings of the Carlos Casado S.A. corporation in Paraguay. The government of Paraguay also supports the formal registration of that pilot project under the United States' initiative on Joint Implementation.

The Paraguayan government is fully committed to protecting its natural resource base and the environment, while providing sustainable economic development opportunities for our people, and believes that the contemplated joint implementation pilot project would be a significant step in this direction. This pilot project would seek to protect a critically endangered forest region

...



Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

..//..

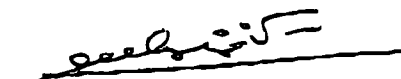
of our country, and to demonstrate the successful use of sustainable forestry practices. This project will also preserve in perpetuity certain wildlife populations within these project areas. The proposed pilot could, thus, be expected to result in measurable carbon sequestration and also advance the environmental and economic development interests of Paraguay. It is, indeed, our hope that the project would serve as a model to be applied elsewhere within Paraguay and the Southern Cone.

We recognize that the potential for attracting private financial participation in joint implementation measures will be advanced by the recognition of transferable carbon offset credits, and we support the development of such a market-based incentive program. We understand that the proponents of this project seek to establish a regime for allocating carbon offsets generated by the project in order to attract private financial participants. Under such a system offsets would be allocated to the project participants in proportion to their financial contribution to the pilot project, subject to a shareholder agreement to be entered into between all parties. Although there is, as yet, no international system for carbon offsets, the Government of Paraguay commits to working with the project developers and the Government of the United States to establish a pilot carbon offset system that is credible, accountable, efficient and fair. We believe such an approach would help demonstrate a potentially crucial mechanism for realizing, in an economic sense, an extra and heretofore unrecognized value of our forests.

We appreciate the efforts that have been made by the International Utility Efficiency Partnerships, Inc., Mr. Angel Cavanagh of Carlos Casado S.A., and the United States Government to pursue an open, fair and interactive dialogue among all parties - governmental and private. That cooperative approach is essential to building the partnerships necessary to meet successfully the needs of all parties to the Convention, and to pave the way for future joint efforts to address our global environmental, wildlife protection and development problems.

Yours truly,




Rubén Melgarejo Lanzoni
Minister

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

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FAX (202) 783-4171

File -
South American Trip.

October 14, 1997

Mr. Nelson Cunningham
Special Advisor to the President
and Senior Advisor to the Envoy for the Americas
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Nelson:

It was a pleasure speaking to you on the telephone today. I greatly appreciate your call. Thank you for contacting me with news of Secretary Daley's and Mack McLarty's efforts in raising with Minister Rojas on their recent trip to Caracas the Kellogg's proposal to eliminate or substantially reduce the 20 percent Venezuelan tariff on U.S. flaking corn grits used in the manufacture of Kellogg's Corn Flakes®. This communication is a significant compliment to Kellogg's efforts to elevate the issue to Minister Rojas and senior policymakers within the Venezuelan Government. I will follow up with Regina Vargo to find out more details about the meeting.

On the Costa Rica trade ministerial meeting, I will send you a brief memorandum outlining in further detail the idea that I mentioned to you on the phone.

Thank you again for your assistance!

Sincerely,



Clifford S. Gibbons

LAN OFFICES
VERNER, LIIPFERT, BERNHARD, McPHERSON AND HAND

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TELECOPIER COVER PAGE

File -
So Am
Trip

DATE: October 8, 1997

TO: Nelson W. Cunningham

FROM: Larry Levinson ORIGINATOR'S TEL. NO.: (202) 371-6080

TELECOPIER NO.: 202-456-2464 TOTAL NO. OF PAGES
(INCLUDING COVER PAGE)

CONFIRMATION NO.: 202-456-7575 CLIENT/MATTER NO.: 09000.0184

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FOR TELECOPIER OPERATOR ONLY

TRANSMITTED: DATE: TIME: OPERATOR:

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unofficial translation

Excerpt from:

El Clarín
Tuesday, October 7, 1997
Buenos Aires, Argentina

"Clinton Will Request that the Culprits of the Attacks Be Found"

by Daniel Santoro

Clinton "will not receive" Buenos Aires Governor Eduardo Duhalde who wished to explain to him the efforts of his government to contribute to the investigation of the attacks on the AMIA following criticisms by the local Jewish community of the actions of his former Secretary of Security Daniel Piotti and from the Police in his Province. But he will greet him in the welcome reception that President Menem will give, in which there will be more than 650 special guests invited.

The rejection of Duhalde's request is due to two reasons. The first, the United States knows that if they receive Duhalde they will have to give the same individual interviews to other Governors. The second reason is because they understand the tension between Menem and Duhalde and they do not want to interfere in this internal matter.

Clinton will, however, meet for 30 minutes with former President Raúl, Radical leader Rodolfo Terragno; leaders of the Frepaso, Chacho Alvarez y Graciela Fernández Mejide, and the Mayor of Buenos Aires City, Fernando de la Rúa, as representatives of the opposition and as a gesture of impartiality before the elections on the 26th.

2 • POLÍTICA • CLARIN • Martes 7 de octubre de 1997

EMBAJADA DE ISRAEL Y AMIA

Clinton pedirá "encontrar a los culpables" de los ataques

se reclamo lo hará cuando visite el país, a mediados de mes • Paralelamente destacará el esfuerzo del gobierno para esclarecerlos • En principio, no culpará a Irán y no visitará la sede de la calle Pasteur

DANIEL SANTORO

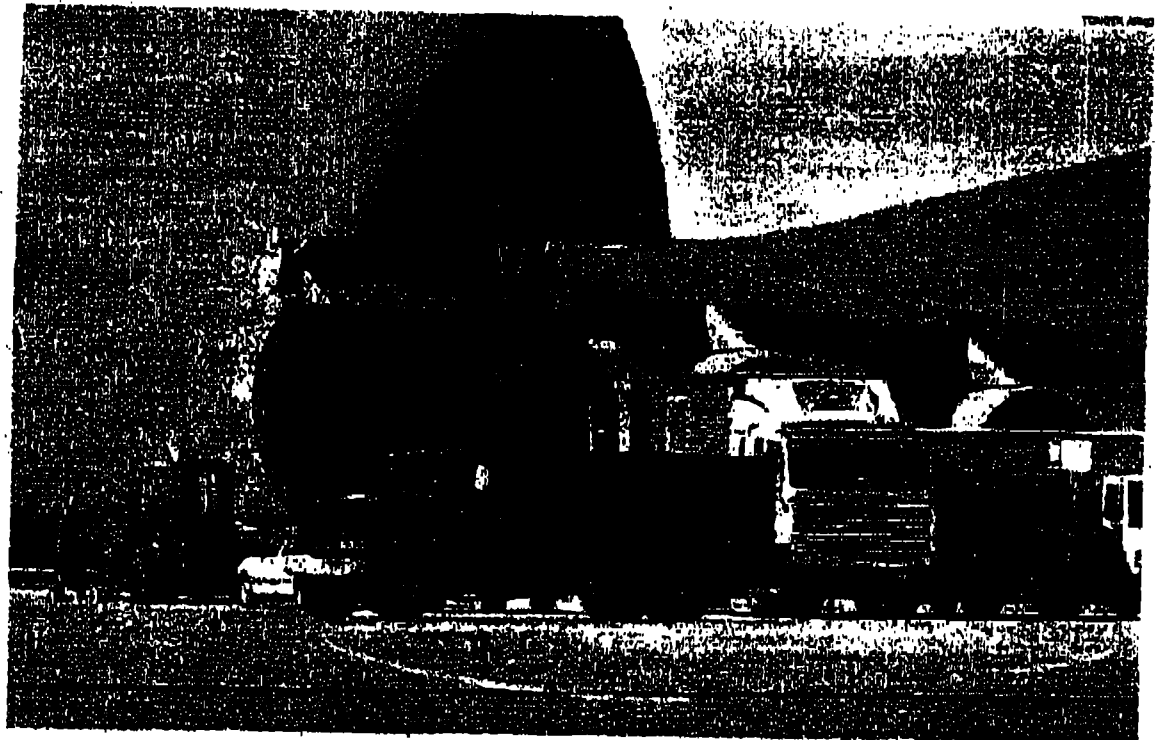
El presidente de los Estados Unidos, Bill Clinton, manifestará "la voluntad de encontrar a los culpables" de los atentados contra la Embajada de Israel en 1992 y de la AMIA de 1994 durante la visita que iniciará a mediados de mes al país.

