

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

[POTUS] President of the United States ABV [Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela] Trip, October 1997 [2]

Staff Office-Individual:

Inter-American Affairs-Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas

Original OA/ID Number:

1741

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
37	3	10	3	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. cable	Re: The President's Visit to Venezuela (5 pages)	10/18/1997	P1/b(1)
002. cable	Re: Clinton Visit to Brazil (2 pages)	10/17/1997	P1/b(1)
003. list	Deliverables List (signings) (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
004. note	To Karl [Hofmann] and Ted [Piccone], re: [Argentina] (1 page)	10/06/1997	P1/b(1)
005a. list	Deliverables - Venezuela (3 pages)	09/24/1997	P1/b(1)
005b. list	Brazil - POTUS Deliverables (2 pages)	09/24/1997	P1/b(1)
005c. list	Argentina Deliverables List (3 pages)	09/24/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas)
OA/Box Number: 1741

FOLDER TITLE:

[POTUS] President of the United States ABV [Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela] Trip,
October 1997 [2]

2009-1155-F

ke2490

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]
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]

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

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.

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
Initials: KOE Date: 05/15/14

2609-1155-F

TIME OF TRANSMISSION:

TIME OF RECEIPT:

**WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM**

PRECEDENCE

CLASSIFICATION:

RELEASER: PWH

IMMEDIATE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE/TIME: 180206Z OCT 97

MESSAGE #: SR298

FROM: WHSR PHONE: _____ ROOM: _____
SUBJECT: CARACAS 03743 PAGES: C+5

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DELIVER TO</u>	<u>ROOM</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
<u>SAN CARLOS</u>	<u>CICIO FOR BERGER</u>	_____	_____
_____	<u>CICIO FOR STEINBERG</u>	_____	_____
_____	<u>MALLEY</u>	_____	_____
_____	<u>HELWEG</u>	_____	_____
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SPECIAL DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. cable	Re: The President's Visit to Venezuela (5 pages)	10/18/1997	P1/b(1)
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National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas)
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[POTUS] President of the United States ABV [Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela] Trip,
October 1997 [2]

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OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS

Initials: KDE Date: 05/15/14

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2009-1155-F

TIME OF RECEIPT:

**WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM**

PRECEDENCE

CLASSIFICATION:

RELEASER: RHS

IMMEDIATE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE/TIME: 171752Z

MESSAGE #: SR276

FROM: WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM PHONE: _____ ROOM: _____
SUBJECT: BRASILIA 004695 PAGES: C+2

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DELIVER TO</u>	<u>ROOM</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
<u>AF-1</u>	<u>CICIO FOR BERGER</u>	_____	_____
_____	<u>CICIO FOR STEINBERG</u>	_____	_____
_____	<u>PICCONE</u>	_____	_____
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SPECIAL DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

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002. cable	Re: Clinton Visit to Brazil (2 pages)	10/17/1997	P1/b(1)

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National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas)
OA/Box Number: 1741

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October 1997 [2]

2009-1155-F
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SPEAKERS AT BARILOCHE EVENT

Dr. Conrado Franco Varotto, Executive Director of the Argentine National Commission for Space Activities (CONAE), which is overseeing the construction of two Argentine satellites that will be launched from NASA rockets. Former Director of Planning of the Secretariat of Science and Technology (1993-96). Graduate and former Professor at the Balseiro Institute in Bariloche. Associate Researcher in Material Sciences at Stanford University.

Prof. Carlos Enrique Suarez, Executive Director of the Bariloche Foundation. The Bariloche Foundation's Institute of Energy Economics is the lead research organization for the development of Argentina's national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and national action plan for addressing emissions. Professor Suarez, who completed advance studies in France, Chile and Argentina, is an international expert in energy and the environment.

Colonel Robert D. Cabana, NASA Astronaut. A Marine aviator and graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Colonel Cabana first flew on the Space Shuttle in 1990. In 1998, Col. Cabana will command the first Space Shuttle mission to carry hardware to space for the International Space Station. This same mission will launch an Argentine satellite. Cabana has flown three space missions and logged over 600 hours in space.

Clinton Presidential Records

Foreign Language Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff to identify the location of a document written in a foreign language

Foreign Language Marker

Collection: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup: National Security Council

Series: Inter-American Affairs

Subseries: Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas

Document Title Parrafo Sobre Malvinas Incluido En El Proyecto De
Nota De Prensa

Language: Spanish

Folder Title [POTUS] President of the United States ABV
[Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela] Trip, October 1997 [2]

OA/ID: 1741

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Foreign Language Marker

Collection: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup: National Security Council

Series: Inter-American Affairs

Subseries: Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas

Document Title Carta Intencion

Language: Spanish

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[Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela] Trip, October 1997 [2]

OA/ID: 1741

TIME OF TRANSMISSION:

TIME OF RECEIPT:

**WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM**

PRECEDENCE

CLASSIFICATION:

RELEASER: RHS

IMMEDIATE

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE/TIME: 171623Z

MESSAGE #: SR272

FROM: WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM PHONE: _____ ROOM: _____
SUBJECT: PRESS ON CLINTON VISIT PAGES: C+4

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DELIVER TO</u>	<u>ROOM</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
<u>AF-1</u>	<u>HELWEG</u>	_____	_____
_____	<u>BLINKEN</u>	_____	_____
_____	<u>BLUMENTHAL</u>	_____	_____
_____	<u>LUZZATTO</u>	_____	_____
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SPECIAL DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

DIST: COQ, DELAURENTIS, DESOUZA, DOBBINS, HOFMANN, JOHNSON, LUZZATTO, ORFINI,
PICCONI, RUBIN, NSC, BLINKIN, BLUMENTHAL, COMM, HELWEG, TRIP

PREC: PRIORITY CLASS: UNCLASSIFIED DTG:171537Z OCT 97

FM: FBIS ASUNCION PA

TO:

AIG 4673
RAYWEED/FOREIGN AFFAIRS CANBERRA AS
RHDIAAA/AFOSI REGION 2 RTAC LANGLEY AFB VA
RHEPAAB/ACCIS LANGLEY AFB VA//36IS//
RHFJFYW/CTF 125
RHFJJXP/CINCLANTFLT DET SO NZ FT RODMAN PM//
RHFJPRW/NAVCRIMINVSERVRA ROOSEVELT ROADS PR
RHHJJAA/JICPAC HONOLULU HI
RHHJJPI/PACOM IDHS HONOLULU HI
RHHMHAH/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI//N51//
RHHMUNA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RHLBAA/USCINCSO QUARRY HEIGHTS PM//CMOTF//
RHLBAAC/PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION BALBOA PM
RHLBAAF/CDR470THMIBDE COROZAL PM//IAPP-D//
RHLBAAK/COM JTF PANAMA MAXI FT CLAYTON PM//JIC//
RHLBAAQ/USCINCSO SCJ2 QUARRY HEIGHTS PM
RHRMDAB/COMUSNAVCENT//N2//
RUANJTF/DIRJIATF EAST//J2//
RUCBAIC/AIC NORFOLK VA//JIC//
RUCJNAV/DEPCOMUSNAVCENT MACDILL AFB FL//N51D//
RUCKMEA//MEF MARFOR UNITAS//S-2//
RUCMACC/CDR 1STPSYOPBN FT BRAGG NC//PASS TO J JOHNSON//
RUCNSE/US SECRET SERVICE WASHINGTON DC//ID-FIB//
RUCOGDA/NAVINTELOFC GUANTANAMO BAY CU//N2//
RUCQAAA/USCINCCENT INTEL CEN MCDILL AFB FL
RUDHNIS/DIRNAVCRIMINVSERV WASHINGTON DC
RUDKKR/TUNISBETA
RUDKMKE/FBIS LONDON UK
RUDKNNA/BONN//OCA//
RUEABND/DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMIN HQ WASHINGTON DC//POL//
RUEABNE/EPIC EL PASO TX
RUEANTX/CJTF SIX FT BLISS TX//J2//
RUEATRS/DEPT OF TREASURY WASHINGTON DC
RUEBDKA/DAG MONTEREY CA
RUEHBO/AMEMBASSY BOGOTA
RUEHBR/AMEMBASSY BRASILIA
RUEHBU/AMEMBASSY BUENOS AIRES
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//ARA/SC//
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//ARA/CEN/ES//
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//ARA/PAN//
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//SIL//
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EEC//
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//ARA/CAR//
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC

RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//FOR ARA/AND//
RUEHCV/AMEMBASSY CARACAS
RUEHDG/AMEMBASSY SANTO DOMINGO
RUEHGE/AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN
RUEHGL/AMCONSUL GUAYAQUIL
RUEHGT/AMEMBASSY GUATEMALA
RUEHIA/USIA WASHINGTON DC//B/VOA/N//
RUEHIA/USIA WASHINGTON DC//R/MR//
RUEHLP/AMEMBASSY LA PAZ
RUEHME/AMEMBASSY MEXICO
RUEHMN/AMEMBASSY MONTEVIDEO
RUEHOL/AMEMBASSY BONN//LAB//
RUEHPE/AMEMBASSY LIMA
RUEHPO/AMEMBASSY PARAMARIBO
RUEHPU/AMEMBASSY PORT AU PRINCE
RUEHQT/AMEMBASSY QUITO
RUEHRI/AMCONSUL RIO DE JANEIRO
RUEHROM/MLO ROME
RUEHSG/AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO
RUEHSJ/AMEMBASSY SAN JOSE
RUEHSN/AMEMBASSY SAN SALVADOR
RUEHSO/AMCONSUL SAO PAULO
RUEHSP/AMEMBASSY PORT OF SPAIN
RUEHTU/AMEMBASSY TUNIS
RUEHWN/AMEMBASSY BRIDGETOWN
RUEHYM/AMCONSUL MONTERREY
RUEHZP/AMEMBASSY PANAMA
RUEOADA/609AIS SHAW AFB SC
RUEOBBA/USCENTAF SHAW AFB SC//A2//
RUERFCP/CDR536TH ENG BN FT CLAYTON PM//SOEB-SD//
RUERFCP/CDR106THSIGDE FT CLAYTON PM//ASQX-AJ//
RUERFCP/CDRUSARSO FT CLAYTON PM//SOCS-PA//
RUERFCP/CDRMPC USARSO FT CLAYTON PM
RUERFCP/CDR USARSO FT CLAYTON PM//SOMP-MAB//
RUERFCP/CDR USARSO FT CLAYTON PM//SOCS-PA/SOCS-SGT//
RUESDI/FBIS NICOSIA CY
RUESPF/FBIS CHIVA CHIVA PM
RUETIAV/FT GEO G MEADE MD//G222//
RUFQBBA/SURVEY DIV SHAPE BE
RUFTAKC/UDITDUSAREUR HEIDELBERG GE
RULGPPA/USCOMSOLANT
RUWGTCH/JIATF WEST
RUWMEGA/CDR 1-228 AVN REG FT KOBBE PM//R2//
ACCT FBPY-EWDK

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UNCLAS 6K /LD

WARNING: TOPIC: POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, INTERNATIONAL, LEADER,
CONFLICT, HUMAN RIGHTS

SERIAL: PY1710153797

PASS: ATTN WIRE SELECT
ATTN CARLSON

COUNTRY: ARGENTINA, UNITED STATES
SUBJ: Commentator Lauds 'Significant' Results of Clinton Visit

SOURCE: Buenos Aires Todo Noticias Television in Spanish
1150 GMT 17 Oct 97
TEXT:

[Political commentary by Gustavo Silvestry in studio]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted on details of dinner for Presidents Clinton and Menem at the Argentine Rural Society on 16 October]

Because of the issues that are being raised and the U.S. President's remarks to his Argentine counterpart about the Malvinas Islands, President Clinton's visit is yielding a significant and weighty surplus for the Argentine Government. The Malvinas issue was initially raised in December in 1996 when Menem visited the White House. On that occasion Menem asked Clinton to mediate to the extent possible between Great Britain and Argentina. At that time John Major's conservative administration was still in power.

The Argentine Government is not alone in harboring hopes about incumbent Prime Minister Tony Blair. The Argentine opposition also feels that with Tony Blair at the helm, the talks that Argentina may conduct about the Malvinas Islands could very well change.

