Case Number: 2009-1155-F

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:
POTUS [President of the United States]-Travel (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, October 13-18, 1997) [6]

Staff Office-Individual:
Inter-American Affairs

Original OA/ID Number:
1361

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	President Clinton's Trip to South America, October 1997 (43 pages)	ca. 10/1997	P1/b(1)
002. table	Re: [President's Trip to South America] (1 page)	ca. 08/1997	P1/b(1)
003. memo	James Dobbins to Samuel Berger, re: Planning for the October Trip to South America (2 pages)	07/11/1997	P1/b(1)
004a. note	Sean Maloney to the President, re: [upcoming trip to South 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)

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) [6]

2009-1155-F
ke2445

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) 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.

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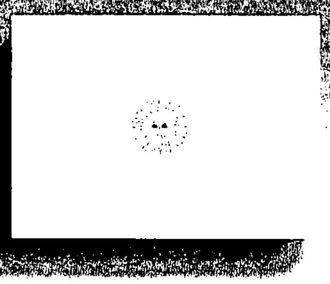

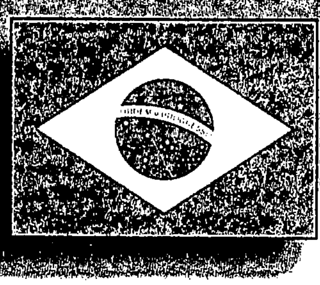

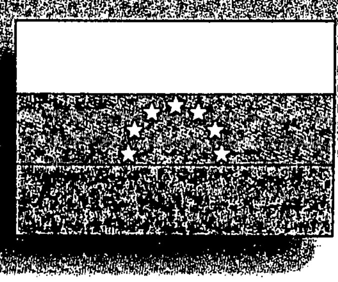

MERCOSUR: A Timeline of Key Events

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Argentina: Economic Progress Amid Political Challenges

Political challenges. The Menem administration is grappling with myriad domestic problems, including 16 percent unemployment, a resurgent political opposition, sporadic unrest in the provinces, and corruption allegations against senior administration officials. President Menem's public approval rating is currently at only 18 percent, and leading Argentine press commentators speculate that it may decline further in the coming months because of his inability to secure congressional approval for several key legislative initiatives, including labor reforms and a series of privatization measures:

- According to press reports, the recently created opposition political alliance poses a significant threat to the ruling Peronist Party in this October's legislative elections, and leading political analysts are speculating that the Peronists are likely to lose their slim majority in the lower house.

- For his part, Menem is counting on the country's improving economic situation to bolster his party's political fortunes in the midterm elections, according to press reports.

Economy growing. The economy grew 4.4 percent in 1996--recovering from the 1995 recession induced by the Mexican peso crisis--and is poised for even stronger growth in 1997, according to government forecasts:

- Trade continues to grow significantly—it expanded from $20 billion to $48 billion between 1991 and 1996—and inflation is extremely low.

- The government is maintaining its policy of fixed exchange rates and fiscal discipline. International bankers note, however, that Argentina is largely dependent on foreign capital to finance its deficit, making it vulnerable to sudden changes in international liquidity and to shifts in the attitudes of investors toward emerging markets.

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May. Menem reelected as President by a considerable margin.
December. Economy declines by 4.6 percent for the year.

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December. Consortium of international banks create multibillion dollar credit line for Argentina.

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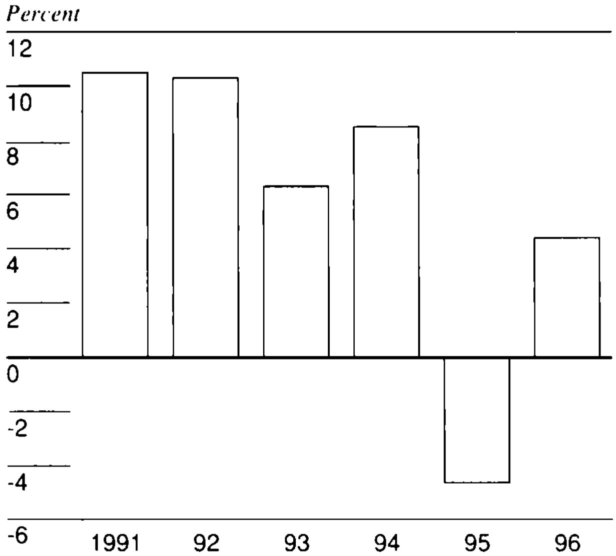
October. Midterm congressional elections.