La posición específica que asumirá Clinton sobre este delicado tema fue adelantada al Gobierno por la diplomacia estadounidense, en momentos en que se encuentra en Buenos Aires la avanzada de la Casa Blanca que ultrará la agenda de la visita que se realizará entre el 15 y 19 de este mes, informó a Clarín una fuente oficial.

La definición supone una vuelta de tuerca en la decisión de Clinton de recibir una delegación de la comunidad judía al, lo que se por sí ya pone al Gobierno el aprieto de dar explicaciones sobre la falta de las investigaciones de esos ataques. El titular de la Casa Blanca lanzó una definición por los pedidos que recibió la influyente comunidad judía estadounidense y de legisladores de su país, como ya adelantó su enviado especial Thomas McLarty respaldar, en términos generales, las intenciones del Gobierno por esclarecer los atentados. Clinton y esta también coincidirán en la necesidad de incrementar los esfuerzos en la lucha contra el terrorismo internacional, pero sin firmar ningún acuerdo específico.

En principio, Clinton no culpará públicamente a Irán de esos atentados, como se anticipó habían denunciado algunos de sus colaboradores, porque no quiere implicar la situación creada en el golfo (donde avanza un portaviones para controlar vuelos de aviones de guerra) en sonas no permitidas aparentemente por la ONU.

Por consejo de sus expertos en seguridad, Clinton no se trasladará hasta la sede de la AMIA de la calle Fontana a rendir homenaje a los 84 muertos, si sucede que es imposible dar seguridad a una caravana presidencial en una calle tan angosta como la del barrio del Once. Por eso, Clinton irá en el hotel Sheraton al presidente DAIA, Rubén Beraja, al titular de la A. Oscar Hanemann, y a los familiares y víctimas Norma Lew, Lila Cichoski, María Serena y Carlos Szwedich para mostrarles su solidaridad. Algunos de



los familiares son miembros de Memoria Activa, que acusa al Gobierno de encubrimiento.

En cambio, "no recibirá" a solo al gobernador bonaerense Eduardo Duhalde quien quería explicar los esfuerzos de su gobierno para contribuir al esclarecimiento del atentado de la AMIA ante las críticas que recibió de la comunidad judía local el accionar de su ex secretario de Seguridad Daniel Pignatelli y de la Policía de su provincia. Pero lo saludará en el aeropuerto que el presidente Carlos Menem le dará en la Rural y del cual participarán más de 850 invitados especiales.

El rechazo al pedido de Duhalde se debe a dos motivos. Por un lado, los estadounidenses saben que si recibe a Duhalde debían darle también entrevistas individuales a otros gobernadores. Y por el otro porque canonizan las piques entre Menem y

Duhalde y no quieren meterse en esa intriga.

En cambio, Clinton se reunirá durante 30 minutos con el ex presidente Raúl Alfonsín, el titular del radicalismo, Rodolfo Taragnon; los líderes del Frepaso, Chacho Alvarez y Graciela Fernández Maljida, y el jefe del gobierno porteño, Fernando de la Rúa, como representantes de la oposición y en un gesto de demostrar su imparcialidad antes las elecciones del 26.

Malvinas

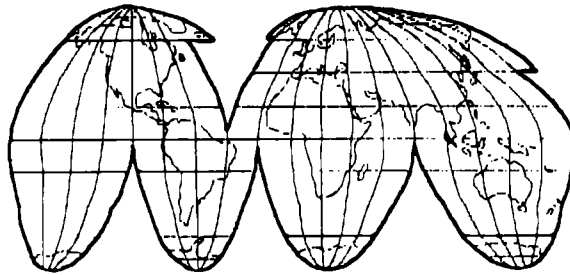
Otro tema del cual el oficialismo no podrá sacar un claro provecho político es la cuestión Malvinas. McLarty reiteró ayer lo que Clinton había dicho en diciembre de 1994 en la Cumbre de las Américas de Miami: EE.UU. está dispuesto a mediar entre la Argentina y Gran Bretaña en el conflicto del Atlántico sur "si las dos par-

tes lo solicitan". Esto equivale sólo a una expresión de buena voluntad porque Londres no acepta ese rol para Washington desde que ganó la guerra de 1982.

Como el canciller Guido Di Tella conoce la intransigencia británica, viene diciendo, tal como adelantó este diario hace dos semanas atrás, que Clinton "haga más sonoro" el respaldo que EE.UU. mantiene desde 1982 a las resoluciones de la ONU instando a ambas partes a reanudar las negociaciones por las Malvinas.

Pero la diplomacia estadounidense le hizo saber que eso será imposible en territorio argentino porque molestaría a Londres, su principal aliado en la OTAN, además una alta fuente de la Cancillería. Por eso, ahora Di Tella espera que Menem le pida a Clinton ese gesto y que lo implemente luego desde Washington y con la discreción necesaria. □

WORLDNET



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- Mail
- Eric
- Nelson

File =
South
America
Trip

PHOTOFAX MESSAGE

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR: STEVE RONNEL -- Immediate

The Office of Mr. McLarty FAX: 202/456-2464

FROM: Jenifer Bochner (WORLDNET TV) 401-8360

DATE: Monday, October 6, 1997

TRANSMITTING FAX NO.: (202) 401-8420

COVER + 6 PAGES

STEVE:

IT HAS BEEN A PLEASURE WORKING WITH YOU AND YOUR OFFICE STAFF IN PREPARING FOR TODAY'S BROADCAST TO LATIN AMERICA. AS PROMISED, HERE IS A TRANSCRIPT OF THAT SHOW. PLEASE CALL ME IF THERE IS ANYTHING ELSE THAT I CAN DO. BEST REGARDS, JENIFER BOCHNER

[BT]

WORLDNET "DIALOGUE"
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
Television and Film Service of Washington, D.C.

