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POTUS [President of the United States] Trip to Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina (October 12-18, 1997) [Folder 1] [2]

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SOUTH AMERICAN PRE-ADVANCE REPORT

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President Clinton's South American trip will be a swirl of run, fun and officialdom-six to seven stops in three countries crammed into a mid-October week. The first major press challenge will be packing for climates that swing from the steamy air of Caracas in Venezuela to the refreshing chill of Bariloche in the Argentine Andes. The second will be to practice the fine art of balancing serious journalism with skilled sightseeing. As much as there is to do, there is as much to see.

Clinton's first trip to Latin America turns the administration's spotlight on the region to its brightest intensity yet. He will use it to push his agenda for expanding free trade and strengthening Latin ties on energy, education and the environment. Some agreements will be signed, including one with Brazil that will call for more educational exchanges and cooperation.

But the presidential visit also will, by virtue of what he sees and where he goes, focus more attention on the social and economic conditions of a region where millions of people find themselves trapped in slums and threatened by crime despite rising affluence. Here Clinton hopes to see his educational message resonate more powerfully. It already has done so with some politicians, notably President Cardoso of Brazil, who has made it one of his top priorities. The president's trip also will give leaders, especially those in Brazil and Argentina, a nice political boost with key elections approaching.

This is the second leg of what was once planned as a Central American/Latin American megavisit, split in two because the president hurt his knee. While the Central American trip put such sensitive issue as drugs and immigration on the front burner, this one may not have the same edge, the White House believes. The administration hopes not only to continue making progress on economic integration with South America, but it also hopes that the media attention will enable the American people to see how democracy and free market economics have taken firm hold in a region with a history of dictatorship and state control. Also, Latin American countries have participated in

peacekeeping missions, and that will be highlighted.

The economic improvement in the three Latin American countries he will visit, Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela, has created rising expectations among their populations and made it possible for many more people to buy cars and other goods that they once couldn't afford. Yet with the rise in income has come a rise in pollution that has turned concern over the environment into a greater regional issue. Smog hung heavily over Sao Paulo and Rio. While statistics indicate that the crime rate may be abating, it is an ever-present threat, especially in Sao Paulo, Rio and Caracas. But be mindful of crime wherever you go. In the highest crime areas, leave your valuables in the hotel safe, wear only a cheap watch, and take extra precautions when you venture out. Street-smart skills help, but remember the cities we'll visit are not as safe as New York.

Check your adapters before departing. In general, the standard two-prong European adapter will work in the hotels where you will stay. Argentina also uses a V-shaped adapter (with or without a ground prong), but in the Buenos Aires Sheraton, the filing-center hotel, there are jacks for both kinds of adapters. Some hotels have 220 voltage and others 110, so keep that in mind. (Most of the hotels have hair dryers in the room).

Because of the prospect of a very early departure on Sunday, Oct. 12, the White House is working out early baggage drop-offs in preceding days so that you can catch a little more shuteye. Also, special dropoffs will be arranged to help those celebrating Yom Kippur. Try to get some rest before you go, because it's shaping up as a very busy schedule, especially in the first part of the week. As for packing, do check the temperatures as the time gets closer. Spring will really be well under way in southern Argentina, but you still may need a jacket. Take your sunscreen.

Remember that pomp and circumstance is big in Latin America and casual wear is frowned on at official welcomings, state dinners and the like. So you should pack accordingly.

At every stop, cell phones will be available for the pool.

CARACAS, Oct. 12-13

From the vantage point of the mountains that sit alongside the

sea in Venezuela, Caracas sparkles at night and poses prettily by day in the long, narrow valley in which it sits. A city of contrasts, it struggles with a high crime rate and heavy traffic, but takes pride in its oil industry and rising economic power. Just remember that they don't pronounce the country Venz-wail-uh. Locals say something closer to Ven-uh'-sway-la, but Ven-uh-zway-la is our dictionary's preferred way. The country has 22 million people, and Caracas' metropolitan area, nearly 3 million. The GDP is \$65 billion. The U.S. is Venezuela's most important trading partner, representing half of its exports and imports, while the country is the third-largest export market for the U.S. in Latin America. The State Department notes that it is a "major transit country" for cocaine and heroin, and money laundering and judicial corruption are cited as major concerns. Venezuela is a major oil exporter, a founding member of OPEC, and is now the No. 1 exporter of oil to the United States, a fact that not too many people appreciate, according to the administration.

Note that we will be here on Columbus Day. Christopher Columbus in 1493 arrived in what is now Venezuela and became the first European to set foot in the region. (There is a replica of the Santa Maria in the city; see below). But Amerigo Vespucci came later and gave the country its name.

Currency: Exchange rate, when we were there, was 495 Venezuelan bolivars to the dollar.

It will be a very official first day for the president as he flies into Caracas in the early afternoon of the 12th for a state visit with President Rafael Caldera. The airport ceremony is shaping up as quite extensive, with a 21-gun salute for Clinton and playing of the national anthems by a children's national orchestra made up of poor children. They will provide what is described as a "very robust" rendition of the Star Spangled banner. Clinton will review the troops, and both presidents will make brief remarks. He could either chopper or motorcade into the city and there might be a bilateral that evening, though this is in flux. Then they will head off to a reception and state dinner at La Casona, the president's residence which we did not see. Clinton will make remarks at the reception, scheduled about 7 p.m. local time, with the dinner to follow.

The press will stay at the Tamanaco Intercontinental Hotel, a lively place where the newness has long since worn off, but with

several nice-looking restaurants, bars and shops, a health club and pool. It is located near the American embassy and in a neighborhood that is much safer than the one around the Hilton, where Clinton is staying. The press filing center is adequate. The rooms have phones with data ports and two lines, 110 volt power. USA Direct, 800-11-120. The hotel has 24-hour room service, CNN and BBC World, minibar, safe, and brightly lit corridors, a business center, nine floors and 580 rooms. Some of the rooms are nicer than others, with the eighth floor the showcase; here rooms have been redone and breakfast goes with them. There is also a floor with rooms specifically designed for women, but we did not see this. There is a 24-hour guard at the elevator, we're told; at the Hilton, security is much heavier and prevalent and a place where they advise you not to venture out on foot. Near the press hotel are a number of good restaurants, such as the el Hatallo, and a modern shopping area, Las Mercedes. Considering the busy schedule, you may not have much time for leisurely dining.

Clinton will head to Miraflores, the Venezuelan White House, on Monday morning for a bilateral with President Caldera. The white, stately structure, with its red-tiled roof, dates back to 1884, when it was built as a residence, then purchased as the president's residence and later used as his working offices. Two guards in red uniforms and holding Venezuela flags, with poles crossed, stand at parade rest at the front door. Clinton and Caldera will sign some sort of agreement at the Miraflores-trade-related, perhaps dealing with aviation or energy. Miraflores has a beautiful courtyard with fountain in the center. Caldera will greet Clinton in this area, then welcome him into his office, dominated by paintings of Bolivar and the generals who helped win the revolution, for a bilateral and an expanded meeting. The agreement signing, perhaps with Q&A, will follow.

As most heads of state do, the president will pay his respects to Bolivar at the Panteon Nacional, a pink, Spanish-style former church with a tall slender tower in the front and two towers on each side. Inside, an aisle flanked by colorful flags draped from the ceiling leads to the wooden, gilded coffin of Bolivar, which sits on a marble perch beyond the altar. Other national heroes are buried here as well. Clinton will lay a wreath here, and could be accompanied by Mrs. Clinton, Caldera and his wife. This would be a solemn, obligatory visit. Bolivar

(roughly pronounced Bo-LEE-ver, with a rolled r), born in 1783, led the revolution against the Spanish that liberated Venezuela, Columbia, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, according to the information provided at the Panteon. He died in 1830 in Columbia at the age of 47.

Newswise, the highlight of Clinton's Venezuela visit will likely be a speech that could be a keynote for his entire Latin American trip on Monday, Oct. 13. The advance team looked at several sites. One highly attractive possibility is the downtown park where a dramatic statue of Liberator Simon Bolivar, astride a rearing horse, serves as a powerful magnet for many ordinary Venezuelans. Plaza Bolivar, appropriately named, is a restful but busy center of activity, shaded by a plethora of trees. The streets all around hum with shoppers. Although the park isn't that big, there no doubt would be a spillover of people into surrounding streets for the speech.

Nearby is a small house where Bolivar was born. We got inside only to see the first floor, which had a small courtyard, but it was closed and we were unable to see any more. Another site is Los Proceros Park, just across the street from the presidential guest house, along an avenue that is roller blade heaven for Venezuelans and near a military base. The spot for the speech could be in front of a reflecting pool that is lined with palm trees, with a statue and an obelisk and the mountains behind. Other sites considered were the Parque del Este (East Park), quite a hike from downtown, where there is a replica of the Santa Maria; and Bicentennial Square, a large red-brick square within the compound of Miraflores, the Venezuela White House. This square is surrounded by palm trees and a brick wall with water streaming over the side. While the speech will deal with energy, it will also cover themes for the entire trip and could be your main file for the day. Expect this speech late morning or mid-day on Monday. There may be some line about studying energy in the 21st century as to independence, but officials see it as a keynote speech for the trip. "What he really wants to show is how the hemisphere is coming together (on trade and economics) and how that is good for the Americas," said one administration official.

Clinton also plans to meet with a small number of oil industry executives, probably at the hotel sometime on Monday, and will likely greet embassy employees before heading off to Brasilia on Monday afternoon. He also will find some time to meet with leaders of the

Venezuelan Congress, perhaps at the hotel. The advance team visited the site of a training school for the oil industry in Caracas called CIED. Bush spoke here on his 1991 visit, we were told, and there is a very large auditorium, but a Clinton visit is unlikely as of this writing.

Filing time will be probably a couple of hours, but whatever you do, file out of Caracas. The flying time to Brasilia is four hours, so you will be out of pocket for a long time. Also, Brazil will change its clocks to daylight savings time (they're coming into summer) early in October, so that Brasilia will be two hours ahead of EDT. This means that if Clinton doesn't keep a tight schedule on Monday and depart Caracas in early afternoon, he will be very late for a planned reception and state dinner in Brasilia that evening.

BRASILIA, Oct. 13-14

Brasilia, where concrete has solidified into architectural dogmatism, combines wide open spaces with a quirky modernism that makes the city's official governmental complex seem strangely empty and esthetically haunting. Its contrived surrealism jars and challenges eyes accustomed to more traditional forms and summons up one word: Sterile. It makes you feel as if you had been parachuted into a stark Orwellian world. I'm sure all you filing center rats will love it since you never get outside anyway. Finished in 1960 after a costly three-year construction period, this planned city is on a savannah, and the climate is as arid as the city's bureaucratic atmosphere. As Jeff Rosenberg and John Keator of NPR note in their pool report, the city's chief architect, Oscar Niemeyer (who lives in Rio), designed the city like an airplane, with the "fuselage" housing government buildings in the nose, hotels in the middle, and business in the tail, and the "wings" housing apartment buildings. But it has no engine, no soul, obviously the perfect place for White House reporters.

While the rainy season will be near at hand when Clinton arrives, the dryness can cause one to dehydrate quickly. Relative humidity often is 18 percent. But it rained and thundered while we were there. It no doubt will be hot, and perhaps more humid with the rainy season closer at hand when you arrive. Remember that they speak Portugese here, and the language patterns are not as familiar as in Spanish (though many signs are in English and many people do speak English).

