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OA/ID Number: 13840

FolderID:

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[President Clinton's Trip to South America, October 12-18, 1997] [2]

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

October 21, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO NANCY HERNREICH/STEPHIN GOODIN
 Oval Office

 SCOTT MICHAUD
 Presidential Letters and Messages

 LORI ABRAHMS
 Gift Unit

 MARYLIN JACANIN
 Photo Office

 KIRK HANLIN
 Advance Office

 ANDREW FRIENDLY
 Office of the Special Envoy

 TED PICCONE/KARL HOFMANN
 Interam, NSC

 TRACY THORTIN/WILL DAVIS
 WH Leg Affairs/ NSC Leg Affairs

 DAVID BEAUBAIRE
 Cabinet Affairs

FROM: NICOLE ELKON 
 Office of the Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: THANK YOU NOTES & PHOTOS -
 VENEZUELA, BRAZIL & ARGENTINA

Please find attached a list of the people due to receive photos and thank you letters from the President for their help and participation in his recent trip. The goal is to expedite the letters in a timely manner while being cautious our offices don't duplicate efforts.

Please call with any additions and/or corrections - x69467.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO VENEZUELA, BRAZIL & ARGENTINA

Thank You Letters and Photos

All individuals listed below should receive photos. Indication of the office responsible for the preparation of the letters is as follows: GU = Gift Unit; PLM = Presidential Letters and Messages; NSC = National Security Council. Photos of hotel greeters, marine guards, reception guests and the like should be sent to the embassy.

The **members of congress** should be sent photos taken in each country and a letter prepared by NSC Congressional Affairs. These members are: Senator Christopher Dodd, Representative Jim McDermott, Representative David Dreier, Representative Nydia Velasquez, and Representative Ruben Hinojasa.

Members of the Cabinet should also be sent photos taken in each country they visited and a letter prepared by PLM. This list includes: Secretary Albright (entire trip), Secretary Daley (entire trip), Ambassador Richardson (entire trip), Director McCaffrey (entire trip), Secretary Pena (Venezuela), Secretary and Mrs. Riley (Brazil), Administrator Goldin (Brazil and Argentina), and Administrator Alvarez (Argentina).

VENEZUELA

L/P

/ President Rafael Caldera (L - NSC concurrence GU)
/ ★ Ambassador John Maisto (L - GU)
/ John Keane, Deputy Chief of Mission (L - PLM)
/ President American Chamber of Commerce (L - PLM)
/ Vice President American Chamber of Commerce (L - PLM)
/ National Children's Orchestra (L - GU)

BRAZIL

Brasilia

L/P

/ President Fernando Henrique Cardoso (L - NSC
concurrence GU)
/ Foreign Minister Luiz Felipe Lampreia (L - NSC)
/ Ambassador Melvyn Levitsky (L - PLM)
/ James (Jim) Derham, Deputy Chief of Mission (L - PLM)

N/ Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, President of the Senate
 N/ Michael Miguel Elias Temer, Chamber of Deputies

Sao Paulo

L/P
 / Melissa Wells, Consul General (L - PLM)
 / Daniel Miller, President, American Chamber of Commerce
 (L - PLM)
 / John Mein, Executive Vice President, American Chamber
 of Commerce (L - PLM)
 / Governor Mario Covas (L - NSC)

Rio

L/P
 / Dr. Marcello Alencar, Governor (L - NSC)
 / ~~X~~ Dr. Luiz Paulo Conde, Mayor (L - GU)
 / Cristobal Orozco, Consul General (L - PLM)
 / Mr. Edson Arantes do Nascimento (Pele), Minister of
 Sports (L - PLM)
 / Carlos Salles, President, Xerox de Brasil (L - PLM)
 / Fransisco Carvalho, Director, Villa Olimpica de
 Mangueira (L - PLM)

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires

L/P
 / President Carlos Menem (L - NSC with concurrence by
 GU)
 / Charge Ron Godard (L - PLM)
 / Manuel Rocha, Deputy Chief of Missions (L - PLM)
 / ~~X~~ Opposition Leaders: Fernando de la Rue, Mayor (L - GU)
 N/ Senator Graciela Fernandez Meijide
 N/ Former President Raul Alfonsin
 N/ Rodolfo Terragno
 N/ Carlos Alvarez

 / "Jewish" meeting: Dr. Rubin Beraja, President, Latin
 American Jewish Congress (L-
 NSC)

N/ Chaskiel Oscar Hansman, President
of Argentine-Israel Mutual
Association (AMIA)
N/ Jaime Kopec, Chairman,
B'nai B'rith
N/ Dr. Luis Czyzewski
N/ Raquel Norma Heler de Lew
N/ Ana Maria Gaibisson de Serena
N/ Carlos Susevich

/ Dr. Carlos Fedrigotti, President, American Chamber of
Commerce (L - PLM)
/ Henry Cisneros, Univision (L - PLM) — Director of Community Outreach
/ Ray Rodreguiz, President, Univision exec (L- PLM)
N/ Alina Falcon, Senior News Director, Univision
N/ two anchors

Bariloche

L/P
/ Governor Verani (L - PLM)
/ Mayor Miguel (L - ~~PLM~~)
N/ forest tour guide
N/ Dr. Conrado Franco Varotto, Executive Director,
Argentine National Commission for Space
Activities
N/ Col. Robert Cabana, NASA astronaut
N/ Prof. Carlos Enrique Suarez, Executive Director,
Bariloche Foundation

Restaurant Dinner - TY letter - PLM
Oct. 17 Dinner
in Bariloche
Chuck up
Mot Engelberg
310-855-0329

THE WHITE HOUSE

10/23

Scott -

Attached are the names
+ addressed for the
American Chambers in the
Countries that we visited last
week. (He does not need
to do one for Rio).

Please call me if I can
be helpful w/ info for
the letters.

- Andrew

6-1815

ArgentinaPresident**Carlos Fedrigotti (SD 27)**

President

Citibank

Bartolomé Mitre 530, 2do Piso

1036 Buenos Aires, Argentina

PHONE: 541-329-1032

FAX: 541-329-1291

Chief Executive Officer**Felix Zumelzu (SD 26)**

Executive Director

American Chamber of Commerce in
Argentina

Viamonte 1133, Piso 8

(1053) Buenos Aires, Argentina

PHONE: 541-371-4500

FAX: 541-371-8400

EMAIL: amchamar@impsatl.com.ar

U.S. Mailing Address

AmCham Argentina

Miami Business Center

3896 Biscayne Blvd., Suite 1423

Miami, FL 33137-9012

Brazil- Rio De JaneiroPresident**Joel Korn (SD 29)**

President

WKI Brasil

Av. Rm Barbosa 348, 17th Floor

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

PHONE: 5521-551-4340

FAX: 5521-551-5283

Chief Executive Officer**John Edwin Mein (SD 32 and SD 17)**

Executive Vice President

American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil
- Sao Paulo

Rua da Paz, no. 1431

04713-001 - Chácara Santo Antonio

Sao Paulo - SP, Brazil

PHONE: 5511-51-803-804

FAX: 5511-51-803-777

EMAIL: amhost@amcham.com.br

Home Page: <http://www.amcham.com.br>Brazil- Sao PauloPresident**P. Daniel Miller (SD 31)**Executive Vice President Latin America
Whirlpool Corp.

Av. Brig. Faria Lima, 2020 - 2o. andar

01481-900 Sao Paulo - SP - Brazil

PHONE: 5511-3039-5515

FAX: 5511-3039-5439

Chief Executive Officer**Sergio Raposo (SD 30)**

Executive Director

American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil
- Rio de Janeiro

Caixa Postal 916

Praça Pio X-15, 5th Floor

20040 Rio de Janeiro - RJ, Brazil

PHONE: 5521-203-2477

FAX: 5521-263-4477

EMAIL: achambr@unisys.com.br

Home Page: <http://www.amchamrio.com.br>

Venezuela

President

Rafael A. Nuñez (SD 60)
 Rafael Nuñez y Asociados
 Centro Profesional Santa Paula
 Torre A, Piso 8, Oficina 81
 Avenida Circunvalación del Sol
 Santa Paula, Caracas 1061, Venezuela
 PHONE: 582-985-1292
 FAX: 582-985-4385
Mailing Address:
 Rafael A. Nuñez, M709
 Jet Cargo International
 P.O. Box 020010
 Miami, FL 33102-0010

Dear Tony

Chief Executive Officer

Antonio Herrera-Vaillant (SD 61)
 Vice President & General Manager
 Venezuelan-American Chamber of Commerce &
 Industry
 Torre Credival, Piso 10
 2da. Avenida de Campo Alegre
 Campo Alegre, Apartado 5181
 Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela
 PHONE: 582-263-0833
 FAX: 582-263-1829/0586
 EMAIL: venam@ven.net
 Home Page: <http://www.venamcham.org>
Mailing Address:
 S.B. 030-102



ELKON N @ A1

10/22/97 10:01:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: R. Scott Michaud

cc:

Subject: update

You will be receiving via inter office mail a list of thank you note folks for the recent foreign trip. Please let me know if you think I have misplaced responsibility -

One update - Cisneros title (see Buenos Aires Section) is Director of Community Outreach, Univision.

thanks



D. Stephen Goodin
10/23/97 10:33:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: R. Scott Michaud, Marilyn R. Jacanin

cc:

Subject: Re: Names and addresses1

Message Creation Date was at 23-OCT-1997 10:33:00

----- Forwarded by D. Stephen Goodin/WHO/EOP on 10/23/97 10:30
AM -----

Robert Rosen
10/21/97 02:52:04 PM
Record Type: Record

To: D. Stephen Goodin/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Names and addresses1

Hola,

1. BOAT
Mariano Luis de Miguel
Exequiel Bustillo 3552
8400 San Carlos de Bariloche
Rio Negro, Argentina

*To
Eugenie
Per NH*

You have the original sheet (and only copy I have found without being able to dig through all my papers) which has the names of his wife and children

2. GOLF

(The complete address for Chino and Jorge are being tracked down by our embassy contact and will be faxed to Jim Loftus by Thursday. I will be in Chicago, so please follow up with him.

All of the following can be sent to:

LLAO LLAO Hotel
Avenida Bustillo, KM 25
(8409) San Carlos de Bariloche
Rio Negro, Argentina

Carlos Burgoa, Course Superintendent
Oscar Calfunao, Caddie



Ariel Ocare, Caddie
Gonzolo Caride, Caddie
Federico Teran, Caddie

Jim Loftus has all remaining info and will be here all week.