GUEST: Mack McLarty, Counselor to President Clinton
and Special Envoy for the Americas

TOPIC: President Clinton's Visit to South
America: Scene-setter

POSTS: Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Caracas

HOST: Mario Martinez

DATE: October 6, 1997

TIME: 13:00 - 13:30 EDT

MR. MARTINEZ: Hello, and welcome to Worldnet's "Dialogue," I'm Mario Martinez. U.S. President Bill Clinton is set to make his first official visit to South America from October 12th through October 18th. The president will travel to Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina to meet with the presidents of these three countries. In addition, the U.S. president will spend time with the region's top business, education and community leaders.

With us today to highlight the president's overall agenda and goals during his week-long South American trip is Mr. Thomas "Mack" McLarty, counselor to President Clinton, and special envoy for the Americas. Mr. McLarty, thank you for sharing your time with us today.

MR. MCLARTY: I am delighted to be here.

MR. MARTINEZ: On this program we will open up participation to panelists who are standing by from three interactive sites in Latin America, and we will begin with Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. Go ahead.

Q: Hello, my name is Claudia Antunez (ph) at the Jornal Do Brazil. I really have two interrelated questions. Why has it taken President Clinton so long to travel to South America? And is he preparing to make any sort of special announcement while visiting here?

MR. MCLARTY: In response to your first question in terms of the timing of the trip, as you may recall the 1992 campaign was very much about the United States economy getting our house in order, and then moving forward. And I think the economic plan that we passed in 1993 indeed did that. It helped clear the way for the private sector to make tremendous progress in terms of job creations and reduction of our deficit.

But I think you'll also recall during the first term the president's central outreach to Latin America was the convening of the Summit of the Americas in 1994 in Miami. And I think that set an architecture in place, a foundation if you will, to underscore the three trips that the president will be taking in a 12-month period, of course leaving next Sunday for Brazil, Venezuela and Argentina.

In terms of -- and I think that underscores the priority that the president places on the importance of hemispheric relations.

In terms of any announcements I think we will have major progress at each of our stops, but I think that all of the trip will center on the deepening of a partnership within Latin America, within the hemisphere,

again building on the Summit of the Americas foundations, a deepening of a partnership based on mutual respect and mutual trust.

MR. MARTINEZ: We will continue now with questions from Buenos Aires. Go ahead please.

Q I have a question. I would be interested to know if there's anything specific on the agenda to discuss Mercosur, and where would that discussion be held.

MR. MCLARTY: We anticipate discussing economic integration throughout the president's travels. I would think particularly Mercosur would be on the agenda in Brazil and Argentina. I was recently in Sao Paulo at a World Economic Forum conference with Minister Lampreys (sp), as well as other distinguished ministers from throughout the region, where the focus was Mercosur. So I would expect the president to talk about economic integration, how we might move toward that path to a free-trade area by the year 2005, throughout his trip, as he has talked about it in recent weeks in his fight for fast-track authority here.

In terms of the Mercosur and its fitting with the FTAA, I think we will be consistent with our position that there are multiple paths leading toward a free-trade area by the year 2005, and we look forward to having those discussions on this trip, and we look forward to launching actual negotiations as the president travels to the region for yet a third time in Santiago, Chile, in 1998.

Q Claudia Antunez (ph) speaking again. Recently the Chilean foreign minister said that the U.S. was adopting a policy towards Latin America which he called a "candy" policy, which is to give each of the more important countries in the region a sweet as an incentive as a way of smoothing the way for the preparation of the Free Trade Area of the Americas. What do you think of that position taken, repeated by Chile several times? And what can the United States do to hasten the creation of the FTAA, if it is not entirely clear that the U.S. Congress will even approve the fast-track authority?

MR. MCLARTY: First of all, I would not that our basic philosophy and approach to hemispheric relations has been one of a partnership relationship and a matter of cooperation, and we have encouraged not only hemispheric cooperation but regional cooperation, and we have seen that increasingly in the Mercosur for example, in the Andean Pact in terms of trade. We have seen increasing cooperation in the fight against narcotics and narcotics trafficking. We have seen increasing regional cooperation in a number of ways, including confidence-building and military exercises together, which we see as quite a positive element.

However, in our context of bilateral relations there will be individual matters and individual agreements that we will reach. So I think that is perfectly natural and normal in any developed, mature relationship. I think in that context we will see Chile as the next in line for a bilateral trade agreement. We will see the president discussing a non-NATO ally partnership with Argentina. And I think we will see a major educational initiative signed, and a vital partnership deepened with Brazil between President Cardoso and President Clinton. So I think these are some examples of the individual aspects of the important and growing and deepening bilateral relationships.

In terms of the FTAA, I think that we hope that the fast-track bill will have moved through both houses of Congress in terms of committee work. Therefore there will be positive momentum, if you will, in the legislative process here by the time we travel to Latin America.

But let me finally say the numbers really speak for themselves in terms of our exports are growing at twice the rate to Latin America than they are to any other region in the world. Last year, for example, in Brazil alone we had \$7 billion of direct U.S. investment. We had very substantial direct investment in both Argentina and Chile. And Venezuela of course recently has been the beneficiary of what has been very widely known as the Apertura (sp) process, the opening of their oil sector, that has generated tremendous multinational investment in terms of energy development. And Venezuela of course has become our number one supplier of oil here in the United States.

So I think all of that suggests that there is tremendous investment and commerce taking place in the region. What we hope to do with agreements like with Chile after we achieve fast-track is to bring order to this very natural process that is taking place. And at bottom -- at bottom I would really want to make the point as clearly and as strongly and as sincerely as I can that this increasing trade and economic integration at bottom is to touch people's lives in a meaningful and positive way. And I think it is doing that in a very real way.

Q I would be interested to know if there will be any specific discussion regarding the vacancy for Brazil on the Security Council at the United Nations.

MR. MCLARTY: I had the opportunity to discuss the United Nations Security Council with President Cardoso and Foreign Minister Lampreya (sp) last week in Santiago, Chile, where President Cardoso and I were appearing at the same specific Economic Cooperation Council meeting. Our position has been a supportive one in terms of Latin America and the hemisphere. Ambassador Richardson, our U.N. ambassador, has put forward a position that would recommend or suggest an enlargement of the U.N. Security Council to 20 or 21 seats. We believe Japan and Germany should have seats, permanent seats, on the Council.

In terms of the hemisphere, we have been very supportive, and Ambassador Richardson has suggested that Latin America have a seat on the permanent U.N. Security Council. We do not believe that the United States should take a position on the individual country. We believe that is for the countries of the region to make that determination, and reach a consensus in that regard. But we are very strongly supportive of the hemisphere having a seat on the permanent council of the United Nations.

MR. MARTINEZ: I thank our participants in Brazil. And we will now continue with more questions and comments from Buenos Aires in Argentina. Go ahead please.

Q I am -- (inaudible) -- in Buenos Aires. I recall that in your last visit you mentioned several items that might be talked about on this visit -- not only regional integration and environmental matters, but also terrorism, and specifically what mechanism or what agreement might provide for more concrete cooperation on that issue.

