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Folder Title:

POTUS [President of the United States]-Travel (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, October 13-18, 1997) [3]

Staff Office-Individual:

Inter-American Affairs

Original OA/ID Number:

1361

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
37	5	9	3	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	Handwritten note from Bob Pastor to Sandy Berger, Jim Dobbins, and Thomas Mack McLarty, re: South America Trip [partial] (1 page)	10/11/1997	b(6)
002. memo	Ted Piccone and Nicole Elkon to Sandy Berger and Jim Steinberg, re: Decisions on South America Trip (5 pages)	09/19/1997	P1/b(1)
003. memo	Mack McLarty to the President and the Secretary of State, re: Recent Travel to Brazil and Panama (2 pages)	09/18/1997	P1/b(1)
004a. note	Note from Sean Maloney to the President, re: [upcoming trip to Latin America] (1 page)	09/17/1997	P1/b(1)
004b. memo	Samuel Berger, Mack McLarty, and Stephanie Streett to the President, re: Proposed Communications Plan for Your Trip to South America (8 pages)	09/15/1997	P1/b(1)
004c. memo	Antony Blinken and Dave Leavy to Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty, re: Preliminary Communications Plan for POTUS Trip to South America (1 page)	09/05/1997	P1/b(1)
004d. memo	Drafts for memo from Samuel Berger, Mack McLarty, and Stephanie Streett to the President, re: Proposed Communications Plan for Your Trip to South America (35 pages)	ca. 09/1997	P1/b(1)
005. memo	Jeffrey Davidow to Mack McLarty, re: President's Trip to Brazil - Planning Ideas (2 pages)	01/27/1997	P1/b(1)
006. letter	Tony Campolo to President Bill Clinton [partial] (2 pages)	07/24/1997	b(6)
007. memo	Dick Clarke to Jim Dobbins and Randy Beers, re: [Proposal regarding POTUS Trip to Latin America] (1 page)	09/02/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1361

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States]-Travel (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, October 13-18, 1997) [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2442

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008a. memo	Samuel Berger to the President, re: Year of the Americas Half-Year Report (1 page)	08/15/1997	P1/b(1)
008b. memo	Mack McLarty to the President, re: Year of the Americas Half-Year Report (3 pages)	08/14/1997	P1/b(1)

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THE
CARTER CENTER

Oct. 16, 1997

Jim Dobbins

To: Sandy Berger
Thomas Mack McLarty

Subj: South America Trip

Attached is an op-ed on the President's trip that will be published in the Los Angeles Times tomorrow.

I suggest a way to turn the arms issue to the President's advantage. As I mentioned to Mack,

a one-on-one meeting between the President and Cardoso could make it possible.

Good luck on the trip.

Best wishes,

Bob Pastor



[001]

Los Angeles Times

Sunday, October 12, 1997

Put Books and Trade Ahead of Arsenals

■ **South America:** Most of the hemisphere's leaders support a moratorium on arms sales; Clinton could be the key.

By ROBERT A. PASTOR

Today, Columbus Day, President Clinton will set sail to discover South America. The trip was originally scheduled to correct a first-term omission: Though he completed NAFTA and restored constitutional government to Haiti, Clinton did not visit South America. His aide, Thomas "Mac" McLarty, was sensitive to Latin concerns about being neglected and after Clinton's reelection persuaded him to go.

The agenda was not clear then; it has since become muddled. The State Department announced a new policy to permit the United States to sell F-16s to Chile's armed forces, still ruled by Gen. Augusto Pinochet. To assuage Argentine concerns with the sale, the Defense Department designated Argentina a "non-NATO strategically." This decision engendered more ill will in Chile than appreciation in Argentina. Further, some in Brazil saw these decisions and unfortunate remarks by a U.S. trade official as aimed at dividing the nations of Mercosur, the Southern Cone trade group.

Although administration officials insist that the sale of fighter jets to Chile would not provoke an arms race and would benefit democracies, the military in Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela are sure to pressure

their civilian presidents to match Chile's investment. In the end, there will be more tension, and less money to address the region's serious social and economic problems.

At home, congressional hesitation to grant him fast-track trade negotiating authority makes it difficult for Clinton to provide the leadership needed to negotiate the promised "free trade area of the Americas."

Some of the president's aides are hoping that he can avoid these problems by talking up noncontroversial areas such as education. This opens the possibility of a bold opportunity, and the moment and the itinerary are ripe for such a move.

First, Clinton should invite the presidents of Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela to take the lead with their neighbors and establish national education funds with the money that would have been spent on sophisticated weapons. The three governments would pledge a two-year moratorium on the purchase of these arms and begin talks on a broad conventional arms restraint agreement.

President Clinton could help by pledging to contribute to the education funds and to enlist other arms-selling nations to refrain from undermining the agreement. The moratorium would provide an exit from the dilemma that Clinton faces in Chile, where, if the United States does not sell aircraft, the French or the Swedes will.

The moratorium already has been endorsed by 24 heads of governments in the region, and support by Clinton and the three other presidents would give the proposal powerful momentum and permit it to

be placed on the agenda of the second Summit of the Americas next April in Chile. Since Pinochet retires from the military in March, Chile might become more receptive to arms restraint. Then, hopefully, President Eduardo Frei could join the other democratic leaders of the hemisphere and agree to an arms control regime that could be a model for the world.

Besides the issue of the region's security, Clinton needs to reassure our friends that we respect Mercosur and want to work with them to promote a free trade area for the hemisphere. With the Southeast Asian currencies falling, Latin America is poised for economic takeoff. During the last five years, it has been our fastest growing market. U.S. exports in the hemisphere have been growing eight times faster than to Japan and 15 times faster than to Europe. Trade would grow even faster with a new agreement because Latin barriers would fall further, and the U.S. market would become more secure for our neighbors.

Today, U.S. strategic interests in the region mean reinforcing democracy. We do this when the presidents help one another to use scarce resources on social problems rather than help the military pressure their presidents to buy arms. President Clinton's most enduring legacy can be built in this hemisphere if Congress gives him the authority and he boldly accelerates trade talks and turns an incipient arms race into a competition on education.

Robert A. Pastor is a professor of political science at Emory University and director of the Latin American Program at the Carter Center.

BRIEFING FOR SOUTH AMERICA TRIP
OCTOBER 10, 1997

Total Time (Minutes)	Briefer	Subject
10	Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty and Secretary Albright	Overview of Themes and Objectives
10	Jim Dobbins <i>GOOD DADDY</i>	VENEZUELA: Energy • Energy Breakfast Counternarcotics • Bilat with Caldera Democracy • Crowd Event <i>PROBLEM TO WATCH OUT FOR</i>
15	Jim Dobbins <i>Counternarcotics Counternarcotics</i>	BRAZIL: Converging Global Outlook • Bilat with Cardoso Education/ Social Issues • Press Conference Bridging Trade Gaps • Speech in Sao Paulo Miscellaneous • Education Event in Rio
15	Jim Dobbins <i>Enlarging MALVINAS / FALKLANDS</i>	ARGENTINA: MNNA/Security Relations • Bilat with Menem Domestic Elections • Opposition Leaders Counterterrorism • AMIA Bombing Miscellaneous • Town Hall Meeting • Environment Event in Bariloche
5	Tony Blinken	Overview of Speeches
5	Sandy Berger	Summary

Participants:

The President
The Vice President
Secretary Albright
Mack McLarty
Sandy Berger
Mike McCurry
Anne Lewis
Sidney Blumenthal
Leon Fuerth

John Podesta
Jeffrey Davidow
Jim Steinberg
Stephanie Streett
Glyn Davies
Jim Dobbins
Tony Blinken
Anne Luzzatto
Lael Brainard

Back Row:

Patrick de Souza
Karl Hofmann
Ted Piccone
Andrew Friendly
David Leavy
Noel Elkon

*Corruption /
PRESS FREE*

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Karl Hofmann
Ted Piccone
Andrew Friendly
David Leavy
Nicole Elkon



VENEZUELA

Everywhere popular, here most -
76/US
49/BC

US Policy Also Popular -
Drugs, Democracy, IPR, Environment, Trade -
60 - 71% Approval Ratings.

