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[President Clinton's Trip to South America, October 12-18, 1997] [4]

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Subject: 1997-1015 remarks by pres. to business leaders/brazil

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Sao Paulo, Brazil)

For Immediate Release

October 15, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO BUSINESS LEADERS

Auditorium
Memorial America Latino
Sao Paulo, Brazil

7:30 A.M. (L)

Chamber Pres.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Mr. Miller, for your introduction and your statement. Thank you, Governor, for your moving words. And thank you all for coming out this morning. I am delighted to be here and to be joined by a distinguished delegation of Americans, including the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Education, the United Nations Ambassador, my Special Envoy to Latin America, the National Security Advisor and four distinguished members of the House of Representatives, Congressman David Dreier, Congressman Jim McDermott, Congresswoman Nydia Velazquez and Congressman Ruben Hiriogosa. We also have the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States here, the Minister of the Brazilian government and the Mayor, and I thank them all for coming.

I think this speaks the importance of the relationship between the United States and Brazil. I'm delighted to be in Sao Paulo, the economic engine of this great nation and the commercial heart of the new Latin America. I often hear it said now that Brazil is the land of the future. I think that in this city, the future is here. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to discuss the partnership that I hope our two nations will forge for the 21st century.

*Photos of
POVS Classmate*

*PLM - Letter - Pres. of
Chamber of Commerce
check w/ Mark/NSC*

All of you know that over the last decade, a genuine revolution has swept across this hemisphere. As never before, Americas are coming together in the embrace of common goals and common values. We have a special responsibility and a special ability, Brazil and the United States, to work together with the other nations of the Americas to lead this process, with the largest populations and the largest economies, rich natural resources, enormous and fascinating diversity among our peoples. Most important, both of us cherish the same ideals: freedom and equality, respect for the individual and the integrity of the family and community, social justice and peace.

Our partnership is already broad in scope and ambition. We fight drugs and the spread of nuclear weapons together. We work to protect the Rainforest and to explore the Heavens together. We work to help others in our hemisphere turn from conflict to cooperation together. But nowhere can we make a greater difference for our people than by leading all the Americas down the path to prosperity in the new economy of the 21st century.

The United States has worked -- watched with respect and admiration as Brazil has embraced strong reform. With President Cardoso's Real Plan, with the support of the public and the Congress, Brazil has slashed inflation from 2500 percent to five percent in only five years -- a truly astonishing accomplishment. In the course of so doing, 13 million Brazilians have been lifted above the poverty line, growth of more than four percent a year has been achieved.

Brazil has become a magnet for billions of dollars of foreign investment, a good deal of it from the United States.

Brazil's growing prosperity is good news for Brazilians, but also good news for Americans. Last year, our bilateral trade totaled more than \$21 billion. The United States is Brazil's largest single trading partner, larger than the Andean Pact, the Central American Common Market, CARICOM and Mercosur combined. We buy about a fifth of Brazil's exports and our exports to Brazil have more than doubled since 1992. As Mr. Miller said, American businesses know that Brazil is a great place to bet on for the future, it's a good place to do business, and today there is, I understand, also in this audience a first-rate trade delegation from Seattle trying to support that proposition.

Our big trade numbers sometimes mask a lot of individual stories -- not always from large companies. The Snider Mold Company of Mequon, Wisconsin sells molds for making water tanks to companies in Brazil. Brazilian firms use the equipment to replace old tanks with safer models, supporting jobs in both countries and providing healthier drinking water for families in Sao Paulo. The lives of real people are changed for the better by this kind of trade.

And in Brazil, we see a large snapshot of what is happening indeed throughout our region, where barriers are falling,

trade and investment are booming, trade among Mercosur countries has more than quadrupled since 1990. In that same period, the United States exports to Latin America have grown by more than 100 percent. This all promotes greater efficiency in economic growth in the Americas and brings people better opportunities to build better lives for themselves and their children.

Early in the next century, as open markets continue to spread, 20 nations around the world, home to half the world's population, will lift themselves from the ranks of the poorest countries into the ranks of middle-income countries. Their gain in skills and jobs and wealth will be our gain as well.

I want America to lead the process of economic integration and rising living standards here in our hemisphere and around the world. In the last four and half years we have concluded more than 220 separate trade agreements with expanding trade accounting for one-third of our own strong growth. Now, I'm working to persuade our Congress to renew the President's fast track negotiating authority so that we can do more.

In the past few weeks, the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee, on which Congressman Dreier and Congressman McDermott who are here with me sit, have approved this legislation with bipartisan support. And we're going to do all we can to pass the bill this year. I hope, if I might be forgiven this on foreign soil, I hope that those of you representing American companies will urge members of Congress of both parties to support the legislation; I need all the help I can get.

I have also attempted to see that the United States puts special emphasis on Latin America. We hosted the Summit of the Americas in Miami in 1994, I appointed my long-time friend and former Chief of Staff Mack McLarty to be a Special Envoy to Latin America to send a signal to the continent that we are serious about a long-term sustained and comprehensive partnership.

The United States welcomes all constructive efforts by others to bring our hemisphere together, and especially Brazil's leadership role in those efforts. Brazil and Argentina, through their strategic alliance, are providing a decisive impulse for democracy, economic reform and regional security cooperation. Mercosur has expanded trade among its members and with the outside world. It has also bolstered democracy and promoted peace as a growing integration in interdependence make yesterday's hostilities unthinkable today.

We hope every step in the process of hemispheric integration, whether in Mercosur, NAFTA, CARICOM or elsewhere we'll build momentum toward our common goal of a free trade area of the Americas by 2005, first endorsed at the 1994 Summit in Miami.

Our nations are committed to launch comprehensive negotiations at Santiago in April and, as we agreed at the Miami

Summit, to achieve concrete progress by the turn of the century. Just imagine the potential of an American market with 800 million people, from Alaska to the southern tip of Argentina, buying each other's goods, spurring each other's creativity, enriching each other's lives, investing in each other's future.

But even as we seize these possibilities, we must also work even harder to bridge the gap between the haves and the have-not. The age-old curse of Latin America, the constant undercurrent of all advanced economies of the last 20 years, has got to be dealt with more seriously not only by government, but by people in the private sector working in partnership with government. We have to give everyone who will work for it a place in the future we are trying to build.

In your country and mine and throughout the hemisphere, many people still question our course: fearing the pressure of competition, feeling as yet no benefit from the changes underway. Knowing that as yet, no nation has found the perfect formula for both embracing the global economy while preserving and extending the social contract. Globalization is irreversible. Protectionism will only make things worse. But while we cannot turn back the winds of change, we can and must do more to harness their force to everyone's advantage and make sure that the benefits and burdens of expanding trade are fairly borne.

That means deepening democracy and the rule of law, including a free press and an independent judiciary. It means insisting on worker protection so that trade enhances working conditions and living standards instead of undermining them. It means equipping all our people with the education, training and skills to succeed so that progress is everyone's friend.

Since 1993, we in the United States have been working hard to come to grips with these two competing challenges. We have more than doubled our worker training funds directed at those in the work force who may be displaced by technology or trade. We have established the North American Development Bank to try to make investments in communities that have been displaced by our increasing integration with Canada and Mexico. We have worked to improve joint environmental inspections and enforcement and to jointly agree to stop using some kinds of chemicals and other things which are damaging to the environment.

We have set up special empowerment zones to give our private sector incentives to invest in communities which are not touched by trade one way or the other because their economies have developed so little. All these things have not had perfect results, but they are making a difference, and they show that there is a way to have strong economic growth, an open economy, an openness to trade and investment and still care about extending opportunity so that more and more people who are willing to work have a chance to work and succeed.

We must also do more to protect natural resources and the environment. The United States rejects the false choice between economic growth and environmental protection. We believe in sustainable development, making sure that today's progress does not come at tomorrow's expense. Trade-driven growth need not bring environmental quality down; indeed, trade must maintain and improve the quality of our environment.

Brazil and the United States share a commitment to meeting these challenges, all of them, head-on. We can set a standard of success for the Americas, showing that democracy and free markets deliver, protecting our planet for future generations, making education and the wonders of technology the modern birthright of every citizen.

I am especially impressed with President Cardoso's determination to improve education. Both of us are working to ensure that every school has high standards, that every child, rich or poor, has the knowledge to succeed in the new economy. America's new balanced budget includes the biggest new investment in education since 1965. Our agenda is sweeping, but straightforward. We expect every 8-year-old to be able to read, every 12-year-old to be able to log onto the Internet, every 18-year-old to be able to go on to college, and every adult to be able to continue learning for a lifetime.

Brazil spends nearly six percent of its GNP on education and is working hard to increase enrollment and to help more children complete their early years of school. Now, through our new Partnership for Education that President Cardoso and I signed yesterday, our nations will work together to teach our children for tomorrow.

This afternoon I look forward to visiting the Mangueira School in Rio, where Brazil is proving every day that every child has the potential to succeed. I commend the Brazilian business community for investing in education, and I thank the Sao Paulo American Chamber of Commerce for your leadership in this effort which Mr. Miller referenced in his remarks.

Even as we speak, the First Lady is visiting one of the schools you have adopted so that she can see your success firsthand. Your programs have helped to keep children in school, helped teachers to learn, and helped to raise standards. Now they will help to broaden access to educational technology. I urge you to do as much of that as you can.

Brazil and the United States share the vision that all our citizens should be connected to the Information Age. We have both adopted ambitious programs to link our schools to the Internet. We are attempting to make sure that every classroom and library in the United States will be hooked up to the Internet by the year 2000. When we do that and when Brazil does that, no math, no book, no tool of learning will be beyond the touch of our children, regardless of

the wealth of their families or the part of town where they live. And when that happens, no dream will be beyond their reach.

Already, Brazilian-American partnership is bringing world-class technology to boys and girls in Brazil. Ashford International, a small firm from Stone Mountain, Georgia recently launched a project with Sao Paulo's local government supplying 5,000 multimedia computers for 1,000 area schools. That's good for the students and good for the Stone Mountain company and its workers.

Even as computers and the Internet are expanding the world of learning, they also bring new opportunities for electronic commerce. When I took office in 1993, just think of it -- in 1993 -- only high energy physicists had heard of the World Wide Web. Now, even my cat, Socks, has a web page. (Laughter.)

I was meeting with one of the young men who has made a small -- perhaps a large -- fortune in figuring out how to commercialize the Internet in California the other day, and he said that the Internet was the fastest-growing organism in human history, that no one could measure its expansion.

Today, there are as many as 50 million people on the Internet, and for Brazilian Net browsers, the surf is up. Since 1996 -- since 1996, the number of Internet hosts in Brazil has risen by 535 percent. Electronic commerce can improve productivity, facilitate global communications, help small companies sell to a worldwide market, create a revolution in the way we all market and sell. But in order for this digital economy to flourish, it must not be weighed down by the heavy hand of government regulation and fees.