Useful words: yes (sim, pronounced sing); no (nao, pronounced nown); quanto? (how much); thank you (obrigado, pronounced o-bree-GAHD-o). You will see signs on lawns that say: Nao pise na grama. Please don't walk on the grass.

Brazil is a massive country, larger than the lower 48 in land mass, with a large immigrant population. According to Ambassador Melvyn Levitsky, it is two countries, a rich south and a poor north and northeast, with the district of Sao Paulo one of the richest in Latin America. Population 156 million; GDP \$600 billion. The U.S. is the largest foreign investor in Brazil, \$20 billion worth, and represents 20 percent of its trade. Brazilians love the U.S. as a vacation site-especially Orlando and Disney World. (Disney took a little P.R. hit when it passed word to travel agents to try to control unruly Brazilian tourists, who had a tendency to break in line; unfortunately, the story became public). Cardoso, like Menem in Argentina, has pushed privatization in his country, including steel, fertilizer, and petrochemical industries. He fancies himself an education president like Clinton. Now that he has been able to stabilize the economy from the old hyperinflation days, U.S. officials say, he is better able to concentrate on the terrible gap between rich and poor.

In both Brazil and Argentina, Clinton will deal with the trade issue. Both Brazil and Argentina are key partners in Mercosur, a regional trade organization that some hope will develop into a Latin American Common Market. While it has problems, there are hopes it will cover all of Latin America. Clinton administration officials point out that if Congress fails to approve fast-track, it will put the U.S. at a disadvantage in the region because Mercosur will be cutting trade deals with other major countries. But the administration isn't opposed to Mercosur. "The more it liberalizes trade, the better," said one official. "As long as we can be a part of that, that's good."

The Brazilian foreign minister, Liz Felipe Lampreia, recently was quoted as saying before the Brazilian Congress recently that the U.S. vision for a free-trade region covering the all the Americas may never happen. As you know, the time frame for this is a ways off. Next year, the administration hopes to work out a free-deal with Chile. As for U.S. and Brazil, both have major trade disputes involving steel and agricultural products.

Currency: \$1 equals roughly 1 Brazilian Real.

After Clinton arrives, he will head straight to a reception at the Itamaraty, the foreign ministry building full of marble and concrete and sculpture and surrounded by a pond full of fish. Upstairs in the Sala Brasilia, which is dominated by a massive, modernistic mural across the front of blues, oranges, yellows and whites, he will greet 1,000 invitees and make a few remarks, along with Cardoso. Around nine or so, he and President Cardoso will have a state dinner at the Alvorado, the president's residence that is actually architecturally interesting. The low-slung, rectangular building is decorated on the outside by a concrete design resembling inverted teeth that extend around the building. Out front are pools with sculpture. About 50 guests will be invited, with pool coverage of the arrival and receiving line, but not the dinner. There also will be coverage of the entertainment in the back yard of the Alvorado.. The Alvorado, which means dawn, could be the site of the press conference (though it's billed as only a Q&A) on Tuesday.

The filing center and main sleeping hotel will be at the Naoum Plaza Hotel, which we did not see because of some mixup with the embassy. But based on what we saw at the nearby Bonaparte Hotel, the Naoum sounds superior. One of the problems in Brasilia is that none of the hotels is very big. The president likely will RON at the U.S. ambassador's residence. The pool will overnight with the rest of the press.

All I can tell you about the Naoum is what I learned from the Internet and from a diagram, and conversation with the White House. The space in the filing center looks tight (2300 square feet) while the phones will be fine. The filing center is on the lower level, in an abutment next to the hotel, in Centro de Convencoes A and B. You can access it from stairs from both the outside and inside, I'm told. There are 140 rooms being made available to the White House. There is a Japanese restaurant and another, the Falls Restaurant, which stays open until 11:30 p.m. The hotel has 11 standard apartments, which sound small, on the second floor; and 132 executive apartments. There appear to be balconies from the picture on the web site, which is www.brasilia.com.br/naoumplaza. USA Direct from Brazil is 000-8010. The embassy people say it is a better hotel than the ones we visited; if that is so, we should be fine.

On Tuesday morning, Clinton whisks back over to the

governmental complex for a formal arrival ceremony at the Planalto, the president's offices that overlooks a wide plaza virtually empty except for a huge flagpole. In order to cover this, you should have on a tie and jacket and "shoes, not sneakers." Like other governments in LatinAmerica, the Brazilians excel at pomp and circumstance. Clinton will arrive at the government plaza, be greeted by protocol officers, review troops, and walk up a long ramp to the mezzanine of the building, where two color guards will be stationed. Here he will be greeted by Cardoso, and go inside for a receiving line of VIPs. Then he proceeds up a spiral ramp to another level and into a bilateral with the Brazilian president. The hall where he will be greeted gives one an eerie feeling, because one wall is mirrored in the back so that you can see yourself walking. I scared myself. The bilateral will be held in a highly functional room, green rugs, paneled walls, with a couch in the center, two flags behind, and two chairs on each side. One wall is nothing but windows, with vertical blinds to keep out the sun's glare; the opposite wall a bright painting of women sitting at a table. The expanded bilateral will be in a long room with an unusual, bright wood desk that is shaped like a huge oval track, with a well in the center. The wood has a warm feel rarely seen in the city.

Around one in the afternoon, if not before, there will be some sort of agreement signed, with Q&A to follow. Clinton will have an embassy greeting after this event, then leave for the airport for departure to Sao Paulo, probably around fivish. Upon arrival in Sao Paulo, he will overnight at the Sheraton Hotel.

SAO PAULO, Oct. 14-15

The financial capital of Brazil, Sao Paulo will be the site of a major Clinton economic speech. The metropolis of 17 million people is urban sprawl writ unplanned, choking in its explosive growth and exhaust fumes that often spawn a haze of smog that turns the sky darker blue. Its slums and shanty towns and ubiquitous graffiti coexist with striking modern towers of new-born wealth and a bustle of cars and people indicating its Latin economic clout. Traffic can clog streets and convert well-to-do residents trapped in road jams into inviting, helpless targets for armed bandits. Many have learned to cope with this problem by locking up their real valuables in the trunk and leaving enough

money for thieves on the seat so they'll be satisfied. In a city so sprawling, people learn to use space efficiently. With few isolated places to make out, couples park their cars along the expressways in the city.

Clinton will spend the night of the 14th in Sao Paulo, make the speech in the morning of the 15th, and fly off to Rio afterwards. The president's hotel, like the press hotel, is located in the Jardins (Gardens) area of the city. It is one of Sao Paulo's safest areas and has lots of restaurants, but like all places in the city, one should still be careful walking around at night. "Safe" is a relative term.

We could have wound up spending the night at one of the many coupling motels that flourish in the city (if you don't get my euphemism, I'm not going to help you), but to no avail (I'm sure the White House was tempted). Our favorite one, though, was the "Motel of Feelings," and the parking lot was jammed. The press hotel, the Renaissance Sao Paulo (a division of Marriott Hotels), located near the Sheraton in the Jardim Paulista, is a brazen display of modern Brazilian architecture, but somehow manages to resemble the vision of a modern skyscraper that might have been imagined by 1940s designers. But inside it looks smashing. Its twin towers of gray, reddish brown and black stripes contain some luxurious facilities and amenities worthy of any pampered group. It is brand new, with 24-hour room service, CNN and other U.S. TV in the rooms, a heated outdoor pool where you can swim laps, a health club, a squash court, and a whirlpool in an oval glass room where you could spend a lot of time if only you had it, which you don't. They plan to have a cigar club open by the time the press arrives. There is a 24-hour restaurant. After 11:30 p.m., they serve sandwiches, soups and desserts, with a continental breakfast starting at 5:30 a.m. and big breakfast at 6 a.m. The filing center is in a very spacious room that would have cost big bucks had not the hotel come down on its costs because they like you. (If you believe that, I have a bridge...). There's a Pizza Hut (Phone: 280-6677) just across the street from the entrance. I assume they deliver. The embassy has a long list of restaurants in the area, all within a short cab away. If there is any time for dinner in Sao Paulo, it will be Tuesday night. A few recommendations from locals: Antiquarus (Portuguese); Arabia; Baby Beef Rubaiyat; Bargaco (Northern Brazil); Dona Lucinda.

On Wednesday, Clinton will be speaking at about midmorning and

head immediately to Rio de Janeiro, so there is no filing time before you get to Rio. We will be asked to move swiftly.

Several groups put forward proposals for the Sao Paulo business speech, including the American Chamber of Commerce, but the likely spot is the modernistic auditorium at the Memorial America Latina, a complex designed BY Brazilian designer Niemeyer, and with many of the same touches. The auditorium has a bit more personality than Brasilia-a parabolic concrete design, a massive foyer with rounded ceilings and a bronze sculpture of a bird at the top of a ramp to the hall inside. Even though it's decorated in black, the neat thing about this auditorium is that the stage is in the middle. The 1,610 seats rise up on each side, so that half the audience faces each other. By putting some seats on the stage with the president, a campaign-like panoramic effect could be created for the president's speech. The auditorium is part of a seven-building complex designed to bring Latin cultures together. Gorbachev spoke here once.. This location has another advantage; it's on the way to the airport. The chamber's new quarters, though roomy, are further away. Another potential site considered was the Teatro Municipal in the heart of the city, a big, gorgeous opera house with three tiers. (The American Chamber of Commerce is located in an a growing industrial area, the Berrina Morumbi, and, with its clout in the economic life of Brazil, was a strong candidate for the president's speech. The bus ride could take as long as 40 minutes, but more than likely 25 to 30 around the Marginal Highway. The facility has a huge, gray room that would seat a lot of people. The chamber has 2,300 members, 35 percent of them U.S. companies and 60 percent Brazilian, founded in 1919, very influential in Brazil).

Press charter will depart right after Air Force One at Sao Paulo, and then lands ahead of Air Force One in Rio, with a touchdown of around noon Rio time.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 15

You can't do Rio in half a day, but that won't stop our president. The one and only stated purpose of his visit is to make a big education speech. But you could probably bet that, before he departs Rio, he will see a delightful thing or two about the city. The filing center, and

White House base of operations, is the Sheraton Hotel, where Bush stayed. There were problems booking space here, but the White House says they have been worked out. With the business and education speeches to write about, as well as the color, you will have serious filing to do here. There should be plenty of filing time after the education event. The Sheraton is right on the ocean, with a beautiful view, but not in the center of things. It's on tiny Vidigal Beach, south of the more popular and crowded Ipanema and Copacabana beaches. It is near Leblon beach. Above the hotel is a favela (shantytown) called Vidigal. You definitely should avoid this area, and the advice is not to go out on the beach at night. One of the brave CNN folks walked a few blocks to a restaurant and reported it to be no worse than walking in Adams Morgan area, but all the advice from the embassy and from the White House is not to take the chance. Another person in the advance party said on a previous occasion he and a friend were mugged at knifepoint while walking in broad daylight. If you can figure out how to be nonconspicuous and not look like a tourist, your chances improve. I'd say put out the money for a cab. But don't ride the buses. Taxis with red license plates with three letters signify operator-owned cabs considered to be safe, or you can have the hotel call a cab for you. The embassy says that the street crimes are of the grab and run variety and that thieves usually operate in groups. It says areas to watch out for are Copacabana Beach and sidewalks of the main beach drive, Avenida Atlantica, or the canal area between Ipanema and Leblon beaches. Because of social conditions here, it says Rio is "one of the more dangerous cities you will visit." So be careful and have fun.