ROB



Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

Pre-TRIP

Divider Title: _____

October 1997

* Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
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5 Day & Evening Off	6 IPW Conference on Climate Change Economic Event (T) VP Lunch Drop-by McLarty Dinner (Blair House) WH Dinner (Weizman)	7 Congressional Meeting (T) Campaign Finance Reform Event Mtg. w/ Israeli President Weizman (45 minutes) Mid-West Outreach Meeting Evening Off	8 Statement (T) Education Event, New Jersey DGA Lunch, New Jersey DNC Dinner, Philadelphia, PA RON DC HRC Departs for S. America	9 Down until 1:00pm WEB NAPD Top Cops Photo Briefing for Foreign Trip (1 Hour) Hold 1 Hour DC Dinner (Jordan)	10 Hold for Possible Press Conference Tape Radio Address Evening Off Yom Kippur (begins at sundown)	11 Day & Evening Off POTUS & FLOTUS Anniversary Fall Garden Tours Yom Kippur																																																																																				
12 Depart for Foreign Travel Caracas, Venezuela RON Caracas, Venezuela Fall Garden Tours	13 Brasilia, Brazil RON Brasilia, Brazil Columbus Day	14 Sao Paulo, Brazil RON Sao Paulo, Brazil	15 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil RON Buenos Aires, Argentina	16 Buenos Aires, Argentina RON Buenos Aires, Argentina	17 Bariloche, Argentina Tape Radio Address RON Bariloche, Argentina	18 Bariloche, Argentina Return to DC RON AF1																																																																																				
19 Arrive DC Day & Evening Off	20 Day & Evening Off	21 Hold for Possible Announcement (T) WEB MID/PPD Departure Photos (T) DSCC Gala, DC	22 Volunteer Event Mtg. w/ Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I Youth Outreach Meeting Hold 1 Hour Evening Off	23 White House Conference on Child Care VP Lunch Evening Off	24 Foreign Policy Speech Hold 1 Hour (MM) Tape Radio Address (Breast Cancer) Concert Hall Opening, Kennedy Center	25 Day & Evening Off																																																																																				
26 Day & Evening Off HRC's B-day Daylight Savings Time Ends	27 Hold 30 Minutes (SS) PCEPD Award Winner Photo-Op NCAA Basketball Event DLC Gala, DC	28 Briefing for Chinese State Visit (T) WEB Hold 1 Hour Evening Off	29 Chinese State Visit	30 Down until 12:00pm STARBRIGHT Foundation Event VP Lunch Hold 1 Hour (MM) Evening Off	31 Depart for Florida Education Event, Florida DNC Lunch, Palm Beach, FL DOOC Dinner, Miami, FL RON Amelia Island, FL Halloween																																																																																					



SUNTUM_M @ A1
10/07/97 04:58:00 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: 1997-10-7 briefing by McLarty and Berger on SA trip

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 7, 1997

PRESS BRIEFING BY COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT MACK MCLARTY ON PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA

The Briefing Room

3:13 P.M. EDT

MR. BERGER: Since you always get to ask the questions, I thought I would begin this briefing with a small quiz. Open book exam. You can look on the person to your right and to your left. Hold your answers. Which country is America's largest supplier of oil? (Laughter.) Hold up. Which country has reduced inflation from 1600 percent in 1990 -- (laughter) -- I had a guy in my class just like you when I was in high school -- to below 5 percent today and now is the 8th largest economy in the world? Which country sent peacekeepers to over a dozen missions in the last seven years, including the Persian Gulf, Haiti, Bosnia, Rwanda, Cambodia, Central America, Western Sahara, Mozambique, and Cyprus?

The answers, as Mr. Hunt undoubtedly knows, are Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina, the countries we are visiting next week. This cheap little exercise on my part has a point. In the last decade the Americas have undergone a dramatic transformation. Not so long ago, this hemisphere was marked by military dictatorship, repression, insurgencies, violent coups, inefficient command economies. Today, every nation in the hemisphere is a democracy, but one. Human rights have dramatically improved. Trade barriers have

come down, and the markets of the region are expected to grow three times as fast as our own very healthy economy.

This trip is an opportunity to highlight South America's quiet and impressive revolution. To capitalize on these historic trends, President Clinton and the other leaders in the region set out a blueprint at the Miami Summit to bring our hemisphere together around common values -- democratic governments, open markets, cooperation on common problems. In South America next week, the President will seek to advance this hemispheric agenda, which includes trade, education, the environment and democracy, and highlight initiatives that we hope to develop further for the second Summit of the Americas in Santiago next April.

Now, let me take you on the magic carpet of next week. Starting on Sunday morning, we will leave in the morning and travel to Venezuela to meet with President Caldera, one of this hemisphere's most stalwart proponents of freedom over the past number of years. The President will pay tribute to the people of Venezuela for their extraordinary success in strengthening democracy and the rule of law.

In Venezuela, the President also will highlight our close partnership on developing clean and reliable energy supplies for the future. As those of you who got the first question correct know, more than half of the United States foreign supply of oil comes from this hemisphere. In Venezuela, which last year replaced Saudi Arabia as our top supplier of foreign oil, 18 percent, is poised to increase its share of the U.S. market. This has important ramifications, obviously, for U.S. security and prosperity, as does the other major item on our agenda in Venezuela -- increasing our

counternarcotics cooperation by strengthening judiciaries, expanding customs cooperation, improving maritime cooperation and things of that sort.

Following the arrival ceremony in Caracas, a short meeting with congressional leaders at the airport, the President will lay a wreath at the tomb of Simon Bolivar, the hero of Venezuelan independence and a symbol of the aspiration for South American integration. He will meet with embassy staff, attend a state dinner and a reception at the President's home.

On Monday morning, the President will drop by a breakfast hosted by the Venezuelan American Chamber of Commerce, then hold a bilateral meeting with President Caldera and deliver an outdoor speech.

I should say that, as with all of these trips, schedules tend to move a little bit as you get each day closer to departure, so there may be rearrangements here that take place. But this essentially the itinerary.

On Monday afternoon, the President will travel to

Brazil, the largest multiracial democracy in South America. The agenda there with President Cardoso will focus on trade, education and training, and access to technology, as President Cardoso continues his effort to both sustained growth and to create greater equity within Brazil. We will also address the environment as well, and Brazil's leadership, building a strong partnership with us on global and security issues.

Let me just say, Brazil is a perfect example of the economic growth that has been experienced in this hemisphere. In 1900 when Brazil had annual inflation of 1,600 percent -- question two on your quiz -- GDP growth was less than 2 percent, foreign investment was below \$1 billion. Today, inflation has dropped to under 5 percent, GDP has been over 4 percent for the last three years, and the government projects investment levels will reach nearly \$10 billion this year.

Monday evening the President will attend a reception, state dinner in Brasilia. Tuesday morning he will meet with President Cardoso, hold a joint press conference -- both joint in terms of Cardoso and Clinton, joint in terms of our press corps and theirs. In the afternoon, the President will pay a brief call on the leadership of the Brazilian Congress, acknowledging Brazil's dynamic democracy. He will then visit with the Embassy community before departing in the afternoon for Sao Paulo.

On Wednesday morning, the President will address 1,600 business leaders and stress the importance of open markets which have put the hemisphere squarely on the path to improving economic growth -- more jobs, more widespread prosperity. And he'll also discuss the policies embraced here and in Brazil to try to make sure that no one is left behind in this emerging new global economy.

The President then will fly to Rio de Janeiro, coming from the business meeting in the morning -- in the afternoon, to Rio de Janeiro to a poorer area of the city where he will speak to students and teachers at a model public-private educational partnership in the shanty town of the city. And there he will emphasize that as we open our markets, we have to also open education to all of our children and give them the tools to succeed.

Finally, Argentina. The President will arrive there on Wednesday evening and highlight our joint efforts to promote international peace and security and protect the environment.

As another reflection of how far these countries have traveled in a short time, the last American President to visit Argentina was President Bush in 1990. He went at a time right after a failed military uprising against a civilian government, a time of great instability. Since then, the administration and the Argentine Congress have cut the armed forces to a third of their former strength, deploying them largely to the international peacekeeping exercises, missions I mentioned earlier.

In 1990, the Argentine economy was suffering runaway hyperinflation, GDP spiraling downward. Menem embarked on a dramatic stabilization program resulting in near-zero inflation, expanded trade and foreign investment. As a result, the Argentine economy is expected to grow 8 percent in 1997.

On Thursday, the official schedule in Argentina begins with a wreath-laying at Plaza San Martin. The President will make brief remarks there, highlighting Argentina's contribution to international peacekeeping. After the bilateral with President Menem, the President will go to a television studio for a town hall conversation on the Americas, which will be broadcast live by the Univision network to the entire hemisphere. The President will take questions from young leaders in three cities -- in Buenos Aires, in Los Angeles, and in Miami. And the audience will be comprised of young leaders in education, business, the environment, antidrug efforts, poverty groups, arts, et cetera -- a very broad cross-section.

Before the town hall, the President will meet with Jewish leaders in Argentina, relatives of the victims of the terrorist bombings of the Israeli Embassy and the Jewish Community Center in 1992 and 1994, respectively, which, combined, killed I believe 115 people. He'll also meet with leaders of the opposition alliance to demonstrate our support for the democratic process and indicate our neutrality in the upcoming congressional elections in Argentina. He has a state dinner and a reception that evening.

On Friday morning, the President will drop by a business leaders breakfast hosted by the Argentine Chamber of Commerce, visit the embassy, then depart for Bariloche, where on Saturday morning, President Clinton and President Menem will participate in an environmental event to highlight our commitment to protect the environment we all share.

We then get back on the plane and fly very late at night and get back in Washington, D.C., some time Saturday night or Sunday morning.

Let me now ask Mack McLarty, who has been all four horsemen of this Latin American effort to add a few comments.

MR. MCLARTY: Well, Professor Berger, thank you very much. You're a great trip director as well as a great academician.

Let me just reinforce a couple of points that Sandy made, and instead of beginning with a pop quiz, let me begin with a commentary made by James Reston, that Americans would do almost anything for Latin America, but read about it. So, hopefully, this trip will be positive and helpful in that regard.

Sandy underscored the profound change that has taken place, and I have seen that firsthand in my visits to the region in the last two and a half years. And I think those of you who have not

traveled to the region will find indeed a new set of realities in that these countries have truly arrived on the world stage. I think you also will find a maturing and a confident leadership in Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil, and a maturing, more candid relationship with the United States.

Sandy has already pointed out some of the real highlights of each of the individual stops on our visit and the importance of them. I would make only a couple of points in terms of the increasing democratic governance. Throughout Latin America, you clearly find increasing political liberty, but not fully developed democratic institutions. And part of the purpose of this second of three trips to the region by the President is to support this deepening of democracy and these developments of democratic institutions that are so critical in terms of strengthening democracies as well as the economies.

