

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Folder Title:

Presidential Trips 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
001a. talking points	Antigua: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)
001b. talking points	Bahamas: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)
001c. talking points	Belize: Contingency Talking Point (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)
001d. talking points	Dominica: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)
001e. talking points	Dominican Republic: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)
001f. talking points	Gautemala: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)
001g. talking points	Guyana: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)
001h. talking points	Honduras: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)
001i. talking points	Jamaica: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)
001j. talking points	Nicaragua: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)
001k. talking points	St. Kitts and Nevis: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F

ke2451

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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001l. talking points	St. Lucia: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)
001m. talking points	St. Vincent: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)
001n. talking points	Suriname: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)
001o. talking points	Trinidad and Tobago: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)
002a. list	U.S.-Mexico Binational Commission (9 pages)	04/29/1997	P1/b(1)
002b. list	Central America (4 pages)	04/29/1997	P1/b(1)
002c. list	Barbados Deliverables (3 pages)	04/29/1997	P1/b(1)
003. memo	William Burns to Glyn Davies, re: Request for Special Air Missions Aircraft (1 page)	04/29/1997	P1/b(1)
004a. paper	Themes/Deliverables for Proposed POTUS Visit to Latin America and the Caribbean (2 pages)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)
004b. paper	Central America (1 page)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)
004c. paper	Caribbean (1 page)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)
004d. paper	Argentina (1 page)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)

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004e. paper	Brazil (2 pages)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)
004f. paper	Mexico (1 page)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)
004g. paper	Haiti (1 page)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)
005. memo	Eric Farnsworth to James Cobbins, re: POTUS Trip to Latin America and the Caribbean (3 pages)	01/13/1997	P1/b(1)
006. memo	Jeff Davidow to Jim Dobbins, re: [Presidential visit] (1 page)	01/08/1997	P1/b(1)
007a. memo	Geoffrey Pyatt to Anthony Lake, Laura D'Andrea Tyson, and Thomas McLarty, re: Presidential Travel to Latin America in 1997 (1 page)	11/27/1996	P1/b(1)
007b. memo	Anthony Lake, Mack McLarty, and Larua D'Andrea Tyson to the President, re: Presidential Travel to Latin America (4 pages)	ca. 11/1996	P1/b(1)

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TIME STAMP

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT

'97 APR 28 PM 10:52

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 9701988ACTION OFFICER: Pyatt

DUE: _____

- ☒ Prepare Memo For Berger/Steinberg
☐ Prepare Memo For WH Staff Secretary
☐ Prepare Memo _____

- ☐ Appropriate Action
☐ Prepare Memo For Kerrick
☐ Prepare Memo For Harmon

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

PHONE* to action officer at ext. _____

Concur

FYI

Concur

FYI

Concur

FYI

- ☐ ☐ Andreasen
☐ ☐ Antholis
☐ ☐ Appel
☐ ☐ Armstrong
☐ ☐ Baker
☐ ☐ Barks-Ruggles
☐ ☐ Beers
☐ ☐ Bell
☐ ☐ Bendick
☐ ☐ Benjamin
☐ ☐ Blinken
☐ ☐ Bouchard
☒ ☐ Boynton
☐ ☐ Brown, N
☐ ☐ Busick
☐ ☐ Caravelli
☐ ☐ Clarke
☐ ☐ Danvers
☐ ☐ Davis
☒ ☒ Dobbins
☐ ☐ Dowling
☐ ☐ Feeley
☐ ☐ Ficklin
☐ ☐ Fort
☐ ☐ Fried
☐ ☐ Grummon

- ☐ ☐ Haines
☐ ☐ Harris
☐ ☐ Jones, K
☐ ☐ Kreczko
☐ ☐ Kristoff
☐ ☐ Kyle
☐ ☐ Leary
☐ ☐ Lebaron
☐ ☐ Lee
☐ ☐ Lindsay
☐ ☐ Lorin
☐ ☐ Malley
☐ ☐ Matera
☐ ☐ McCarthy
☐ ☐ McCormick
☐ ☐ Moffet
☐ ☐ Naplan
☐ ☐ Parris
☐ ☐ Pascual
☐ ☐ Peters
☐ ☐ Piccone
☐ ☐ Pifer
☐ ☐ Pendergast
☐ ☐ Pritchard
☐ ☐ Pyatt
☐ ☐ Ragan

- ☐ ☐ Rice
☐ ☐ Rosa
☐ ☐ Rumer
☐ ☐ Samore
☐ ☐ Sandalow
☐ ☐ Schifter
☐ ☐ Schmidt
☒ ☒ Schwartz
☐ ☐ Seaton
☐ ☐ Sheehan
☐ ☐ Showalter
☐ ☐ Sigler
☐ ☐ Simon
☐ ☐ Sonenshine
☐ ☐ Sparks
☐ ☐ Suettinger
☐ ☐ Uriu
☐ ☐ Van Tassel
☐ ☐ Vershbow
☐ ☐ Verville
☐ ☐ Walsh
☐ ☐ Wechsler
☐ ☐ Witkowsky

INFORMATION

☐ Harmon☐ Dohse☐ Kerrick☒ Exec Sec Desk☐ Steinberg☐ Berger☐ Bass☐ Records Mgmt.

COMMENTS

Logged By

PyattReturn to Records Mgmt.
379 OEOb



1988
S/S 9707801
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

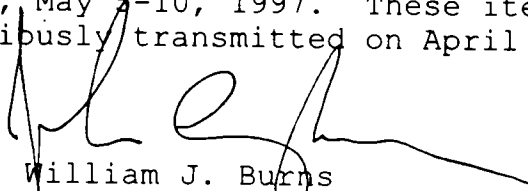
28 April 1997

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Supplemental Briefing Materials for the President's
Trip to Mexico, Costa Rica and Barbados;
May 5-10, 1997

Attached please find recently completed supplemental briefing materials for the President's upcoming trip to Mexico, Costa Rica and Barbados, May 5-10, 1997. These items are in addition to papers previously transmitted on April 18 and 22.



William J. Burns
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
Index
Briefing Materials

UNCLASSIFIED

**BRIEFING MATERIALS FOR
THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO
MEXICO, COSTA RICA AND BARBADOS
MAY 5-10, 1997**

Contingency Talking Points:

- A) Antigua
- B) Bahamas
- C) Belize
- D) Dominica
- E) Dominican Republic
- F) Guatemala
- G) Guyana
- H) Honduras
- I) Jamaica
- J) Nicaragua
- K) St. Kitts and Nevis
- L) St. Lucia
- M) St. Vincent
- N) Suriname
- O) Trinidad and Tobago

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001h. talking points	Honduras: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)

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Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

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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.

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001k. talking points	St. Kitts and Nevis: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)

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Inter-American Affairs
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001o. talking points	Trinidad and Tobago: Contingency Talking Points (1 page)	ca. 04/1997	P1/b(1)

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cc TP
CP**Memorandum for Sandy Berger****From: Bernie Aronson****Subject: The President's Trip to Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean**

Unfortunately, I will be out of the country on a long-scheduled holiday with my daughter so I won't be able to participate in next week's discussion. So I thought I would offer a few ideas that might be helpful in preparing the President's upcoming trip. I relayed some of these thoughts to Mack already.

1. Start with a large idea.

The Administration's individual policies towards Latin America are well-received in the hemisphere—ratification of Nafta, democratic intervention in Haiti, the Mexican loan guarantees, peacemaking between Peru and Ecuador, defense of democracy in Paraguay, support for fast-track etc. But since the Miami summit there has been a sense that the Administration does not have a larger vision of the hemisphere's importance and that the whole is not greater than the sum of the parts. You need to frame the trip then in a larger context. Here is a theme, which might be worth considering.

After the Berlin Wall fell and the Soviet Union collapsed there was enormous euphoria in the United States and throughout the West that a new, post-cold war peaceful, democratic community would emerge around the world committed to free markets and international law, fulfilling many of the dreams of the post-World War II era in which the United Nations was founded. Bosnia and Somalia, now the Middle East, punctured much of those hopes about a "new world order". But in this hemisphere, outside the headlines, the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean are beginning to build the foundation for such a new post-cold war community of nations that will serve as a model for the rest of the world: a hemisphere in which democracy is the only legitimate form of government and the democratic community is formally committed to defend it collectively through regional organizations like the OAS; goods and services trade freely across national borders; weapons of mass destruction have been banned permanently; disputes are settled peacefully through negotiations; and democratic nations cooperate collectively to confront new global challenges from drug trafficking to threats to the national environment. Indeed, you could argue that the Declaration of the Miami Summit was the founding charter of this new post-cold war democratic community. (I have enclosed an op-ed piece I wrote in support of NAFTA a while back which fleshes out this theme in more detail.)

2. Mexico.

As you know, the timing of your trip is complicated by the impending Mexican elections. The election for the first time of the Mayor of Mexico City has actually started the next presidential race early because the winner will be a visible and prominent presidential candidate. Every word and meeting will be analyzed within a heated electoral context for signs of support or lack of support. The second sensitivity is the broken china left over from the congressional debate about certification. Floor statements and speeches by even obscure members of Congress about Mexico, particularly derogatory ones, get enormous press exposure in Mexico and the certification debate strengthened nationalist forces domestically, including, unfortunately, within the PRI. A few suggestions: First, while you have to show support for Zedillo you need to find symbolic ways to be evenhanded and demonstrate that the U.S. has no preferred candidates or party. The U.S. is already too closely identified with the PRI in the minds of many Mexicans. Perhaps the President can mix at a social reception with candidates and leaders from opposition as well as ruling parties. Second, the most important challenge facing Mexico is democratization after 70 years of one-party authoritarian rule. You need to find a non-patronizing, but clear way to express U.S. support for continuing and deepening the process of democratization. The President might make this point: democracy is a work in progress that is never done. Americans from their earliest days have been struggling to open up American democracy to more and more of our citizens—from

former slaves to women to the handicapped etc. That process continues and it must continue for democracy to endure. Mexico is undergoing a similar process today. The American people understand, respect, and support that process of democratization because they understand that its success is key to fulfilling all of the other hopes of the Mexican people from economic advancement to combating corruption. Third, in as clear, candid, and honest terms as possible the President has to say: Regrettably, the United States is the largest market for illicit drugs in the world. We are not proud of that distinction. We understand that this demand creates huge problems for our friends in Latin America like Mexico. We know we must do more to reduce demand and we accept our responsibility. (Detail efforts to reduce demand). There is nothing the drug traffickers would like to see more than consumer and producer countries squabbling among themselves about who is most to blame for drug trafficking rather than cooperating to defeat this drug menace. We are not going to fall into that trap. The truth is we face a common enemy. The people of both our countries pay a terrible price because of the violence and corruption drug trafficking brings. We can and we will confront this threat together.