~~Narco Traffickers 86 - Serious Problem~~
~~81 - Support US Aid~~

MAJOR ISSUES (THROUGHOUT TRIP)

Trade
Drugs
Environment
Democracy
In Venezuela - Energy

DEMOCRACY

1. Venezuela - First to emerge - 1958
2. Caldera -- Father - Elected to Congress Under Roosevelt
Reelected in '58
President in '68

Early Democrat, late Market Reformer

CALDERA INITIATIVE
3. ¹ Anti-corruption convention

4. OAS Protocol (Mercosur/Rio Group)

Profile themes here, to reduce sting in Argentina.

- Institutional Reform
- Judicial Training
- Press Freedom/Ombudsman

ENERGY

50% / 18%
Double over 10 years/Foreign Investment
Mutual Interdependence/CITGO

COUNTERNARCOTICS

- From* POLUS *86-90 cir*
81- US airport
- ~~Favor~~ Decertification to Alliance

- MLAT
- JICC
- Customs
- Drawdown (13 Million)

- Multilateralization
 - Report to Congress
 - Judicial Training
 - Multilateral Monitoring and Evaluation

EVENTS

SUN

Mid-Aft - Arrive/Ceremony/Remarks/
 Photo Op in Congress

Eve - Bilat
 Dinner

MON

- Energy Drop By Breakfast
- Signing/Statements
 - Drug/Energy
- Wreath Laying/Crowd Event
- Bolivar's Tomb/First Foreign Leader
- Crowd Event
- Bolivar's Dream

PROBLEMS/DAVIDOW

BRAZIL

As in VEN, US widely, even wildly popular

62%/74%/84%

Culture 68%/79% Positive Effect

Want to be like us, and want to be seen to be
like us -

Continental

Multiracial

Federal

Show Booklet

People ahead of Govt - official attitudes in
transition/traditionals - want to preserve some distinction.
Flattered to be perceived as competitor. Reluctant to be
embraced too closely

[AMB/FONMIN/France/GER
(PARTNER/COMPETITOR) MENEM/CARDOSO

THEMES

Education - special, at Cardoso Request

General Problem - Resource Allocation

Asia/Latin America

Santiago Process

- 42% fail 1st grade

Brazil Problem - Particularly Recur

- 24% ~~fail~~ ^{pass} 8th Grade
- Even poor try to go to Private School
- Federal Structure

Cardoso Priority

Testing, Standards, Electronic Learning

Joint Declaration, Agreement, Riley

TRADE -

Major Issue, Despite Brazilian Effort to Play Down.

In addition to Bilat, Different Approaches to FTAA.

-- Both agree to begin next April.

-- We want comprehensive launch, Brazil sequential, but
seemed to have dropped.

We want "early harvest", but agreed to drop for this visit.

Brazilians want to avoid both open disagreement, or
agreement - Cardoso/Sao Paulo.

As long as Brazil doesn't back away from comprehensive, we have everything agreed we need to launch.

DRUGS

Gov't also behind public opinion/stunning figures

93% very serious / 89% increasing problem,
 58% poor performance / 84% Brazil demand,
 75% use military / 85% cooperate with others/
 97% cooperation with the U.S.

- Government ambivalent, tentative, and seeks to lower profile of our cooperation. Resent US interdiction strategy to bottle up drugs in SA
- Cardoso - written to you

Colombia
 MLAT

Environment - Amazon/Climate Change

Amazon

- EL NINO**
- Fires 13,000 11,000
 - Agreements
 - G-7 \$10 Mil research sustainable use
 - NASA C-130 for Moratorium
 - Space Station
 - Everglade/Amazon/Parks Agreement

Climate Change

- Brazil Learning, Rio Treaty,
- Opposition to Joint Implementation/ DC Emission Limits

TRADE =
EVENTS

Mon

- Arrive/Reception/Dinner

Tues -

Arr Cer/Planalto
 Bilat

Joint Press Conference (only one)
 Call on Congress (most like ours)
 Embassy Event
 On to Sao Paulo

Evening Free

Weds

- Business Leaders Speech
 - First of Two occasions to focus on Trade

Mid-Day - Rio

Manguiria School/Slum

Pele

Xerox

After School/Highest Public college entry rate
 In country.

Net Hookup.

Evening - ~~Rio~~ ^{BA}, Evening Free

LAEL
DAVIDIN

ARGENTINA

Argentine/Brazilian Relationship

Cardoso.Menem/Strategic Alliance

Pole of Integration/Franco German/Mercosur

- Assumption we oppose because,
 - Brazil Leaders
 - Preference to pick SA's off one-by-one

US Decision on Arms, MNNA, and security concerns, all responsive to desire of country and region, seen as effort to divide and rule.

In fact, Mercosur advances a number of US goals

- Expands trade, including US (up dramatically) since ~~_____~~

- Supports democracy, economic reform, and reduces tension

Trip is opportunity to express support for Mercosur (not adversary but opportunity). Recognition of Menem/Cardoso leadership, and reanimation of US Mercosur dialogue launched in '91.

ARGENTINA

Govt in advance of opinion
 US 58% vs 75% in Brazil
 Clinton 29%/25% Menem 28/62
 ■ Distance
 ■ Govt unpopularity

ISSUES

Security/Peacekeeping/MNNA

Present MNNA in Context of Peacekeeping

- True
- Helps Chileans/Drop their opposition
- Encourage others to become more active

Express support for regional cooperation in which Argentina has taken lead, with Brazil and Chile

ENVIRONMENT

Climate Change - Argentina Chairman

- In addition to agreements, like Brazil on space station and parks, looking for agreement on climate change, to include:
 - Joint implementation
 - Mandatory emissions countries limits for Dem
 -

PROBLEM AREAS

Elections/Malvinas/Corruption/Press Freedom

ELECTIONS -- Oct 24

- Pro US
- Meeting with Opposition/_____ on Menem

- Duhalde

MALVINAS

- Try to make us more explicit, i.e. "negotiations their underlying differences"
- Stay with current position - 2 friends and allies, hope can work out differences
- Explain that this public stance would make it easier for us to be quietly helpful if opportunity arose

CORRUPTION/POLICE/COURTS

- Principal election issue
- Begged US not to raise (also sensitive in Brazil)
- Jewish Leaders/police in jail

Press Freedom Situation

Solution

- Common themes in 3 countries
- Proposals to
 - Strengthen Judiciary (training)
 - Increase attention from human rights machinery (OSCC)
- Event

SCHEDULE

Arrive Weds Evening

~~Tues~~ *Thurs*

- Crowded, to be gone by "Loyalty Day" Election Rally *PK*
~~Weds~~
- Wreath Lay, Monument to San Martin/
Peacekeepers/MNNA
- Opposition leaders
- Jewish Community Leaders
- Town Hall
- State Dinner

Fri

- Business Leaders
- Press Event

- Embassy
- Bariloche

Sat

Environment, Joint Statement

Evening, Return DC

FILE CLASSIFICATION: Lip9.10**DATE:** September 10, 1997

TO : David Lipton, Assistant Secretary

CC : Mack McLarty, Special Assistant to the President
Amb. Jeffrey Davidow, Assistant Secretary
Amb. James Dobbins, Special Assistant to the President
Mark Schneider, Asst. Administrator
William Schuerch, DAS

FROM : L. Ronald Scheman, US EXD

SUBJECT : President Clinton's Mission to Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela

cc: JP
KH
RD

Attached is a short summary of IDB activities in Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela as background for the President's impending trip to those countries. As you can see, the programs are large and comprehensive with annual approvals exceeding a billion dollars each in Argentina and Brazil.