From an economic standpoint, I think you will find increasingly open markets, but not a fully developed infrastructure to support those open markets. So it's important, as the fast track debate underscores, that we keep momentum in the process of open and fair trade throughout this hemisphere and beyond as we move toward our goal of a free trade area by the year 2005.

In terms of human development, clearly, I think you will see an increasing emphasis on lifting those out of poverty with opportunity, with an emphasis on education which I believe will be the centerpiece of the Santiago summit, and a developing middle class.

Now, I think finally what is at stake here from a United States' standpoint -- or what Secretary Albright calls "kitchen table issues" -- issues in this hemisphere that affect the daily lives of Americans. First, on the opportunity, the upside I think primarily is on the economic side including energy. From an economic standpoint, our exports to the region are growing at twice the rate that they are to any other region in the world. By the year 2010, our exports in this hemisphere are expected to be greater than to the European Union and Japan combined.

A couple of examples are noteworthy. We export more to Chile, a country of 14 million people, than we do to India, a country of over 900 million people. We export more to Central America than we do to all of the former Soviet states combined. The point I am making, this is a natural market -- it's an extension of Main Street -- but not a market that we can or should take for granted.

In terms of energy development, I think Sandy covered that in a comprehensive manner, but I would underscore to all of you today how important energy is to our overall economy, as well as our economic and energy security.

Finally, I think, in terms of affecting U.S. citizens' lives on a daily basis, we will see areas of, frankly, challenge and problems, whether it be increased cooperation on narcotics and narcotics trafficking, increased cooperation on the environment and environmental degradation or environmental stewardship, and increased cooperation of terrorism.

The real challenge of what the President will, I think, demonstrate in this trip is to make cooperation work on a sustained basis. That is what clearly is the key from the road that began in Miami at the Summit of the Americas where an architecture was put in place for the road to Santiago in April of 1998.

I think we will hope to accomplish a deepened partnership throughout the hemisphere, a partnership increasingly based on mutual respect and mutual trust. This is not only a discussion of the near-term, but the longer-term. Latin America is a young hemisphere in terms of its demographics. Half of the population in South America is under 17 years of age, and that's really what's at stake here in terms of the longer-term of our relationship. What we hope to accomplish is to deepen not only the partnership, but a true family of the Americas that will impact the families of the Americas in a positive and meaningful way.

With those comments made, Sandy, I will open it up to questions.

Q Sandy, neither one of you specifically mentioned fast track. Do you expect the President to use this trip to build a case for the fast track legislation? And also, on that topic, the Brazilian Ambassador, at a briefing last week, said they really don't care if fast track passes because if it does, that would probably just make them open their markets more. Where does that kind of a reaction play into this whole debate?

MR. BERGER: Well, let me answer the first part and then Mack on the Brazilian question. First of all, Mack -- I specifically heard him talk about fast track, mention fast track. Fast track is extraordinarily important. It is important to our continued growth in a global economy, and whether that's in South America or whether it's in Asia or whether it is sectoral agreements like the recent telecommunication agreement, a mature economy grows by exports and creating jobs through exports.

It is also extraordinarily important in terms of America's leadership position in the world, because the patterns of commerce that are developed through trade also become the patterns of influence and importance in other areas. And as we step out of the game of trade agreements in the past year or two because we haven't had fast track, we've seen South America increasingly looking to Europe, looking to Asia, and economic and political relationships getting developed, which ought to be instead deepening American relationships.

So it's extremely important to us, extremely important to the United States. I'm sure the President will talk about it with each of these leaders. Obviously, the problem we have right now is one that lies with the Congress -- the challenge we have now is one that lies with the Congress, and so he's not going to sit in Buenos Aires and talk about a political debate in the United States. But it is clearly something that is on the mind of Latin American leaders as I think, in part, they see as a reflection of whether or not we are going to continue to lead or whether we are going to withdraw and retreat. And so, I think it has an important symbolic, as well as a very important economic, basis to it.

On the specific Brazilian comment, I think that's not an accurate quote, but let me --

MR. MCLARTY: Terry, let me try to tie the two together very quickly. I think we believe that open markets clearly reinforce open society, so we see the two pillars, two of the three pillars of the Miami Summit -- that is increased democracy and economic integration -- mutually supportive of each other.

We have a region in the hemisphere that wants to move toward economic integration, and it is a natural integration. Fast track is the needed authority to move forward with the next bilateral trade agreement, which is Chile. But I would emphasize that broad fast track authority, as important as it is for leadership in this hemisphere and to preserve and increase our position of leadership, it is broad fast track authority that's also important, as Sandy said, in the Asia Pacific region, as well as from a sectorial and WTO standpoint.

In terms of Brazil, I met with President Cardoso last week, and I had a discussion last night with Ambassador Flecha de Lima from Brazil. I think the comments were some in Brazil would not be disappointed to see that fast track would not be passed. I think President Cardoso will be very supportive of moving toward a free trade area of the Americas by the year 2005. I think Brazil will be supportive of launching negotiations at the Santiago Summit in April. There are obviously some differences of views about how to get there, and we have been consistent, as I was two weeks ago in Sao Paulo, that there are multiple paths, different ways, either bilateral agreements, regional agreements, other mechanisms toward achieving a deepening economic integration.

Q Does the fact that you don't have fast track before going on this trip, which is something that folks had kind of freely talked about before, does that alter the nature of this trip, does it diminish it in any way?

MR. BERGER: No, I don't think so. I think that the leaders and the press and others who will be commenting on this trip follow what's going on very carefully in Washington. They know the President is making a strong effort to get this enacted. We will have had passage to the Senate Finance Committee. Tomorrow, the

House Ways and Means Committee will take up a bill in which a bipartisan agreement was achieved early this morning and we're hopeful that the House Ways and Means Committee will adopt this bipartisan bill. So I think that they see a strong effort being made here. They know it's a difficult and challenging debate here in the United States, but I don't see it -- the fact that it's not done, I don't see it having effect.

Q I mean, from the standpoint of the President. He's going there under a different set of circumstances than you had wanted. Does that limit --

MR. MCLARTY: I think -- we're going back to Chile, to Santiago, next year where we hope to launch the negotiations for a free trade area of the Americas. As Mack pointed out, that's not --there's many ways you can get there. But the effort, hopefully, will be launched in April. I think by that time it will be important for us to have this authority because if others are going to see us as credible in engaging in that discussion beginning in April, obviously it will be important for us to have fast track. I don't see it as that critical to this particular trip, particularly since they will see the President making a very strong effort to get it enacted.

Q Mr. Berger, how will the President approach the human rights issue? Specifically, former President Carter has pointed to a number of abuses -- child labor and other abuses in Brazil, specifically. And when he gets to Argentina, will he talk about the series of murders of journalists and the disappearances of journalists and others that have still gone on there recently?

MR. BERGER: I think unquestionably. As Mack pointed out, these are countries that have come an enormous distance from --you think of what we knew of Argentina or some of these other countries just 10 years ago -- to elected governments, to revival of democracy, but there are still -- in many cases, these are still works in progress, these are imperfect. And I think in every stop the President will talk about helping to solidify democracy, helping to build civil society, helping to establish civil rights and civil liberties and human rights -- it was a very important theme in Miami and it's very important, I think, for the President to raise those issues as he travels through the hemisphere.

Q Do you consider the militaries of the countries that the President's going to be visiting to be now totally under civilian control?

MR. MCLARTY: The answer is, yes, we do. The countries we're visiting clearly have made the transition from an authoritarian military dictatorship in some cases to a civil democracy with open, I think, and fair elections. I have had the opportunity to visit with all of the defense ministers in each of the countries we're traveling to, as well as the presidents, and I think you will clearly find civil control over the military.

Q Mr. Berger, the new military status the United States will give to Argentina during the trip seems to have raised some problems with some neighbors in the Southern Cone -- Brazil, Chile, Peru. Would you care to --

MR. BERGER: I wouldn't describe it as a new military status. There is something called a non-NATO military ally. Let me just finish -- which goes under the enormously difficult to pronounce acronym, NMNA, and we can't give it to many people because we can't pronounce it. (Laughter.) But this is the first time in the post-Cold War period that we have conferred this status -- or actually at this point, we are consulting with Congress, the President's noticed Congress on it -- and this is done primarily, not completely, to recognize Argentina's extraordinary peacekeeping role.

Increasingly, we are cooperating with countries around the world in joint peacekeeping efforts, and I ticked off some of the 16 missions that Argentina has been on over the past several years, from Bosnia to Haiti, to Cyprus to Mozambique, to Cambodia. And so we are peacekeeping allies, and that is what the status means. And I think it is understood by the Argentines in that way and will be understood by others in the hemisphere in that way.

Q What comes with the status? I mean, it's a recognition, but do they get anything in addition to that recognition?

MR. BERGER: There are certain programs that traditionally have been open and available to countries that have this designation -- EDA under the Defense Department, for example. I think it is mainly a reflection of the partnership that we have with Argentina on peacekeeping around the world, and the leadership that they have shown not just in their own hemisphere, but across the world. There are very few countries that have the record that Argentina has in leading on peacekeeping. And this is something we wanted to recognize and to embrace and to encourage.

Q Isn't it creating a new rivalry in the region where you say there is a new harmony --

MR. BERGER: No, I don't believe so. First of all, it will be open to others, this is not something that we would not do again in other circumstances to other countries that are engaged in peacekeeping. Number two, we have very strong relations with all of the countries in the region and particularly all the countries in the Southern Cone, where Argentina resides near Brazil and Chile and others. So I don't believe that needs to be the case.

Q But, Sandy -- not disputing the premise of that, the Brazilians are upset, right? What can you do to --

MR. BERGER: I don't think the Brazilians have been

terribly upset. I think the Chileans have expressed some concern about it. But I think as we've explained it to them, I think they've come to understand that this is not a security alliance, it's not a -- they're not the 20th member of NATO. This is a designation to reflect the very close partnership that we have on peacekeeping.

MR. MCLARTY: Well, I think, John, the real issue with the Brazilians has been the U.N. Security Council permanent seat. That has been their primary issue. And our position, and we think the correct one, is the position that Ambassador Richardson laid out, to expand the Permanent Council to 20 to 21 members, but to strongly support a hemispheric seat, but to have a consensus built within the region as to who would occupy that seat if it's permanent or on a rotating basis.

And we covered that in some detail with the Brazilians. I think they understand that position and see it supporting the region. And I think, going back to the earlier question in terms of cooperation regionally, I think the cooperation from a military standpoint is at an unprecedented level in the region, and we certainly have encouraged that and will continue to do so.