MR. MCLARTY: I think it is fundamental, and we have seen increasingly the ability to cooperate against common enemies if you will, whether it be in terms of narcotics, narcotics trafficking, or on the very concerning subject of terrorism that you raise. I think that in that regard it is essential that both our intelligence agencies, our security agencies, our militaries, deepen their cooperation. And that was evidenced last year at Bariloche (sp), where Argentina hosted the second defense ministerial. So I think that type of information sharing and that ability to cooperate will be very much moved forward in the president's discussions with President Menem.

Q I am Marie O'Donnell (sp) from La Nation. I have a question regarding some of your comments you've talked about enhancing cooperation for information sharing. Has that already taken place with Argentina with respect to the attacks on the Israeli Embassy? And is the intention to enhance that cooperation or to initiate it?

MR. MCLARTY: It will be to enhance it, as I understand it, and our ambassador and local authorities there in Argentina can speak to the specific and tragic instance of the bombing of the Jewish center that that Secretary Christopher addressed when he was in Buenos Aires some 18 months ago. But I think we have been fully supportive of Argentine authorities of trying to help them apprehend whomever did this horrific deed. So I think we will again acknowledge the importance of that. But we are already fully cooperating on this matter.

I took the earlier question to be on terrorism in a broader sense, and of course the president has spoken to that at the United Nations, and has offered specific legislation here in the United States. And I think those types of matters will be discussed at least in an informal way at the next Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile. It is essential -- it is essential that we work together on these issues like environmental

degradation, like terrorism, and certainly like narcotics and narcotics trafficking that know no boundaries, that are simply a menace and an evil -- a dark force to all of our societies.

Q Edgardo Elzano (sp) speaking here. What does Mr. Clinton feel that Argentina can do to improve its judiciary and fight corruption, given the constant concern of American investors with the security situation in Argentina?

MR. MCLARTY: Well, I think the challenge to make all of our institutions of democracies -- of democracy -- stronger is a challenge among the hemisphere. So I don't think it is just in any one country. I do think the public integrity or ethics initiative that has been put forward in Argentina is a very positive one. I think the more that we can have an openness and a transparency, not only in the judicial system but throughout all of the law-making and how those laws are applied are important, not only in an economic sense -- you spoke of investment not only from the U.S. but from around the world -- but also in a sense of deepening the roots of democracy. And I think that is very much on the minds of the people of Argentina, in Brazil, and in the United States and across the hemisphere.

Q Marie O'Donnell (sp) again from La Nación. I believe you said that there are various ways of getting to FTAA. And in that sense I'd be interested to know whether the U.S. government regards Mercosur as helpful in building this free-trade area or as a hindrance, as some officials seem to -- indicated in some critical remarks made by the U.S. trade representative before.

MR. MCLARTY: As I tried to make clear in my speech in Sao Paulo some two weeks ago, we believe there are multiple paths toward a successful resolution of a Free Trade Area of the Americas by the year 2005, and we believe regional trading groups such as Mercosur can be quite positive and quite constructive in facilitating increased trade, investment, regional integration, and ultimately hemispheric integration.

The one of course strong and serious concern that we have registered, and we continue to register, is that any regional trading group, including the NAFTA, including Mercosur, including the Andean Pact, including Caricom in the Caribbean, needs to be trade-facilitating and -enhancing, and not trade-diverting -- and that is throw up artificial and higher barriers than would otherwise be the case, therefore inhibiting the flow of free trade and therefore disadvantaging the citizens of our respective countries.

But let me go back to my fundamental point, as I made in Sao Paulo. We believe Mercosur has been and can continue to be a positive force -- a building block, if you will -- toward the Free Trade Area of the Americas.

Q Edgardo Elzano (sp) here again. I'd be interested to know what the United States is prepared to do to help Argentina move forward in its relations with Great Britain.

MR. MCLARTY: We would certainly like to see two of our closest and strongest allies work through any remaining issues that they may have. But I would want to note and underscore this is a bilateral relationship between Argentina and Great Britain. There have been ongoing discussions on this matter, as you know. And if we were called upon by both the parties, then we would certainly try to play a constructive role. But we believe those primary bilateral discussions are between Argentina and Great Britain.

Q In that case, the government of Great Britain has clearly not asked the United States to mediate, but Argentina has sought to be represented in its complaint. Could that be part of the informal dialogue between President Clinton and President Menem? Is that a possibility?

MR. MCLARTY: I would not want to include any points on the discussion between our two presidents, or between Foreign Minister Diella (sp) and Secretary Albright. I would reiterate our basic position, that we have two very valuable friends and allies in Great Britain and Argentina. The matters regarding the Falklands and other outstanding matters are bilateral matters which I know both parties have

earnestly tried to resolve, and we would certainly hope that they would be able to do that. But we would not want to invite ourselves so to speak to this table, unless asked by both parties.

MR. MARTINEZ: Very well. We will continue this international dialogue with our panelists in Caracas, Venezuela. Please go ahead in Caracas.

Q This is Nelson Bocorondo Sardi (sp) of -- (inaudible) -- greetings. If we could summarize -- and there are three countries -- Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina -- and in each of these countries there will be one -- which is the most important issue for President Clinton in each of those countries that he will be addressing?

MR. MCLARTY: I think the overriding theme of the visit, and the very consistent theme building on the road from Miami to Santiago, will be a deepening of the partnership among all the nations in the hemisphere where we find increasingly shared values and common interests.

You go to the individual countries, beginning in Venezuela -- President Clinton will be the fourth president, United States president, to visit Venezuela. I think you will see first a sense of a reliable partner in terms of energy to the United States, a reliable partner overall, an emphasis on the environment. And also I think there will be an emphasis on the increasing of democratic governance, where President Caldera has been a leader for many, many years.

In terms of Brazil I think the emphasis would be on deepening the vital partnership with Brazil. I believe there will be a broad agreement signed on education -- that is a matter that is an important one throughout the hemisphere. And certainly there will be discussion on increased cooperation using I think in particular technology. I think there will be a lot of discussion and some meaningful and specific agreements in terms of space cooperation, in Brazil as well as other ways we can cooperate from a technological standpoint. Finally, I think economic integration will be discussed in Brazil, as it will be in Argentina.

In Argentina I think we will find and recognize an unfailing ally to the United States. Argentina has been at the forefront in their support of the United States in terms of Desert Storm, in terms of Bosnia, Iraq, and in terms of Haiti in the restoration of democracy there, as well as the constitutional crisis in Paraguay, which both Brazil and Argentina took the lead in that regard.

But I think there also we will be discussing increased cooperation in a number of ways, and certainly there will be some emphasis on economic integration. So those will be the themes I would see in each of the three countries. But, again, an overriding theme, leading from the road from Miami to Santiago, and a deepening of this hemispheric partnership.

Q Mr. McLarty, as you yourself have said, this is the fourth U.S. president coming to Venezuela -- and the last was President George Bush at a time when Venezuela was implementing a more liberal economic and political policy, and with the fall of former President Perez, and now it has been resumed. This would seem to be a major boost for Mr. Clinton, for Mr. Caldera, and the implementation of more liberal policies. Would you see it that way?

