

2006-0526 - F

Open, Box 1 of 2

**CLINTON PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS
WHORM-SUBJECT FILE-GENERAL**

C0025

Case No. 268911

[OA/ID unknown]

to

**Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails**

**Exchange-Record
(Sept 97-Jan 01)**

[Cardoso and Camp David]

[06/09/1998 - 07/31/1998]

[OA/ID 620000]

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Brasília, June 12, 1998

To His Excellency
William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America

Dear Mr. President, *and my esteemed friend Bill,*

Having returned to Brasília after my enjoyable and successful visit to Washington and New York, I wish to express my most sincere gratitude, as well as Ruth's, for the extraordinary kindness and impeccable hospitality with which you and Hillary received us.

We will treasure the fondest memories of our visit to Camp David. There we had the pleasure of finding an atmosphere of the warmest friendship, and the satisfaction of sensing that through our straightforward and open conversations we established an unprecedented degree of closeness between Brazil and the United States.

I am certain that we will continue to further develop this Brazil-US dialogue, building upon the foundations we have already put in place, deepening the many areas in which our thinking has converged, while working together to resolve the differences which naturally occur in relations between countries as large and complex as ours.

The challenges of this new era will demand an ever-increasing efficiency in international cooperation. I have no doubt that a growing understanding between Brazil and the United States will contribute significantly toward this goal.

I hope we have an opportunity in the near future to reciprocate the gracious and amiable ways in which you honored us. The President of Brazil does not have a country retreat like Camp David, but this will not pose a problem. There are many places in Brazil that both of you would surely enjoy visiting. Ruth and I would be overjoyed if we could some day provide you with moments as delightful as those we enjoyed during this visit. Please take this as a promise.

So let me express once again my friendship and certainty that our governments will know how to best take advantage of the opportunities opened up by the new prospects for cooperation and understanding between Brazil and the United States.

With warm hugs for Hillary from Ruth and myself, please accept my expression of affection.

FERNANDO
FERNANDO HENRIQUE CARDOSO
PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 24, 1998

Dear Fernando Henrique and Ruth:

It was a pleasure to welcome you to Camp David. Hillary and I were so glad you were able to join us for dinner. It was a wonderful evening.

Thank you very much for the beautiful desk set, ring, scarves, and other fine gifts. Hillary and I appreciate your generosity.

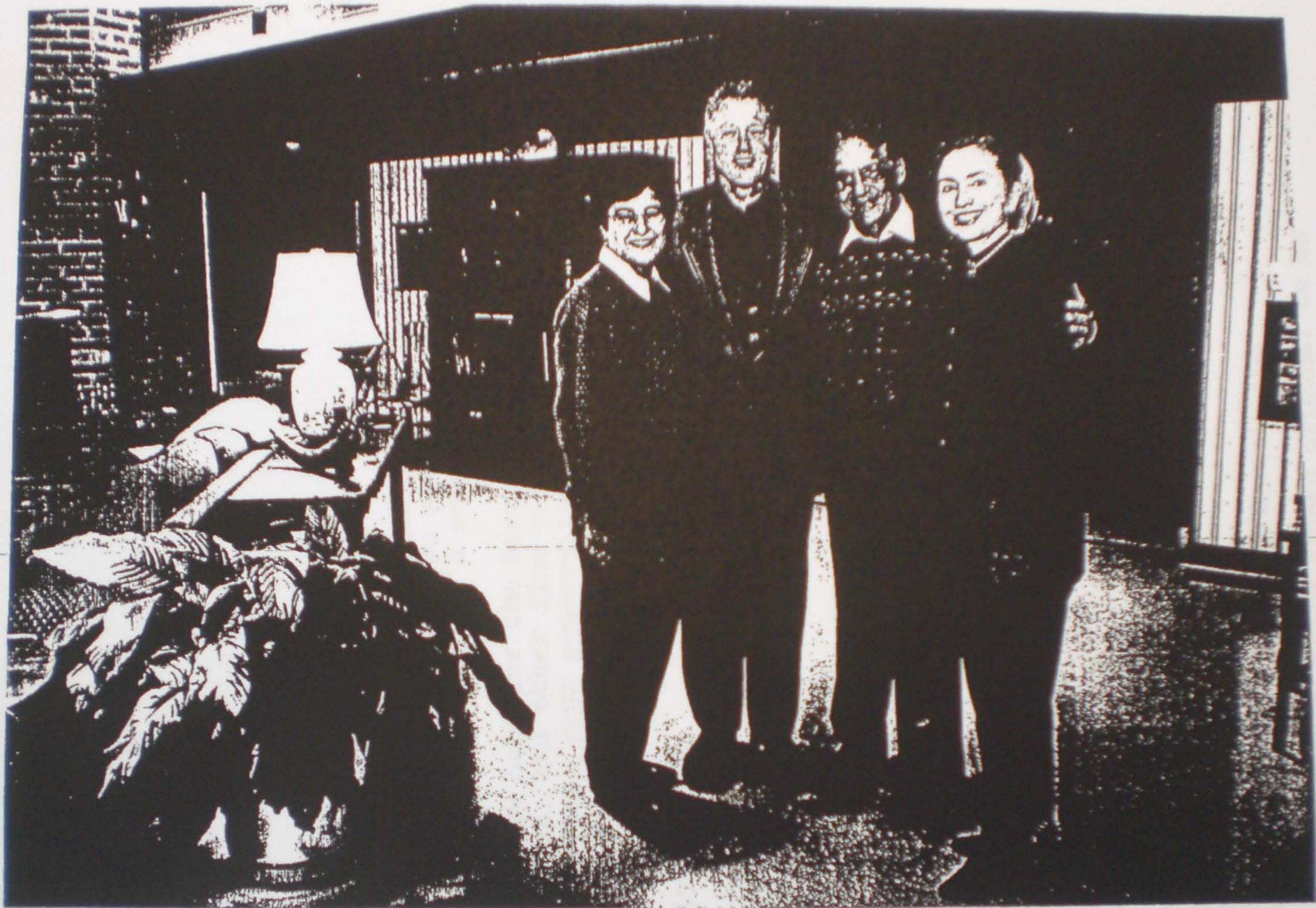
We send our very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bill

His Excellency
The President of the Federative
Republic of Brazil
and Mrs. Cardoso
Brasilia

P-28/22



Paper Copy Generated by
NLWJC Staff

*To Fernando Henrique and Ruth
With best wishes,*

Bin Clinton

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Steven J. Ronnel (CN=Steven J. Ronnel/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 28-MAY-1998 12:33:39.00

SUBJECT: Brazil Media Alert - Cohen Visit

TO: MCLARTY_T (MCLARTY_T @ A1 @ CD @ VAXGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

CC: Patricia A. McHugh (CN=Patricia A. McHugh/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FYI on Cohen's Brazil trip.