You can see the Christ Statue (Corcovado) from the Sheraton, though it is barely visible. If you should have any time to go to the top, you should try to do it (although time may be precious). The view, especially if it's a clear, nonpolluted day, is fantastic. When we were there, the smog was terrible and cast a foul film over Rio's striking scenery below us. The statue, designed by Heitor da Silva Costa and sculpted by French artist Paul Landowski, was raised in 1931. The figure is 126 feet high and weighs 1,145 tons. The head alone is an enormous 12-foot tall, one thing that the statue shares with White House correspondents

Clinton's education speech is the main event of the Rio stop, and

will be around one in the afternoon. The agreement to be signed with Brazil would strengthen educational exchanges with the U.S. and provide assistance in accessing the Internet. While education is free in Brazil, a high percentage of students in public schools do not finish the eighth grade. Teachers are not paid well. Those who go on to college must pass a rigorous entrance exam and often many can't cut it. The American School has a nightly, year-long program for Brazilians called Projeto Exito to help them prepare for the exam, called the vestibular. Public universities are free if you can get in.

The advance team looked at the Projeto Exito site, as well as a public elementary school in Rio, but the likely site for the speech as of this writing is at community center that has a little bit of everything-a public school, health-care program, job training and generation programs and athletic programs. Called the Vila Olimpica da Mangueira, the community center is a walled-off area is one of Rio's largest slums, and next to a railroad line. It is walled in with pink and green colors, to keep the nasty world out. The government has money in this center, so does the famed soccer player, Pele, and Xerox do Brasil S.A. pumps \$500,000 a year into it. With a gymnasium, track and sports field, the community center also trains young athletes to be potential Olympians under the Xerox program.

Some 1,000 students are enrolled in the school itself, which teaches students from the 5th grade to the second year of high school. But this is not all the center does. Several thousand others take advantage of the health and job training programs. In one classroom, kids were learning how to be telemarketers. There were language and other vocational programs. Some 600 former students have been employed by major firms, said the director, Francisco Carvalho, who calls the center "the Third World's best social project."

A similar kind of project, the Fabricia de Esperanca, is located in one of the poorest neighborhoods of the cities, an area filled with shanties, garbage in the streets, mule-drawn carts, and open sewers. Located in a old factory, the center provides classes, health care and training much as the other center does. Pastor Fabio, the founder, says drug dealing is down and hundreds of kids have been helped. Some 13,000 people from 18 surrounding shantytowns receive help each month at this site, which as of this writing remains an alternative one for a Clinton speech and visit. Your advance team encountered some

incredible squalor after departing this site-shanty after shanty alongside a garbage-glutted, foul-smelling stream that ran directly into the bay close to the airport, and near where Rio wanted to erect an Olympic Village for the 2004 games (the bid was rejected).

Before departing for Buenos Aires, the president may do some other things in Rio, possible sightseeing or shopping or both.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 15, 16, 17

Clinton will arrive late on the evening of the 15th and goes straight to his hotel, the Sheraton (actually the Park Towers, which are part of the same hotel).

Buenos Aires flaunts its European flavor with pride. In some areas, you turn around and swear you are in London or Paris, causing one commentator to remark that it "seems like a country that took a wrong turn at the equator." Though some caution is advised anytime you walk around at night, the streets are safe and full of life. Good restaurants, especially if you like a good juicy steak, await in almost every neighborhood. There are several good ones near the hotel-Las Nazarenas, for example, and many excellent ethnic restaurants. But short taxi rides to other districts, such as the trendy Recoleta, will yield many other good choices. Check with USIS. Argentines eat notoriously late, so that if you arrive before the 9:30 p.m. crowd, you can get a seat with no trouble. The embassy advises hiring one of the radio-operated cabbies, on the basis of reports that muggings associated with hauling taxis are on the rise. Your pre-advance press team hailed cabs at night without much trepidation, and observed many Argentines doing the same. If you believe in exercising an abundance of caution, then you might want to stick to having a taxi called for you.

Argentina has more than 33 million people and exports a lot of food to the world. It also exports oil and natural gas. Nearly a quarter of its imports come from the U.S. Menem has launched a number of free market reforms during his tenure, including privatizations of several enterprises, including two TV stations, electric utility, the national phone company and Aerolineas, and others. He might also have something to say to Clinton about the generational equity issue. Argentina reformed its pension system in 1993, combining pension

funds and pay-as-you-go schemes in an integrated system of mandatory pension insurance. Private and public institutions compete to supply these funds for the pension system, according to the World Bank, and there is an effort to integrate provincial Social Security systems into the national systems. The Mexican economic crisis caused the Argentine economy to contract in 1995, and recovery began slowly in 1996. Trade helped Argentina recover, but many economists believe the fact that inflation was kept under control also was a factor. All around there are signs of affluence in Buenos Aires, but the unemployment rate is still high, in double digits.

Argentines are known as portenos. So many of them have ported here from all over the world. There are many ethnic neighborhoods.

Currency: \$1 roughly equals one Argentinean Peso.

The Buenos Aires press hotel, the Sheraton, is an excellent location, near San Martin Plaza, and is well-appointed, with pools and exercise rooms and the works. Hairdryers are in the bathrooms. The indoor pool is large and excellent for laps. You can file directly from your room, using the USA Direct access code of 001-800-200-1111, but be advised that anytime you do this, the hotel charges you \$3.50 a pop. I'd try to make my calls from the filing-center phones when possible. Also, you can pick up a pay phone on the streets, dial this number, and get through with your credit card. Another USA direct access code, 0800-21-001, also works in Argentina. Bring a splitter for the phone and extra cable if you intend to call much from the room. Put the splitter at the wall. Dial 9 to get an outside line and get ready to pay the freight. The hotel elevators can be excruciatingly slow, so allow yourself extra time if you must go somewhere in a hurry. You can hang at the elevator five minutes or longer. Checking out also went in slow motion. The press filing center is in the Retiro Room A, B,C, which will be shared with press office. There is good work space here. Initially, it appeared the telephone installation costs would be very, very dear indeed (read \$500 or more), but intense negotiations have yielded a price quite palatable, about \$150.

This is a big visit for President Carlos Saul Menem, who has allied himself with the U.S. in a big way. Clinton will arrive there shortly before critical congressional elections, and obviously Menem hopes that the U.S. president can give him and his Peronistas a boost. Menem is credited with stabilizing the economy and taming inflation. He was

re-elected in 1995 with 50 percent of the vote. Trade obviously will be one of the big political topics here.

The schedule for Thursday the 16th includes essentially everything that goes into a state visit. First, he will lay a wreath at San Martin Plaza, named after the liberator of the country whose statue (astride the obligatory horse) graces the square. Then he will proceed on to Casa Rosada, the famed pink presidential and executives offices nearby, perhaps by following a procession lead by a horse-drawn cart. Here will be the bilateral with Menem. Casa Rosada, scene of Juan Peron's and Eva Peron's famed balcony speeches, is a stately government palace, filled with gold-gilded rooms and bright chandeliers, and official portraits. Because of a lack of stone and marble in the region, its Italian-style ornamentation has been molded out of plaster, according to the embassy. Menem comes here to work, but he also does a lot of work at his residence at Olivos. The ministry of interior is located at Casa Rosada and some secretariats. On the second floor is the gilded, sparkling Salon Blanco, or White Hall, which is where Menem will receive Clinton, and then go into a bilateral.

The elevator to the presidential quarters is large enough to qualify as some rooms in Japan and well decorated with a bench for the rider. Not sure whether there will be an availability afterward with Clinton and Menem. In the Casa Rosada's press briefing room, where the podium looks remarkably like the White House's, they showed us a video of the Bush-Menem press conference in which Bush was saying he would not allow Saddam Hussein's aggression to stand. This briefing room has nice paintings, and doesn't look nearly so cluttered as ours.

Casa Rosada overlooks the Plaza de Mayo, the heart of the city. Here Argentines have come to protest, to hear their leaders and to celebrate national events.

There are plans for a town hall meeting in the early afternoon. As of this writing, the site is up in the air. Perhaps it could be the Municipal Building, the site of local government, which several nice rooms, included one gilded in gold and another paneled one with a huge cameo of liberator Martin in front. As of this writing, the White House is leaving open the possibility it could be at a site we have not seen as yet.

It is likely that Clinton will have a meeting with Jewish leaders in

the city, site, time TBD. It is described as a low-key private meeting, but could make an interesting story. On July 18, 1994, a Jewish community center, the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA for short), was bombed and 86 people died. In March 1992, 29 people died and 252 people injured when a bomb destroyed the Israeli embassy. The culprits have not been caught. Jewish leaders have applied pressure on the Menem government to investigate the bombings more aggressively. Jewish groups have pointed the finger at Middle East terrorist groups. You might want to take background on these incidents with you.

The state dinner likely will be held at the Drural Center on the sprawling fairgrounds near the American embassy. The room is functional, with modern, kind of ugly, chandeliers, but perhaps with a few decorations, it might be turned into something. The Argentines are not rigid in choosing sites for state dinners..

The Colon Theater, the huge block long opera house that has attracted stars from around the world, is Buenos Aires' La Scala. There may be entertainment here prior to the state dinner.

After speaking to embassy employees Friday morning the 17th, Clinton and Menem will depart Buenos Aires to do the touristy thing.

BARILOCHE, Oct. 17-18

Clinton and Menem will fly to Bariloche, officially San Carlos de Bariloche, on Friday the 17th.

Located in the Andes in Southern Argentina, Bariloche is a resort town in the famed Patagonia region and reminds one of Switzerland, the Rockies or Scandinavia. Snow-capped peaks offer stunning views against the cool blue waters of Lake Nahuel Huapi. Town and Country Magazine calls the area "The Last Great Place" because of its attraction to U.S. and European jet-setters who ride, ski, fish and hunt here. The town of Bariloche isn't that big, 100,000 people, but it swells to 170,000 during high season. It sits on the southern shore of the lake and has all the accoutrements of a tourist mecca.

Clinton will stay at the Llao-Llao (jow-jow, rhymes with how-how), a large resort hotel/spa with a smashing view of the lake and the Andes beyond and a Scottish-style golf course. We can report

that while this hotel has a beautiful fire-place, rustic wooden decor and the feel of a luxurious ski resort hotel, the breakfast is dreadful, the food is otherwise too pricey, some rooms don't have TV, and it's hard to get hot water for your shower. At \$300 a night, some amenities obviously have been overlooked. The Llao-Llao is about 45 minutes from downtown Bariloche, where the press will stay, there is only one road there. The road skirts the lake, ends near the president's hotel and loops back. The pool, naturally, will stay at the Llao-Llao. Good luck with the cold water, gang.