Thus, yesterday was a very important day because Bill Clinton told Menem: You are my friend, and so is Tony Blair, and I want my friends to settle their differences. This means that dialogue now has a starting point. Argentine Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella will travel to Great Britain in November to meet with his British counterpart, and Clinton's proposal has given a significant push to an issue that is essentially deadlocked. Menem told Clinton that he does not expect nor want him to mediate, just to continue supporting Argentina in international fora and organizations. But Clinton went a step further.

Something else happened last night that not many people know about, something very important. Just before dinner and the things we have been mentioning, U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright asked Menem in passing: What do you think about Iran and the situation in the Middle East? They exchanged a few more words and suddenly the U.S. secretary of state said: We would like you to help us find a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem. //

During dinner, Bill Clinton also raised the issue and told the Argentine President that -- just as Argentina had stood side by side with the United States on other international subjects -- he would be very pleased to have President Menem, who knows a lot about the situation in the Middle East, help him find a solution to the Middle East conflict. Let us recall that some two years ago Menem offered to mediate in the Middle East in the quest for a peaceful solution. Now, Bill Clinton has asked Menem to work for a solution together. //

The Argentine Government has many expectations about the remaining days of Clinton's visit, which will be spent in Bariloche, because it is expected that while playing golf and riding horses the two presidents will have a chance to discuss other bilateral issues.



USIA

Daily Digest

To:	Sgt Taylor ,1-910- 396-5779 ,Ted Piccone ,456-9130 ,Secretary Davidow ,647-0791 ,Michael McMahon ,904-884-1861 ,Congressional Hispanic Caucus ,546-2143 ,Chris Hand ,224-2237 ,Eric Vore ,457-0337 ,Howard Davis ,647-0527 ,Jamie Salcedo ,703-875-4130 ,Mark Schneider ,216-3012 ,Ana Maria Salazar ,456-2464 ,Maria C. Lameiro ,366-7417
Subject:	Daily Digest 10/20: CLINTON TO SOUTH AMERICA

Date:	10-20-97 12:20:59 PM
Pages:	10, including cover page

OFFICE OF RESEARCH MEDIA REACTION - RMR

Bill Richey, Branch Chief

Office Tel. (202) 619-5507; 619-6511

Fax Tel. (202) 619-6515; (202) 260-9198

transmitted via **Lotus Notes FAX**
Gateway

"Traveling Salesmen In the Global Market"

Centrist, influential La Stampa ran this commentary by Aldo Rizzo (10/20), "Bill Clinton returned to Washington yesterday.... A large Chinese delegation is headed for the United States. Yesterday Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi arrived in Singapore.... What do these arrivals and departures have in common?... The search for the biggest share of the global market. That means, economic diplomacy...which, indeed, is full of political meaning, as those who control international trade...will also be more influential on the world scene....

"Clinton had to convince the biggest Latin American countries to enter into a pan-American free trade zone.... However, there already exists Mercosur, which looks towards preferential relations with the European Union, obviously supported by Brussels. Did Clinton succeed in changing this plan? In part. He had to recognize Mercosur as an independent interlocutor....

"Therefore, the game is open to three players, and it is the same game which is going on in Asia, where, however, the United States has more trump cards than Europe."

SPAIN: "The South Did Not Wait"

Liberal EL Pais maintained (10/19), "President Clinton took five years to go South and found that the countries there had not waited to organize themselves [commercially]. Their priority now is to strengthen Mercosur, a regional integration initiative which includes Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, and with which Bolivia and Chile are also associated: countries with more than 200 million inhabitants and the fourth largest gross domestic product in the world.... [Brazilian President] Cardoso...made this priority publicly clear to Clinton...although he may be willing to participate in a more ambitious initiative (to form) a great pan-American common market...by 2005. He made it clear that 'the new world order cannot be imposed, rather it must be shared.' Mercosur is to conclude a free trade agreement with the EU in 1999, in advance (of the one proposed by) the United States. Clinton...told the South Americans that he supports Mercosur, 'also a good thing for the USA,' and compatible with his grand [hemispheric] project.... But...Washington has rested on its laurels in discounting the importance of Latin America...in addition to not being able to sign agreements with countries in the region [absent] fast track [authority] which Clinton hopes to obtain...shortly. This could be essential to Washington's new Latin American policy...which could also include a more flexible stance vis-a-vis Cuba."

##

created an embarrassing situation for the United States. Evidence of this is a move that refers to patterns of the Cold War: Clinton declared Argentina a military ally of the United States. Such kinds of proclamations have always been an instrument to safeguard, on the one hand, its own sphere of influence, but also, on the other hand, to disrupt the balance in a region."

"A Learning Experience"

Right-of-center Freie Presse of Chemnitz noted (10/18): "Instead of booking a full foreign policy success, President Clinton had to learn that the self-confidence of his hosts has grown and U.S. proposals are not fully welcomed. From his Brazilian colleague, he even had to learn that the new world order should not be imposed on others."

"Strategic Power Policy"

Robert von Rimscha concluded in an editorial in centrist Der Tagesspiegel of Berlin (10/20): "Bill Clinton's key sentence was the following: 'Why should we treat Argentina or Chile differently than Germany or France?' Apart from exaggerations of political rhetoric, this phrase hides one specific direction. The United States missed taking care of South America, and now it wants to regain lost ground.... In large parts of the interested U.S. public, the impression prevails that a shifting of weights is necessary in U.S. foreign policy. Many consider China a great challenge. Thanks to a State Department that is strongly influenced by European affairs and because of the debate about NATO's enlargement, Europe has great weight. But in view of the concentration on China and Europe, the countries in the region which the United States considers its backyard are about disappear from view."

"Clinton wanted to correct this.... The message is clear. Between the giant tiger in East Asia and a Europe that is mainly busy with itself...the United States now wants to forge a South American bloc under its own leadership. It was not bilateral friendship visits, but strategic power policy that led President Clinton to South America. The protests that resulted in fires at banks in Buenos Aires were directed against that policy."

BRITAIN: "Clinton Declared Visit A Success"

The independent Financial Times observed from Washington (10/20): "President Clinton returned home yesterday after his inaugural trip to Latin America, declaring the visit a success and stressing his determination to persuade Congress to support his attempts to strike new trade deals with the region.... Throughout the trip the president sought to distract attention from the lack of progress on fast track in Washington by praising the region's progress in spreading democracy, and emphasizing new business and trade opportunities that could be pursued before new trade agreements were reached."

ITALY: "Latin America: Clinton's Big Hit"

A front-page commentary by Mario Platero in leading business Il Sole 24-Ore held (10/18): "At the end of Bill Clinton's mission to Latin America, Europe, which seemed to have a lead, is now lagging behind.... This is due in part to Clinton, who with his usual pragmatic approach, made a u-turn and played to Brazil, recognizing its 'global role.' He thus made possible the agreement to open negotiations in 1998 for the creation of a new free trade zone for the whole of the Americas.... His aim is an ambitious one.... And it is within this framework that the White House increases its pressure and poses a new challenge to Brussels: If it wants to compete as an equal partner in the new market, Europe must reduce its trade barriers.... Until recently, Europe seemed to have achieved a privileged relationship with Latin America, aimed at crowding the United States out of the region. Now the roles have been reversed."

Analyzing the U.S. first lady's success, we can appreciate what woman can achieve if given equal opportunities. Mrs. Clinton was a true example of what is good and noble in the American people. Those of us who had the opportunity to meet her agree that her trip to Panama helped cement the traditional ties of friendship that unite both our countries."

PERU: "Change In Latin America"

An op-ed piece in center-right, pro-government Expreso (10/17) commented, "The important thing is that there has been a change in the rules of the economic game, both in South America and in U.S. politics, while the United States is perceiving that Latin America is slipping

through its hands. Perhaps the most evident change is given in the different policies: Many Latin American countries are, in fact, more liberal than the United States, especially in average tariffs and non-customs restrictions.

"The curious thing is that now in the United States we find the most explicit mercantilism. The protectionist 'lobbies' in the United States are fully working to prevent that the FTAA process continues. In the meanwhile, Latin American countries, despite the express caution of Mercosur countries, are tending to claim more liberalism from the United States. A historic 180-degree turn is behind this tour."

URUGUAY: "Who Will Lead Integrated Hemisphere?"

Readers of business El Observador saw this editorial (10/17). "Although the presence of the president of the United States in the region means a lot with regard to trade and political relations between Mercosur and FTAA, there are facts that reveal the existence of other topics in the visit's agenda. Argentina decided to strengthen ties with Washington with its alignment in NATO (sic). On the other hand, Brazil's posture has been that of the only valid speaker on behalf of Mercosur and also revealed its intention of representing the whole region through its request for a seat at the UN Security Council. In Brasilia, Clinton said that there is actually no dichotomy between Mercosur and FTAA. What was obviously not decided in this instance was who the leaders of this integrated hemisphere will be in the next century.... Brazil has demonstrated that it will fight hard to be the leader of Mercosur and most likely will win the battle."

"Argentina, Brazil And Clinton"

An editorial in business, conservative El Observador stated (10/16). "In spite of the friendly encounter between Clinton and President Cardoso, the visit to Brazil ended up with no major commercial and political agreements. Clinton's open indication of Brazil as leader of the region was not very well received in Argentina, especially at times when Buenos Aires and Brasilia have clear political discrepancies. At the same time, the Brazilian administration is uncomfortable because of President Menem's close political and personal relationship with Clinton, which converted him into the U.S.' unconditional partner."

EUROPE

GERMANY: "Meanwhile, In South America"

Left-of-center Berliner Zeitung (10/18) noted, "Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay as well as the associated partners Chile and Bolivia are searching, together with their economic area Mercosur, for increased cooperation with the European Union. While President Clinton emphasized the 'Pacific perspective'--trade and business about economic dominance with the little and big tigers in Asia--a counterweight to the United States grew on its own continent. This aspect of the new world order has

renewal, though Washington would like for its good wishes to correspond perfectly with its objectives.... In truth, things are much more complicated--there is a flagrant contradiction among the various goals and interests of the United States in the region which they refuse to recognize.... The struggle against narco-trafficking, and immigration both legal and illegal, along with liberalization of trade and the other precepts of the 'Washington consensus,' constitute the touchstones of U.S. policy toward the rest of the hemisphere. In the perfect world as explained by State Department officials, this confluence of objectives finds no contradiction. In the real world, there are many reasons to doubt that harmony prevails. The policies of commercial privatization, the cutting of subsidies and other aspects of public

spending have had devastating effects in Latin America. True, inefficient farms and businesses would probably be condemned to disappear anyway. And it's also possible that, in the long run, foreign investment can absorb workers displaced from the rural areas by globalization. But until we reach the long range, people have to eat, and in order to do it, they will do two things: In Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, they will immigrate to the North. In other countries they will harvest coca leaf, poppies or marijuana, participating in the lucrative and dangerous business of narco-trafficking....

"That Bill and Hillary Clinton were able to celebrate their second honeymoon in Latin America in tranquility and affection is due to the fondness with which they are regarded in wide sectors of our America. But don't confuse appearance with substance. As has been the case with great powers throughout history, the interests of the United States are self-contradictory. It's not just honey over corn flakes for Washington south of the border."

"Vision Of Venezuela On Continental Integration"

Influential, business Economia Hoy (10/16) concluded, "President Clinton's visit leaves us in the short term three clear and interrelated areas of action. First, of course, putting into effect the documents signed in Miraflores Sunday afternoon and, linked to that, taking the necessary steps to reach agreement on the agreements that are still in progress--investment protection and promotion, intellectual rights and double taxation...not only with an eye toward eventual agreements with the United States but also because they are requirements for participating in the World Trade Organization and global trade in general.... Third, and perhaps most important, is to adopt a firm policy on the matter of continental integration. It takes broad and imaginative long-range vision--with Venezuela's national interest as the only guide--to position Venezuela carefully as the train of Mercosur, led by Brazil, races toward that of FTAA proposed by President Clinton three years ago in Miami."

CHILE: "Major Non-NATO Ally"

According to conservative, influential El Mercurio's editorial under the headline above (10/17): "This title...(represents) a serious diplomatic puzzle for the region.... We know that it's not a military alliance, one which doesn't provide privileged access to strategic arms, and doesn't single out the incumbent over its neighbors in the area of defense.... However, the political factor and the symbolic value...still remain. Politics and diplomacy are sciences and peculiar symbolic activities. In diplomacy--a former Brazilian foreign affairs minister used to say--what seems to be, is. A singularity within a region singles it out. Conferred the title as major ally must mean something, because language was invented to express ideas....

