

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Trip Book-POTUS [President of the United States] Trip to Venezuela, Brazil & Argentina, October 12-19, 1997 (part 1) [Binder] [4]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. briefing paper	Bilateral with President Cardoso (6 pages)	ca. 10/1997	P1/b(1)
002. talking points	Talking Points for Meeting with President Cardoso (5 pages)	ca. 10/1997	P1/b(1)
003. report	U.S. Government Report (2 pages)	09/26/1997	P1/b(1)
004. briefing paper	Meeting with Congressional Leaders (2 pages)	ca. 10/1997	P1/b(1)
005. talking points	Talking Points for Meeting with Congressional Leaders (2 pages)	ca. 10/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Records Management
OA/Box Number: 3630

FOLDER TITLE:

Trip Book - POTUS [President of the United States] Trip to Venezuela, Brazil & Argentina, October 12-19, 1997 (part 1) [Binder] [4]

2009-1155-F
ke2521

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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BRAZIL

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RECEPTION

Divider Title: _____

SCENESETTER: RECEPTION AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

Itamaraty. Designed by Oscar Niemeyer (like much of Brasilia), Itamaraty Palace, Brazil's Foreign Ministry, derives its name from the historic building in Rio de Janeiro in which the ministry was housed when Rio was Brazil's capital. Itamaraty, the Brazilian equivalent of "Foggy Bottom," is a term also used to refer to Brazil's highly respected corps of diplomats.

The building's distinctive features include a succession of exterior arches, interior gardens designed by the internationally-renowned landscape architect Burle Marx (who also designed the gardens of the U.S. Embassy), and a reflecting pool surrounding the building from which rises Bruno Giorgi's sculpture "Meteor."

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STATE DINNER

Divider Title: _____

SCENESETTER: DINNER AT THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

The Alvorada Palace. Oscar Niemeyer designed the Palace of the Alvorada ("Dawn"), the first building in the new capital, which was inaugurated in June 1958 by President Kubitschek. As you enter the Palace, you will see on the wall above the guest book an excerpt from Augusto Frederico Schmidt's poem in honor of Kubitschek:

"From this central plateau, this solitude which soon will be transformed into the brain of high national decisions, I turn my eyes once again to the tomorrow of my country and foresee this dawn with unbreakable faith in its great destiny."

The Cardosos may point out to you certain pieces of 17th- and 18th-century Brazilian furniture mixed with modern masterpieces, including a tapestry by the renowned Brazilian artist Di Cavalcanti. The gardens feature brazilwood (a dye from its bark was the first product sent back to Europe and gave the country its name) and a variety of other tropical plants and flowers.

After your dinner, the party will be entertained by Brazilian music performed by Caetano Veloso.

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ARRIVAL CEREMONY

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SCENESETTER: ARRIVAL CEREMONY

The Planalto Palace. The futuristic Planalto Palace, like much of official Brasilia, was designed by Oscar Niemeyer. It is President Cardoso's office complex. The honor guard which will escort you on horseback upon arrival and be present for your inspection is part of Brazil's "Revolutionary Dragoon Battalion," equivalent to our Old Guard ceremonial Revolutionary War troops.

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BILATERAL MEETING W/ PRES. CARDOS

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JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE

Divider Title: _____

REMARKS TO BE PROVIDED

THE UNITED STATES-BRAZIL PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION

1. We the Presidents of the United States and Brazil recognize that a new reality is reshaping the world and that our citizens must be prepared to meet the challenges of a globalized world in the 21st century. Education is the key to the future. We recognize that working together we will harness inevitable change to the benefit of families in our countries.
2. Literacy and a first-class educational foundation are critical determinants to the well-being of our citizens, the strength of our economies, and preserving the values we as democratically-elected leaders hold dear.
3. Skilled and educated people are the foundations of strong democracies and market economies. We must, therefore, ask more of our educational systems than ever before. Our governments have similar initiatives promoting the development of modern information infrastructures that will facilitate economic growth and will be the foundation of new ways to teach and learn. Our students must be able to compete in a new and constantly-changing job market. This requires access to life-long learning programs and the ability to participate in and benefit from varied cultures outside our borders; and process and organize more and disparate information than ever before. Education is needed to participate actively and knowledgeably in democratic, plural and diverse societies.

4. The democracies of our hemisphere, which will take part in the next Summit of the Americas to be held next April in Santiago, agree that education must be a central element in our shared agenda. Bearing in mind the urgency of prompt, effective action, as a top priority we have separately launched, within our respective countries, new initiatives to raise the quality of education, particularly in the primary and secondary levels.