----- Forwarded by Steven J. Ronnel/WHO/EOP on 05/28/98
12:33 PM -----

mlabsb @ usia.gov

05/28/98 01:07:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Eric Farnsworth, Steven J. Ronnel

cc:

Subject: Brazil Media Alert - Cohen Visit

BRAZIL MEDIA ALERT

SUBJECT: VISIT OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE COHEN

FROM: BRASILIA

DATE: MAY 28

"Gazeta Mercantil" headline "U.S. Deny Sale of Fighter Jets to Air Force": A quarter-page article by Aldo Soares in the national business paper (page A-4) reports on Secretary Cohen's May 27 press conference in Brasilia, stating that the Secretary denied rumors that the purpose of his trip was to sell F-16 fighter jets to Brazil. The article also reports that President Cardoso and the Secretary discussed the proposed Brazilian Defense Ministry and Cardoso's upcoming visit to the U.S. Gazeta quotes Secretary Cohen as saying that the U.S. is not interested in promoting an arms race in South America, and that a future sale of military aircraft to Chile does not trouble President Menem of Argentina or President Cardoso. According to Gazeta, Cohen lauded Brazil's stance in regard to the Indian nuclear tests, but did not comment the likelihood of Pakistan carrying out its own tests, saying only that the country would face sanctions if it did. The article also notes that Secretary Cohen denied any plans for U.S. military to operate in Brazil against drug trafficking, saying that an agreement between the two countries already existed, and that increased intelligence sharing would be welcome. According to Gazeta, Cohen also said that President Cardoso would be staying a weekend at Camp David with President Clinton in June, when they will discuss bilateral relations and biological weapons proliferation.

"Jornal de Brasilia" headline "Defense is on the Brazil-U.S. Agenda": A page 14 quarter-page, no-byline article (with photo) states that the main topic of the meeting between Secretary Cohen and President Cardoso was the creation of Brazil's Defense ministry. The paper accurately notes

the highlights of the Secretary's press conference, and quotes his statement that Cardoso "is one of most important leaders of our hemisphere."

"Correio Braziliense" headline "Cohen Praises the Brazilian Reaction": A brief article by Marcos Savini in the Brasilia paper (page 5) focuses on the Secretary's statements about the growing tensions between India and Pakistan. According to Correio, Cohen said that the U.S. is making a last-ditch effort to convince Pakistan not to do a nuclear test. The article also briefly notes the other major points of the Secretary's press conference.

"Correio Braziliense" headline "Pakistan Ready For Atomic Test," subhead "U.S. satellites show that Pakistanis may detonate bombs at any time to respond to India's tests": A quarter-page no-byline article (page 5) states that CIA sources have reported that Pakistan is ready to carry out a nuclear bomb test. According to the article, the information was confirmed by White House Spokesman McCurry. Correio notes conflicting denials and innuendoes from Pakistani authorities, and claims that the test could not come at a worse time for the Clinton Administration's Asia policy.

"Correio Braziliense" headline "Formin Lampreia Antagonizes Cuba, Fidel Refuses to Meet With Him" subhead "Foreign Relations Minister sees opposition leader and pronounces himself against Cuba's return to the OAS because of democracy clause": A half-page article datelined Havana (page 4) reports that Brazilian Foreign Relations Minister Lampreia did not meet with Cuban President Fidel Castro as expected, during his trip to the island. According to the paper, Cuban authorities were incensed by Lampreia's 30 minute meeting on Tuesday with Elizardo Sanchez, a leading moderate opposition leader. According to Correio, Lampreia is the first Latin American Minister to meet with the Cuban opposition. The Cuban Government was further displeased with Lampreia's statement during a press conference that "there are no conditions yet for Cuba's return to the OAS," in reference to the Organization's 1991 democracy clause. Lampreia stated that he favored a gradual reinsertion of Cuba into Latin American organizations, beginning with the LAIA. The article states that Lampreia proposed that Brazil and Cuba adopt a human rights cooperation agreement similar to the one signed in 1996 between Brazil and China. According to the paper, Cuban authorities had no answer at the time. Among the other topics addressed during the visit, Correio highlights the possibility of an oil prospecting joint venture, the signing of a declaration on information sharing and the creation of mechanisms to stimulate economic relations, a science and technology cooperation agreement, and the granting of Brazilian credit for Cuban food imports. While in Cuba, Lampreia also met with Havana Cardinal Jaime Ortega.

THE FOLLOWING MEDIA ALERT PREPARED BY USIS SAO PAULO

SECDEF COHEN IN BRASILIA - Center-right O Estado de S. Paulo (OESP) has a Brasilia-datelined four-column report bannered, "U.S. Secretary Denies Arms Sale," (A-15) saying that Secretary of Defense William Cohen stated yesterday that the USG has no interest in contributing to an arms race in Latam or anywhere else. "He spent most of the day denying rumors that he was trying to sell U.S.-produced arms to nations such as Brazil, Argentina and Chile," story says. According to him, the report continues, these nations are capable of carrying out their own defense without involving themselves into an arms race. The Secretary is quoted as saying that "the U.S. is interested in participating in military cooperation programs with the three nations, especially in the areas of

military maneuvers, exchanges and fighting transnational problems like drug trafficking and terrorism." Cohen called Brazil the world's third democracy and said that he came here to listen and learn. The story notes that "one of the lessons he is taking home is a comment by a general: 'We cannot afford to be involved in a conflict in Latam when we have so many transnational challenges to face jointly.'" OESP adds that in his meeting with President Cardoso the secretary discussed the "complexity" that is the creation of the Minister of Defense, the difficulties for the Congress to approve the proposal, and damages caused by biological weapons. He also confirmed that the U.S. is aware of Pakistan's intention to making a nuclear test as India did. Cohen urged Pakistan to give an example to the world by not exploding any nuclear device.

NATIONAL DEFENSE LEGISLATION - A byliner in liberal Folha de S. Paulo's (FSP) op-ed page urges the GOB to propose legislation on national defense immediately, and says that Brazil is one of the few nations which do not have a national mobilization law. The author, who is a lawyer and a retired Army general, notes that it is not possible to legally open the files of the military dictatorship's repression until Congress approves legislation establishing the criteria, deadlines and procedures for public disclosure of secrets relating to national security.

RUSSIAN ECONOMIC CRISIS - Editorial in FSP comments on the recent measures taken by the Russian government to protect the ruble from speculative attacks in view of rumors that its economy would be the next to be affected by the crisis. Editorial says one of the causes of the crisis is an unprecedented migration of funds towards the U.S., a nation that investors consider as a safe refuge for their capital.