"Undoubtedly, the diplomacy of the world's greatest power is still looking for a policy for this part of the continent. And these not well thought out gestures don't contribute to its formation."

PANAMA: "Hillary Clinton's Visit"

Columnist Tomas Cabal observed in an editorial in sensationalist tabloid El Siglo (10/14): "Mrs. Clinton spoke about the need to allow women to get involved in the formal economy and political life....

"Brazil And U.S. Are Long-Standing And Trusting Partners"

Mario Garnero, president of the "Americas Forum" think tank, wrote in center-right, pro-government Correio Braziliense (10/17), "President Clinton's visit confirms that the United States does not consider Brazil and Mercosul unimportant to its trade relations, nor does Brazil disregard the U.S.' FTAA clout.... The two countries are following their own paths to integration: The United States wants us to support the FTAA; Brazil backs Mercosul and wants increasing integration with the Andean Pact and Caricom in order to negotiate later with NAFTA...."

"President Clinton leaves the country with a better understanding of Brazil, a friend of the United States.... President Clinton's visit underscores a reality: Brazil and the United States are long-standing and trusting partners."

"U.S. Trying To Undermine Mercosul"

In center-right, pro-government Correio Braziliense, Michel Alaby, vice president of the Mercosul Business Association, argued (10/17), "The United States has long been trying to undermine Mercosul, either directly or indirectly.... One of its major arguments is that Mercosul is a protectionist bloc aimed at sheltering inefficient industries. The true purpose, however, is to begin the FTAA negotiations.... Recently, the United States stopped exacting countervailing duties on several Argentine products. This is a suspicious move, since barriers to Brazilian products remain intact."

VENEZUELA: "Important Accords Signed"

This editorial appeared on page one of respected, conservative El Universal (10/19), "Two feelings were felt in the corridors of power during the visit of President Bill Clinton: Gratitude and concern. Gratitude, because he began his tour of South America in our country.... We also should pat ourselves on the back because the president's visit took place peacefully and with dignity. Moreover, important bilateral agreements were signed. The agreements on petroleum will provide us technology that will assure a more environmentally friendly industry.... Agreements on narcotrafficking also were signed; however, their effectiveness depends on the United States' ability to reduce dramatically the obscene profitability and enormous market for drugs in its own territory."

"But the visit also produced worry and uncertainty--not only because of the discussions of the degeneration of Colombia's state power, with all the political problems that this means for us, but also because we weren't able to sign a bilateral investment treaty.... Sooner or later, there will be a single market, open and free, from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego.... Dismissing this negotiation and avoiding the challenge of this treaty would isolate us dangerously from international markets. In an atmosphere of openness, the Venezuelan state cannot protect us from the inefficiencies and cruelties of a globalized and competitive economy. We have to continue negotiating this treaty, not only for the sake of foreign interests, but for our own interests as well."

"It's Just Not Honey Over Corn Flakes South Of The Border"

In the view of influential, left-of-center El Nacional (10/17), "From the perspective of protocol and environment, the friendship and good feeling that has surrounded the visit of U.S. President Bill Clinton to Latin America this week is indisputably novel. It has not always been so--the bitter memories of the visits of top U.S. leaders to Latin America--of Vice President Nixon to Caracas in 1958 or President Carter to Mexico in 1979--still reverberate. Thank goodness that wasn't the case this time, and we shouldn't discount the Clintons' efforts in trying to win over the Latin Americans, magnates and potentates as well as average people...."

"That said, U.S. policy toward the region doesn't necessarily share this sensation of springtime

president's trip certain information [the Country Commercial Guide] should have been withheld. Even though the American government does not hold us in high regard, it does not have reasons to indispose itself with Brazil. Hence the histrionics, the apologies."

"Missing The Point"

A commentary in center-right O Estado de Sao Paulo (10/18) maintained, "The media and the politicians missed the main point of President Clinton's visit to Brazil. It would have been more productive if we Brazilians had concentrated on Brazil's interests, Brazil's relationship with the United States and in our interests in a globalized world.

"There is today almost a national consensus about the idea that Brazil should give priority to Mercosul instead of the FTAA. The Brazilian government even suggested a bipolar confrontation between Brazil and the United States around contrary interests. But the FTAA and Mercosul are not in a relationship of exclusion. If Brazil does not wake up to the necessities of getting ready for the FTAA, it could remain in a politically and economically defensive posture. Brazil has to define the conditions, the timing and the interests it intends to present in the fora that negotiate the implementation of the FTAA.

"At the same time that it defends its interests, Brazil cannot run the risk of being marginalized. Globalization and the process of regional integration demand that the social clauses and the protection of work be negotiated."

"What Clinton Wants Is For Brazil To Buy More"

In the opinion of center-right O Estado de Sao Paulo's political columnist (10/18), "The sale of American products on the Brazilian economy has been growing as never before.... The deficit in Brazilian trade with the United States follows the same pattern.... It is enough to finance the creation of around 250,000 new jobs in the American market. The possibility of reversing this deficit exists. It depends first of all, on U.S. political will to remove the barriers it imposed on Brazilian products during the last decade.

"Clinton's idea is to create jobs. What he really wants is that Brazil buys even more, financing the creation of more and more jobs for the American workers. The Brazilian market already supports one in four jobs created by the United States through its exports to Latin America. If realized, the FTAA will permit that any plant in Ohio, for example, may sell its products in the Brazilian market with the same conditions as a similar industry in Sao Paulo or in Roraima."

"Clinton Visit Changes Nothing"

An opinion piece by journalist Newton Rodrigues of center-right, pro-government Gazeta Mercantil (10/17), said: "The apology offered by President Clinton [for the Country Commercial Guide language on corruption] does not whitewash the effects caused by the document's release on the eve of the visit.... The abusive demands by the American security detail...overtaxed our tolerance.... Differences between the United States and Brazil are big, keep growing in number and seem difficult to solve. Foremost are the U.S. disagreement with our UNSC candidacy, the FTAA-Mercosul issue and preferential treatment for Argentina.... In an emergency diplomatic maneuver, President Clinton said he was supportive of Mercosul and the FTAA. But facts point in another direction, and the president's brief trip did not result in resolving the differences. The signed agreements were prepared long ago and no new path has been opened. After the party, the musicians go on playing their own private tunes."

(major non-NATO ally) status in return for peacekeeping services might place Argentina a step ahead of Latin American neighbors but should not cloak the fact that Britain is a full NATO ally and not permit any illusions about favorable U.S. mediation in the Malvinas

sovereignty dispute. In short, the Clinton visit leaves the U.S.-Argentina relationship far more open in every sense of the word."

"Mercosur And The New South America"

Oscar Raul Cardoso, leading Clarín's international analyst, opined (10/18), "Clinton had to visit this part of the hemisphere, walk around this territory, to find out how deeply the Latin American scenario has changed, above all, from the perspective of a U.S. president. It is not only the result of the consolidation of democracy in the region, nor the effects of capitalist globalization, though these count a great deal.... Mercosur has an annual trade with the United States of \$30 billion.... There is something else, this is the first U.S. president who can say that he comes to the region with his baggage of ideas and finds it free of the virus of a U.S. obsession which poisoned hemispheric relations for half a century: the fight against that which it perceived as the ultimate threat--the Communist temptation."

"In the measure of the new dream--free trade in the Americas--it is good then that Clinton was forced to deny hostility between his country and Mercosur.... It is, to some degree, a commitment, no matter how relative the future proves it to be."

"Clinton Drove Away Fears Of Mercosur Leaders"

Avedis Hadjian, political columnist of pro-government La Prensa (10/18), stressed, "Clinton has moderated his speech about free continental trade which, still, continues to be his final goal.... Nevertheless, just in case, he pointed out that 'each step that is taken, Mercosur, NAFTA, Andean Pact, will help to build an impulse to what I believe should be our final goal, the FTAA. In other words, he drove away the fears and concerns of officials and businessmen of the Mercosur countries, (who believed) that there existed an intention of promoting FTAA at the expense of other trade blocs."

BRAZIL: "Undoing Hard Feelings"

According to the Gazeta Mercantil Latino Americana, a weekly supplement to center-right, pro-government business daily Gazeta Mercantil (10/20), President Clinton's visit undid hard feelings in South America about FTAA implementation: "[The visit] disappointed those who expected a confrontation between the United States and its southern allies. Nothing of the sort happened. Meetings were held in an almost convivial atmosphere, and there were mutual declarations of friendship and cooperation. This was important to ease tensions on negotiations between Mercosul and the United States for the FTAA..... In the end, the good will of both sides in discussing cooperation and the future, as is everybody's desire, shines through.... Because of all of this, President Clinton's visit has a historic importance similar to the greatest moments of the Pan-American community of nations."

"The Emperor In Shorts"

Under the above headline, columnist Mino Carta wrote in center-right, pro-government Correio Braziliense (10/19): "Discoverers, explorers and conquerors, when in a good mood, usually offer crumbs to the natives.... To the Brazilian people, Clinton offered words of admiration and respect on great figures of our culture: Pele, batucada, bossa nova, samba, Tom Jobim.... [Clinton] and his staff did not stray from the commonplace. That is, they did not make the least effort to distribute the beads more widely and show a better knowledge of Brazil, its history and traditions.... On the eve of the

This survey is based on 36 reports from 10 countries, Oct. 14-20.
EDITOR: Mildred Sola Neely

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

ARGENTINA: "A Man With Charismatic Personality"

Daily-of-record La Nacion's editor German Sopena commented (10/18), "Bill Clinton feels at ease in Argentina. It can be noticed by his look and the relaxed tone of his voice. He has more praiseworthy comments at the tip of his tongue than arguments for a debate or a controversy. He also shows a notorious knowledge of how to deal with the press.... He is, without any doubt, a man with a charismatic personality.... He does not avoid questions, he is articulate and sometimes measures his words in order to be precise.... Behind his careful replies, one could see a person who is committed to democratic values, human rights and one who has the conviction that it is worthwhile to promote the traditional American ideals of an open society in political and economic areas."

"Something Concrete Has Changed In His Statements About Mercosur"

Sopena also remarked in daily-of-record La Nacion (10/18), "Even though Clinton may have had all the background reports (that are) available to the most powerful man on the planet, his personal words transmit the sensation that what he has seen these days has impressed him more favorably than he had expected. A new stage can be opened as a result of this new vision of the region. Clinton showed genuine interest about what is going on here and justified with his own words why he had made the decision to defend Mercosur distinguishing himself from certain critical positions within his own government...."

"But, besides Mercosur, he showed an extremely favorable opinion toward Argentina. Perhaps the best definition is that he is a man who is willing to see a half-full glass instead of a half-empty one. When openly speaking about corruption, the (bomb) attacks (on the Israeli Embassy and AMIA building) or about inequalities, his analysis was always the same: These are important challenges, similar to the ones in the whole world, but Argentina is on the right track if there is democracy, a free press and a working economy.... Something concrete has changed after his statements on Mercosur: The incipient controversy between FTAA and the regional alliance of the Southern Cone will now be pointless. And the idea of a greater continental cooperation will gain in importance. That is the idea that was clearly transmitted by Clinton."

"Diplomatic Approach"

Executive editor Julia Cass said in the liberal, English-language Buenos Aires Herald (10/18), "The 30-minute question-and-answer session at the Sheraton Hotel, immediately following the U.S. president's speech at an American Chamber of Commerce breakfast, made clear that Clinton talked to Menem about the touchy subjects of corruption, attacks on the press and problems in the judiciary--but in a diplomatic, helpful-advice way that avoided direct criticism."

"Strong Vote Of Confidence Delivered To Argentina"

The liberal, English-language Buenos Aires Herald (10/18) pointed out, "Wide though this range was, Clinton remained true to his own slogan of 'It's the economy, stupid.'... Today's problems did not prevent the Clinton visit from opening the vision of next century's 'information highway' as a result of the communications revolution now spearheaded by the United States. Nor do they overshadow a note of good partnership or the strong vote of confidence delivered to Argentina by this visit."