3. Central America.

With the signing of peace accords in Guatemala, this is the first time in history that all of the nations of Central America are living in peace under democratically elected governments. This has given Central Americans a new sense of self-confidence. Still that peace and democracy was purchased at enormous cost in lives and national destruction. The President ought to pay tribute both to that sacrifice and to that accomplishment. He ought to praise and celebrate the determination and will of the people of Central America to live in freedom and in peace. He ought to pay tribute to the regional peace process begun in Esquipulas by the Central American Presidents which ultimately led to an end to the wars and democratization in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and finally Guatemala. He might point out that of all the regional conflicts that were a legacy of the cold war the most successful peace negotiations took place in Central America, a model for the rest of the world. He could also pay tribute to the contribution of the UN and OAS to the peace process and to the important played by other nations in Latin America and by Spain in the process. In other words, give Central America its moment in the historical and international sun.

Second, as you know, the Central American governments have proposed a regional free trade agreement with NAFTA. This is a bold initiative and it ought to be responded to with equal vision and boldness. The Central Americans recognize that neither they nor the U.S. political process is ready to move on this immediately. I'm sure some cautious souls in the Administration will argue that embracing the idea even rhetorically and with qualifications about timing will somehow jeopardize the prospects for fast track. I would argue the opposite. A bold, compelling vision of free trade future with Central America will strengthen the constituency for fast track. I would hope that now that Central America after decades of being a foreign policy basket case is ready to show leadership by making this proposal the United States is prepared to respond affirmatively.

4. Caribbean.

On the economic front, you will confront a mixed bag. Some countries like Trinidad Tobago have made bold moves to open up their economies and attract foreign investment. Others fear they can't compete in a global economy and will plead for special protection. You need to celebrate Trinidad's example (David Hirschmann from the U.S.-Latin Chamber of Commerce said on a panel yesterday T & T had the 1st or 2nd highest foreign direct investment per capita in the world last year) and urge the region to move forward on reform and market opening making it clear that NAFTA has a place for a reformed Caribbean Basin. Second, many of the small, vulnerable countries are being assaulted and undermined by narco-corruption. We need to do more regionally to work with them to confront this threat and you should dream up some kind of cooperative scheme to propose. Third, make sure the President understands the banana issue because he will be moved by the plight of the small economies like Dominica and if you are not careful he will promise more relief than you can or intend to deliver.

5. Corruption

The greatest threat to democratic institutions and stability in the western hemisphere today is corruption, much of it fueled by narco-trafficking. There is also enormous popular revulsion among ordinary people against the corruption that still permeates so many governments and economies. The United States has never been more popular in its history in Ecuador then it is today because of a bold speech made by our Ambassador there recently (who by the way was unfairly blamed by some in the Administration for the fall of the corrupt Bucaram government one week later.) This is the kind of issue Presidents and diplomats shrink from addressing publicly. I would urge the President to address it publicly on this next trip to Latin America.

Bernard Aronson

NAFTA: Key to Latin Reform

What is closest to us is sometimes hardest to see. While we debate the shape of the post-Cold War world—the “new world order”—its most hopeful outline is emerging here in our own hemisphere. Consider:

Defending Democracy. This is the only region in the world that has taken on a formal, collective responsibility to defend democracy. The Organization of American States is the only regional organization to have assumed such a role. The “Santiago Declaration,” adopted unanimously in June 1991, binds the nations of our hemisphere to confront together any threat to any democracy in the Americas—regardless of whether that threat poses a larger danger to regional peace or security.

When Guatemala's president tried to assume dictatorial powers in May, the hemisphere's democracies immediately imposed collective sanctions and dispatched a high-level OAS mission to talk tough to the military. That, along with a strong internal reaction, thwarted the coup and led to the election of a former human rights ombudsman as president. In another era, a coup in Guatemala barely would have created a political ripple in the wider hemisphere.

Controlling Weapons of Mass Destruction. To stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction elsewhere, the United States and its allies have embargoed outlaw nations, cut aid, or even—in the Persian Gulf—gone to war. In this hemisphere, the two likeliest new entrants to the nuclear club, Brazil and Argentina, voluntarily placed their nuclear programs under full-scope international safeguards in 1990. They agreed, also, to waive into force the treaty of Tlatelco, which bans nuclear weapons development in Latin America.

Argentina voluntarily dismantled the Condor II ballistic missile program, which was financed secretly by Iraq under an earlier government. Argentina has now joined the Missile Technology Control Regime, the group of democracies that cooperate to stop missile proliferation. Chile, Brazil and Argentina signed the Mendoza declaration forswearing biological and chemical weapons of war.

Resolving Regional Conflicts. Of the four regional conflicts that were a legacy of the Cold War—Angola, Afghanistan, Cambodia and Central America—only the Central American conflicts have been resolved, with strong assistance from regional players. U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali called the cease-fire in El Salvador “the most successful in U.N. history.”

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes. El Salvador and Honduras, which fought a bloody border war in 1969, submitted their territorial differences to the International Court of Justice last year and accepted the findings. Chile and Argentina, which nearly went to war in 1978, recently resolved their territorial disputes through negotiations. Peru and Ecuador are quietly negotiating a solution to their 50-year-old disputed boundary.

Rather than threaten their neighbors, Latin

American armed forces are increasingly engaged in international peace-keeping missions: Argentines in Croatia and Kuwait, Brazilians in Mozambique, Uruguayans in Cambodia, Venezuelans in El Salvador and Hondurans in Morocco.

Open Markets and Economic Reform. While the United States continues to cajole and pressure its European Community and Japanese trading partners to open their markets, Latin American nations have been unilaterally lowering tariffs and removing nontariff barriers. Today, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia all boast an average external tariff of 9 to 12 percent. A few years ago, it averaged 100 percent. Argentina eliminated all barriers to foreign investment. Brazil opened up its informatics sector. Mexico adopted a world-class intellectual property rights law.

The structural economic reforms, which are being tried haltingly in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, already represent a success story in much of this hemisphere. Bolivia reduced inflation from 25,000 percent in 1985 to single digits today. Argentina's recent sale of its state-owned gas and oil company is the largest privatization in history. Chile has lifted 600,000 citizens out of poverty. Real wages are rising in Mexico. As a region, Latin America today is growing faster than the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and boasts a lower fiscal deficit as a percentage of gross domestic product. Last year, \$57 billion in capital flowed into the region—10 times the level of 1989.

No nation has a greater stake in seeing these trends continue than the United States. Consider:

- Latin America is the fastest growing regional market in the world for U.S. goods, services and agricultural products. U.S. exports to the region jumped 46 percent over the past two years.
- When Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, Venezuela—our second largest oil supplier—voluntarily increased production by more than 2 million barrels a day, sparing the United States and the West a far more damaging bout of inflation. Argentina sent its naval forces to the gulf.
- When the United States sponsored a U.N. resolution in 1991 to repeal the heinous “Zionism is racism” resolution, every Latin democracy signed on as a cosponsor.
- In the GATT negotiations, Latin agricultural producers support the U.S. position.

Now Latin America wants to know: “Can the United States take yes for an answer?”

We will answer that question dramatically when Congress votes on the North American Free Trade Agreement. For Latin America, the promise of hemispheric free trade—starting with NAFTA—fulfills an age-old dream of hemispheric integration. It symbolizes what Latin Americans have long hoped to build with North Americans—a partnership based on dignity and shared opportunity, a relationship built on “trade not aid.”

The ratification of NAFTA would accelerate economic reform throughout the hemisphere as individual nations and regional groups jockey to be next in line after Mexico. It would also help consolidate democracy.

It is not an accident that during a process of economic reform, Mexico has begun a democratic opening, or that Venezuelans signaled disgust with their ruling parties or that Brazilians rebelled against official corruption. As we saw in Taiwan and South Korea in a previous decade, removing statist, bureaucratic controls over economic life also opens up political systems in the hemisphere to new democratic forces, energies and demands. But the converse is also true.

The defeat of NAFTA would give a new dose of oxygen to dying populist, nationalist, statist forces throughout Latin America. It would strengthen traditional economic cliques, which have grown rich by manipulating and sometimes corrupting their political systems to shut out competition at the expense of ordinary citizens. For the democratic leaders and economic reformers who placed their trust and political fortunes in forging a new relationship with the United States, the defeat of NAFTA would be the slap heard round the hemisphere.

The historic mistake of the United States is to turn away from Latin America at times of apparent calm, only to discover later that problems beneath the surface have festered into crises and historic opportunities have been lost. We should have no illusions about the consequences if we repeat that mistake.

The democratic and economic trends in the hemisphere have never been more hopeful. Yet, deep divisions persist between rich and poor, citizens of Spanish and Indian heritage, and civilian and military institutions. Of the region's 450 million citizens, 190 million live in grinding poverty. “Can democracy deliver for the millions left behind?” is the question hovering over the hemisphere.