PRESIDENT CARDOSO'S PRESS CONFERENCE - A byliner in FSP's editorial page derides President Cardoso for his Clinton-style press conference yesterday on the lawn of the presidential residence. The editorial is particularly critical, saying that during 21 of its almost 40 years of existence, the Alvorada Palace was the residence of several military presidents, while the White House has more than 200 years of democracy.

GENERAL VERNON WALTERS - Another byliner in FSP's editorial page comments on a recent TV interview by U.S. General Vernon Walters, in which he does not consider a mistake the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. The commentary says: "Walters was always present in many violent and illegal operations conducted by the U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War," and "in Brazil he was the link between the first military government and Washington." The author notes that "despite a paranoiac one, Walters' reasoning is interesting, since one considers communism as the worst of all worlds."

PAX AMERICANA - OESP has a op-ed byliner on "the challenges being faced by the 'Pax Americana'." It says that the international political order that the only remaining superpower intends to favor or impose at this turn of the century -- the so-called 'Pax Americana' -- has been systematically and increasingly opposed [in India, Israel, Indonesia, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Congo, Libya and Iraq]. The author says India's nuclear-supported foreign policy is the most fearful of these challenges.

BRAZILIAN FORMIN IN CUBA - OESP's Havana correspondent reports (A-29) that human rights were the main topic of Brazilian Formin Luiz Felipe Lampreia's four-day visit in Cuba. Story says that in Lampreia's talks with Cuban officials, it seems to have become clear that Brazil has done everything possible to reintegrate Cuba into the Inter-American system,

and that further progress will now basically depend on the adoption by the Cuban leaders of a policy of liberalization aimed at relieving the pressures exerted by Castroism on individual liberties. The correspondent adds that the Cuban officials expected more than what was offered by the Brazilian Formin, and that they have become very displeased vis-a-vis Lampreia's visit to political dissident Elizardo Sanchez, who is the president of the non-governmental Cuban Human Rights Committee.

THE FOLLOWING MEDIA ALERT PREPARED BY USIS RIO DE JANEIRO

Jornal do Brasil (5/28) quotes Defense Secretary William Cohen as denying the USG is fostering an arms race in the southern hemisphere. Cohen is quoted as highlighting that cooperation between countries in the region will prevent an arms race in Latin America. Paper also quotes Secretary Cohen as praising Fernando Henrique Cardoso for suspending the accord with India for its nuclear tests.

O Globo (5/28) carries a brief note saying that the USG is willing to accept an invitation by the GOB to intensify cooperation to combat narcotrafficking in the Amazon region. Paper says that Brazil is the only country in the Amazon region which does not have the presence of U.S. troops cooperating with local authorities in the fight against drugs.

O Globo (5/28) an op-ed piece by Rio de Janeiro State University professor Eduardo Italo Pesce opines that Brazil doesn't need a Department of Defense. Italo Pesce opposes the idea, saying that it would be a mistake having the Army, Navy and Air Force functioning within a single department.

Jornal do Commercio (5/28) under a banner headline reading "Pakistan Threatened With Sanctions," Jornal do Commercio reports that Secretary Cohen warned that following the example of India, the USG will impose sanctions against any country which intends to perform nuclear tests. Paper also quotes Secretary Cohen as saying that cooperation between Lat Am countries prevents the arms race in the region. Also in Tribuna (page 2)

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 ATTACHMENT 1
 ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131) id <01IXKELGDHTC006OKT@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Thu, 28 May 1998 12:13:06 EDT

Received: from Storm.EOP.GOV by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131) with ESMTMP id <01IXKEL4BGTC00868G@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Thu, 28 May 1998 12:12:54 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from xgate.usia.gov ([198.67.64.2]) by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-10 #22921) with SMTP id <01IXKEKMK24O0002XM@STORM.EOP.GOV>; Thu, 28 May 1998 12:12:24 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from Connect2 Message Router by xgate.usia.gov via Connect2-SMTP 4.32.03; Thu, 28 May 1998 12:20:18 -0400

Organization: USIA

X-Mailer: Connect2-SMTP 4.32.03 MHS/SMF to SMTP Gateway

X-SMF-Hop-Count: 3

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 END ATTACHMENT 1
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SUNTUM_M @ al.eop.gov
06/08/98 07:27:15 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: 1998-6-8 McCurry Dobbins briefing

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(New York, New York)

For Immediate Release

June 8, 1998

PRESS BRIEFING BY
MIKE MCCURRY
AND AMBASSADOR JAMES DOBBINS
SENIOR DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
FOR INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Waldorf Astoria

New York, New York

6:05 P.M. EDT

MR. MCCURRY: This is your briefing. We are passing out to you right now a joint communique that the two Presidents authorized be issued on their behalf, because they continue to meet at this moment. President Zedillo, President Clinton began their bilateral meeting at about 5:00 p.m. and concluded the formal part of their dialogue at 5:40 p.m. And then they both agreed they wanted to spend some time together, and when Ambassador Dobbins and I left, they were still at it.

They met in the Presidential Suite here at the Waldorf Astoria for what I would describe as an excellent meeting, the summary of which you're being given in the joint communique. I think there are a few points in that that we would like to highlight, and I've asked Ambassador Jim Dobbins, who is our NSC head for Inter-American Affairs, who participated in the bilateral to give you a briefing.

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: I think the joint statement covers most of it. They began with a brief discussion of the U.N. Special Session, noted

with pleasure the number of heads of state that have attended, discussed a bit about the anticipated results of the session.

There was discussion of U.S.-Mexican narcotics trafficking. The President congratulated President Zedillo for the recent arrest of two major kingpins -- the Amezcua brothers. A third one of these brothers had been arrested several months ago. President Zedillo talked a bit about several other operations which are underway.

□,

They discussed the Casablanca issue and I think the terms of that discussion are covered in the statement that you've got. It was a discussion focused on looking forward, on improving mechanisms for cooperation, as is indicated there.

President Zedillo made clear that he thought that the focus for the two Presidents should be in dealing in issues of principle, looking forward and finding ways of improving cooperation, and endorsing the efforts of the two Attorneys General to improve mechanisms and processes for collaboration and communication on law enforcement operations and other areas of counternarcotics cooperation.

They also discussed the recent forest fires in Mexico. Again, this is covered in the communique. The President noted that these kinds of events -- he had similar discussions with President Cardoso yesterday evening at Camp David. Brazil, too, has had a very serious set of forest fires this year, both linked to climate change, to El Nino, to unanticipated long, dry, hot spells. This was a natural lead-in to the issue of climate change.

President Clinton made his usual eloquent case for cooperation and participation by developing countries in a process of reducing emissions, his absolute confidence that this would not inhibit growth, and suggests that the officials on both sides in whom the President's had confidence should sit down, try to work together on plans which would allow developing countries, including, in particular, Mexico, to participate in the process of reducing emissions and said that he would never propose something that in his judgment would reduce or inhibit Mexico's development and growth. And President Zedillo said he was more than ready to enter into those discussions.