While we were here, the weather was dreadful, rain and fog all the time, but if you are lucky and the sun shines, we are told that it stands out as one of the earth's most beautiful spots. If you do get a chance, take a boat ride on the lake. The area is surrounded by Parque Nacional Arrayanes, after the native trees with their unusual cinnamon-colored bark and dark green foliage. The boat will take you to a forest (apparently the only one like it in the world) of these trees, and the walk through it is literally enchanting and mysterious. Walt Disney supposedly used the arrayanes trees as the backdrop for his movie, Bambi. On the boat ride across the lake, according to my Fodor's, you'll pass the place where Ike and Mamie caught the largest trout of their lives-but this spot isn't marked as far as I could tell. Might ask one of the guides. Near the boat dock, we got on a bus and climbed the hill to the Governor's Mansion, with its spectacular view and nicely appointed quarters. Here Juan Peron's third wife, Isabella, was exiled for six months after she was overthrown.

The press hotel is the Pan Americano, a rectangular clump of white brick right stuck up against the mountainside along the main drag, with a casino across the street that joins the hotel via catwalk. Here is where we will sleep and file. The disco was closed when we were there. You can't file from the rooms, no dataports and hard-wired phones. It costs one peso to make an 800 call. Suites do have faxes in them, so you could file from these if you should get one. But there is CNN in the rooms, and a health club and heated pool. No 24-hour room service; it closes at midnight. Breakfast, included, begins at 7 a.m. The filing center is ample, and rises to the ceiling in an A-shape. It has a cathedral feel, with lots of wood, but I'm sure that somber atmosphere will disappear when our rowdy bunch shows up with a thirst for drink and god knows what else. We also looked at the

Edelweiss Hotel, which has more charm with its wooden exterior and nice rooms, and is just down the street. At this point, this hotel might take some overflow. As for a good restaurant, try the Jauja, a few blocks down and up the hill. Some of the party also reported that a microbrewery called The Blest, about halfway between the LLao-Llao and town, had good food (pizza, especially) and drink.

The Saturday schedule is fuzzy. There likely will be an environmental event, and his Saturday radio address. The president is also expected to participate via satellite in the Saturday a.m. unveiling of the Women's Veterans Memorial on the mall in Washington.

IGUACU FALLS ??

If we get there, you will love it. If you don't, I have pictures. There is some talk of stopping by the falls on the way back home. We do need to refuel (although the flying time from the falls is still a good nine hours).

Iguacu Falls (Igwasue, as in Peggy Sue) sit at the border of Brazil and Argentina and are called by Fodor's "one of the wildest wonders of the world, with nature on the rampage in a show of sound and furry that cannot be duplicated anywhere." It is spelled Iguazu in Argentina and Iguassu in Paraguay, which is very close by. Some 275 waterfalls, even more in rainy season, plunge 250 feet to the rocks below. The falls are set in lush jungle and the weather is usually hot, so come prepared. The falls are about 800 miles from Buenos Aires. Easily accessible trails will take you right up to the falls for great photo sessions. We saw the falls from both the Brazilian and Argentina side, but if Clinton goes, you probably will only get to see the Brazilian side. If the phone installation works out, the filing center will be virtually on top of the falls at the Hotel das Cataratas, a red-tiled complex where you file, drink and listen to the birds and the falls. Initially, there were only 10 lines going into the place for international calls, but after much negotiation, that has reported changed so that there will be enough lines. Just below the hotel is a helicopter pad where you can purchase chopper rides to see the falls. It is supposed to be the very best way to see them, but be aware that the Argentines are very upset by the fact that the Brazilians fly the chopper over the falls. They say it upsets the ecology and scares away the wildlife. Fodor's says: "Most of the native

indigenous macaws and toucans have abandoned the area to escape the whine of the helicopters' engines."

In our party, there were some toucan sightings on the Argentine side. If Clinton goes to both sides, it will take a while. He obviously can't take a chopper because of the political dispute, and the bus ride around takes a good 30 to 45 minutes. The Argentina side affords some very nice views, too, and you can take a boat out to a ramp at the top of the falls and look over. You can see swallows diving down into the valley just above the water; they apparently have nests down there. They call it "Devil's Throat."

You can take a boat ride right into the falls, if we have time. To do so, you have to ante up about \$30, take a jeep ride down to the river through a lush jungle road, and then hop on motorboats driven by people who seem to have no fear of rapids and rocks and waterfalls. If we have only a stop to refuel, you are not going to see much. But just a look at the falls is worth it.

Bill Neikirk, Chicago Tribune

DELEGATION LIST
FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO ARGENTINA

Official Delegation

The President
The First Lady
Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State
William Daley, Secretary of Commerce
Bill Richardson, Ambassador to the United Nations
Barry McCaffrey, Director of National Drug Control Policy
Aida Alvarez, Administrator, Small Business Administration
John Podesta, Deputy Chief of Staff to the President
Thomas F. (Mack) McLarty, Counselor to the President and Special
 Envoy for the Americas
Doug Sosnik, Counselor to the President
Christopher J. Dodd, United States Senate
David Dreier, House of Representatives
Ruben Hinojosa, House of Representatives
Jim McDermott, House of Representatives
Nydia Velazquez, House of Representatives
Samuel Berger, Assistant to the President for National Security
 Affairs
Sidney Blumenthal, Assistant to the President
Maria Echaveste, Assistant to the President and Director of
 Public Liaison
Bruce Lindsey, Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel to
 the President
Michael McCurry, Assistant to the President and White House
 Press Secretary
Melanne Verveer, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff
 to the First Lady
Daniel Goldin, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and
 Space Administration
Harriet Babbitt, U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American
 States
Mary Mel French, Acting Chief of Protocol
Jeffrey Davidow, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American
 Affairs
Marsha Berry, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of
 Communications to the First Lady
Nancy Hernreich, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director
 of Oval Office Operations
James Steinberg, Deputy Assistant to the President for National
 Security Affairs
Antony Blinken, Special Assistant to the President and NSC
 Senior Director for Strategic Planning

Lael Brainard, Special Assistant to the President for
International Economic Policy

James Dobbins, Special Assistant to the President and NSC Senior
Director for Inter-American Affairs

Anne Luzzatto, Special Assistant to the President, Deputy Press
Secretary, and NSC Senior Director for Public Affairs

Sean Maloney, Special Assistant to the President and Deputy
Staff Secretary

Lt. General Robert Fogelson, Assistant to the Chairman,
Joint Chiefs of Staff

DELEGATION LIST
FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO BRAZIL

Official Delegation

The President
The First Lady
Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State
William Daley, Secretary of Commerce
Richard Riley, Secretary of Education
Bill Richardson, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations
Barry McCaffrey, Director of National Drug Control Policy
John Podesta, Deputy Chief of Staff to the President
Thomas F. (Mack) McLarty, Counselor to the President and Special
 Envoy for the Americas
Christopher J. Dodd, United States Senate
David Dreier, House of Representatives
Ruben Hinojosa, House of Representatives
Jim McDermott, House of Representatives
Nydia Velazquez, House of Representatives
Samuel Berger, Assistant to the President for National Security
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Sidney Blumenthal, Assistant to the President
Maria Echaveste, Assistant to the President and Director of
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Bruce Lindsey, Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel to
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Michael McCurry, Assistant to the President and White House
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James Dobbins, Special Assistant to the President and NSC Senior
Director for Inter-American Affairs

Anne Luzzatto, Special Assistant to the President, Deputy Press
Secretary, and NSC Senior Director for Public Affairs

Sean Maloney, Special Assistant to the President and Deputy
Staff Secretary

DELEGATION LIST
FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO VENEZUELA

Official Delegation

The President
The First Lady
Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State
William Daley, Secretary of Commerce
Federico Pena, Secretary of Energy
Bill Richardson, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations
Barry McCaffrey, Director of National Drug Control Policy
John Podesta, Deputy Chief of Staff to the President
Thomas F. (Mack) McLarty, Counselor to the President and Special
 Envoy for the Americas
Christopher J. Dodd, United States Senate
David Dreier, House of Representatives
Ruben Hinojosa, House of Representatives
Jim McDermott, House of Representatives
Nydia Velazquez, House of Representatives
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Sidney Blumenthal, Assistant to the President
Maria Echaveste, Assistant to the President and Director of
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Bruce Lindsey, Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel to
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Michael McCurry, Assistant to the President and White House
 Press Secretary
Melanne Verveer, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff
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Lael Brainard, Special Assistant to the President for
 International Economic Policy

James Dobbins, Special Assistant to the President and NSC Senior
Director for Inter-American Affairs

Anne Luzzatto, Special Assistant to the President, Deputy Press
Secretary, and NSC Senior Director for Public Affairs

Sean Maloney, Special Assistant to the President and Deputy
Staff Secretary

TO: BURNS, W

FROM: DAVIES

DOC DATE: 01 OCT 97
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: ARGENTINA

NATO

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: DESIGNATION OF ARGENTINA AS MAJOR NON-NATO ALLY

ACTION: RICE SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 29 SEP 97 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

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

DAVIS
DOBBINS
EXECSEC
KRECZKO
NSC CHRON
PICCONE
RUBIN

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTMH

CLOSED BY: NSTSM

DOC 2 OF 2

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9706433

DOC ACTION OFFICER

001 BERGER
001 PICCONE
001 BERGER
001
002

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

Z 97092412 FOR DECISION
Z 97100108 FOR FURTHER ACTION
Z 97101012 FOR DECISION
X 97101012 BERGER APPROVED RECOM
X 97101013 RICE SGD MEMO

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

002 971001 BURNS, W

UNCLASSIFIED

National Security Council
The White House

8:45 AM

64

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # _____
URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM ~~PRS~~ NSC INT ARS
BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG ~~64~~ A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
h Cosgriff	1	L 10/1	
Rice	1	(R) 10/1	A-Tol-I
Davies	2	8/9/24	
Kerrick			
Steinberg	3		note -
Berger	4	(C) Deputy Natl Sec Advisor	
Situation Room		TMA 10.1	has seen D State
West Wing Desk	5 (10/1)	(R) 9/30	D STAFF
Records Mgt.	9		N
Dobkins	6		

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

cc:
'97 SEP 24 PM 12:23

COMMENTS: - Faxed + dispatched to State
From WWD.

Exec Sec Office has diskette ig62

PROOFED BY: _____

LOG # _____

URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____

SYSTEM FRS NSC INT ARS

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____

DOCLOG OK A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
<u>B</u> Cosgriff	<u>1</u>	<u>KP 9/24</u>	
Rice			
Davies	<u>2</u>	<u>8/24</u>	
Kerrick			
Steinberg	<u>3</u>		<u>note -</u>
Berger	<u>4</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>Deputy Natl Sec Advisor has seen</u>
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>5</u>	<u>9/30</u>	<u>STAFF</u>
Records Mgt.			
<u>Dobbins</u>	<u>6</u>		

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

cc:

'97 SEP 24 PM 12:23

9/30/97

Return to
Dobbins

9/30/97
→ Jim A
Need explicit
clearance from
Davidson (since
Madelaine told
me today they
never saw the
Frei letter!)

P

Joshi, M. Kay

From: Rubin, Eric S.
Sent: Wednesday, September 24, 1997 4:19 PM
To: Joshi, M. Kay; @PRESS - Public Affairs
Cc: @CROSS - Cross Hatches
Subject: RE: Pkg 6433 Needs a Press Clearance [UNCLASSIFIED]

6433
File for
record

I clear for PRESS. No problem.