If NAFTA is ratified, and the United States remains engaged, the Americas can become a true community of nations, committed to the collective defense of democracy, linked by open trade and widening prosperity, and dedicated to the peaceful resolution of disputes. This hemisphere can become a model for others of what the post-Cold War world can be.

If NAFTA is rejected, we will squander that opportunity. We will betray the most courageous reformers in Latin America's history and the hopes that are riding with them. And we will betray ourselves.

The writer was assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs from June 1989 through June 1993.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

April 29, 1997

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER - JAMES STEINBERG - DON BAER

CC: SYLVIA MATHEWS - MACK MCLARTY - MIKE MCCURRY

FROM: ANTONY BLINKEN - DAVID LEAVY } *AJB*

SUBJECT: Message Strategy for Latin America Trip

This memo recommends a message strategy for the President's trip to Mexico, Costa Rica and Barbados -- setting out core themes, talking points for each stop and for each key issue, and opportunities for the President and other administration officials to deliver the message both before and during the trip. Also attached is a chart showing significant "deliverables" we expect to be able to announce during the trip.

Concurrences by: James Dobbins, Richard Clarke, Eric Schwartz,
Bob Kyle

vica e-mail

RECOMMENDATION

That you initial the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Overall Themes and Talking Points for Each Stop

Tab B Talking Points for Key Issues: Drugs, Migration
and Trade

Tab C Communications Calendar for the President and
Administration Officials

Tab D Deliverables

I

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
DONALD BAER

SUBJECT: Message Strategy for Your Latin America Trip

Purpose

This memorandum recommends a message strategy for your trip to Mexico, Costa Rica and Barbados -- setting out core themes, talking points for each stop and for each key issues, and opportunities for you and other administration officials to deliver the message both before and during the trip. Also attached is a chart showing significant "deliverables" we expect to be able to announce during the trip. The NEC was an active participant in the preparation of the attachments.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the message strategy.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab A	Overall Themes and Talking Points for Each Stop
Tab B	Talking Points for Key Issues: Drugs, Migration and Trade
Tab C	Communications Calendar for the President and Administration Officials
Tab D	Deliverables

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

A

LATIN AMERICA MESSAGE

I. OVERALL THEMES

A Period of Intense Presidential Focus on the Americas

- Trip to Mexico, Central America and Caribbean -- our closest neighbors -- first of three President will make over next year. To be followed by South America in October and the Santiago Summit next Spring. Preceded by state visits of Frei and Chretien.

Bringing our Hemisphere Closer Together

- This is a moment of real possibility because Americas are coming closer together than they have ever been. An emerging alliance based on interests and values, as well as history, geography and culture has created a new reality.
 - ⇒ every nation but one has opened itself to democracy and free markets.
 - ⇒ decades of civil war and coups have given way to peace and stability.
 - ⇒ an increasingly shared commitment to social justice and environmental protection.
 - ⇒ U.S. exports to Hemisphere 100% greater than to E.U., 50% greater than to Asia.
 - ⇒ Venezuela, Canada and Mexico combined supply U.S. with twice the oil OPEC does.
 - ⇒ U.S. is world's 5th largest Hispanic nation, with 22 million legal residents.
- At Miami Summit, President Clinton set out vision for advancing historic movement toward democratic government, open markets, and cooperation to resolve common problems. Concrete agenda for next twelve months is to build on that blueprint by strengthening the institutions and understandings that promote democracy, open markets, cooperation -- and to prove they can deliver for all our people.

Making a Difference for Americans and the Americas

- By making the most of this moment of possibility we can make a difference on the issues that matter most to our people. First, seizing opportunities: opening markets, promoting growth, creating new jobs; strengthening education; protecting the environment. Second, facing up to problems we can only tackle together: drugs, crime and corruption; migration.

The Americas Can Be America's Future -- If We Continue to Lead

- If we pursue this agenda, the Americas can become a foundation for America's security and prosperity in the 21st century.
- Issue is not whether integration will continue -- but whether U.S. will continue to lead in shaping it to our benefit. If we fail to act, our neighbors will find their future with other nations. (In 1996, MERCOSUR -- South American Customs Union -- had more trade with Europe than with U.S.) If we continue to lead, we can consolidate gains of democracy, open more markets to our products, deepen cooperation in Americas to meet common challenges.
- Focus on Americas part of an aggressive second term agenda -- building peaceful, undivided Europe; creating strong, stable Asia Pacific community; embracing role as the world's leading force for peace; confronting new security threats that defy borders; creating jobs and opportunity through more open trading system. U.S. must rise to challenge of history as shaper of events, not observer. As President Clinton has said, enemy of our time is inaction.

II. KEY POINTS FOR EACH STOP

Mexico

- Arguably, relationship with Mexico deepest and broadest of any relationship we have. Has direct impact on issues that matter most to our people: jobs, drugs, migration, environment.
- Breadth of relationship makes it vital we not hold it hostage to any one issue. Nature of problems that defy unilateral solutions makes it vital we keep working together. Transformation of relationship -- from mistrust to practical cooperation -- makes it more likely than ever that we can seize opportunities and meet problems together.
- Issues:
 - ⇒ Drugs: We're both part of problem and solution. Zedillo committed to fight -- we're committed to working with him to improve cooperation.
 - ⇒ Migration: Busiest border in world, over 200 million legal crossings/ year that bring benefits to both our people. Need to manage it in safe, orderly and legal fashion.
 - ⇒ Trade Relationship/NAFTA: It's working -- despite Peso crisis, exports to Mexico up 37% above -pre NAFTA level, an all-time high, creating good jobs for Americans.
 - ⇒ Political Reform: Mexico undergoing profound transformation. Zedillo instrumental in leading way toward political reforms -- system becoming more fair and competitive.
 - ⇒ Education and Environment: U.S., Mexico working together for cleaner air and water; protecting endangered species; expanding educational opportunities, exchanges.

Costa Rica/Central America

- Central America has embraced peace: Guatemala put end to 36 year civil war; recent elections in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Dominican Republic show vitality of democratic institutions.
- New reality has changed relationship between U.S. and Central America. A decade ago, we focused on fighting insurgency -- divisive there and here. Today, cooperating on fighting poverty, promoting prosperity, strengthening democracy and sustainable development.
- Now, we need to take next step and prove to people of region that peace and democracy can deliver for them -- with decent jobs, strong education, safe streets, clean air and clear water.
- Issues:
 - ⇒ Immigration: New law creates special dilemma for hundreds of thousands of Central Americans in U.S. Need to implement law fairly and avoid massive deportations that could destabilize region.
 - ⇒ Open, Competitive Trade: Central America call for free trade with U.S. shows how far region has come toward open markets. Leaders will discuss how it fits into broader vision of FTAA by 2005. Open skies agreements (first ever in Latin America) part of broader process of hemispheric integration.
 - ⇒ Environment: Costa Rica world leader in sustainable development. We have a stake in spreading those practices elsewhere. Central America holds 12% of the world's biodiversity. Learning from them in exploiting plant and animal resources wisely.

Barbados/The Caribbean

- America is a Caribbean nation -- U.S. territory in the heart of the Caribbean (P.R., V.I.), many Americans of Caribbean heritage (Jamaica, Haiti, Cuba), close social and economic ties.
- First Summit meeting ever in Caribbean between American president and Caribbean leaders.
- Long tradition of democratic governance -- every country but Cuba a democracy. Strong record of educational achievement. But challenges to economic, social health of islands: drug trafficking and related crime and corruption (1/3rd of illegal drugs in U.S. transit Caribbean); skepticism of people that democracy delivers; difficulty of competing in global economy.
- Answer is collective action to push back against problems (anti-corruption convention; anti-arms trafficking initiatives); promote integration into global economy (AID and IFI assistance for economic diversification, including further development of tourism.)
- Issues:
 - ⇒ Security and Law Enforcement: Working with Caribbean nations to strengthen ability to stop drugs through technical assistance, training, equipment, info exchange, joint operations, bilateral and regional agreements. Also helping them strengthen, modernize criminal justice systems (training to prosecute, adjudicate money laundering, asset forfeiture; establishing criminal justice protection program.)
 - ⇒ Trade and Development: Will soon submit Caribbean Trade Enhancement legislation to help countries compete in textiles, other products previously excluded from CBI.
 - ⇒ Bananas: Working with EU on economic diversification initiative to help Caribbean economies adjust to global economy and competition.

B

LATIN AMERICA: TALKING POINTS FOR KEY ISSUES

I. DRUGS/MEXICO

- **Cooperation with Mexico Unprecedented.**
 - ⇒ In 1996, Mexico set precedent by extraditing Mexican nationals for first time. Also expelled drug kingpin Garcia Abrego now behind bars in U.S. for life.
 - ⇒ Established High Level Contact Group -- comprehensive framework to promote cooperation, resolve problems, raise awareness. Chaired by Gen. McCaffrey for U.S.
 - ⇒ Network of cooperation in place: military-to-military ties improving with joint training program and technical assistance; cooperation on money laundering investigations.
- **Zedillo Committed to Fight Against Drugs**
 - ⇒ Zedillo moving in right direction against long term challenge with no quick fixes
 - ⇒ In 1996: drug seizures; arrests; crop eradication; lab, runway destruction all increased.
 - ⇒ Mexico passed new laws vs. organized crime, money laundering, chemical diversion.
 - ⇒ 1200 police, other officials removed for corruption. Role of military expanded.
 - ⇒ Corrupt drug czar immediately fired and arrested.
- **Increasing Cooperation on Drugs Top Priority of President's Trip**
 - ⇒ Will release Binational Threat Assessment -- we agree problem is supply and demand.
 - ⇒ Expect agreement on increasing air, sea interdiction cooperation.
 - ⇒ Working on agreement to tighten money laundering regulations.
 - ⇒ Working on agreement to vet bilateral border task forces.
 - ⇒ Working on increased cooperation on extradition
 - ⇒ Working on fight against illegal arms trafficking
 - ⇒ Hope to announce increase in counter-drug assistance.