President Cardoso and I discussed the importance of creating a market-led environment in which this new medium can succeed. I feel very strongly that all nations have a responsibility to facilitate, not undermine, this process, it will have enormous economic implications that are quite positive for every country if we can do so.

Working together on behalf of new technologies, by the way, has long been a mark of our relationship. You may know that in 1876, Brazilian Emperor Don Pedro II came to our Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia where he helped draw attention to a new invention of Alexander Graham Bell -- the telephone. Today, Brazil's telecommunications sector is the largest in Latin America. Your government predicts it will net investments close to \$70 billion by 2003. And earlier this year, America's Bell South, teaming up with respected companies in Brazil, won a bid to provide cellular telephone services here in Sao Paulo.

A century ago, Brazil saw promise in our technological future. Today, we are proud to be investing in yours. New education and new technologies will help carry our nations forward. But we

will soar only if we also maintain our oldest values. Your country and mine have a generous tradition of welcoming people from all around the world. One of our greatest strengths is our commitment to live together and work together and learn together, regardless of our backgrounds of race, religion or ethnicity. I commend President Cardoso for his human rights plan and his emphasis on racial equality.

In our country, in one public school district across the river from Washington, D.C., which I can see from the White House, there are students from more than 150 nations in one of our school districts, speaking more than 100 different languages. The neighborhoods of Sao Paulo are a window on the world. The colors of Italy enliven the Bixiga. The flavors of Japan infuse Liberdade. The spirit of the Middle East fills Bom Retiro. The rhythms of Africa pervade every quarter. People from everywhere call this place home.

It must be truly mysterious to you as it is to many of us when we see people from Bosnia to Central Africa, from the Middle East to Northern Ireland still determined to hate one another, and fight and sometimes rob people of their freedoms and their very lives because of their differences. Our differences make it much more interesting to live in our communities in our nation and, frankly, much more profitable to go into the future.

So, as we make the most of this age of opportunity, we ask ourselves: Which nations will do best in the global economy? The nations with the globe inside their borders. This, too, is a lesson that Brazil and the United States must first never forget for ourselves and, second, try to impart to the rest of the world.

In the 19th century, we forged a friendship grounded in our common love of freedom. The United States was honored to be the first nation to recognize Brazil's independence. In the 20th century, we fought side by side to prevail in World War II and to preserve freedom's light. The United States is still honored that Brazil came to provide soldiers to fight with us for freedom in both

the great World Wars of this century. Now, on the eve of the 21st century, a bold, new challenge awaits us: to secure the blessings of freedom and prosperity for all the people of our hemisphere and throughout the world.

Our nations share a vision for the future of the Americas, where every child has quality education, all our people reap the benefits of modern technology, open societies linked and lifted by open markets create new opportunities for all people and protect their freedom to seize them. That is the future we are working to build. And, together, I am quite confident that we will succeed.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

8:06 A.M. (L)

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject: 1997-10-15 remarks at school

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

For Immediate Release
15, 1997

October

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO STUDENTS, TEACHERS, AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

Mangureira School
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

2:10 P.M. (L)

President of Mangureira Community
Elmo Jose

Scanned Photos

THE PRESIDENT: Hello! (Applause.) Governor Alencar, Mayor Conde, Mr. De Santos, teachers and students of Vila Olimpica, family and friends of Mangureira. It is a special pleasure for me to be once again with Pele -- or should I say Minister Pele. After he turned Brazil into a soccer superpower, he attracted millions to soccer in the United States and around the world. But his most important work is now being done as he shows that sport can serve our children for a lifetime.

Thank you for your passion and your dedication and especially for your work here. Thank you, Pele. (Applause.)

Thank you, Flavia, for your words of welcome. Didn't she do a good job? (Applause.)

As the first student from Vila Olimpica to attend university, you bring pride to your family, your school, the entire community of Mangureira. You're an inspiration to young people everywhere who are striving to make the most of their God-given potential. (Applause.)

The students may wonder what we are doing here today.

Mr. Francisco Corralve
Letter to Principal
w/ Photos

Advance List for TY letters
from Kirk Hamling
to NSC (Nicole)

We are here because children are the future of the partnership between Brazil and the United States; children are the future of our world. And I did not come alone. My wife and I brought with us the American Secretary of State, the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Commerce, the Ambassador to the United Nations, our Envoy to Latin America, the head of our program to keep our children away from drugs, five members of the United States Congress, the United States Ambassador to Brazil, and the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States. They all came. I'd like to ask our American delegation, the people from the White House, stand up and let the children see that we care about their future. (Applause.)

On this Brazilian Teachers Day, I congratulate Director Francisco Carvalho, the teachers and staff of Vila Olimpica for

all you have accomplished. And I thank Xerox of Brazil for the vital support they, along with other companies give, to Camp Mangueira. Xerox is a good citizen of Brazil and of the United States. Today, Xerox Business Services back home has been awarded the prestigious U.S. Department of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige Award for good citizenship. Thank you for what you do here and thank you for what you do back in America. (Applause.)

I know it is not easy for young people like you to sit in the hot sun and listen to an older person like me give a speech. I will try to be brief. But I want you to know why it's important for me to be here and important for you to be here. We should not stop until every child in Brazil and throughout the Americas has the opportunity you have here at Mangueira. (Applause.)

For here school attendance is nearly perfect, drop-out and juvenile crime rates have plummeted. The Camp Mangueira work-study program helps young people find apprenticeships, putting them on a fast track to good jobs and good incomes. And you're preparing high school at Ciep High School to work in Brazil's high-tech economy. Very simply, you are giving Mangueira's children a future.

Every day, you prove that if we in positions of responsibility do our job, then all the children of this neighborhood and every other one like it throughout the Americas will be able to build a better life for themselves and for their children.

This morning in Sao Paulo, I spoke to business leaders about the remarkable possibilities of the new economy and about the practical and moral obligation we have to give everyone who will work for it a chance to be a part of the future we are building, beginning with excellent education for all our children. Only then can they compete and succeed in the new

economy, keep our companies on the cutting edge of the world's marketplace, and build here and elsewhere a great middle class to strengthen democracy and stabilize society.

It is wrong for only a few to reap the benefits of the wonderful changes going on while the many remain mired in poverty. That is a betrayal of our values of individual integrity and equal opportunity. And, in the end, it will erode faith in democracy and free markets. Those who have will do better by giving a hand up to those who deserve their chance, too. In the Information Age, after all, the true wealth of nations lies in the minds and the hearts of our people, especially our children.

Brazil and the United States have made education a top priority. And I salute President Cardoso, himself a teacher, the husband of a teacher, the father of a teacher, for his determination to improve primary and secondary schools so all Brazilians can make the most of their lives. President Cardoso

has targeted some of the profits from your far-sighted privatization program to education. It's the only example of the money not going to reduce Brazil's debt. In so doing, he has made it clear that he believes Brazil's most important debt is to its children. Educating all of them is the best investment Brazil can make.

We are also committed in Brazil and the United States to making technology available to all of our students. A few moments ago, I met with four students from here -- Jamilla DeAbril Belasa (phonetic) and three young men, Daniel, Antonio, and Marcos Frederick -- and we were on the Internet talking back and forth to students in other schools. Jamilla and I used a Vila Olimpica computer to exchange messages over the Internet with students in Woodbridge, Virginia, including a young exchange student from Brazil.

Proper technology and instruction, new methods of distance learning, place a universe of knowledge at the hands of all of our students. Windows replace walls and open new horizons for children here in Mangueira and everywhere. We can light the fire of the imagination and put the dreams of all children within their reach.

We are going to work with Brazil to give all students access to this kind of technology, to set standards to measure progress, to improve teacher training, to increase more exchange of students between our nations, and to help more families in communities and businesses get involved in the education of our children.

I want to especially thank the International Data Group of Brazil for coordinating the formation of the Tech Corps of

Brazil, helped by Gary Veitch, who founded the United States Tech Corps. These volunteers will assist schools with planning and support and training as they bring the kind of new technologies into their classrooms that I saw here today.

We must do more. And we must be honest with our children. We know that education and technology alone will not abolish poverty and inequality. But they do give people what they need to lift themselves up, to join the emerging global society and to make the most of their own lives.

We have to understand what is at stake here. World-class education for all children is necessary for the economic well-being of our nations, vital for maintaining the fairness that holds societies together, and essential for fulfilling the most basic needs of the human spirit. In one sentence: We do not have a single child to waste.

Every child enters this world with a great gift from God -- the power to dream. But that gift can be lost through poverty, relentless deprivation, the daily defeat of hope. We have no greater responsibility than to nourish that power to dream, with education for the children of Mangueira, Brazil, the

United States, all the Americas. For it is the dreams of our children that will shape our lives in a new century, in a new millennium.

Thank you, Mangueira, for making those dreams come alive. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

2:21 P.M. (L)

**O ESTADO DE S. PAULO****NetEstado**
15 de outubro de 1997

ESTADÃO

SUPLEMENTOS

COLUMISTAS

EDITORIAIS

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MANUAL DE REDAÇÃO

CLUBE DE ASSINANTE

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FALE CONOSCO

FÓRUM

ÍNDICE

Clinton e primeira-dama visitam a Mangueira

CLÁUDIO RENATO

RIO - A Mangueira está pronta para receber o presidente dos Estados Unidos, Bill Clinton, que chega hoje à Vila Olímpica, às 13 horas, acompanhado da primeira-dama, Hillary Clinton. O presidente entrará por um túnel especialmente construído para a ocasião para chegar à sede administrativa da Vila, onde estarão o governador Marcello Alencar e o prefeito do Rio de Janeiro, Luiz Paulo Conde.

Depois Clinton vai até o palanque instalado na Vila, onde fará um pronunciamento junto com o ministro extraordinário de Esportes, Edson Arantes do Nascimento, o Pelé, e o presidente da Mangueira, Elmo José dos Santos.

Ontem policiais federais começaram a restringir a circulação de pessoas na Vila. O morro foi ocupado por 150 homens do 4º Batalhão da PM (São Cristóvão). A Rua Santos Mello e todos os acessos da Vila Olímpica deverão ficar interditados.

Os preparativos para a visita de Clinton ao Rio deixou clara a cisão entre o morro e a Vila Olímpica. O presidente da Associação de Moradores Pró-Mangueira, Willian Silva dos Santos, disse que as comunidades da Mangueira, do Telégrafo, do Chalé e do Parque Candelária não receberam convite para participar da festa.

Mesmo assim, a liga de associações de moradores colocou faixas de boas-vindas a Clinton no viaduto da Mangueira. Santos. Ele garantiu que a comunidade está muito aborrecida com a ocupação policial e ninguém vai fechar portas e janelas durante a visita, como quer a segurança de Clinton, porque o morro é um lugar seguro, garantiu.