There is additional information on specific sector programs that may be relevant depending on the bi-lateral agenda. If that is of interest, please advise me of the major agenda items and Cabinet members that may participate in bi-lateral meetings and we will prepare special sectoral reports on the substance of the Bank's projects and the ways that may be helpful furthering US policy goals.

ARGENTINA
Relations with the Inter-American Development Bank

BANK STRATEGY

The IDB's strategy for Argentina targets the government's commitment to improve efficiency within all levels of government:

- The Bank is providing financial support in excess of \$1 billion per year to foster economic and state reform, especially at the provincial and municipal levels. Loans are specifically targeted at provincial fiscal adjustment, improving health care, education, housing and sanitation and socioeconomic infrastructure to complement private investment and facilitate more modern production systems.

History: Since the inception of operations, the Bank has approved roughly \$10 billion in 177 loans for Argentina. The Bank's annual approvals for Argentina in 1991-96 averaged more than \$1 billion (up from an annual average of \$346 million from 1985-89). The current total is 37 loans in execution to Argentina totaling \$6.3 billion, approximately 14% of the Bank's debt portfolio. During 1991-6, the loans were initially focused on supporting structural reforms in the public sector, privatizing public enterprises, restructuring external debt, and opening up the country's investment climate. The loans since 1993 have been largely for investment projects in the social and productive sectors and, to a lesser degree, to consolidate the reform of the State. The financial crisis of early 1995 created a pressing need for fast-disbursing funds, and the bank responded quickly by approving two operations: \$750 million to the strained banking system and \$450 million targeted to protect social programs for the poor from budget cuts.

Project Portfolio: The bulk of the Bank's outstanding portfolio to Argentina consists of investment projects and 29 technical cooperations. From 1991-96, the sector distribution of loans was as follows:

- Reform of the State (48%)
- Social Sectors (30%)
- Productive Sectors (22%)

Social Sector and Environment Activities: Given its recent high-unemployment, projects aimed at reducing poverty have been a high priority. The bank has also been working with the government authorities on sustainable environmental projects as an integral part of the bank's overall strategy for Argentina. Some recently approved projects supporting these sectors are:

- National Plan for Youth Productivity and Employment. \$370 million loan to create emergency jobs for the poorest of the unemployed and to provide for school retention scholarships, training and guidance for job placement.
- Potable Water and Sewage in Santa Fe. \$85 million loan to improve the water and sanitation conditions in the province of Santa Fe.

- Small Business. A major \$300 million loan to Banco Inversion y Comercio Exterior (Argentina's Export-Import Bank) to support small and medium-sized enterprises.

Project Pipeline: The IDB's 1997/1999 project pipeline for Argentina currently consists of some 25 proposals, totaling roughly \$3.2 billion. Below are two of the larger programs expected to come before the Board in 1997:

- Reclamation Mantanza-Riachuelo Program for the decontamination of the major river in the Federal Capital (greater Buenos Aires). Proposed IDB funding: \$250 million.
- Major Cities Program Plan for comprehensive urban development, including institutional development and investments for the cities of Cordoba, Mendoza, Rosario, and Tucuman. Proposed IDB funding: \$260 million.

Sector Activity: IDB lending to Argentina has been allocated to the following sectors:

- Agriculture (3%)
- Education (7%)
- Energy (2%)
- Reform of the State (40%)
- Sanitation (10%)
- Science & Technology (2%)
- Social Investment (13%)
- Transportation (7%)
- Urban Development & Housing (5%)

BRAZIL

Relations with the Inter-American Development Bank

Bank Strategy

The IDB's strategy for Brazil focuses on three priority areas of action in the Government's development program. These are:

- * Opening the economy through improvements in productive infrastructure;
- * Addressing socioeconomic inequities and poverty alleviation by increasing the effectiveness of social spending; and
- * Modernization and strengthening of the state at the federal and sub-federal levels;

History: Brazil is the IDB's largest borrower. Since its inception in 1961, the Bank has approved \$14.1 billion in loans to Brazil, and has disbursed \$8.8 billion. Outstanding loans were \$3.6 billion at end-1996, or 13.8% of total lending by the IDB. The IDB is financing major urban renewal programs in Brazil focusing on the poorest and most vulnerable populations. Projects include: a project to provide one-third of Rio de Janeiro's slum dwellers with full urban services, including day care centers, an urban development in Parana which aims to develop municipal capacity to mobilize private sector capital through local banks and access to bond markets, a favela improvement project in Sao Paulo, and a program to help children and adolescents living in poverty in Ceara. On the energy front, the Bank, along with the World Bank, is playing a key role in financing the \$2.3 billion Brazil-Bolivia gas pipeline project.

Project Portfolio: The Bank assists Brazil not only with loans but with a large array of small projects and technical cooperation. As of July 31, 1997, the Bank's active portfolio with Brazil consists of 38 loans, 47 technical cooperation grants, and 10 small projects. The Bank's portfolio is performing satisfactorily with only one loan experiencing a delay.

Environmental and Transportation Activities: The IDB has ambitious programs focusing on decontamination of urban waterways with a strong impact on the health of surrounding urban populations. Projects underway include clean-up of major water systems in Sao Paulo (\$302 million), Guanabara Bay in Rio de Janeiro (\$350 million), the port of Bahia Todos os Santos, and flood control in Campinas. In addition, the Bank is implementing major road rehabilitation and expansion projects, including a private concession on Sao Paulo's yellow road and linking the Sao Paulo-Florianopolis highway with the Curitiba-Uruguay highway. The two latter projects directly support MERCOSUR integration.

Project Pipeline: The IDB's 1997/99 project pipeline for Brazil currently consists of 28 projects, including, among the most important:

- * Basic education and technical vocational training. Proposed IDB funding: \$250 million.

- 2 -

- * National highways upgrading. Proposed IDB funding: \$300 million. Loan would upgrade 13,000 kilometers of national highways and turns over to states responsibility for operation and maintenance;
- * Interconnection of the north-south electricity grid. Proposed IDB funding: \$300 million.

Photo-Opportunities in Bank-supported Projects:

- * Visit Bank's grant program for disadvantaged children and adolescents in Rio de Janeiro (\$8 million) aimed at street children and adolescents in especially difficult circumstances. The grant establishes temporary homes for street children, centers for teenage mothers, and recovery centers for minors addicted to drugs.
- * Visit the Bank's favela improvement project in Sao Paulo which is providing new housing for 11,000 families.
- * The Bank has sponsored a pioneering Woman Leadership Training Center in Rio de Janeiro with a Brazilian NGO administering the program.
- * Meet with members of the Bank's Community Solidarity program to discuss ways in which the civil society organizations help deliver essential social services.