Q This communique reports to continuing all drug trafficking and conforming to the laws of the land and respect each other's sovereignty. So the United States won't do it again?

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: The communique is intended to be a forward looking document on ways to improve our cooperation.

Q Won't do it again --

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: I wouldn't characterize it beyond what it says.

Q That's what it says.

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: That's what it says.

Q Did President Zedillo say he was going to seek extradition of those agents involved in Casablanca?

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: There was no discussion of extradition or prosecution. President Zedillo did make clear that under Mexican law, there was a requirement that they inquire as to whether Mexican law had been violated. He made clear that they had come to no conclusions in this regard and he also

□,
indicated that he thought that this was not an issue for the two Presidents to deal with; the two Presidents needed to deal at the level of principle and means of improving our cooperation in the future.

Q Did he express any dismay about --

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: I don't think I want to characterize it beyond what's in the communique and what I've said. President Zedillo has spoken on the record on several occasions; he said nothing new.

Q Well, in principle then, did the U.S. make any commitment or any guarantee? Can the U.S. government guarantee that in any further operation of this nature there will be full communications and notification to the Mexican authorities? Is there a guarantee that was --

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: I think the joint statement is pretty clear, that the intention is that the two Attorneys General should work out processes to improve communication and collaboration on law enforcement operations in the future. And that's a work in progress, it's a work just begun.

Q But there was no promise that this --

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: There was no discussion beyond what's reflected in the joint statement in that regard.

Q Ambassador, who was at the meeting from each side?

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: Let's see, on the U.S. side it was the President; the Secretary of State; Secretary of the Treasury; Barry McCaffrey; Mack McLarty; Bill Richardson; Sandy Berger; Jeff Davidow, Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs; Mike and myself.

On the Mexican side, Rosario Green, the Foreign Minister; Jose Gurria, the Finance Minister; Mr. Madrazo, the Attorney General; and Juan Rabieato (phonetic) the Deputy Foreign Minister. I think Mr. Burros (phonetic), who's an advisor to the President in Los Pinos -- I think that's it.

Q This statement says that they're striving for improved cooperation and mutual trust with full respect for the sovereignty of both nations. Does President Clinton think that the sovereignty of Mexico was respected in Casablanca?

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: The issue wasn't addressed in those terms.

Q What was the President's reaction overall to the speech that President Zedillo gave at the U.N.?

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AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: He congratulated him for -- I can't remember whether he specified the speech or for the conference as a whole. He did listen to the speech and he thought it went well. I don't recall he got into more detail on the specifics of it. But he clearly was happy with it.

Q Ambassador Dobbins, the Attorney General said that given the fact that you have to conduct these operations and protect lives of agents, she acted like there is no guarantee in the future. And improving communications doesn't mean it won't happen again, correct?

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: I really don't want to be drawn in and I'm sure the Attorney General doesn't want to be drawn in and wasn't drawn beyond what's in the joint statement.

Q She made it pretty clear that weighing agents' lives versus communication, she was going to err on the side of agents' lives.

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: I heard exactly what the Attorney General said, and you're free to quote her, but that's not what she said.

Q Some of the points that are being discussed in the conference is spending about a billion dollars a year on eradication of opium, cocaine, marijuana, et cetera. Did President Zedillo and President Clinton talk about whether the United States is going to contribute to these efforts in terms of financial assistance to eradicate this so-called problem?

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: They didn't discuss eradication, per se. The United States of, course, is the major contributor to eradication around the world already. I think some of the debate is how much of it should be channeled in addition to what we're already doing through the U.N. My impression from what Barry McCaffrey said earlier today to another press briefing was that we haven't made a decision on that, we haven't yet seen the U.N. numbers, and when we do we'll make some decision about how much we're going to contribute. But the United States already is the largest contributor to eradication.

Q On the forest fires issue, did the President offer any further assistance? And also, aren't some Mexican Cabinet officers meeting with U.S. officials this week in Washington?

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: I'm not sure of the timing. I know both Bruce Babbitt who -- no, I'm sorry, the Secretary of Agriculture Glickman and Brian Atwood, the head of AID, have been meeting with their Mexican counterparts. They went to Mexico, and I just don't know what their schedule is and whether there's

a
□,
meeting.

Now, there's a meeting of what's called the Binational Commission on Thursday, which brings together virtually the entire Mexican and U.S. Cabinets. It's an annual meeting and I'm sure that those Cabinet participants will participate, along with the Attorney General, with Barry McCaffrey, with Madeleine Albright.

Q There was nothing said in this meeting about further assistance either of personnel or financial --

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: No, nothing specific.

Q I wonder if the President of Mexico or President Clinton mentioned anything about the possibility to persecute American agents that were involved in Casablanca, the covert operation.

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: As I said, President Zedillo made clear that his Attorney General had an obligation to determine whether there had been any violations of Mexican law. That process wasn't completed. They weren't presuming that -- they had come to no conclusion. There was no discussion of what would happen thereafter. President Zedillo made clear that wasn't an issue for the two Presidents to discuss. The two Presidents should discuss the principles of their cooperation and encourage their Attorneys General and other officials to improve processes for coordination and collaboration and communication.

Q Did President Zedillo ask for any further information on this Casablanca to be able to determine whether any laws were violated?

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: No, but I don't know that he needed to. Our officials were down in Mexico City late last week for the first exchange, where we provided information on the case, and we agreed that we would continue to meet with the Mexicans. So I assume he didn't ask because he felt that they were getting full information from us.

Q If it's a question of Mexico's sovereignty being violated, why is there any question of U.S. agents being extradited as individuals instead of --

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: I don't know that there is a question of U.S. agents being extradited.

Q Well, there clearly in -- political circles.

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: I mean, I can't speak for the Mexican President.

Q The Foreign Minister -- extradition publicly.

□,
AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: It didn't come up in the meeting. I mean, what the issue was -- there's no point in my

repeating it. He said they needed to review whether there had been a violation of Mexican law. They haven't come to any conclusions, and there was no discussion beyond that.

Q As a generic matter then can you rule out extraditing U.S. citizens or law enforcement --

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: That's a hypothetical question, which is well in advance of where we are at the moment.

Q Was Casablanca the main -- would you say that the Casablanca operation was the major subject discussed by the President?

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: I would think they spent as much time on climate change as Casablanca. They probably -- those two occupied the biggest chunks of what was about a 40-minute meeting. But there were several other things and then they've gone on to talk privately for 25 minutes and I don't know what was in the 25 minutes.

Q Can you characterize the tone of Zedillo's comments on the Casablanca issue?

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: The meeting was a very positive meeting. These are good friends, they know each other well. There was no negative tone in the meeting. The issue is clearly one that is a serious one for the Mexicans, but there was nothing in the tone of the meeting which suggested anything other than that the United States and Mexico were going to continue to move forward in intensifying an already uniquely collaborative relationship.