II. MIGRATION

- **Recognize Deep Concern in Central America and Mexico About New Immigration Bill**
 - ⇒ Understand and want to assuage fear that bill could result in deportation of hundreds of thousands of foreign nationals from U.S.
 - ⇒ If massive deportations went forward, would split families, cut off vital source of income for Central American, Mexican economies, destabilize social and economic well-being. Bad for Central America, Mexico and United States.
- **Administration Working to Uphold Law But Mitigate Negative Impact**
 - ⇒ U.S. nation of immigrants: their energy, diversity immeasurably strengthen country.
 - ⇒ Administration committed to tradition of generous legal immigration. But to maintain it, must also take tough action to stop illegal immigration. In particular, must combat egregious practice of alien-smuggling by criminal syndicates.
 - ⇒ New law gives us tools for this fight. President committed to enforce it.
 - ⇒ But need to balance control vs. compassion, best interests of all concerned countries.
 - ⇒ President will work with Congress on changes to ensure respect for human rights. Avoid swift, large scale deportations that will split families living in U.S. for years.
 - ⇒ To succeed, need help from neighbors to find joint solutions to problem. Real answer lies in economic and social progress in region that will encourage people to make future in home countries.

III. TRADE

- **Trade is a Key to America's Future**

- ⇒ Exports responsible for one quarter of strong economic growth over past four years.
- ⇒ Exports support more than 11 million American jobs.
- ⇒ Over 95% of world's consumers live outside U.S. -- they are our future prosperity
- ⇒ Nothing to fear: our economy and products envy of world. Give us open, competitive trade and we can out-compete anyone.

- **Clinton Leading Fight to Make Trade More Open, Competitive for America**

- ⇒ Since end of WWII, America's markets have been more open to others than their markets have been to U.S.
- ⇒ Concluded more than 200 trade agreements over past four years, each of which opened someone else's markets wider to American business.
- ⇒ Broke seven years of gridlock to complete GATT Uruguay Round, which has lowered average tariffs on U.S. goods around world by one-third.
- ⇒ Broke down barriers and boosted exports to Japan: up 41% since 1993 and 85% in sectors where we won agreements, like medical supplies and auto parts.
- ⇒ Led successful fight to complete Information Technology Agreement and International Telecommunications Agreements, eliminating tariffs and unshackling trade in computers, semiconductors, telecom, satellites where U.S. already leads.
- ⇒ And we fought for enactment of NAFTA, creating a free market with our neighbors -- today, despite Peso crisis, exports to Mexico up 37% over pre-NAFTA level.

- **Nowhere Are Opportunities Greater than in Latin America**

- ⇒ We already export more to Latin America and Caribbean than any other region, generating 40% of every export dollar.
- ⇒ By 2010, exports to Latin America to exceed exports to E.U. and Japan combined.
- ⇒ More than half Latin Americans under 17 years old -- huge consumer market for US goods, popular culture. Countries increasingly led by alumni of U.S. universities.

- **Our Choice: Lead or Be Left Behind**

- ⇒ If we do not seize great opportunities in our region and elsewhere, others will.
- ⇒ In 1996, MERCOSUR (South American Customs Union) had more trade with Europe than with the U.S. No reason to think our neighbors will wait for us to move forward.
- ⇒ President determined to move forward with Free Trade Area of Americas by 2005 -- major goal set out at Miami Summit.
- ⇒ Also determined to secure Fast Track authority that every President for more than 20 years has had to pursue our aggressive trade agenda.
- ⇒ Choice is clear: we can move to break down barriers to our companies and workers -- or let others do that for their companies and workers while we sit on sidelines.

- **This Is About More than Trade.**

- ⇒ By expanding trade, we advance cause of freedom and democracy around world.
- ⇒ No better example than Latin America, where democracy and open markets are on the march together.

COMMUNICATIONS PLAN FOR PRESIDENT CLINTON'S TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA:

PRE-TRIP ROLLOUT:

Monday, April 28th :

- Council of the Americas Conference (State Department).
Speakers: Albright, Daley, McCaffery, McLarty.
Theme: The Clinton Administration is committed to a broad and full relationship with its Latin American neighbors. From cooperation on crime, drugs and protecting the environment to increasing trade and economic opportunity, President Clinton is leading the hemisphere into the 21st century.

Tuesday, April 29th :

- Carter Center Conference on Latin America.
Speakers: VPOTUS, Zedillo.
Theme: Defending the record. The Clinton Administration has worked hard to address the issues facing the region (Free trade, drugs, peso crisis, environmental concerns) and has achieved a record of success to build on for the 21st century.
- VPOTUS interview with CNN Spanish and Univision.

Thursday, May 1st :

- POTUS roundtable with Hispanic television (TBD).
- POTUS interview with *Los Angeles Times*, *Dallas Morning News*, and *San Antonio Press Herald*.
- NSA Berger lunch with *Washington Post* editors.
- National Press Club Breakfast.
Speakers: McLarty.
Theme: How President Clinton's trip fits into the larger Administration effort in the hemisphere and what the broad objectives of the trip are.
- White House Briefing.
Speakers: Berger: Preview of key issues with specific objectives for each stop.
McLarty: Defend the record of the last four years.
Rubin: Describe economic agenda for hemisphere/trip.
McCaffery: Describe drug strategy for hemisphere/trip.

Saturday, May 3rd:

- POTUS Radio Address.
Theme: Explaining trip is kickoff to period of intense focus on the Americas. Seizing a moment of possibility in the hemisphere and to promote growth and create jobs, fight drugs and crime, protect the environment, regulate migration and strengthen education. Making the Americas a foundation for United States security and prosperity into the 21st century.

Sunday, May 4th:

- Secretary Albright in Guatemala (visit to demilitarized zone).
Theme: Peace and reconciliation. Tide of democracy and civil liberties have taken root in every country in the region except one.

Monday, May 5th:

- Bi-National Commission.
Speakers: Albright-Gurria Joint Press Conference.
Theme: The US-Mexico relationship is broad and multifaceted and achieving results to advance the security and prosperity of both countries.
Announcement of BNC deliverables (TBD).
- Roundtable interview with Televisio, CNN Spanish, Univision, Telenoticias. (May 5)

TRIP COMMUNICATIONS PLAN:

Monday, May 5th :

- POTUS no public events.

Tuesday, May 6th :

- Arrival Ceremony.
Theme: General remarks on importance of US-Mexican bilateral relationship to both our people in a new era of mutual respect. We share not only a common frontier but a common future.
Picture: Troop review, flags, 4000 people.

- **Binational Commission Report.**
 Theme: The two nation's Presidents and cabinets working hard on common solutions for common problems. The breadth of US-Mexico relationship is broad and multifaceted and should not be held hostage to any one issue. The Presidents are achieving results by addressing issues such as drugs, migration and trade while advancing the security and prosperity of both countries. Announcement of BNC deliverables (TBD).

 Picture: President Clinton and President Zedillo flanked by cabinet members.
- **Signing Ceremony and Press Conference.** [NOTE: This will be the most important event of the trip].
 Theme: US and Mexico are both committed to addressing the shared problems of drug trafficking and protecting our borders while increasing education and environmental cooperation. This relationship is based on partners working to improve the security and prosperity of both nations.
 Picture: The two Presidents' will sign agreements on drugs and migration and answer questions from the press.
- **Wreath Laying Ceremony.**
 Theme: Solemn wreath laying to demonstrate America's respect for Mexico's past courage and sacrifice [No remarks].
 Picture: President Clinton with honor guard laying flower arrangement.
- **Meeting with Political Party Leaders.**
 Theme: President Clinton with the opposition leaders. The United States is committed to political pluralism in Mexico and a relationship with the many faces of the political spectrum. [No remarks].
 Picture: President handshake/greeting opposition leaders.
- **Cultural Presentation.**
 Theme: President Clinton and the First Lady representing the American people enjoying the proud traditions of Mexican culture. [No remarks].
 Picture: President and Mrs. Clinton watching Mexican musicians perform.

Wednesday, May 7th :

- **President Clinton Speech at the National Auditorium.**
 Theme: Broad thematic of the importance of the relationship. Mexico is an important ally of the United States in addressing common problems and working on common solutions. The American people will stand by you (financial assistance package) and work with you in

partnership on the broad agenda facing both countries.

Picture: Both cabinets on stage; flags; large crowd.

- Public Event Taxcala.

Theme: General remarks on the common heritage of both countries. An emerging alliance based on interests and values, as well as history, geography and culture has created a moment of real possibility for both countries.

Picture: Crowd event.

- Tour Pyramids.

Theme: President and Mrs. Clinton enjoying the historical treasures of Mexican culture. [No remarks].

Picture: President and Mrs. Clinton walking around ancient pyramids.

- Arrival Ceremony (San Jose, Costa Rica).

Theme: US-Central American relations are strong and maturing and we must seize the historic opportunity to move from combating insurgencies to addressing the issues of economic growth, environmental protection and raising educational standards.

Picture: Flags, crowd.

Thursday, May 8th :

- Parade to National Theater.

Theme: The United States is committed to a broader and healthy relationship with Costa Rica as embodied in President Clinton's historic visit.

Picture: Crowd event; people lining the street; handshaking.

- Central American Summit.

Theme: New reality has changed relationship between Central America and US. A decade ago, we focused on fighting insurgency, managing tensions. Today cooperating on fighting poverty, promoting prosperity, strengthening democracy and sustainable development. [No remarks.]

Picture: Class photo with President Clinton and Central American heads of state.

- Press Availability & Signing

Theme: Historic opportunity to build on Miami summit's focus on promotion of economic integration, strengthening democracy and promoting sustainable development.