Sector Activity: IDB lending to Brazil has focused on the following sectors:

- * Transportation (24%)
- * Sanitation (20%)
- * Urban development and housing (20%)
- * Modernization of the state (8%)
- * Environmental protection (7%)
- * Tourism (5%)
- * Health (5%)
- * Industry (4%)
- * Science & technology (2%)
- * Agriculture (2%)
- * Education (1%)
- * Social investment (1%)

VENEZUELA

Relations with the Inter-American Development Bank

Bank Strategy

The IDB's strategy for Venezuela focuses on three priority areas of the government's development agenda:

- Macroeconomic stability and structural reforms to strengthen public sector efficiency, including social security and public sector reform including the decentralization process.
- Increase the efficiency of social expenditure in education and health and increasing the participation of state and municipal governments and the private sector in providing services in the social sectors.
- Improve productivity of the non-petroleum economy through the investment in infrastructure and redefining the role of the state, opening sectors to private investment and strengthening the regulatory and supervisory capacity of the public sector.

History: Since the inception of operations, the Bank has approved 64 loans for Venezuela, totaling \$3.645 billion. During the period 1974-1982, Venezuela, voluntarily, did not request any loans from the Bank. The Bank's annual approvals for Venezuela in 1991-1996 averaged more than \$280 million (slightly up from an annual average of \$223 million from 1985-90). Currently, there are 22 loans in execution to Venezuela totaling US 1.9 billion, approximately 4.2 % of the Bank's debt portfolio. The loans since 1990 have been for investment projects in the social, infrastructure and productive sectors.

Project Portfolio: The Bank's outstanding portfolio to Venezuela consist of investment projects, the improvement of tax and custom administration, banking supervision and budget formulation and execution. In addition, the portfolio includes 27 technical cooperation. From 1991-1996, the sector distribution for loans was as follows:

- Social Sectors (28%)
- Reform of State (70%)

Social Sector and Environment Activities: The Bank has been working with the authorities in improving the social expenditure in health and education, by decentralization of services and strengthening of supervisory capacity. Authorities have been working with the bank on sustainable environmental projects -- two for water and sewage (Potable Water for the Central Region, Water Sector Modernization Program), one for the sanitation of Lake Valencia and one to protect watersheds in the Andean region.

Project Pipeline: The IDB's 1997/1998 project pipeline for Venezuela consists of 7 projects for Board approval totaling US\$ 750 million. The portfolio includes an innovative pilot operation in the social sector, a project to support the development of alternative solutions to social problems

through civil society, and a program to consolidate the child and young orchestral system. The largest program expected to come before the Board in 1997 is:

- Social Security Reform This sectoral program will support the reform of the social security system, including the reform of the pension, health and unemployment insurance systems. The operation will encompass the development of the supervisory framework of the new system.
- Bolivar Program for Small and Medium Enterprises Establishment of regional network of contacts to foster SMEs among Latin countries as well as cross-partnerships between industrial and Latin small and medium enterprises.

Sector Activity

- Agriculture (18%)
- Education (7%)
- Energy (24%)
- Environmental Protection (2%)
- Health (7%)
- Forestry (3%)
- Transportation (13%)
- Reform of the State (2%)
- Water and Sanitation (11%)
- Science and Technology (2%)
- Social Investment (4%)
- Urban Development and Housing (2%)
- Financial sector (4%)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	Ted Piccone and Nicole Elkon to Sandy Berger and Jim Steinberg, re: Decisions on South America Trip (5 pages)	09/19/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1361

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States]-Travel (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, October
13-18, 1997) [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2442

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

DRAFT #12

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

October 12 - 19, 1997

Sunday, October 12

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

2:15 pm ARRIVE Simon Bolivar Int'l Airport Caracas, Venezuela
• Helo to arrival ceremony

3:00 - 3:30 pm	•	Arrival Ceremony (remarks) (La Carlotta Airbase)
4:00 - 4:30 pm	•	Wreath Laying (El Panteon)
5:00 - 5:45 pm	•	Embassy Event (Hilton Hotel)
6:00 - 7:00 pm	•	Down Time (Hilton Hotel)
7:30 - 10:30 pm	•	State Dinner & Reception (toast remarks) (La Casona)

RON Caracas, Venezuela

Monday, October 13

9:00 - 9:20 am	•	Bi-lat briefing (Hilton Hotel)
9:30 - 10:20 am	•	Bi-lat with President Caldera (Miraflores Palace)
10:35 - 10:55 am	•	Meeting and/or photo-op with business leaders/oil and gas executives/students/NGO's (Site TBD)
11:10 - 12:00 pm	•	<i>Crowd Event</i> (Site TBD)
12:15 - 12:30 pm	•	Departure Ceremony (La Carlotta Airbase)

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

7:30 pm ARRIVE in Brasilia, Brazil

7:50 - 8:20 pm	•	Down Time (Ambassador's residence)
8:30 - 11:30 pm	•	State Dinner/Cultural Presentation [Reception: Ministry of Foreign Affairs - toast remarks] [Dinner: Alvorada Palace]

RON Brasilia, Brazil

Tuesday, October 14

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

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

5:40 pm ARRIVE Sao Paulo, Brazil

- Down Time and/or OTR dinner

RON Sao Paulo, Brazil

Wednesday, October, 15

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

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

12:05 pm ARRIVE Rio de Janeiro

- 12:35 - 1:35 pm • *Education Event* (Mangueira School)
- 1:45 - 5:30 pm • OTR Time

6:00 pm DEPART en route Buenos Aires, Argentina
[flight time: 1 hour and 30 minutes]

7:30 pm ARRIVE Ezeiza Airport, Buenos Aires, Argentina

- 7:45 - 8:00 pm • Arrival Ceremony (Ezeiza Airport)
- 8:30 - TBD • Down Time and/or OTR dinner

RON Buenos Aires, Argentina

Thursday, October 16

- 8:30 - 10:30 am • Briefing for Town Hall (Sheraton Hotel)

- 10:45 - 11:30 am • Wreath Laying (remarks) (Plaza San Martin)
- 12:00 - 1:30 pm • Bi-lat w/ President Menem (Casa Rosada)
- 2:15 - 3:30 pm • *Town Hall Meeting* (Site TBD)
- 3:45 - 5:00 pm • OTR Time/ Down Time
- 5:30 - 6:00 pm • Meeting with Opposition Leaders (Sheraton Hotel)
- 8:00 - 11:00 pm • State Dinner/Reception (toast remarks) (Site TBD)

RON Buenos Aires, Argentina

Friday, October 17

- TBD - 10:20 am • Down Time
- 10:30 - 11:00 am • Meeting with AMIA Jewish Leaders/families (Sheraton Hotel)
- 11:30 - 12:15 pm • Embassy Event (Site TBD)

1:15 pm DEPART en route Bariloche
[flight time: 2 hours and 10 minutes]

3:35 pm ARRIVE Bariloche

- Down Time
- Tape Radio Address

Note: President Menem will arrive in the evening.