Q On the last weekend, will we see the President outline his position on the global climate change? It's coming up in Bonn the next day and he'll have that environmental --

MR. BERGER: I think he'll do that upon his return.

Q He'll wait until he gets back here, he won't do it in --

MR. BERGER: That's what I would expect.

Q Can I ask two questions of Mack about your tenure? One, will you continue in this role on to Santiago as the kind of specialist for Latin America?

MR. MCLARTY: I'm just hoping to make this big trip Sandy outlined and get out of the briefing room.

Q Well, before you get out of the briefing, can I ask you about your tenure to this point, both as former Chief of Staff and as a participant in some of the coffees where the videotapes show that you were one of those that --

MR. MCLARTY: Now, how are you going to tie this into the Latin America agenda, Ann? Go ahead.

Q Did it occur to you when you were a participant in some of these coffees, and you as a former Chief of Staff know how the videotaping works around here, that there would be videotapes of these events, and why they weren't discovered earlier?

MR. MCLARTY: No, I don't know anything about the last

part, the videotaping -- the President normally has videotaping most of the places he goes. I, frankly, did not get into that level of detail. As far as the coffees, I understood they were political outreach events.

Q But if the Counsel sends out a memo to all White House staffers saying please come up with anything in your files having to do with these persons and these occasions, would it not occur to somebody especially who had been -- anyone who had been in the Chief of Staff's Office before that there would have been WHCA videotaping of the President's events?

MR. MCLARTY: It certainly did not occur to me. I've certainly tried to comply to any requests that have been made of my office, however, on any data that has been requested and will continue to do so.

Q Mr. Berger, you mentioned that Brazil is the 8th largest economy in the world. That makes it a fairly important participant in the Kyoto Conference. But Brazil is a developing country who has taken a position against significant and binding reductions in greenhouse gases. Do you think that the relative positions of U.S. and Brazil such as they've been formed will come up in the stop in Brasilia?

MR. BERGER: I think that there's no question that the climate change issue will be discussed in Brazil in probably all three meetings. The President has made clear that he believes that developed countries and developing countries each have a responsibility to contribute to the solution of this problem.

We're now in the quickening stages of a discussion leading to Kyoto, and we hope that there can be some greater convergence between our positions and that of some of the other developing countries.

Q Did the visit of President Clinton to South America, it's going to be here in Congress -- the date when the United States has to decide with the European Union about the Helms-Burton law. I wonder if President Clinton is ready to discuss this issue with the South American countries, especially with this clear rejection from Latin America to this unilateral action by the United States.

MR. BERGER: Well, the President has to make, under the law, his own determination. You're referring to the waiver provision of Title III of Helms-Burton.

Q I'm talking about Title IV with the issue of the European Union.

MR. BERGER: In either case, this is a decision the President needs to make. There are 34 countries in the hemisphere, there are 33 democracies. There's one conspicuous omission -- Cuba.

We know there are disagreements within the hemisphere about how best to proceed, but we believe that within the hemisphere other countries share our objective of seeing a democratic Cuba. I don't imagine this will be the centerpiece of any of the discussions, but it's not inconceivable that it will come up.

Q -- that the U.S. and Brazil will be making regarding drug trafficking?

MR. BERGER: I don't want to get into the specifics of any particular announcement that we may be making on the trip. Let's wait until we get to Brazil and we'll go into more detail.

Q On the different roads to hemispheric integration that Mr. McLarty mentioned, while Brazil has stated its position, it's very skeptical regarding -- and it is at least on that time frame that has been suggested in vice ministerial negotiations. Also, in Brazil, some of those tensions have been interpreted as the United States having difficulty to adapt to a situation where now in the hemisphere there are new expressions of leadership of democratic countries around especially Mercosur. You and others have made statements to the fact that the United States supports Mercosur, finds Mercosur a good thing.

I'd like to ask you this. Do you think this trip would be an opportunity for the President to reaffirm that and if the United States finds Mercosur such a good idea, to suggest that other countries -- to President Cardoso -- to suggest to them to welcome other South American countries into Mercosur if those countries so wish?

MR. MCLARTY: I think you will find President Clinton with President Cardoso and President Menem, both countries members of Mercosur, discussing in a positive way the positive contribution that Mercosur has made. I think our position has been that as long as regional trading groups, including the Andean Pact, CARICOM, the NAFTA, the Central American Common Market, are trade-enhancing and do not divert trade or distort trade. We believe that is a positive step toward the goal of an FTAA or a free trade area by the year 2005.

I think also you will find both President Menem and President Cardoso strongly supportive of achieving this goal of economic integration by the time line. As far as additional membership in Mercosur, I do not expect that to come up in terms of our President's participation.

Q Mr. Berger, if I could I'd like to take a quick detour to another issue, and that's the Persian Gulf overseeing increased tensions. My first question is, is the U.S. stepping up surveillance flights in Southern Iraq, and why are we seeing increased tensions over this past week?

MR. BERGER: Well, there was, as you know, I think earlier this week, Sunday or Monday, some incursions into Iraq by Iranian planes, which attacked anti-Iranian terrorists bases in Iraq. In response to that, there was some activity on the part of the Iraqi Air Force, which may have violated the no-fly zone, which we enforce in Iraq, both in the south and in the north. And we've made it quite clear that we continue to enforce a no-fly zone, that it is -- was created in order to assure that the U.N. Security Council resolutions which protect Iraq's neighbors from Iraq's aggression or Iraq's people from its repression would be complied with.

And we do that in concert with allies, and we will continue to do that. And to the extent that there are future violations of the no-fly zone which are -- those planes are subject to action by coalition planes.

Q Any today?

MR. BERGER: I don't know whether -- I haven't got a report from today.

Q What about the reports that we are increasing the number of over-flights on southern Iraq? Is that -- are those reports correct?

MR. BERGER: We'll do what is necessary to apply the no-fly zone. I'm not going to, basically, get into up-tempo here, but we have always, we have since the Gulf War, and we will continue to do so.

Q I'm sorry, but one last question. Does that no-fly zone apply to Iranian planes violating Iraqi airspace also?

MR. BERGER: A no-fly zone is a no-fly zone.

Q Mr. Berger, narco traffic is going to be one of the main issues discussed on the trip. For many years, the government of the United States and President Samper of Colombia have had very cool relations, and that's calling it mildly. All of a sudden, General McCaffrey, as soon as this trip is over, will be in Colombia, will meet with President Samper. There has been an articles, The Washington Post for one, saying there was a deep division between certain agencies of the U.S. government on whether this meeting should take place. You, as National Security Advisor -- what is the logic or the reasoning behind --

MR. BERGER: There have been -- we have not changed our position with respect to President Samper. He's been denied visas to the United States. He will continue to be denied visas to the United States. And we've made very clear our position. The fact is that Colombia is a major drug supplier, that we have a very substantial antidrug, counterdrug program in Colombia, and that we have continued to maintain contact with President Samper for that purpose -- that

is, to intensify the effort in fighting the drug war and preventing drugs from entering the United States. And it is in that context and solely in that context that General McCaffrey is meeting with President Samper, as other administration officials have over the past year, for this same purpose.

Q Mr. Berger, today you met the leader of Northern Ireland's biggest political party. Are you any more optimistic after that meeting that the peace talks in Belfast will come to a lasting peace settlement?

MR. BERGER: I think that this is an historic and perhaps unique opportunity that exists right now in Northern Ireland. By virtue of the leadership of the two countries involved -- i.e., England and Ireland -- by virtue of the decisions that have been taken by the IRA to reinstate the cease-fire, by virtue of decisions, Mr. Trimble, who I met with today, made to come into these talks -- the right decision -- I think there is the potential here that hasn't existed for a long time and may not exist for a long time after this to end this bloody war that has so savaged that portion of the world.

And I think when the President was in Belfast and in Northern Ireland a few years ago -- some of you were with him -- with 500,000 or 600,000 or 700,000 people coming out in the streets -- and every one, by the way, of the Irish leaders who comes to meet with me talk about that as being a defining moment, because they looked around and they said, our people want peace. There's no question in my mind that the people of Northern Ireland -- Protestant, Catholic -- want peace. And now we hope that the leaders of Northern Ireland, leaders of the various parties under the direction of former Senator Mitchell in these talks will seize this opportunity, because I am afraid it will not come back again for a very long time.

Q There is today a report in The New York Times on the front page regarding the execution, the vanishing of U.S. citizens in the border area with Mexico. I wonder if the United States government is trying to force or have some pressure over the Mexican government of the investigation of these supposed to be executions, made by the police of Mexico and also from the military.

MR. BERGER: I found that a very disturbing story and intend to look into it more fully. We have never denied, nor has President Zedillo the fact that Mexico has a deadly serious drug problem which is eating at its institutions like a cancer. And the argument that's taken place in this country is whether we should cooperate with Mexico in trying to deal with the problem, or whether we shouldn't cooperate with Mexico in trying to deal with the problem. But I think there is no -- President Zedillo is the most articulate and eloquent spokesman for the proposition that this is the number one national security issue -- the number one issue, period, that his country faces.

So there is a serious problem, and it is corrupting many

of the institutions of Mexico, which is why President Zedillo, for example, is creating an entirely new drug police to replace the old. And I believe that together, through the alliance that we formed with Mexico when the President was in Mexico City, that we can make progress. And the fact is that if General McCaffrey were here rather than in Colombia, he would I think explain very persuasively how substantially our cooperation has increased even in the past several months. So it's a serious problem, we need to work on it together with the Mexicans.

As to the specifics of that report, I need to find out more about them, but they're disturbing.

Q Mr. McLarty, coming back to Colombia, it still is very strange to visit somebody you don't want to see at your own

house. Could it be seen as the beginning of the end of the isolation of --

MR. MCLARTY: I think we have been consistent in trying to support those forces in Colombia who are fighting a courageous battle against narcotics and narcotics traffickers. I think Mr. Berger has spoken to the overall relationship with President Samper and with Colombia, but I think the general support of the drug efforts in Colombia have been consistent with our policy in the past.

Q Well, is Samper one of those people who is fighting a courageous battle?

MR. BERGER: I think it was a judgment of General McCaffrey that this would be a useful meeting in terms of his mission, which is fighting drugs, and his judgment's been pretty darn good so far. He's not there to have tea and coffee -- tea and crumpets.

Q You haven't mentioned at all advanced weapon sales. Following the President's decision to do this on a case by case basis, to what extent is this going to come up at these three stops?

MR. BERGER: It conceivably may come up. It's principally an issue right now for Chile, of course, which we're not going to until April -- Mack has us going to Latin America about every six weeks.

