Case Number: 2008-0702-F

**FOIA MARKER**

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<td>Speechwriting-Orzulak, Paul</td>
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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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<td>briefing paper re: Portugal and southeast Europe (3 pages)</td>
<td>05/09/2000</td>
<td>P1/b(1)</td>
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<td>briefing paper Background Paper: Portuguese Domestic Situation (2 pages)</td>
<td>05/09/2000</td>
<td>P1/b(1)</td>
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## COLLECTION:
- Clinton Presidential Records
- National Security Council
- Speechwriting (Paul Orzulak)

OA/Box Number: 4023

## FOLDER TITLE:
- [Portugal] [2]

## 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(5) 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]
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
PRESS STATEMENT WITH
PRIME MINISTER ANTONIO GUTERRES
AND
EU COMMISSION PRESIDENT ROMANO PRODI
LISBON, PORTUGAL
MAY 31, 2000

I’ve been told that in preparation for the Lisbon Summit last March, Prime Minister Guterres and his team read more than 40,000 pages of reports. The only person dismayed by that news was the Prime Minister’s eye doctor. After the meetings we’ve had together the past few days, I can assure you that his vision – both political and otherwise – have not suffered. I want to commend Prime Minister Guterres for the wonderful job he has done during his tenure as President of the European Union.

It’s remarkable to think how far we have come since Portugal’s first EU Presidency eight years ago. Shortly after the Cold War ended, it was predicted that NATO would not endure, having lost its reason for being. It was predicted that Europe’s new democracies would fail; that Europe’s project for a common currency and foreign policy would founder; that the US and the EU would go their own ways; and that Russia would turn inward and reactionary.
If an Oscar were awarded for "best performance by a European Union politician", Antonio Guterres, Portugal's prime minister, might merit a nomination for his starring role at the Lisbon summit.

For a protagonist relatively unknown to international audiences, he held the centre of the European stage for two days with an energetic assurance that more celebrated players such as Tony Blair, the UK prime minister, praised as "magnificent".

The script that inspired Mr Guterres' virtuosity, which he partly wrote and produced himself, is called the Lisbon strategy, a title he hopes will permanently link Portugal to the new approach to economic and social reform adopted at the EU's "dotcom summit".

Exceeding Mr Guterres' expectations, leaders agreed on an ambitious package of concrete measures and deadlines aimed at lifting growth in the EU to an annual average of 3 per cent and creating 20m jobs in a decade by embracing the internet age.

Mr Guterres took his cue for the summit from suggestions made by Mr Blair and Jose Maria Aznar, the Spanish prime minister, for making the EU more market friendly. But he admits that he had a hard time getting the project off the ground.

"A few months ago, nobody believed we could do it," he said shortly before the summit. "But when they saw our ideas were anchored in a huge amount of preparatory work - our team digested more than 40,000 pages of reports - support began coming in from everywhere."

Mr Guterres, who in 1995 became the first of Europe's new generation of socialist leaders to take office, has a talent for conciliation that helped leaders to achieve an unusual degree of consensus.

Attaching the name of Lisbon to a new European strategy will earn Mr Guterres credit with Portuguese voters. But he is unlikely to return to domestic
politics with rapturous applause.

Strikes and demonstrations during the summit were a reminder that issues such as job security and poverty, addressed in the Lisbon strategy, are pressing concerns for his local audience.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 30, 2000
POLAND, REPUBLIC OF

Min. Without Portfolio (Center for Strategic Studies)
Min. Without Portfolio (Coordinator of Special Services)
Min. Without Portfolio (Family Affairs)
Chmn., Scientific Research Committee
President, Polish National Bank
Ambassador to the US
Permanent Representative to the UN, New York

PORTUGAL (PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC)