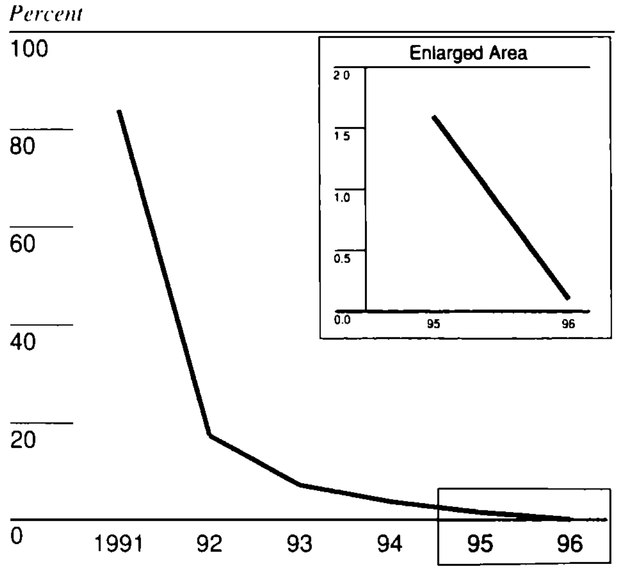
Argentina: Selected Economic Indicators

Note scale change

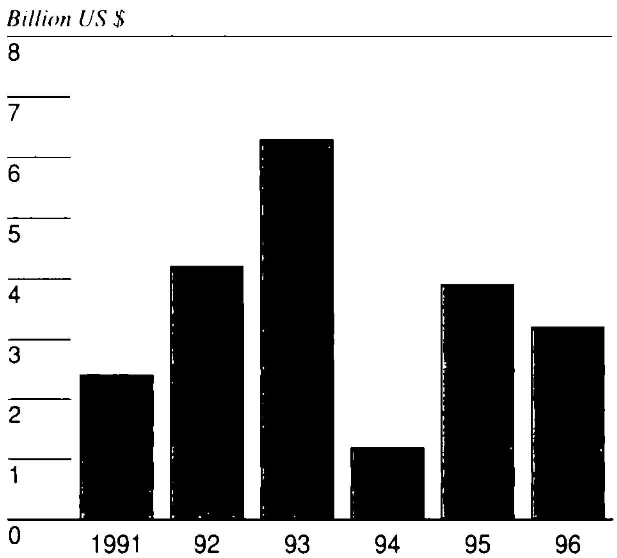
Real GDP Growth



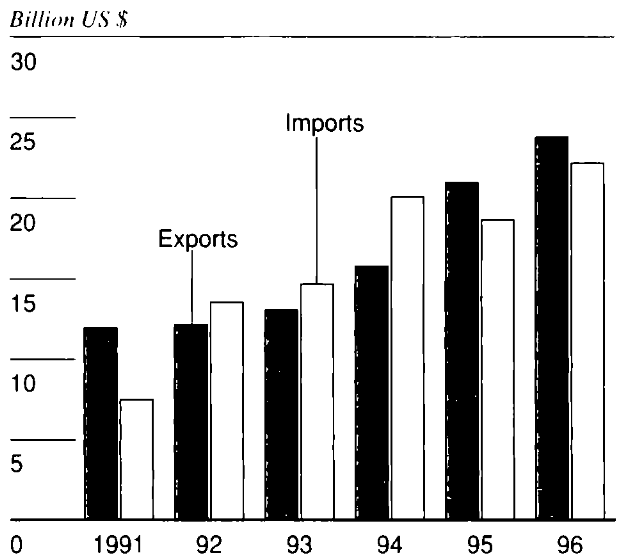
Inflation



Foreign Direct Investment



Foreign Trade



Source: UN, national government, and other publicly available sources.

Brazil: Seeking to Consolidate Real Plan

Political obstacles to reform. Elected on the success of the anti-inflation plan (Real Plan) he authored as Finance Minister, President Cardoso has made slow progress in advancing the tax, fiscal, and public-sector reforms needed to consolidate the plan during his first two years in office:

- Cardoso manages a politically diverse—and often unruly—five-party coalition in Brazil's balkanized Congress and has had to water down some reforms to ensure their passage.

- Congress passed a constitutional amendment in June that allows Cardoso to seek another four-year term in 1998. Cardoso asserts that his reelection is necessary to successfully complete his reformist agenda.

Low inflation but high deficit. Although a tight monetary policy and an overvalued currency have brought inflation under control—consumer prices increased by only 10 percent in 1996—Brazil continues to struggle with a large budget deficit:

- Moreover, a sharp rise in demand, combined with an appreciating exchange rate, has caused an increase in the trade and current account deficits.

- As credit restrictions eased and interest rates declined in the second half of 1996, economic activity strengthened markedly, although GDP growth for the year was only 2.9 percent.

Improving foreign investment climate. The Cardoso administration's privatization program and eased foreign investment rules, combined with price stability and high consumer demand, are attracting record-high foreign direct-investment inflows; Brazil received $9.4 billion in direct investment last year, and Brazilian officials claim as much as $15 billion more is expected in 1997:

- The government wants to accelerate privatization, especially in the telecommunications, electric power, and transportation sectors, while Brazilian businessmen seek foreign partners for capital and technology investment.

- Nevertheless, press reports indicate regulatory shortfalls, redtape, resistance on the part of powerful domestic interest groups, and a weak judiciary—understaffed, underfunded, and poorly trained in intellectual property protection and commercial law—are deterring some investors.

Brazil: A Timeline of Key Events

1990

October. First direct presidential elections since 1960.

1991

February. President announces wage and price freezes, as previous stabilization plan unravels.

1992

September. President Collor impeached on corruption charges.

1993

Monthly inflation surpasses 30 percent.

1994

July. *Real* stabilization plan introduced; cuts monthly inflation from 40 percent to 4 percent.
October. Cardoso wins presidential election.

1995

March. Bungled announcement of exchange rate policy; foreign exchange reserves drop 15 percent—$5 billion—in two days.
April. Government announces 70-percent import tariff hikes on 100 consumer goods.
May-June. Congress amends Constitution, liberalizes protected economic sectors.
June. Government announces protectionist auto regime, creating friction with Argentina.
September. Administration relaunches stalled petrochemical privatization process.

1996

March. IPR bill approved after six years of congressional delays.
April. Senate approves foreign loan for $1.4 billion SIVAM contract.
June. Administration announces plans to privatize 31 ports, 11 utilities.
July. Import tariffs raised on toys and textiles, citing right to safeguard domestic industries.
August. Government submits amendment that would allow Cardoso to seek second term in 1998.

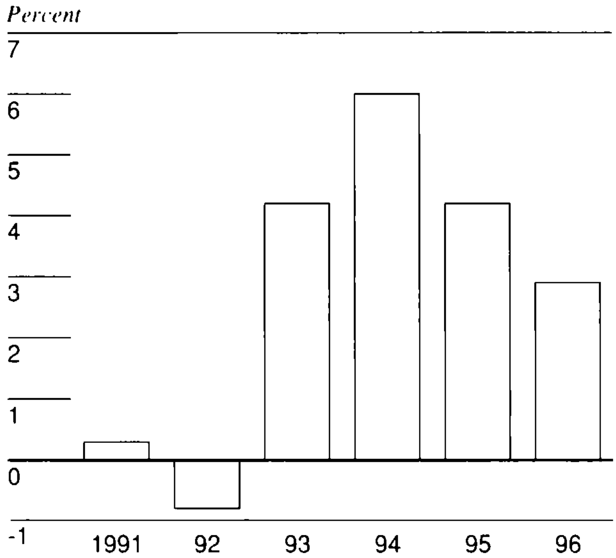
1997

January. Reelection amendment clears lower house, moves to Senate.
February. Brasilia calls for greater access to US and EU markets.
March. Trade deficit reaches $ 7.4 billion for 12-month period ending in March, largest in history.
March. Government announces tougher import financing rules.
June. Reelection amendment gains final approval.