-----Original Message-----

From: Joshi, M. Kay
Sent: Wednesday, September 24, 1997 2:22 PM
To: @PRESS - Public Affairs
Cc: @CROSS - Cross Hatches
Subject: Pkg 6433 Needs a Press Clearance [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Kevin Cosgriff has asked that the attached package get a press clearance. Please let this office know as soon as possible when cleared. Thank you.

<< File: 6433 mnna designation srbmem.doc >> << File: 6433 mnna designation daviesmem.doc >>

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

6433

October 1, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM J. BURNS
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Designation of Argentina as a Major Non-NATO Ally

The President has decided to designate the Republic of Argentina a major non-NATO ally of the United States pursuant to Section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, for the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act. The Secretary of State should notify Congress of this intention in accordance with the relevant provisions of that Act.

In conveying the President's intention, the Congress should be informed that the purpose of this designation is to recognize Argentina's strong and consistent support of international peacekeeping operations of importance to the United States, and to further facilitate such cooperation in the future.


FOR: Glyn T. Davies
Executive Secretary

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

6433

September 24, 1997

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: JAMES F. DOBBINS *WJD*

FROM: THEODORE J. PICCONE *TJP*

SUBJECT: Designation of Argentina as a Major Non-NATO Ally *on*

Attached for your approval is the Davies-Burns memo instructing State to notify Congress of the President's intention to designate Argentina as a major non-NATO ally (MNNA) of the United States, pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA). The FAA requires thirty-day notification to Congress before the designation can be made. This means that the designation will be pending while the President is in Argentina. *Timing* *(B)*

After the thirty-day period expires, we may want to evaluate the timing of an official announcement. Typically, assuming no major objections are heard, a notice in the Federal Register would be published once the thirty days have expired. At that time, we would also direct the Secretary of Defense to designate Argentina as a MNNA under Title 10 U.S.C. §2350a for the purposes of that statutory provision. Under this provision, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State may report this designation to certain congressional committees, but such a report is not required.

As we explained to Chilean Foreign Minister Insulza, we have articulated the rationale for this designation as based on Argentina's contribution to international peacekeeping. While Congressional notification now will occasion some media attention and perhaps some limited Congressional criticism, it is our judgment that further delaying notification would create new uncertainty about U.S. intentions in Argentina and neighboring countries. This uncertainty could cause the issue to feature more prominently in the President's trip to the region than is desirable. Accordingly, we recommend proceeding now to notify Congress of the President's intention.

Concurrence by:

Will Davis *WJD*

Alan Kreczko *AK*

John Sparks
for Eric Rubin *ER*
(LWR)

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Glyn Davies to transmit the attached memorandum to State.

Approve  Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum to State's Executive Secretary

TIME OF TRANSMISSION:

TIME OF RECEIPT:

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE:

X

IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: _____

DTG: _____

MESSAGE NO: _____

CLASSIFICATION: **UNCLASSIFIED**

PAGES: 2
(Including Cover)

FROM: NSC West Wing Desk TmtA
(NAME)

(202) 456-9425
(PHONE NUMBER)

WH Situation Room
(ROOM NO.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION: Designation of Argentina as a Major
Non-Nato Ally NSC LOG # 6433

TO (AGENCY)

DELIVER TO

DEPT/ROOM NO.

PHONE NUMBER

State

Executive Secretary

REMARKS:

Original to Follow by State Courier

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9706498
RECEIVED: 25 SEP 97 09

TO: BERGER

FROM: PICCONE
LUZZATTO
BLINKEN

COPY

DOC DATE: 25 SEP 97
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: VENEZUELA
ARGENTINA
MEDIA

BRAZIL
PUBLIC STATEMENTS
SP

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: SP FOR MEDIA ROUNDTABLE FOR PRES TRIP TO SOUTH AMER

ACTION: BERGER DISAPPROVED RECOM

DUE DATE: 01 OCT 97 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: PICCONE

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

DAVIES

DOBBINS

ELKON

HILLIARD

KERRICK

~~4017-2-100~~

NSC CHRON

PICCONE

RICE, E

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSGP

CLOSED BY: NSDRS

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9706498

DOC ACTION OFFICER

001 BERGER
001

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

Z 97092522 FOR SIGNATURE
X 97100916 BERGER DISAPPROVED RECOM

UNCLASSIFIED

National Security Council
The White House

9/25/91

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # 6498
URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM PHS NSC INT ARS
BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG TMH AVO _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Cosgriff	_____	_____	_____
Rice	_____	_____	_____
Davies	<u>1</u>	<u>8/25</u>	_____
Kerrick	<u>2</u> <u>15</u>	<u>9/25</u>	<u>see note</u>
Steinberg	<u>3</u>	_____	_____
Berger	<u>4</u>	_____	<u>see note</u>
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____
West Wing Desk	<u>5</u>	_____	<u>✓</u>
Records Mgt.	_____	_____	_____

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

cc: Dobbins, Blinken, Luzzatto,
Piccone ✓

COMMENTS: Will be very tough to shoehorn
this onto clockblock schedule.

'97 SEP 25 PM 6:20

Exec Sec Office has diskette lfs

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

6498

September 25, 1997

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH:

JAMES F. DOBBINS
ANTONY BLINKEN
ANNE LUZZATTO

FROM:

THEODORE J. PICCONE

SUBJECT:

Schedule Proposal for Media Roundtable for
President's Trip to South America

We have received several requests from domestic and Latin American press for an interview with the President prior to his trip to South America. Such an event would help us convey the positive message we are articulating for this trip and would get wide coverage throughout the region as well as to Hispanic audiences in the United States. We would invite two domestic Spanish-language networks (CNN Spanish and CBS Telenoticias) and one network and one print reporter from each country, for a total of eight.

Mack McLarty and Mike McCurry concur with this proposal. We will likely need your timely intervention as Scheduling tells us that the current schedule cannot accommodate this request.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the attached scheduling proposal to Stephanie Streett.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab A Scheduling Proposal

9/29

Don-

Don't think
this is
doable, do
you?
@

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Schedule Proposal

date ____/____/____

☐ ACCEPT☐ REGRET☒ PENDING

TO: Stephanie Streett

FROM: Samuel Berger
Mack McLarty
Michael McCurry

REQUEST: Media Roundtable for President's trip to South America

PURPOSE: To conduct a media interview roundtable prior to the President's October 12 trip to South America.

BACKGROUND: There is intense media interest, both here and in South America, in the President's October trip to Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina. This would be the President's first opportunity to articulate to a broad audience the basic themes of the trip, which have not to date been broadcast to the region. This roundtable will also help preview and complement the main media event on the trip - an electronic town hall broadcast in Spanish by Univision from Buenos Aires.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: The President did a similar roundtable prior to his May trip to Mexico.

DATE AND TIME: Flexible. Sometime during week prior to departure.

BRIEFING TIME: Prior to the interview.

DURATION: 30 minutes

LOCATION: Roosevelt Room

PARTICIPANTS: We propose inviting five television networks, including one for each country and two U.S.-based Spanish language networks, CBS Telenoticias and CNN Spanish, and three print (one from each country), for a total of eight.

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: Correspondents will be prepositioned in the Roosevelt Room. After President's pre-brief, he enters, greets correspondents and sits down for the interview. Correspondents will ask questions in rotation. Each television correspondent will have a camera crew taping the interview. After the interview, the President rises, poses for photographs and departs.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Briefing memorandum and remarks to be provided by NSC.

MEDIA COVERAGE: No other press coverage.

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: N/A

VICE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE: N/A

RECOMMENDED BY: NSC

CONTACT: Tony Blinken, 69371

ORIGIN OF THIS PROPOSAL: NSC

SECOND LADY'S ATTENDANCE: N/A

TO: PRESIDENT

FROM: BERGER

COPY

DOC DATE: 20 SEP 97
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: IRELAND
PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

PUBLIC STATEMENTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: WRITTEN QUESTIONS FM IRISH JOURNALISTS RE 1995 VISIT TO IRELAND

ACTION: PRESIDENT APPROVED RECOM

DUE DATE: 25 AUG 97 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: BUTLER

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

BANDLER
BUTLER
CROWLEY
LAFLEUR
NSC CHRON
SODERBERG

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY: NSTSM

DOC 2 OF 2

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9705708

DOC ACTION OFFICER

001 BERGER
001 BUTLER
001 BERGER
002 PRESIDENT
002

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

Z 97090520 FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR DECISION
Z 97091721 FOR FURTHER ACTION
Z 97091819 FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR DECISION
Z 97092020 FOR DECISION
X 97100918 PRESIDENT APPROVED RECOM

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

002 970920
002 970920

DISPATCH FOR INFO

VICE PRESIDENT
WH CHIEF OF STAFF

UNCLASSIFIED

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # 5708
URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM PRS NSC INT ARS
BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG TMA AVO _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Cosgriff	_____	_____	_____
Rice	_____	_____	_____
Davies	_____	_____	_____
Kerrick	_____	_____	_____
Steinberg	_____	_____	_____
Berger	_____	_____	_____
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____
West Wing Desk	<u>1</u>	<u>TMA 10.9</u>	<u>N/R</u>
Records Mgt.	<u>2</u>	<u>10/9</u>	<u>N</u>

1019197

Corrected copy approved
by Phil Caplan.

C. Cleveland

Reviewed by Ed Finner and
approved for release.
Further informed (C. Cleveland)

National Security Council
The White House

9/19
9 AM

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # 5708 Redo
URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM PRS NSC INT ARS
BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG TMA AVO _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Haines Cosgriff	<u>1</u>	<u>mak</u>	_____
Rice	_____	_____	_____
Davies	<u>2</u>	<u>8/9/19</u>	_____
Kerrick	_____	_____	_____
Steinberg	_____	_____	Deputy Natl Sec Advisor has seen
Berger	<u>3</u>	_____	_____
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____
West Wing Desk	<u>4</u>	<u>10/20</u>	<u>D</u> <u>STP</u>
Records Mgt.	_____	_____	_____

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

cc: CRB, SS, FME, MHL, DAK, LTD, FAR, LEB, DAB, LAFC, GRULE, 10/9

COMMENTS:

Sandy - Nancy S. has
reviewed these, as you
requested.
Glyn

'97 SEP 18 PM 3:27

Exec Sec Office has diskette yes

National Security Council
The White House

KC-1
9/8
Ham

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # 5708
URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM PRS NSC INT ARS
BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG TMA AO _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Cosgriff	_____	_____	_____
Rice	_____	_____	_____
Davies	<u>1</u>	<u>8/9/5</u> <u>Needs Review</u>	<u>dispute</u>
Kerrick	_____	_____	_____
Steinberg	<u>2</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____
Berger	_____	_____	<u>see note</u>
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____
West Wing Desk	<u>3</u>	<u>TMA 9.17</u>	<u>D</u>
Records Mgt.	_____	_____	_____
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>4</u>	_____	<u>A</u>

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

cc:

COMMENTS:

'97 SEP 5 PM 6:21

Exec Sec Office has diskette [Signature]

Joshi, M. Kay

From: Crowley, Philip J.
Sent: Monday, September 08, 1997 10:50 AM
To: Poole, Jennifer C.; @PRESS - Public Affairs
Cc: @CROSS - Cross Hatches
Subject: RE: Package 5708--FOR CLEARANCE [UNCLASSIFIED]

Press clears.

