

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

POTUS [President of the United States] Trip to Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina (1997)
[Binder] [1]

Staff Office-Individual:

Inter-American Affairs-Senior Directors

Original OA/ID Number:

2564

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
37	6	10	2	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Samuel Berger, Mack McLarty, and Stephanie Streett to the President, re: Proposed Communications Plan For Your Trip to South America (8 pages)	09/15/1997	P1/b(1)
002a. fax	Fax cover sheet (1 page)	10/21/1997	P1/b(1)
002b. note	To Karl [Hofmann and Ted [Piccone] (1 page)	10/21/1997	P1/b(1)
002c. report	Re: [Visit] (2 pages)	ca. 10/1997	P1/b(1)
003. memo	Madeleine Albright to the President, re: U.S. Leadership on Climate Change (2 pages)	10/09/1997	P1/b(1)
004. list	Table of Contents (4 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
005. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina, October 12-19 (12 pages)	10/09/1997	P1/b(1)
006. memo	Madeleine Albright to the President, re: Your Visit to Venezuela, Argentina, and Brazil, October 12-19, 1997 (3 pages)	10/07/1997	P1/b(1)

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Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Senior Directors)
OA/Box Number: 2564

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States] Trip to Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina
(1997) [Binder] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2499

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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~~SECRET~~

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

2009-1155-F



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

OCTOBER 12 - 19, 1997

Ted Piccone

~~SECRET~~

288B-2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 05/15/14
2009-1155-F

CONFIDENTIAL
9-22-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TP
why
the second memo?
SEP 24 1997

September 17, 1997

Mr. President:

Attached are two scheduling memos that relate to your upcoming trip to Latin America. The first is a "big picture" thematic summary of current options for each country. The second relates to one of the central events being considered.

Sean Maloney

Congress
Govt
Rep
Revised
Mesa/Berni
Pellegrino
Kinger

copied
Podesta
Berger
McLarty
Streett
EOS

CONFIDENTIAL

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002c. report	Re: [Visit] (2 pages)	ca. 10/1997	P1/b(1)

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9706837
RECEIVED: 07 OCT 97 17

TO: BERGER

FROM: KEEFE, ROBERT J

DOC DATE: 23 SEP 97
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: VENEZUELA

NSA CORRESPONDENCE

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: TKC INTL INC LTR RE VENEZUELA POLITICAL SITUATION

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 13 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

DOBBINS
NSC CHRON
PICCONE

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSDRS

CLOSED BY: NSDRS

DOC 1 OF 1

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ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9706837

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

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UNCLASSIFIED

6837 10/6/97

→ Jim O
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Q

TKC INTERNATIONAL, INCORPORATED

Suite 711 • 444 North Capitol Street • Washington, D.C. 20001 • Phone: (202) 638-7030
Fax No. (202) 638-6784

September 23, 1997

Dear Sandy,

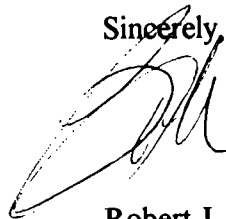
I have been spending a good bit of time in Venezuela this year and have been able to pursue my hobby of analyzing their politics.

It is more convoluted than usual, but I believe I have been able to understand what is going on. The papers which follow are my analysis. They have been vetted by top party leaders and ministers of government. I think they are accurate - and the bottom line is still, "Who knows what will happen."

I hope this is helpful to your understanding as you prepare for your trip South.

Regards.

Sincerely,



Robert J. Keefe

OCT 6 16:39

Venezuela Political Report

The attached report accurately defines the current state of play in Venezuela in the political campaign which is just starting.

However, there is an overhang from abroad. The banking crisis of the early 1990's forced a large number of very rich people from Venezuela to emigrate abroad - largely as fugitives from justice or just to stay out of harms way. These emergency expats have enormous resources, great local knowledge and connections into the Venezuelan political environment. They can play an important role in funding a campaign or campaigns, if they want to.

Many thoughtful and responsible Venezuelans fear that they will. Their reasons for doing so are easy to understand. They would like to go home and they would like to recover their confiscated assets. They need the help of a friendly government and friendly judges.

Where and how they will seek to develop their influence is unclear. There are a number of opportunities presented by the current unsettled political environment. Many of the expats are friends and former colleagues of Carlos Andres Perez - and he is going to play in the coming election. There is also a fear that they will fund one of the non-traditional candidates - and the climate is ripe for an outsider to come through the pack.