MR. MCLARTY: The President does. (Laughter.)

MR. BERGER: But I think it's important to understand what the President decided. Basically, we had a policy for Latin America that was different than our policy for the rest of the world. And as this revolution has taken place in Latin America, as they have become democracies, as they have become more modern economically, as they have established in most cases civilian control over the military, the notion that we would not entertain the possibility of

helping to modernize their air forces increasingly became obsolete. All that meant was the Russians or others would sell them the planes and not us.

All the President has decided is that he is lifting the prohibition which says that we won't look at this, and we will take these on a case by case basis and look to see whether or not this is modernization, whether or not there is clearly civilian control, what it will do to the balance of power in the region, et cetera. And as we do that, we will equally press for confidence-building measures in the hemisphere through the OAS and other institutions, greater transparency among the countries of the region so that they have a greater degree of knowledge about what each of them are doing in the military modernization area. But a number of these countries have reached the point where they're going to modernize their air forces and in appropriate circumstances, we ought to consider participating in that. We have a greater degree of control over the context if we do.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

4:03 P.M. EDT

Message Sent To: _____

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Oct. 12 - Caracas

Divider Title: _____

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1997

FINAL SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

TRIP COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

**ADVANCE LEAD:
(Caracas, Venezuela)**

GRACE GARCIA

STAFF OFFICE: 32220

CELL PHONE: 014-146-674

WHCA PAGER: 5046

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly clear, becoming partly cloudy.

Wind variable to southeast at 4 to 8 knots.

Low 50 to 55.

High 72 to 77.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA

Partly cloudy. Wind west at 6 to 12 knots.

Low 67 to 72.

High 82 to 87.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1997**

FINAL SCHEDULE

9:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady proceed to the South Lawn

9:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart the South Lawn via Marine
One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

9:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base

10:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via
Air Force One en route Simon Bolivar International Airport, Caracas,
Venezuela
[flight time: 4 hours, 15 minutes]
[time change: no change]

2:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Simon Bolivar International
Airport, Caracas, Venezuela

 Greeters: Ambassador Nelson Valera Parra, Chief of Protocol *NSC*
 Dr. Miguel Angel Burellis Rivas, Foreign Minister
 John Maisto, United States Ambassador *NSC*

2:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Simon Bolivar International
Airport, via Marine One en route La Carlotta Airbase
[flight time: 20 minutes]

2:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive La Carlotta Airbase,
Caracas, Venezuela

 Greeters: President Rafael Caldera *NSC/G.A.s*
 Mrs. Alicia Caldera

2:55 pm-
3:35 pm

ARRIVAL CEREMONY

TARMAC

La Carlotta Airbase

Remarks: Tony Blinken

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

Interpretation: Consecutive

OPEN PRESS

- **The President** and the First Lady proceed to the stage.
- The National Anthems are played.
- President Caldera makes welcoming remarks.
- **The President** makes welcoming remarks.
- The American Delegation greets President Caldera.
- The Venezuelan Delegation greets **the President**.
- There will be a review of the troops.
- **The President** and the First Lady depart.

American Participants	Venezuelan Participants
THE PRESIDENT The First Lady Ambassador John Maisto Mrs. Nini Maisto Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary William Daley Secretary Federico Pena Ambassador Bill Richardson Barry McCaffrey John Podesta Mack McLarty Members of the Congressional Delegation Samuel Berger Mary Mel French Jim Steinberg	President Rafael Caldera The Venezuelan Delegation

3:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs La Carlotta Airbase via motorcade en route the Hilton Hotel
[drive time: 20 minutes]

4:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives at the Hilton Hotel

Greeters: Roberto Moradi, Special Accounts Manager
Peter Schaepe, Regional Hilton Hotel President
Edmund Negwer, General Manager

4:10 pm-
4:55 pm

EMBASSY EVENT

BALLROOM

The Hilton Hotel

Remarks: Ted Widmer

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

CLOSED PRESS

- Off stage announcement of **the President**, the First Lady, Secretary Madeleine Albright and Ambassador John Maisto to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- Ambassador John Maisto makes brief remarks.
- Crystal and Christopher Siegman will present a gift to **the President**, the First Lady, and Secretary Madeleine Albright.
- Secretary Madeleine Albright makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- Upon the conclusion of his remarks, **the President** works a ropeline and departs.

Participants
THE PRESIDENT
The First Lady
Ambassador John Maisto
Mrs. Nini Maisto
Secretary Madeleine Albright
Secretary William Daley
Secretary Federico Peña
Ambassador Bill Richardson
Barry McCaffrey
John Podesta
Mack McLarty
Members of the Congressional Delegation
Samuel Berger
Melanne Verveer
Jeffrey Davidow
Jim Steinberg

Secretary Rely & Tunkie (wife)?

*Deck of
Niche Elkan*

*Cabinet Affairs - TV Letter w/
Photo albums
to all Cab. Members*

October 14, 1997 (8:16am)

NOTE: The First Lady will depart for her separate schedule here.

5:00 pm THE PRESIDENT departs the Ballroom en route the Presidential Suite

5:00 pm- DOWN TIME
6:45 pm PRESIDENTIAL SUITE
Hilton Hotel

TBD SPEECH PREP
PRESIDENTIAL SUITE
Hilton Hotel
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty, Tony Blinken

NOTE: The First Lady will return to the Hilton Hotel at 6:00 pm.

6:50 pm THE PRESIDENT departs the Hilton Hotel via motorcade en route La Casona
[drive time: 15 minutes]

7:05 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives at La Casona

7:10 pm- ONE-ON-ONE BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT
7:50 pm RAFAEL CALDERA
PRESIDENT CALDERA'S OFFICE
La Casona
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
Interpretation: Whisper
POOL SPRAY

-- President Caldera will escort the President through the residence to his office (Live Television for the Walk).

American Participants	Venezuelan Participants
THE PRESIDENT Ambassador John Maisto Secretary Madeleine Albright John Podesta Mack McLarty Samuel Berger Jeffrey Davidow Jim Steinberg Jim Dobbins (note taker)	President Rafael Caldera Dr. Jose Guillermo Andueza Dr. Miguel Angel Burelli Rivas Dr. Erwin Jose Arrieta Dr. Asdrubal Aguiar Arangulren Dr. Fernando Febres Ambassador Carlos Bivero Dr. Ramon Cardozo Ambassador Pedro Luis Echeverria Dr. Ricardo Brunsten

WASHINGTON, D.C.
CARACAS, VENEZUELA
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1997

October 14, 1997 (8:16am)

8:00 pm-
10:30 pm

**STATE DINNER
DINING ROOM**

La Casona

Remarks: Ted Widmer

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

Interpretation: Consecutive

CLOSED PRESS/OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

Note: The attire for this affair is Dark Suit.

American Participants	Venezuelan Participants
THE PRESIDENT The First Lady Ambassador John Maisto Mrs. Nini Maisto Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary William Daley Secretary Federico Pena Ambassador Bill Richardson Barry McCaffrey Mack McLarty Members of the Congressional Delegation Samuel Berger Melanne Verveer Harriet Babitt Mary Mel French Jeffery Davidow Jim Steinberg Jim Dobbins	President Rafael Caldera Mrs. Alicia Caldera Venezuelan Guests

- **The President** and President Caldera proceed from the bilateral meeting.
- The President and President Caldera join the First Lady and Mrs. Caldera.
- **The President** and the First Lady proceed to a photo receiving line with 100 dinner guests on the patio.
- **The President** and the First Lady are escorted to the dining room by President Caldera and Mrs. Caldera.
- President Caldera makes toast remarks.
- **The President** makes toast remarks.
(standing microphone only)

10:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart La Casona via motorcade
en route the Hilton Hotel
[drive time: 15 minutes].

10:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive the Hilton Hotel

BC AND HRC RON

HILTON HOTEL
CARACAS, VENEZUELA



SUNTUM_M @ A1
10/12/97 04:10:00 PM

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

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Subject: 1997-10-12 Arrival in Caracas, Venezuela remarks

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Caracas, Venezuela)

For Immediate Release
12, 1997

October

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT CALDERA
AND PRESIDENT CLINTON
AT ARRIVAL CEREMONY

La Carlotta Air Base
Caracas, Venezuela

3:10 P.M. (L)

PRESIDENT CALDERA: Mr. President of the United States of America, Mrs. Clinton: It is a very pleasurable duty for me to greet you today on behalf of the government and the people of Venezuela, and to express to you and your wife our most cordial and warm greetings.

You come representing people that is our friend. We are both united by geographical and historical links. But we are linked as well by the requirements of our two nations. As the President of the most important country of the world, we know that your coming here today will put Caracas in the eyes of all the observers on this Earth and will have analysts study the significance of your coming here. We know that your visit here today is really -- has been an incentive for us to prepare the signature of many agreements and also to prepare a declaration of intention of other agreements, the intention of which is shared, but the details of which have yet to be finalized.

So we know that you come as a contribution -- we know that we are linked with you with a solid friendship. We know that we both have a solid commitment to our people. We know we both have a commitment in the fight for liberty, a commitment for democracy which must be reenforced in all nations of the globe as is stated in the Preamble of the Venezuelan Constitution.

We know you come here -- we both have a commitment for peace, which is so necessary. We know we have a commitment, a joint commitment, against corruption, against delinquency, against drug trafficking that threatens the values of our youth. We know we share a commitment for the same values and also for a

fight against poverty, which undermines the faith for the future of so many people. But besides all this, and above all this, we know that we share a commitment for a clear, crystalline liberty.

We know you, Mr. President, are very much committed towards globalization and want the United States to play this role, so that globalization will mean the improvement of the lot of all, and not sometimes the worsening of conditions for some. We know that this is your very special commitment and we Venezuelans share it.

So let me now say, Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, welcome to Venezuela. Welcome to the land of Bolivar. Welcome to South America. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT CLINTON: President and Mrs. Caldera, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the entire American delegation and all the American people, let me first say, saludos, amigos. It is good to be in Venezuela.

When the first explorers came to the Americas centuries ago, there was no distinction in their minds between North and South America -- it was simply the new world. Now we have an opportunity to bring the Americas together again. A land united by shared values from Alaska to Patagonia. A place the rest of the world can look to and say, this is where the future lives.

Indeed, we are present at the future. Every country but one in our hemisphere is now a democracy. Command economies have given way to free markets and the more widespread prosperity they bring. We tear down trade barriers and create good jobs for all our people in the Americas, North and South.