Picture: President will sign open skies agreement, labor standards agreement and other deliverables TBD.

Friday, May 9th :

- Environmental Event.

Theme: The United States is committed to progress on environmental cooperation and will work closely with the region to promote cooperation and assistance on reducing environmental degradation.

Picture: President Clinton in rain forest with Costa Rican environmental leaders.

- Tape Radio Address.

Theme: Combating drugs internationally and domestically (TBD).

Saturday, May 10th :

- Caribbean Summit.

Theme: The United States is a Caribbean nation with a strong commitment to promoting the prosperity, stability and shared democratic values of the region.

Picture: Class Photo.

- Signing and Press Availability.

Theme: The United States is pursuing a common agenda of partnership to improve the prosperity and integration of the region into the global economy. President Clinton is dedicated to fighting the problems of drugs and crime while moving towards more open and active trading.

Picture: President Clinton signing agreements on CBI enhancement, narcotics interdiction program and other deliverables TBD.

- Bilateral with President Preval

Theme: The United States restored democracy to Haiti. President Clinton is committed to seeing the economic and political development of Haiti continue.

Picture: Bilateral photo.

Additional Media:

NSA Berger:

- Interview with John Donovan ABC News.
- Briefing call to Peter Jennings ABC News.
- Columnists roundtable (TBD).

DNSA Steinberg:

- Interview with Tom Lippman, *Washington Post*. (Running Monday, April 28).
- Editorial calls to *New York Times* and *Washington Post*.

Special Envoy McLarty:

- Interview with Tom Lippman, *Washington Post*.
- WSJ America's Column Op-ed (TBD).
- Interview with Susan Page, USA TODAY.
- Interview with *the Economist* (TBD).
- Interview on the *Newshour with Jim Lehrer* (TBD).

ONDCP McCaffery:

TBD.

Secretary Pena:

- Roundtable with Central American print reporters.
- Roundtable with regional reporters.

Secretary Rubin/Larry Summers:

- Small group sessions with economic and trade reporters.

D

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. list	U.S.-Mexico Binational Commission (9 pages)	04/29/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2451

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. list	Central America (4 pages)	04/29/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2451

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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- 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
002c. list	Barbados Deliverables (3 pages)	04/29/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2451

RESTRICTION CODES

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

2943

April 28, 1997

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER - JAMES STEINBERG - DON BAER

CC: SYLVIA MATHEWS - MACK MCLARTY - MIKE MCCURRY

FROM: ANTONY BLINKEN - ^{ASB}DAVID LEAVY

SUBJECT: MESSAGE STRATEGY FOR LATIN AMERICA TRIP

This memo recommends a message strategy for the President's trip to Mexico, Costa Rica and Barbados -- setting out the core themes, talking points for each stop and for each key issue, and opportunities for the President and other administration officials to deliver the message both before and during the trip.

Concurrences by: *via e-mail*
~~James Dobbins~~, Richard Clarke, Eric Schwartz

Attachments

Tab A Overall Themes and Talking Points for Each Stop

Tab B Talking Points for Key Issues: Drugs, Migration and Trade

Tab C Communications Calendar for the President and Administration Officials

A

LATIN AMERICA MESSAGE

I. OVERALL THEMES

A Period of Intense Presidential Focus on the Americas

- Trip to Mexico, Central America and Caribbean -- our closest neighbors -- first of three President will make over next year. To be followed by South America in October and the Santiago Summit next Spring. Preceded by state visits of Frei and Chretien.

Bringing our Hemisphere Closer Together

- This is a moment of real possibility because Americas are coming closer together than they have ever been. An emerging alliance based on interests and values, as well as history, geography and culture has created a new reality.
 - ⇒ every nation but one has opened itself to democracy and free markets.
 - ⇒ decades of civil war and coups have given way to peace and stability.
 - ⇒ we're seeing a shared commitment to social justice and environmental protection.
 - ⇒ U.S. exports to Hemisphere 100% greater than to E.U., 50% greater than to Asia.
 - ⇒ Venezuela, Canada and Mexico combined supply U.S. with twice the oil OPEC does.
 - ⇒ U.S. is world's 5th largest Hispanic nation, with 22 million legal residents.
- At Miami Summit, President Clinton laid out vision for advancing historic movement toward democratic government, open markets, and cooperation to resolve common problems. Concrete agenda for next twelve months is to build on that blueprint by strengthening the institutions and understandings that promote democracy, open markets, cooperation -- and to prove they can deliver for all our people.

Making a Difference for Americans and the Americas

- By making the most of this moment of possibility we can make a difference on the issues that matter most to our people. First, seizing opportunities: opening markets, promoting growth, creating new jobs; strengthening education; protecting the environment. Second, facing up to problems we can only tackle together: drugs, crime and corruption; migration.

The Americas Can Be America's Future -- If We Continue to Lead

- If we pursue this agenda, the Americas can become a foundation for America's security and prosperity in the 21st century.
- Issue is not whether integration will continue -- but whether U.S. will continue to lead in shaping it to our benefit. If we fail to act, our neighbors will find their future with other nations. If we continue to lead, we can consolidate gains of democracy, open more markets to our products, deepen cooperation throughout the Americas to meet common challenges.
- This focus on the Americas is part of an aggressive second term agenda -- building a peaceful, undivided Europe; creating a strong, stable Asia Pacific community; embracing our role as the world's leading force for peace; confronting new security threats that defy borders; creating jobs and opportunity through a more open trading system. The U.S. must rise to the challenge of history as a shaper of events, not an observer. The enemy of our time is inaction.

II. KEY POINTS FOR EACH STOP

Mexico

- Arguably, relationship with Mexico deepest and broadest of any relationship we have. Has direct impact on issues that matter most to our people: jobs, drugs, migration, environment.
- Breadth of relationship makes it vital we not hold it hostage to any one issue. Nature of problems that defy unilateral solutions makes it vital we keep working together. Transformation of relationship -- from mistrust to practical cooperation -- makes it more likely than ever that we can seize opportunities and meet problems together.
- Issues:
 - ⇒ Drugs: We're both part of problem and solution. Zedillo committed to fight -- we're committed to working with him to improve cooperation.
 - ⇒ Migration: Busiest border in world, over 200 million legal crossings/ year that bring benefits to both our people. Need to manage it in safe, orderly and legal fashion.
 - ⇒ Trade Relationship/NAFTA: It's working -- despite Peso crisis, exports to Mexico up 37% above -pre NAFTA level, an all-time high, creating good jobs for Americans.
 - ⇒ Political Reform: Mexico undergoing profound transformation. Zedillo instrumental in leading way toward political reforms -- system becoming more fair and competitive.
 - ⇒ Education and Environment: U.S., Mexico working together for cleaner air and water; protecting endangered species; expanding educational opportunities, exchanges.

Costa Rica/Central America

- Central America has embraced peace: Guatemala put end to 36 year civil war; recent elections in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Dominican Republic show strength of democratic institutions.
- New reality has changed relationship between U.S. and Central America. A decade ago, we focused on fighting insurgency, managing regional tensions. Today, cooperating on fighting poverty, promoting prosperity, strengthening democracy and sustainable development.
- Now, we need to take next step and prove to people of region that peace and democracy can deliver for them -- with decent jobs, strong education, safe streets, clean air and clear water.
- Issues:
 - ⇒ Immigration: New law creates special dilemma for hundreds of thousands of Central Americans in U.S. Need to implement law fairly and avoid massive deportations that could destabilize region.
 - ⇒ Free Trade: Central America call for free trade with U.S. shows how far region has come toward open markets. Will talk about how it fits into broader vision of FTAA by 2005. Open skies agreements (first ever in Latin America) part of broader process of hemispheric integration.
 - ⇒ Environment: Costa Rica world leader in sustainable development. We have a stake in spreading those practices elsewhere. Central America holds 12% of the world's biodiversity.. Learning from them in exploiting plant and animal resources wisely.

Barbados/The Caribbean

- America is a Caribbean nation -- U.S. territory in the heart of the Caribbean (P.R., V.I.), many Americans of Caribbean heritage (Jamaica, Haiti, Cuba), close social and economic ties.
- First Summit meeting in the Caribbean between an American president and Caribbean leaders.
- Long tradition of democratic governance -- every country but Cuba a democracy. Strong record of educational achievement. But challenges to economic, social health of islands: drug trafficking and related crime and corruption (1/3rd of illegal drugs in U.S. transit Caribbean); skepticism of people that democracy delivers; difficulty of competing in global economy.
- Answer is collective action to push back against problems (anti-corruption convention; anti-arms trafficking initiatives); promote integration into global economy (AID and IFI assistance for economic diversification, including further development of tourism.)
- Issues:
 - ⇒ Security and Law Enforcement: Working with Caribbean nations to strengthen ability to stop drugs through technical assistance, training, equipment, info exchange, joint operations, bilateral and regional agreements. Also helping them strengthen, modernize criminal justice systems (training to prosecute, adjudicate money laundering, asset forfeiture; establishing criminal justice protection program.)
 - ⇒ Trade and Development: Will soon submit Caribbean Trade Enhancement legislation to help countries compete in textiles, other products previously excluded from CBI.
 - ⇒ Bananas: Working with EU on economic diversification initiative to help Caribbean economies adjust to global economy and competition.