Barulho - O consulado norte-americano no Rio não gostou da decisão do governo do Estado de não interromper a passagem dos trens durante a visita de Clinton. "Já imaginou o presidente discursando, em meio a esta barulheira?", reclamou o adido de imprensa do consulado, Paul Kosewika.

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POLÍTICA
Jueves 16 de octubre de 1997
Buenos Aires, Argentina



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▲ TODOS LOS TITULOS

▲ SUMARIO DE SECCION

▼ ARCHIVO

BUSCAR

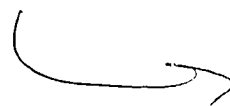
DIARIO DE VIAJE: CLARIN EN LA COMITIVA DE CLINTON

Con Pelé en una favela

Clinton visitó una escuela en Río de Janeiro. Ayudó a los chicos a conectarse por Internet con Estados Unidos

Por ANA BARON. Corresponsal en Washington.

re: Oct. 15, Weds.



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▼ Correo de lectores

"-Finalmente Buenos Aires!", suspiró un integrante de la comitiva que acompaña al presidente Clinton expresando el sentimiento de la mayoría. Esta es la única ciudad de toda la gira donde Clinton permanece **dos noches**, lo cual es todo un lujo dado el ritmo de viaje.

En las últimas 24 horas, la comitiva transitó por tres ciudades, Brasilia, San Pablo y Río de Janeiro. Pero eso no es todo: gracias a las "relaciones carnales" que existen actualmente entre Estados Unidos y Argentina **nadie anticipaba tensiones u hostilidades** como las que tuvieron lugar en Brasilia.

De todas las **actitudes antiClinton** que padeció la comitiva en Brasil, la que más los indignó fue la bosta de vaca que le tiraron a la limusina del Presidente.

El incidente tuvo lugar cuando Clinton iba del Palacio Da Alvorada hacia el Congreso. Allí, un grupo de manifestantes con carteles que decían "**Yankee imperialista**", lo estaban esperando. No eran muchos pero el bullicio que hicieron fue suficiente para llamar la atención. Tenían **un ataúd cubierto con una bandera negra del Che Guevara**. Uno de los manifestantes, Marcelo Scarpatti, **perdió dos de sus dedos intentando lanzar un cohete contra Clinton**.

En otro tono de protesta, cuatrocientos de los ochocientos invitados a la recepción que ofreció el gobierno brasileño en honor de Clinton en Itamaraty, incluido el presidente de la Corte Suprema, **no asistieron en protesta por el informe norteamericano** que afirmaba que en Brasil la corrupción es endémica.

Cuando Clinton llegó a San Pablo se encontró con la ciudad empapelada con la tapa de la revista **Veja** cuyo título era "**La arrogancia del imperio**". Adentro lo tratan al presidente de EE.UU. como "**un vendedor ambulante de productos que Brasil no quiere**".

Pese a que no esperan ningún incidente parecido en la Argentina, eso no quiere decir que no habrá algunas tensiones. Clinton lleva en su valija una carta del senador Jesse Helms, presidente del Comité de Relaciones Exteriores del Senado, y del diputado Benjamin Gilman, presidente del Comité de Relaciones Internacionales. Los dos legisladores le piden que le plantee personalmente a Menem **el problema de las patentes**.

Si bien el director de América Latina en el Consejo Nacional de Seguridad, Jim Dobbins, dijo que este tema no figuraba en el primer plano de la agenda, es seguro que en algún momento aparecerá. Lo mismo ocurrirá con la **defensa de los intereses de empresas norteamericanas que se quejan de irregularidades en el sistema jurídico**.

El tema preocupa a Clinton: durante el discurso ante empresarios brasileños en San Pablo, habló de la necesidad de profundizar "**la democracia y el imperio de la ley incluyendo la libertad de prensa y un sistema judicial independiente**".

A diferencia de lo que ocurrió en Brasil, el gobierno argentino no organizó para Clinton ninguna visita a una villa miseria. Ayer Clinton se reunió con un **grupo de niños que estudian en una escuela situada en la orilla de una favela llamada Mangueira** y de esa manera pudo ver que pese a las reformas económicas emprendidas, la pobreza sigue siendo un problema.

La escuela Mangueira está financiada por la empresa norteamericana Xerox. Clinton elogió la iniciativa privada diciendo que la educación es una buena arma para combatir la pobreza y **ayudó a los niños a conectarse por Internet con una escuela de Virginia**.

Acompañado por **el rey Pelé**, Clinton luego se dirigió a la Villa Olímpica, donde llegó pateando una pelota y saludando a cientos de **chiquillos de la favela** que salieron a aplaudirlo mientras que por los altavoces se escuchaba un samba. Casi ninguno de los pequeños sabía exactamente quién era Clinton. Y ninguno comprendió por qué hablaba de la necesidad de obtener algo llamado **fast track** (vía rápida) para negociar acuerdos comerciales internacionales, ni porque eso iba a ayudarlos a salir de la pobreza en que viven.

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject: 1997-10-15 Berger Briefing

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

For Immediate

Release

October 15, 1997

PRESS BRIEFING
BY NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR SANDY BERGER

Sheraton Rio
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

4:05 P.M. (L)

MR. LOCKHART: We're going to start first with the National Security Advisor Sandy Berger. Following that, Mike will come out. This is on the record and for camera.

MR. BERGER: Thank you, Joe. This will be a short briefing, no sweat. I want to talk just briefly about the two events together today because I think these pair of events vividly illustrate the President's strategy for harnessing the forces of globalization for the benefit of the people of America and the world.

Both the speech this morning at Sao Paulo and the event at the school this afternoon at Mangueira bring together as the President embraced them the elements of the President's larger vision about how you grow and lead in a global economy. And perhaps he captured it best in the speech this morning when he said, we must embrace the global economy while preserving the social contract. If I would annotate that sentence, I would say, we must embrace the global economy; that is we must compete in the global economy on a level playing field while preserving the social contract -- that is,

recognizing that the benefits and the burdens of open and expanding trade don't fall evenly and the government has to cushion the blow and the shocks and equip its people to join the mainstream with education and training and other assistance.

And what's interesting is that the larger context within which the President is speaking -- that is the context of what is happening in the Americas -- parallel very much the debate that is going on in the United States, or fast track. And

I will come back to that -- because both of these are debates about how you embrace the global economy while maintaining the social compact.

So what are the elements of this strategy that the President laid out today I think as distinctly as he has in the past? First, it's a recognition that you can't stop globalization and you can't stop global integration. We saw that yesterday at Sao Paulo. We heard President Cardoso say Brazil is going to be a global trading nation. We've seen that Argentina -- has become the number one export market for Argentina has become Brazil, whereas, throughout their history these were two countries that had very little commerce.

Second, U.S. growth is not threatened by the growth of others. It benefits from that growth. And we heard the President say that both this morning and yesterday at the press conference with President Cardoso. Since we are 4 percent of the world, in order for us to be able to grow we have to have not only markets, we have to have growing markets. We have to have wealth being created elsewhere for us to benefit from that wealth. This is not a zero-sum game, the President is saying, between us and Brazil. And that is the way it has been defined by Brazilians, certainly, and by Americans I think for decades, if not centuries.

Third, the President is saying that this economic integration and the mutually reinforcing growth that I spoke about is important not only to our economy, but it's important to peace and stability and democracy. It's not an accident that economic growth and democracy have emerged in this hemisphere in tandem. They reinforce each other. The more prosperous these countries become, the more stable they become. And the more their leaders can prove that democracy delivers, the stronger democracy becomes.

But fourth -- and this really shifts us to this afternoon, although the President spoke about it this morning -- the President also recognizes that globalization creates winners and losers, that a rising tide does not lift all the boats equally -- if I can misquote a great President -- and that we

must also pursue strategies to promote social cohesion and to close the gap both in the United States and certainly throughout the Americas.

In Brazil, we see President Cardoso doing this, and we saw it I think vividly illustrated at the school today, which not only is a school, not only teaches sports, not only is a health clinic for the community, not only is a vocational training program for people in the community, it is a model of how to achieve upward mobility in an economy like Brazil that is growing at a very rapid rate. And this has been an important value of President Cardoso.

And it's the same philosophy the President has brought to the United States, by doubling worker training, by creating empowerment zones, by increasing funding for education. In both cases, we're dealing essentially with the same equation,

which is that, if we want to sustain global growth, we must compete in this economy; we cannot turn back the tides of globalization any more than King Knute could turn back the tides. But we also have to recognize that in order to sustain that progress towards open markets that creates growth, we have to deal with often the unequal distribution of benefits and burdens that fall on our people.

And the last thing I'd say, and then just see if you have any questions, is that this is actually in essence what the fast track debate is about. The fast track debate in some sense is -- the opponents of fast track in many ways are opposing trade, and they say really that you have to make a choice between either dealing with the inequities of our society or dealing with open markets and expanding trade.

And what the President has been saying over these past weeks and months, and what this debate, I think, comes down to in large measure as we go back to Washington is the fact that we don't have the luxury of that choice. We have to continue to open markets because that's where the customers are.

You know, Willie Sutton said, that's why he went into banks. We have a mature market -- we have to expand, we have to grow. But we can't turn our backs on the people in the United States who, for example, in poor, urban communities are not in the economy and don't feel the effects of the economy. And that's why technology is such a liberating, empowering force that the President and the Vice President pushed so hard, because it does connect a lot of people who are disconnected from a thriving -- the most thriving economy in the world to that economy and creates opportunity for them.

So I really do think today was very interesting, because I do think what you see being articulated here

increasingly by the President is a coherent view of how the United States grows, creates jobs, creates prosperity in a global economy while, at the same time, creating opportunity for all of its people and making sure that none are left behind.

Let me end it there and see if there are any questions.

Q Sandy, from a foreign policy standpoint, how does the uproar back home involving the fundraising tapes and Janet Reno's testimony and all of that, how does that impact on an overseas trip, like coming in the midst of an overseas trip like this?

MR. BERGER: I don't think it deflects us from our job. I think this has been an enormously important trip for the United States. I think that the relationship between the United States and Brazil has undergone a sea change leading up to and definitely given momentum by this trip.

Don't forget, Brazil is a country almost as large as the United States. It's 160 million people. It's the eighth largest economy in the world. We're in one of the most important economies -- countries in the world. It's an economy and it's a country that has tended to define itself, as you all know, very often in distinction to the United States.

And I think that the conversations that Cardoso and Clinton had over two days, and the degree of common interest that they were reflected, the fact that the President indicated that he doesn't see this as a zero-sum game, the fact that he thinks the growth of Mercosur is not threatening to the United States. All of these things have an enormously positive effect on the relationship. So of all of the trips we've been on -- I mean, obviously, we go to Helsinki and we sign historic arms control agreements with Yeltsin, it's a dramatic event. But I think in terms of shifts in a relationship, this is a dramatic shift. And I've heard more than one Cabinet member say to me in the last day that their meetings subsequent to the meetings between President Cardoso and President Clinton have been the best meetings they've had with their Brazilian counterparts.