President
Prime Minister
Min. Assistant to the Prime Minister, Social Communication, Youth, & Drug Addiction
Min. of Agriculture, Rural Development, & Fisheries
Min. of Culture
Min. of Defense
Min. of Education
Min. of the Environment, Territorial Planning, & Urban Development
Min. of Equality
Min. of Finance & Economy
Min. of Foreign Affairs
Min. of Health
Min. of Internal Administration
Min. of Justice
Min. of Planning
Min. of the Presidency, Public Works, & Parliamentary Affairs
Min. of Science & Technology
Min. of Social Security & Labor
Min. of State & Public Administration Reforms
Governor, Bank of Portugal
Ambassador to the US

Permanent Representative to the UN, New York

QATAR, STATE OF

Amir
Prime Minister
Dep. Prime Minister
Min. of Communications & Transport
Min. of Defense
Min. of Education & Higher Education
Min. of Endowments & Islamic Affairs
Min. of Energy, Industry, Water & Electricity
Min. of Finance, Economy, & Trade
Min. of Foreign Affairs
Min. of Housing & Civil Service Affairs
Min. of Interior
Min. of Justice
Min. of Municipal Affairs & Agriculture
Min. of Public Health
Min. of State
Min. of State
Min. of State
Min. of State for Cabinet Affairs

Kropiwnicki, Jerzy
Palubicki, Janusz
Wiszniewski, Andrzej
Gronkiewicz-Waltz, Hanna
Kozinski, Jerzy
Stanczyk, Janusz
Sampaio, Jorge
Guterres, Antonio
Vara, Armando
Capoulas Santos, Luis Manuel
Carrilho, Manuel Maria
Caldas, Julio Castro
Martins, Guilherme Oliveira
Socrates, Jose
de Belem Roseira, Maria
Pina Moura, Joaquim
Gama, Jaime
Arcanjo, Maria Manuela
Gomes, Fernando
Costa, Antonio
Ferreira, Maria Elisa
Coelho, Jorge
Mariano Gago, Jose
Ferro Rodrigues, Eduardo
Martins, Alberto
de Sousa, Antonio Rebelo
Andresen Guimaraes, Fernando Antonio De Lacerda

Thani, HAMAD bin Khalifa Al
Thani, ABDALLAH bin Khalifa Al
Thani, MUHAMMAD bin Khalifa Al
Thani, AHMAD bin NASIR Al
Thani, HAMAD bin Khalifa Al
Kafud, Muhammad Abd al-Rahim al-Marri, Ahmad Abdallah al-
Attiyah, Abdallah bin Hamad al-
Kamal, Yusif Husayn al-
Thani, HAMAD bin JASIM bin JABIR Al
Thani, FALAH bin Jasim bin Jabir Al
Thani, ABDALLAH bin Khalifa Al
Ghanim, Hasan bin Abdallah al-
Khatir, Ali bin Muhammad al-
Hajar, Hajar bin Ahmad al-
Thani, ABDALLAH bin MUHAMMAD bin Khairil Al-
Thani, HAMAD bin SUHAYM Al
Thani, MUHAMMAD bin Khalid Al
Kawari, Ali bin Said al-

78
When Tony Blair's New Labor swept to power in the United Kingdom last May, it gave the Portuguese a sense of déjà vu. Eighteen months earlier Portugal's Prime Minister Antonio Guterres had brought his reformed Socialist Party into government under a "time for change" banner. Like Blair, Guterres has made his party electable by shaking off its traditional socialist trappings. Like Blair, he appealed to voters tired of a stale rightwing government that had been in power for too long.

Young, charismatic, and pragmatic, the two leaders are alike on a personal level. Both have deep religious convictions, which would be unusual to find in old-fashioned socialists of a redder hue. Guterres and Blair have many policy priorities in common. They emphasize the importance of health and education while keeping a tight hold on the purse strings. Income tax has not risen since Mr. Guterres came to power, and Mr. Blair has promised his government won't raise taxes during his term in office. When it comes to style, both governments have taken a more open, consultative approach. This has been generally popular with British and Portuguese voters who were weary of the rather autocratic style of the previous administrations. However, it has led to accusations that they lack confidence and overly rely on presentation and spin doctors.

But the Blair government is still in its early days. Guterres, a 48-year-old engineer who models himself on Sweden's late Social Democrat leader Olof Palme, has had two years to show what new socialism can do. And Portugal is a very different country from the United Kingdom.