"Yet this vote of confidence needs to be placed in perspective. For example, the acquisition of MNNA

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Monday, October 20, 1997

CLINTON TO SOUTH AMERICA: POLITICAL GOOD WILL, SOME GAINS ON TRADE

Coverage of President Clinton's just-ended tour of Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela revealed that the president successfully transmitted his regard for the democratic, pro-open markets countries of the region and the U.S.' willingness to work with their increasingly confident and more assertive leaders. Mr. Clinton's "charismatic personality" and his eagerness to engage South Americans from many sectors of society impressed analysts. Daily-of-record La Nacion of Buenos Aires, for example, stressed, "Clinton showed genuine interest about what is going on here." In Brazil--widely seen as the most difficult leg of his visit--center-right, pro-government Correio Braziliense observed, "Clinton leaves the country with a better understanding of Brazil, a friend of the U.S." Caracas's influential, left-of-center El Nacional spoke glowingly of "the friendship and good feeling" surrounding the visit, and praised "the Clintons' efforts in trying to win over...magnates and potentates as well as average people."

The picture was murkier regarding the president's efforts to lessen the friction over perceived rivalries between the U.S.-sponsored Free Trade Area of the Americas and the Southern Cone's trade bloc, Mercosur/Mercosul. Pundits divided over whether Mr. Clinton had convinced South Americans of the merits of his trade proposal--a project many believe is hamstrung by the failure to secure fast track authority from Congress and by stronger European competition in what used to be considered the U.S.' "backyard." Leading business Il Sole 24-Ore of Milan acknowledged, "At the end of Bill Clinton's mission to Latin America, Europe, which seemed to have a lead, is now lagging behind." Editorialists from the three countries he visited welcomed his words of reassurance regarding Mercosur; some heartily endorsed a "great pan-American common market," while many remained somewhat skeptical of U.S. promises or--in Brazil--downright hostile to the prospect of U.S.-led hemispheric trade. Center-right O Estado de Sao Paulo, for instance, warned that Brazil "cannot run the risk of being marginalized" in the global trade arena by a too "defensive posture" against the FTAA. Caracas's influential, business Economia Hoy encouraged Venezuelan leaders to prepare their country for "continental integration." But center-right, pro-government Correio Braziliense charged, "The U.S. has long been trying to undermine Mercosul."

Other journalists focused on an array of security, economic and social concerns in U.S.-Latin America relations that persist after the visit. President Clinton's naming of Argentina as major non-NATO ally was still raising hackles in Chile and elicited a cautious reminder from a Buenos Aires daily that MNNA does not entail "favorable U.S. mediation in the Malvinas (Falklands)." Mentioning Brazil's bid for a UN Security Council seat and a series of U.S.-Brazil trade rows, Brasilia's center-right, pro-government Gazeta Mercantil suggested that "differences between the U.S. and Brazil are big...and seem difficult to solve." Caracas's El Nacional pointed out that too many "contradictions" exist in U.S. policy, underscoring that the "devastating effects in Latin America" of the push for open markets and liberalization force the poor either to emigrate to the U.S. or resort to harvesting "coca leaf, poppies or marijuana."

The President's Trip to Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina

Where	What	Who	Why
Caracas			
<u>Counter narcotics</u>	Sign comprehensive CN partnership statement, including agreement to negotiate a comprehensive maritime accord (T)	POTUS mention in crowd speech; MKA - Burelli or McCaffrey - Tablante (VE drug czar)	Building on recent agreement to allow US shipriders on third country vessels to board Venezuelan ships, we will negotiate comprehensive accord covering shiprider program, hot pursuit, overflights; important because most US-bound drugs move through VE by sea.
✓	Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty	MKA - Burelli	Allows us to share info on criminal prosecutions, facilitates better coordination on extraditions
	Joint Intelligence Coordination Center	McCaffrey-Tablante Done.	Improves ability to coordinate counterdrug operations by sharing intelligence from several sources.
✓	Customs Agreement	MAISTO	Improves cooperation on port/maritime inspections against contraband, in favor of legitimate trade
	Drawdown assistance	MAISTO if not already	Provides \$12 million for riverine patrol boats and C-26 counterdrug surveillance airplanes to VE for their use against traffickers; helps interdict drugs farther from our shores

S&T Agreement unlikely - MKA

2

<u>Energy/ Environ</u>	✓ Energy Cooperation Agreement	POTUS mention in energy meeting; Pena - Min of Energy Arrieta	Expands current R&D cooperation to include energy efficiency, renewable energy, natural gas conversion.
	✓ Army Corps of Engineers Agreement on Dredging of Ship Channel	Marito signs dipnote	US technical assistance to dredge Maracaibo channel, main route for oil tankers; will protect environment by preventing further oil spills in area. <i>Nangahan</i>
	✓ Park Service technical assistance	MAISTO -	Covers assistance from Nat'l Park Service to VE counterpart, to strengthen VE capacity to manage natural resources
	Fulbright Energy Scholarships	POTUS mention in crowd speech	8 annual scholarships, funded through public and private (oil) contributions to US-VE Fulbright Commissions, to strengthen academic and research ties
	OPIC, EXIM Bank and TDA projects (over \$380 million)	POTUS mention in energy meeting;	Indicates importance of US-VE economic relationship, opening of VE economy. Hundreds of millions in exports and investments in energy sector and elsewhere
<u>Democracy</u>	OAS Washington Protocol	POTUS mention in energy meeting;	With VE's recent ratification, Protocol comes into force; means any country reversing democratic gov't may be suspended from OAS
<u>Brasilia</u> <u>Education</u>	Education Partnership	Problem of annex? POTUS - Cardoso sign ^{ing} and remarks in Press Conference. <i>by Riley Souza</i>	Recognizes that education/investment in youth is crucial to success of our growing trade relationship; consistent with POTUS focus on educational standards, teacher training, community involvement in schools, use of technology as instruction multiplier; sets up joint educational commission for exchanges, consultation, shared experiences

Joint Stmt of Cooperation Announcement

	LBA C-130 <i>loan</i>		
<u>Space/ Environ</u>	MOU on Brazilian participation in Int'l Space Station	When to sign? POTUS mention press conference remarks. Goldin - (BR Space Agency) FM head Meira	Adds Brazil to our other partners (Europe, Russia, Japan); Brazil will produce certain equipment to be installed on exterior of station for earth observation, including rainforest
<i>full power move?</i>	\$10 million US contribution to G-7 Amazon Program	POTUS mention in RIO remarks; <i>Announcement</i>	Increases US participation in this multilateral effort, with Brazil, to conduct research on sustainable use of the rainforest (e.g., natural resource management, infrastructure development w/ low impact on enviro)
	Partner Park agreement between Everglades and Brazil's Pantanal	Interior (Park Service) - <i>Babbitt?</i> no. Brazilian Enviro Ministry <i>Levitsky</i>	Technical assistance/ joint study of "Brazil's Everglades" - offers us an ability to help shape sustainable and constructive use of this large wetlands area
	Clean Energy Agreement	POTUS mention press conference remarks. <i>Levitsky Albright (or Peña)</i>	Fosters cooperation on clean energy technology, research; crucial in terms of Brazil's rapidly expanding energy market and demand
<u>Drugs/ Crime</u>	MLAT	POTUS mention press conference remarks; MKA - Lampreia	Allows us to share info on criminal prosecutions, facilitates better coordination on extraditions
<u>Global Security</u>	Nuclear Cooperation Agreement <i>PD in works?</i>	POTUS mention press conference remarks. <i>Albright (or Peña)</i>	Promotes peaceful and safe use of nuclear energy; initialed in March 1996 by Christopher; along with Brazil's decision this year to join NPT, establishes Brazil as responsible voice on global nuclear issues
<u>Democracy</u>	Reinventing Government Agreement	<i>Levitsky</i>	Partnership between our own Nat'l Performance Review and Brazil's Ministry of Administration and Reform, to share lessons in making gov't more responsive and cheaper

Health

Health Min.
in Brazil
POTUS

Buenos Aires/ Bariloche <u>Space/ Environ</u>	Satellite Launch Agreement <i>now</i>	POTUS-Menem mention in Bariloche statement. <i>Goldin</i>	US Space Shuttle will launch Argentine-built satellites, including to observe endangered marine species, air and water pollution, deforestation
	Joint Statement on Climate Change	POTUS-Menem mention in Bariloche statement. <i>Announcement</i>	Demonstrate shared responsibility and scope for developed/developing world cooperation on emissions targets, private actions on joint implementation with credit.
	National Parks Service Cooperation	POTUS-Menem mention in Bariloche statement. <i>Babbitt</i> <i>Albright</i>	Promotes technical assistance and exchanges between our parks services, to promote sustainable use of Argentina's parks
	Extend GLOBE to Antarctica	POTUS-Menem mention in Bariloche statement. <i>Announcement</i>	Would tie an Argentine school for military dependents in Antarctica into the VP's Global Learning through Observation of the Earth program, which electronically links young people throughout the world on environmental learning issues
<u>Bilateral Cooperation</u>	Launch Special Consultative Process	MKA - Lampreia	Regular high-level exchanges with Argentina on the full range of bilateral issues (although trade issues will remain in trade channels)
<u>Global Security</u>	Nuclear Cooperation Agreement	<i>exchange of dip notes. at SCP.</i>	Will facilitate cooperative work between US and Argentine nuclear labs on peaceful and safe nuclear energy
	Joint Statement on Global Electronic Commerce	Opt. 1 POTUS-Menem sign during open bilateral; Opt.2 Daley signs w/ counterpoint; POTUS mention in Friday Bus. meeting. <i>at SCP</i>	Adopts USG principles on tariff-free Internet and other principles for development of global electronic commerce.

DOE/Congress Energy
T. L. Com.

Albright on Global at SCP

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

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PUBLIC STATEMENTS

LATIN AMERICA
WH REFERRAL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: RADIO ADDRESS ON LATIN AMERICA TRIP

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 09 OCT 97 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: LAFLEUR

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION
LAFLEUR

FOR CONCURRENCE
BLINKEN
PICCONE

FOR INFO
BUSBY
DOBBINS
ELKON
EXECSEC

COMMENTS: DUE 10/9/97

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

6869

DATE: 10/8/97 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10/9/97 3:00 PM

SUBJECT: Radio Address on Latin America Trip

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

REMARKS:

Comments to Vinca La Fleur

RESPONSE:

Staff Secretary
Ext. 6-2702

10/08/97 3 PM– 688 words

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON LATIN AMERICA TRIP
THE WHITE HOUSE
OCTOBER 11, 1997

'97 OCT 8 PM 2:26

Good morning. This week I will travel to Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina to strengthen our partnership for democracy, prosperity and peace – and to help unite our hemisphere around our common values.

Today, as never before, that long-sought goal is within reach. Over the last decade, the winds of freedom have swept across the Americas – a democratic revolution as profound as Eastern Europe's.

Consider the extraordinary changes we've seen:

- Only 15 years ago, the Americas were marked by military dictatorships, repression and coups. Today, every nation in the hemisphere is a democracy but one; human rights have dramatically improved; and peaceful politics and free elections are the order of the day.
- Then, social justice and economic equality were for many a distant dream. Today, the leaders of the hemisphere are committed to make democracy and free markets deliver for all its people – and while the road is long, they are working hard to make up for lost time.
- Then, the nations of Latin America were paralyzed by debt or run-away inflation. Today, they've taken on tough reform – and their economies are on the move. Already we export twice as much to the Americas as to Europe. In the coming century, Latin America's markets are expected to grow three times as fast as our own. The economies of the Americas are on a fast track and they are very important to our future.

Three years ago, I convened the Summit of the Americas in Miami, where the leaders of this hemisphere forged a plan to lock in the region's democratic gains and bring their benefits to all our people. Together, we committed to strengthen democracy and respect for human rights... to create good jobs by opening markets and spurring growth... to give all our people, rich or poor, the same high quality education and the tools they need to prosper in the 21st century economy... to protect our environment and pool our strength against drugs, corruption and crime.

This week, I'll work to advance that plan as we prepare for the second Summit of the Americas in Santiago next April.

At each stop on my trip, I will focus on issues that make a difference for American families – jobs and trade; energy security; drugs and crime; education; and the environment. And in every country, I'll advance our common goals of strengthening democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and resolving conflicts peacefully.

In Venezuela, we will deepen our partnership for clean, reliable energy. Venezuela is our nation's number one supplier of foreign oil. Together, we can help preserve the steady supply of energy we need, while making sure it doesn't come at the environment's expense. We'll also act to strengthen our fight against drugs.

In Brazil, we'll advance our common effort to ensure that all our people can thrive in the 21st century economy. We'll talk about what we can do together to give our people the tools to succeed, like education and access to technology. We'll also further our cooperation in protecting the Amazon rainforest – a crucial source of oxygen and much of the life on Earth.