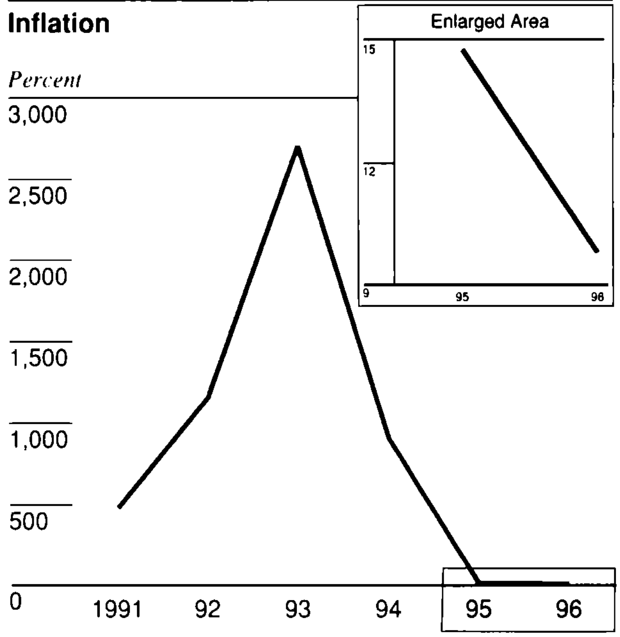
Brazil: Selected Economic Indicators

Note scale change

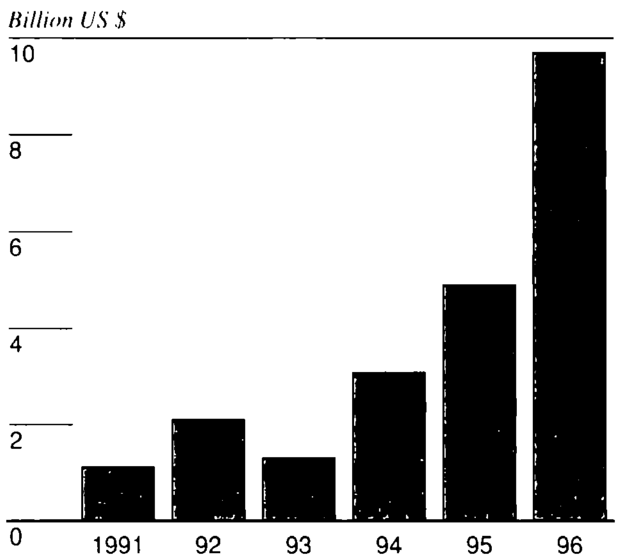
Real GDP Growth



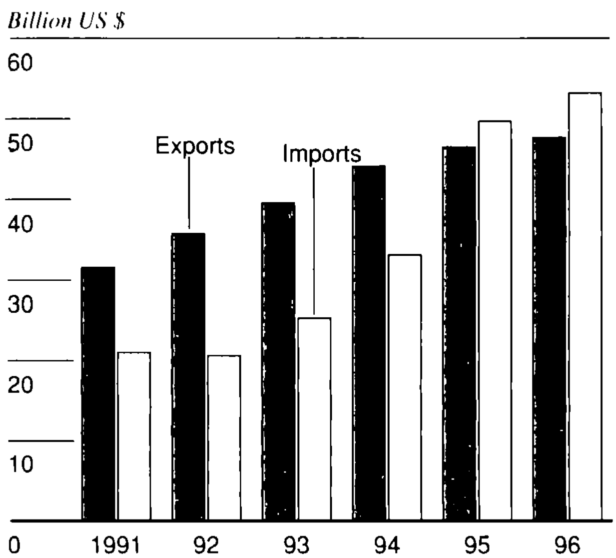
Inflation



Foreign Direct Investment



Foreign Trade



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Venezuela: Economy Turning the Corner Despite Slowing Reform

Upcoming elections slowing economic reform. The national elections scheduled for December 1998 are already beginning to dominate the political agenda, resulting in a slowdown of the economic reform process:

- The privatization of the steel and aluminum sectors, as well as the overhaul of the social security system are all high priorities, but press reports indicate that these initiatives may encounter difficulties in Congress.

Economy set to turn the corner. Last year, President Caldera began a comprehensive reform program that reversed two years of interventionist policies and set the stage for renewed growth. As part of the "Agenda Venezuela"—begun in April 1996 with the blessing of the IMF—the government eliminated price and foreign exchange controls, reduced domestic gasoline subsidies, and restarted its privatization program:

- Although these reforms did not immediately translate to renewed overall growth—real GDP contracted 1.6 percent in 1996—increased capital flows led to a large growth in foreign exchange reserves and helped to make Venezuela's stock market the best performing in the world.

- Caldera also approved a law reforming the severance pay system, which will give the government greater flexibility to trim the public sector and will relieve an enormous impediment to new private-sector hiring. Members of the business sector have stated that the new law will help jump-start the economy and reduce the 12-percent unemployment rate.

- Inflation is also coming under control. The Central Bank's use of the exchange rate as a nominal anchor for inflation has helped reduce the rate from last year's record 103 percent, and the government believes it is on track to meet its 35-percent goal for the year.

Booming oil sector attracting foreign investment. In December 1995, Venezuela began a gradual opening of its oil sector, allowing foreign investors to participate in exploration and new development projects. It has since allowed the limited privatization of some fields, making the oil sector the country's primary source of foreign investment:

- In June the government received $2.2 billion from the auction of 18 marginal oil fields, and it expects an even greater amount in private investment in those fields over the next decade.

- There also exists considerable foreign investor interest in the steel and aluminum companies; should Congress approve this privatization, Caracas could receive several billion dollars from their sales next year.

Venezuela: A Timeline of Key Events

1989

February. Government's economic austerity measures spark violent riots in Caracas and other major cities. Nearly 300 people are killed and an estimated 2,000 are injured.

1990

March. President Carlos Andres Perez (CAP) announces external debt agreement to provide Venezuela breathing space to develop its economy.

1991

November. Violent student demonstrations against the President's economic program force the government to suspend university classes.

1992

February. Army dissidents launch unsuccessful coup attempt; approximately 30 people die and over 60 wounded during fighting.

November. Second attempt at military takeover; at least 170 killed and scores wounded before revolt is crushed.

1993

May. CAP removed from office to stand trial on corruption charges. Senator Ramon Velasquez selected to finish CAP's term.

December. Rafael Caldera elected president.

1994

January. Banco Latino closes, beginning a national banking crisis.

February. Caldera sworn in. In a conciliatory move, releases 1992 coupists.

June. Caldera imposes price and capital controls in unsuccessful attempt to stabilize economy.

1995

December. Government opens oil sector to foreign investment in exploration and development projects.

1996

April. Caldera initiates comprehensive economic reform process—the Agenda Venezuela—reversing two years of interventionist policies.

November. Government revives stalled privatization program with sale of national telephone company.

1997

June. Severance pay reform law, a major building block for future public-sector reform, enacted.

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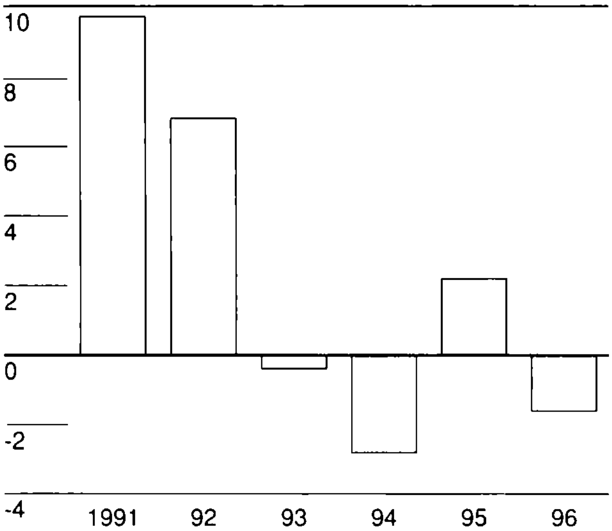
Venezuela: Selected Economic Indicators