MR. MCLARTY: I believe Venezuela is already on a very positive road, and I think you see that with the economic gains that have been made in Venezuela, and particularly with substantial, very significant foreign investment that is flowing to Venezuela -- not only just in the energy sector, but in a much broader way as well. But certainly President Clinton will affirm the open-market democracies that we are finding throughout Latin America where we see enlightened, mature statesmen throughout the hemisphere moving forward with progressive reforms that touch people's lives in a positive way, that create the climate for investment, for job creation and lifting people's lives. So I think in that regard that will be a subject of discussion between President Caldera and President Clinton -- but it will not be limited to just Venezuela.

Q It's true that the drama of juridical security, or insecurity if you will, is a matter for discussion -- it was commented in the press here yesterday, and we have seen this brought up in other international fora,

like in the Andean University where they have talked about the legal framework, the juridical framework that is needed to attract investment. Is there any sort of pressure to get this to happen more quickly?"

MR. MCLARTY: I believe it's in both the interests of Venezuela and its people and the United States and its people and our individual businesses to move forward with what is called the bilateral investment treaty, which is I believe what you are referring to. We hope that could be signed by the presidents. I visited with Minister Rojas about this matter. Active negotiations and discussions are taking place, and I believe a positive course is set. Whether or not we'll reach agreement we'll just have to see. But I believe it is very important to have the rules of the game firmly established, particularly in this increasingly interconnected economy to encourage investment for the future, and I think particularly in countries like Venezuela with a very promising outlook.

Q I was referring to the legal framework, the legal part for investments here, which is we have many deficiencies in our judiciary, and there are -- I am talking about pressures to get the judiciary to really work as it should.

MR. MCLARTY: I see. I may not have perfectly understood your question, and I apologize for that, although I do think some of the same basic principles apply in terms of the certainty of the enforcement of certain laws in an investment sense as they do in an overall juridical or legal sense, as you speak of.

I think one of the challenges that we had in -- throughout the hemisphere -- is to deepen the democratic institutions that are supporting and affirming these basic tenets and principles of democracy, and certainly an independent judiciary is one of the most critical factors, if not the most critical factor -- other than open and transparent elections -- that you find in any democracy. And I think that is important not only from an investment standpoint, such as intellectual property rights and other matters of that type that can only be adjudicated in a court of law; but I think it is also important for the individual citizens to have confidence in their government and in their basic democracies. So I think it's critically important. And that will certainly be discussed throughout the president's trip. But I would say that President Caldera has been a very strong advocate of this for many, many years, and I would note, as you well know, that the Organization of American States anti-corruption law was signed into effect in Caracas, Venezuela a little over a year ago. That was a major step forward for the hemisphere.

Q I'd like to come back to this point: Is there any point of friction between Venezuela and the United States, like the bilateral air treaty? On your recent visit you had mentioned this, because the government would not allow more flights or more U.S. airlines, and there's been an Open Skies policy talk -- what is the reality? Venezuelan permits are being released, but there were many misgivings, because Venezuela was under a certain FAA category that was somewhat negative for Venezuela. Now, what are the facts of that situation, that policy?

MR. MCLARTY: We don't need to, I believe, mix safety regulations, which are the FAA matters that you speak of, and Open Skies are more liberal air transportation. We would hope to see more flights, both from Venezuela to the United States and the United States to Venezuela as travel, investment, commerce increase; but also of course safety standards are very, very important. So we should not mix the two.

MR. MARTINEZ: And with that final comment I'd like to thank Mr. McLarty for sharing his views. Thank you for coming. And I would also thank our panelists who participated in Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela. From Worldnet studios, I'm Mario Martinez. Good day.

END

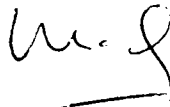
ETI

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

So Am
Trip File

October 10, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA
FROM: MACK McLARTY 
SUBJECT: Manifest for South America Trip

You have asked my office to name two staff members who will travel, in addition to me, on the President's trip. These are Andrew Friendly, who is serving in much his old role as trip director, and Eric Farnsworth, my senior policy advisor and speechwriter. Their travel authorizations have been forwarded through the administrative process.

A third member of my staff, Steve Ronnel, has been an integral part of the press runup to the trip. He is advised there is room on the press plane. We have prepared a travel authorization for him to travel on the press plane, and are prepared to pay for any appropriate reimbursement of his transportation expenses per the Travel Office's policies. If you approve, please sign the attached travel authorization.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

NO. 79655Date of Request: 10/10/971. TRAVELER'S NAME:
Steve Ronnel

Extension:

6-7575

Room:

176☒ White House Staff ☐ Other: _____

2. PURPOSE(s) AND DATE(s):

To accompany the President on his
South America trip starting Oct.12, 1997*Travelling on press plane.*

3. ITINERARY (List all cities where stopovers occur):

Washington DC
Caracas, VE
Brasilia, BR
Sao Paulo, BR
Rio de Janeiro, BR
Buenos Aires, AR

4. DEPARTURE

Date:

10-12-97

Time:

Mode:

Press plane

RETURN

Date:

Time:

Mode:

5. FUNDING SOURCE:

☒ Official☐ Political☐ 501 (c)(3)☐ Other: _____*Please Read Instructions Regarding Travel Expenses on Reverse side of this Form*

6. SPECIAL EXPENSES

☐ Commercial Car Rental☐ Taxi

Hotel Name:

Other:

TRAVEL ADVANCE REQUESTED

☐ Yes☐ No☐ Amount \$ _____

Recipient's Signature:

Date:

7. TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE (I HAVE READ AND AGREE TO THE TERMS SET FORTH ON THE REVERSE SIDE):

Steve Ronnel

8. APPROVING SIGNATURES:

Office Head:

[Signature]

Approving Official (Political or Foreign Travel):

Special Assistant to the President and Director of White House Operations:

FOR TRANSPORTATION OFFICE USE ONLY

Control No.:

Account:

File - So America
Trip

Document No. NELSON
To: Steve
Eric
Andrew
3:00 PM

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/8/97

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10/9/97

SUBJECT: Radio Address on Latin America Trip

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
BOWLES	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY →	☒	☐	NASH	☐	☐
PODESTA	☒	☐	RADD	☒	☐
MATHEWS	☒	☐	REED	☐	☐
RAINES	☐	☐	RUFF	☐	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☒	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
BERGER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
ECHAVESTE	☐	☐	SPERLING	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	TARULLO	☒	☐
HILLEY	☐	☐	VERVEER	☐	☐
IBARRA	☐	☐	WALDMAN	☒	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	YELLEN	☐	☐
LEWIS	☒	☐	BEGALA	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MARSHALL	☐	☐		☐	☐
				☐	☐

REMARKS:

Comments to Vinca La Fleur

RESPONSE:

Staff Secretary
Ext. 6-2702

10/08/97 3 PM— 688 words

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON LATIN AMERICA TRIP '97 OCT 8 PM2:26
THE WHITE HOUSE
OCTOBER 11, 1997

Good morning. This week I will travel to Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina to strengthen our partnership for democracy, prosperity and peace – and to help unite our hemisphere around our common values.

Today, as never before, that long-sought goal is within reach. Over the last decade, the winds of freedom have swept across the Americas – a democratic revolution as profound as Eastern Europe's.