Q Would you try to dispel the impression that Mexico was really very angry at the U.S. over this episode?

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: I'm trying to characterize a meeting between the two Presidents. I'm not trying to characterize a relationship between two countries. And when you talk about Mexico, are you talking about the press, are you talking about the Cabinet, are you talking about the Congress, Mexican Congress?

Q -- had an adverse effect on U.S.-Mexican relations.

AMBASSADOR DOBBINS: All I can tell you is that this was a positive, forward-looking meeting, the results of which are in the joint statement.

MR. MCCURRY: Any last thing for Jim? Other
□,
subjects?

Q Ms. Reno said today that by way of saying that Mexican officials weren't the only ones -- saying there are officials in this country left out as well. Can you say who didn't know?

MR. MCCURRY: Other Cabinet officials have addressed

that, including the Secretary of State. But the point the Attorney General made today is that in sensitive law enforcement operations that involve undercover work, for the protection of courageous and heroic law enforcement officials, information is very closely held. And she made the point of saying it's very closely held within our government. There were a number of senior ranking officials, and I can't quantify it precisely, but many high ranking officials in the U.S. government who are unaware of Operation Casablanca until it is formally announced by our government.

Thank you. Other subjects at all?

Q Abacha's death?

MR. MCCURRY: Have we put out any formal statement? I'm asking you. (Laughter.) I haven't had a chance to -- let me say the United States government acknowledges the death of General Sani Abacha. The United States government is interested in what type of opportunities exist for transition to civilian rule in Nigeria. A long-sought goal of U.S. policy has been to restore to the people of Nigeria a freely-elected democratic government that is consistent with the great aspirations of the Nigerian people and reflective of the great potential Nigeria has in the world community.

Our hope, among others, would be at this moment of transition that an accountable civilian government that is able to lead the Nigerian people will emerge from what has been a very horrific episode in which basic fundamental rights have been suspended, in which rule of law has not applied, in which the results of elections have been set aside in the name of authoritarianism..

Q Is the United States still open to the idea of any military ruler seeking election as a civilian?

MR. MCCURRY: The United States government is interested in seeing a freely and democratically elected civilian government that can help make the orderly transition away from authoritarianism and back to democracy that the people of Nigeria deserve. I'm not going to speculate on who that might involve, and I don't think anyone is in a position to speculate at this point.

Q Regardless of whether or not that candidate is
□,
out of the Nigerian military?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, there have been freely and democratically elected figures throughout Africa that formerly were involved in the military. I'm not going to speculate about what might emerge at this moment in the history of Nigeria. Our interest is in a government that will reflect what we believe is the desire and will of the people of Nigeria to see themselves freely governed by a democratically elected president who wants to restore prosperity and opportunity for the people of Nigeria -- opportunity and prosperity that they once enjoyed.

Q Did the President talk to the Secretary of

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Nelson W. Cunningham (CN=Nelson W. Cunningham/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JUN-1998 12:40:36.00

SUBJECT: Brazil Media Alert - June 10

TO: Ana Maria Salazar (CN=Ana Maria Salazar/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eric Farnsworth (CN=Eric Farnsworth/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
FYI.

Ana Maria -- note particularly the last paragraph on Sec. Cohen.
----- Forwarded by Nelson W. Cunningham/WHO/EOP on
06/10/98 12:19 PM -----

mlabsb @ usia.gov

06/10/98 11:26:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Nelson W. Cunningham

cc:

Subject: Brazil Media Alert - June 10

BRAZIL MEDIA ALERT

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT CARDOSO IN CAMP DAVID

FROM: BRASILIA

DATE: JUNE 10

The visit of Brazilian President Cardoso to Camp David was reported extensively by the Brazilian printed media. Most articles were published before the overnight stay, and underlined the importance and uniqueness of President Clinton's invitation. The event was carried by all the country's major newspapers, mostly in highly positive articles which likened Cardoso's prestige to that of PM Tony Blair of Great Britain, the only other world leader to overnight at Camp David during the Clinton Administration. The papers also made much of the fact that the invitation was for an informal meeting, with no previously established agenda. According to most writers, this denoted that President Clinton held Cardoso in high regard, even friendship, and that the event acknowledged as well as improved Brazil's standing in the world community and hemisphere. Several papers noted President Cardoso's mentions of a "Camp David spirit" to emphasize this perceived quantum leap in U.S.-Brazil relations.

According to the articles, Clinton and Cardoso did not discuss specific bilateral issues during their private conversation, but focused rather on global matters such as drugs, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, unemployment and globalization, as well as more casual talks. According to Maria Helena Tachinardi of "Gazeta Mercantil" the presidents also talked about a book on biological weapons, given to Cardoso by Secretary of Defense Cohen.

Articles:

"Correio Braziliense" headline "President Cardoso Has a Day of Glory" (page 3, June 9)
 "Gazeta Mercantil" headline "Brazil and the U.S. Discuss Joint Action," subhead "Private dinner in Camp David is seen as an acknowledgment of Brazil's importance in international relations" (page A-4, June 9)
 "Folha de S. Paulo" headline "Brazilian Praises Clinton" (page 1/4, June 9)
 "Jornal de Brasilia" headline "World Problems [discussed] in Camp David" (page 3, June 9)
 "Correio Braziliense" headline "Camp David and NY in Cardoso's Schedule" (page Dois 11, "Gilberto Amaral" column, June 7)
 "O Globo" headline "Cardoso Visits Clinton Without Formal Agenda," subhead "First ever U.S. meeting with no specific theme for any South American" (page 10, June 7)
 "Correio Braziliense" headline "A Night in Camp David," subhead "President and First Lady Cardoso are very special guests of Bill and Hillary Clinton today" (page 3, June 7)
 "Correio Braziliense" headline "Ideal Scenery to Catch Up on the Bilateral Agenda" (page 3, June 7)
 "O Estado de S. Paulo" headline "Aides Hope for New Relationship after U.S. Trip," subhead "GOB hopes that meeting with Clinton will give similar results as the first trip" (page A4, June 7)

NOTE: POST IS FAXING ARTICLE CLIPPINGS TO MICHAEL HAHN, ARA/PA

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===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
 ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