Note scale change

Real GDP Growth

Percent



Inflation

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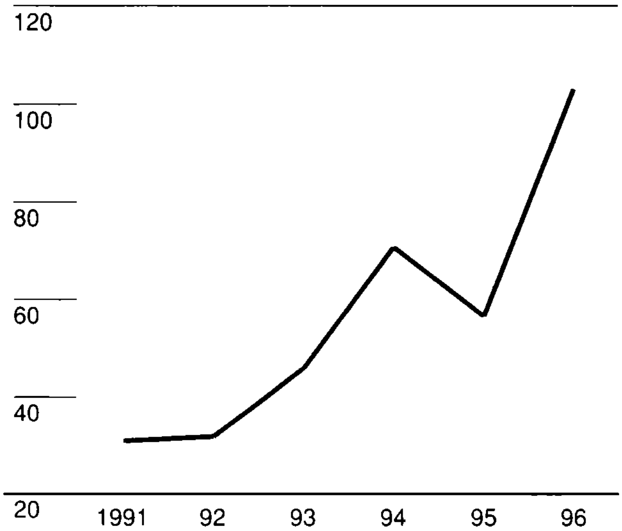

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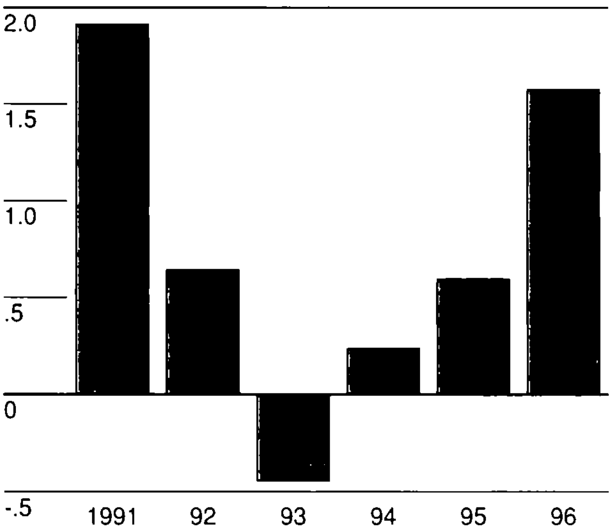

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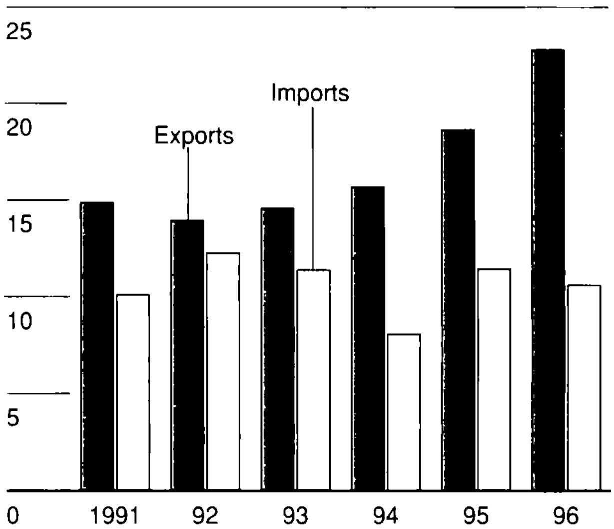

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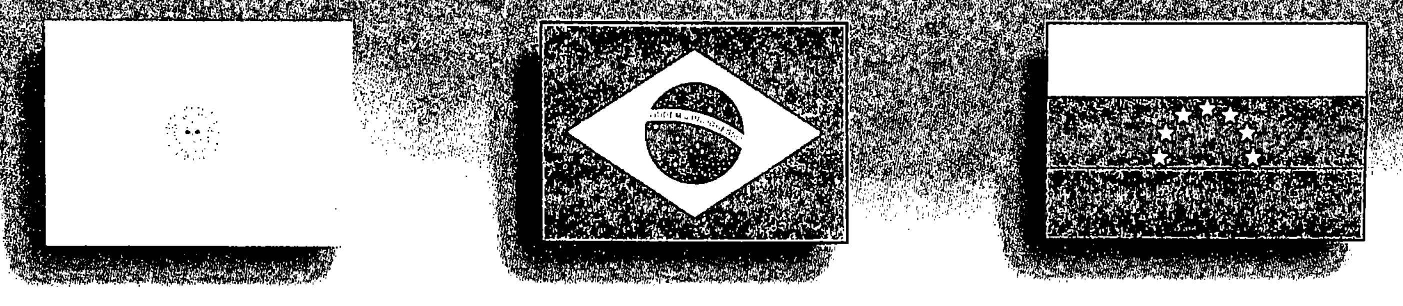

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Argentina: Selected Economic Indicators

Note scale change

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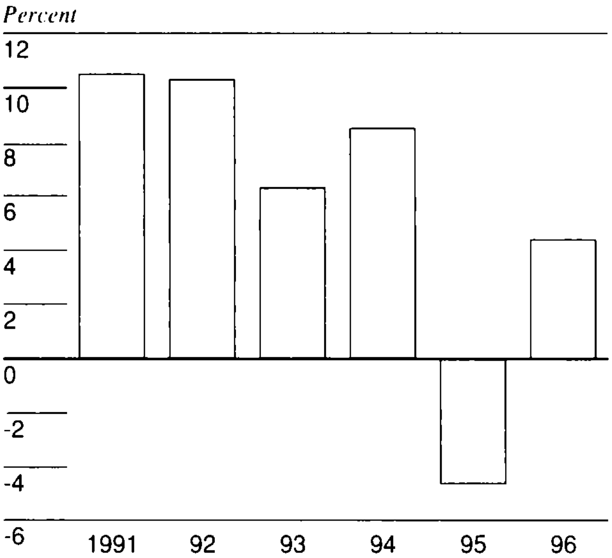

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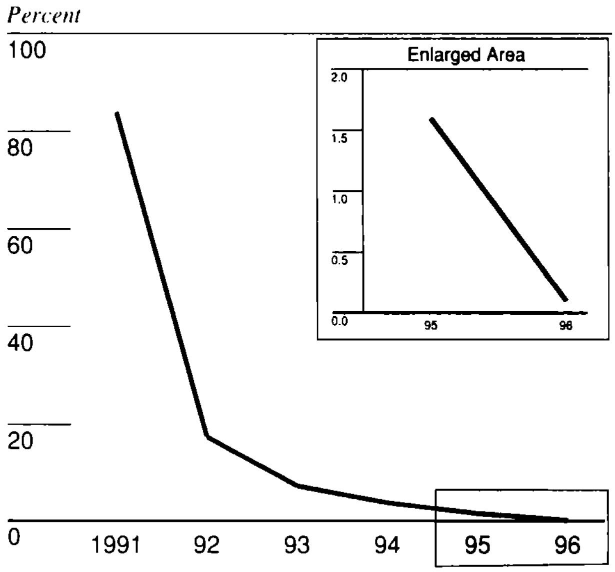