Two candidates from traditional parties - Irene Saez from COPEI, and Claudio Fermin of AD - could be targets of their largesse. Saez is an outsider from the national political scene, but is now winning support from COPEI leaders. She needs to spend to win, because she will not enjoy a traditional party support base, even if she is the COPEI candidate.

Fermin seems unlikely to convince Luis Alfaro that he should be the AD candidate. He is an attractive candidate with national support. Everybody in AD likes him except the top people who will influence the decision on their candidate. He, too, will need more than normal resources.

When good people in Venezuela worry about the outside money pouring in to steal their democracy in 1998, I do not think they are paranoid. Paranoia is the fear of threats that are not real.

From the desk of Bob Keefe

Washington, D. C.
September 22, 1997

Venezuelan Political Update

The Venezuelan electorate looks like those joggers at the highway - the ones who keep bouncing while the cars whiz by. The voters are running in place, not deeply involved in the race, yet, while the candidates whiz by. If it wasn't Venezuela, that might be normal. But in Venezuela it is unique. In the past, the campaigns have usually been in high gear with 15 months to go before the election.

My first trip to Caracas was in November of 1972 - 13 months before the election. I was a guest at a COPEI rally, welcoming their candidate home from a world tour. The crowd in O'Leary Plaza was over 150,000. The town was painted green and white in COPEI sections - blue and white where Accion Democratica supporters controlled. Television and radio announcements had been running for weeks. The nation was more electrified by the election than the United States had been in the weeks just before the 1972 presidential race. I was impressed.

But not in 1997. The official dictum of the AD party is "no campaigns yet." I saw Claudio Fermin, the 1993 AD standard bearer and 1998 want-to-be, campaigning in Tuy last month. It was very low key - no signs, no bands, no brochures. He addressed the city council on his view of the rapid rail system which is on its way to completion from Tuy to Caracas. No AD members of the council attended the Saturday morning meeting - on orders from headquarters.

There are no political signs in Caracas. There are no commercials on the television or on radio. The candidates are low key - fighting within their parties - outside of the general public eye. The public apathy toward parties and the campaign persists.

A New Poll

A recent poll by a respected Venezuelan pollster shows that vividly. It shows that none of the candidates has captured the public imagination. No party dominates. No candidate adds much to their party's total support.

The principal goal of the research was to test the movement of the electors in two different, but realistic scenarios. What happens to the race with Eduardo Fernandez a perennial COPEI candidate, in the race again - and what happens when Chacao Mayor (and former Miss Universe) Irene Saez is the COPEI candidate in his stead. The poll was commissioned by Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, the 1993 COPEI candidate, now a senior party official.

The answer is that there is a lot of movement. Here is the result:

Party	Candidate	%	Candidate	%
COPEI	Eduardo Fernandez	12	Irene Saez	30
AD	Claudio Fermin	24	Claudio Fermin	20
MBR 200	Hugo Chavez,	17	Hugo Chavez,	12
MAS	Teodoro Petkoff	8	Teodoro Petkoff	6
No Candidate, Don't Know, etc.		33		26

Irene, the anti-politician, the anti-party candidate, picks up votes from each of the other candidates and picks up five percent from people who would not support any of the other candidates. Irene's appeal is non-ideological. She picks up votes everywhere - from the socialists, the establishment - everywhere. But does she pick up enough from anywhere? So far, the answer is probably "No." Oswaldo's poll paid for itself since Irene is at 21% as an independent group and 33% with Copei.

The Parties

One of the results of the jogging in place with no dominating candidate or party is that the parties are also jogging - not in place - but to find a place for themselves in the 1998 election.

It is confusing, and fluid. Nothing is set, but there is a great deal of churning.

Take MAS - the established socialist party. Part of it will support Teodoro Petkoff, the current economic planning minister in the Caldera government. Part want to align with COPEI. Another part wants to align with the AD and the Convergencia Party (the government party) in a grand alliance. The latter group is intent to use its influence to defeat the MBR 200 and Irene who they believe to be threats to the Venezuelan Democracy.

Causa R - a strong force in the last election is split. Its 1993 candidate, Andres Velazquez, will carry its torch for good government and reform. Its other leader, Pablo Medina is splitting off to form Patria Para Todos, a new party that is likely to jump in bed with Hugo Chavez and his MVR 200 party.

The major parties, COPEI and AD are struggling to find a candidate and also looking at all of the cards in the deck to see what coalitions they might form for 1998. COPEI President Luis Herrera Campins is a supporter of Irene Saez. The grass roots

support "El Tigre" - Eduardo Fernandez. The battle is on and neither side is prepared to compromise.