RON Bariloche, Argentina

Saturday, October 18

- 10:00 - 10:40 am • *Environmental Event* (T)
- 11:00 - 11:30 am • Remarks via satellite to the Women's War Memorial opening in Washington (T)
- Down Time

RON Bariloche, Argentina

Sunday, October 19

TBD Depart en route Iguacu Falls (Brazilian side)
[flight time: 2 hours and 55 minutes]

TBD REFUEL

- Tour Iguacu Falls (2 hours)
- *Environmental event* (T)

TBD Depart en route Washington, DC
[flight time: 9 hours]
[time change: -1 hour]

RON Washington, DC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9706375
RECEIVED: 19 SEP 97 16

TO: PRESIDENT

FROM: MCLARTY, T
BERGER

DOC DATE: 18 SEP 97
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: BRAZIL

PANAMA

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

PERSONS:

By KDE NARA, Date 05/09/14
2009-1155-F

SUBJECT: RECENT TRAVEL TO BRAZIL & PANAMA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR BERGER

DUE DATE: 25 SEP 97 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: HOFMANN

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
HOFMANN

FOR CONCURRENCE
PICCONE

FOR INFO
DOBBINS
SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

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CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memo	Mack McLarty to the President and the Secretary of State, re: Recent Travel to Brazil and Panama (2 pages)	09/18/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1361

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States]-Travel (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, October 13-18, 1997) [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2442

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9706574
RECEIVED: 26 SEP 97 18

TO: BERGER

FROM: ELKON

DOC DATE: 26 SEP 97
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: LATIN AMERICA

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: SOUTH AMERICAN TRIP / DELEGATION & NSC TRAVELLING STAFF

ACTION: NOTED BY BERGER

DUE DATE: 02 OCT 97 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: ELKON

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

DOBBINS

ELKON

NSC CHRON

PICCONE

COMMENTS:

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DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9706574

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001

X 97100216 NOTED BY BERGER

UNCLASSIFIED

National Security Council
The White House

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LOG # 6574

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SYSTEM (PRS) NSC INT ARS

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____

DOC. CG 15 A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
<i>in</i> Cosgriff	_____	_____	_____
Rice	_____	_____	_____
Davies	_____	_____	_____
Kerrick	<u>1</u>	<u>(K)</u>	_____
Steinberg	<u>2</u>	_____	<u>note</u> <u>11</u>
Berger	_____	_____	_____
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____
West Wing Desk	_____	_____	_____
Records Mgt.	_____	_____	_____
<u>elkon</u>	<u>3</u>	_____	<u>see mtr</u>

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No Further Action

cc:

COMMENTS:

Exec Sec Office has diskette _____

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

Natl Sec Advisor
has seen

NOTED

6574

September 26, 1997

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SANDY BERGER

THROUGH:

DON KERRICK
GLYN DAVIES

FROM:

NICOLE ELKON

SUBJECT:

SOUTH AMERICA TRIP - DELEGATION AND NSC
TRAVELLING STAFF

9/27
Nicole -
Let's discuss
 asap
 @

CABINET DELEGATION

Please find attached (Tab 1) a memo from Goody Marshall concerning Cabinet participation on the upcoming trip. The recommendation comes with much attention to keeping travelling staff numbers down and thus recommends certain secretaries meet up for only parts of the trip.

Rodney Slater's participation in Venezuela is problematic. FAA has downgraded Venezuela's air flight safety status to Category II - a status which indicates it's airports nation-wide as well as it commercial airlines are in an observation period. At the same time, we have requested increased routes to Venezuela for U.S. carriers, which the GOV has denied unless we elevate it to Category I status. Unless Slater presence will deliver an agreement on increased access for U.S. carriers, his presence will generate negative publicity during the President's visit.

Jim Dobbins also questions Bill Richardson's travelling to Argentina. As Madeleine discovered firsthand in New York this week, the Latins are in disarray over UN Security Council reform, with particularly intense and public disagreements between Menem and Cardoso. Richardson's presence would highlight this unwinnable issue, particularly if he goes just to Argentina, which opposes Brazil's desire for a permanent seat.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the Cabinet Affairs suggestion for Cabinet travel to South America with two changes: (1) that Secretary Slater not travel to Venezuela unless we have an agreement on increased routes for U.S. carriers, and (2) that Ambassador Richardson not travel to Argentina due to the intense disagreement over UN Security Council reform. (If you feel it is important for Richardson to travel, Dobbins recommends he come on the entire trip so as to not show discrimination among the countries)

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Discuss _____

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION UPDATE

Legislative Affairs has extended invitations to each of the four Congressional leaders to designate a Member to represent them on the President's trip. Senator Daschle has named Chris Dodd. We have not heard from the others. The Hispanic Caucus is allocated a fifth slot. (Will has heard that Representative Menendez (D-NJ) is the candidate, but this has not been officially communicated yet.) NSC Legislative Affairs is working with Susan Brophy to see if there are a few more Members who might be swayed on Fast Track if they were to travel with us.

NSC TRAVELLING STAFF

Tab 2 lists the suggested NSC travelling staff. Not all the NSC personnel listed have to travel to every country. Karl Hofmann, for instance, should return from Rio as he does not handle Argentina. State does not know Secretary Albright's schedule yet. If she returns from Buenos Aires on Friday morning, some NSC staff can accompany her.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the list of recommended NSC traveling staff.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Discuss _____

Concurrence: Jim Dobbins *JD*
(Kyrilina)

Attachment

Tab 1 Memorandum from Thurgood Marshall Jr.

Tab 2 Recommendation for NSC Travelling Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 26, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA
SANDY BERGER
MACK McLARTY

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL JR. *TM*

Subject: Cabinet travel to South America

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

VENEZUELA, BRAZIL, AND ARGENTINA

Commerce Secretary William Daley

~~Energy Secretary Federico Pena~~ *

ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey [*Argentina?*]

VENEZUELA

~~OPIC President George Munoz~~ *S*

~~Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater~~ *

Energy Secy Federico Pena

BRAZIL

Education Secretary Richard Riley

NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin (Brasilia only) *!*

ARGENTINA

~~SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez~~

UN Ambassador Bill Richardson

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt *!* *!*

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

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

Proposal for NSC Staff Participants
In The President's Trip to South America

OK
B

NSC Staff and Support Staff (grouped by office):

- Samuel R. Berger
- James Steinberg
- Rob Malley
- Diana Helweg
- Kris Cicio
- Kate Friedrich
- Glyn Davies
- Nicole Elkon
- Jennifer Poole
- Kay Joshi
- Jim Dobbins
- Ted Piccone
- Karl Hofmann (Venezuela/Brazil only)
- Tony Blinken
- Vinca LaFleur
- Dan Benjamin
- David Leavy
- Anne Luzzatto
- P.J. Crowley
- Brenda Kinser-Kidane
- 2 WHCA Comm Assistants TBD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9705699
RECEIVED: 19 AUG 97 10

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

TO: PRESIDENT

FROM: BERGER
MCLARTY, T
STREETT, S

By UDE NARA, Date 05/09/14
2009-1155-F

DOC DATE: 15 SEP 97
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: PUBLIC STATEMENTS
BRAZIL
ARGENTINA

MEDIA
VENEZUELA
PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PROPOSED COMMUNICATIONS PLAN FOR TRIP TO SOUTH AMER

ACTION: PRESIDENT APPROVED RECOM W/ COMMENT DUE DATE: 25 AUG 97 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: BLINKEN

LOGREF:

FILES: PA NSCP: CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BERGER
BLINKEN
DOBBINS
ELKON
HELWEG
KERRICK
KYLE
LEAVY
MALLEY
NSC CHRON
POOLE
STEINBERG

COMMENTS: _____

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OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY: NSDRS

DOC 3 OF 3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORD ID: 9705699

ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 BERGER	Z 97082011 FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR DECISION
001 BLINKEN	Z 97082616 FOR FURTHER ACTION
002 BERGER	Z 97090520 FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR DECISION
003 PRESIDENT	Z 97091622 FOR DECISION
003	X 97092617 PRESIDENT APPROVED RECOM W/ COMMENT

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

003 970915	VICE PRESIDENT
003 970915	WH CHIEF OF STAFF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

:

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: _____

LOG # 5699 Redo

URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____

SYSTEM PRS NSC INT ARS

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____

DOCLOG _____ A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Cosgriff	_____	_____	_____
Rice	_____	_____	_____
Davies	_____	_____	_____
Kerrick	<u>1</u>	_____	_____
Steinberg	_____	_____	_____
Berger	_____	_____	_____
Situation Room	<u>11</u>	_____	_____
West Wing Desk	<u>2</u>	<u>(A) 9/16</u>	<u>A STAN</u>
Records Mgt.	<u>3</u>	<u>TMA 9-24</u>	<u>N</u>
	<u>4</u>	_____	<u>N</u>

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No Further Action

cc: Kerrick Berger
Elkon Steinberg
Pooler McLaren

COMMENTS:

WHE - THE ORIGINAL COMED BACK
FROM STERN, MAKE COPIES FOR
EVERYONE, PLEASE

Exec Sec Office has diskette yes

National Security Council
The White House

9/6/97
C:1.0

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # 5699 Redo
URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM PRS NSC INT ARS
BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG TMAA A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Cosgriff	_____	_____	_____
Rice	_____	_____	_____
Davies	<u>1</u>	<u>8/16 w/ [signature]</u>	_____
Kerrick	_____	_____	_____
Steinberg	<u>2</u>	<u>[signature]</u>	_____
Berger	<u>3</u>	<u>[signature]</u>	_____
Situation Room	_____	Natl Sec Advisor	_____
West Wing Desk	<u>3 4</u>	<u>TMAA has seen 9.16</u>	<u>McLarty</u>
Records Mgt.	<u>5</u>	<u>[initials]</u>	<u>[initials]</u>

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No Further Action

cc: Peole, Elkon, Davies, Joshi

COMMENTS: [initials] [initials]

'97 SEP 5 PM 8:56

Exec Sec Office has diskette no yes
Weeder will email 9/6

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004a. note	Note from Sean Maloney to the President, re: [upcoming trip to Latin America] (1 page)	09/17/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1361

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States]-Travel (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, October 13-18, 1997) [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2442

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004b. memo	Samuel Berger, Mack McLarty, and Stephanie Streett to the President, re: Proposed Communications Plan for Your Trip to South America (8 pages)	09/15/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1361

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States]-Travel (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, October
13-18, 1997) [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2442

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004c. memo	Antony Blinken and Dave Leavy to Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty, re: Preliminary Communications Plan for POTUS Trip to South America (1 page)	09/05/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1361

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States]-Travel (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, October
13-18, 1997) [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2442

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Document No. _____

2009-1155-F

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/17/97

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9/17/97 noon

SUBJECT: Proposed South America Communications Plan

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

REMARKS:

Comments to Staff Sec.

RESPONSE:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Staff Secretary
Ext. 6-2702

2009-1155-F

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/17/97

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9/17/97

Noon

SUBJECT: Proposed South America Communications Plan

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

REMARKS:

Comments to staff Sec.

RESPONSE:

OK
Yes

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Staff Secretary
Ext. 6-2702

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004d. memo	Drafts for memo from Samuel Berger, Mack McLarty, and Stephanie Streett to the President, re: Proposed Communications Plan for Your Trip to South America (35 pages)	ca. 09/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1361

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States]-Travel (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, October 13-18, 1997) [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2442

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 9, 1997

TO : Secretary Federico Pena
Department of EnergyFROM : L. Ronald Scheman
U.S. Executive Director

SUBJECT : DOE Supported Trust Fund at the IDB

Further to your upcoming mission to Latin America, my memo of Oct. 6 overlooked mentioning a Trust Fund established last year by DOE at the Inter-American Development Bank is supporting the bank's program in "sustainable markets for sustainable energy" (SMSE). The goal of the program is to mainstream IDB lending in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and sustainable urban transport. This fund, jointly managed by the USG (DOE) and the IDB, may be a useful instrument for you to address issues in the discussions with the Latin American officials.

The DOE-IDB Consultant's Fund will be funded at \$390,000 by DOE/EERE, following a similar amount provided prior to the establishment of the Fund. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), signed in November 1996, forged a collaboration between DOE and the IDB in the following areas:

- Meeting urban transport needs in a sustainable manner;
- Market-based approaches to energy efficiency and renewable energy;
- Market-based approaches for using clean-energy resources for rural electrification;
- Strategies to integrate energy efficiency and clean energy into urban infrastructure.

As a result of the DOE supported fund, U.S. consultants have assisted in the development of SMSE projects for Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, and El Salvador. Given that the objectives of this Fund are aligned with our agenda for promoting sustainable energy throughout the hemisphere, I wanted to be certain you were aware of it during your trip with the President.

cc:

Mack McLarty, Special Advisor to the President
John Podesta, Deputy Chief of Staff to the President
David Lipton, Under Secretary for International Affairs (Treasury)
Jim Dobbins, Director for Latin America, NSC



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FAX: (202) 647-0791

FAX COVER SHEET

110
280030x

DATE: 1/27/97

TO: Amb. James Dobbins

FAX: _____ PHONE: _____

FROM: A/S Jeffrey Davidow

PHONE: _____

REMARKS:

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 3

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. memo	Jeffrey Davidow to Mack McLarty, re: President's Trip to Brazil - Planning Ideas (2 pages)	01/27/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1361

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States]-Travel (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, October
13-18, 1997) [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2442

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. letter	Tony Campolo to President Bill Clinton [partial] (2 pages)	07/24/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1361

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States]-Travel (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, October 13-18, 1997) [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2442

RESTRICTION CODES

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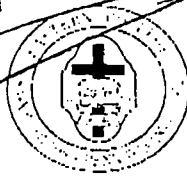
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

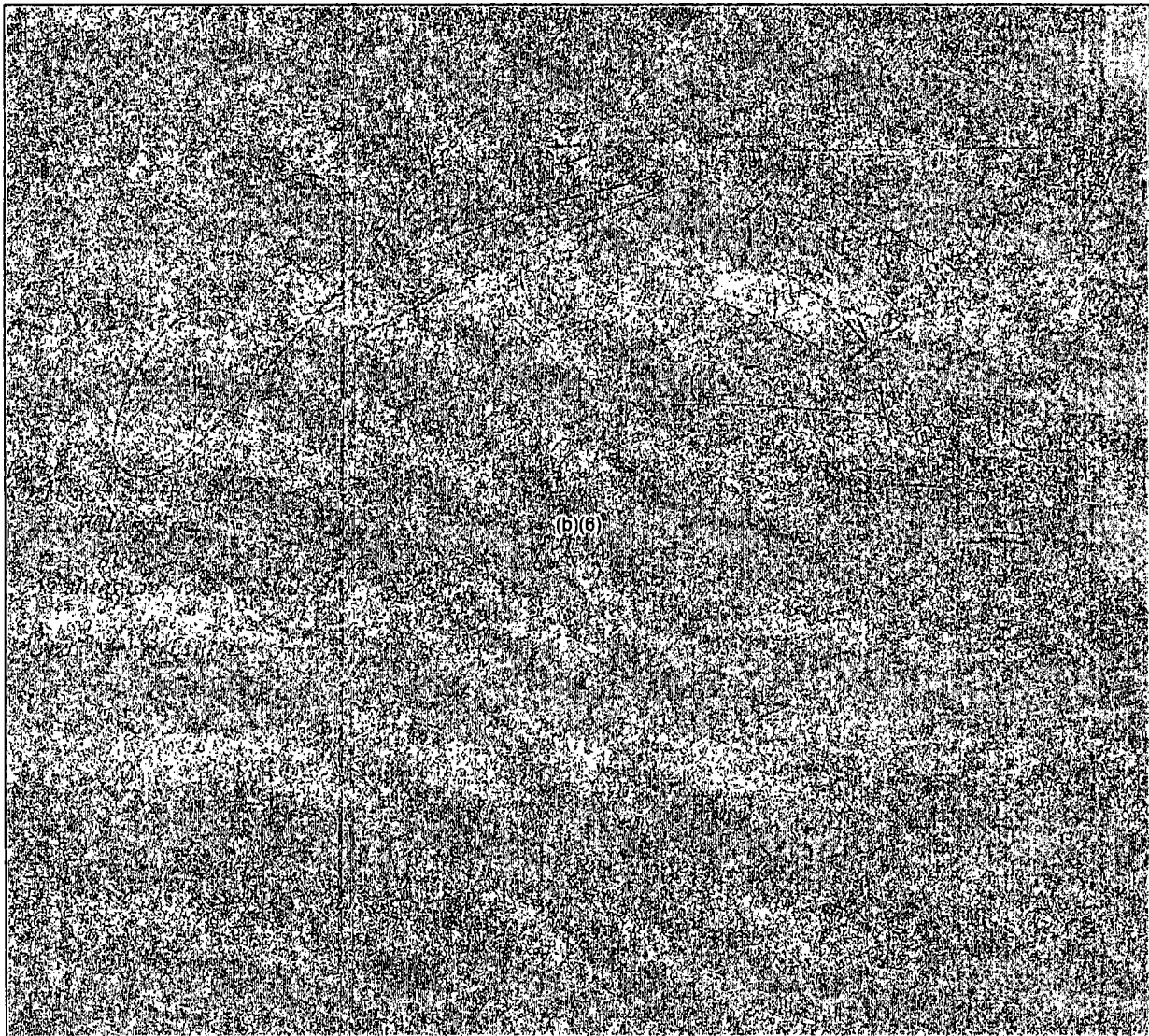
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KH
see
AUG 19 1997
Dobbins
President Bill Clinton
The White House
West Wing
Washington, DC 20500-2000
→ June 8