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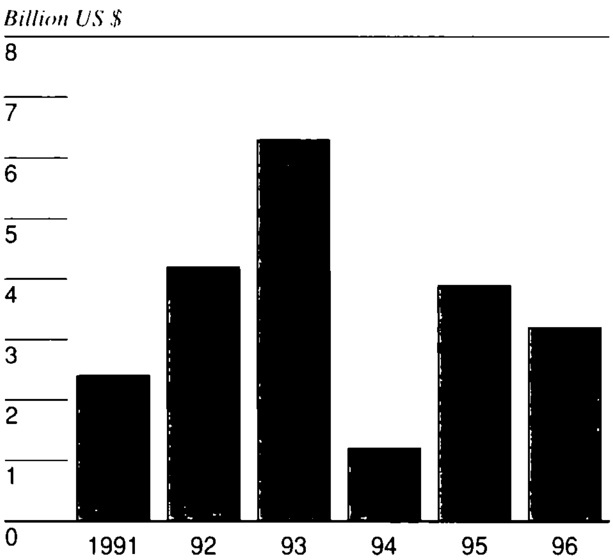
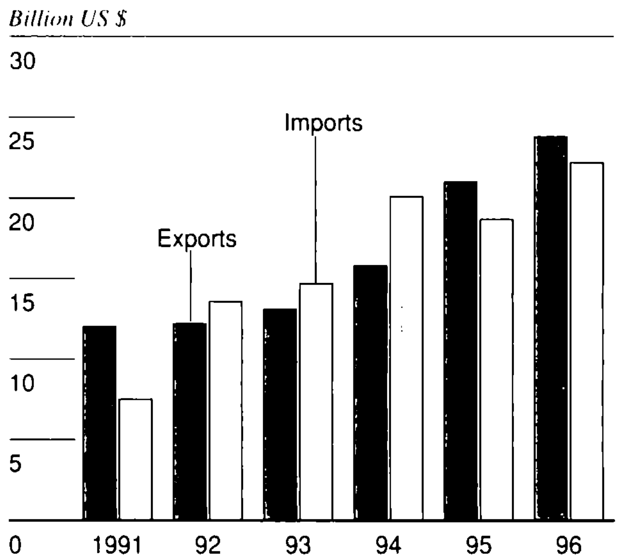


Foreign Trade



Source: UN, national government, and other publicly available sources.

Brazil: Seeking to Consolidate Real Plan

Political obstacles to reform. Elected on the success of the anti-inflation plan (Real Plan) he authored as Finance Minister, President Cardoso has made slow progress in advancing the tax, fiscal, and public-sector reforms needed to consolidate the plan during his first two years in office:

- Cardoso manages a politically diverse—and often unruly—five-party coalition in Brazil's balkanized Congress and has had to water down some reforms to ensure their passage.

- Congress passed a constitutional amendment in June that allows Cardoso to seek another four-year term in 1998. Cardoso asserts that his reelection is necessary to successfully complete his reformist agenda.

Low inflation but high deficit. Although a tight monetary policy and an overvalued currency have brought inflation under control—consumer prices increased by only 10 percent in 1996—Brazil continues to struggle with a large budget deficit:

- Moreover, a sharp rise in demand, combined with an appreciating exchange rate, has caused an increase in the trade and current account deficits.

- As credit restrictions eased and interest rates declined in the second half of 1996, economic activity strengthened markedly, although GDP growth for the year was only 2.9 percent.

Improving foreign investment climate. The Cardoso administration's privatization program and eased foreign investment rules, combined with price stability and high consumer demand, are attracting record-high foreign direct-investment inflows; Brazil received $9.4 billion in direct investment last year, and Brazilian officials claim as much as $15 billion more is expected in 1997:

- The government wants to accelerate privatization, especially in the telecommunications, electric power, and transportation sectors, while Brazilian businessmen seek foreign partners for capital and technology investment.

- Nevertheless, press reports indicate regulatory shortfalls, redtape, resistance on the part of powerful domestic interest groups, and a weak judiciary—understaffed, underfunded, and poorly trained in intellectual property protection and commercial law—are deterring some investors.

Brazil: A Timeline of Key Events

1990

October. First direct presidential elections since 1960.

1991

February. President announces wage and price freezes, as previous stabilization plan unravels.

1992

September. President Collor impeached on corruption charges.

1993

Monthly inflation surpasses 30 percent.

1994

July. *Real* stabilization plan introduced; cuts monthly inflation from 40 percent to 4 percent.

October. Cardoso wins presidential election.

1995

March. Bungled announcement of exchange rate policy; foreign exchange reserves drop 15 percent—$5 billion—in two days.

April. Government announces 70-percent import tariff hikes on 100 consumer goods.

May-June. Congress amends Constitution, liberalizes protected economic sectors.

June. Government announces protectionist auto regime, creating friction with Argentina.

September. Administration relaunches stalled petrochemical privatization process.

1996

March. IPR bill approved after six years of congressional delays.

April. Senate approves foreign loan for $1.4 billion SIVAM contract.

June. Administration announces plans to privatize 31 ports, 11 utilities.

July. Import tariffs raised on toys and textiles, citing right to safeguard domestic industries.

August. Government submits amendment that would allow Cardoso to seek second term in 1998.

1997

January. Reelection amendment clears lower house, moves to Senate.

February. Brasilia calls for greater access to US and EU markets.

March. Trade deficit reaches $ 7.4 billion for 12-month period ending in March, largest in history.

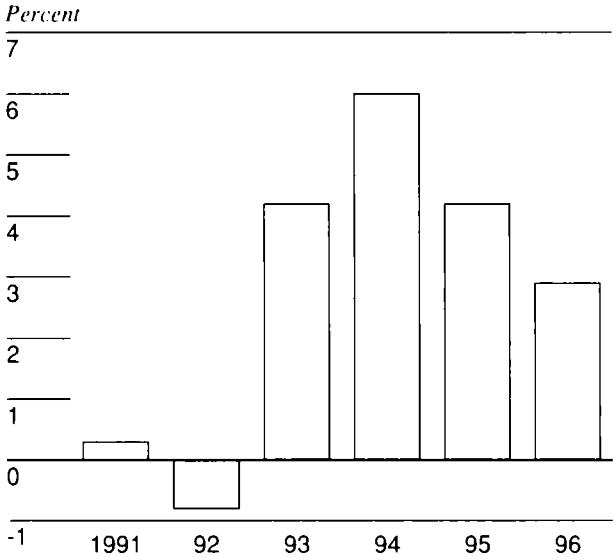
March. Government announces tougher import financing rules.

June. Reelection amendment gains final approval.