Even as our governments are devoted to free markets and enterprise, we assume the necessary responsibility for

meeting their challenges -- to educate our children, to protect their health and the environment, to defend their liberty and human rights. If we stay this course, in the 21st century the Americas can be a stronghold for security and prosperity; a model to the world that democracy, open markets and cooperation can deliver blessings to all our people.

Venezuela has been a driving force in this quiet revolution. Your democracy is strong after weathering difficult challenges. Your economy is growing in the wake of real sacrifice. The strength you find in Venezuela's diversity is indeed an inspiration to every nation in our hemisphere.

The United States is proud of its partnership with Venezuela, proud that we share a fundamental optimism about the future and a common resolve to work toward securing the benefits of peace and prosperity. From an abiding faith in democracy to a willingness to fight crime and corruption, from energy development to environmental protection, from music to baseball, we are united by our concerns and by our passions.

Thirty-six years ago, John Kennedy became the first American President to visit Venezuela. And speaking to the people here, he cited his predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and

his earlier efforts to promote friendship between the nations of this hemisphere -- and I quote -- "united by nature and united in their common aspirations." Today, I proudly follow in the footsteps of both men, committed to sustain their impulse to reach across borders and learn from our friends and neighbors, for our mutual benefit.

As we stand on the edge of a new century in a new millennium, we are very much like the first explorers who came here centuries ago -- we can see a new world in the making. That is our chance and our responsibility. Let us seize it together.

Thank you. (Applause.)

END

3:27 P.M. (L)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Caracas, Venezuela)

For Immediate

Release

October 12, 1997

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MIKE MCCURRY

Tamanaco Inter-Continental Hotel
Caracas, Venezuela

5:09 P.M. (L)

MR. MCCURRY: Good afternoon and welcome to Venezuela. General McCaffrey is right now having a meeting with his counterpart and he will be here to provide part two of the set up briefings that we've given you for tomorrow. Secretary Pena, as you know, already talked to you about the energy aspect of the bilateral meeting that we'll have tonight. And General McCaffrey will talk a little bit about our cooperation with the government of Venezuela on countering narco trafficking.

And I can do whatever you want me to do. Do you want me to do the readout on tonight's bilateral now? Might as well.

Q Are you going to do any kind of readout on it later?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes. What we'll do -- at least Jim Steinberg, if not others, will brief the pool. But why don't I tell you a little bit about what we expect to cover in the bilateral meeting, assuming that some of that will be consistent with what is in the readout.

I think, first, the President will take the opportunity to

praise President Caldera's life-long support of democratic change here in Venezuela, and take note of the significant progress that has been made toward democratization and economic liberalization during his service.

He will certainly encourage the government of Venezuela stay focused on economic liberalization, on judicial

reform and efforts to support the hemispheric move to free trade here. We are strong supporters of efforts to open markets here in Latin America and a large part of the economic growth that this hemisphere experiences -- North and South -- is because of trade liberalization. That is an important message of this

entire trip, that commerce with these countries, between these countries and with the North is a positive thing for the peoples of this entire hemisphere. And that's a message I think you'll hear the President reinforce.

He certainly will spend some time, as Secretary Pena indicated, talking about ways in which we can promote the use of clean, renewable sources of energy. Venezuela's importance as the number one supplier of oil to the United States is so significant the all aspects of the efforts we're making to cooperate in energy research and development are likely to be a critical part of the conversation tonight.

The President will also talk about the improved counternarcotics cooperation that we've seen with the government of Venezuela. There's really been a turnaround there and a much more aggressive effort to work together to combat drug trafficking. This is -- as I think many of you know, Venezuela is, while it's a significant, although minor, originator of drugs that are in international commerce, its importance as a transit point is where we focus our cooperative efforts on counterdrug trafficking.

And they will probably talk about other regional issues, regional security issues, preview all those things that were on the agenda at the Summit of the Americas in Miami and that are part of the work plan that we are pursuing together with other democratic governments in this region as we think ahead to Santiago in 1998.

Those subjects and more to be covered in tonight's bilateral meeting and to be reported to you live in a briefing to your pool sometime after 8:00 p.m. tonight.

Q Mike, one on domestic matters. Does the White House have any particular reaction to the Attorney General's comments today, particularly where she -- it was in response to a question when she said she might take the investigation as far as interviewing the President?

MR. MCCURRY: I believe the Attorney General indicated she might want to pursue those conversations. Certainly if she did, the President, through his attorney, David Kendall, would respond consistent with the cooperation we've extended to the Justice Department in pursuing the matter.

Q Did the President read the text of what she said this morning, or did he see it?

MR. MCCURRY: He has not. I think he got a very brief synopsis from people back home that watched it relayed as were in route here.

Q So does that mean if she asks for an interview of the President he would grant it?

MR. MCCURRY: I think it would depend on whether she does. She didn't indicate she would, she said she might. We would certainly consider it, consistent with the cooperation we've extended to her investigation.

Q So you're basically saying this probably would work out if it needs to?

MR. MCCURRY: I can't make and announce a decision that the President and his attorney would likely pursue, but I think I'm giving you some sense of what the spirit of the consideration of the issue would be.

Q It's open to question --

MR. MCCURRY: I think I gave you a pretty clear statement on that.

Q Do you know when the next batch of videotapes is going to be released?

MR. MCCURRY: No, but I think they want to do it swiftly. And I expect that they've been working all weekend long on it and will work on it tomorrow, even though it's a holiday. And we'll see where we are Tuesday when business opens up.

Q Mike, did you see the letter that Secretary Babbitt wrote saying that he had been inaccurate or simply made it up before when he said that Ickes pressured him not to intervene in the Wisconsin casino issue?

MR. MCCURRY: I didn't see it, I saw the reporting about it. It looked like the Secretary was trying to make sure the record was correct, and it's important for him to do that.

Q It sounds like he just made it up before, though. Is that of any concern?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, you can characterize things like that; I don't.

Q But didn't he admit that, Mike? That's in the reporting. He said that he had just --

MR. MCCURRY: I think the letter speaks for itself.

Q Mike, there are some reports out today that some of the tapes that would be forthcoming this week have the President congratulating John Huang and Charlie Trie for raising so much money.

MR. MCCURRY: I wouldn't be surprised because it's the same clip that you all have been playing for months and months now -- if it's the one event I'm thinking of where he clearly did do that and which you have played over and over again for the benefit of the American people.

Q So you don't think there are more private events where he did the same thing?

MR. MCCURRY: I haven't looked at all of those, but my guess is, at least in that one instance which you've already aired over and over again, we know of at least that one instance. So it wouldn't be a surprise to me if that same tape that your network pools have was captured by WHCA.

Q That's a tape where he thanks Huang, not Trie.

Q There was a story this morning in The Washington Post that talked about an oil pipeline that went across Northern Iraq. Is that a new pipeline or is that the old one that you were concerned with?

MR. MCCURRY: I think that was a discussion of proposed pipeline routes. I don't believe that pipeline exists at this point. But there have been various proposals on how to produce it or how to augment existing pipeline routes. And you know our position on that -- as the Caspian Field has developed, we believe there should be multiple pipeline routes that make sure that the investment in energy resource and development in that region does not become tied up in some of the regional conflict and instability that exists there -- the reason for multiple pipelines. Our position is there should be multiple pipelines.

Q Some of the media in Brazil are reporting that the President's trip is not necessarily all that welcome to

Brazil, that he could get a chilly reception, at least from some quarters. Are you concerned that some of the folks in Brazil aren't all that happy about U.S. policy --

MR. MCCURRY: They have a vibrant democratic debate and they debate relations with the North much the way we in the North debate relations with this hemisphere. So we'll see what kind of reception we get when we get there.

Q What can you say about the book that was given to businessmen that had the reference to endemic corruption that has now been changed?

MR. MCCURRY: I believe the State Department has briefed on that and indicated that they're altering the text.

Q Just a general question on the trip. When Bush came down here in '90, thinking there would be attention on the region and his policies and so on, they were surprised to see that

basically he had, as one person said, had disappeared for a week, that nothing was written about policy toward the region. How does the President counter that lack of interest in South America?

MR. MCCURRY: There's not much we can do to instruct all of you what to write, what to report. We're doing some significant work here in a region that has undergone extraordinary change, and the pace of that change has accelerated since 1990. And the importance of this region to the people of the United States has grown because of the economic and political change occurring here in Latin America. And I think a lot of that is probably apparent to people who were on that trip in 1990 and are going to be on this one with the President. Hopefully, some of that will be reflected in the reporting back home. There's already been some --

Q How do you explain the historical apathy toward the region on the part of the American people?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the American people don't often understand how dependent our lives are becoming on the types of changes that are occurring in an increasingly interdependent global economy. And one thing that we are doing on this trip is reminding the American people that when these countries accelerate in the changes that are making a material difference in the quality of life here, it creates opportunities for workers who export goods and services from the United States to countries like these that we are visiting.

Q Clinton is going to meet with members of the opposition and they are going to talk about corruption and lack

of security -- what is Clinton going to say? What is going to be the message of Clinton?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, his message in Argentina will be that democratic processes are good and strengthen a democratic people. As you know, in Argentina they are in the midst of a campaign period; there is a very active opposition. President Menem's party will be contesting in bi elections and the elections coming up, I believe, in just over a week. And the fact that there is a vigorous political debate in Argentina is something the President will note and will say is a hallmark of an emerging democracy, which we consider a good thing.

Q Have you seen this open letter that a group of environmentalists have written here in Venezuela to the President urging that the United States cut back in terms of the oil development in this country for ecological reasons as well as the greenhouse effect potential?

MR. MCCURRY: I have not seen that letter specifically, but I'm aware that there is a debate here in Venezuela that mirrors the debate in our own country about the

degree we should enforce steps that would result in binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. That is an area in which there is a considerable dialogue between the government of Venezuela and the United States.

The President, if this subject arises tonight in his bilateral meeting, will stress to President Caldera how important we take the engagement of the developing world in any international regime to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Our argument is that all countries have to be a part of the solution. And I think that an economy like Venezuela's that depends largely on export-driven oil exports will, of course, be concerned about what the economic impact would be.

So they have a debate here between those that rely on that fundamental element of their domestic economy and then those, simultaneously, who are concerned about the long-term effect of dependence on carbon-based fuels, what the impact will be on global climate change. It's a healthy debate that is mirrored in the debate that takes place in the United States.

Q -- the current status of the investment and tax figures which were supposed to have been signed on this visit but aren't ready yet?

MR. MCCURRY: They are under active discussion and we certainly will take the opportunity of the President's visit here to encourage the government of Venezuela to make progress in negotiating a bilateral investment and tax treaty.