5. And together, today, we hereby establish the United States-Brazil Partnership for Education. Expanding exchanges, upgrading standards, enhancing teacher training, increasing participation by the family, community and business as well as incorporating new technology underpin our partnership.

Cooperation in the Development and Use of Technologies in Education

6. New technologies make possible the broad dissemination of information and permit new teaching methods and practices such as distance learning and the use of computers. In addition, students must also master new technologies in preparation for a changing workplace and take part in economic development. We will take advantage of technologies such as the Internet to broaden cultural and language contacts for our students and teachers. We will jointly test and evaluate existing technologies, and facilitate development of appropriate new technologies, while engaging the private sector to assist with their introduction into the classroom.

Ensuring that Every Child Learns Through Educational Standards, Assessments, and Indicators

7. Evaluating the performance of educational systems requires a clear definition of what schools should teach and what students are expected to know, as well as effective tools for measuring progress. Our governments will each establish standards for student performance in key subjects ~~at appropriate levels, as well as the means to~~ measure them. We will share experiences and information regarding progress on a continuous basis.

Strengthening Preparation and Professional Development of Teachers and School Managers

8. Excellent schools require excellent teachers and managers. We will seek to have qualified, dedicated teachers in all classrooms, at all grades. To support this goal, we will exchange experiences and evaluate alternative models for teacher preparation and training for school management officials. We will especially consider ways to improve training for science teachers of scientific disciplines at the primary and secondary levels.

Increasing Educational Exchanges Between the United States and Brazil

9. Already sharing a wide array of public and private educational exchange programs, the United States and Brazil will seek to expand exchanges at all levels, focusing on the priorities in this declaration. We will utilize existing and new mechanisms to

establish a student exchange program for university students in mutually agreed areas such as engineering and technology. We will also consider a program of exchanges for language teachers to strengthen language skills and cultural ties between our countries. To assist private programs, we will explore methods for linking institutions to promote mutual recognition of educational credits.

Enhancing Family, Community, and Business Involvement in Education

10. Opportunities for learning extend beyond the formal classroom. Parents, family members, employers, employees, older students, and volunteers can effectively participate in the education of children, especially in literacy enhancement. We reaffirm that the private sector is partner in education and will promote its involvement in such areas as combatting illiteracy and student dropout rates and enhancing school administration and overall school development

Implementing the Partnership

11. Finally, to ensure our partnership is vigorously implemented, we hereby establish the Education Partnership Implementation Commission (EPIC). Through regular meetings, EPIC will monitor implementation of actions outlined in the annex to the Memorandum of Understanding to which our governments subscribe today, as well as

periodically formulate new actions. In furtherance of the precepts set forth in this Declaration, EPIC will also seek participation of the private sector and members of the public in implementation of this agreement. Working together, we will reinforce our common resolve, deepen our bonds of friendship, and prepare our children for the coming century.

PRESS CONFERENCE
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Why have you waited so long to come to South America? Isn't this trip a bit late in your presidency?

- Latin America has been a priority since the very start of my Presidency. The passage of NAFTA was one of my most important early achievements. In 1994, I acted to defend the Mexican financial system from a crisis that had profound implications for the hemisphere. My Administration organized and hosted the Summit of the Americas in 1994 to build a comprehensive agenda for the hemisphere that address our common values -- it was at the Miami Summit that I first met President-elect Cardoso. I have also appointed Mack McLarty as my special envoy to the region to demonstrate the strong commitment my Administration places on building a strong partnership with the hemisphere.
- So my interest in this hemisphere has been strong since I took office. I firmly believe that we will either march forward together toward a more prosperous and secure 21st century, or we will find ourselves increasingly disadvantaged in today's fast-paced global economy.
- I am pleased to be here in Brazil at this historic juncture. Brazil stands at the crossroads of a new century and a new outlook on its role in the world. President Cardoso has worked with his Congress to lay the foundations for Brazil's lasting economic strength in the years ahead, much as I have worked with our Congress to conclude a balanced budget deal that will ensure continued strong U.S. growth.
- We can't speak about prosperity in the Americas unless Brazil and the United States are moving forward together. I'm confident that we are with Brazil and the rest of our allies in the hemisphere.

Did you make any progress with Cardoso on trade? Is Brazil still dragging its feet on FTAA?

- I think the United States and Brazil have much more in common on these questions than people realize. The United States and Brazil agree on the simultaneous launch of comprehensive and broad-scale negotiations on the Free Trade Area of the

Americas next April in Santiago, we agree that we will implement the FTAA as a single undertaking no later than 2005, and we agree on the need for concrete progress toward this goal by 2000.