Consider the extraordinary changes we've seen:

- Only 15 years ago, the Americas were marked by military dictatorships, repression and coups. Today, every nation in the hemisphere is a democracy but one; human rights have dramatically improved; and peaceful politics and free elections are the order of the day.
- Then, social justice and economic equality were for many a distant dream. Today, the leaders of the hemisphere are committed to make democracy and free markets deliver for all its people – and while the road is long, they are working hard to make up for lost time.
- Then, the nations of Latin America were paralyzed by debt or run-away inflation. Today, they've taken on tough reform – and their economies are on the move. Already we export twice as much to the Americas as to Europe. In the coming century, Latin America's markets are expected to grow three times as fast as our own. The economies of the Americas are on a fast track and they are very important to our future.

Three years ago, I convened the Summit of the Americas in Miami, where the leaders of this hemisphere forged a plan to lock in the region's democratic gains and bring their benefits to all our people. Together, we committed to strengthen democracy and respect for human rights... to create good jobs by opening markets and spurring growth... to give all our people, rich or poor, the same high quality education and the tools they need to prosper in the 21st century economy... to protect our environment and pool our strength against drugs, corruption and crime.

This week, I'll work to advance that plan as we prepare for the second Summit of the Americas in Santiago next April.

At each stop on my trip, I will focus on issues that make a difference for American families – jobs and trade; energy security; drugs and crime; education; and the environment. And in every country, I'll advance our common goals of strengthening democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and resolving conflicts peacefully.

In Venezuela, we will deepen our partnership for clean, reliable energy. Venezuela is our nation's number one supplier of foreign oil. Together, we can help preserve the steady supply of energy we need, while making sure it doesn't come at the environment's expense. We'll also act to strengthen our fight against drugs.

In Brazil, we'll advance our common effort to ensure that all our people can thrive in the 21st century economy. We'll talk about what we can do together to give our people the tools to succeed, like education and access to technology. We'll also further our cooperation in protecting the Amazon rainforest – a crucial source of oxygen and much of the life on Earth.

In Argentina, we'll enhance our efforts to build a more secure world – fighting the spread of nuclear weapons... working together for peace from Haiti to Bosnia... and preserving our planet for our children. And I look forward to discussing our common future with young people from South America and the United States in a town hall meeting of the Americas.

Our nation needs strong, reliable partners to meet the challenges of the 21st century. If we support the powerful trends of democracy, peace and more open economies in our hemisphere, the Americas can be a stronghold of our own security and prosperity in the future – an engine of economic growth and jobs... a sword to fight new cross-border threats... a shield against whatever storms the uncharted future may bring... and a model for the 21st century world that democracy is just, open markets deliver and cooperation works. If we lead in shaping the future of our hemisphere, the Americas will thrive – and so will America.

Thanks for listening.

###

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. agenda	President's Travel to South America (1 page)	09/30/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
McLarty, Thomas (Mack)
OA/Box Number: CF 1042

FOLDER TITLE:

South America Trip [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2554

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

DRAFT #15

**PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO
VENEZUELA, BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA**

October 12 - 19, 1997

Sunday, October 12

or 9:00?

- 10:00 am DEPART Washington, DC en route Caracas, Venezuela
[flight time: 4 hours and 15 minutes]
- 2:15 pm ARRIVE Simon Bolivar Int'l Airport Caracas, Venezuela
(Helicopter to arrival ceremony)
- 2:45 - 3:15 pm • Arrival Ceremony (remarks) (La Carlotta Airbase)
- 3:30 - 3:45 pm • Photo-op w/ Congressional leadership (La Carlotta Airbase)
- 4:10 - 4:50 pm • Wreath Laying (El Panteon)
- 5:20 - 6:00 pm • Embassy Event (Hilton Hotel)
- 6:10 - 7:15 pm • Down Time (Hilton Hotel)
- 7:30 - 10:30 pm • State Dinner & Reception (toast remarks) (La Casona)

RON Caracas, Venezuela

Monday, October 13

- 9:00 - 9:20 am • Bi-lat briefing (Hilton Hotel)
- 9:40 - 10:30 am • Bi-lat with President Caldera (Miraflores Palace) *During signing*
- ~~10:45 - 11:55 am (T) • Closed Press meeting w/ oil & business leaders.~~
- 11:00 - 12:00 pm • *Crowd Event* (Site TBD)
- 12:30 - 12:40 pm • Departure Ceremony (La Carlotta Airbase)

1:00 pm WHEELS UP en route Brasilia, Brazil
[flight time: 4 hours and 30 minutes]
[time change: +2]

7:30 pm ARRIVE in Brasilia, Brazil

- 7:50 - 8:50 pm • Down Time (Ambassador's residence)
- 9:00 - 12:00 am • State Dinner/Cultural Presentation
[Reception: Ministry of Foreign Affairs - toast remarks]
[Dinner: Alvorada Palace]

RON Brasilia, Brazil

*Pinu, Mack
B'fast mty - eny - closed press
Nov 08:30 am POTUS to discuss substance*

Tuesday, October 14

- 9:15 - 9:45 am • Bi-lat briefing (Site TBD)
- 10:00 - 11:30 am • Arrival ceremony & bi-lat w/ President Cardoso (Planalto Palace)
- 12:05 - 1:05 pm • Briefing for Press Conference (Planalto Palace)
- 1:30 - 2:30 pm • Press Conference & signings w/ President Cardoso (Alvarado Palace)
- 2:50 - 3:50 pm • Embassy Event (~~American Embassy~~)

4:20 pm DEPART en route Sao Paulo
[flight time: 1 hour and 20 minutes]

5:40 pm ARRIVE Sao Paulo, Brazil

- Down Time and/or OTR dinner

RON Sao Paulo, Brazil

Wednesday, October, 15

- 9:00 - 10:00 am • Morning address to business leaders (Theater Memorial America Latina)

11:25 am DEPART en route Rio de Janeiro
[flight time: 55 minutes]

12:20 pm ARRIVE Rio de Janeiro

- 1:00 - 2:00 pm • Education Event (Mangueira School)
- 2:00 - 5:00 pm • OTR Time

5:00 pm DEPART en route Buenos Aires, Argentina
[flight time: 1 hour and 30 minutes]
[-1 hour]

5:30 pm ARRIVE Ezeiza Airport, Buenos Aires, Argentina

- 5:45 - 6:00 pm • Arrival Ceremony (Ezeiza Airport)
- 6:30 - TBD • Down Time and/or OTR dinner

RON Buenos Aires, Argentina

Have Co. Del Amb's
to see POTW
shows
up.

designate
2-3 coordinators
to speak
for
g-8

Go to Congress
Brazilian
Educ.

Airport

Went to Mangueira } Port
in Rio at
with Alameda

Memorial
airport

Thursday, October 16

- 9:15 - 10:00 am • Wreath Laying (brief remarks) (Plaza San Martin)
- 10:15 - 11:15 am • Bi-lat w/ President Menem (Casa Rosada)
- 11:40 - 12:00 pm • Meeting with Opposition Leaders (Sheraton Hotel)
- 12:10 - 12:35 pm • Meeting with AMIA Jewish Leaders/families (Sheraton Hotel)
- 12:45 - 3:00 pm • Briefing for Town Hall/Lunch (Sheraton Hotel)
- 3:15 - 4:00 pm • Arrive town hall/briefing (Site TBD)
- 4:00 - 5:00pm • Town Hall Meeting (Site TBD)
- 5:15 - 7:45 pm • OTR Time/ Down Time
- ~~8:00 - 11:00 pm~~ • State Dinner/Reception (toast remarks) (Site TBD)

RON Buenos Aires, Argentina

Friday, October 17

- TBD • Tape Radio Address
- 10:00 - 10:30 am • Business leaders breakfast (remarks) (Sheraton Hotel)
- 11:15 - 12:00 pm • Embassy Event (Airport)

12:30 pm DEPART en route Bariloche
[flight time: 2 hours and 10 minutes]

2:40 pm ARRIVE Bariloche

- Down Time

Note: President Menem will arrive in the evening.