Q Can you explain why it's better for the United States to be dependent on Venezuelan oil as opposed to Saudi oil?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't think it's an either-or, or better, or less better situation. It is a fact and it's an important fact I think most Americans don't know. The Middle East is a region that has endured great conflict. The United States, within just a matter of years, was involved in a major military deployment there. So it is an area that is fraught with some of the questions of regional insecurity that we deal with in that region.

In contrast, Venezuela is here in the southern part of this hemisphere at a time in which there is growing respect for civil institutions, growing respect for military cooperation in the region, and important advances with respect to democracy, human rights. So I think it's significant that we do rely on Venezuelan imports, but the structure of the global oil market is something that not likely is going to diminish the importance of oil reserves that are imported from the Middle East.

Q Is McCaffrey still planning to go to Colombia after this to meet with President Samper?

MR. MCCURRY: General McCaffrey does have some additional stops after we depart on Friday. I believe Colombia is one of them. You may want to ask him. He should be by here in about a half hour or so. But I think he is planning to go to Colombia and he's got at least one or two other stops. He told me; I forget what they are now.

Q Mike, who rode up on the plane with the President today?

MR. MCCURRY: All told, let's see -- the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Energy, members of the congressional delegation that are accompanying us that were introduced at the arrival ceremony. I think most of our senior delegation introduced at the arrival ceremony were on Air Force One.

Q -- business leaders also?

MR. MCCURRY: Not that I saw. I'll go back and check the manifest or maybe, Joe, can you check the manifest, too?

Q Does the President expect much protest and in the other countries on his change in policy of lifting the arms embargo?

MR. MCCURRY: There may be discussion of it, but I

think that, since we have taken that decision and briefed on it some months ago, most governments in the region understand our policy and understand the criteria we will use on a case-by-case basis to evaluate proposed transactions. And while there has been concern expressed, I think that any concern that would flare up here and make that a major issue of these meetings is probably diminished.

Q Do you know if President Clinton has been to South America as governor or at any other point in his life?

MR. MCCURRY: Kathy, I'll have to check on that. He's -- not that I'm aware of, but I'll go back and ask him. He has not been? Joe says he had to ask him last week, and he said no. Not ever? Not ever. Prior to.

Other subjects?

Q -- clear on the readout on --

MR. MCCURRY: McCaffrey will come and tell you about -- he will probably give you a better sense of some of the announcements we will make tomorrow on drug trafficking. And again, we will lay some kind of embargo around that to give you something to work with tomorrow. And if we get any sign that

those embargoes are not holding on the other side of the equation or for whatever reason, we'll consider lifting that if we need to. But I think that we're just trying to preserve that so everyone's got a leader for tomorrow. But he'll be here, and then we'll do something for the pool.

You guys aren't watching the game?

Q We don't get it.

MR. LOCKHART: One and one in the fifth.

MR. MCCURRY: One and one in the fifth. There you go. All right.

Q Will McCaffrey be here about 6:00 p.m.?

MR. MCCURRY: He told me -- his meeting was wrapping up at about 5:30 p.m., and he thought he could probably be here around 6:00 p.m. So we'll get him on as soon as he gets here. And then I guess that's -- one of the reasons, obviously, we're doing these sort of preview briefings tonight is because we're on such a clipped schedule tomorrow to get out. So if you will try to be around at some point -- I guess I'll try to be around, and Joe will be around at some point during the morning tomorrow to deal with anything we need to deal with.

Q -- the remarks for tomorrow?

MR. MCCURRY: His remarks will set the scene -- appropriately so for Columbus Day, about the important ideas we share. He previewed a little bit of that with the concept of a new world in the arrival statement today. But Columbus Day is celebrated here in Venezuela just like it is in the United States, and I think talking about the extraordinary possibilities that exist as we discover the new reasons to cooperate in the post-Cold War era and looking ahead to the 21st century and defining that and setting the scene for our engagement in this region is what the President would like to address tomorrow, with some specifics about matters that are important with our relationship to Venezuela -- energy being very high among them -- and also respect for democratic institutions and the nurturing and deepening of democratic institutions.

I just made that up, but it sounded pretty good.

Q I won't follow up on that. (Laughter.)

MR. MCCURRY: All right, see you later on.

END 5:29 P.M. (L)

Message Sent To: _____

Caracas, domingo 12 de octubre, 1997

NACIONAL

Los detalles y curiosidades de la visita

Clinton pidió La Macarena

El Universal

El presidente Bill Clinton y su esposa Hillary se hospedarán en la suite presidencial del hotel Hilton de Caracas, una espaciosa habitación de dos pisos, con jacuzzi y otras comodidades, desde donde hay una espectacular vista de la ciudad capital. El costo diario es de 1.300 dólares. La cena de La Casona será amenizada por un cuarteto de violines de la Orquesta Sinfónica de Venezuela dirigido por el maestro Alejandro Ramírez. Interpretará música clásica venezolana. Según la agencia Reuter, Diana Patricia bailará La Macarena a petición del presidente Clinton.

n Los dispositivos de seguridad para 'chequear' a la prensa fueron acordados por ambos países. En La Carlota la labor corresponderá a un equipo mixto, al igual que en el Panteón Nacional. Pero en Miraflores será la Casa Militar la que haga el trabajito mientras ellos observan, y en la Cancillería a la Disip.

n El recibimiento de Clinton en La Carlota será reservado al jefe del Estado, los miembros del Gabinete Ejecutivo, el Alto Mando Militar y la alcaldesa Irene Sáez. A la cena de La Casona han sido invitadas 90 personas: los ministros sin acompañantes a excepción del canciller, los ex presidente Luis Herrera Campíns y Ramón J. Velásquez, y un grupo selecto de empresarios. Sólo habrá siete damas, entre ellas Cecilia Gómez, presidenta de la CSJ.

n Se instaló en el Panteón una valla de 18 metros de alto con los colores de la Bandera de Venezuela. Aparte se montó otra valla de seguridad. Cuando Clinton dirija su mensaje a Venezuela se contará con traducción simultánea, mediante un pull de intérpretes. Repartirán 200 audífonos a la prensa. Sólo fueron invitados, aparte de los ministros, los embajadores de los países bolivarianos, más los de Argentina y Brasil, por tratarse de las otras dos naciones incluidas en la gira a Suramérica.

n Carpinteros, pintores, policías, expertos en explosivos, cocineros, peluqueros, y hasta cantantes y bailarines realizaban ayer sábado los últimos preparativos para la visita de Clinton. Una asistente de la peluquería del hotel Hilton, que pidió no ser identificada, contó refunfuñando que mañana deberá llegar a su trabajo a las cinco y media de la madrugada, porque esperan a la primera dama estadounidense, Hillary Clinton, a las seis. 'Va a ser emocionante, pero demasiado temprano', comentó a Reuter.

n El presidente Clinton y su esposa Hillary, pasarán la noche del próximo martes en la lujosa suite presidencial del Sheraton Mofarrej Hotel, de Sao Paulo, que con sus 750 metros cuadrados es considerada como la más grande de América Latina, informó Efe. La suite está en el piso 22 del hotel, ubicado sobre la avenida paulista, corazón financiero de Brasil, y tiene tres salones, tres habitaciones, cinco baños, cocina, vestuario, sauna y jacuzzi.



[Indice] [Nacional] [Internacional] [Política] [Economía] [Petróleo]
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Caracas, domingo 12 de octubre, 1997

NACIONAL

10/12 - Sunday

La visita de Clinton es útil para el país

El Universal

Caracas.- La visita del presidente Bill Clinton a Venezuela es considerada como muy útil para nuestro país, según lo percibe la gran mayoría de las personas que participaron en la encuesta de El Universal Digital sobre la presencia del mandatario norteamericano en Caracas.

Un total de 370 personas participó voluntariamente en la encuesta a través de El Universal.com, que incluía cuatro preguntas relacionadas con la visita de Clinton a Venezuela y las relaciones entre Estados Unidos y América Latina.

Mientras gran parte de los participantes encontró útil la visita y beneficiosos para Venezuela los tratados a firmar entre los presidentes de ambos países, una correlación distinta arrojaron otras dos preguntas relacionadas con Latinoamérica. Una leve mayoría de los que contestaron la encuesta considera que no es positiva la posición de Clinton frente a Cuba.

En la introducción a las cuatro preguntas, a los cibernautas de la página WEB de El Universal le fueron presentados comentarios sobre la visita del mandatario norteamericano entre los días domingo 12 de octubre y lunes 13. Se destacó que el embajador de Estados Unidos en Caracas, John Maisto, adelantó que la visita a la capital marcará el tono de la gira presidencial por todo el continente. Se señaló que existe gran entusiasmo tanto en Washington como en Caracas, sobre todo porque este será el primer país de suramérica que pisará el mandatario norteamericano.

Las apreciaciones de quienes respondieron la encuesta acerca de la visita del digno mandatario a Venezuela se vierten a continuación:

Las cuatro preguntas

¿La visita del presidente Clinton es útil para Venezuela?

Un total de 289 personas respondieron que sí contra 59 que respondieron no. 22 personas no respondieron esta pregunta.

Venezuela y Estados Unidos suscribirán varios tratados. ¿Cree que benefician nuestra posición frente a Estados Unidos?

Un total de 289 personas respondieron afirmativamente contra 59 que respondieron negativamente. 22 personas que participaron en las encuestas no respondieron la pregunta.

¿Le parece Clinton un presidente amigo de los latinoamericanos?

Un total de 179 personas respondieron que sí contra 155 que respondieron negativamente. 36 personas no respondieron la pregunta.

¿Cree que es positiva la posición de Clinton frente a Cuba?

Un total de 155 personas respondió que sí contra 185 que respondió negativamente. 30 personas no respondieron esta formulación.



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OCT. 13 - Brasilia

Divider Title: _____

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1997

FINAL SCHEDULE

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STAFF OFFICE: 33220

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WHCA PAGER: 5178

WEATHER:

CARACAS, VENEZUELA

**Partly cloudy with a chance for late-day rain
showers. Low 66 to 71. High 82 to 87.**

BRASILIA, BRAZIL

Partly cloudy. Low 60 to 65. High 79 to 84.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1997**

FINAL SCHEDULE

NOTE: The First Lady will depart the Hilton Hotel at 8:00 am for her separate schedule.

8:40 am-

BRIEFING

8:55 am

PRESIDENTIAL SUITE

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, John Podesta

Participants
Secretary Madeleine Albright Mack McLarty Samuel Berger John Podesta Jeffery Davidow Jim Steinberg Jim Dobbins

8:55 am

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Salon Acacia

9:00 am-
9:20 am

DROP BY ENERGY AND BUSINESS LEADERS MEETING
SALON ACACIA
The Hilton Hotel
Remarks: Tony Blinken
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be a pre-program.