B

LATIN AMERICA: TALKING POINTS FOR KEY ISSUES

I. DRUGS/MEXICO

- **Cooperation with Mexico Unprecedented.**
 - ⇒ In 1996, Mexico set precedent in extraditing two Mexican nationals. Also expelled drug kingpin Garcia Abrego now behind bars in U.S. for life.
 - ⇒ Established High Level Contact Group -- comprehensive framework to promote cooperation, resolve problems, raise awareness. Chaired by McCaffrey for U.S.
 - ⇒ Network of cooperation in place: military-to-military ties improving with joint training program and technical assistance; cooperation on money laundering investigations.
- **Zedillo Committed to Fight Against Drugs**
 - ⇒ Zedillo moving in right direction against long term challenge with no quick fixes
 - ⇒ In 1996: drug seizures; arrests; crop eradication; lab, runway destruction all increased.
 - ⇒ Mexico passed new laws vs. organized crime, money laundering, chemical diversion.
 - ⇒ 1200 police, other officials removed for corruption. Role of military expanded.
 - ⇒ Corrupt drug czar immediately fired and arrested.
- **Increasing Cooperation on Drugs Top Priority of President's Trip**
 - ⇒ Will release Binational Threat Assessment -- we agree problem is supply and demand.
 - ⇒ Expect agreement on increasing air, sea interdiction cooperation.
 - ⇒ Working on agreement to tighten money laundering regulations.
 - ⇒ Working on agreement to vet bilateral border task forces.
 - ⇒ Working on increased cooperation on extradition
 - ⇒ Working on fight against illegal arms trafficking
 - ⇒ Hope to announce increase in counter-drug assistance.

II. MIGRATION

- **Recognize Deep Concern in Central America and Mexico About New Immigration Bill**
 - ⇒ Understand and want to assuage fear that bill could result in deportation of hundreds of thousands of foreign nationals from U.S.
 - ⇒ If massive deportations went forward, would split families, cut off vital source of income for Central American, Mexican economies, destabilize social and economic well-being. Bad for Central America, Mexico and United States.
- **Administration Working to Uphold Law But Mitigate Negative Impact**
 - ⇒ U.S. nation of immigrants: their energy, diversity immeasurably strengthen country.
 - ⇒ Administration committed to tradition of generous legal immigration. But to maintain it, must also take tough action to stop illegal immigration. In particular, must combat egregious practice of alien-smuggling by criminal syndicates.
 - ⇒ New law gives us tools for this fight. President committed to enforce it.
 - ⇒ But need to balance control vs. compassion, best interests of all concerned countries.
 - ⇒ President will work with Congress on changes to ensure respect for human rights. Avoid swift, large scale deportations that will split families living in U.S. for years.
 - ⇒ To succeed, need help from neighbors to find joint solutions to problem. Real answer lies in economic and social progress in region that will encourage people to make future in home countries.

III. TRADE

- **Trade is a Key to America's Future**

- ⇒ Exports responsible for one quarter of strong economic growth over past four years.
- ⇒ Exports support more than 11 million American jobs.
- ⇒ Over 95% of world's consumers live outside U.S. -- they are our future prosperity
- ⇒ Nothing to fear: our economy and products envy of world. Give us open, competitive trade and we can out-compete anyone.

- **Clinton Leading Fight to Make Trade More Open, Competitive for America**

- ⇒ Since end of WWII, America's markets have been more open to others than their markets have been to U.S.
- ⇒ Concluded more than 200 trade agreements, each of which opened someone else's markets wider to American business.
- ⇒ Broke seven years of gridlock to complete GATT Uruguay Round, which has lowered average tariffs on U.S. goods around world by one-third.
- ⇒ Broke down barriers and boosted exports to Japan: up 41% since 1993 and 85% in sectors like medical supplies and auto parts where we won agreements.
- ⇒ Led successful fight to complete Information Technology Agreement and International Telecommunications Agreements, eliminating tariffs and unshackling trade in computers, semiconductors, telecom, satellites where U.S. already leads.
- ⇒ And we fought for enactment of NAFTA, creating a free market with our neighbors -- today, despite Peso crisis, exports to Mexico up 37% over pre-NAFTA level.

- **Nowhere Are Opportunities Greater than in Latin America**

- ⇒ We already export more to Latin America and Caribbean than any other region, generating 40% of every export dollar.
- ⇒ By 2010, exports to Latin America to exceed exports to E.U. and Japan combined.
- ⇒ More than half Latin Americans under 17 years old -- huge consumer market for US goods, popular culture. Countries increasingly led by alumni of U.S. universities.

- **Our Choice: Lead or Be Left Behind**

- ⇒ If we do not seize great opportunities in our region and elsewhere, others will.
- ⇒ In 1996, MERCOSUR (South American Customs Union) had more trade with Europe than with the U.S. No reason to think our neighbors will wait for us to move forward.
- ⇒ President determined to move forward with Free Trade Area of Americas by 2005 -- major goal set out at Miami Summit.
- ⇒ Also determined to secure Fast Track authority that every President since Ford has had to pursue our aggressive trade agenda.
- ⇒ Choice is clear: we can move to break down barriers to our companies and workers -- or let others do that for their companies and workers while we sit on sidelines.

- **This Is About More than Trade.**

- ⇒ By expanding trade, we advance cause of freedom and democracy around world.
- ⇒ No better example than Latin America, where democracy and open markets are on the march together.

2

COMMUNICATIONS PLAN FOR PRESIDENT CLINTON'S TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA:

PRE-TRIP ROLLOUT:

Monday, April 28th :

- Council of the Americas Conference (State Department).
Speakers: Albright, Daley, McCaffery, McLarty.
Theme: The Clinton Administration is committed to a broad and full relationship with its Latin American neighbors. From cooperation on crime, drugs and protecting the environment to increasing trade and economic opportunity, President Clinton is leading the hemisphere into the 21st century.

Tuesday, April 29th :

- Carter Center Conference on Latin America.
Speakers: VPOTUS, Zedillo.
Theme: Defending the record. The Clinton Administration has worked hard to address the issues facing the region (Free trade, drugs, peso crisis, environmental concerns) and has achieved a record of success to build on for the 21st century.
- VPOTUS interview with CNN Spanish and Univision.

Thursday, May 1st :

- POTUS roundtable with Hispanic television (TBD).
- POTUS interview with *Los Angeles Times*, *Dallas Morning News*, and *San Antonio Press Herald*.
- National Press Club Breakfast.
Speakers: McLarty.
Theme: How President Clinton's trip fits into the larger Administration effort in the hemisphere and what the broad objectives of the trip are.
- White House Briefing.
Speakers: Berger: Preview of key issues with specific objectives for each stop.
McLarty: Defend the record of the last four years.
Rubin: Describe economic agenda for hemisphere/trip.
McCaffery: Describe drug strategy for hemisphere/trip.

Friday, May 2nd:

- Columnists Roundtable (TBD)

Saturday, May 3rd:

- POTUS Radio Address.
Theme: Explaining trip is kickoff to period of intense focus on the Americas. Seizing a moment of possibility in the hemisphere and to promote growth and create jobs, fight drugs and crime, protect the environment, regulate migration and strengthen education. Making the Americas a foundation for United States security and prosperity into the 21st century.

Sunday, May 4th:

- Secretary Albright in Guatemala (visit to demilitarized zone).
Theme: Peace and reconciliation. Tide of democracy and civil liberties have taken root in every country in the region except one.

Monday, May 5th:

- Bi-National Commission.
Speakers: Albright-Gurria Joint Press Conference.
Theme: The US-Mexico relationship is broad and multifaceted and achieving results to advance the security and prosperity of both countries.
Announcement of BNC deliverables.
- Roundtable interview with Televisio, CNN Spanish, Univision, Telenoticias. (May 5)

TRIP COMMUNICATIONS PLAN:

Monday, May 5th :

- POTUS no public events.

Tuesday, May 6th :

- Arrival Ceremony.
Theme: General remarks on importance of US-Mexican bilateral relationship to both our people in a new era of mutual respect. We share not only a common frontier but a common future.
Picture: Troop review, flags, 4000 people.

- **Binational Commission Report.**
 Theme: The two nation's Presidents and cabinets hard at work on common problems facing both countries.
 Picture: President Clinton and President Zedillo flanked by cabinet members.

- **Signing Ceremony and Press Conference.** [NOTE: This will be the most important event of the trip].
 Theme: US and Mexico are both committed to addressing the shared problems of drug trafficking and protecting our borders while increasing education and environmental cooperation. This relationship is partners working to improve the security and prosperity of both nations.
 Picture: The two President's will sign agreements on drugs and migration and answer questions from the press.

- **Wreath Laying Ceremony.**
 Theme: No remarks.
 Picture: Solemn wreath laying to demonstrate America's respect for Mexico's past courage and sacrifice.

- **Meeting with Political Party Leaders.**
 Theme: No remarks.
 Picture: President Clinton with the opposition leaders. The United States is committed to political pluralism in Mexico and has a relationship with the many facets of the political spectrum.

- **Cultural Presentation.**
 Theme: No remarks.
 Picture: President Clinton and the First Lady enjoying the proud traditions of Mexican culture.

Wednesday, May 7th :

- **President Clinton Speech at the National Auditorium.**
 Theme: Broad thematics of the importance of the relationship. Mexico is an important ally of the United States in addressing common problems and working on common solutions. The American people will stand by you (financial assistance package) and work with you in partnership on the broad agenda facing both countries.
 Picture: Both cabinets on stage; flags; large crowd.

- **Public Event Taxcala.**
 Theme: General remarks on the common heritage of both countries.
 Picture: Crowd event.

- Tour Pyramids.
Theme: No remarks.
Picture: President and Mrs. Clinton enjoying the historical treasures of Mexican culture.
- Arrival Ceremony (San Jose, Costa Rica).
Theme: US-Central American relations are strong and maturing and we must seize the historic opportunity to move from combating insurgencies to addressing the issues of economic growth, environmental protection and raising educational standards.
Picture: Flags, crowd.

Thursday, May 8th :

- Parade to National Theater.
Theme: No remarks.
Picture: Crowd event; people lining the street; handshaking.
- Central American Summit.
Theme: No Remarks.
Picture: Class photo with President Clinton and Central American heads of state.
- Press Availability & Signing
Theme: Historic opportunity to build on Miami summit's focus on promotion of economic integration, strengthening democracy and promoting sustainable development.
Picture: President will sign open skies agreement, labor standards agreement and other deliverables TBD.