-----Original Message-----

From: Poole, Jennifer C
Sent: Friday, September 05, 1997 8:55 PM
To: @PRESS - Public Affairs
Cc: @CROSS - Cross Hatches
Subject: Package 5708--FOR CLEARANCE [UNCLASSIFIED]

Execsec has received this package (Written Questions from Irish Journalists about Presidential Visit to Ireland in 1995) without a Press clearance: could someone look at it and email us back clearance or changes? Thank you!
<< File: 5708president.doc >> << File: 5708questions.doc >>

Poole, Jennifer C.

From: Poole, Jennifer C.
Sent: Wednesday, September 17, 1997 7:40 PM
To: Butler, Lawrence E.; @EUROPE - European Affairs
Cc: @CROSS - Cross Hatches
Subject: FW: Package 5708 [UNCLASSIFIED]

Larry:

I talked with Jodi Kessinger about this package--she said that Nancy Soderberg had relayed her changes directly to you. The original package was still here in our hold bin; I am sending it and the disk back to you so that you can resubmit it if necessary.

jcp

-----Original Message-----

From: Poole, Jennifer C.
Sent: Tuesday, September 09, 1997 7:56 PM
To: Soderberg, Nancy E.; Kessinger, Jodi
Cc: @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Subject: Package 5708 [UNCLASSIFIED]

Mr. Berger has asked that Nancy Soderberg review this package (Written Questions from Irish Journalists about Presidential Visit to Ireland in 1995.) A hard copy is on its way in the interoffice mail. Please telephone Execsec with comments or clearance. (@execsec: pkg in hold bin)

ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS
ON YOUR TRIP TO IRELAND

You and the First Lady refer to the Ireland visit as one of the most remarkable days in your lives. As you sat in your Europa Hotel suite, what was going through your mind and did the trip exceed expectations given it was so politically and logistically challenging?

Our day in Northern Ireland was indeed one of the most remarkable of our lives and a highlight of my Presidency. Today, almost two years later, I am still deeply moved by the warmth of the reception we were given and the palpable desire of the people we saw to come together in peace and reconciliation.

Though my expectations were high, my visit exceeded them in every respect. Even the weather cooperated. It was a great privilege to be the first sitting U.S. President to visit Northern Ireland. I was there to show the desire of the United States to help and to support the peace process, not to impose a vision or a solution of our own. I'll never forget the faces of the people, young and old, of both traditions, who reached out to Hillary and me as we traveled through Belfast. I am grateful to all those who made it possible for us to stay in Belfast overnight and to do so much in such a short time. I was very proud to represent the American people and to be able to share our ideals and experiences with the people in Northern Ireland.

You were extremely interested in the Irish issue before going to Ireland but to what extent did the trip galvanize your determination to help in securing a lasting settlement and how has that manifested itself?

Yes, I was already committed to supporting the peace process, but my visit gave that commitment a more personal dimension. Having the chance to meet people in their communities, to hear their hopes, shake their hands and see their enthusiasm for peace first-hand certainly strengthened my conviction that there is widespread support for a lasting settlement of the conflict. Since my visit, in spite of the setbacks in the peace process, I remain convinced that the prize is within reach and that America's support can help bring it about.

Do you feel more Irish as a result of the trip and how disappointing was it not to get to Fermanagh, reputed home of your ancestors?

I felt even more pride in the heritage I share with millions of Americans, including one in four American presidents. As many Americans know it is very moving to visit the land of one's ancestors, to reflect on their difficult decision to emigrate, and to appreciate their impressive achievements in the United States. I would have liked to visit Fermanagh, and so many other places, but I enjoyed the chance to meet with some of my clanspeople during my visit.

You had already met Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams in Washington and were due to have private talks with him at Queens University in Belfast. Why therefore was also meeting him on the IRA heartland of the Falls Road a risk worth taking, given the potential for damaging the trip in the eyes of Protestants?

The purpose of stopping in the Falls Road was to meet people from one of the Catholic neighborhoods most affected by the conflict, just as I stopped in the Protestant neighborhood of Shankill. Meeting Mr. Adams was an appropriate part of that visit. I saw several political leaders of both traditions more than once during that visit; we had a reception at Queens University as well as private meetings.

Did the emotional bond you developed with Catherine Hamill, the young girl who introduced you at the Mackie factory, have anything to do with the fact that you had both lost fathers you had never known, admittedly under very different circumstances?

I was very moved by the introduction that Catherine and David gave to my speech at the Mackie plant. In part I was moved by their personal histories, but more so by their words, their youth and their ability to touch the hearts of all of us who heard their wish for peace. I saw Catherine and her family several days later in Washington; she came to the opening of the Christmas "Pageant of Peace" at the White House, and David and his family came a few weeks later. Those children and the young people of Northern Ireland they represented are the best argument for the peace process that I know.

It is clear from the footage that you were aware of the jeers which greeted the Lord Mayor of Belfast's Christmas tree speech, which had a Biblical nature. But you remained focused. To what extent was that due to your own spiritual upbringing and were you surprised it was greeted with a degree of hostility?

What I remember most from the evening was standing before a sea of people - literally as far as I could see - who were there to support the cause of peace. It was an unforgettable evening - the music, the response from the crowds, the wonderful Christmas tree from Nashville, and children letters I had received. It was then that I realized how much the people want peace. It was an honor to stand with the Lord Mayor on an unforgettable day. I took no offense at the scriptural reference. After all Christmas is a religious holiday.

Derry became an American city for the day. How energized were you by the outpouring of genuine affection from the crowd and was it at this point you began to realize just how remarkable the contribution you were making to finding a lasting peace in Ireland was?

Derry was wonderful, every part of the steps, the square and the street filled, the songs, the spirit of the moment. I was honored to share a dais with John Hume, and I know that added to the warm greeting we received. I saw it as an outpouring of friendship for my country as well as an expression of hope and determination to move beyond the mistrust and bitterness of Northern Ireland's past and I felt an even heavier duty to do what I can to help.

What do you feel the lasting benefits of the trip were for yourself and the people of Ireland, particularly given that the IRA ignored the central message of your speeches and returned to violence within three months?

I said then, and I have said it many times since, that those who use violence must not be allowed to dictate the agenda for the rest of us. The courageous people who work for reconciliation and a lasting settlement are the ones who are shaping the future. The people of both communities who extended us such a warm welcome were expressing their commitment to a future built on dialogue and trust, not on violence and hatred. Their commitment to that goal is lasting, as is mine.

I welcome the restoration of the cease fire. I have always believed that inclusive talks, on the basis of an unequivocal

cease fire, offer the best prospect for achieving a lasting settlement. The United States has loaned one of its great statesmen, Senator George Mitchell, to the talks process. I hope the parties and the British and Irish governments will move forward with substantive negotiations when the talks resume.

How much more relaxed were you on the Dublin leg of the trip given the success of the previous day and did anything rekindle the memories of when you visited the city as a student?

I would not say I was more relaxed in Dublin, though it is true that the political climate there was quite different from the climate in Northern Ireland. We certainly were given an enthusiastic, warm reception and thoroughly enjoyed our visit. It was quite a different experience than my previous visit (though the Guinness tasted the same); for one thing I got to make more friends and meet some of my Conroy relatives!

Looking beyond your Presidency, do you think your affinity with the Irish and the Irish issue could see you return to the country or contribute in any way towards the process of reconciliation?

I hope so. For one thing, as I told the crowd in Dublin, I have yet to play golf at Ballybunion or any of the other fine courses in Ireland.

I deeply hope that the parties and governments will have reached a negotiated settlement during my Presidency. America's role has been helpful in supporting the peacemakers. I am confident we will continue to play that role. But, as with any situation in which people have been divided by a long-standing conflict, the process of building trust and ties between Northern Ireland's two communities is one of the most difficult. There are many parallels with the American experience; I certainly hope I would be able to play a part in the historic process of long-term reconciliation even after I leave office.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1997

10-4-97

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

SAMUEL BERGER

SUBJECT:

Written Questions from Irish Journalists about
Your 1995 Visit to Ireland

SEP 25 12:44

Purpose

To respond to questions from authors of a book on your 1995 trip to Ireland.

Background

Two Irish journalists, Trevor Birney and Julian O'Neill, have been commissioned by an Irish publisher to write a book about your trip to Ireland in November-December 1995. The book, titled When The President Calls, is expected to be the definitive account of your visit to Northern Ireland and the Republic. It is scheduled to be published at the end of the year, around the second anniversary of the trip.

As an alternative to an interview with you, Birney and O'Neill have asked that you provide answers to ten written questions they submitted. They are clearly seeking to get personal insights from you on some aspects of your visit. Providing answers will highlight your ongoing commitment to the Northern Ireland peace process as well as the historic nature of your visit to Northern Ireland.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the answers to the questions at Tab A.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab A Answers to Written Questions on Your Trip to Ireland

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

**ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS
ON YOUR TRIP TO IRELAND**

You and the First Lady refer to the Ireland visit as one of the most remarkable days in your lives. As you sat in your Europa Hotel suite, what was going through your mind and did the trip exceed expectations given it was so politically and logistically challenging?

Our day in Northern Ireland was indeed one of the most remarkable of our lives and a highlight of my Presidency. Today, almost two years later, I am still deeply moved by the warmth of the reception we were given and the palpable desire of the people we saw to come together in peace and reconciliation.

Though my expectations ^{Setting?} were high, my visit exceeded them in every respect. Even the weather cooperated. It was a great privilege to be the first U.S. President to visit Northern Ireland. I was there to show the desire of the United States to help and to support the peace process, not to impose a vision or a solution of our own. I'll never forget the faces of the people, young and old, of both traditions, who reached out to Hillary and me as we traveled through Belfast. I am grateful to all those who made it possible for us to stay in Belfast overnight and to do so much in such a short time. I was very proud to represent the American people and to be able to share our ideals and experiences with the people in Northern Ireland.

You were extremely interested in the Irish issue before going to Ireland but to what extent did the trip galvanize your determination to help in securing a lasting settlement and how has that manifested itself?

Yes, I was already committed to supporting the peace process, but my visit gave that commitment a more personal dimension. Having the chance to meet people in their communities, to hear their hopes, shake their hands and see their enthusiasm for peace first-hand certainly strengthened my conviction that there is widespread support for a lasting settlement of the conflict. Since my visit, in spite of the setbacks in the peace process, I remain convinced that the prize is within reach and that America's support can help bring it about.

Do you feel more Irish as a result of the trip and how disappointing was it not to get to Fermanagh, reputed home of your ancestors?

felt even more *the* *I knew*
 I share a pride in ~~that~~ heritage with millions of Americans, including one in four American presidents. As many Americans know it is very moving to visit the land of one's ancestors, to reflect on their difficult decision to emigrate, and to appreciate their impressive achievements in the United States. I would have liked to visit Fermanagh, and so many other places, but I enjoyed the chance to meet with some of my clanspeople during my visit.

You had already met Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams in Washington and were due to have private talks with him at Queens University in Belfast. Why therefore was also meeting him on the IRA heartland of the Falls Road a risk worth taking, given the potential for damaging the trip in the eyes of Protestants?