- There are a number of meetings that will take place before Santiago. Trade negotiators will assemble again in San Jose, Costa Rica before the end of the year, and ministers will meet prior to Santiago. There are a number of specific issues that remain to be worked out.
- Have to remember that we are talking about a complex, far-reaching and historic undertaking here. Cardoso and I committed to working to advance this goal as constructively as possible.

You still don't have Fast Track authority. How can you discuss trade without it?

- I am pleased that the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee both had bipartisan majorities in favor of our Fast Track bill. The legislative process is moving forward; I am working hard to highlight the importance of expanding exports and creating jobs to the Congress and the American people.
- This trip gives the American people the opportunity to see the importance of engaging with our partners on free and open trade -- the open markets, thriving economies and the desire for American goods and services -- show that the countries of South America can be valuable partners in expanding the prosperity of the American people.
- Fast Track is about more than trade in this hemisphere. It's about bringing the Uruguay Round to closure with critical negotiations on services, for example. It's about following up on our dramatic success in achieving the Information Technology Agreement. It's about putting us in the game that is being played increasingly without us, and at a time when we have one of the winningest combinations on the field: a solid basis for sustained economic growth, the most competitive economy in the world, and one that is already more open to global competition than any of its trading partners.

What are you doing to promote press freedom?

- President Cardoso and I discussed this important issue.
- A free and vigorous press is the guardian of liberty and the foundation of a robust civil society. The OAS is doing important work on this issue, in particular the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and the Inter-American Court. There may be further ways of bolstering support for this important freedom.
- I note the recent work which has been done within the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to create a position within its human rights mechanism to promote and help protect press freedom. This may be a useful precedent for the hemisphere. We will be exploring these ideas further during my trip.
- Not passing Fast Track legislation will not in any way stop the globalization of the world economy, or slow down the integration of our trading partners amongst themselves and between blocs, but it certainly will ensure that we will be no more than bystanders.

Why does your Commerce Department say Brazil has a corrupt culture?

- Certainly no culture can be corrupt, although every culture struggles with corruption in some form. I think we can be proud of our work together in this hemisphere, within the OAS, to pass the world's first anti-corruption convention.
- Can't speak to the specific wording of an individual report. Point is, United States and Brazil have a booming economic relationship. Brazil is the largest recipient of American investment in Latin America. Obviously, U.S. and Brazilian businesspeople have found our two countries to be good places to do business.

Why did the U.S. give only Argentina MNNA status? Aren't you trying to divide the sub-region just when we're getting together?

- I am consulting with the Congress on Major Non-NATO Ally status for Argentina in recognition of the Argentine contribution to global peacekeeping and in order to stimulate

further participation along those lines. Argentina, as has Brazil and many of our Latin American partners, contributed to international peacekeeping efforts. MNNA is a recognition of that. This is not exclusive to Argentina, and we are happy to consider other countries in the hemisphere for such status.

- President Cardoso and I have discussed the important and very positive trends underway in the Southern Cone, represented in deepening security cooperation among the states in this region, and exemplified by the emergence of MERCOSUR as a positive force for integration. We welcome and support these developments, which we believe support democracy and economic reform, reduce regional tensions, and expand trade, including our trade with the region. We have no aim to divide the countries of the Southern Cone; to the contrary, we support their increasing integration.

Why have you decided to start an arms race in Latin America, just when governments are beginning to focus on poverty?

- We have never sought and do not now seek to foster an arms race in Latin America. Recognizing that the hemisphere is now almost completely democratic, with strong civilian control of the military and legitimate self-defense and security needs, it no longer made sense to presumptively deny requests to our mature allies in the hemisphere weapons or to treat Latin America differently from other regions of the world.
- Weapons sales to Latin America now based on the same principles that apply worldwide and we will take any request for arms purchase on a case-by-case basis weighing the regional implications as well as the countries economic and military needs.
- We are working with the OAS to enhance hemispheric confidence and security-building measures, transparency of arms sales and acquisitions. Strongly support these efforts.
- Also, we have initiated a series of Defense Ministerials of the Americas, designed to increase defense cooperation and strengthen civilian control.
- Committed to responsible, mature and transparent defense relations with hemisphere.

Don't you agree that Brazil, eighth largest world economy and global peacekeeping participant, is a logical Security Council permanent member? And shouldn't Brazil have a veto too?

- We think the Security Council should be expanded to a size of 20 or 21 members, to better reflect the world today. We do not favor any reforms that would weaken the Council or alter the current veto power of the five permanent members.
- We are open to new permanent seats for developing countries. Look to the countries of the region to determine how it should be represented.