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 X-SMF-Hop-Count: 3
 ===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. cable	To the Secretary of State, re: Conversation (3 pages)	05/17/1998	P1/b(1)
002. cable	To the Secretary of State; re: Conversation (3 pages)	05/17/1998	P1/b(1)
003. cable	Re: Diplomats (4 pages)	05/28/1998	P1/b(1)
004. cable	Re: Brazil Visit (11 pages)	06/03/1998	P1/b(1)
005. cable	Re: Brazil Visit (5 pages)	06/03/1998	P1/b(1)
006. cable	Re: Impact of Peru-Ecuador Accord Leaks Viewed [50 U.S.C. 430g] [partial] (1 page)	06/05/1998	P3/b(3)
007. cable	Re: President Cardoso to Announce National Anti-Drug Secretariat (4 pages)	06/05/1998	P1/b(1)
008. cable	Re: President Cardoso to Announce National Anti-Drug Secretariat (4 pages)	06/05/1998	P1/b(1)
009. cable	Re: President Cardoso to Announce National Anti-Drug Secretariat (4 pages)	06/05/1998	P1/b(1)
010. cable	Re: Television Program Summary [50 U.S.C. 430g] [partial] (1 page)	06/08/1998	P3/b(3)
011. cable	From Secretary to State; re: Conversation (2 pages)	06/08/1998	P1/b(1)
012. cable	Re: Brazilian Television Program Summary [50 U.S.C. 430g] [partial] (1 page)	06/08/1998	P3/b(3)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 NSC Cables
 Jan 1997 - Dec 1998 ([Cardoso and Camp David])
 OA/Box Number: 520000

FOLDER TITLE:

[05/17/1998 - 11/02/1998]

2006-0526-F
ke287

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]

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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NO.	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
	Re: Take 2 of 2--Lampreia Comments on Cuba, U.S. [50 U.S.C. 430g] [partial] (1 page)	06/10/1998	P3/b(3)
	Re: FHC Basks in Camp David, UN Limelight [50 U.S.C. 430g] [partial] (1 page)	06/10/1998	P3/b(3)
	Re: Cardoso Comment on 'Private' Meeting with Clinton [50 U.S.C. 430g] [partial] (1 page)	06/12/1998	P3/b(3)
	Re: Shift in Government's Policy on Cuba Criticized [50 U.S.C. 430g] [partial] (1 page)	06/19/1998	P3/b(3)
	From American Embassy, Brazil to Secretary of State; re: Call (4 pages)	07/10/1998	P1/b(1)
	From Secretary of State to American Embassy, Brazil; re: Message from President Clinton to President Cordoso (2 pages)	07/11/1998	P1/b(1)
	Re: G-15 Summit (3 pages)	07/16/1998	P1/b(1)
	From Secretary of State; Re: Letters from President Clinton (5 pages)	08/04/1998	P1/b(1)
	From Secretary of State; re: National Day Message for Brazil (2 pages)	08/29/1998	P1/b(1)
	Re: Brazil (3 pages)	11/02/1998	P1/b(1)

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TITLE:
 1998 - 11/02/1998]

2006-0526-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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 advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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able	Re: FHC Basks in Camp David, UN Limelight [50 U.S.C. 430g] [partial] (1 page)	06/10/1998	P3/b(3)
able	Re: Cardoso Comment on 'Private' Meeting with Clinton [50 U.S.C. 430g] [partial] (1 page)	06/12/1998	P3/b(3)
able	Re: Shift in Government's Policy on Cuba Criticized [50 U.S.C. 430g] [partial] (1 page)	06/19/1998	P3/b(3)
able	From American Embassy, Brazil to Secretary of State; re: Call (4 pages)	07/10/1998	P1/b(1)
able	From Secretary of State to American Embassy, Brazil; re: Message from President Clinton to President Cordoso (2 pages)	07/11/1998	P1/b(1)
able	Re: G-15 Summit (3 pages)	07/16/1998	P1/b(1)
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able	From Secretary of State; re: National Day Message for Brazil (2 pages)	08/29/1998	P1/b(1)
able	Re: Brazil (3 pages)	11/02/1998	P1/b(1)

SECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 Cables
 1997 - Dec 1998 ([Cardoso and Camp David])
 Box Number: 520000

PER TITLE:

11/17/1998 - 11/02/1998]

2006-0526-F
ke287

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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SUBJ: Impact of Peru-Ecuador Accord Leaks Viewed

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SERIAL: 9(b)(3)306A

COUNTRY: BRAZIL

SUBJ: Impact of Peru-Ecuador Accord Leaks Viewed

SOURCE: Brasilia Correio Braziliense (Internet version) in
Portuguese 4 Jun 98

TEXT:

[Article by Sandra Lefcovich]

[FBIS Translated Text]

The meeting is a customary one. But the apprehensiveness about the consequences of the leaking of the secret document is still there. President Fernando Henrique Cardoso and Minister of Foreign Relations Luiz Felipe Lampreia met late yesterday afternoon at Planalto Palace. There were speculations that the purposes of the meeting was to talk about the future of the peace process between Peru and Ecuador. Itamaraty spokesman Marcos Galvao said, however, that it is customary for the foreign minister to report to the president about the results of his trips, especially one that covered so much ground. Lampreia got back yesterday from a visit to Cuba, the United States, and Venezuela.

During the meeting, according to the spokesman, the two talked about Lampreia's visit to Cuba, the speeches he gave in Chicago, and the attendance by the Brazilian representative at the Organization of American States (OAS).

The diplomatic gaffe, however, did not go unmentioned. According to sources at Itamaraty, the president is still irritated about Monday's leak of the document that contained confidential information about the negotiations between Peru and Ecuador. The leak has hurt the progress of the peace process. The two countries share a stretch of boundary that has still not been demarcated. This conflict has caused three wars in the past 50 years.

Diplomats do not think they are responsible for the disclosure of the "bomb," and they certainly don't blame the minister, who was traveling abroad. But Itamaraty, besides the president himself, is the one that is paying for the mistake made partly by the ministry and partly by Planalto Palace advisors.

This is true, in the first place, because Itamaraty staffers were the ones who conducted the negotiations between Peruvians and Ecuadorians three years ago. They were anxiously awaiting their well-deserved vacations. Now, the very least that will happen is that the deadline for a possible signature of a peace agreement between Peru and Ecuador will be extended. At worst, it could hamper the process to the point that talks would have to be started up again.

In the second place, the gaffe hit Itamaraty right between the eyes. It sullied the highly favorable reputation the Brazilian foreign ministry enjoys in the region, where it is considered the most professional of any in Latin America. "It's like the story about the girl who goes to a party. She's the prettiest of all the girls. But suddenly everyone notices that her dress is stained and there's a run in her stockings," one South American diplomat said.

The same diplomat paused. He noted that to err is human. But to him, the gaffe shows that Brazilian diplomats are "only human." "That should be good for their vanity," he said, pointedly. Like other South Americans, the diplomat laments the lack of professionalism in that career in his own country, where it is contaminated by the politicians. Itamaraty is the regional exception to that rule.

Unprecedented

The president and the minister also talked about their upcoming trip. Fernando Henrique will go to New York on Monday to attend the United Nations Assembly on Drugs. But he will leave for the States before that. U.S. President Bill Clinton has invited him to visit him at Camp David on Sunday.