The purpose of stopping in the Falls Road was to meet people from one of the Catholic neighborhoods most affected by the conflict, just as I stopped in the Protestant neighborhood of Shankill. Meeting Mr. Adams was an appropriate part of that visit. I saw several political leaders of both traditions more than once during that visit; we had a reception at Queens University as well as private meetings.

Did the emotional bond you developed with Catherine Hamill, the young girl who introduced you at the Mackie factory, have anything to do with the fact that you had both lost fathers you had never known, admittedly under very different circumstances?

I was very moved by the introduction that Catherine and David gave to my speech at the Mackie plant. In part I was moved by their personal histories, but more so by their words, their youth and their ability to touch the hearts of all of us who heard their wish for peace. I saw Catherine and her family several days later in Washington; she came to the opening of the Christmas "Pageant of Peace" at the White House, and David and his family came a few weeks later. Those children and the young people of Northern Ireland they represented are the best argument for the peace process that I know.

It is clear from the footage that you were aware of the jeers which greeted the Lord Mayor of Belfast's Christmas tree speech, which had a Biblical nature. But you remained focused. To what extent was that due to your own spiritual upbringing and were you surprised it was greeted with a degree of hostility?

What I remember most from the evening was standing before a sea of people - literally as far as I could see - who were there to support the cause of peace. It was an unforgettable evening - the music, the response from the crowds, the wonderful Christmas tree from Nashville, and children letters I had received. It was then that I realized how much the people want peace. It was an honor to stand with the Lord Mayor on an unforgettable day. *It took me a few minutes to get over the nerves after the speech.*
~~As someone who has spoken often in public, you learn to rise above the difficulties and focus on what is important.~~ *After all, I'm a religious person.*

Derry became an American city for the day. How energized were you by the outpouring of genuine affection from the crowd and was it at this point you began to realize just how remarkable the contribution you were making to finding a lasting peace in Ireland was?

It was a wonderful, unexpected part of the trip, the people and the spirit.
~~It was clear from the moment we arrived in Northern Ireland that we were receiving an extraordinary welcome from all the people in Northern Ireland. I saw it as an outpouring of friendship for my country as well as an expression of hope and determination to move beyond the mistrust and bitterness of Northern Ireland's past.~~ *and after all, we have a duty to do what we can to help.*

~~In Derry, (I was honored to share a dais with John Hume, and I know that added to the warm greeting we received.) Looking out at the crowd, with its sea of smiling faces and waving flags, I felt tremendous hope for peace and pride that the United States could make a contribution. I particularly enjoyed the chance, after my remarks, to meet some of the people in the crowd.~~

What do you feel the lasting benefits of the trip were for yourself and the people of Ireland, particularly given that the IRA ignored the central message of your speeches and returned to violence within three months?

The
 I said in Northern Ireland, and I have said it many times since, that those who use violence must not be allowed to dictate the agenda for the rest of us. The courageous people who work for reconciliation and a lasting settlement are the ones who are shaping the future. The people of both communities who extended us such a warm welcome were expressing their commitment to a

future built on dialogue and trust, not on violence and hatred. Their commitment to that goal is lasting, as is mine.

I welcome the restoration of the ceasefire. I have always believed that inclusive talks, on the basis of an unequivocal ceasefire, offer the best prospect for achieving a lasting settlement. The United States has loaned one of its great statesmen, Senator George Mitchell, to the talks process. I hope the parties and the British and Irish governments will move forward with substantive negotiations when the talks resume.

How much more relaxed were you on the Dublin leg of the trip given the success of the previous day and did anything rekindle the memories of when you visited the city as a student?

I would not say I was more relaxed in Dublin, though it is true that the political climate there was quite different from the climate in Northern Ireland. We certainly were given an enthusiastic, warm reception and thoroughly enjoyed our visit. It was quite a different experience than my previous visit, (though the Guinness tasted the same); *for something I got to deal with*
was one of my family relatives!
Looking beyond your Presidency, do you think your affinity with the Irish and the Irish issue could see you return to the country or contribute in any way towards the process of reconciliation?

I hope so. For one thing, as I told the crowd in Dublin, I have yet to play golf at Ballybunion or any of the other fine courses in Ireland.

I deeply hope that the parties and governments will have reached a negotiated settlement during my Presidency. America's role has been helpful in supporting the peacemakers. I am confident we will continue to play that role. But, as with any situation in which people have been divided by a long-standing conflict, the process of building trust and ties between Northern Ireland's two communities is one of the most difficult. There are many parallels with the American experience; I certainly hope I would be able to play a part in the historic process of long-term reconciliation *over of the + have of it.*

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

September 5, 1997

Ask NS to review, please
*P*ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

THROUGH: DONALD K. BANDLER

FROM: LAWRENCE E. BUTLER

SUBJECT: Written Questions from Irish Journalists about
Presidential Visit to Ireland in 1995

Two Irish journalists, Trevor Birney and Julian O'Neill, have been commissioned by an Irish publisher to write a book about the President's trip to Ireland in 1995. Attached at Tab I is your memorandum to the President forwarding the questions and draft answers for his approval.

Concurrence by: Vinca LaFleur *VL* PJ Crowley *PJC* Nancy SoderbergRECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memo to the President

Tab A Answers to written questions on Presidential trip
to Ireland in 1995

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1997

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER SUBJECT: Written Questions from Irish Journalists about
Your 1995 Visit to IrelandPurpose

To respond to questions from authors of a book on your 1995 trip to Ireland.

Background

Two Irish journalists, Trevor Birney and Julian O'Neill, have been commissioned by an Irish publisher to write a book about your trip to Ireland in November-December 1995. The book, titled When The President Calls, is expected to be the definitive account of your visit to Northern Ireland and the Republic. It is scheduled to be published at the end of the year, around the second anniversary of the trip.

As an alternative to an interview with you, Birney and O'Neill have asked that you provide answers to ten written questions they submitted. They are clearly seeking to get personal insights from you on some aspects of your visit. Providing answers will highlight your ongoing commitment to the Northern Ireland peace process as well as the historic nature of your visit to Northern Ireland.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the answers to the questions at Tab A.

Approve 

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab A Answers to Written Questions on Your Trip to Ireland

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9706183
RECEIVED: 12 SEP 97 17

TO: PRESIDENT

FROM: BERGER
LEWIS, A

DOC DATE: 17 SEP 97
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: PUBLIC STATEMENTS
LATIN AMERICA

MEDIA

COPY

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PRES PARTICIPATION IN TOWN HALL OF AMER

ACTION: PRES APPROVED RECOM W/ COMMENT

DUE DATE: 18 SEP 97 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: BLINKEN

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BLINKEN
DOBBINS
LEAVY
LUZZATTO
NSC CHRON

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSDRS

CLOSED BY: NSTSM

DOC 2 OF 2

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9706183

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 BERGER
001 BLINKEN
001 BERGER
002 PRESIDENT
002

Z 97091220 FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR DECISION
Z 97091616 FOR FURTHER ACTION
Z 97091618 FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR DECISION
Z 97091721 FOR DECISION
X 97101015 PRES APPROVED RECOM W/ COMMENT

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

002 970917
002 970917

VICE PRESIDENT
WH CHIEF OF STAFF

UNCLASSIFIED

National Security Council
The White House

9/16/97
Reno

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BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG 12 A/O _____

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

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

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

TMA
9.24 ✓

COMMENTS:

97 SEP 16 PM 8:15

Exec Sec Office has diskette yes

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # 6183
URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM PRS NSC INT ARS
BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG TMA A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
Cosgriff	<u>1</u>	<u>19c 9/13</u>	
Rice			
Davies	<u>2</u>		
Kerrick			
Steinberg			
Berger			
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>3</u>	<u>(12) 9/16</u>	<u>D STAFF</u>
Records Mgt.			
Planning	<u>4</u>		<u>7F-7</u>

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

cc:

COMMENTS:

97 SEP 12 PM 8:17

Exec Sec Office has diskette yes

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER (P) ~~FOR~~
JOHN PODESTA
ANN LEWIS
SUBJECT: Town Hall of the Americas

'97 SEP 17 PM 8:37

Purpose

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

Background

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

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

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

Message

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

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

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

Audience

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

Coverage

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

Cost

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

Host

- *Univision's* main anchor Jorge Ramos (their Peter Jennings) would be the primary host in Buenos Aires, they also would

have their top news anchors as the hosts in Miami and Los Angeles.

Interpretation

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

Questions and Duration

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

RECOMMENDATION

That you agree to this proposal.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

September 16, 1997

ACTION

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

THROUGH: ANTONY BLINKEN *AB*
FROM: DAVID LEAVY *DL*
SUBJECT: Town Hall of the Americas

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

Concurrence by: Anne Luzzatto and James Dobbins

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to the President.

Attachment

Tab I Proposed Town Hall of the American

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
ON COOPERATION IN THE AREA OF STATE REFORM AND
MODERNIZATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

The Government of the United States of America
and
The Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil
(hereinafter referred to as the "Parties"),

Recognizing, with great satisfaction, the excellent
level of bilateral relations between the two States;

Recognizing the priority placed by both States on
sharing experiences in the area of public administration,
principally in the area of state reform and
modernization;

Considering the common direction of efforts by both
countries to improve the transparency, efficiency and
effectiveness of their governments to meet the demands of
their clients and users;

Considering the interest in the American experience
with systems for monitoring and evaluating the
performance of public institutions;

Hereby intend to cooperate as follows:

I. The Parties will develop technical cooperation
activities in the field of state reform and modernization
of public administration, focusing primarily on the areas
of institutional results-based monitoring, control, and
evaluation.

II. The Parties intend to define a set of subtopics
and priority areas for cooperation, by means of annual
consultations.

III. The Parties are establishing a Bilateral
Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee"),
composed of representatives from the Staff of the

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National Performance Review Office, on the United States side, and from the Ministry of Federal Administration and State Reform, on the Brazilian side, with the mission of preparing and implementing the set of annual cooperation activities.

(a) The Committee is to be composed of an identical number of senior government officials, designated by the two Parties, not to exceed six (6) members, three (3) from each Party;

(b) Members of the Committee are to be appointed, respectively, by the National Performance Review Office in the United States and the Ministry of Federal Administration and State Reform (MARE) in Brazil;

(c) The Committee is to be in regular contact, including through exchanges of information over the Internet or other worldwide data transmission network;

(d) The Committee should meet at intervals to be determined by its members. Meetings will be held alternately in the capitals of the Parties;

(e) The Committee may draft its own by-laws and plan of action and may request the advice of specialized technical experts within its area of responsibility; and

(f) The Committee may invite individuals and/or non-governmental organizations to participate in its meetings.

IV. Each of the Parties, for the implementation of the actions described above, will facilitate visits by specialists from the other Party, designated by common accord, as well as the exchange of reports, documents, and bibliographic material, to the extent permitted by the applicable laws of the respective Parties and as their respective resources may permit.

V. All costs incurred by the exchange of specialists described in Article IV of this Memorandum of Understanding will be defrayed by each respective sending Party.

VI. This Memorandum of Understanding will take effect upon signature and the activities under it will continue for a period of three years, and will be automatically extended for successive 3-year periods. This Memorandum of Understanding may be amended by mutual written agreement of the Parties. Either party may terminate the Memorandum of Understanding with six months' advance written notice.