Friday, May 9th :

- Environmental Event.
Theme: The United States is committed to progress on environmental cooperation and will closely with the region to promote cooperation and assistance on reducing environmental degradation.
Picture: President Clinton in rain forest.
- Tape Radio Address.
Theme: Combating drugs internationally and domestically (TBD).

Saturday, May 10th :

- Caribbean Summit.
Theme: The United States is a Caribbean nation with a strong commitment to promoting the prosperity, stability and shared democratic values of common the region.
Picture: Class Photo.
- Signing and Press Availability.
Theme: The United States is pursuing a common agenda of partnership to improve the prosperity and integration of the region into the global economy. President Clinton is dedicated to fighting the problems of drugs and crime while moving towards more open and active trading.
Picture: President Clinton signing agreements on CBI enhancement, narcotics interdiction program and other deliverables TBD.
- Bilateral with President Preval
Theme: The United States overthrew the military dictatorship and restored democracy to Haiti. President Clinton is committed to seeing the economic and political development of Haiti continues.
Picture: Bilateral photo.

Additional Media:

NSA Berger:

- Interview with John Donovan ABC News.
- Briefing call to Peter Jennings ABC News.
- Columnists roundtable (TBD).

DNSA Steinberg:

- Interview with Tom Lippman, *Washington Post*. (Running Monday, April 28).
- Editorial calls to *New York Times* and *Washington Post*.

Special Envoy McLarty:

- Interview with Tom Lippman, *Washington Post*.
- WSJ America's Column Op-ed (TBD).
- Interview with Susan Page, USA TODAY.
- Interview with *the Economist* (TBD).
- Interview on the *Newshour with Jim Lehrer* (TBD).

ONDCP McCaffery:

TBD.

Secretary Pena:

- Roundtable with Central American print reporters.
- Roundtable with regional reporters.

Secretary Rubin/Larry Summers:

- Small group sessions with economic and trade reporters.

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9702997
RECEIVED: 30 APR 97 06

TO: DAVIES

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

FROM: BURNS, W

September 11, 2006

DOC DATE: 29 APR 97

SOURCE REF: 9707863

By KDE NARA, Date 05/12/14
2009-1155-F

KEYWORDS: AIRCRAFT REQUEST
MEXICO

GUATEMALA
COSTA RICA

PERSONS: ALBRIGHT, M

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR SPECIAL AIR MISSIONS AIRCRAFT

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 06 MAY 97 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: DAVIES

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
DAVIES

FOR CONCURRENCE
MALLEY
PICCONE
PYATT

FOR INFO
DOBBINS
MILLISON
SCHWARTZ

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSGP

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DOC 1 OF 1

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memo	William Burns to Glyn Davies, re: Request for Special Air Missions Aircraft (1 page)	04/29/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2451

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

WASHINGTON DATELINE

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

DIST: ARMSTRONG, DESOUZA, DOBBINS, NATOLI, PICCONE, PYATT, NODIST

PREC: RUSH CLASS: WASHINGTON DATELINE DTG:

FM: UPI

TO:

z1233

(UPI Spotlight) <

Clinton reworks travel schedule<

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI) President Clinton said (Tuesday) he is postponing his scheduled trip next month to Mexico, and will also postpone parts of his planned trip to Latin America in May, as he continues to recover from knee surgery. Clinton said he would keep his planned visit in May to Costa Rica and Barbados, and add to it next month's scheduled visit to Mexico, but put off planned stops in Brazil and Argentina until later in the year.

<

UPI- 03/25/97 12:43:00

FROM:
SITREPT

WASHINGTON DATELINE

Dobbins, James F.

From: Pyatt, Geoffrey R.
To: @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Cc: /R, Record at A1; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @INTERAM - Inter-American
Subject: Trip Postponement [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, March 21, 1997 6:45PM

In case it moves over the weekend, attached is the draft announcement of the Latin trip postponement. Jim Dobbins has cleared. I have also shared with Lael and with Steve Ronnel in Mack McLarty's office, but haven't heard back from them.

< <File Attachment: KNEE.DOC> >

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
Washington, D.C.

For Immediate Release

March 24, 1997

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Postponement of Presidential Travel to Brazil, Argentina and
Venezuela

The President's travel to Latin America has been adjusted in order to reduce travel during his recovery from knee surgery.

The President's visit to Mexico has been postponed to early May. The regional summit meetings in Bridgetown, Barbados and San Jose, Costa Rica will also occur as scheduled in early May. The President's visits to Brazil and Argentina are being rescheduled to October. The President will visit Venezuela next March in conjunction with his travel to the Santiago Summit of the Americas.

The Administration is committed to moving forward on the broad hemispheric agenda set out by the region's democratic leaders at the 1994 Miami Summit, including the creation of a Free Trade Area of the Americas. Building on the February 26 state visit of Chilean President Frei, the President will use the April 8 state visit of Canadian Prime Minister Chretien, his travel in May to Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, and his fall visit to South America to ensure solid progress at the March 1998 Summit of the Americas in Santiago.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 18, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO JOHN PODESTA

FROM: NICOLE ELKON *nick*
SUBJECT: UPCOMING TRAVEL
COPY: MACK McLARTY, STEPHANIE STREETT, GEN. DONALD KERRICK, DAN ROSENTHAL, ANDREW FRIENDLY

As discussed in the meeting earlier today, the current foreign travel schedule for April and May is unrealistic due to the President's recent leg injury. The goal of this memo is to ensure everyone is considering the same set of options with the hopes of making a firm staff recommendation to the President tomorrow night.

The following are the two options outlined in the meeting:

OPTION #1:

April 11 - April 12: Mexico City (cancel Merida) (2 days)
May: Venezuela and Barbados (2-3 days)
October: Argentina, Brazil and Costa Rica (6 days)

OPTION #2:

May: Mexico City, possible Merida, Venezuela and Barbados (4 days)
October: Argentina, Brazil and Costa Rica (6 days)

The following are two additional options suggested by the NSC:

OPTION #3:

April: Mexico City (2 days)
May: Brazil and Argentina (5-6 days)
October: Costa Rica, Barbados and Venezuela (4-5 days)

OPTION #4:

April: Mexico City (2 days)
May: Barbados and Costa Rico (3-4 days)
October: Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela (6 days)

Other options include doing Mexico in May combined with either option #4 or #5. Also, if a fixed date was given, pushing Venezuela to the March '98 trip.



Embajada de Costa Rica
2114 S. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

February 10, 1997

Mr. Thomas F. McLarty
Counselor to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

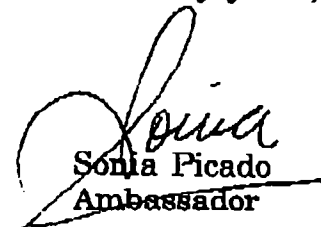
Dear Mack:

I want to inform you that following the instructions of the Central American Presidents, the Ambassadors of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica accredited to the White House, will be traveling to Guatemala along with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of Trade and Economy of these same countries, in order to hold a meeting next Friday, February 14 at 9 a.m. The purpose of this meeting is to exchange ideas for a tentative agenda regarding the next trip of President Clinton to Central America.

I would appreciate any suggestion or information that you might give us regarding possible dates, length of stay, etc. Costa Rica, as Secretary *pro tempore* will be in charge of this coordination and of course I will keep you posted on any developments.

Let me express, again, our deep appreciation for the visit of President Clinton to the Region and for having chosen Costa Rica as the site of the reunion.

Cordially yours,


Sonia Picado
Ambassador

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1997

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: Jim Steinberg
Jim Dobbins
Jeff Davidow
Dan Tarullo
Robert Kyle
Don Carrick
Don Baer

FROM: Mack McLarty *MM*

SUBJECT: Presidential Travel to the Hemisphere

Given my new responsibilities as the President's Special Envoy for the Americas, Sandy Berger has suggested that I coordinate the planning process for upcoming Presidential travel to the hemisphere. In keeping with my discussions with Jim Steinberg, we both believe an initial, smaller group should be convened as soon as possible to begin lining out the trips to Mexico and the rest of the hemisphere, and, more broadly, to discuss the issues and policies which will affect the success of the President's proposed travel.

While there has already been discussion about scheduling and possible structure of the visits, we want to ensure that scheduling does not drive policy but rather that policy drives the schedule. Therefore, we need to begin to put together what we hope the President's travel will accomplish and how we intend to get it done.

We need to begin the process now. We face an active period in hemispheric affairs; the President is committed to the Summit process and to creating a new partnership in the Americas.

My scheduler Molly Varney will be calling your office shortly to find a mutually convenient time to meet among the eight of us Wednesday or Thursday. I look forward to working closely with each of you in the weeks and months ahead.

cc: S. Berger

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK MCLARTY
GENERAL KERRICK
ANNE HAWLEY
STEPHANIE STREETT
DAN ROSENTHAL
ANDREW FRIENDLY

FROM: LUCIE NAPHIN *LN*
SUBJECT: LATIN AMERICA TRIP

Jim Goss
Your Depts
pls. (K)

Attached are two new outlines for the proposed Latin America trip. They vary in length from 7 ½ to 8 ½ days. Both trips include the following countries: Barbados, Brazil, Argentina and Costa Rica with option #1 including an extra country tbd. Neither option includes Haiti. Let me know if you have any questions or would like to discuss this further.