Free trade and market economies have done little to help Brazil's millions of poor and destitute. Aren't we on the wrong course?

- Free trade and open markets have helped lift millions out of poverty in this hemisphere and around the globe. The alternative, closed economies and non-market approaches have yielded only inefficiency and stagnation.
- Cardoso's policies to end inflation have done more to help the poor than any other single macroeconomic policy could. As he and I have discussed, the next steps lie in making the right investments in education and the environment, so that our future generations have a chance to build on our successes.

You say that your economy is open, yet Brazil's orange juice, footwear and steel are restricted access. Why?

- The United States and Brazil have a large and rapidly growing trade relationship. This is a reflection of the sound economic policy framework President Cardoso has pursued, as well as the underlying strength of both our economies.
- It's natural to have areas of friction in any large trade relationship. Ours is no exception, and our trade negotiators frequently discuss market access and other issues that affect U.S. exports to Brazil, and Brazilian exports to the United States. But keep in mind that our overall trade has nearly doubled to over \$23 billion in the last five years.
- Overall, our trade relationship is one of the bright new aspects of a broad strengthening of our ties.

- Look to the FTAA process to further open our markets and reduce remaining barriers to trade.

Brazil has proposed tough restrictions on developed country greenhouse gas emissions for climate change negotiations. Will the United States accept this?

- The Kyoto Conference on Climate Change will be extremely important. Just last week I held extensive consultations with a wide variety of people on climate change issues, and we are finalizing our own position as the world convenes next week in Berlin for the final preparatory round.
- Cardoso and I discussed this issue in some detail. I wanted to understand Brazilian thinking before I finalize our position. An effective treaty requires the active and constructive participation of all countries.
- There are some tough political choices ahead for all of us. The problem is one that will require a shared sense of responsibility if we are to solve it.

The U.S. Senate insists on binding limits for developing countries too, yet Brazil is opposed. How did you and Cardoso discuss this?

- Cardoso and I conducted an honest consultation on our positions. The reality is, both developed and developing countries must share in the solution to this problem if we hope to be successful. I am determined to provide leadership on this issue, but it is truly a global problem that requires global action.

What about burning in the rainforest? Isn't it getting worse, not better?

- The rainforests here and elsewhere around the world are part of the patrimony of mankind. Brazil has a special responsibility to safeguard it. I am pleased that our two governments and nongovernmental organizations from both countries have a growing program of cooperation on rainforest study, preservation and research.
- We are expanding our cooperation on the rainforest into space. NASA and the Brazilian Space Agency are working together on a number of projects relating to the environment and rainforest

in particular. I am pleased that Brazil is our newest partner in the International Space Station, which will provide an excellent scientific platform to improve our knowledge of our environment.

- The United States will be contributing \$10 million to the G-7 Pilot Program for the Amazon, which is conducted fully in cooperation with the Government of Brazil.
- We need to address rainforest issues in a spirit of partnership and responsibility.

Why do you employ discriminatory visa policies? Argentina has a visa waiver; why not Brazil?

- No room for discrimination in our visa policy or in any governmental policies. Not only illegal, just plain wrong.
- Committed to ensuring fair treatment to all people who have business before the United States.
- Visa waiver policy subject to strict and impartial guidelines, including the rate of overstays by visa holders. Not a policy of playing favorites.
- Understand more visitor visas were issued to Brazilians over the past year than any other nationality.

Did the CIA help mastermind Brazil's 1964 coup? Philip Agee says so, according to the Brazilian magazine "IstoE".

- Of course not. Mr. Agee has made a number of outrageous assertions over the years. I don't pay them much attention.
- Let's resolve that the days of coups in this hemisphere are over.

Did you discuss the Chico Mendes case? What about the plight of Brazil's Amazon peoples?

- The 1988 murder of Chico Mendes grabbed the world's attention because of what he stood for, and because of our growing comprehension of the role of the habitat he sought to protect in our planet's health.

- The issues Chico Mendes championed are now center stage, as we head into the global climate change negotiations later this year. His name still echoes in the world's consciousness. This is his legacy.

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MEETING WITH CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS

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SCENESETTER: MEETING WITH CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS

Brazil's Congress has been meeting since April 1960 -- except for a short period during the military government -- in landmark buildings designed by Oscar Niemeyer. City planner Lucio Costa symbolically located the Congress between the Executive and Judicial branches on the Plaza of the Three Powers.

Brazil is a federal republic with 26 states (plus the Federal District of Brasilia). 81 senators, three from each state including the federal district, are popularly elected for eight-year terms. The 513 representatives, also popularly elected, serve for four years. There are fifteen parties represented in Congress.