Done at Brasilia, on October 14, 1997, in duplicate in the English and Portuguese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF
BRAZIL

COPY

October 10, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR MMc

FROM: LORI

SUBJECT: TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA - TENTATIVE BRIEFING SCHEDULE

Sunday, October 12 (Caracas, Venezuela)

5:00 p.m. Possible Briefing on Monday's Events by some combination of those listed below

Briefers: Mike McCurry
Secretary Pena
Mack McLarty
General McCaffrey

This briefing may be embargoed until Monday – what are your thoughts?

8:00 p.m. Possible Briefing to Pool following Caldera Bilateral Meeting

Briefers: Mike McCurry
Sandy Berger

Monday, October 13 (Caracas, Venezuela and Brasilia, Brazil)

1:00 p.m. Possible Briefing after speech

Briefers: Mike McCurry
Secretary Pena
Anne Luzzatto

Please note that those who choose to brief will miss Air Force One as well as the Official Reception and Dinner to be hosted in Brasilia that night. If you choose to brief, Joe will accompany the President to Brasilia on Air Force One. You as well as the other briefers will fly to Brasilia on the Press Charter.

Tuesday, October 14 (Brasilia and Sao Paulo, Brazil)

1:15 p.m. POTUS Press Conference

3:00 p.m. Possible Post Press Conference Briefing

Briefers: Mike McCurry and/or
Anne Luzzatto

If you decide to stay behind to do a post press conference follow-up briefing, you will fly to Sao Paulo on the Press Charter. Note, the President has down time upon his arrival in Sao Paulo.

Wednesday, October 15 (Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Buenos Aires, Argentina)

2:30 p.m. Possible Briefing following the Education Event

Briefers: Mike McCurry
Secretary Riley
Secretary Daley
Sandy Berger
Mack McLarty

Please note that Attorney General Reno's decision is expected to be released on Wednesday. Additionally, it is important that this briefing occur as soon as you get to the filing center, as the President is scheduled to depart for the airport at approximately 4:40 p.m. The pre-brief should occur in the car on the way.

Thursday, October 16 (Buenos Aires, Argentina)

12:15 Possible Briefing after Menem Bilateral Meeting and Meeting with Opposition

Briefers: Mike McCurry
Jim Steinberg

4:00 POTUS Univision Town Hall Meeting

Friday, October 17 (Buenos Aires and Bariloche, Argentina)

3:30 Possible Briefing following Business Leaders and Embassy Event

Briefers: Mike McCurry
Secretary Babbitt
Mack McLarty

Saturday, October 18 (Bariloche, Argentina and Washington, D.C.)

No Briefings Scheduled

INTERVIEW WITH ARGENTINIAN JOURNALISTS

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Demonstrate our commitment to a free and vigorous press in Argentina while articulating the main themes of the US-Argentinian relationship.

CONTEXT OF MEETING

You will be interviewed by four of the most distinguished members of Argentina's feisty free press, which waged a courageous battle for freedom of expression during the military dictatorship and now faces intimidation from organized crime, corrupt officials and elements linked to the abuses of the early 1980s. They are:

Fernan Saguier, Managing Editor of "La Nacion." Founded in 1870, "La Nacion" is the daily newspaper of record in Argentina, with a circulation of 200,000 daily and 300,000 Sundays.

Martin Guareschi, Managing Editor of "Clarín." "Clarín" is a morning daily with the largest circulation of any newspaper in the Spanish-speaking world (600,000 weekdays and 900,000 Sundays).

Nelson Castro, a broadcaster and consulting neurologist, is widely considered the most respected radio journalist in Argentina. He is closely identified with press freedom issues and has been threatened on a number of occasions as a result of his reporting. His daily morning talk show on Radio del Plata called "Points of View" helps set the agenda for much of Argentina's political class.

Julia Cass, managing editor of the "Buenos Aires Herald." The Herald is Argentina's leading English-language daily and has been published without interruption for the past 120 years. It acquired a reputation for courageous reporting during the Peron years as well as under the military regimes of the 1970s and 1980s. (Cass was added to this interview at the suggestion of the Embassy, in part to balance the Argentinian government's unhappiness with our invitation to Nelson Castro, who is perceived as a critic of the Menem administration).

The correspondents will ask you questions in rotation. All speak English; no interpretation is necessary.

United States Information Agency

Office of Inter-American Affairs

(202) 619-4860 Main Office Number
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Total Number of Pages: 2
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To: ANNE LIZZARDU

Fax Number: _____

From: Kathy Davis - 619-6819 (phone)

Subject: RE: POMA INTERVIEW REQUEST

Message: _____

ANNE

ANNE FARRAR'S ALKED Met in fax

you met.

**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547



DATE: September 25, 1997 FAX: 456-9270

TO: Anne Luzzatto
NSC - Communications Office PAGES: 1

FROM: Barbara C. Moore *for BM*
Deputy Director - AR

SUBJECT: Request for Interview with President Clinton before the Visit to Latin America

President Clinton's visit next month to Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina is a highly anticipated event. Media coverage of the visit in all three countries has been considerable and, at times, controversial regarding recent US policy initiatives in the region. In light of this, USIA strongly recommends an interview with President Clinton and select Venezuelan, Brazilian and Argentine media representatives prior to his departure. This interview would provide an excellent opportunity for the President to convey the themes of his upcoming visit directly to the most important foreign publics through these key, respected media representatives.

We recommend that the interview include one broadcast and one print media professional from each country, for a total of six journalists. All the people we are recommending below also speak excellent English. Not all of these individuals are resident in the US, however, and would need sufficient notice to make their travel plans. The following are our recommendations:

Venezuela

- Andres Mata, publisher/editor in chief of national daily *El Universal*
- Nelson "Bocaranda" Sardi of Venevision. Venevision is Venezuela's most widely viewed television network. Bocaranda is Venezuela's most respected television journalist in the field of foreign affairs.

Brazil

- Euripedes Alcantara, the New York correspondent for *Veja* (a prestigious weekly magazine comparable to Newsweek or Time)
- a representative from Rio-based *TV Globo*, which represents 70 percent of the prime-time news and entertainment audience.

Argentina

- Jorge Elias, Washington-based correspondent for national daily of record *La Nacion*
- Monica Cahen D'Anvers, news anchor of *Channel 13* nightly newscast, perhaps the most respected nightly newscast in the country.

I look forward to hearing from you as soon as you have an indication of whether, and hopefully when, we can proceed. Thanks for your assistance.

cc: Anne Edwards - White House Press Advance

SPEECHES AND REMARKS

TRANSCRIPT: CLINTON LAYS WREATH AT MONUMENT TO ARGENTINE HERO

(Hopes to grant Argentina "major non-NATO ally" status)
October 16, 1997

TRANSCRIPT: PRESIDENT CLINTON'S REMARKS AT MANGUERIA SCHOOL IN RIO

(Education is crucial in new global economy, he says)
October 15, 1997

TRANSCRIPT: BERGER BRIEFING ON THEMES OF CLINTON REMARKS IN BRAZIL

(Recognition that "you can't stop global integration")
October 15, 1997

**TEXT: CLINTON REMARKS TO
BUSINESS LEADERS IN SAO PAULO**

(Brazil and U.S. have "special ability" to work together)
October 15, 1997

**TRANSCRIPT: HILLARY CLINTON
VISITS CHILDREN AT SAO PAULO SCHOOL**

(Praises partnership at Antonio Manoel Alves de Lima School)
October 15, 1997

**TRANSCRIPT: PRESIDENTS
CARDOSO AND CLINTON PRESS BRIEFING**

(At signing of agreement on education)
October 14, 1997

**TRANSCRIPT: MCCURRY AND
STEINBERG BRIEF REPORTERS ON CARDOSO/CLINTON MEETINGS**

(Discuss bilateral security issues)
October 14, 1997

**TRANSCRIPT: CLINTON AND
CARDOSO REMARKS IN BRASILIA**

(Pledge to strengthen ties based on respect and equality)
October 13, 1997

COMMENTS EN ROUTE TO BRAZIL **EXCERPTS: PRESIDENT CLINTON**

(Praises Cardoso as an "exceptional leader")
October 13, 1997

ADDRESSES THE PEOPLE OF VENEZUELA **TEXT: PRESIDENT CLINTON**

("Our hemisphere is growing closer every day")
October 13, 1997

CALDERA ON U.S./VENEZUELAN AGREEMENTS **TRANSCRIPT: CLINTON AND**

(Both presidents tout strength of bilateral ties)
October 13, 1997

ENTERPRISE PROGRAM IN CARACAS **TEXT: FIRST LADY VISITS MICRO-**

(Small loans can transform lives, she says)
October 13, 1997

TRANSCRIPT: U.S. AND VENEZUELA
SIGN THREE BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

(Albright and Burelli Rivas speak at signing ceremony)
October 12, 1997

TRANSCRIPT: MCCAFFREY ON
U.S./VENEZUELAN ANTI-DRUG COOPERATION

(Outlines provisions of new bilateral agreements)
October 12, 1997

TRANSCRIPT: U.S. OFFICIAL BRIEFS
ON CLINTON MEETING WITH CALDERA

(Leaders discussed FTAA, counter-narcotics, energy)
October 12, 1997

TRANSCRIPT: ENERGY SECRETARY
HIGHLIGHTS U.S. PARTNERSHIP WITH VENEZUELA

(Countries play important roles in one another's energy sectors)
October 12, 1997

TRANSCRIPT: MCCURRY BRIEFS ON
CLINTON ARRIVAL IN VENEZUELA

(President will praise Venezuelan democracy)
October 12, 1997

TRANSCRIPT: PRESIDENT CLINTON

ARRIVES IN CARACAS

(Joins President Caldera in affirming U.S.-Venezuelan ties)
October 12, 1997

President Clinton's Trip to Venezuela,

Brazil and Argentina

American Republics Regional Issues

Page

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND FACT SHEETS

FACT SHEET: U.S.-ARGENTINA **PARTNERSHIP FOR THE 21st CENTURY**

(Clinton and Menem agree to regular high-level meetings)
October 16, 1997

TEXT: U.S. SPACE AGENCY SIGNS **AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL**

(Brazil to provide international space station equipment)
October 14, 1997

FACT SHEET: U.S.-BRAZILIAN **PARTNERSHIP ON EDUCATION**

(Targets access to technology, quality of teaching)
October 14, 1997

**FACT SHEET: U.S.-BRAZILIAN
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE 21st CENTURY**

**(New agreements reached in five key areas)
October 14, 1997**

DECLARATION IN CARACAS **TEXT: CLINTON/CALDERA**

**(Leaders cite fruitful dialogue and shared objectives)
October 13, 1997**

FOR ENERGY COOPERATION **TEXT: U.S./VENEZUELA AGREEMENT**

**(Focus on sustainable and renewable energy)
October 13, 1997**

**FACT SHEET: U.S.-VENEZUELAN
AGREEMENTS ON TRADE, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT**

**(White House fact sheet outlines plans for future cooperation)
October 12, 1997**

ALLIANCE AGAINST DRUGS **TEXT: U.S./VENEZUELAN STRATEGIC**

(Agreement targets both demand and supply)
October 13, 1997

PARTNERSHIP AGAINST CRIME

(White House outlines joint anti-crime initiatives)
October 12, 1997

FACT SHEET: U.S.-VENEZUELA

and Argentina

President Clinton's Trip to Venezuela, Brazil

American Republics Regional Issues Page

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