In Argentina, we'll enhance our efforts to build a more secure world – fighting the spread of nuclear weapons... working together for peace from Haiti to Bosnia... and preserving our planet for our children. And I look forward to discussing our common future with young people from South America and the United States in a town hall meeting of the Americas.

Our nation needs strong, reliable partners to meet the challenges of the 21st century. If we support the powerful trends of democracy, peace and more open economies in our hemisphere, the Americas can be a stronghold of our own security and prosperity in the future – an engine of economic growth and jobs... a sword to fight new cross-border threats... a shield against whatever storms the uncharted future may bring... and a model for the 21st century world that democracy is just, open markets deliver and cooperation works. If we lead in shaping the future of our hemisphere, the Americas will thrive – and so will America.

Thanks for listening.

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Piccone, Theodore J.

From: Leavy, David C.
Sent: Thursday, October 09, 1997 3:27 PM
To: @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @INTERAM - Inter-American; @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary; @INTECON - Economic Affairs; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Subject: Fast Track and South America [UNCLASSIFIED]

Vicki Radd tells me that the President told a group of people this morning that he wants to highlight fast track more aggressively on the trip. The *President suggested* several options:

- He would like us to set up a series of press tongs with members of the Cabinet and members of the press corps for dinners on the trip to discuss and push fast track.
- He wants to do a fast track event in Brazil. Vicki says that in this meeting the President suggested he go to a Mercedes-Benz plant in Brazil to highlight the European Union's activities. He would speak with the cars as the backdrop.
- The President also wants us to develop fact sheets on "Fast Track and Venezuela; Fast Track and Argentina, etc" to push the issue more aggressively.
- He also said he will be more personally accessible to the press to talk about fast track, i.e. he wants to do "fast track" interviews on the trip.

I don't know what the best way to proceed is, but least we know the President is qualified to be a Director in Strategic Planning when his term is over.

PRESIDENT'S TRAVEL TO SOUTH AMERICA

AGENDA

OCTOBER 7, 1997

1. Deliverables – Update (Dobbins)
2. President's Travel Schedule – Review (A. Steinberg/Graham)

Highlights/Outstanding Issues:

Venezuela	Caracas	Bilat timing/Energy meeting breakfast /signings
Brazil	Rio -	Education Event
Argentina	Buenos Aires -	Small and Expanded Bilats/statements press availability

3. Delegations –

Cabinet (Balderston)
Codel (Leg Affairs)

DELIVERABLES LIST
(including all signings)
(10/08/97 pm)

VENEZUELA	STATUS	SIGNER	<u>LOHEN</u>
1. Energy Cooperation MOU	Pending S&T	Sec. Pena	at Monday early m
2. MLAT	Ready	Sec. Albright	after Sunday bil or before POTUS per Monday
3. Park Service Assistance MOU	Lang Svcs	Amb Maisto	Sunday after bil
4. Counternarcotics Declaration	Being Negotiated: Pending GOV	Secy Albright	as #2
5. Maritime Agreement (Annex to Counternarcotics Declaration)	Very Unlikely	Gen. McCaffrey	Sunday after bil
6. Customs Assistance Agreement	Ready	Amb. Maisto	Sunday after bilat
7. Corps of Engineers Letter of Agreement (signed in US; sent to Caracas for GOV)	Ready	Amb. Maisto - (dip note)	"
8. S&T Agreement	Pending GOV ok	Sec. Albright	as #2
9. Presidential Communiqué	Being Negotiated	POTUS Announce	- either after Sunday bilat, or Monday signing ev. GOV wants.
BRAZIL			
1. Partnership for Education Declaration	Ready	POTUS	- beginning of press c
2. Partnership for Education MOU	Ready	Sec. Riley	- beginning of press c
3. Nuclear Cooperation Agreement	Ready	Sec. Albright	- between bilat press conf.
4. MLAT	Done	Sec. Albright	"
5. Internatl Space Station Program	Lang Svcs	NASA Goldin	- before bilat/ (9... annual ceremony 10...
6. State Reform & Modernization of Public Administration	Ready	Levitsky	"

7. Clean Energy Agreement	LangSvcs	Levitsky/Pena? - <i>announcement before bilat</i>
8. Pantanal/Everglades Sister Parks Declaration	LangSvcs	Levitsky or Babbitt@Pantanal. <i>? if in Brasilia before bilat/annual ceremony</i>
8. USAID \$10M:G-7Amazon Prog	Ready	Announcement - <i>at press conf.</i>

ARGENTINA

1. Framework for Special Consultative Process (SCP)	Ready	Sec. Albright @ SCP <i>at beginning of SCP (or end of bilat per GOA)</i>
2. SAC-A Satellite Agreement	Ready	Goldin @ Bariloche <i>Bariloche</i>
3. SAC-C Satellite Agreement (Spanish only)	Ready	Goldin @ Bariloche <i>"</i>
4. Park Services Agreement	L/OES	Babbitt or Albright @ Bariloche <i>Bariloche</i>
5. GLOBE program extension (exchange of letters)	Awaiting GOA	Announce @ Bariloche <i>"</i>
6. Climate Change Joint Implementation Action Plan (Statement of Intent)	Hopeful	Announce @ Bariloche <i>"</i>
7. Nuclear Cooperation Agreement (exchange ratifications)	Ready but pending USG determination	Albright @ SCP <i>at SCP</i>
8. DOE/CNAE Energy Technology Cooperation Agreement	Ready but pending USG determination	Albright @ SCP <i>at SCP</i>

10/08/97 4:25 PM

DELIVERING DELIVERABLES

Final Scrub Session
October 7, 1997, 12 noon
Room 6909

1. Review/Update of List of Deliverables Involving Signings

- Status of actual agreements/documents
- Plans for signing (who, where, when)
- Fact sheet status

- **Venezuela**

- **Brazil**

- **Argentina**

2. Deliverable Announcements Only

- List Items/Identify Any Pending Issues

- **Venezuela**

- **Brazil**

- **Argentina**

DELIVERABLES LIST
(involving signings)

VENEZUELA	STATUS	SIGNER
1. Energy Cooperation MOU	Pending S&T	Secy Pena
2. MLAT	LangSvcs	Secy Albright
3. Park Service Assistance MOU	Done	Babbitt/Maisto
4. Maritime Agreement (Annex to Counternarcotics Jt Declaration)????	Unlikely	McCaffrey
5. Customs Assistance Agreement	LangSvcs	Maisto or McCaffrey
6. Corps of Engineers Letter of Agreement (to be signed in US)	Pending GOV&DCD	announcement only ?
7. S&T Agreement	Pending GOV ok of text	Secy Albright
8. Presidential Declaration	Being Negotiated	POTUS
 BRAZIL		
1. Partnership for Education MOU	Text w/L	POTUS & Riley
2. Nuclear Cooperation Agreement	DOE done	Secy Albright
3. MLAT	Done	Secy Albright
4. Internatl Space Station Program	Pending GOB ok	NASA Goldin
5. State Reform & Modernization of Public Administration	Pending GOB ok	Levitsky (?)
6. Clean Energy Agreement	Pends GOB	Levitsky or Albright
7. Pantanal/Everglades Sister Parks Declaration	GOB scrub pends	Levitsky or Babbitt@Pantan

8. LBA & C-130 Lease (Statement of Intent)	OES/NASA working	Announcement
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ARGENTINA

1. Framework for Special Consultative Process	Finalizing texts	Secy Albright
2. SAC-A Satellite Agreement	Ready	Secy Albright
3. SAC-C Satellite Agreement (Spanish only)	Ready	Secy Albright
4. Park Services Agreement	Translations	Godard
5. GLOBE program extension (exchange of letters)	Awaiting GOA	Announce @ Bariloche
6. Climate Change Joint Implementation Action Plan (Statement of Intent)	Hopeful	Announce @ Barilochez
7. Nuclear Cooperation Agreement (exchange ratifications)	Pending PM	Godard/Albright at SpecConsPro?
8. DOE/CNAE Energy Technology Done Cooperation Agreement		Secy Albright

10/07/97

PRESIDENT'S TRAVEL TO SOUTH AMERICA

AGENDA

OCTOBER 7, 1997

1. Deliverables – Update (Dobbins)

Venezuela	Caracas	presidential communique? counter-narcotics alliance signed by Albright
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2. President's Travel Schedule – Review (A. Steinberg/Graham)

Highlights/Outstanding Issues:

Venezuela	Caracas	Energy meeting breakfast – press coverage? Speech site
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Brazil	Brasilia –	Reception/State Dinner timing Congress
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	Rio -	Education Event
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Argentina	Buenos Aires -	Duration of Small and Expanded Bilats
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3. Delegations –

Cabinet (Balderston)
Codel (Leg Affairs)

4. Communications Ramp Up – (Lewis/Blinken/Leavy)

5. Schedule & Advance – (Rosenthal)

DRAFT #18

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

October 12 - 19, 1997

Sunday, October 12

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

TBD Briefing on AF-1

2:15 pm ARRIVE Simon Bolivar Int'l Airport Caracas, Venezuela
(Helicopter to arrival ceremony)

2:55 - 3:25 pm • Arrival Ceremony (remarks) (La Carlotta Airbase)

3:30 - 3:40 pm • Photo-op w/ Congressional leadership (La Carlotta
Airbase)

4:00 - 4:45 pm • Embassy Event (American Embassy)

5:20 - 5:40 pm • Drop-by Energy/Business Leaders meeting (Hilton Hotel)

5:50 - 7:30 pm • Down Time (Hilton Hotel)

TBD • Speech prep (Hilton Hotel)

8:00 - 10:30 pm • State Dinner (toast remarks) (La Casona)

RON Caracas, Venezuela
Hilton Hotel

Monday, October 13

8:30 - 8:50 am • ~~Morning update/bi-lat briefing~~ (Hilton Hotel)

9:15 - 10:10 am • Bi-lat with President Caldera (Miraflores Palace)
(One small bi-lat and signing w/ press)

10:25 - 10:40 am • Wreath Laying (Pantheon)

10:45 - 11:45 am • *Crowd Event* (Pantheon)

12:15 - 12:20 pm • Departure Ceremony (La Carlotta Airbase)

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

7:30 pm ARRIVE in Brasilia, Brazil

- 8:00 - 12:00 am • State Dinner/Cultural Presentation
[Reception: Ministry of Foreign Affairs - toast remarks]
[Dinner: Alvorada Palace]

RON **Brasilia, Brazil**
Ambassadors Residence

Tuesday, October 14

- 8:50 - 9:00 am • Morning update briefing (Site TBD)
- 9:00 - 9:30 am • Bi-lat briefing (Site TBD)
- 10:00 - 10:25 am • Arrival ceremony
- 10:30 - 11:40 am • Bi-lat w/ President Cardoso (Planalto Palace)
(One small bi-lat and one expanded bi-lat)
- 11:50 - 12:50 pm • Briefing for Press Conference/ Lunch (Planalto Palace)
- 1:15 - 2:15 pm • *Press Conference* & signings w/ President Cardoso
(Alvarado Palace)
- 2:40 - 3:10 pm • Meeting w/ Congressional Leadership (Congress Building)
- 3:25 - 4:10 pm • Embassy Event (Site TBD)

*No statements
NO Q & A*

4:30 pm DEPART en route Sao Paulo
[flight time: 1 hour and 20 minutes]

5:50 pm ARRIVE Sao Paulo, Brazil

- TBD • Speech Prep
- Down Time

RON **Sao Paulo, Brazil**
Sheraton Hotel

Wednesday, October, 15

- 8:00 - 8:30 am • Morning update briefing (Sheraton Hotel)
- 9:00 - 10:00 am • *Morning address to business leaders* (Theater Memorial America Latina)

11:25 am DEPART en route Rio de Janeiro
[flight time: 1 hour and 25 minutes]

12:50 pm ARRIVE Rio de Janeiro

- 1:30 - 2:30 pm • *Education Event* (Mangueira School)
- 2:35 - 5:00 pm • OTR Time

5:30 pm DEPART en route Buenos Aires, Argentina
[flight time: 2 hours and 50 minutes]
[-1 hour]

7:20 pm ARRIVE Ezeiza Airport, Buenos Aires, Argentina

7:30 - 7:50 pm • Arrival Ceremony (Ezeiza Airport)
8:00 - TBD • Down Time and/or OTR dinner

RON **Buenos Aires, Argentina**
Sheraton Hotel

Thursday, October 16

8:30 - 8:55 am • Bi-lat briefing (Sheraton Hotel)
9:10 - 10:00 am • Wreath Laying (brief remarks) (Plaza San Martin)
10:15 - 11:15 am • Bi-lat w/ President Menem (Casa Rosada)
11:30 - 12:00 pm • Meeting with Opposition Leaders (Sheraton Hotel) *closed*
12:10 - 12:30 pm • Meeting with AMIA Jewish Leaders/families (Sheraton Hotel) *closed*
12:40 - 3:00 pm • Briefing for Town Hall/Lunch (Sheraton Hotel)
3:15 - 4:00 pm • Arrive town hall/briefing (Site TBD)
4:00 - 5:00 pm • Univision Town Hall Meeting (Site TBD)
5:15 - 8:45 pm • OTR Time/ Down Time
9:00 - 12:00 am • State Dinner/Reception (toast remarks) (Site TBD)

RON **Buenos Aires, Argentina**
Sheraton Hotel

Friday, October 17

TBD • Tape Radio Address
9:45 - 10:30 am • Business leaders breakfast (remarks) (Sheraton Hotel)
10:50 - 11:35 am • Embassy Event (Airport) *open press*
Press availability - informal
12:00 pm DEPART en route Bariloche
[flight time: 2 hours and 10 minutes]

2:10 pm ARRIVE Bariloche

• Down Time

Note: President Menem will arrive in the evening.