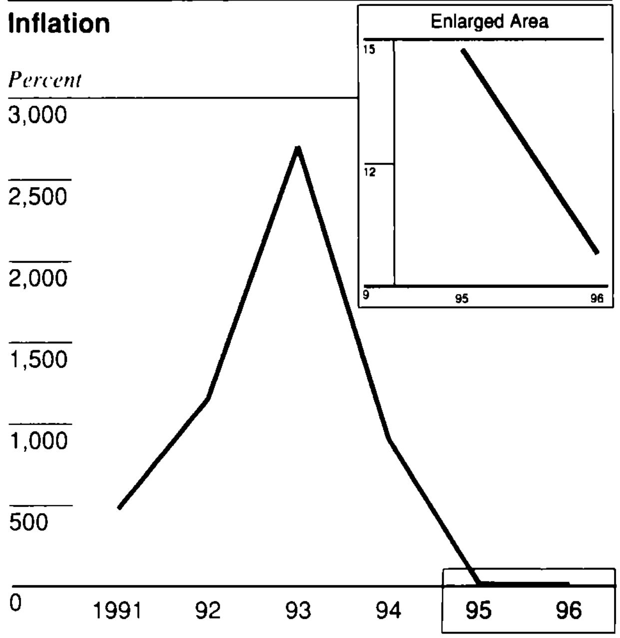
Brazil: Selected Economic Indicators

Note scale change

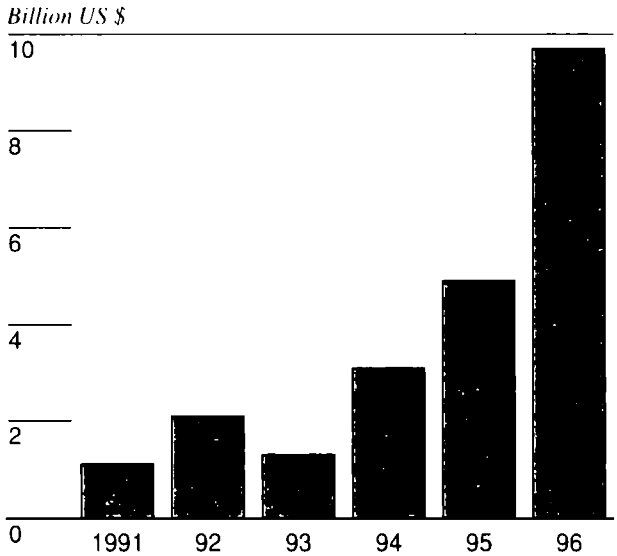
Real GDP Growth



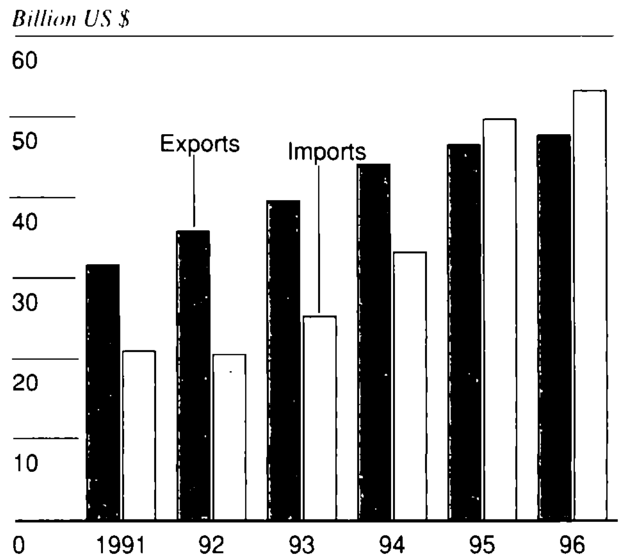
Inflation



Foreign Direct Investment



Foreign Trade



Source: UN, national government, and other publicly available sources.

Venezuela: Economy Turning the Corner Despite Slowing Reform

Upcoming elections slowing economic reform. The national elections scheduled for December 1998 are already beginning to dominate the political agenda, resulting in a slowdown of the economic reform process:

- The privatization of the steel and aluminum sectors, as well as the overhaul of the social security system are all high priorities, but press reports indicate that these initiatives may encounter difficulties in Congress.

Economy set to turn the corner. Last year, President Caldera began a comprehensive reform program that reversed two years of interventionist policies and set the stage for renewed growth. As part of the "Agenda Venezuela"—begun in April 1996 with the blessing of the IMF—the government eliminated price and foreign exchange controls, reduced domestic gasoline subsidies, and restarted its privatization program:

- Although these reforms did not immediately translate to renewed overall growth—real GDP contracted 1.6 percent in 1996—increased capital flows led to a large growth in foreign exchange reserves and helped to make Venezuela's stock market the best performing in the world.

- Caldera also approved a law reforming the severance pay system, which will give the government greater flexibility to trim the public sector and will relieve an enormous impediment to new private-sector hiring. Members of the business sector have stated that the new law will help jump-start the economy and reduce the 12-percent unemployment rate.

- Inflation is also coming under control. The Central Bank's use of the exchange rate as a nominal anchor for inflation has helped reduce the rate from last year's record 103 percent, and the government believes it is on track to meet its 35-percent goal for the year.

Booming oil sector attracting foreign investment. In December 1995, Venezuela began a gradual opening of its oil sector, allowing foreign investors to participate in exploration and new development projects. It has since allowed the limited privatization of some fields, making the oil sector the country's primary source of foreign investment:

- In June the government received $2.2 billion from the auction of 18 marginal oil fields, and it expects an even greater amount in private investment in those fields over the next decade.

- There also exists considerable foreign investor interest in the steel and aluminum companies; should Congress approve this privatization, Caracas could receive several billion dollars from their sales next year.

Venezuela: A Timeline of Key Events

1989

February. Government's economic austerity measures spark violent riots in Caracas and other major cities. Nearly 300 people are killed and an estimated 2,000 are injured.

1990

March. President Carlos Andres Perez (CAP) announces external debt agreement to provide Venezuela breathing space to develop its economy.

1991

November. Violent student demonstrations against the President's economic program force the government to suspend university classes.

1992

February. Army dissidents launch unsuccessful coup attempt; approximately 30 people die and over 60 wounded during fighting.

November. Second attempt at military takeover; at least 170 killed and scores wounded before revolt is crushed.

1993

May. CAP removed from office to stand trial on corruption charges. Senator Ramon Velasquez selected to finish CAP's term.

December. Rafael Caldera elected president.

1994

January. Banco Latino closes, beginning a national banking crisis.

February. Caldera sworn in. In a conciliatory move, releases 1992 coupists.

June. Caldera imposes price and capital controls in unsuccessful attempt to stabilize economy.

1995

December. Government opens oil sector to foreign investment in exploration and development projects.

1996

April. Caldera initiates comprehensive economic reform process—the Agenda Venezuela—reversing two years of interventionist policies.

November. Government revives stalled privatization program with sale of national telephone company.

1997

June. Severance pay reform law, a major building block for future public-sector reform, enacted.