Q What do you make of the signs of the anti-American sentiment that we've seen throughout this trip -- the signs, things being thrown at the President's limo, some of the newspapers seeming to run deliberately unflattering pictures of the President and the First Lady --

MR. BERGER: I'll give you some books to read about the history of protests in Brazil where hundreds of thousands, millions of people on the street, the kind of reception the previous Presidents have received in Latin America -- of course, Nixon in Venezuela is one that's vividly in mind. The fact is

the attitude towards the United States has dramatically, dramatically altered. It's part of that -- part of that is what's happening in their own countries. The leadership that President Cardoso and President Caldera are giving to their countries, moving them towards democracy, moving them toward market economies. They want relationships with the United States.

The fact that there are people protesting, number one, shows that there is freedom of expression here, which I think is good. But they're hardly deserving of the good old days of protest.

Q Sandy, can you set up tomorrow and the rest of the trip --

MR. BERGER: Tomorrow we have a bilateral meeting with President Menem in Argentina. There will be a range of subjects on the agenda, including the wide-ranging peacekeeping responsibilities that Argentina has undertaken and in many places where we are together. From the early days of Haiti to current

days of Bosnia, the Argentines have been, I think, on 16 peacekeeping missions. And in recognition of that, the President has conferred -- has sent up to the Hill a notice that he intends to designate Argentina as a non-Nato military ally. So that's one subject we'll talk about, clearly.

They'll talk about counternarcotics, also the extraordinary march toward democracy that has taken place in Argentina. There will be a wide-ranging agenda, and we'll have more to say about it tomorrow.

The other major event tomorrow will be a town hall, the town hall meeting in which the President will be actually in the room -- this will be connected throughout the hemisphere by Univision, but it will be -- it will be interactive, obviously from the room, and also from Miami and Los Angeles.

Q -- sometime during the day? Is that just to show sympathy, or is there actually something we can do the help solve those --

MR. BERGER: Well, we have -- both. We have been deeply concerned about the two bombings that took place in Argentina against Jewish facilities in '92 and '94. We've worked cooperatively, where desired by the government of Argentina, in terms of information. And we obviously will do anything that they seek for us to do in terms of helping them to solve these atrocious terrorist acts against a synagogue in one case and a Jewish community center in another case.

Q Sandy, historically South America has been a

place where the affluent have been insensitive to the needs of the poor. What's the evidence that that's changing? And the President said there has got to be a development of the middle class. How much of a middle class does Brazil have? Most of us probably aren't familiar with it. And also, since the United States under even this economy is having greater disparities of wealth and income, how can we hold that up as a model here? The U.S. economy is having greater inequalities of wealth, is it not?

MR. BERGER: Well, I'm not an expert on that, John. I'll leave it to others. I thought that some of those statistics were beginning to show some -- there is still too much disparity. We'll stipulate to that.

First of all, the leaders of these countries -- this is a new breed of leadership. Menem, Cardoso, Caldera is not exactly a young man, but he is a man of deep conviction in terms of his belief in democracy and in economic reform. The program that took place here, for example, 2,500 percent inflation in 1993, and now the inflation rate I believe is about 5 percent -- that in and of itself -- I've had conversations over the last few days with people who have told me how their mothers and how their uncles had to deal in an economy that has 2,500 percent inflation

-- some people think it may have been higher at some points -- and how in some ways the most elaborate controller of the biggest Fortune 500 were not as creative as people trying to make ends meet in that kind of an economy. So simply bringing the macro elements of the economy under control is enormously upgrading.

Second of all, there is growth in these economies, there is growth being created. I think out of -- Jim, there's 4 million jobs and 4 million people in the middle class -- is that the right number?

MR. DOBBINS: Something like 13 million have moved up above the poverty line --

MR. BERGER: -- 13 million have moved up above the poverty line. There still is enormous poverty here. We saw it. And one of the reasons the President wanted to go to the school was not only to speak to a model school, but also to reflect the fact that all of the problems have not been solved, by any means, in South America. But I think you have a leadership now dedicated to economic programs that are creating wealth, growth and jobs. And I think that that's demonstrable.

Q Sandy, what is the counternarcotics component in Argentina? What is the main concern on that subject there?

MR. BERGER: For those of you who don't know, Jim Dobbins, our Senior Director for Latin America.

MR. DOBBINS: Argentina is not a major transit country, not to the degree that either Brazil or Venezuela are. So it's not quite the same, doesn't have quite the same profile in terms of the bilateral relationship. But there are significant drug flows and we do have a significant bilateral cooperative program.

In addition, we've been talking in each of the stops that we've been at about a process designed to strengthen the multilateral aspects of our cooperation throughout the hemisphere. The administration submitted a report to Congress now about four weeks ago with some proposals and suggestions in that regard. We've provided that, of course, to our partners in the hemisphere. We're hopeful that some of these proposals and suggestions can be adopted at the Santiago Summit, and so we've been discussing it at each of these stops. And Director McCaffrey has been also having side discussions with his opposite numbers at each of these stops.

One of these suggestions is for the creation of a hemispheric judicial training facility, which would be funded by the international financial institutions and supplement and assist in the training of hemispheric judiciaries. A second is a program to strengthen the OAS mechanisms for establishing a process of national planning, and then monitoring and evaluating

the degree to which each country meets its national plan.

Q It seems to me that there is a little bit of a disconnect between the message the President has been giving on trade and the need for a social compact and his actual trade policy at home, which is there should be no riders on human rights, on labor, on environment, and so forth. Can you address that? Or is this just a --

MR. BERGER: Are you talking about on the fast track bill?

Q On fast track. Or is this just a reaction to what Gephardt was saying?

MR. BERGER: No. I think that the fast track bill that has passed the Ways and Means Committee, that has passed the Finance Committee is a bipartisan bill which under current circumstances seems prudent, if you want to pass the piece of legislation. The President has all the authority that he needs to negotiate environmental agreements or labor agreements as side agreements as he did in NAFTA. So we don't need fast track for those particular agreements that he might want to negotiate.

But obviously the overall effect that a trade agreement has on the environment, has on worker rights and standards are important and will be things that will be taken

into account.

What the President simply seeks is the authority to negotiate either good trade deals or bad trade deals. If they're bad trade deals, then Congress ought to vote them down. If they're good trade deals, then Congress shouldn't vote them down. But they shouldn't deprive this President -- as they haven't deprived every President really since Franklin Roosevelt and every modern President since Ford -- the form of the legislation changing, from the simple authority to engage with others in making a good deal, of leveling the playing field for the United States.

We had a lot of discussion in the '80s about a level playing field. Well, the situation now is we've got very few market barriers and others have a lot. So if we negotiate down trade barriers, by and large, they're going to help the United States. They're going to level the playing field. And that's what American workers ought to want. That's what the President wants.

Thank you.

MR. MCCURRY: Joe tells me that here's our situation on filing time. The closer to 6:00 p.m. you leave, the better the traffic is and the sooner you'll get to Buenos Aires, but we will protect anybody who is in extremis. My suggestion is that

those of you in extremis don't listen to this and file.

Q Mike, could you tell us your assessment of the release of this latest batch of videotapes? What do they say as far as the White House is concerned?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't have an assessment.

Q What was your answer, Michael?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't have an assessment. I'm not following that. It's happening in Washington.

Q Has the President had any reaction to it? Is he aware of it? Has he heard any reports on how they're playing?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not aware of any reaction that he had.

Anything else? Okay, good. See you in Argentina.

END

4:30 P.M. (L)

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■ Confirman que Clinton hablará de corrupción en la Argentina

■ Con Pelé en una favela

■ Roque pedirá consejos para controlar a la Aduana y la DGI

■ Hillary recibe a las Abuelas

■ Escándalos en la Casa Blanca

■ Narcotráfico: invitación de Brasil a militares de EE UU

 Correo de lectores

LA VISITA: LLEGO ANOCHE EL PRESIDENTE DE LOS EE.UU.

Clinton se reúne con Menem y con la Alianza

Durante su visita de cuatro días, hablará de comercio, drogas y corrupción. También pedirá el esclarecimiento de los ataques contra la Embajada de Israel y la AMIA. Firmará 8 acuerdos

Re: Oct. 15, Weds

"Bill, estoy muy contento de que estés aquí. La vamos a pasar muy bien y estoy seguro que te van a gustar todas las bellezas de la Argentina". Con estas palabras, Carlos Menem recibió anoche en Ezeiza al presidente estadounidense Bill Clinton.



La bienvenida, revelada a Clarín por fuentes de la Presidencia, marca el tono que el Gobierno pretende imprimirle a la visita de cuatro días que anoche inició Clinton. Quizá el mismo espíritu impregnó la primera actividad de Clinton y su esposa Hillary en el país: desde el aeropuerto, sin pasar por el hotel, fueron directamente a comer carne argentina en un restorán de Puerto Madero.

Clinton se reunirá oficialmente hoy con el presidente Carlos Menem y también recibirá a la oposición.

Los temas principales de su agenda con el Gobierno serán **comercio, narcotráfico y corrupción**. La reunión con los principales líderes de la alianza UCR-Frepaso es para mostrar la **imparcialidad** de Washington frente a las elecciones del domingo 26. La oposición adelantó que **no discutirán** sobre corrupción porque no quieren convertirlo "en inspector de la Argentina", pero sí que se presentarán como la mejor garantía de seguridad jurídica.

Durante su estadía Clinton también **elogiará** el modelo económico y el aporte de la Argentina a las tropas de paz de la ONU, según lo acordado entre ambos gobiernos, que **no quieren que haya sorpresas**.

El otro gesto político de Clinton será solicitar **el esclarecimiento de los atentados contra la Embajada de Israel de 1992 y de la AMIA de 1994**, durante otra audiencia que dará hoy a representantes de la comunidad judía local.

En un gesto de hospitalidad, Menem fue a recibirlo a Clinton al aeropuerto de Ezeiza, aunque no correspondía según el protocolo. Clinton llegó al país en momentos en que sufre en su país tres procesos judiciales y en el marco de una gira por Venezuela y Brasil.

Pocos minutos antes de las 20, Clinton le dio un beso a Hillary -que estaba vestida con un tapado amarillo y pantalones marrones- y descendió de la escalerilla del avión 747 número uno de la Fuerza Aérea de los EE.UU.

Al pie de la escalerilla le dio **dos abrazos** a Menem quien luego besó a Hillary y los acompañó para pasar revista a tropas del regimiento de Patricios, en el marco de un impresionante operativo de seguridad.

Tras entonar los dos himnos nacionales, Clinton saludó a los miembros del gabinete nacional y las principales autoridades del Congreso, la Justicia y las Fuerzas Armadas.

Luego, Clinton se trasladó en una limusina blindada por la autopista, que había sido decorada con banderas estadounidenses, hasta el hotel Sheraton.