RON Bariloche, Argentina

Saturday, October 18

- 10:00 - 10:40 am (T) • Environmental Event
- Down Time

TBD Depart en route Buenos Aires, Argentina
[flight time: 1 hour and 50 minutes]

REFUEL (90 minutes)

Depart en route Washington, DC
[flight time: 10 hours and 10 minutes]
[-1]

RON Washington, DC

Dubbed
mtg re: nrg
6:30

5:15 address

Cons g-p-
start over
lunch

Clean Water Act?

All b/gth/
Mack/Daly

open press

~~NAFTA~~ NAFTA event

Manaos memo to POTUS

**TRIP OF THE FIRST LADY TO
PANAMA, VENEZUELA, BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA
[Draft #5--September 29]**

October 8, 1997

12:30pm Depart enroute Panama
 [flight time: 5 hours and 5 minutes]
 [time change: -1 hour]

4:35pm Arrive Tocumen International Airport

4:45pm- Arrival Ceremony
5:00pm Tocumen International Airport
 Open Press

6:00pm- Down Time
7:15pm

7:30pm- Reception
TBD Presidential Palace
 Closed Press

RON Intercontinental Hotel

October 9, 1997

9:00am- First Lady's Conference
1:00pm Atlapa Conference Center
 Open Press

1:00pm- Conference Luncheon
2:00pm Atlapa Conference Center
 Closed Press

2:45pm- Embassy/American Community Event -- Peace Corp Swearing-In
4:00pm Ambassador's Residence
 Press?

4:30pm- Down Time
5:45pm

6:15pm- Tour of Miraflores Lock - Panama Canal
7:00pm Miraflores Lock
 Pool Press

7:00pm- Closing Conference Reception/Panama Declaration Signing
TBD Miraflores Lock
Pool/Open Press

RON Intercontinental Hotel

Friday, October 10, 1997

TBD Event
Pool or Open Press

12:00pm- Military Personnel and Families Event
12:45pm Howard Air Force Base
Open Press

1:00pm Depart Panama enroute Washington, D.C.
[flight time:
[time change: +1 hour]

TBD Arrive Andrews Air Force Base

Sunday, October 12, 1997

10:00am Depart Washington enroute Caracas, Venezuela
[flight time: 4 hours and 15 minutes]

2:15pm Arrive Caracas, Venezuela
[helicopter to arrive ceremony]

2:45pm- Arrival Ceremony [w/POTUS]
3:15pm La Carlotta Airbase

4:10pm- Wreath Laying Ceremony [w/POTUS]
4:50pm El Panteon

5:20pm- Embassy Event [w/POTUS]
6:00pm Hilton Hotel

6:10pm- Down Time
7:15pm Hilton Hotel

7:30pm- State Dinner and Reception
10:30pm La Casona

RON Caracas, Venezuela

Monday, October 13, 1997

TBD	Tour Children's Museum w/Mrs. Caldera Photo-Op-Pool Press
TBD	Tour FUDEP/Microenterprise Roundtable Pool Press
11:00am- 12:00pm	Crowd Speech [w/POTUS]
12:30pm- 12:40pm	Departure Ceremony LaCarlotta Airbase
1:00pm	Depart Caracas, Venezuela enroute Brasilia, Brazil [flight time: 4 hours and 30 minutes] [time change: +2 hours]
7:30pm	Arrive Brasilia, Brazil
7:50pm- 8:50pm	Down Time Ambassador's Residence
9:00pm- 12:00am	State Dinner/Cultural Presentation [w/POTUS] Reception: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dinner: Alvorada Palace
RON	Brasilia, Brazil

Tuesday, October 14, 1997

TBD	Coffee with Mrs. Cardoso [family planning MOU signing] Pool Press
TBD	Education event Pool Press
2:50pm- 3:50pm	Embassy Event [w/POTUS]
4:20pm	Depart enroute Sao Paulo [flight time: 1 hour and 20 minutes]
5:40pm	Arrive Sao Paulo
RON	Sao Paulo, Brazil

Wednesday, October 15, 1997

9:00am-	Visit School Antonio Manoel Alves de Lima
10:00am	Open Press
11:25am	Depart enroute Rio de Janerio [flight time: 55 minutes]
12:20pm	Arrive Rio de Janerio
1:00pm-	Education Event/Speech [w/POTUS]
2:00pm	Mangeuira School
2:00pm-	OTR Time
5:00pm	
5:00pm	Depart enroute Buenos Aires, Argentina [flight time: 1 hour and 30 minutes] [time change: -1 hour]
5:30pm	Arrive Buenos Aires, Argentina
5:45pm-	Arrival Ceremony [w/POTUS]
6:00pm	Ezeiza Airport
6:30pm-	Down Time/OTR Dinner
tbd	
RON	Buenos Aires, Argentina

Thursday, October 16, 1997

morning	OTR/Down Time/Speech Prep
2:00pm-	Meet and Greet
2:30pm	Site TBD Closed Press
2:30pm-	Speech
3:30pm	Site TBD Open Press
4:00pm-	Town Hall Meeting [w/POTUS]
5:00pm	
5:15pm-	OTR/Down Time [w/POTUS]
7:45pm	

8:00pm- State Dinner/Reception [w/POTUS]
11:00pm

RON Buenos Aires, Argentina

Friday, October 17, 1997

11:15am- Embassy Event [w/POTUS]
12:00pm Airport

12:30pm Depart enroute Bariloche
[flight time: 2 hours and 10 minutes]

2:40pm Arrive Bariloche

Note: President Menem arrives in the evening

Saturday, October 18, 1997

10:00am- (Tentative) Environmental event [with POTUS]
10:40am

TBD Depart enroute Buenos Aires
[flight time: 1 hour and 50 minutes]

TBD Arrive Buenos Aires

TBD- Refuel (90 minutes)
TBD

TBD Depart enroute Washington, D.C.
[flight time: 10 hours and 10 minutes]
[time change: -1 hour]

9/30 So. Am Trip Mtg - Podesta off.

Congress cell - do by 5pm today.

- Eng booked
 - Pina/Mel b'for
 - POTUS ^{st ap by} ~~clerk~~ - closed press
 - no opp to

- Spanish large press interview
 - no room on sched

- ~~Reveros~~ / Venezuela ?? Concurrence ??

- ~~not~~ NSC memo from to POTUS re press/minister

- Unirion - Tom-Mell

- need more briefing to him

- start day earlier - breakfast in - early afternoon

- ~~Delimath~~ - thin

- speak to

Davidson

- Venezuela - special, side chg

- Plan Suia Power

- more to more controlled, etc

- Bilas fines

- Brazil - 1 hr - do we need more time?