Fernando Henrique will be the first Brazilian president to have dinner and spend the night at the presidential retreat. According to Luiz Castro Neves, director of the Americas Department at Itamaraty, they have no specific agenda but are likely to talk about the elections in Paraguay, and the nuclear tests in Asia and Cuba. Castro Neves avoided exaggerating the importance of this trip for Brazil. "There is a personal affinity between the presidents of the two biggest countries in the hemisphere," he said.

Protests

The diplomatic gaffe has already had negative repercussions in Peru, despite the moratorium declared by the media in both countries. The proposal to establish a binational park in the border zone sparked protests from the Peruvian opposition, which demanded an explanation from President Alberto Fujimori about what is being negotiated with the Ecuadorians.

The leak, in Brasilia, of the document in which the possibility was raised of creating a binational park unleashed political anger from a number of groups, who think the government is ready to accept "unacceptable" concessions.

The opposition wants the government to reject the so-called "secret plan" of the guarantor countries, which includes the creation of a park. Congressman Cesar Zumaeta asked Peruvian Foreign Minister for a report on the points being negotiated with Ecuador. Specifically, Zumaeta wants to know whether the proposal for a park really exists.

Some media outlets have added their voices to the complaints by the opposition. One paper's headline says that the binational park "would be a de facto concession of sovereignty to Ecuador." An editorial in the paper El Comercio stated that "it is essential to remember that Peru cannot, and must not, accept any compromise with Ecuador that exceeds what was strictly stipulated in the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol."

The newspaper added that "now, as 56 years ago, the only viable path is to fulfill what has already been sanctioned by international law."

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SERIAL: (b)(3) 006181998
COUNTRY: BRAZIL
SUBJ: FHC Basks in Camp David, UN Limelight
SOURCE: Brasilia Correio Braziliense (Internet version) in
Portuguese 9 Jun 98
TEXT:

[FBIS Translated Text]

New York--President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, who is

experiencing one of the worst moments of his administration, took advantage of his trip to the United States to forget domestic problems for a while and devote himself to international issues in talks with the presidents of the United States (Bill Clinton), France (Jacques Chirac), Peru (Alberto Fujimori), and Ecuador (Fabian Alarcon).

Not concealing his vanity at being the second head of government during the Clinton administration to spend the night at Camp David, the rural retreat maintained by the US Office of the President, Fernando Henrique said he was honored by the invitation. "Only I and (British Prime Minister) Tony Blair have been there. That shows how much honor President Clinton has been generously bestowing on Brazil and me," the president commented.

Fernando Henrique came to the United States to participate in the special UN session on drugs. Besides being the only one invited by Clinton to an informal meeting at Camp David, the Brazilian president was also mentioned by Clinton in his address to the United Nations.

According to Fernando Henrique, the "Camp David spirit"--the spirit of informality--prevailed in the talks at the rural retreat. Camp David has been the scene of important political decisions for the world and of historic meetings by important figures. The most significant event occurred in 1978, when Egypt and Israel sealed the peace agreement mediated by the United States.

Married couples who are friends of the Clintons as well as the Brazilian ambassador, Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, also spent the night at Camp David, but the presidents of the two largest countries in the Americas had a private conversation in which they reviewed some of the world's principal problems.

Fernando Henrique also did not conceal his satisfaction over the fact that Clinton had chosen to talk to him about matters such as world peace, the fight against drugs and terrorism, and ways to improve the quality of life for the peoples in the 21st century. According to Fernando Henrique, the US President requested that Brazil take a more active stand on those issues.

The presidents also talked about globalization at Camp David and discussed ways to minimize its harmful effects, especially unemployment. Fernando Henrique said the United States played a dominant role in the world and that it was the richest country, with a high level of technological and social development, besides being quite creative in solving problems.

Because of that, he asked his US colleague for advice. "I asked President Clinton for information on how to cope with industrial unemployment by redirecting that manpower into the service sector," the president said.

During his day as a statesman, Fernando Henrique also spoke with French President Jacques Chirac to settle details concerning the European Union-Latin America summit meeting that will be held in Rio de Janeiro next year. He discussed the situation in Iraq, concerning which Brazil and France have similar opinions, and the atomic issue following the explosions set off by India and Pakistan.

In the morning hours, the president resumed his position as mediator of the border dispute between Ecuador and Peru: he held meetings with the presidents of both countries.

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SUBJ: Cardoso Comments on 'Private' Meeting With Clinton
SOURCE: Sao Paulo Gazeta Mercantil in Portuguese 9 Jun 98 p A4
TEXT:

[Report by Maria Helena Tachinardi]

[FBIS Translated Text]

Commenting on his private meeting with U.S. President Bill Clinton at Camp David, where he spent the night on 7 June, President Fernando Henrique Cardoso said: "Brazil ought to be proud of the weight it carries today in international relations, taking into account the possibility that for it to perform not only a political role but an economic one as well, by attracting more resources, more investments, and by creating more jobs. This was the spirit of Camp David." He added: "We can work together without any kind of problem."

Cardoso and Clinton conferred privately for 45 minutes, according to Mack McLarty, the U.S. special adviser on Latin American affairs, who was also invited to Camp David. Cardoso said: "It was a chance for me to confer with the U.S. President openly and frankly, without reservations." Cardoso said he did not ask for "anything" from his U.S. counterpart and "vice versa. We only discussed general topics, such as how we could work together to improve the standard of living of our peoples." According to Cardoso, "this is proof of the mature relations existing between Brazil and the United States."

Cardoso said they broached on "everything," including their readings. They discussed a book on "biological weapons," which Defense Secretary William Cohen had sent to Cardoso precisely because Clinton wanted to discuss the subject with Cardoso. Another main topic was globalization. Cardoso said: "To deny it would be tantamount to destroying a machine at the start of the industrial revolution. To overlook it, without adopting active policies that would reduce the negative effects it could cause, would be irresponsible." He cited the case of the Greater ABC region in the Sao Paulo metropolitan area, which "is losing industries, and which must resume its course in terms of being an economy geared toward services" and which could learn from the U.S. experience. He said he had discussed at length with Clinton "the difficulties that arise when certain areas are weakened by the effects of globalization or of quick technological changes, what should be done to boost them."

White House spokesman Mike McCurry said that the two presidents described the meeting as "extremely pleasant and relaxed." He noted that, "in addition to (British Prime Minister) Tony Blair, Cardoso is the only world leader" who was received by Clinton at Camp David. "This says a lot about how close and positive our relations are," McCurry said.