Accion Democratica is in the "non-campaign" mode, but churning inside. Fermin has not succeeded in winning the support of party boss Alfaro. But no one else has either and for now, Fermin is the man to beat for the nomination of the party - still months away.

Power Brokers ???

All of this and not a word about the Convergencia Party and its leader, President Rafael Caldera - and no mention of the other Caudillo of Venezuelan politics, Luis Alfaro, the long time strong man of AD. Between them, they are running Venezuela - Caldera with his presidential power and Alfaro with his support from the parliament. What they do will likely make a big difference next year. They can really do anything in this open field, with few exceptions.

Caldera is *unlikely* to support or coalesce with COPEI - his old party. There are too many hard feelings - too much personal hurt on both sides. It can be described as going to the dance and picking a partner. The one you will *not* pick is your former wife.

Alfaro has created some boomlets for himself among the party rank and file - petitions and rallies asking him to take up the cudgel and be the winning candidate. Unfortunately for him, the people do not support that posture. He was nearly blanked in this latest poll. The public is not crying for him - and do not seem to want him.

When the new US Ambassador John Maisto presented his credentials last March, President Caldera told him not to spend much time trying to solve the puzzle of Venezuelan politics in this run-up year. "Wait," he told Maisto. "Nothing important will happen in 1997. After the state of the union address, next March, things will become more clear and more important." Caldera will definitely play a hand in the coming election. He may team with Alfaro or some other combination of the party bosses and candidates. But he will play, and his efforts will matter.

Note: Caldera is a super figure in Venezuelan politics. He was there when they created the democracy in the 1950's. He was a founder of COPEI - one of the great parties. He has been president of the Republic two times and a candidate for president on five other occasions. He is a natural hero of the people. After the coup d'etat attempted in early 92, Venezuela had 18 months of political, economical and social crisis. As President, Caldera guaranteed the stability of the democracy. Many people believe that if Caldera had not been elected president, the military would be in power in Government since 1994. Caldera has restored the confidence and institutionality of the FAN (Fuerzas Armadas Nacionales). The military role in the democratic government has been reestablished since his election.

Venezuela Political Report

The attached report accurately defines the current state of play *in* Venezuela in the political campaign which is just starting.

However, there is an overhang from abroad. The banking crisis of the early 1990's forced a large number of very rich people from Venezuela to emigrate abroad - largely as fugitives from justice or just to stay out of harms way. These emergency expats have enormous resources, great local knowledge and connections into the Venezuelan political environment. They can play an important role in funding a campaign or campaigns, if they want to.

Many thoughtful and responsible Venezuelans fear that they will. Their reasons for doing so are easy to understand. They would like to go home and they would like to recover their confiscated assets. They need the help of a friendly government and friendly judges.

Where and how they will seek to develop their influence is unclear. There are a number of opportunities presented by the current unsettled political environment. Many of the expats are friends and former colleagues of Carlos Andres Perez - and he is going to play in the coming election. There is also a fear that they will fund one of the non-traditional candidates - and the climate is ripe for an outsider to come through the pack.

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When good people in Venezuela worry about the outside money pouring in to steal their democracy in 1998, I do not think they are paranoid. Paranoia is the fear of threats that are not real.

From the desk of Bob Keefe

Washington, D. C.
April 30, 1997

Venezuelan Political Update

What has happened to Venezuela? The stable, two-party democracy that created a stable political atmosphere for thirty-five years, from the fall of Perez Jimenez in 1958 through the second election of Carlos Andres Perez in 1988 has been replaced by the electoral equivalent of chaos.

Parties have been discarded by the electorate. The two predominant parties, Accion Democratica and COPEI, who between them controlled government from 1958 through 1993, and whose electoral strength reached as high as 90%, now enjoy the combined support of 18% of the Venezuelan people. (AD has 12%; COPEI has 6%) This collapse has not seen the emergence of other parties. AD and COPEI are still the two leading parties in the nation. All parties command the support of 38% of the voters.

With 70% of the population of Venezuela under 35, almost one half of the eligible voters next year will have come to age since there was an established, stable party system. Nobody knows where they will go - and their participation rate is likely to be low.

Why has this happened? The successive failed presidencies of Lusinchi (1984-1989) and Perez (1989-1994) exposed the corruption in government and painted all politicians as opportunistic, corrupt and uncaring people and all public agencies inefficient. The parties, as a collection of politicians, came to symbolize the corruption and inefficiency in the society.