Durante la visita de Clinton se firmarán **ocho acuerdos**. Los convenios tratan sobre creación

de un sistema de consultas bilaterales de alto nivel, cooperación nuclear con fines pacíficos, defensa del medio ambiente y ayuda técnica para la Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica (CNEA). También se suscribirán convenios sobre cooperación entre parques nacionales, entre la NASA y la Comisión Nacional de Actividades Espaciales (uno para el satélite SAC-A y otro para el SAC-B) y de lucha contra el narcotráfico.

En cambio, **no se podrán firmar** los acuerdos sobre transporte aéreo de pasajeros llamado "cielos abiertos" y otro sobre cooperación entre ministerios de Justicia. El primero no se firmará porque la Argentina y Brasil **acordaron negociaron conjuntamente** este tema con EE.UU. El segundo acuerdo, en cambio, se postergó hasta noviembre cuando la procuradora de Justicia de los Estados Unidos, Janet Reno, venga a Buenos Aires para participar de una reunión de ministros de Justicia.

La designación de la Argentina como aliado extra-OTAN de los EE.UU., la estrella de los acuerdos, **será destacada por Clinton** y entrará automáticamente en vigencia el 9 de noviembre próximo, si antes no es objetada por ningún legislador estadounidense.

Otro de los temas será la corrupción. Sin embargo, ayer el ministro del Interior, Carlos Corach, volvió a calificar como "**absolutamente falso**" los adelantos que dieron McLarty y antes el secretario de Estado para América Latina, Jaffrey Davidow, sobre el tema de la corrupción.

En cambio, el canciller Guido Di Tella **confirmó** que se va a hablar de la corrupción "porque es un tema de la agenda internacional, como son los derechos humanos". "El tema de la corrupción es una desgracia internacional, una verdadera desgracia", dijo en el marco de su estrategia de no polemizar por este tema.



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POLÍTICA

Jueves 16 de octubre de 1997

Buenos Aires, Argentina



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 BUSCAR

LA VISITA: LA PRIMERA ACTIVIDAD EN BUENOS AIRES

Noche de asado en Puerto Madero

Clinton y Hillary cenaron anoche en un restaurant criollo · Se movilizaron en limusinas blindadas

NANCY PAZOS y PABLO CALVO

Oct. 15, Weds.

▼ **Notas relacionadas**

- Clinton se reúne con Menem y con la Alianza
- Confirman que Clinton hablará de corrupción en la Argentina
- Con Pelé en una favela
- Roque pedirá consejos para controlar a la Aduana y la DGI
- Hillary recibe a las Abuelas
- Escándalos en la Casa Blanca
- Narcotráfico: invitación de Brasil a militares de EE UU

4 **Correo de lectores**

La primera preocupación de Bill Clinton en Buenos Aires no fue política ni económica, fue gastronómica. Y la evacuó anoche comiendo **carne argentina** con su mujer y algunos amigos.

Distendido y de buen humor, Clinton probó asado, empanadas y ensalada, mientras por el ventanal miraba las grúas muertas del Puerto Madero. Acompañó la cena con vino tinto y agua mineral, sentado junto a una pintura de un ombú, en el restaurant Las Lilas. A la salida lo esperaban dos limousinas **gemelas**, patente 8002, que se utilizan para evitar atentados.



Clinton y Carlos Menem se abrazaron ayer a las 19.54 de Ezeiza, en un recibimiento inusual para los códigos diplomáticos por la presencia en la pista del presidente argentino y todo su gobierno.

En medio del **mayor despliegue de seguridad** visto en el aeropuerto internacional, Clinton bajó del avión "Air Force One" de la mano de su esposa Hillary, con salvas de cañón de fondo y viento frío de frente.

El visitante se puso firme cuando la banda empezó a tocar el himno argentino y se llevó la mano derecha al corazón cuando sonó la canción de su país.

Pasaron revista a las formaciones militares -Clinton hizo una reverencia con la cabeza a las banderas de los dos países- hasta que se toparon con Eduardo Duhalde y Eduardo Menem, los primeros representantes del oficialismo en ser saludados por el jefe de la Casa Blanca.

Después les llegó el turno a los ministros y funcionarios de segunda línea y a tres nenitos rubios vestidos con ropa gaucha, que regalaron flores a los presidentes.

Cuando se acabó la alfombra roja, Menem y Clinton dialogaron 22 segundos -traductora mediante- y se despidieron hasta hoy. El norteamericano se subió a una limousina negra que no puede ir a más de 90 kilómetros por hora por lo que pesan las puertas, de acero y vidrio blindado.

Saludó con la palma izquierda y la sonrisa a los periodistas argentinos que tuvo a dos metros y se fue por la autopista Richieri, escoltado por **unas cincuenta de motos de la Policía Federal**.

En los momentos previos a su llegada, los agentes norteamericanos de seguridad se movieron como en las películas: cruzaron órdenes por los audífonos, corrieron con los portafolios de las armas largas y observaron el panorama desde los techos con binoculares infrarrojos. Además, **miembros del Servicio Secreto** de EE.UU. ocuparon desde temprano el salón De las Américas del aeropuerto, para coordinar el trabajo e instalar los equipos que habían bajado de un avión Galaxi.

Los efectivos argentinos -muchos de ellos vestidos con uniforme de combate- hicieron el resto: revisaron a los periodistas con un detector de metales, desplazaron dos tanquetas por la pista y repasaron todos los rincones con perros y agentes del Grupo Especial de Desactivación de Explosivos.

Menem cuidó hasta el último detalle para que Clinton sintiera su calidez. Ayer nomás firmó el decreto 1073 mediante el cual aceptó la donación de **dos caballos de raza criolla** para regalárselos.



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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1997

FINAL SCHEDULE

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AVIVA STEINBERG:

HOME: 202-362-1813

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HOME: 301-565-3101

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October 16, 1997 (8:14am)

*Nancy - Gift TY for
Restaurant 10/15
Special Olympics
Event - 10/15 PM*

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1997**

FINAL SCHEDULE

8:30 am-
8:50 am

BRIEFING FOR BILATERAL MEETINGS
ROOM 2233
The Sheraton Hotel
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty

Participants
Charge Ron Godard Secretary Madeleine Albright John Podesta Mack McLarty Samuel Berger Jim Dobbins

8:55 am

THE PRESIDENT departs the Sheraton Hotel via motorcade en route
Plaza San Martin
[drive time: 5 minutes]

9:00 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Plaza San Martin

9:05 am-
10:00 am

WREATH LAYING CEREMONY
PLAZA SAN MARTIN
Remarks: Daniel Benjamin
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
Interpretation: Consecutive
OPEN PRESS

- **The President** and President Menem proceed to the stage.
- The National Anthems are played.
- President Menem makes remarks.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- The Keys to the City of Buenos Aires are given to **the President** by Mayor Fernando de la Rúa.
- **The President** walks toward the wreath and pauses for a moment of silence (trumpets will play for the moment of silence).
- **The President** departs.

American Participants	Argentine Participants
THE PRESIDENT Charge Ron Godard Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary William Daley Ambassador Bill Richardson Barry McCaffrey Mack McLarty Aida Alvarez Members of the Congressional Delegation Samuel Berger Maria Echaveste Daniel Goldin Jeffrey Davidow Jim Steinberg Jim Dobbins Jan Lodal Robert Fogelsong	President Carlos Menem Argentine Delegation <i>Mayor Spoke at Ceremony - NSC</i>

10:05 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Plaza San Martin via motorcade en route
La Casa Rosada
[drive time: 10 minutes]

10:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives La Casa Rosada

10:20 am- **PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH PRESIDENT CARLOS MENEM**
10:30 am **SALON BLANCO**

La Casa Rosada

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

POOL PRESS

- **The President** greets President Menem in the center of the room.
- **The President** and President Menem proceed to the stage.
- **The President** and President Menem pose for a second photo opportunity.
- **The President** and President Menem depart and proceed to the President's Office.

10:35 am- **ONE ON ONE BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT CARLOS**
10:55 am **MENEM**

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

La Casa Rosada

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

Interpretation: Whisper

POOL PRESS

American Participants	Argentine Participants
THE PRESIDENT Charge Ron Godard Secretary Madeleine Albright Mack McLarty Samuel Berger	President Carlos Menem

11:00 am-
12:15 pm

MEETING WITH OPPOSITION LEADERS
CEIBO ROOM
The Sheraton Hotel
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty
Interpretation: Consecutive
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

American Participants	Argentine Participants
THE PRESIDENT Charge Ron Godard Secretary Madeleine Albright John Podesta Mack McLarty Members of the Congressional Delegation Samuel Berger Jeffrey Davidow Jim Steinberg	TBD <i>Photos to Embassy</i>

12:20 pm-
12:40 pm

MEETING WITH JEWISH LEADERS
EXECUTIVE ROOM
The Sheraton Hotel
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
Interpretation: Consecutive
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

American Participants	Argentine Participants
THE PRESIDENT Charge Ron Godard Secretary Madeleine Albright John Podesta Mack McLarty Members of the Congressional Delegation Samuel Berger Jeffrey Davidow Jim Steinberg	TBD <i>Photos to Embassy</i>

12:45 pm-
1:00 pm

LUNCH
PRESIDENTIAL SUITE
The Sheraton Hotel

1:05 pm-
2:50 pm

BRIEFING FOR TOWN HALL MEETING

EXECUTIVE ROOM

The Sheraton Hotel

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty, John Podesta

Participants
John Podesta Doug Sosnik Samuel Berger Sidney Blumenthal Mike McCurry Jim Steinberg Jim Dobbins Tony Blinken

2:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the Sheraton Hotel via motorcade en route
Estudio Mayor
[drive time: 10 minutes]

3:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives at Estudio Mayor

Greeters: tbd

3:10 pm-
3:55 pm

BRIEFING FOR TOWN HALL MEETING

PRESIDENTIAL HOLD

Univision

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty

4:00 pm-
5:00 pm

TOWN HALL MEETING
ESTUDIO MAYOR
Univision
Remarks: Tony Blinken
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
Interpretation: Simultaneous
CLOSED PRESS

Photos
Two Anchors
TV letters
Cisneros
1 TV letter
(was NOT AT EVENT)

American Participants
THE PRESIDENT THE FIRST LADY Charge Ron Godard John Podesta Mack McLarty Members of the Congressional Delegation Samuel Berger Mike McCurry Melanne Vermeer Jim Steinberg

5:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Estudio Mayor via motorcade en route location
tbd
[drive time: tbd]

5:15 pm-
8:45 pm

OTR/DOWN TIME

Gift of a Frog

8:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs location tbd via motorcade en route the La Rural
Center
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives at the La Rural Center

Greeters: President Carlos Menem

9:05 pm-
12:00 am

STATE DINNER AND ENTERTAINMENT
BALLROOM
La Rural Center
Remarks: Daniel Benjamin
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
Interpretation: Consecutive
POOL PRESS (Remarks Only)

American Participants	Argentine Participants
THE PRESIDENT The First Lady Charge Ron Godard Mrs. Wesley Godard Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary William Daley Ambassador Bill Richardson Barry McCaffrey Doug Sosnik Members of the Congressional Delegation Samuel Berger Sidney Blumenthal Maria Echaveste Melanne Vermeer John Podesta Daniel Goldin Harriet Babbitt Mary Mel French Jeffrey Davidow Nancy Harnreich Lael Brainard Jim Dobbins Jan Lodal Robert Fogelson	President Carlos Menem

12:05 am

THE PRESIDENT departs the La Rural Center via motorcade en route the Sheraton Hotel
[drive time: 10 minutes]

12:15 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives at the Sheraton Hotel

BC AND HRC RON

THE SHERATON HOTEL
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

TANGO SHOW

October 16, 1997 (8:14am)

GIFT OF HORSES

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject: 1997-10-16 Wreath-laying ceremony

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Buenos Aires, Argentina)

For Immediate Release

October 16, 1997

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT CLINTON
AND PRESIDENT MENEM
AT WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY

Plaza San Martin
Buenos Aires, Argentina

9:15 A.M. (L)

PRESIDENT MENEM: My friend, the President of the United States of America, Mr. William Clinton, and the members of his important delegation; members of the diplomatic corps, national authorities, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. President, I thank you in the name of the people and the government of Argentina, and from the bottom of my heart for this homage that you are paying, as well as the members of your delegation, to the builder of our nation, to the liberator General San Martin.