OPTION #1 - 8 ½ Day Trip (Includes Extra Country)

Tuesday, May 6th

PM Wheels up AAFB
PM Wheels down Barbados
RON Barbados

Wednesday, May 7th

AM Barbados
PM Barbados
PM Wheels up Barbados
PM Wheels down Country TBD
RON Country TBD

Thursday, May 8th

AM Country TBD
PM Other Location in Country tbd
RON Country TBD

Friday, May 9th

AM Wheels up Country
PM Brasilia, Brazil
RON Brasilia, Brazil

Saturday, May 10th

AM Wheels up Brasilia
AM Wheels down Sao Paulo
PM Sao Paulo, Brazil
RON Sao Paulo, Brazil

Sunday, May 11th

AM Wheels up Sao Paulo
AM Wheels down Cataras del Iguazu
PM Visit Iguassu Falls
PM Wheel up Cataras del Iguazu Falls
PM Wheels down Buenos Aires, Argentina
RON Buenos Aires, Argentina

Monday, May 12th

AM Buenos Aires

PM Buenos Aires

- or -

PM Wheels up Buenos Aires

PM Wheels down City tbd

RON Buenos Aires, Argentina or City TBD

Tuesday, May 13th

AM Down Time City tbd

- or -

AM Wheels up Buenos Aires, Argentina

PM Wheels down Location tbd

PM Down Time Location TBD

PM Wheels up Location TBD

PM Wheels down San Jose, Costa Rica

RON San Jose, Costa Rica

Wednesday, May 14th

AM San Jose

PM Location tbd

PM Wheels up San Jose

PM Wheels Down AAFB

OPTION #2 - 7 ½ Day Trip

Tuesday, May 6th

PM Wheels up AAFB

PM Wheels down Barbados

RON Barbados

Wednesday, May 7th

AM Barbados

PM Barbados

PM Wheels up Barbados

PM Wheels down Brasilia

PM Brasilia, Brazil

RON AFI

Thursday, May 8th

AM Brasilia

PM Brasilia

RON Brasilia, Brazil

Friday, May 9th

AM Wheels up Brasilia

AM Wheels down Sao Paulo

PM Sao Paulo, Brazil

RON Sao Paulo, Brazil

Saturday, May 10th

AM Wheels up Sao Paulo

AM Wheels down Cataras del Iguazu

PM Visit Iguassu Falls

PM Wheel up Cataras del Iguazu Falls

PM Wheels down Buenos Aires, Argentina

Sunday, May 11th

AM Buenos Aires

PM Buenos Aires

RON Buenos Aires, Argentina

Monday, May 12th

AM Wheels up Buenos Aires, Argentina

PM Wheels down Location tbd

PM Down Time Location TBD

PM Wheels up Location TBD

PM Wheels down San Jose, Costa Rica

RON San Jose, Costa Rica

Tuesday, May 13th

AM San Jose

PM Location tbd

PM Wheels up San Jose

PM Wheels Down AAFB

PRESIDENT'S TRAVEL TO THE REGION - OVERARCHING THEMES

- Renewal and recommitment of US engagement and leadership in world affairs: 50 year anniversary of the Marshall Plan, hosting the G7, US has benefitted from post-War establishment of international institutions and an increasingly integrated world economy; world has benefitted from open US markets and leadership in support of the post-War system. Generosity of spirit, mutual reward. Our own hemisphere is ready for increased integration and greater cooperation, and engagement in the hemisphere critical to our own well-being domestically.
- Historic moment, unrivalled opportunities: President's travel will reeducate the US public to the new realities of the region--democracy, economic growth, increasing respect for human rights and the rule of law, peace in Central America. Shared values, common interests. Affirm progress, Miami vision, optimistic future outlook.
- Neighbors, partners, and friends: Region can be a valued partner in achieving our policy goals. Support for firm steps in world trouble spots (Iraq, Bosnia, Haiti), counternarcotics, terrorism, immigration, environmental concerns, peaceful democratic transition in Cuba. Once at loggerheads, we're now working together to make our lives safer, more prosperous, fairer, and cleaner.
- Democracy Delivers (Putting People First): Now that democracy and economic reform are the norms in Latin America/Caribbean, governments must deliver the fruits of freedom and reform. Reinvention of government to make it stronger (not bigger), more responsive to the people, fairer, more just. Improve education, business opportunity, anti-corruption and attack on traditional ways of doing business, personal safety and individual responsibility. Need to pay special attention to those who have not yet benefitted, set the table for Santiago Summit of the Americas. Our posture is market oriented, with sensitivity to social issues.
- Vision of a Greater America: Economic integration is key to our mutual well-being, and in many ways is the lynchpin for the rest of our hemispheric agenda. US must recover mantle of leadership in hemispheric integration efforts. First step is concrete action for broad fast track authority; thereafter, Chile accession to NAFTA, CBI enhancement, FTAA 2005 can progress concurrently.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

January 13, 1997

NOTE FOR SANDY BERGER

Sandy:

Attached, as you requested, is a schematic of a proposed structure for managing the Latin American trip.

Let me know if you want more bells and whistles.

Jim Dobbins

LATIN AMERICA TRIP PLANNING AND COORDINATION

PRESIDENT/CHIEF OF STAFF

TRIP STEERING GROUP

CHAIR -- MACK MCLARTY

INCLUDES ALL RELEVANT WHITE HOUSE ELEMENTS (E.G., NSC, NEC)
AND AGENCIES (E.G., STATE, TREASURY, JUSTICE, USTR)

TRIP COORDINATORS

JIM DOBBINS (NSC) AND JEFF DAVIDOW (STATE)

-- DOBBINS RESPONSIBLE FOR INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

-- DAVIDOW RESPONSIBLE FOR DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATIONS,
AND INITIAL PREPARATION OF MOST BRIEFING MATERIAL

INTERNATIONAL

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INTERNATIONAL

APE- 01/12/97 12:32:00

FROM:
SITREPR

INTERNATIONAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C. 20504

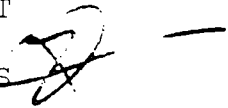
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

January 9, 1997

By VDE NARA, Date 06/12/14

2009-1155-F

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY BLINKEN
BOB KYLE
LIZ VERVILLE
LAEL BRAINARD
ERIC FARNSWORTH
FULTON ARMSTRONG
TED PICCONE
GEOFF PYATT

FROM: JIM DOBBINS 

SUBJECT: POTUS Trip to Latin America

Attached is the first cut by ARA of a list of deliverables for the President's upcoming trip to Latin America. I would appreciate it if you would review these and give me your own suggestions, if possible, by Monday, January 13. Geoff Pyatt will build these into a checklist of possibilities which we all can begin to use in our planning for the trip.

At this stage I encourage you to err on the side of innovation. The time for paring down the list will come later.

Attachment
Deliverables for POTUS Trip

cc: Jim Steinberg

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reason: 1.5(b)(d)
Declassify On: 01/11/06

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004a. paper	Themes/Deliverables for Proposed POTUS Visit to Latin America and the Caribbean (2 pages)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2451

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]
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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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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004b. paper	Central America (1 page)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2451

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004c. paper	Caribbean (1 page)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2451

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004d. paper	Argentina (1 page)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2451

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004e. paper	Brazil (2 pages)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2451

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004f. paper	Mexico (1 page)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2451

RESTRICTION CODES

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004g. paper	Haiti (1 page)	ca. 01/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2451

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. memo	Eric Farnsworth to James Cobbins, re: POTUS Trip to Latin America and the Caribbean (3 pages)	01/13/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2451

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. memo	Jeff Davidow to Jim Dobbins, re: [Presidential visit] (1 page)	01/08/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2451

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~~NSC~~ COM. CENTER —

PLS CALL TO CONFIRM



DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIPT
BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FAX: (202) 647-0791

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE:

Jan 8

TO:

Geoff Ryall

FAX:

PHONE:

FROM:

ARA/FO

PHONE:

647-5195

REMARKS:

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:

12

JAN 08 '97 06:40PM

P.12

Drafted: ARA:JSullivan, CAR/CEN/BSC/EPSC/PPCP:Staff
SEARAPPC 11516 1.7.97

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007a. memo	Geoffrey Pyatt to Anthony Lake, Laura D'Andrea Tyson, and Thomas McLarty, re: Presidential Travel to Latin America in 1997 (1 page)	11/27/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

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2009-1155-F
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007b. memo	Anthony Lake, Mack McLarty, and Larua D'Andrea Tyson to the President, re: Presidential Travel to Latin America (4 pages)	ca. 11/1996	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Trips 1997 [3]

2009-1155-F
ke2451

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

NOTIONAL ITINERARY FOR TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA

DAY ONE: CARIBBEAN

The first event of your Western Hemisphere trip should be a half-day mini-summit with Caribbean leaders focused on regional economic and security issues. Migration, geographic proximity and (in many cases) a shared language, tie us closely to the Caribbean. Your stop there would underline that this is a trip to a part of the world that can have an immediate and tangible impact on the quality of life here in the United States.

DAY TWO: CENTRAL AMERICA

As with your Caribbean stop, your Central America stop would be built around a half-day mini-summit.

DAY THREE: BRAZIL

Your visit to Brazil would reciprocate President Cardoso's April 1995 visit to Washington. It might include in Brasilia a meeting with Cardoso, an address to the Brazilian legislature, an event symbolizing our joint Summit commitment to environmental protection and a state dinner. We should also consider the possibility of a meeting with the leaders of MERCOSUR, the four nation South American customs union of which Brazil is a leader.

DAY FOUR: BRAZIL/ARGENTINA

En route to Buenos Aires, we recommend a short stop in Sao Paulo, the industrial capital not only of Brazil but of South America. Your stop here should focus on commercial themes and include an event with U.S. and Brazilian business leaders. You could also address labor rights with local union leaders.

Arriving late afternoon in Argentina would allow time for a meeting with Menem and a state dinner.

DAY FIVE: ARGENTINA

Your day in Argentina would include a public address on foreign policy, a meeting with representatives of Argentina's large Jewish community who have suffered terrorist bombings and a brief business-oriented event.