In 1993, Rafael Caldera was elected President without the support - in fact with the bitter feelings of his COPEI party. He presented himself as a man of character, honesty, experience, patriotism and with a lifetime commitment to his country. His victory, with just over 30% of the vote, proved that parties are not as important as they had been in the electoral process. Many believe that Caldera's public split with COPEI helped his campaign by demonstrating his independence from party

Accion Democratica has fared best in this chaotic, anti-party climate. They have enjoyed the strong leadership of Luis Alfaro, a man whose skills at backstage management and control of the party apparatus has saved AD from collapse. AD has been quite successful in state and local elections in the past year and with the support of the labor syndicates, it has a strong and disciplined party structure throughout most of the nation. It controls half of the 22 state governments and more than half of the 331 mayors.

COPEI is in a state of collapse. Its goal is survival. The other parties have always been small and seldom important.

The predictability of Venezuelan politics has vanished. As the electoral period approaches (Venezuelan campaigns are inordinately long with the public period lasting almost two years), there is no front runner and no consensus of even who the candidates might be. And public campaigning has not yet begun.

The front runner in the polls today is Chacao Mayor Irene Saez, more known for her reign as Miss Universe than for her mayoral success. She runs the municipality of Chacao, an upscale hole in the donut of Caracas. She has polled from 25-49 percent in recent polls. Irene is not affiliated with any party, but has ties to COPEI. She has the support of the party leader (and former President) Luis Herrera Campins, and the COPEI governor of Miranda, Enrique Mendoza - her campaign manager in past campaigns. She is currently underground. A high profile earlier this year cut her support by 25%.

Next in the polls is Claudio Fermin, the runner up to Caldera in 1993 as the AD candidate. He is at 16% - even though he has been out of the country for the past three years. The 1993 candidate of COPEI has disappeared and the top COPEI candidate in the polls, Eduardo Fernandez is at 3%.

Today, opinion is that only the party which can be a supporting force to a candidacy is AD. It has elected 5 of the last 8 presidents, controls the local and state governments in a majority of the nation and has a real, vote-delivering organization. It has three major leaders who each aspire to the nomination. These are Fermin who feels he deserves another chance and is the only one with a position in the polls; Luis Alfaro, the secretary-general of the party, whose long time leadership has allowed the party to survive and succeed; Lewis Perez, the man who operates the party machinery; and Antonio Ledezma, the mayor of Caracas, who runs third in the polls today with 6%.

Consensus is that if the AD members have their way, Fermin will be the candidate. Alfaro is seeking to maintain control through his strong hand on the internal governance of the party machinery and his exalted image. Perez has announced his candidacy. Though he operates the machine, he lacks broad party member support. The manner of selection of the candidate, in Alfaro's hands, has not yet been announced and won't be soon.

COPEI's situation is dreadful. Its president, Luis Herrera Campins, does not like 1988 candidate Eduardo Fernandez, and has openly invited Irene Saez to lead the party. But Fernandez, a leader of COPEI for more than 20 years, is a clever and aggressive candidate who will not accept a non-member of the party to be its leader. That sentiment is widespread among the party faithful. He is the likely candidate, but he has been running for twenty years and is always the bridesmaid.

The only party whose nominee seems assured today is the MRB 200 - a movement, really, not a party yet - whose leader, Hugo Chavez, is a former member of the army forces and the leader of an attempted coup d'etat in the early 90's. He has ties to Cuba and the Communist Party.

In each party and in broad alliances, there are many theories of what might happen and what is being attempted. It is plot time with no Italian prince.

Caldera is still a major player. His party, Convergencia, created for his candidacy in 1993, seems to be a non-factor as a party in 1998 speculation – although members of his government and party are being considered likely candidates. Caldera is a master politician and he is seen as one who might create some alliance on a candidate from the confusion which exists. Caldera counts. People say he controls from 800,000 to 1,000,000 votes. Among the options being discussed are:

1. Supporting one of his favorites as the Convergencia Party possibly his Minister of Hacienda, Luis Raul Matos Azocar, or his Minister of Planning, Teodoro Petkoff. This option has little likelihood of success.
2. Creating an alliance among party leaders, including Alfaro of AD, to support a non-traditional candidate – like Luis Giusti, president of PDVSA, or Matos Azocar. Alfaro and Caldera are long time friends – though competitors and they have created an alliance to govern in the current situation with a divided Congress. Matos Azocar is a former AD leader and has helped the two Caudillos communicate. People think they may want to select someone who will continue the policies by which they have governed. Young people consider Alfaro and Caldera as one and the same – a part of the past. They long for something new.
3. Returning to his old party COPEI. Caldera was its leader for fifty years before he left to run for president in 1993. He may want to return to help the party, which was his life, continue and succeed. Unfortunately, the current leadership of the party will resist this effort strongly. They know Caldera would only return as the supreme leader – and they like their own leadership.
4. None of the above. He will play an important role, but he is creative and may find some other option to his liking. In any event, he will be a player.