San Martin was an indefatigable fighter, and he created with his valiant grenadiers the movement that crossing the Andes mountain range gave liberty to Chile, to Peru, and to Ecuador, as well, of course, as to his country, Argentina. General San Martin was born in Argentina.

When he was only eight years old he moved to Spain. He studied there. He studied everything that was related to war and to peace. and he had occasion of fighting against the most powerful army of that time, the French army, commanded by Napoleon. It was his baptism of fire, and he was then fighting an army that was considered to be invincible. Back in Argentina, he starts his glorious liberating mission.

You see here, Mr. President, members of all the armed forces of Argentina. The spirit of San Martin is alive in all of them. But in keeping with the changes of the world of today, they are ready for any emergency that would lead them to battle. But more than that, they have shown Argentina's vocation for peace and these men are actively participating in U.N. peacekeeping missions in close cooperation with the United States

of America.

On this day, Mr. President, when we pay tribute to our liberator, General San Martin, we are at the same time paying tribute to these men who are working in the world to further

peace. This General San Martin we're paying tribute to was the man who said that he would never take his sword out to cause bloodshed to his brothers.

Once again, Mr. President, I would like to bid you, your charming wife, and the U.S. delegation the warmest of welcomes to Argentina and the city of Buenos Aires.

Thank you. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Mr. President, Mr. Mayor, distinguished members of the Argentine government; to the people of Argentina. It is a great honor for me, distinguished members of our Cabinet and the United States Congress, to stand on behalf of the American people before the tomb of a true hero of the Americas, General Jose Francisco de San Martin.

I thank you, Mr. President, and all the people here for the warm welcome we have received. Mr. Mayor, I thank you for the key to the city. And I thank our friends in the press corps for showing me how to hold the key to the city. (Laughter.)

Before the monument to San Martin, it is well to remember that as we enter a new era and a new century, all our nations have become so far, began with courageous visionaries, who dared to dream of independence at the dawn of our national histories.

General San Martin often has been compared to George Washington, our first President, and the commander of our forces in the Revolutionary War. Each man rose to the defense of his native land, though the risks were great and the odds of success were long. Both inspired confidence with their simple manners, modesty, and quiet but unbending determination. Both fought for liberty, not conquest. And after their victories breathed life into our fragile new nations, they refused the temptation of despotic rule, preferring instead to embrace the role of citizen.

In 1819 a United States diplomat wrote to his superior of San Martin, "I think him the greatest man I have seen in South America." General San Martin was a proud of Argentinean, but also a citizen of the world, who gladly lent his aid to other nations, seeking their freedom as well. And thus he became liberator and Captain General of the Republic of Chile, Generalissimo of the Republic of Peru. Even when he retired to France, the Belgians sought his leadership in their quest for independence.

Today, at long last, the democracies of the Americas are living up to the legacy of San Martin. They respect each other's independence, stand ready to help each other and other countries beyond the hemisphere to prevent war, preserve peace, and prosper.

In these endeavors Argentina stands out. As guarantor of the Rio Protocol, you are joining Chile, Brazil and the United States in helping Ecuador and Peru pursue lasting peace. Your sons and daughters in the Argentine Armed Forces take on some of the most demanding missions of goodwill, helping wartorn lands around the world turn from conflict to cooperation. As close to home as Guatemala and Haiti, as far away as Bosnia, Cyprus, and Mozambique, Argentina has answered the call to peace.

Some of your peacekeepers are with us here today. The United States, others who have worked with you, and most of all, the people you have helped around the world are in your debt. And on all their behalf, I thank you. (Applause.)

In recognition of your country's extraordinary contributions to international peacekeeping, I have notified our Congress of my intention to designate Argentina as a major non-NATO ally under our laws. Our alliance of values goes beyond our efforts against threat to peace and security, but it begins there.

It also includes a commitment to freedom and democracy, a conviction that open markets are engines for progress, a determination to give all our people a chance to contribute and be rewarded for their efforts in the future we are building, a passionate belief in the potential of every child, and the right of all children to a good education, a profound concern for the environment that we hold in trust for future generations.

Near the end of his long life, General San Martin said, "All progress is the child of time." Here at his final resting place, I say to you, I believe he would applaud the progress Argentina and all the Americas have made, and the direction we are taking toward a new era of peace and prosperity.

But I also believe he would remind us of the work still undone, the challenges still unmet. He would urge us to press on to make progress the child of this time.

Clearly, we have the chance and the responsibility to redeem the promise of San Martin, beyond even his visionary dreams. And so, Mr. President, with high hopes, strong resolve, and generous spirits, let us take our chance and do our duty together.

Thank you, and God bless the people of Argentina and the United States. (Applause.)

END

9:32 A.M. (L)



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Clinton Put On the Spot, On Camera

Young Questioners Probe U.S. Policy

By John F. Harris

Washington Post Staff Writer

Friday, October 17, 1997; Page A36

The Washington Post

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 16—Facing a sometimes skeptical audience of young adults from 14 Latin American nations, President Clinton defended himself today against criticism that the United States is fueling "a new arms race" in South America and warned that it would be a "terrible mistake" if Congress does not give him expanded power to negotiate free-trade agreements.

At a TV studio here, Clinton played host to an unusual "hemispheric town hall," as promoters billed it, answering questions from one audience in the studio and two others in studios in Los Angeles and Miami. The event, carried live in many Latin nations, was intended to celebrate what Clinton called a welcome new harmony between the United States and the nations to its south, but he repeatedly found himself challenged on U.S. policies.

Clinton is waging an intense lobbying campaign to win "fast-track" authority on trade agreements, which would mean that Congress would be restricted to yes or no votes and could not seek changes in the accords. If the United States doesn't go along, Clinton said, it will be unable to prosper fully from Latin America's recent economic growth, and nations in Asia and Europe will fill the void.

He also addressed two recent national security decisions that have drawn little attention in the United States but have inspired considerable controversy in South America's "southern cone." One is the administration's waiver of a restriction on military sales to Chile, which is in the market for F-16 fighter jets. It also agreed to give Argentina a status as a "non-NATO military ally," which has caused alarm in neighboring Brazil and Chile.

Clinton said both decisions reflected well on South America's progress from decades of military rule to democracy and free markets. He said he wanted to reward Argentina, a brutal dictatorship in the early 1980s, for

To be included in the South America Trip Mail binder.

reforming its military and participating in numerous international peacekeeping missions. Chile's recent reforms, he added, made the old military ban unjustified.

Clinton's reception took a violent turn tonight during a leftist protest against his visit when a small group of students smashed the windows of foreign banks and tossed in molotov cocktails.

A Reuters correspondent said a few dozen youths wearing red scarves on their faces daubed banks with anti-Clinton graffiti and slogans after smashing windows and throwing firebombs that soon burned out. Police arrested more than 150 people tonight.

Earlier in the day, Clinton met with Argentine President Carlos Menem. White House aides said Clinton pressed Menem on protecting press freedoms, an issue on which he has been severely criticized.

Clinton also met with families of victims of an unsolved terrorist bombing of a Jewish synagogue here. Clinton promised U.S. assistance to Argentine law enforcers.

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Clinton Sees Two Sides Of Brazil

Model School Pulls Young From Poverty; Clinton, at Brazilian School, Cites Need to Help Young Rise Out of Poverty

By John F. Harris

Washington Post Staff Writer

Thursday, October 16, 1997; Page A21

The Washington Post

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 15—President Clinton has spent this week in South America preaching a sunny vision of trade and education as the keys to a bright new continent of wealth and opportunity. This afternoon, he ventured into a place that has seen precious little of either, and he acknowledged in blunt terms that reality can be more complicated than the vision.

The setting was Rio's Mangueira community, where the presidential limousine passed rows of dreary shacks and ramshackle tenements before arriving at a school where Clinton assured children growing up in poverty that a world of high-tech riches awaits. But this time his optimism was mixed with admonition.

"It is wrong for only a few to reap the benefits of the wonderful changes going on while the many remain mired in poverty," he declared, in a nation historically riven by some of the continent's starkest inequalities. "Those who have will do better by giving a hand up to those who deserve their chance, too."

This was a day when Clinton saw first-hand the sharp angles of Brazilian life.

He started the day in an air-conditioned auditorium in Sao Paulo, addressing a well-coiffed mix of Brazilian and U.S. businessmen assembled by the chamber of commerce. There, he extolled the "astonishing accomplishment" of Brazil's economic revival in the past five years.

Then he came to Rio and its Mangueira neighborhood, where he stood on a sweltering outdoor stage, warning that a child's "great gift from God, the power to dream . . . can be lost through poverty, relentless deprivation, the daily defeat of hope."

The stop promised to be the most exotic of Clinton's trip to South America, where his schedule has mostly been filled with meetings with government leaders and traditional speeches. While Clinton's remarks here hit some sober notes, the mood of the day was ebullient, and at times seemed a little like a campaign rally.

He and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton shared the stage with the most famous Brazilian of all -- the soccer legend Pele, now the government's minister of sport. When Clinton finished speaking, he and Pele briefly kicked a soccer ball around before Clinton plunged into the crowd of children in their pastel pink-and-green sports uniforms.

These are the colors of the Mangueira School, which Brazilians are promoting as a successful experiment in quelling juvenile delinquency and lifting children out of squalor. Mangueira, while poor, is far from the most downtrodden place in this city. Brazilians say it is a place with special resonance in their culture, a wellspring of artistic achievement that has a reputation like Harlem's in the 1920s.