You will be escorted to the door of the "Salao Negro" (Black Reception Hall), where you will be joined by Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, President of the Senate (and of the Congress), and Michel Temer, President of the Chamber of Deputies. They will lead you to the "Salao Nobre" (Noble Reception Hall), where the Senate keeps a small collection of historical artifacts preserved from its previous location in Rio.

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. talking points	Talking Points for Meeting with Congressional Leaders (2 pages)	ca. 10/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Records Management
OA/Box Number: 3630

FOLDER TITLE:

Trip Book - POTUS [President of the United States] Trip to Venezuela, Brazil &
Argentina, October 12-19, 1997 (part 1) [Binder] [4]

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SCENESETTER: BUSINESS BREAKFAST

The breakfast will be held in the San Telmo room on the first floor of the Sheraton. Remarks will be given by Secretary Albright, Foreign Minister Di Tella, Economic Minister Rogue Fernandez and Secretary Daley prior to your arrival. Madeleine, Mack and Bill with their Argentine counterparts will be seated at the head table along with the President of the American Chamber of Commerce, Citibank Argentina's Carlos Fedrigotti, who is hosting the breakfast.

Mack McLarty will introduce you, followed by President Menem, who sees this as his opportunity to introduce you personally to the business community.

Fifty to 75 Argentine and U.S. officials, 200 representatives from American companies and about 200 Argentine business representatives have been invited. Press will be present.

This joint breakfast symbolizes our close and positive commercial relations with Argentina. Two-way trade for 1997 is estimated to exceed \$8 billion annually with a surplus of over \$2 billion in our favor. We are also the leading investors in Argentina with \$12 billion in investment, increasing at more than \$2 billion per year. The growing importance of Brazil and Mercosur, and the sensitivity of U.S. relations with it, makes your participation in the breakfast a key opportunity to highlight U.S.-Argentine trade, the importance of Free Trade Area of the Americas goals and our support for MERCOSUR and other free-trade-based regional trade groupings.

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EMBASSY EVENT

Divider Title: _____

SCENESETTER: MEETING WITH EMBASSY STAFF

The United States was the first nation to establish an Embassy in the newly created city of Brasilia. President Eisenhower laid the cornerstone in February 1960. Officially inaugurated in April 1961, the original chancery was replaced in 1976 by the current structure.

There are about 110 American employees with 150 family members at post, and 240 Brazilian national employees.

REMARKS TO BE PROVIDED

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SPEECH TO BUSINESS COMMUNITY

Divider Title: _____

SCENESETTER: ADDRESS TO BUSINESS LEADERS

Memorial America Latina: Your venue is the auditorium at the Latin America Memorial complex, built in 1989 by the State of Sao Paulo. Also at this complex devoted to Latin American cultures and regional integration are the Latin American Parliament ("Parlatino") building, and a museum. The Parlatino is a separate, international organization where representatives from South American legislatures meet periodically.

The museum displays arts and crafts from various Latin American countries. It is currently hosting a display of photos and a video presentation on Che Guevara.

Your hosts for this event, the American Chamber of Commerce in Brazil/Sao Paulo chapter, is the largest and most important in Brazil. Member companies are the leading U.S. corporations from all industrial and service fields, with combined investment and sales activities in the billions of dollars.

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MANGUEIRA SCHOOL EDUCATION EVENTS

Divider Title: _____

SCENESETTER: VISIT TO MANGUEIRA SCHOOL

Known also as "Villa Olimpica," the Mangueira/Xerox project began in 1987 as an integrated program of education and sports to give opportunities to children living in one of Rio's poorest shanty towns ("favelas"). More than 1,000 children between the ages of 8 and 18 take part every year, attending school and participating in volleyball, swimming, soccer and Olympic athletics. The State of Rio provided the high school and gymnasium on the compound; Xerox provides all sports-related equipment and instruction. Vocational training is also provided on-site, as is primary health care. Xerox and other Rio businesses employ young Mangueira trainees in a successful work-study program. Xerox leads a group of other corporate sponsors with annual contributions of about \$600,000 to Mangueira.

The project has contributed to a continuous reduction in juvenile delinquency in the neighborhood. In a remarkable testament to the program's success, there have been no reported incidents of juvenile crime among Mangueira participants in the last seven years.

Xerox sponsors similar facilities in Sao Paulo and Manaus, but the Mangueira project is the largest. The State of Rio de Janeiro is seeking to replicate this successful public/private sponsorship elsewhere in the state.

Xerox entered the Brazilian market 32 years ago, and today has sales of \$2 billion and a workforce of 5,500.

REMARKS TO BE PROVIDED