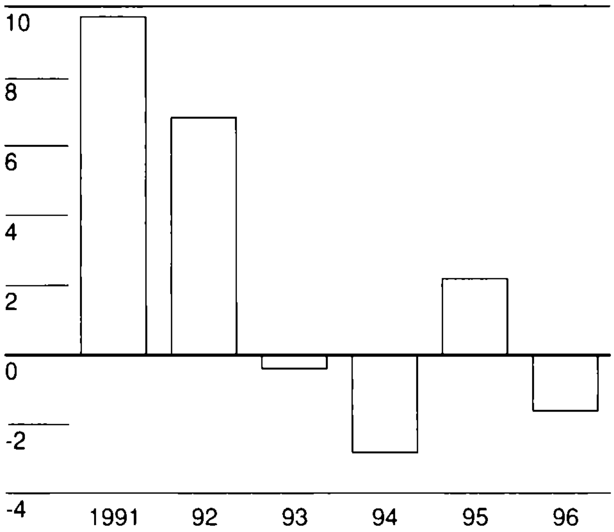
359515.PM6 9-97

Venezuela: Selected Economic Indicators

Note scale change

Real GDP Growth

Percent

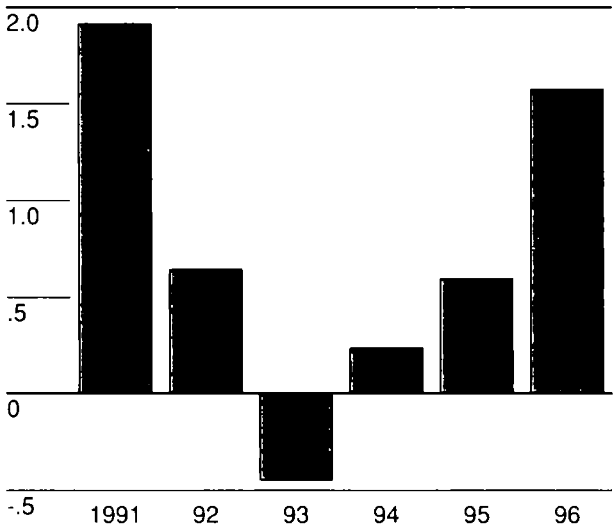


Inflation

Percent

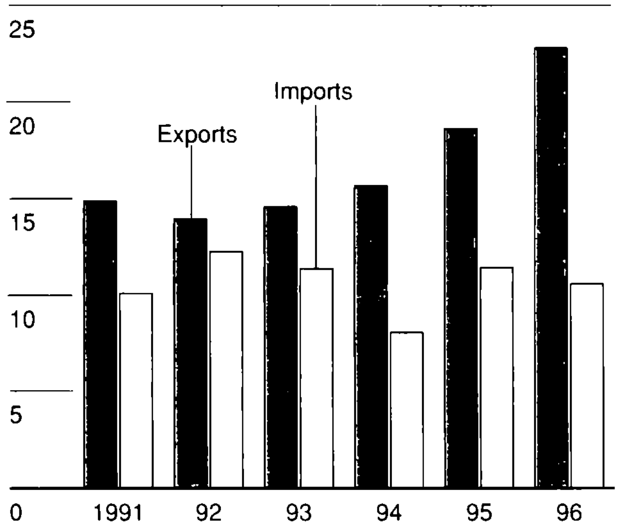
Foreign Direct Investment

Billion US $



Foreign Trade

Billion US $



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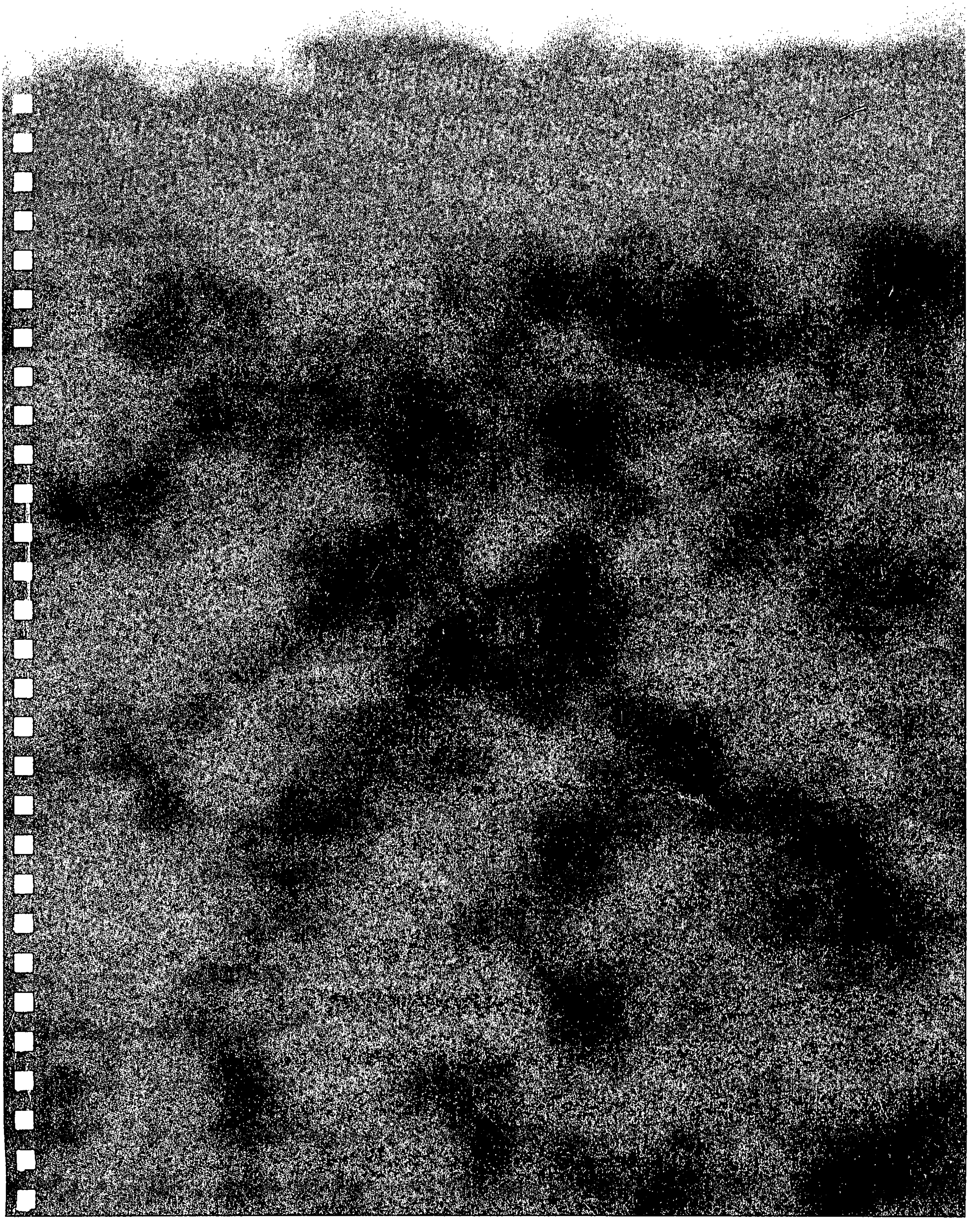

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9706183
RECEIVED: 12 SEP 97 17