The neighborhood, for instance, is the place where Brazilian samba music was invented. Jazzy, drum-dominated samba rhythms blared from loudspeakers today.

"If I didn't come here, I'd probably be a beggar, because without school I would be nothing," said a 14-year-old student, Jose Rodrigues.

Clinton's message at the school was an echo of one he utters often at home -- the splendors of a world linked by better education and technological innovations such as the Internet. A computer at the school was linked by the Internet with its sister school, which is in Northern Virginia. Clinton and Brazilian students exchanged typed messages with students at Prince William County's Hylton High School; the computers' mini-cams allowed people at both places to see each other.

At Hylton, junior Sarah Marr, 16, and Brazilian exchange student Luis Macedo, 16, sat at the keyboard, corresponding with their Rio peers, lauding technology, bragging about the Orioles and Redskins, and asking Clinton if he liked Brazil. Clinton leaned over the keyboard to respond -- and was suddenly subject to the world of teenagers.

"He's a slow typer," a girl in the back of the room noted.

But in due course the message went out. "I'm having a wonderful time," he wrote. "I wish all of you could visit Brazil."

The Mangueira School is a project jointly supported by the government and private companies, including the Brazilian

branch of Xerox. More a community center than a regular school, it emphasizes athletics and has on-site health-care facilities in addition to a vocational training program. Pele, who helped in its founding, called it one of Brazil's "best examples of social concern and social progress."

The Clinton administration has said the government of Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, a former socialist, deserves credit for stabilizing the economy in a way that has reduced the number of Brazil's poor people by 13 million. But that leaves an estimated 40 million still living in poverty -- out of a population of 160 million.

"We must do more, and we must be honest with our children," Clinton said. "We know that education and technology alone will not abolish poverty and inequality. But they do give people what they need to lift themselves up, to join the emerging global society and to make the most of their own lives."

The White House national security adviser, Samuel R. "Sandy" Berger, said this message has meaning in the United States as well, particularly in Clinton's uphill battle in Congress to win "fast-track" authority to negotiate free-trade agreements.

"The opponents of fast-track in many ways are opposing trade, and they say really that you have to make a choice between either dealing with the inequities of our society or dealing with open markets and expanding trade," Berger said. "What the president has been saying over these past weeks and months . . . is that we don't have the luxury of that choice."

Staff writer Ann O'Hanlon in Prince William County contributed to this report.

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Clinton Lauds New Strides By Brazilians

U.S. Reporters Focus On Fund-Raising Questions

By John F. Harris

Washington Post Staff Writer

Wednesday, October 15, 1997; Page A25

The Washington Post

BRASILIA, Oct. 14—President Clinton carried a message of celebration and contrition to Brazilians today, assuring them that the United States is delighted, not threatened, by their country's recent economic ascendancy and apologizing for a recent U.S. government statement that the county is afflicted by "endemic corruption."

Far from fearing Brazil's progress, the United States wants to benefit from it, Clinton said, as he and Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso announced that the two nations will begin negotiations at next year's Summit of the Americas in Chile to establish a hemispheric free-trade zone by early next century.

Even as Clinton labored to soothe decades-old Brazilian fears of U.S. dominance and insensitivity, he and his aides strove, with decidedly mixed results, to keep his week-long visit to South America from being eclipsed by controversy back home over his political fund-raising. As U.S. reporters traveling with him asked him about it again and again, Clinton's evident irritation grew and his answers shrank.

The two themes of the day were on vivid display at a sweltering outdoor news conference held by Clinton and Cardoso in a grove of trees outside the capital city's Alvorada Palace. Brazilian reporters pressed Clinton about whether the United States is trying to suppress South America's efforts to achieve stronger economic clout through a regional trading group known as Mercosur. He declared that nothing could be further from the truth.

He was also questioned on whether White House advance teams had been overbearing in their security arrangements before his arrival. Clinton said he hoped this was not the case but pleaded that the history of presidential assassinations in the United States makes Americans

especially sensitive about security.

Only one incident made the president's security detail nervous today; about three dozen leftist protesters threw manure at his motorcade. Asked later to comment, White House press secretary Michael McCurry said Clinton's "only reaction was, 'I've had a lot worse things thrown at me recently.'"

The Brazilians also pressed Clinton about a recent assessment written by an U.S. Embassy official here and posted on a Commerce Department home page that businesses trying to work here should be alert to "endemic corruption." This last question was inevitable, since the issue generated controversy in the Brazilian media prior to Clinton's arrival.

"The document was wrong, and it represented an appalling error of judgment for anybody to write such a thing," Clinton said. "It has been decisively rejected by every American authority, beginning with the ambassador here now. And it has been excised from the document." The new advisory to businesses warns that there is "persistent" corruption but does not suggest that it is intrinsic to the culture.

While Clinton took the hectoring from Brazilians in stride, he seemed to enjoy his sparring with U.S. reporters far less. Clinton is regularly dragged back to domestic matters while he is jetting around the world trying to talk about affairs of state. But White House aides, acknowledging that Clinton's political and legal problems at home are creating a distraction abroad, took special efforts to deflect questions today.

On Monday night, Clinton answered questions about the belated discovery of videotapes of White House fund-raising coffees while flying here on Air Force One, and aides warned reporters not to ask such questions again today in front of the Brazilians, saying Clinton would refuse to answer.

The warnings went unheeded, as five of seven questions from U.S. reporters were about the controversy, including Attorney General Janet Reno's decision to extend a Justice Department review of whether to appoint an independent counsel to investigate the matter. Clinton did not refuse to answer, but his statements became progressively more abrupt. White House aides said such questions offend local hosts and detract from the issues Clinton is trying to raise abroad, but reporters noted that this is often their only chance to ask Clinton about major news of the day.

Once today, Clinton was asked if he finds it embarrassing for himself or the country when domestic controversies arise abroad. "Well, I can't be embarrassed by other people's judgment," Clinton said, adding that, "I think people in other countries wonder what it's all about."

Despite the media skepticism about U.S. motives in Brazil, Cardoso struck an ebullient note about relations between the two nations. He said he shares Clinton's interest in expanding trade, as well as his concern about how to limit climate-warming greenhouse gases through a global treaty, the subject of an international conference in Japan this December.

"President Clinton," Cardoso said, "holds the view that I think is quite proper vis-a-vis climate change. He talks about shared responsibility. . . . We should reduce the greenhouse gases, but in such a way as to ensure that we're not harming the interests or the development of any country -- the United States, Brazil, or developing countries."

Clinton and Cardoso signed agreements today on environmental protection and cooperation on educational ventures, including U.S. assistance in wiring Brazilian schools for the Internet. The environmental agreement includes provisions for exchange of information about clean-burning energy technologies, as well an additional \$10 million in U.S. aid to an existing program through the Group of Seven major industrial democracies to preserve the rapidly receding Brazilian rain forest.

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P O L I T I C A

Encuentro reservado en el Sheraton

Oct. 16, Thurs.

La Alianza le lleva una carta

Los líderes de la Alianza UCR-FrePaSo se entrevistarán hoy con el presidente de los Estados Unidos, Bill Clinton, a quien le presentarán un documento con su posición en defensa del Mercosur y en rechazo a la participación de las Fuerzas Armadas en la lucha contra el narcotráfico.

La cita con Clinton está prevista para las 11:30 en el Hotel Sheraton, donde se hospeda el presidente de los Estados Unidos en Buenos Aires, y en representación de la Alianza concurrirán Raúl Alfonsín, Graciela Fernández Meijide, Fernando de la Rúa, Carlos Chacho Alvarez y Rodolfo Terragno.

Durante la entrevista, que se extenderá por 30 minutos, Clinton estará acompañado por la secretaria de Estado, Madeleine Albright, el subsecretario de Estado para Asuntos Interamericanos, Jeffrey Davidow, el asesor nacional de Seguridad, Samuel Berger, el consejero de la Casa Blanca, Thomas McLarty, y el encargado de negocios de la embajada de los EE.UU. en la República Argentina, Ronald Godard.

US people

La conducción de la Alianza le presentará a Clinton un documento político de dos páginas en el que plantean su posición respecto del proceso de globalización, la conformación y consolidación del Mercado Común del Sur (Mercosur) y la intervención de las Fuerzas Armadas en la lucha contra el narcotráfico.

Si bien no existe en el borrador del documento una mención explícita a la declaración de la Argentina como aliada extra-OTAN, se menciona la necesidad de evitar que se genere una "carrera armamentista" en la región.

"Esta es la agenda que plantea la Alianza. Veremos cuales son los temas que propone el presidente de los Estados Unidos", confió un vocero de la coalición.

El texto de la carta fue discutido en dos reuniones que convocaron a los cinco máximos referentes de la Alianza, la redacción corrió por cuenta de Alfonsín y se terminó de definir esta tarde, cuando se envió la nota a la embajada de los Estados Unidos para su traducción.

EL PAIS

LAS CLAVES DE LA AGENDA DE
CLINTON EN EL DIA MAS APRETADO DE
SU GIRA

CARNES, POLITICA Y NEGOCIOS

El presidente de los Estados Unidos escuchará el pedido de la oposición de frenar un rearme latinoamericano, tratará con la comunidad judía los atentados a la AMIA y la embajada de Israel y Hillary recibirá el testimonio de las Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo. Los nervios del Gobierno.



Clinton (derecha) y Menem en Ezeiza frente al jefe de los Patricios, tras los himnos y durante la Marcha de San Lorenzo.

Para el Gobierno, la obsesión es que Clinton no hable de la corrupción, que no insista en el liderazgo de Brasil.

Oct. 16, Thurs

El cartel luminoso del camión colocado en medio de la comitiva que recorrería el camino de Ezeiza al Sheraton decía "Follow me". Y en castellano agregaba "Sígueme". Había perdido el plural de la campaña Menem '89, pero ayer el destinatario era solo uno: ladies and gentlemen, el presidente de los Estados Unidos de América. Bill Clinton está desde anoche en la Argentina en el comienzo de una visita de tres días para generar fuentes de trabajo en el mercado norteamericano mediante la expansión del comercio, hablar del "buen gobierno", jugar golf en el sur, escuchar los elogios oficiales y los reclamos de la oposición y empacharse de bifes. La gira comenzó por el último objetivo. La cena de ayer fue en Cabaña Las Lilas de Puerto Madero, con dos helicópteros vigilando la parrillada y, cerca, el Servicio Secreto, que incluía a la hermosa rubia con chapa 177.

Hoy Clinton tendrá ocasión de apuntar a todas las metas juntas, hasta la carnívora (ver aparte la información sobre el banquete en la Rural), y también recibirá las quejas de la comunidad judía por la impunidad en la investigación de los atentados a la embajada de Israel y la AMIA.