RON **Bariloche, Argentina**
Llao-Llao Hotel

Saturday, October 18

10:00 - 11:00 am • *Environmental Event*
 • Down Time

TBD Depart en route Buenos Aires, Argentina
 [flight time: 1 hour and 50 minutes]

REFUEL in Buenos Aires, Argentina (90 minutes)

Depart en route Washington, DC
[flight time: 10 hours and 10 minutes]
[-1]

RON Washington, DC

TO: BERGER

FROM: STERN, T

DOC DATE: 06 OCT 97
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: LATIN AMERICA
WH REFERRAL

PUBLIC STATEMENTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: TALKING POINTS FOR LATIN AMER / BLAIR HOUSE RECEPTION

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 06 OCT 97 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: NONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BLINKEN
BUSBY
DAVIS
DOBBINS
ELKON
EXECSEC
HILLIARD
PICCONE
POOLE

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY: NSTSM

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9706762

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001

X 97100614 FOR RECORD PURPOSES

UNCLASSIFIED

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Staff
6762

DATE: 10/6/97

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10/6/97 5:00 PM

SUBJECT: Talking Points for Latin America/Blair House Reception

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

REMARKS:

Comments to Veronica La Fleur

RESPONSE:

Staff Secretary
Ext. 6-2702

10/6/97 11:30 AM

'97 OCT 6 - 11:43

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
POINTS ON LATIN AMERICA
BLAIR HOUSE
OCTOBER 6, 1997**

- Glad everyone could be here tonight. Presence of so many top members of Administration underscores importance we place on the Americas.
- My Special Envoy, Mack McLarty, has done a terrific job – helping build the kind of hemispheric community that will benefit us all, working with State and the NSC, laying the groundwork for a successful Santiago Summit next April.
- Today, the Americas stand at an extraordinary threshold. Over last 10 years, just as we've seen revolution of freedom in Eastern Europe, seen comparable revolution here: Military dictatorships, conflicts, coups given way to freely-elected governments and regional commitment to peace. Command economies, crushing debt and runaway inflation being replaced by economic reform, open markets and dynamic growth.
- If we consolidate democracy's gains, the Americas can become a foundation for our security and prosperity in the 21st century and a partner in strengthening peace, stability and freedom around the world. Our cooperation, based on common values – democracy, open markets, social justice, peace – can provide a model for the 21st century world.
- That's why I'm committed to work closely with our American neighbors to strengthen our partnership and bring our hemisphere together around the fundamental values we share.
- My visit to Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina is an important part of that effort. Look forward to meeting with Presidents Caldera, Cardoso and Menem to address issues that matter most to families throughout hemisphere – jobs and trade, drugs and crime, education, environment.
- The more we can work together, the more all our people will benefit. That's the new consensus of the Americas – forged in Miami, strengthened by our response to challenges such as Haiti and the Mexican peso crisis, ready to move forward in Santiago.
- Our goal is for the Americas to be a stronghold of security, prosperity and peace – and a model of trust, respect and cooperation for the world.

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BRIEFING FOR SOUTH AMERICA TRIP
OCTOBER 10, 1997

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

Participants:

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

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

Back Row:

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

As of 8:56 AM
on 10/6/97**SUMMARY SCHEDULE
SECRETARY ALBRIGHT'S TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA****DAY 1: SUNDAY OCTOBER 12**

TBD Baggage call

TBD Staff bus departs the Department for Andrews AFB

TBD Secretary Albright arrives Andrews AFB and boards aircraft

10:00 Depart Andrews Air Force Base enroute Caracas

Flight Time: 4 hrs 15 mins.

Time Change: None

02:15 pm Arrive Caracas, Venezuela
(Simon Bolivar Int'l Airport)TBD Depart via Helicopter to Arrival Ceremony *Principal only - 4 kelas*
Rest motorcade to hotel
(or del. to wreath laying)

02:45 pm Arrival Ceremony at the LaCarlotta Airbase

03:30 pm Join POTUS in Photo Op w/Congressional Leadership
(La Carlotta Airbase)

04:10 pm Accompany POTUS to Wreath Laying at El Panteon

05:20 pm Join POTUS at Embassy Event at the Hilton Hotel

06:10 pm Private Time at the Hilton Hotel

07:30 pm State Dinner and Reception at La Casona - *Business attire*

As of 8:56 AM
on 10/6/97

RON: Hilton Hotel, Caracas, Venezuela

DAY 2: MONDAY OCTOBER 1309:00 TBD Bilateral Pre-Brief for POTUS or
Meeting with Energy Executives09:40 TBD POTUS Bilateral with President Caldera at Miraflores
PalaceTBD Signing of the MLAT and Science and Technology
Agreement

11:00 TBD POTUS Speech/Crowd Event

12:30 pm Departure Ceremony at LaCarlotta Airbase
(President Caldera would attend. Farewell receiving line.)*Helos for principals; motorcade
for all others*1:00 pm Wheels-up enroute Brasilia, Brazil
Flight Time: 4 hrs. 30 mins.
Time Change: Plus 2

07:30 pm Arrive Brasilia, Brazil

TBD Private Time Manhattan Flats Hotel

09:00 pm State Dinner/Cultural Presentation
(Reception: Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
(Dinner Alvorada Palace)*- Business attire*

RON: Brasilia, Brazil

DAY 3: TUESDAY OCTOBER 14

As of 8:56 AM
on 10/6/97

09:15 TBD POTUS Bilateral Pre-Brief

→ 5 to arrive early - 9:45
10:00 TBD Arrival Ceremony & Bilat with Pres. Cardoso
Planalto Palace

11:30 - 12:00 TBD Signing of the MLAT and Nuclear Cooperation Agreement

12:05 pm Pre-Brief for Presidential Press Conference

1:30 pm POTUS Press Conference Alvarado Palace
(and signing event)

02:50 pm Embassy Event, American Embassy

04:20 pm Depart enroute Sao Paulo, Brazil
Flight Time: 1 hr. 20 mins.

05:40 pm Arrive Sao Paulo, Brazil

RON: Sao Paulo, Brazil

DAY 4: WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 15

09:00 TBD POTUS Address to Business Leaders
(Theater Memorial America Latina)

11:25 TBD Depart enroute Rio de Janeiro
Flight Time: 55 mins.

12:20 pm Arrive Rio de Janeiro *Set up/base at Sheraton*

01:00 pm POTUS Education Event (Mangureira School)

02:00 pm Private Time or Other Event

As of 8:56 AM
on 10/6/97

~~05:00~~^{4:30} pm Depart enroute Buenos Aires, Argentina
Flight Time: 1 hr. 30 mins.
Time Change: - 1 hour

05:30 pm Arrive Ezeiza Airport, Buenos Aires, Argentina

05:45 pm Arrival Ceremony (Ezeiza Airport)

06:30 pm OTR

RON: Buenos Aires, Argentina

Day 5: THURSDAY OCTOBER 16

09:15 TBD POTUS Wreath Laying Plaza San Martin

10:15 TBD Bilateral With President Menem (Casa Rosada)

11:40 TBD POTUS Meeting with Opposition Leaders (Sheraton Hotel)

12:10 pm POTUS Meeting with AMIA Jewish Leaders/families
(Sheraton Hotel)

12:45 pm Participate in POTUS Briefing for Town Hall

TBD Downtime

0300 pm Initiate Special Consultative Mechanism

TBD Sign Satellite Agreement (or Goldin)

TBD Other Event or OTR

~~08:00~~^{9:00} pm State Dinner/Reception

As of 8:56 AM
on 10/6/97

RON: Buenos Aires, Argentina

DAY 6: FRIDAY OCTOBER 17

TBD Business Breakfast

11:15 Embassy Event Airport

TBD Depart Buenos Aires enroute Bariloche
Flight time: 2 hrs. 10 mins
Time Change: None

RON: Bariloche

DAY 7: SATURDAY OCTOBER 18

TBD POTUS Environmental Event

TBD Depart enroute Buenos Aires
Flight Time: 1 hr. 50 mins.

TBD Refuel 90 mins.

TBD Depart enroute Washington, D.C.
Flight Time: 10 hrs. 10 mins.
Time Change: -1

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. list	Deliverables List (signings) (2 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas)
OA/Box Number: 1741

FOLDER TITLE:

[POTUS] President of the United States ABV [Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela] Trip,
October 1997 [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2490

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]
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October 3, 1997

FAX MEMORANDUM TO THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. 456-7067

FROM: ELGIE HOLSTEIN

CC:	CHRIS BALDERSTON	456-6704
	LAEL BRAINARD	456-2223
	TED PICCONE	456-9130
	DAVID SANDALOW	456-2710

Total Pages: 3, including cover sheet

Please see the attached memorandum. If you have any problems with transmission, please call:
Aimée Christensen, 586-4576.

October 3, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.
FROM: ELGIE HOLSTEIN
RE: Presidential Trip to Latin America

I would like to reiterate our recommendation to have Secretary Peña accompany President Clinton to Brazil and Argentina in addition to Venezuela on his trip to Latin America. This recommendation is based on the following:

Argentina:

Agreement on Joint Implementation

- As a key deliverable for the President's environmental event on October 18 in Barioloche, Secretary Peña will be prepared to sign a bilateral Statement of Intent on Joint Implementation, a key mechanism for achieving the President's climate change goals. This agreement provides a framework for U.S. firms to partner with Argentine companies in energy and forestry projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Already a major U.S. energy company is developing such a project, that marries its investment goals and brings capital and advanced technologies to Argentina's energy sector.
- The signing will mark a *major* shift in Argentina's position toward the President's position on developing countries' obligations in the implementation of the climate treaty. These are major concerns of our Congress as we progress toward the treaty negotiations in December in Japan. NEC and CEQ feel that the signing will provide an opportunity for President Clinton to give remarks on the importance of international cooperation to address this global challenge, to highlight Argentina's leadership on recognizing the potential benefits accorded by attracting investment in cleaner technologies that will benefit not only our economies, but the environment as well.

Special Consultative Process

- In Buenos Aires, Secretary Peña would be a key participant in the initiation of the Special Consultations chaired by Secretary Albright. Secretary Peña and his counterpart, Secretary Mirkin, are planning to sign an agreement establishing the issues to be addressed within our bilateral energy relationship.
- Also in Buenos Aires, Secretary Peña and Secretary Mirkin are planning to co-chair an energy industry roundtable that explores future opportunities for U.S. and Argentinean companies in the Argentine energy market and under this agreement. The Secretaries are

also planning to witness one private-sector energy deal and announce another, the success of which will be triggered by our bilateral Statement of Intent on Joint Implementation.

Nuclear Technologies Agreement

- Secretary Peña and his counterpart are planning to sign this agreement which will provide a framework for bilateral exchanges of information and cooperative research and development projects to improve safety, environmental, and efficiency technologies for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The signing provides the opportunity to highlight Argentina's continuing commitment to the peaceful and secure use of nuclear energy.