Other major players include:

MAS – an established socialist party – perhaps supporting Teodoro Petkoff – although last week-end's internal elections were bad for him and the unity of the party. It is likely to split and Petkoff is likely to leave it.

Causa R – a newer force, began as an idealistic group which has two potential candidates, Andres Velazquez or Pablo Medina. Velazquez ran a strong race in 1993 – finishing fourth. But the party is splitting and people believe Velazquez time has passed.

Enrique Salas Romner, a wealthy, former governor who has been seeking a party to support him. He is likely to be an independent candidate if he fails to become the COPEI candidate.

But this is not the end of the intrigue. Irene will likely be on the ballot – everybody agrees. And if she can garner 35% percent of the vote, she could win. She is charismatic and has plenty of financial support and seemingly good political advice. But she has no campaign or governance team and is considered weak on issues of national policy. She could also run (and win) for the Senate and get the experience she needs.

Former President Carlos Andres Perez, now released from prison, is still a factor. He will run for the Senate and win. Miguel Rodriguez, his former Planning Minister, fronts for him and could be a candidate, if CAP sees some merit to such a plan. CAP could also support Fermin - if he runs outside of the AD party.

Then there is the Triple Alliance – the group of parties who gang up in the Congress to oppose AD dominance. These parties include COPEI, MAS and Causa R. Each has ideological roots, contrary to one another, but they may put principles behind them (as they have done in the Congress) and find a candidate to support – just to beat the AD candidate. Luis Giusti is mentioned as such a candidate, but he would more likely go only with COPEI or the Caudillos support.

The only thing sure about the 1998 election for President of Venezuela at this stage is that it will happen on December 6, 1998. The coming election will be different from all in the past. All of the electoral offices in Venezuela will be contested at once - from city councils, to mayors, to state legislatures, governors and the entire Congress will be on the ballot with the President. Everything is up for grabs.

Some afterthoughts:

- The voters will likely vote for the person, not the party. Charisma, money and television will be more important than party support.
- Caldera has hurt older candidates, including his pal Alfaro. Venezuelans observed him perform as president when he was in his 50's - and now in his 80's. They see the difference in his vigor and his decision making. They now see age as a negative issue.
- The current confusion and the indecisiveness helps the Caldera government. They need time to sell the nation on the success of their economic program. It is just beginning to show results - very good ones - but they need time to gain public acceptance to improve their image and political power. The confusion gives them time they need.
- The Caldera government has members of several parties among its cabinet. Several may well be candidates for president. As the ministers go their separate ways in the election, the now scattered communications of the government will further depreciate.

Robert J. Keefe, *Chairman* - TKC International, Inc. - Washington, D. C.
Telephone: 202 638-7030 - Fax: 202 638-6784 - Email: rkeefe@tkci.com

~~SECRET~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9706929
RECEIVED: 10 OCT 97 11

TO: BERGER

FROM: STERN, T

KEYWORDS: ENVIRONMENT

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: ALBRIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE MEMO

[Handwritten signature]

WH REFERRAL

DOC DATE: 10 OCT 97
SOURCE REF:

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

By KDE NARA, Date 05/15/14
2009-1155-F

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 16 OCT 97 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: SANDALOW

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BLINKEN
DOBBINS
EXECSEC
KRECZKO
SANDALOW

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSLA

CLOSED BY: NSLA

DOC 1 OF 1

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RECORD ID: 9706929

ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001

X 97101011 FOR RECORD PURPOSES

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6929

2009-11558

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:

10/10

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

SUBJECT:

Albright Climate Change Memo

	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	☐	☐	<u>Steinberg</u>	☐	☒
MARSHALL	☐	☐		☐	☐
				☐	☐

REMARKS:

RESPONSE:

~~CLOSE HOLD~~

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Staff Secretary
Ext. 6-2702

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memo	Madeleine Albright to the President, re: U.S. Leadership on Climate Change (2 pages)	10/09/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Senior Directors)
OA/Box Number: 2564

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States] Trip to Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina
(1997) [Binder] [1]

2009-1155-F
kc2499

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. list	Table of Contents (4 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Senior Directors)
OA/Box Number: 2564

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States] Trip to Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina
(1997) [Binder] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2499

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SCHEDULE OF KEY EVENTS

Divider Title: _____

SCHEDULE OF KEY EVENTS

Sunday, October 12

2:55 - 3:25 p.m.	Arrival Ceremony
4:10 - 4:55 p.m.	Embassy Event
7:10 - 7:50 a.m.	Bilateral Meeting with President Caldera
8:00 - 10:30 p.m.	State Dinner
RON	Caracas, Venezuela

Monday, October 13

9:00 - 9:20 a.m.	Drop-by Energy/Business Leaders Breakfast
9:20 - 9:25 a.m.	Photo with Fulbright Energy Scholars
9:50 - 10:15 a.m.	Observe Signing Ceremony
10:30 - 10:40 p.m.	Wreath Laying
10:45 - 11:45 a.m.	Crowd Event
12:15 - 12:25 p.m.	Departure Ceremony
1:05 p.m.	Depart en route Brasilia
7:35 p.m.	Arrive in Brasilia
8:05 p.m. - 11:25 p.m.	State Dinner
RON	Brasilia, Brazil

Tuesday, October 14

10:00 - 10:25 a.m.	Arrival Ceremony
10:30 - 11:40 a.m.	Bilateral Meeting with President Cardoso
1:15 - 2:15 p.m.	Press Conference and Signings with President Cardoso
2:35 - 3:05 p.m.	Meeting with Congressional Leadership
3:25 - 3:30 p.m.	Photo with Marine Detachment
3:35 - 4:20 p.m.	Embassy Event

5:00 p.m.	Depart en route Sao Paulo
6:20 p.m.	Arrive Sao Paulo
RON	Sao Paulo, Brazil

Wednesday, October 15

9:05 - 10:05 a.m.	Address to Business Leaders
10:10 - 10:35 a.m.	Meet and Greet
10:40 - 10:50 a.m.	Photo with Consulate Staff
11:25 a.m.	Depart en route Rio de Janiero
12:50 p.m.	Arrive Rio de Janiero
1:35 - 1:45 p.m.	Tour of the Mangueira School
1:45 - 2:35 p.m.	Education/Crowd Event
5:20 p.m.	Depart en route Buenos Aires
7:10 p.m.	Arrive Buenos Aires
7:20 - 7:40 p.m.	Arrival Ceremony
RON	Buenos Aires, Argentina

Thursday, October 16

9:05 - 10:00 a.m.	Wreath Laying
10:20 - 11:20 a.m.	Bilateral Meeting with President Menem
11:35 a.m. - 12:05 p.m.	Meeting with Opposition Leaders
12:10 - 12:35 p.m.	Meeting with AMIA Jewish Leaders/Families
4:00 - 5:00 p.m.	Univision Town Hall Meeting
9:05 p.m. - 12:00 a.m.	State Dinner
RON	Buenos Aires, Argentina

Friday, October 17

9:45 - 10:30 a.m.	Business Leaders Breakfast
10:50 - 11:35 a.m.	Embassy Event
12:35 p.m.	Depart en route Bariloche
2:40 p.m.	Arrive Bariloche
TBD	Dinner with President Menem
RON	Bariloche, Argentina

Saturday, October 18

10:40 - 11:40 a.m.	Environmental Event
TBD	Depart en route Buenos Aires
TBD	Depart en route Andrews Air Force Base

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SCOPE MEMORANDUM

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. memo	Samuel Berger and Mack McLarty to the President, re: Your Trip to Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina, October 12-19 (12 pages)	10/09/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Senior Directors)
OA/Box Number: 2564

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States] Trip to Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina
(1997) [Binder] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2499

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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MEMORANDUM FROM SECRETARY ALBRIGHT

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. memo	Madeleine Albright to the President, re: Your Visit to Venezuela, Argentina, and Brazil, October 12-19, 1997 (3 pages)	10/07/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Inter-American Affairs (Senior Directors)
OA/Box Number: 2564

FOLDER TITLE:

POTUS [President of the United States] Trip to Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina
(1997) [Binder] [1]

2009-1155-F
ke2499

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MEMORANDUM FROM SECRETARY RUBIN

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