Para el Gobierno, la obsesión es que Clinton no hable de la corrupción, que no repita aquí que Brasil será el líder de América del Sur y que, tras su reunión con las Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo, Hillary se prive de mencionar cualquier elemento que huela a crítica.

La Casa Rosada traslucía ayer un estado de gran nerviosismo, a tal punto que Carlos Corach amenazó con referirse a la corrupción allá si Clinton habla de la corrupción acá o si Hillary pregunta qué significa la frase Ecdadassa inscrita como telón de fondo en el paisaje de Ezeiza. "Es lo mismo que el Presidente se siente en los Estados Unidos y plantee los problemas de corrupción que hay en ese país", dijo Corach, mientras los

funcionarios argentinos, en privado, susurran tres hechos: el caso Whitewater, la investigación sobre la recaudación de fondos de campaña y el proceso por presunto acoso sexual a Paula Jones.

Al mismo tiempo, para evitar una sorpresa la subsecretaria de Derechos Humanos, Alicia Pierini, fue instruida para que realizara declaraciones en favor de las Abuelas y para que imaginara algún gesto concreto que exhibiera la voluntad del gobierno argentino por encontrar a los hijos de los desaparecidos.

Lo cierto es que hay un aspecto de Clinton que regocija al oficialismo y otro que lo fastidia. El primero es que Clinton, como lo haría cualquier presidente de su país, elogia el giro argentino en política exterior y en materia económica. El segundo es que no es un presidente conservador que acuerde cien por cien con la ortodoxia que defiende Menem y su equipo. Con Bush era más fácil porque había acuerdo en todo. Clinton, en cambio, hace gestos como el de la visita de su mujer a las abuelas o las declaraciones sobre la necesidad de incorporar a la educación a todos los niños pobres.

Nunca habrá una crítica directa, pero al equipo oficial le preocupa que cualquier referencia sea adoptada como propia por la oposición o por los obispos críticos.

La Alianza parece decidida a que la corrupción sobrevuele la gira -aterrice o no aterrice sobre Menem, ha quedado como un tema en el sentido común- y hoy a la mañana hará un ensayo de gobierno: se plantará ante Clinton como si administrara hoy el poder. Sus quejas estarán marcadas por la política de Estado. Le dirán al presidente norteamericano que tanto la UCR como el Frepaso reafirman la ley de patentes tal como fue votada por el Congreso Nacional (y contra la que los laboratorios norteamericanos y la misma embajada desplegaron una intensa actividad de lobby durante los últimos tres años). Además, le expondrán el temor que tienen ante la posibilidad de un rearme en la región, una forma de referirse a la venta de aviones F-16 a Chile y la exportación de rezagos de guerra a la Argentina después de la declaración del país como aliado extra OTAN.

La entrevista con Raúl Alfonsín, Fernando De la Rúa, Carlos "Chacho" Alvarez, Graciela Fernández Meijide y Rodolfo Terragno no figura en la agenda oficial del presidente norteamericano. Se alude a ellas como "tiempo a disposición del señor presidente de los Estados Unidos para reuniones".

El eufemismo creado por la Casa Blanca para atender imprevistos calzó como un guante para crear este encuentro por el que los aliancistas pelearon duro. Hasta hace un mes, solamente Raúl Alfonsín y Fernando De la Rúa tenían asegurada la foto con Clinton, uno por ex Presidente, otro por jefe del gobierno porteño.

Pero se combinaron dos necesidades. Por un lado, la diplomacia estadounidense no quería dar señales equívocas sobre la presencia de Clinton diez días antes de los comicios y por otro, la Alianza, a través de los ex diplomáticos con que cuenta, fue urdiendo la creación de un hueco en la agenda de Clinton blandiendo las encuestas favorables que ubican a la coalición como una seria alternativa de poder en la Argentina. Ayer a la tarde el grupo de los cinco se reunió en la casa de Terragno para acordar los temas que le plantearán verbalmente y por escrito a Clinton. Estos serán: la necesidad de un Consejo de Seguridad Económica en el marco de las Naciones Unidas para hacer más equitativo el desarrollo comercial; la negativa a la participación de las fuerzas armadas en la lucha contra el narcotráfico; y el temor a un rearme en la región como consecuencia del levantamiento del embargo a la venta de armas a latinoamérica que pesaba desde 1977.

Según el acuerdo de "los cinco", será Alfonsín quien presente a sus compañeros de la coalición y luego Clinton les hará preguntas.

La alianza opositora defenderá, además, la necesidad de que el proyecto del Area de Libre Comercio de las Américas (ALCA), que impulsa la Casa Blanca, respete los intereses de

la unión aduanera del Mercosur.



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LA NACION LINE

Jueves 16 de octubre de 1997

Oct 16, Thurs

**POLITICA****La gira del presidente norteamericano****Clinton visita el país hasta el sábado**

Llegó anoche a Ezeiza; hoy habla en la plaza San Martín; se reúne con Menem, con dirigentes opositores y con la comunidad judía

El presidente Bill Clinton, acompañado por su esposa, Hillary, y por la secretaria de Estado, Madeleine Albright, llegó anoche a Ezeiza para dar comienzo a su visita de cuatro días a la Argentina.

Es la cuarta oportunidad en que un titular de la Casa Blanca efectúa una gira oficial en nuestro país. Anteriormente lo hicieron Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower y George Bush. También, en 1928, estuvo Herbert Hoover, pero como presidente electo, antes de asumir el cargo.

Aunque en todos los viajes anteriores hubo expresiones de amistad y cooperación entre ambos países, esta visita de Clinton, más aún que la de Bush, se produce en el mejor momento histórico de las relaciones entre la Argentina y los EE.UU. Clinton llegó a Ezeiza a las 19.39, desde San Pablo, última etapa de su visita a Brasil, donde ayer volvió a ser tema central la cuestión comercial. En la ciudad paulista, el presidente norteamericano volvió a elogiar los resultados obtenidos con el Mercosur e instó a los países de la alianza regional a profundizar la integración continental.

Los temas comerciales estarán también en el centro de las conversaciones oficiales que mantendrá hoy Clinton y su equipo de ministros con el gobierno argentino.

Pero también habrá lugar para encuentros de significativo tono político. Hoy, por la tarde, Clinton recibirá a los cinco principales dirigentes de la Alianza, entre ellos, al ex presidente Raúl Alfonsín.

También se reunirá con dirigentes de la comunidad judía de la AMIA y de la DAIA, quienes expondrán la preocupación por la falta de esclarecimiento de los atentados terroristas cometidos contra la embajada de Israel y contra la sede de la AMIA.

Aunque se mencionó varias veces en los últimos días que Clinton plantearía la inquietud norteamericana por los casos de corrupción, finalmente se estima que el presidente norteamericano haría una exhortación de carácter general para la región.

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POLÍTICA

Viernes 17 de octubre de 1997

Buenos Aires, Argentina



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 **BUSCAR**

LA VISITA: TELECONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL

La cintura de los Clinton ante los jóvenes latinoamericanos

NANCY PAZOS

re: Oct 16, Thurs

▼ Notas relacionadas

- Llamado de Clinton a negociar por Malvinas
- Qué se dijeron Menem y Clinton
- Preocupación de EE UU por las presiones a la prensa
- La Alianza prefirió tomar el camino de las coincidencias
- Hillary consiguió conmover a dos mil mujeres en el Colón
- Una dama al borde del llanto
- "Buenos Aires es bárbara"

Correo de lectores

Va a hablar sobre corrupción durante su estadía en Buenos Aires", preguntó un representante de Poder Ciudadano mientras Bill Clinton estrechaba una por una la mano de los cien jóvenes "líderes del futuro", que participaron ayer de una teleconferencia que unió Buenos Aires, Miami y Los Angeles. "No conozco los hechos exactamente y, además, sé que en este momento ese es un tema electoral...", se excusó el presidente norteamericano, demostrando saber el peso que podían tener sus palabras en la política local si avanzaba más allá.

Pero los jóvenes no le dieron respiro: "**¿Qué piensa que podemos hacer para solucionar los problemas de corrupción?**", le insistieron. "Tienen que entender -se explayó Clinton en tono didáctico- que cuanto más se consolida la democracia más se consolidan los mecanismos de control para que haya menos corrupción. La libertad de prensa, tema del que hablamos hoy con el presidente Menem, también es fundamental en la búsqueda de una dirigencia más honesta", completó.

Las cámaras de televisión que transmitieron el encuentro a **una audiencia de más de 500 millones de personas** se habían apagado hacía más de media hora. Los agentes de seguridad americanos (que, como en "El superagente 86", se comunicaban con transmisores instalados en sus relojes de pulsera) ya demostraban nerviosismo por el retraso en la agenda. Pero Clinton, acompañado por su esposa Hillary, parecía no tener nada más importante en el mundo que hablar con ese puñado de jóvenes latinoamericanos.

Piropos y consignas

specific young people → Y eso que no fueron todas rosas para él. Así como se deleitó con el piropo que le propinó una de las representantes femeninas de la platea ("es más buen mozo de lo que parecía", le dijeron. "A mi edad es bueno escuchar esas cosas", respondió), soportó que un joven ecologista le mostrara una bandera con la consigna: "El cambio de clima depende de Clinton. Paremos las emisiones de monóxido de carbono".

Amable, elegante, distendido, "mister president", al decir de la traductora que lo acompañaba, se paró a responder preguntas cuantas veces se lo requirieron.

Su esposa, de impecable traje sastre verde agua, **se sentó en medio de los invitados y fue un show aparte**. "Estuve con las Madres de Plaza de Mayo, realmente me dolió muchísimo lo que me contaron", fue una de sus primeras reflexiones.

→ Entonces una militante feminista se dio el gusto de darle el panfleto donde informaban que "en la Argentina cada día más de mil mujeres abortan en la clandestinidad". La primera dama la asombró con un comentario: "Ustedes estuvieron hoy en el Colón, yo las escuché cuando aplaudieron esa parte de mi discurso", dijo.

→ Mientras tanto, Clinton llegó al lugar donde se encontraba uno de los pocos "famosos" de la platea. Y Martín Redrado no pudo con su genio: logró que el Presidente le prometiera financiar el acceso gratis a Internet para las escuelas técnicas.

→ Pero, sin dudas, la que casi se desmaya con la presencia de Bill Clinton fue María Laura Leguizamón. "**¿Cuál de ustedes es la diputada más joven?**", preguntó el norteamericano cuando se acercó donde estaba sentada la dirigente duhaldista. "Soy yo", atinó a responder la Leguizamón, antes de recibir la correspondiente felicitación: "Yo a su edad también hacía política, pero empecé perdiendo...", recordó.

Con el último apretón de manos Clinton recibió una ovación. "**Parece una cancha de fútbol**", comentó Hillary, asombrada con la calidez argentina. La cronista de Clarín, la única periodista presente, comenzó entonces a tomar sus apuntes.