Brazil:

Clean Energy Agreement

- As part of President Clinton's press event in Brasilia, Secretary Peña is scheduled to sign the bilateral agreement on clean energy cooperation with his counterpart, energy minister de Brito. The agreement outlines our commitment to clean and advanced power technologies serving the President's goals on creating market-based solutions to climate change. The conclusion of the agreement is an opportunity for the President to raise the importance of each of our nations taking leadership in addressing the threat of global climate change.
- Following President Clinton's address to business leaders in Sao Paulo, Secretary Peña is planning to co-chair with his counterpart an energy industry roundtable to discuss opportunities under our bilateral clean energy agreement, and hear first hand of the challenges U.S. businesses face while doing business in Brazil. This industry outreach will include his witnessing two private sector energy deals. He would then meet the President later that day in Buenos Aires for the remainder of the visit.

Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy Agreement

- While Secretary Albright will sign this agreement on behalf of the U.S. Government, the Department of Energy plays a leading role in its implementation. This agreement will increase the transparency of Brazilian nuclear activities while strengthening the international nuclear nonproliferation regime.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER
JAMES STEINBERG
MACK MCLARTY
ANTONY BLINKEN
ERIC SCHWARTZ

FROM: SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL
SUBJECT: FREE PRESS IN ARGENTINA

Since Carlos Menem became President of Argentina there have been 880 attacks or threats of physical violence against journalists, according to the Argentine Press Workers' Union. Earlier this year, a photojournalist was murdered; his body was found handcuffed and burned. As of the first week in September, according to the Buenos Aires press association, 118 reporters investigating this incident have been attacked or threatened. In the second week of September, Adolfo Scilingo, a torturer from the "dirty war" of terror conducted in the 1970s by the junta and right-wing groups, who had been telling reporters about those crimes, was kidnapped. He was released after being beaten and having the initials of three journalists who had been reporting his statements carved into his face. President Menem has expressed contempt for the press throughout. The Argentine public, however, gives the press high approval ratings. In one poll, journalists are ranked as the most trustworthy members of Argentine society. In another, two-thirds of the public ranks journalists as the "worst enemies of criminals."

The theme of the trip is the new era of partners, based on democracy and trade. I believe strongly that if we are making the case for hemispheric cooperation on the basis of civil societies, then we must make the point about the importance of a free press in a democracy. These assaults on the free press are the most egregious violations of human rights in Argentina. If unaddressed, the issue has a potential to cast a pall over the entire South American trip. The New York Times has already editorialized on the subject. It will be an issue of great sensitivity for the traveling U.S. press corps. The President will visit with leaders of the Jewish community, which has been under assault. Ignoring the free press question, while acknowledging the Jewish one, would only underline it for the U.S. press. Furthermore, if the issue of the free press is not dealt with in Argentina our commitment to human rights will be opened to general questioning on its seriousness and consistency. Not engaging the free press issue in Argentina could be viewed as hypocritical by the press when we raise human rights issues later in the month with Jiang Zemin.

Of course, the President should address the free press issue during his Town Hall event if he's asked about it and in his private talks with Menem. But more must be done. I believe that while it is appropriate for the President to meet with Jewish leaders, it is not appropriate for him to meet with a roomful of foreign reporters with harsh grievances and possibly volatile emotions. It would also be inappropriate for the Secretary of State or the National Security Adviser to meet with them for the same reason. I suggest an unofficial event. On the final day in Buenos Aires, in the morning, the day after the Town Hall and the state dinner, I suggest that I arrange a meeting in a hotel room with members of the press association. As a lifelong journalist, I believe I would have credibility with them and that as a result they would be willing to acknowledge the good faith of the Administration. The meeting would be organized for them to tell their stories to a member of the President's staff, who would report back to the President and the National Security Adviser. Individual members of the traveling U.S. press, if they wished, could attend this event, which, I am certain, they would register as an expression of respect for them as well.

Such an event could add to a positive aura for the trip, foster good-will with the press, and reinforce our policy towards China and human rights generally. But a failure to deal with this problem in more than a passing rhetorical way could have far-reaching negative consequences.

Doing Journalism on Thin Ice

For the Latin American press, death threats can be part of the job

Early this year, the handcuffed and tortured body of Argentine news photographer Jose Luis Cabezas was dumped inside his car and set afire. He had been shot in the head. Three weeks ago, Rene Solorio, a police reporter for TV Azteca, was stopped on the streets of Mexico City by a band of armed men who put a plastic bag over his head and fired a pistol close to his ear. Just a warning, they said, to tone down his crime reporting. Blanca Rosales, deputy editor of Peru's La Republica newspaper, which had run exposes on the army's use of torture, was confronted by gunmen in Lima. She was threatened but spared.

Enterprising crime reporters work daily in the face of lethal retaliation in Latin America, and as often as not the threat comes from thugs allied with the ruling circles. As the debate over how to "democratize" television continues in the Colombian Congress, the government retains the authority to simply pull the plug if programming is found to fall short of its standards for "objectivity, impartiality or balance."

All these recent and continuing assaults on the press in Latin America, some subtle, many blatant, sap the vigor of democracy and test the limits of credulity. In every case, from the southern tip of South America to the U.S. border, presidential offices issue strong condemnations, deny any responsibility and promise investigations and swift justice. That promise, unfortunately, has failed to protect journalists and ensure the integrity of their publications.

The systematic harassment of reporters and editors has allowed democratically elected but habitually oppressive governments to work in the shadows. In the last 10 years, 173 journalists have been murdered in Latin America, and in most of the cases the killers were never arrested. There is no big secret here. The killers are not spurned lovers, loan sharks or desperadoes. They are goons, some of them rogue cops, whom you'll find hanging around officials in \$700 suits who conduct business in the halls of power. Sometimes it seems only vigilant journalists can change this picture, if they survive.

Higher Profile for Mexican Art

Gift to museum is a major contribution to Los Angeles culture

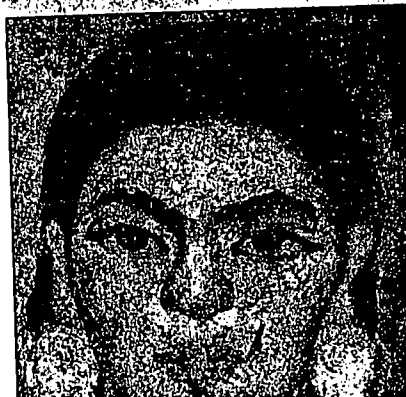
Though Los Angeles has long boasted an internationally acclaimed collection of classical, European and pre-Columbian art, museums here have oddly given short shrift to works with more proximity and relevance to our region: the paintings of Mexican artists in the 20th century, for instance.

Now thanks to the generosity of Bernard and Edith Lewin, Los Angeles- and Palm Springs-based art collectors, and the effort spearheaded by Miguel Angel Corzo, director of the Getty Conservation Institute, the city's artistic frame broadened considerably last week with the Los Angeles

bivalence toward Europe. For instance, Frida Kahlo—portrayed in a painting by her husband, Diego Rivera—once loved luxurious European finery. But in the painting, done in 1939, she wears pre-Columbian raiment as a symbol of the refuge she was then finding in her nation's historical traditions.

"Weeping Coconuts," the one painting by Kahlo, may allude to the suffering she experienced after being disabled by a car accident (tears spring from the coconuts' "eyes," but lush fruits and a flowing Mexican flag affirm her love for land and country).

The gift's greatest



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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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004. note	To Karl [Hofmann] and Ted [Piccone], re: [Argentina] (1 page)	10/06/1997	P1/b(1)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Piccone, Theodore/Shannon, Thomas)
OA/Box Number: 1741

FOLDER TITLE:

[POTUS] President of the United States ABV [Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela] Trip,
October 1997 [2]

2009-1155-F
ke2490

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Ted-FYI

Jim/K... -

*Do we really
think this
belongs*

FAX COVER SHEET

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY



*on POTUS
agenda?*

Albright?

Jed

OFFICE OF MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

ROOM 5400 MT

Telephone: (202) 622-1810

Facsimile: (202) 622-1228

*Treasury thinks
this may in
fact come up,
more so in
AR than in
BR. But I
doubt at
POTUS level.
IC*

DATE: October 2, 1997 (5:58pm)

PAGE 1 OF 3

TO: Ted Piccone/NSC

FROM: Joseph Eichenberger, Director *IBE*

MESSAGE:

Attached, at Helen Walsh's suggestion, is material regarding the Inter-American Development Bank which should be incorporated into the President's briefing book for his upcoming trip to South America. While the issue is unlikely to be raised in Venezuela, we understand it may be brought up in Brazil and/or Argentina.

cc: Deputy Assistant Secretary Zelikow / *Schuerch*
L. Brainerd

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB): CONCESSIONAL RESOURCES

ISSUE:

Brazil and/or Argentina may object to a U.S. proposal to fund the IDB's soft-loan window (Fund for Special Operations--FSO) by tapping into special "local currency" accounts that these countries improperly treat as their own.

SUGGESTED KEY POINTS

- Our proposal in the IDB would remove outdated restrictions on "local currency" funds. Urge you to take this seriously because it affects our ability to support the IDB.
- This is a modest proposal that positions the IDB to meet the challenges of the 21st Century: It meets the critical needs of the least developed countries such as Haiti and Nicaragua and the poorest in all the borrowing countries.
- Our proposal also recognizes the new economic status of [Brazil/Argentina] and a maturing role based increasingly on regional financial stewardship and fair burdensharing.
- Let's have our finance ministers work on this.

BACKGROUND:

We discovered a politically sensitive issue (for us and the Latins) in our effort to ensure adequate resources for the IDB. Through special accounts and currency restrictions, a large pot--\$3.5 billion in local currencies--of IDB/FSO money has been fenced off for use by the borrowers under antiquated and inequitable procedures. These funds are lent with 5-10 years grace period, 25-40 years repayment, and 1-4% interest. The better-off borrowers control \$2.5 billion of this pot of IDB money, which we believe should be used in the poorest countries, e.g. Haiti and Nicaragua. Moreover, some \$450 million of the contributions pledged by Brazil, Argentina, and Chile decades ago has never been paid to the Bank. We have told the better-off borrowers which now control the money that the Bank should be allowed to draw on its local currency funds for use in the poorest countries. The Latins, instead, want new money for the Bank, including \$200 million from the U.S. Given the recent large replenishment of the Bank--\$2 billion in 1994 including \$235 million from the U.S.--and the existence of the local currency resources, if we were to go to the Hill for new money, it is highly unlikely such a request would be fulfilled.

U.S. PROPOSAL AT THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

What does the U.S. proposal call for?

Basically, three things: (1) restricting use of the Bank's concessional resources in the Fund for Special Operations (FSO) to the poorest countries in the region, i.e. those with GNP per capita below \$1600 per year¹; (2) converting a portion of the Bank's local currency assets held by the better-off borrowers² into dollars for loans and grants to the poorest countries; and (3) creating a Program for Environmental Initiatives which would finance projects which target poverty-sourced environmental degradation in all the Bank's borrowing member countries.

Isn't the FSO used only for the poorest countries now?

Contrary to popular belief, the only restriction on use of the FSO's resources pertains to loans made using "convertible currency" contributions. The "local currency" resources continue to be used for loans in all members countries. Moreover, these resources are restricted for use in the country which issued the currency; the better-off members of the Bank control roughly 70% of the local currency. Roughly the same situation applies to technical assistance grants using FSO net income. In fact, last year, the poorest countries received only 30% of such grants.

What are "local currency" assets, how much is there, and how much should be converted?

The "local currency" assets in the FSO come from three sources. The largest amount--\$1.7 billion--is made up of contributions pledged by the borrowers in the 1960s and 70s (\$800 million of which has never been paid). Another \$1.2 billion is from principal repayments of dollar loans made using U.S. contributions. Finally, \$500 million comes from built up interest income. We believe only \$600-650 million would need to be converted over a ten-year period. As mentioned above, we believe the focus of the conversion should be on those currencies which are issued by the better-off members of the Bank.

Does the U.S. proposal cut the better-off borrowing countries from tech. assistance grants?

No. We merely propose that such grants be funded out of the net income of the ordinary capital, or hard window, of the Bank. This is the practice in every other multilateral development bank.

Why do the better-off countries object to conversion of the Bank's local currency assets?

They say they have the right to restrict these resources to use in their country. They also say that this solution to the FSO funding issue puts the entire financing burden on them.

Why do you propose a Program for Environmental Initiatives?

We believe that local currency resources not needed for the Bank's programs in the poorest countries should be used to fight poverty-sourced environmental degradation in all countries.

¹Suriname, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Bolivia, Guyana, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Haiti.

²Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Trinidad & Tobago, Bahamas, Barbados.

South America Trip Deliverables

as of 9/30/97

(firm; pending or under development)

Education

Brazil

U.S.-Brazil Partnership for Education (MOU and joint declaration)

Environment/Space

Regional

Climate change?

Brazil

Sign MOU on Brazilian participation in Int'l Space Station, plus Brazilian astronaut training

Announce \$10 million USAID contribution to G-7 Pilot Program for Amazon

Announce start of NASA/Brazil cooperation on Large Scale Biosphere/Atmosphere Study of Amazon (LBA)

Announce intent to lease NASA C-130 to monitor forest burning

Sign sister park agreement between Everglades and Pantanal

Argentina

Sign satellite launch agreement

Cooperative agreement between U.S. and Argentine national parks services

Extend GLOBE agreement to Antarctica school

Venezuela

Sign technical assistance agreement between U.S. and Venezuelan parks services

Energy**Venezuela**

Announce Fulbright Energy Scholarships

Sign energy cooperation agreement, including clean energy research

Sign Bilateral Investment Treaty (focus on energy sector)

Brazil

Sign clean energy agreement

Argentina

Announce programs implementing bilateral energy agreement

Narcotics/Law Enforcement**Regional**

Consult on hemispheric counterdrug alliance concept, judicial training center, ILEA South, MCC

Venezuela

Sign bilateral counternarcotics alliance

Announce U.S. counterdrug drawdown assistance (\$12 million in aircraft and boats)

Announce MOU on comprehensive maritime (shipboarding) agreement

Sign mutual customs assistance agreement

Sign stolen car treaty

Sign MOU on support to Joint Intelligence Command Center

Brazil

Sign mutual legal assistance treaty

Security/Peacekeeping

Brazil/Argentina

Highlight MOMEF (Peru/Ecuador) process (Brazilian assumption of helo mission; Argentine PKO participation)

Brazil

Sign nuclear cooperation agreement

Argentina

Launch Special Consultative Process

Exchange ratification instruments for peaceful nuclear cooperation agreement

Sign sister nuclear lab agreement

MNNA

Trade

Brazil/Argentina

Announce agreement on Global Electronic Commerce principles ("free trade in cyberspace")

Brazil

Announce common agreement on FTAA launch, possible other trade policy convergence

Argentina

Announce open skies negotiations start date

Sign direct-to-home commercial satellite access agreement

Venezuela

Announce OPIC and TDA projects (more than \$380 million)

Regional Cooperation/MERCOSUR

Brazil/Argentina

BR/AR: Announce relaunch of 4+1 (U.S.-MERCOSUR) consultations on trade and/or political issues

Democracy**Venezuela**

Highlight entry into force of OAS Washington Protocol

Brazil

Sign agreement on "reinventing government" cooperation.

Argentina

*Jointly emphasize Cuba's Ibero-American summit
democracy commitments*

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005a. list	Deliverables - Venezuela (3 pages)	09/24/1997	P1/b(1)

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005b. list	Brazil - POTUS Deliverables (2 pages)	09/24/1997	P1/b(1)

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005c. list	Argentina Deliverables List (3 pages)	09/24/1997	P1/b(1)

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 2, 1997

UNCLASSIFIED
MEMORANDUM

TO: Inter Agency Working Group Members

FROM: ARA/PPCP - Roberta Jacobson *RG*

SUBJECT: Guidance on Preparation of Treaties and Non-Binding
Agreements for the President's Trip to South America,
October 12-19

Attached you will find guidance from State's office of Legal Affairs on preparation of bilateral treaties and other international agreements. Many of you have already concluded negotiations of agreements and MOUs and have submitted them to State for review. We urge you to provide a copy of any foreign language translation of agreement(s) to your counterpart in State (those State persons who were substantively involved in the negotiation of the agreement) before Tuesday, October 7 to ensure appropriate language service clearance on the translation.

We have also provided a list of State contacts in the Legal Affairs, Inter American Affairs (ARA) and the Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Science for your information.

Attachments:

- Tab 1 - Instructions for Bilateral Treaties
- Tab 2 - List of Contacts in State

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 2 -

SEARAPPC HOEY/LEG.DOC

Drafted: ARA/PPCP:CHoey x7-5857

Cleared:ARA/AND:CAkuetteh ok

L/ARA:MPeay (substance)

OES/RPI:AWells (substance)

L/T:WTeel (info)

L/OES:MGonatas (info)

ARA/BSC:JHeg ok

UNCLASSIFIED

CONTACTS AT STATE DEPARTMENT

Legal Affairs - L

L/T - Treaties - Wynne Teel (202) 647-2044

L/OES - Environmental and Science and Technology Agreements

Marina Gonatas (202) 647-1370

Serena Saffrin same as above

OR

Call Ann Wells (see below)

If you cannot reach any of the above and need assistance, you may also call Michael Peay in L/ARA at (202) 647-6328

Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Scientific Affairs

Regional Policy Initiatives - Ann Wells (202) 647-2245

Bureau of Inter-American Affairs - ARA

Office of Andean Affairs:

Venezuela Desk:

Cynthia Akuetteh - (202) 647-3360

Aldo Sirotic - same as above

Office of Brazil and Southern Cone Affairs:

Brazil and Argentina Desks:

Jim Heg - (202) 647-2407

Stuart Lippe - (202) 647-1926

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF BILATERAL TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

The following instructions are for the preparation of final texts of bilateral treaties and other international agreements to be entered into on behalf of the United States. For those agreements to be signed in Washington, please note that the final text must be reviewed by L/T prior to being typed in final on treaty paper.

I. TITLE PAGE AND PREAMBLE

A. The title should be centered, single-spaced, and typed in capital letters. There should be three lines between the title and the first line of text. The preamble and text of the agreement should be double spaced.

B. Only the title and the preamble of the treaty are to be on the first page. The title should be adjusted to begin on the page according to the length of the preamble so that the preamble ends near the bottom of the page. If it is a short preamble, the title will begin near the middle of the page. If the preamble is too long for one page, finish on the second page and start the articles on the following page (the second page of the preamble will be - 2-).

II. MAIN TEXT

A. The text of each article and the paragraphs within each article should be double spaced. Double space between the article heading and the text. There should be four lines between the last line of text in one article and the next article heading.

B. All paragraphs should be indented five spaces.

C. A page should not begin or end with only one line of text. Article headings should also not be the last line of a page.

D. Pages should be numbered beginning with page 2 (- 2 -), with the numbers centered on the page. The page numbers should be placed two lines below the top ruled line. There should be four spaces between the page number and the text or article heading.

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E. Article headings should be capitalized and centered on the page, using Roman numerals. Double space between the article heading and the text of the article.

F. There should be four lines between the end of the text and the final clauses if final clauses are not typed on a separate page.

III. FINAL CLAUSES AND SIGNATURE BLOCK

A. The final clauses and signature block should be typed as follows:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Washington, in duplicate, this day of , 19 ,
in the English and languages, each text being equally
authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
:

B. The number of the day in the date of signature should be spelled out (i.e., "seventh" instead of "7th"). The month should always be spelled out also.

C. Names of individuals signing customarily should not be typed on the treaty. The signers should sign below the signature block. There should be no line typed for the signature.

IV. ANNEXES AND AGREED MINUTES

A. Any Annexes and Agreed Minutes should be prepared in the same format as the text of the main agreement.

B. Each Annex and the first page of Agreed Minutes are to begin on a new page and numbered separately beginning with page 2 of each Annex.

V. SIDE LETTERS

A. Any side letters to the treaty, should be typed single-spaced, on letterhead, in only one original.

B. The U.S. side letters are prepared in the English language only. The U.S. signer should not sign the foreign government's side letter.

C. Side letters are not bound with the treaty.

VI. PRINTING

The left margin should be set at 18 on the print menu and the paper guide on the daisy wheel printer adjusted to about 1/4 inch to the left of the 12 on the ruled line on the printer or otherwise adjusted so that the printing starts 18 spaces from the left edge or one or two spaces inside the line.

VII. PRINCIPLE OF THE ALTERNAT

Each original of a treaty must include the full text in all languages in which it is to be signed and must be exactly the same as the other original, subject only to the principle of the "alternat," as follows:

A. In the U.S. original, the words "Government of the United States of America" should appear first in the title, the preamble and the signature block. Also, in the final clause, the words should read: "in the English and X languages". This procedure is used in both the English and foreign language texts of the U.S. original.

B. In both language texts of the foreign government original the above procedure would be reversed so that the foreign government would be named first in the title, the preamble and the signature line. In the final clause, the reference to language texts would read: "in the X and English languages."

C. The principle of the alternat is also followed when assembling the two language texts of each government's original. In the U.S. original, the English text is first; in the foreign government original, the foreign language text is first.

D. When signature headings appear side by side as in the attachments, the first position is on the left.

VIII. SUPPLIES

A. U.S. treaty paper can be obtained from L/T in Room 5420. The final text(s) should be brought to L/T to be tied in treaty binders with ribbon.

B. When the treaty is prepared in English only, it is customary for the Department of State to prepare the U.S. original and the foreign government original.

C. When there is a foreign language text as well, the foreign government (either that government's foreign ministry or its embassy in Washington) usually prepares the foreign language text for the U.S. original and foreign original. Note, this is not a proper function of the Department's Language Services division. Language Services should be called on to prepare foreign language texts only in emergency situations.

D. If the foreign government prefers to have its original prepared on its own treaty paper and bound in its own binders, the Department must obtain well in advance of the signing a supply of the other government's treaty paper for preparation of an English language text of the foreign government's original.

Attachment:

Sample treaty. (*Extract*)

AGREEMENT
REGARDING CERTAIN MARITIME MATTERS
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Government of the United States of America and
the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Recognizing the importance of maritime relations between
the two countries, desiring to improve these relations,
particularly through arrangements regarding port access and
cargo and passenger carriage by sea, and wishing to facilitate
further development of their bilateral and international trade;

Taking into account the favorable implications for trade
expansion of the economic restructuring of and the development
of a market-based economy in the U.S.S.R.; and

Pursuant to the principle of equality and mutual benefit;
Have agreed as follows:

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Article I

For purposes of this Agreement:

a. "Vessel" means a ship under the flag of a Party, carrying the documents required by its laws for the grant of its nationality to ships, for the registration of ships in its territory, and for the right to fly its flag, and which is used for:

- (i) Commercial maritime shipping, and/or
- (ii) Merchant Marine training purposes.

b. "Vessel" does not include:

- (i) Warships as defined in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;
- (ii) Vessels engaged in hydrographic, oceanographic, meteorological, or terrestrial magnetic field research for civil application, except for those mentioned under paragraph a of this article;
- (iii) Fishing vessels, fishery research vessels, or fishery support vessels.

Article II

The ports of each Party listed in Annexes I and II, which are an integral part of this Agreement, are open to access by vessels of the other Party.

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Article III

Entry of vessels of one Party into the listed ports of the other party shall be permitted subject to two working days advance notice of the planned entry to the appropriate authority. Entry of vessels of one Party into the ports of the other Party not listed in Annexes I or II may be permitted, upon request to the appropriate authority made seven calendar days prior to the proposed entry.

Article IV

Each Party shall ensure that tonnage duties upon vessels of the other Party will not exceed the charges imposed in like situations with respect to its national vessels.

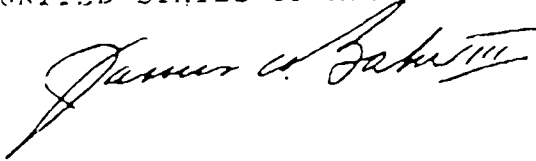
Article V

Each Party recognizes the interest of the other Party in participating in the carriage of the bilateral trade in vessels of its own flag. In this connection, both Parties shall consult annually for purposes of discussing their cargo carrying expectations and for forecasting the participation of U.S.-flag vessels in the bilateral trade in accord with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Annex III, which Annex is an integral part of this Agreement. Each Party recognizes the interest of the other Party in participating in the carriage of cargo and passengers between the ports of the other Party and ports of third countries and shall act in accordance with provisions of Paragraph 4, Annex III.

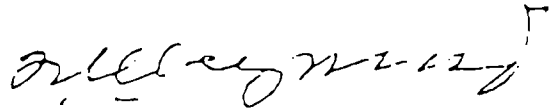
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Washington, this First day of June 1990, in duplicate in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James A. Baker III".

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION
OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. I. Yavlinsky".