To: ~~Stacy~~ ~~Heinrich~~
Copied
Berger
COS
To: ~~Sally~~
He's a great man
see P.S. — n. Brazy
BC

Dear Mr. President:



[000]

EASTERN COLLEGE • 10 Fairview Drive • Saint Davids, Pennsylvania 19087-3696 • Telephone 610-341-5800

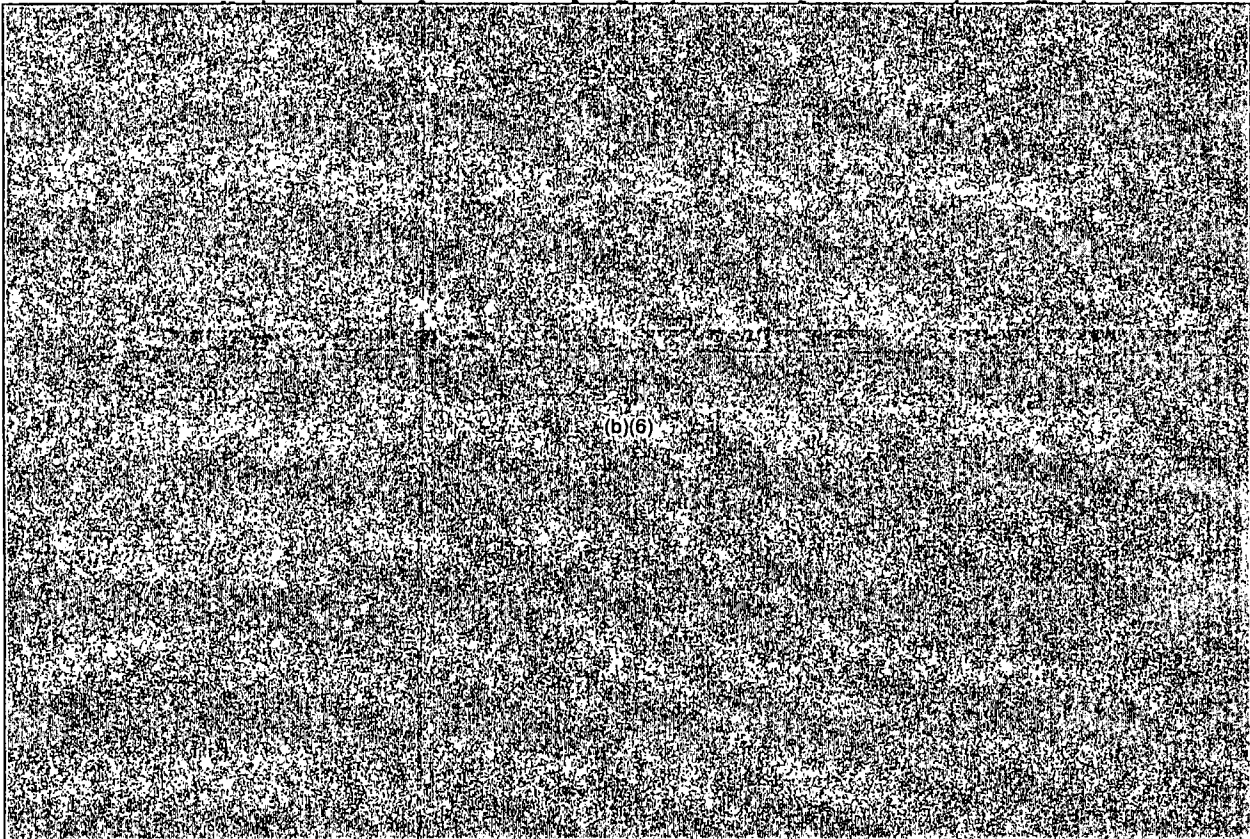
THE PRESIDENT HAS

8-13-97

President Clinton

July 24, 1997

Page 2



Tony Campolo

TONY CAMPOLO

TC:dmor

Enclosures

P. S. I understand from my friends in Brazil that you will be visiting that country in September. There have been some feelers from the U.S. Consulate in Rio. One of our ministries is called, The Factory of Hope. This is a social project wherein the government has donated a large unused factory in Rio de Janeiro that covers over a half million square feet. Right now we are setting up seventy projects in partnership with various companies and foundations that are based in Brazil. We expect that this will create thousands of jobs. It is a brilliant example of the church, the state and the private sector working together to eliminate poverty. Since there was interest on the part of the people at the Consulate in having you visit this project, I simply want to lend my own encouragement of that possibility.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. memo	Dick Clarke to Jim Dobbins and Randy Beers, re: [Proposal regarding POTUS Trip to Latin America] (1 page)	09/02/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1361

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States]-Travel (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, October 13-18, 1997) [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2442

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008a. memo	Samuel Berger to the President, re: Year of the Americas Half-Year Report (1 page)	08/15/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1361

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States]-Travel (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, October 13-18, 1997) [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2442

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008b. memo	Mack McLarty to the President, re: Year of the Americas Half-Year Report (3 pages)	08/14/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs
OA/Box Number: 1361

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States]-Travel (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, October 13-18, 1997) [3]

2009-1155-F
kc2442

RESTRICTION CODES

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KEY OBJECTIVES
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE AMERICAS

- Serve as the President's personal representative for Latin America and the Caribbean, coordinating Presidential trips and engagement in the region, while raising the profile of the hemisphere domestically and establishing a Presidential legacy in hemispheric affairs.
- Ensure a coordinated hemispheric policy consistent with US interests and Presidential equities; support efforts, as appropriate, to forge consensus on Panama bases, narcotics certification, arms sales, Helms-Burton, other issues which threaten to divide, rather than unite, the hemisphere.
- Coordinate USG efforts for a successful Santiago Summit of the Americas, ensuring a meaty agenda with newsworthy deliverables (e.g. resolution of Peru/Ecuador border dispute, signing of bilateral trade agreement with Chile, announcement of major education initiative).
- Support efforts to make significant progress toward the Free Trade Area of the Americas: obtain fast track negotiating authority; complete comprehensive free trade agreement with Chile by the Santiago Summit; ensure FTAA negotiations begin at the Summit and do not slip.
- In the wake of the Santiago Summit, establish the conditions necessary for long-term implementation of Summit commitments and a continually maturing relationship between the United States and the rest of the hemisphere.