TO: PRESIDENT

FROM: BERGER
LEWIS, A

DOC DATE: 17 SEP 97
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: PUBLIC STATEMENTS   MEDIA
LATIN AMERICA

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PRES PARTICIPATION IN TOWN HALL OF AMER

ACTION: PRES APPROVED RECOM W/ COMMENT   DUE DATE: 18 SEP 97   STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: BLINKEN   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
		BLINKEN
		DOBBINS
		LEAVY
		LUZZATTO
		NSC CHRON

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY ____________ DATE ________ BY HAND   W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSDRS   CLOSED BY: NSTSM   DOC 2 OF 2

UNCLASSIFIED

ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC	ACTION OFFICER	CAO	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED
001	BERGER	Z	97091220	FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR DECISION
001	BLINKEN	Z	97091616	FOR FURTHER ACTION
001	BERGER	Z	97091618	FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR DECISION
002	PRESIDENT	Z	97091721	FOR DECISION
002		X	97101015	PRES APPROVED RECOM W/ COMMENT

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC	DATE	DISPATCH FOR ACTION	DISPATCH FOR INFO
002	970917		VICE PRESIDENT
002	970917		WH CHIEF OF STAFF

National Security Council
The White House

9/16/97
Reno

PROOFED BY: ____ LOG # 6183

URGENT NOT PROOFED: ____ SYSTEM PRS NSC INT ARS

BYPASSED WW DESK: ____ DOCLOG 13 A/O ____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Cosgriff			
Rice			
Davies	1	G 9/16	
Kerrick			
Steinberg	2		note
Berger	3		
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	4	TMA 9.17	D Ann Lewis
Records Mgt.	5	TMA 9.17	D Stern
	6	TMA 9.24	N
	7		N

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

cc: SRB DLK Leavy
JS GTD Luzatto
RMA EAR AB
MDH NLE JJD
TMA 9.24

COMMENTS:

'97 SEP 16 PM 6:15

Exec Sec Office has diskette

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: ____ LOG # 6183

URGENT NOT PROOFED: ____ SYSTEM PRS NSC INT ARS

BYPASSED WW DESK: ____ DOCLOG TMA A/O ____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Cosgriff	1	1qc 9/13	
Rice			
Davies	2		
Kerrick			
Steinberg			
Berger			
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	3	13 9/16	D Staff
Records Mgt.			
Planning	4		FYI

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

cc:

COMMENTS:

'97 SEP 12 PM 8:17

Exec Sec Office has diskette

6183

9-22-97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'97 SEP 17 PM 8:37

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER FR
JOHN PODESTA
ANN LEWIS

SUBJECT: Town Hall of the Americas

Purpose

To decide participation in a "*Town Hall of the Americas: A Conversation with American President Bill Clinton.*"

Background

Henry Cisneros and his team at *Univision* have expressed strong interest in hosting a three city, inter-active town hall meeting originating in Buenos Aires on October 16th. As currently planned, the event will present an unique and historic opportunity for you to speak directly to youth leaders throughout the hemisphere on the common problems and common future we all share.

The title of the event is a "*Town Hall of the Americas: A Conversation with American President Bill Clinton.*" You would speak to and answer questions from audiences of approximately 100 youth leaders in three cities: Buenos Aires, Miami and Los Angeles.

Univision would host and moderate the program in all three cities, broadcast the event live with a replay during primetime, and feed the transmission to the American networks and White House press corps.

Message

The *Town Hall of the Americas* would focus attention on a new generation of Latin Americans that share many of the same ideals and interests as their peers in the United States. By facilitating interaction among youth leaders in Miami,

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Los Angeles and Buenos Aires, this event will underscore the common future of the hemisphere's youth and our common interest in working as partners to meet the challenges of the new era. The dialogue will highlight your agenda for addressing the challenges the young people of the Americas face on the verge of the 21st century (education, drugs, good jobs, etc.) and the benefits of our growing cooperation.

Audience

- The audience would be comprised of a group of approximately 100 "Stars of Tomorrow" in each of the three cities, representing a diverse cross-section of current youth leaders. *Univision* would draw on young achievers in education, business, community service, sports, health, environment, anti-drug efforts, and foreign cultural exchange activities. If we commit to this project, *Univision* hopes to work with us to gain our input regarding recommendations for audience participants and vetting.

Coverage

- *Univision* reaches 92.3% of Hispanic households in the United States (29.3 million people) and currently the program would be broadcast in 18 other countries around the hemisphere. *Univision* estimates a *potential* audience of 100 million for this event. As stated above, *Univision* would carry the event live and re-broadcast during primetime. *Univision* will also have local and regional press in both Los Angeles and Miami to maximize coverage in those markets. The event will of course be open to the White House press and *Univison* will explore a simulcast agreement with C-SPAN.

Cost

- *Univision* would pay for all costs associated with this event. They would sell commercial space to their normal advertisers before and after the telecast. *Univision* will also promote the event prior to the 16th. We will work with *Univision* to ensure that the White House and its image are used in the appropriate manner in any and all promotion.

Host

- *Univision*'s main anchor Jorge Ramos (their Peter Jennings) would be the primary host in Buenos Aires, they also would have their top news anchors as the hosts in Miami and Los Angeles.

Interpretation

- The event would be conducted with simultaneous translation. You would most likely need to use an IFB for your translation while interpreters would translate simultaneously for the television audience.

Questions and Duration

- The event would be for 60 minutes. You would have several minutes for an opening presentation and then take approximately 15 questions total from the three locations. During our initial discussions with *Univision,* they have generally agreed to limit questions to international issues affecting the hemisphere -- but obviously, there is no absolute way to "control" the questions.

RECOMMENDATION

That you agree to this proposal.

Approve ✓

Disapprove ______

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

September 16, 1997

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL BERGER/MACK MCLARTY/JOHN PODESTA/ANN LEWIS

THROUGH: ANTONY BLINKEN

FROM: DAVID LEAVY

SUBJECT: Town Hall of the Americas

The attached memo seeks approval by the President for his participation in the "Town Hall of the Americas: A Conversation with American President Bill Clinton."

Concurrence by: Anne Luzzatto and James Dobbins

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to the President.

Attachment
Tab I Proposed Town Hall of the American

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memo	James Dobbins to Samuel Berger, re: Planning for the October Trip to South America (2 pages)	07/11/1997	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) [6]

2009-1155-F
ke2445

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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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Only Question - Whether it will play poorly in S. America to have 1 South America City, 2 US Should we include another capital?

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-22-97

6183

HE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dobbins

:NT

'97 SEP 17 PM 8:37

GER
TA

of the Americas

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RECOMMENDATION

That you agree to this proposal.

Approve ✓ ______________

Disapprove ______________

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004a. note	Sean Maloney to the President, re: [upcoming trip to South 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) [6]

2009-1155-F
ke2445

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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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)]

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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
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) [6]

2009-1155-F
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