- Secretary Madeleine Albright introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- **The President** departs.

Participants
THE PRESIDENT Ambassador John Maisto Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary William Daley Secretary Federico Pena Ambassador Bill Richardson Mack McLarty Members of the Congressional Delegation Samuel Berger Maria Echaveste Harriet Babbitt Jeffrey Davidow Jim Steinberg Lael Brainard

9:20 am-
9:25 am

PHOTO WITH FULBRIGHT ENERGY SCHOLARS
HALLWAY
The Hilton Hotel
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

*Photos to
Embassy*

CARACAS, VENEZUELA
BRASILIA, BRAZIL
MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1997

9:30 am

THE PRESIDENT departs the Hilton Hotel via motorcade en route
Miraflores Palace
[drive time: 15 minutes]

9:45 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Miraflores Palace

October 14, 1997 (8:16am)

9:50 am-
10:15 am

SIGNING WITH PRESIDENT RAFAEL CALDERA
PRESS ROOM
Miraflores Palace
Remarks: Ted Widmer
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
Interpretation: Simultaneous
POOL PRESS

- **The President** is greeted by President Caldera and proceeds down the hallway through a cordon of cadets.
- **The President** briefly stops by President Caldera's Office and then proceeds to the Press Room. **(Photo Opportunity)**
- **The President** and President Caldera enter.
- **The President** watches as Secretary Madeleine Albright and Secretary Federico Pena sign the agreements.
- President Caldera makes a brief statement.
- **The President** makes a brief statement.
- **The President** departs.

American Participants	Venezuelan Participants
THE PRESIDENT Ambassador John Maisto Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary William Daley Secretary Federico Pena Ambassador Bill Richardson John Podesta Mack McLarty Members of the Congressional Delegation Samuel Berger Mike McCurry Mary Mel French Jeffery Davidow Jim Steinberg Lael Brainard Jim Dobbins Tony Blinken Nancy Hrenreich	President Rafael Caldera Dr. Miguel Angele Burelli Rivas Dr. Freddy Rojas Parra Dr. Erwin Jose Arrieta Dr. Asdrubal Aguiar Aranguren Dr. Fernando Egana Dr. Carlos Tablante Dr. Simon Garcia Dr. Fernando Febres Ambassador Carlos Bivero Ambassador Pedro Luis Echeverria Dr. Luis Raul Maton Azocar Dr. Theodoro Petkoff Dr. Luis Giusti

10:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Miraflores Palace via motorcade en route El Panteon
[drive time: 5 minutes]

NOTE: **The First Lady will re-join the President upon departure from Miraflores Palace.**

10:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive at El Panteon

10:30 am- **WREATH LAYING CEREMONY**

10:40 am **EL PANTEON**

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

Interpretation: Whisper

POOL PRESS (Inside)

OPEN PRESS (Outside)

- **The President** is greeted by Dr. Rivas, Foreign Minister and Dr. Jose Andueza, Interior Minister.
- **The President**, Dr. Rivas and Dr. Jose Andueza stand on the steps for the playing of the Venezuelan Anthem.
- **The President**, the First Lady, Secretary Albright, and Ambassador Maisto proceed up the steps.
- **The President**, the First Lady, Secretary Albright, and Ambassador Maisto proceed through a military cordon.
- **The President** lays a wreath, followed by the playing of the National Anthems.
- **The President**, the First Lady, Secretary Albright and Ambassador Maisto sign a guest book.
- **The President** and the First Lady proceed through an honor cordon to the foyer to greet President and Mrs. Caldera.

American Participants	Venezuelan Participants
THE PRESIDENT The First Lady Ambassador John Maisto Secretary Madeleine Albright	Dr. Rivas, Foreign Minister Dr. Jose Andueza, Interior Minister

Photos ~ Children Nat. Orchestra Gifts
October 14, 1997 (8:16am)

10:45 am-
11:45 am

REMARKS TO THE PEOPLE OF VENEZUELA

EL PANTEON PLAZA

Remarks: Daniel Benjamin

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

Interpretation: Consecutive (President's Remarks)

Whisper (President Caldera's Remarks)

OPEN PRESS

- On stage announcement of **the President**, the First Lady, President Caldera and Mrs. Caldera.
- **The President** and the First Lady proceed to their seats.
- President Caldera makes remarks.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** receives a Key to the City of Caracas from Mayor Antonio Ledezna.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

11:50 am

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart El Panteon Plaza via motorcade en route La Carlotta Airbase
[drive time: 20 minutes]

12:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive La Carlotta Airbase

12:15 pm-
12:25 pm

DEPARTURE CEREMONY

TARMAC

La Carlotta Airbase

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

OPEN PRESS

- **The President** and President Caldera review the troops.
- The National Anthems are played and a 21 gun salute is sounded.
- **The President** and the First Lady depart.

American Participants	Venezuelan Participants
THE PRESIDENT The First Lady	President Rafael Caldera Mrs. Alicia Caldera

12:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs La Carlotta Airbase, Caracas, Venezuela via Marine One en route Simon Bolivar International Airport, Caracas, Venezuela
[flight time: 20 minutes]

12:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Simon Bolivar International Airport

1:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Simon Bolivar International Airport, Caracas, Venezuela via Air Force One en route the Brasilia Air Base, Brasilia, Brazil
[flight time: 4 hours and 30 minutes]
[time change: +2 hour]

7:35 pm
(5:35 pm EDT) **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive the Brasilia International Airport, Brasilia, Brazil
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: Ambassador Federico Araujo, Chief of Protocol
 Ambassador Mel Levitsky
 Mrs. Joan Levitsky
 ~~Ambassador Louis Castro Neves, Chief of American~~
 Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Photos

7:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart the Brasilia airport via motorcade en route the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
[drive time: 15 minutes]

8:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

} Photos

Greeter: Ambassador Federico Araujo, Chief of Protocol
(Curbside)

Greeters: President Fernando Cardoso
(Inside) Mrs. Ruth Cardoso

} Photos

-- Ambassador Araujo escorts **the President** and the First Lady to the entrance where they are greeted by President and Mrs. Cardoso.
POOL PRESS

8:10 pm-
8:55 pm

RECEPTION HOSTED BY PRESIDENT FERNANDO CARDOSO
BRASILIA ROOM
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Remarks: Tony Blinken
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
Interpretation: Consecutive
POOL PRESS

Note: This affair is business attire.

- **The President**, the First Lady, President Cardoso and Mrs. Cardoso are escorted into the Brasilia Room and proceed to the stage.
- President Cardoso makes brief remarks.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- Upon the conclusion of his remarks, **the President** and President Cardoso work a ropeline and depart.

Photo to Embassy

Note: There will be approximately ³⁰⁰800 guests in attendance.

American Participants	Brazilian Participants
THE PRESIDENT The First Lady Ambassador Mel Levitsky Mrs. Joan Levitsky Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary William Daley Secretary Richard Riley Mrs. Tunky Riley Ambassador Bill Richardson Barry McCaffrey John Podesta Mack McLarty Members of the Congressional Delegation Samuel Berger Sidney Blumenthal Maria Echaveste Bruce Lindsey Melanne Verveer Dan Goldin Harriet Babbitt Mary Mel French Jeffrey Davidow Nancy Hernreich Jim Steinberg Lael Brainard Jim Dobbins Tracey Thornton Elaine Shocas	President Fernando Cardoso Mrs. Ruth Cardoso

9:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart the Ministry of Foreign Affairs via motorcade en route Alvorada Palace
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Alvorada Palace
POOL PRESS

Greeters: Presidential Minister Valter Pecly Moreria

-- Presidential Minister Moreria escorts **the President** and the First Lady through an honor cordon to the entrance where they will be greeted by President and Mrs. Cardoso.

9:15 pm-

9:20 pm

GREET PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARDOSO AND SIGN GUEST BOOK

FRONT HALL

Alvorada Palace (Presidential Palace).

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

POOL PRESS

9:25 pm-
11:30 pm

**DINNER & CULTURAL PRESENTATION HOSTED BY
PRESIDENT FERNANDO CARDOSO**

DINING ROOM

Alvorada Palace

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

CLOSED PRESS/OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY (Toasts)

POOL PRESS (Entertainment)

Note: This affair is business attire.

Note: There will be approximately 70 guests in attendance.

- **The President**, the First Lady, President Cardoso and Mrs. Cardoso proceed to the second floor for a receiving line with dinner guests.
- Upon the conclusion of the receiving line, **The President**, the First Lady, President Cardoso and Mrs. Cardoso proceed to the dining room and take their seats at the head table.
- President Cardoso offers a brief toast.
- **The President** offers a brief toast.
- Dinner is served.
- Upon the conclusion of dinner, **The President**, the First Lady, President Cardoso and Mrs. Cardoso proceed to the Living Room for coffee.
- Upon the conclusion of coffee, **The President** and President Cardoso proceed to the Library for a brief social visit.
- **The President**, the First Lady, President Cardoso and Mrs. Cardoso proceed to the garden and take their seats for the entertainment.
- Upon the conclusion of the entertainment, President and Mrs. Cardoso escort **The President** and the First Lady to the door and bid farewell.
- **The President** and the First Lady depart.

American Participants	Brazilian Participants
THE PRESIDENT The First Lady Ambassador Mel Levitsky Mrs. Joan Levitsky Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary William Daley Secretary Richard Riley Mrs. Tunky Riley Ambassador Bill Richardson Barry McCaffrey John Podesta Mack McLarty Members of the Congressional Delegation Samuel Berger Melanne Verveer Dan Goldin Harriet Babbitt Jeffrey Davidow Jim Steinberg Jim Dobbins	President Fernando Cardoso Mrs. Ruth Cardoso Mrs. Anna Maria Maciel Senator Antonio Carlos Magalhaes Deputy Michael Temer Mrs. Meusa Aparecida Popinigis Minister Jose Celso de Mello Filho Mrs. Maria de Lourdes Campos de Mello Minister Luiz Felipe Lampreia Mrs. Lenir Lampreia Minister Pedro Malan Mrs. Catarina Malan Minister Paulo Renato Souza Mrs. Giovanna Xavier Souza Ambassador Sebastao do Rego Mrs. Maria Christina Barros Netto do Rego Barros Ambassador Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima Mrs. Lucia Flecha de Lima

11:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Alvorada Palace via motorcade en route the Ambassador's Residence
[drive time: 20 minutes]

12:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive at the Ambassador's Residence

BC AND HRC RON AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE
BRASILIA, BRAZIL

STAFF RON MANHATTAN FLATS HOTEL
BRASILIA, BRAZIL