10/10/92

10/10/92

10/10/92

Albright

*See us to go to Thomas
memo*



820 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002
Phone: (202) 515-2987, (202) 515-2990
Fax: (202) 515-2995

September 5, 1997

FAX TO: ANNE LUZZATTO (456-9270)
MIKE MCCURRY (456-6423)

FROM: MICHAEL SKOL

Anne, Mike:

Confirming our two telephone conversations this afternoon, I would like to suggest that President Clinton appear on the CNN Spanish television program "Choque de Opiniones", to be broadcast just prior to his October trip to South America.

I am the co-moderator of "Choque de Opiniones", along with Marlene Fernandez, Washington Bureau Chief and Senior Correspondent of CNN Spanish. Modeled on "Crossfire", the show has become, in the six months since the launching of the 24-hour all-Spanish network, its number-one rated program, with an especially high penetration among top opinion makers.

The program is taped during the week, then broadcast to all Spanish-speaking countries in the region (including South Florida), plus Brazil and Spain, six times on Sundays and twice early Monday mornings. We would, of course, not subject the President to a "Crossfire": the format would be a 20-25 minute interview conducted by Marlene and me. Elements of the session would be re-broadcast in the network's regular news shows.

I believe that this would be the best way for the President to send a message southward -- to the entire region -- about his visit and the Administration's hemispheric vision. CNN Spanish is already planning to provide very extensive live coverage of the trip; this would be the ideal way to launch that effort. And I can guarantee that this will be a friendly, up-beat interview.

You should know that Marlene wrote previously to Eric Rubin about an interview. This fax is both a follow-up and a proposal for an improved format.

Please feel free to contact Marlene or our producer, Daniel Maiello, at CNN Spanish, or me or my assistant, Nicolas Fetchko at Diplomatic Resolutions (483-0116).

ANNE: Regards again from my colleague here, Chris Dorval. MIKE: If you promise to do your popping-out-of-the-floor trick, we'll put YOU on the show.



Diplomatic Resolutions, Inc.

9/5/97

FAX TO: JIM DOBBINS, NSC
456-9130

FROM: MIKE SKOL

Jim,

I'm sending you a copy of the fax I sent this afternoon to Mike McCurry and Anne Luzzatto. Just to let you know what I'm doing in your region. Any help would, of course, be appreciated.

Best regards,

1420 16TH St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202-483-0116
Fax: 202-483-0132

DIPLOMATIC RESOLUTIONS

Fax

To: Jim Dobbins

From: Natasha Rodriguez

Fax: 456-9130

Date: September 5, 1997

Phone:

Pages: 3

Re:

CC:

☐ **Urgent**

☐ **For Review**

☐ **Please Comment**

☐ **Please Reply**

☐ **Please Recycle**

•Comments:

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1100 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20527-0001
(202) 336-8400
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FAX: 456-9130

PHONE: _____
FAX: _____

(202) 336-8635

(202) 218-0295

408-5155 fax

DATE:

OF PAGES:

~~(including cover)~~

15

COMMENTS:

COMMENTS:
George Muñoz, President & CEO of OPIC would like to go on the President's trip to South America in October. Attached is information on OPIC's large portfolio of business in South America. We are also in the process of gathering a list of potential deliverables. Please contact me to let me know how the list of participants for this trip is being put together.

THANK YOU!

THANK YOU!

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 7, 1997

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

The Briefing Room

3:13 P.M. EDT

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

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

This trip is an opportunity to highlight South America's quiet and impressive revolution. To capitalize on these historic trends, President Clinton and the other leaders in the

region set out a blueprint at the Miami Summit to bring our hemisphere together around common values -- democratic governments, open markets, cooperation on common problems. In South America next week, the President will seek to advance this hemispheric agenda, which includes trade, education, the environment and democracy, and highlight initiatives that we hope to develop further for the second Summit of the Americas in Santiago next April.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sandy underscored the profound change that has taken place, and I have seen that firsthand in my visits to the region in the last two and a half years. And I think those of you who have not traveled to the region will find indeed a new set of realities in that these countries have truly arrived on the world stage. I think you also will find a maturing and a confident leadership in Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil, and a maturing, more candid relationship with the United States.

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

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

In terms of human development, clearly, I think you will see an increasing emphasis on lifting those out of poverty with opportunity, with an emphasis on education which I believe will

be the centerpiece of the Santiago summit, and a developing middle class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

relationship. What we hope to accomplish is to deepen not only the partnership, but a true family of the Americas that will impact the families of the Americas in a positive and meaningful way.

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

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

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

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

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

think it has an important symbolic, as well as a very important economic, basis to it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

peacekeeping. And this is something we wanted to recognize and to embrace and to encourage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. MCLARTY: No, I don't know anything about the last part, the videotaping -- the President normally has videotaping most of the places he goes. I, frankly, did not get into that level of detail. As far as the coffees, I understood they were political outreach events.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. BERGER: In either case, this is a decision the President needs to make. There are 34 countries in the hemisphere, there are 33 democracies. There's one conspicuous omission -- Cuba. We know there are disagreements within the hemisphere about how best to proceed, but we believe that within the hemisphere other countries share our objective of seeing a democratic Cuba. I don't imagine this will be the centerpiece of any of the discussions, but it's not inconceivable that it will come up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. BERGER: Well, there was, as you know, I think earlier this week, Sunday or Monday, some incursions into Iraq by

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

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

Q Any today?

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. BERGER: There have been -- we have not changed our position with respect to President Samper. He's been denied

visas to the United States. He will continue to be denied visas to the United States. And we've made very clear our position. The fact is that Colombia is a major drug supplier, that we have a very substantial antidrug, counterdrug program in Colombia, and that we have continued to maintain contact with President Samper for that purpose -- that is, to intensify the effort in fighting the drug war and preventing drugs from entering the United States. And it is in that context and solely in that context that General McCaffrey is meeting with President Samper, as other administration officials have over the past year, for this same purpose.

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

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

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

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

be executions, made by the police of Mexico and also from the military.

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

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

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

Q Mr. McLarty, coming back to Colombia, it still is very strange to visit somebody you don't want to see at your own house. Could it be seen as the beginning of the end of the isolation of --

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

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

MR. BERGER: I think it was a judgment of General McCaffrey that this would be a useful meeting in terms of his mission,

which is fighting drugs, and his judgment's been pretty darn good so far. He's not there to have tea and coffee -- tea and crumpets.

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

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

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

MR. BERGER: But I think it's important to understand what the President decided. Basically, we had a policy for Latin America that was different than our policy for the rest of the world. And as this revolution has taken place in Latin America, as they have become democracies, as they have become more modern economically, as they have established in most cases civilian control over the military, the notion that we would not entertain the possibility of helping to modernize their air forces increasingly became obsolete. All that meant was the Russians or others would sell them the planes and not us.

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

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

4:03 P.M. EDT