They avoided speaking about their bilateral agenda, "nothing that would imply a controversy," said the U.S. aide. They talked a lot about globalization, its impact on domestic economies, and "what this will represent for the Americas as we focus on the 21st century." McCurry reported that President Clinton "was fascinated" with the description President Fernando Henrique Cardoso made of Brazilian ethnical diversity. They both spoke about their common efforts in the struggle against drug trafficking. According to the spokesman, the Brazilian president outlined his administration's drug enforcement efforts, including the creation of a national secretariat that will design policies and coordinate the actions of agencies that are already dealing with the problem.

During his meeting with Clinton, Cardoso said he ascertained

something essential: "South America is a peace zone, of democracy and of relatively advanced growth, where a spectacular transformation could take place in the next century. Nowadays, we are living through a process of acknowledging this fact: Demonstrating that we are entering into the next millennium with an enormous historical opportunity. Brazil now has a great historic opportunity that it must not miss. It needs to take a jump, something that cannot be attained only through its foreign policy, but through its domestic policy as well.

Asked if Brazil is the main U.S. partner in Latin America, Cardoso changed the subject: "I do not want to be pretentious by saying" that, "because President Clinton certainly speaks with other presidents" of the region. Cardoso stressed that "the United States is not only the richest country, but the most creative one in terms of technological and social development proposals, and a country with creative strength. That gives it a predominant role, although this does not mean an hegemonic role. Had the United States decided to bomb Iraq, it would have made a mistake. It did not do that because of the international public opinion. It is a democratic country that acknowledges the others. U.S. presence nowadays cannot be hegemonic but it must be shared with Brazil."

President Cardoso also met with French President Jacques Chirac and with Spanish Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar. They discussed unemployment. "The motto must be globalization without exclusions," Cardoso said.

[Description of source: Right-of-center-highly reliable business newspaper]

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
cable	From American Embassy, Brazil to Secretary of State; re: Call (4 pages)	07/10/1998	P1/b(1)

DESCRIPTION:
 Presidential Records
 cables
 07 - Dec 1998 ([Cardoso and Camp David])
 Number: 520000

TITLE:
 1998 - 11/02/1998]

2006-0526-F
 ke287

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 could violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 could disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
 information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 could disclose confidential advice between the President
 advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 could constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
 privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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Clinton Library

NO.	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
	From Secretary of State to American Embassy, Brazil; re: Message from President Clinton to President Cardoso (2 pages)	07/11/1998	P1/b(1)

ION:
residential Records
les
- Dec 1998 ([Cardoso and Camp David])
Number: 52000

TITLE:
98 - 11/02/1998]

RESTRICTION CODES

Records Act - [41 U.S.C. 1294(a)]

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

Security Classified Information - [E.O. 13526]

(b)(1) National security classified information (b)(7) of the FOIA

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
019, cable	Re: G-15 Summit (3 pages)	07/16/1998	PL/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Cables
Jan 1997 - Dec 1998 ([Cardoso and Camp David])
OA/Box Number: 520000

FOLDER TITLE:

[05/17/1998 - 11/02/1998]

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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)(7) of the PRA]

- 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]

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
020 cable	From Secretary of State, Re: Letters from President Clinton (3 pages)	08/04/1998	PL(61)

COLLECTION:
 Clinton Presidential Records
 NSC Cables
 Jan 1997 - Dec 1998 (Cardrona and Camp David)
 OA/Box Number: 52000

OLDER TITLE:
 [05/17/1998 - 11/02/1998]

2000-05-20
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RESTRICTION CODES
 Freedom of Information Act - (5 U.S.C. 552(a))

(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 disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information (b)(3) of the FOIA
 (b)(4) Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors (b)(4) of the FOIA
 (b)(5) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(5) of the FOIA

RESTRICTION CODES
 Freedom of Information Act - (5 U.S.C. 552(a))

(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 disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information (b)(3) of the FOIA
 (b)(4) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(4) of the FOIA

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
021. cable	From Secretary of State; re: National Day Message for Brazil (2 pages)	08/29/1998	P1/b(1)

RELECTION:
 Clinton Presidential Records
 Cables
 1997 - Dec 1998 ([Cardoso and Camp David])
 Box Number: 520000

DATE TITLE:
 [11/17/1998 - 11/02/1998]

2006-0526-F
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]
 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 that would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 that would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
 financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 that would disclose confidential advice between the President
 and his advisers, or between such advisers [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 that would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
 personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

RESTRICTION CODES

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]
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 b(5) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
 personal privacy [(b)(5) of the FOIA]
 b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
 purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Gerard M. Gallucci to [List]; re: letters (4 pages)	08/03/1998	P1/b(1), P5
002. email	Gerard M. Gallucci to [List]; re: correction (4 pages)	08/03/1998	P1/b(1), P5
003. email	Gerard M. Gallucci to M. Kay Joshi; re: further correction (5 pages)	08/03/1998	P1/b(1), P5
004. email	L. June Bartlett to Gerard M. Gallucci; re: letters (7 pages)	08/03/1998	P1/b(1)
005. email	L. June Bartlett to Gerard M. Gallucci; re: letters (13 pages)	08/03/1998	P1/b(1)
006. email	Gerard M. Gallucci to Brenda I. Hilliard; re: President on Sept 13 (3 pages)	08/10/1998	P5
007. email	Gerard M. Gallucci to David B. Sandalow; re: President on Sept 13 (3 pages)	08/12/1998	P5
008. email	Gerard M. Gallucci to William J. Antholis and David B. Sandalow; re: President on Sept 13 (3 pages)	08/13/1998	P5
009. email	William J. Antholis to [List]; re: President on Sept 13 (3 pages)	08/17/1998	P5
010. email	Gerard M. Gallucci to William J. Antholis; re: President on Sept 13 (3 pages)	08/17/1998	P5
011. email	David B. Sandalow to [List]; re: President on Sept 13 (3 pages)	08/21/1998	P5
012. email	William J. Antholis to David B. Sandalow; re: President on Sept 13 (4 pages)	08/24/1998	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 NSC Emails
 Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Cardoso and Camp David])
 OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[08/03/1998 - 04/07/1999]

2006-0

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

PRM. Personal records of President Bill Clinton, 1993-2001, 44 U.S.C.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
email	Gerard M. Gallucci to Bruce McNamer, re: Call (5 pages)	01/25/1999	P1/b(1), P5
email	Cathy L. Millison to [List]; re: Visits (41 pages)	04/07/1999	P1/b(1), P5

RESTRICTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 SC Emails
 Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Cardoso and Camp David])
 A Box Number: 620000

ORDER TITLE:

[08/03/1998 - 04/07/1999]

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- b(1) National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- b(2) Information relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- b(5) Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and the Vice President [(a)(5) of the PRA]

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(5) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy [(b)(5) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
011. email	David B. Sandalow to [List]; re: President on Sept 13 (3 pages)	08/21/1998	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Cardoso and Camp David])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[08/03/1998 - 04/07/1999]

2006-0526-F
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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]

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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- 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]