- Congress - Brazil

- try to do at Ronny Ministry ?? other press conf.

DRAFT #14

**PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO
VENEZUELA, BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA**

October 12 - 19, 1997

Sunday, October 12

10:00 am DEPART Washington, DC en route Caracas, Venezuela
[flight time: 4 hours and 15 minutes]

2:15 pm ARRIVE Simon Bolivar Int'l Airport Caracas, Venezuela

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 2:30 - 3:00 pm | • | Arrival Ceremony (remarks) (Simon Bolivar Airport) |
| 3:10 - 3:30 pm | • | Photo-op w/ Congressional leadership (Simon Bolivar) |
| 4:15 - 5:00 pm | • | Wreath Laying (El Panteon) |
| 5:20 - 6:00 pm | • | Embassy Event (Hilton Hotel) |
| 6:10 - 7:15 pm | • | Down Time (Hilton Hotel) |
| 7:30 - 10:30 pm | • | State Dinner & Reception (toast remarks) (La Casona) |

RON **Caracas, Venezuela**

Monday, October 13

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|---|-----------------------|
| 9:00 - 9:20 am | (T) | • | Drop-by oil exec/business leaders/NGO breakfast | - also deliverably |
| 9:40 - 10:30 am | | • | Bi-lat with President Caldera (Miraflores Palace) | |
| 11:00 - 12:00 pm | | • | Crowd Event (Site TBD) | - Plaza Simon Bolivar |
| 12:30 - 12:40 pm | | • | Departure Ceremony (La Carlotta Airbase) | "Alajo cadenas" |

1:00 pm WHEELS UP en route Brasilia, Brazil
[flight time: 4 hours and 30 minutes]
[time change: +2]

7:30 pm ARRIVE in Brasilia, Brazil

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 7:50 - 8:50 pm | • | Down Time (Ambassador's residence) |
| 9:00 - 12:00 am | • | State Dinner/Cultural Presentation
[Reception: Ministry of Foreign Affairs - toast remarks]
[Dinner: Alvorada Palace] |

RON **Brasilia, Brazil**

Tuesday, October 14

- 9:15 - 9:45 am • Bi-lat briefing (Site TBD)
- 10:00 - 11:30 am • Arrival ceremony & bi-lat w/ President Cardoso (Planalto Palace)
- 12:05 - 1:05 pm • Briefing for Press Conference (Planalto Palace)
- 1:30 - 2:30 pm • *Press Conference & signings w/ President Cardoso (Alvarado Palace)*
- 2:50 - 3:50 pm • Embassy Event (American Embassy)

4:20 pm DEPART en route Sao Paulo
[flight time: 1 hour and 20 minutes]

*Congress end - 7:20 PM to
expensive
looking time.*

5:40 pm ARRIVE Sao Paulo, Brazil

- Down Time and/or OTR dinner

RON Sao Paulo, Brazil

Wednesday, October, 15

- 9:00 - 10:00 am • *Morning address to business leaders (Theater Memorial America Latina)*

- embrace Museum

11:05 am DEPART en route Rio de Janeiro
[flight time: 1 hour]

- Leobardo

12:05 pm ARRIVE Rio de Janeiro

- 12:45 - 1:45 pm • *Education Event (Mangueira School)*
- 1:45 - 5:30 pm • OTR Time

5:00 pm DEPART en route Buenos Aires, Argentina
[flight time: 1 hour and 30 minutes]
[-1 hour]

5:30 pm ARRIVE Ezeiza Airport, Buenos Aires, Argentina

- 5:45 - 6:00 pm • Arrival Ceremony (Ezeiza Airport)
- 6:30 - TBD • Down Time and/or OTR dinner

RON Buenos Aires, Argentina

Thursday, October 16

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| 8:30 - 10:30 am | • | Briefing for Town Hall (Sheraton Hotel) |
| 10:45 - 11:30 am | • | Wreath Laying (brief remarks) (Plaza San Martin) |
| 12:00 - 1:00 pm | • | Bi-lat w/ President Menem (Casa Rosada) |
| 2:15 - 3:30 pm | • | <i>Town Hall Meeting</i> (Site TBD) |
| 3:45 - 5:00 pm | • | OTR Time/ Down Time |
| 5:00 - 5:35 pm | • | Meeting with Opposition Leaders (Sheraton Hotel) |
| 5:40 - 6:00 pm | • | Meeting with AMIA Jewish Leaders/families (Sheraton Hotel) |
| 8:00 - 11:00 pm | • | State Dinner/Reception (toast remarks) (Site TBD) |

← MNA
- p. 10/16/98

RON Buenos Aires, Argentina

Friday, October 17

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| TBD | • | Tape Radio Address |
| 10:00 - 10:30 am | • | Business leaders breakfast (remarks) (Sheraton Hotel) |
| 11:15 - 12:00 pm | • | Embassy Event (Airport) |

12:30 pm DEPART en route Bariloche
 [flight time: 2 hours and 10 minutes]

2:40 pm ARRIVE Bariloche

- Down Time

Note: President Menem will arrive in the evening.

RON Bariloche, Argentina

Saturday, October 18

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 10:00 - 10:40 am | • | <i>Environmental Event</i> (T) |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------|

- Down Time

TBD Depart en Route Washington, DC

RON Washington, DC

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. list	Venezuela Deliverables (3 pages)	09/24/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
McLarty, Thomas (Mack)
OA/Box Number: CF 1042

FOLDER TITLE:

South America Trip [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2554

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. list	Brazil - POTUS Deliverables (2 pages)	09/24/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
McLarty, Thomas (Mack)
OA/Box Number: CF 1042

FOLDER TITLE:

South America Trip [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2554

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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003c. list	Argentina Deliverables (3 pages)	09/24/1997	P1/b(1)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Special Envoy for the Americas
McLarty, Thomas (Mack)
OA/Box Number: CF 1042

FOLDER TITLE:

South America Trip [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2554

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 26, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA
 SANDY BERGER
 MACK McLARTY

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL JR. *TM*

Subject: Cabinet travel to South America

After consulting with NSC, Special Envoy, and Scheduling staff it is recommended that the following Cabinet members and agency heads join the President for the following stops of his trip to South America. This is in addition to Secretary Albright and Mack McLarty who will accompany the President on the entire trip.

VENEZUELA, BRAZIL, AND ARGENTINA

Commerce Secretary William Daley

Energy Secretary Federico Pena

ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey

VENEZUELA

OPIC President George Munoz

Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater

BRAZIL

Education Secretary Richard Riley

NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin (Brasilia only)

ARGENTINA

SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez

UN Ambassador Bill Richardson

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt

If this meets with your approval, we would also strongly recommend that someone from Cabinet Affairs travel on the trip to coordinate the movements of the Cabinet. In addition, we will work with the Advance office regarding the Cabinet's need for advance people and will attempt to limit each Cabinet member to two staff people to accompany them on the trip.

cc:	D. Rosenthal	A. Steinberg
	N. Elkon	L. Marcus
	T. Piccone	K. Balderston
	A. Friendly	D. Beaubaire