Despite occasional blips in the opinion polls, the Guterres administration remains remarkably popular considering it is now midway through its first term. This is due partly to stronger economic growth but also to the fact that the opposition is divided and presents no convincing alternative.

Guterres has pleased his party's traditional voters by introducing a statutory minimum income and extending preschool education, but critics say that he is stalling on more far-reaching educational reform and that he has failed to improve the public health service. Waiting lists to see doctors are so long in
Portugal that many patients simply call an ambulance to jump the queue.

Guterres has his hands tied by Europe in a way that Blair does not. Unlike the UK, Portugal is fully committed to joining Europe's single currency from the outset in January 1999 and so Guterres must balance his election promises with the tough budget requirements of the Maastricht Treaty. Effectively, this has meant little new public spending on health or education.

So far the Portuguese have been willing to pay the price for Maastricht, partly because the impact has been cushioned by a generous flow of European Union funds. But the country's trade unions are becoming restive and recent strikes by pilots at the Portuguese airline, TAP, have presented Guterres with his most serious labor dispute to date.

Guterres has wagered his political reputation on Portugal joining EMU in the first wave of countries. So far the economy is on track to do so, but the question of whether Guterres returns for a second term in 1999 may depend largely on such arcane questions as how the Maastricht criteria are interpreted. In 1999 the prime minister won't be able to use the "time for change" rallying cry.
In place of a police outrider, a television reporter perched on the pillion of a powerful motorcycle pulled alongside Mr Antonio Guterres’s limousine as he sped to a rally marking his triumph in Sunday’s general election.

As the mobile interviewer dangled a microphone through the car’s rear window, the Socialist (PS) leader coolly maintained his poise, speaking with aplomb of his heavy responsibilities as Portugal’s future prime minister.

He has travelled a long way in a short time. Only months ago, the 46-year-old Mr Guterres, who has never held a government post and has led his party for little more than three years, was prone to lose some of his assurance in public - despite being an expressive speaker with a gift for improvisation.

On one occasion, which he describes as an invaluable lesson, he made the mistake of attempting unsuccessfully to calculate 6 per cent of GDP on television. As an honours graduate in electrical engineering, it was his experience not his mental arithmetic that was in question.

But in a country that emerged from dictatorship only 21 years ago and that has been dominated for the past decade by Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva, the outgoing prime minister, politicians are predominantly young and untried in office.

Opponents have gently mocked Mr Guterres’s claim to be on close terms with six European prime ministers as gauche. But his energetic leadership of the opposition and vice-presidency of the Socialist International make it difficult to describe him as 'an illustrious unknown', the label once attached to Mr Cavaco Silva.

Mr Guterres's triumph is likely to be an encouragement for Mr Tony Blair, the leader of Britain's Labour party. In opposition to centre-right governments, both leaders have sought to bring their parties behind free-market, pro-European policies, while promising more concern for the poor and excluded.

In Mr Guterres, the PS, which once rallied to the symbol of a clenched fist but now uses a pink rose, has found a leader who embodies the aspirations of a younger generation of Socialists. The party believes that higher social spending...
and a caring state are not incompatible with fiscal discipline and privatisation. His test will be to make that programme work.

His social concern is rooted in religious belief. He is a practising Catholic who, after social work in shanty towns as a youth, chose politics rather than the priesthood as a way of helping the under-privileged.

For all his fluency, Mr Guterres sees himself as an accomplished listener - a quality perhaps reflected in his love of opera. 'Winning an election does not mean you are always right,' he said yesterday. 'Others' opinions must always be taken into consideration.'

Opponents say an expected search for consensus on government policy is likely to hamper Mr Guterres's decision-making capacity. But Sunday's vote shows that most Portuguese voters were clearly looking for someone with a sympathetic ear for their problems. He now has to show that he also has the solutions.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 3, 1995
When Antonio Guterres became prime minister of Portugal in 1995, few people believed his minority government would last. Mr Guterres jokes that "two-thirds of the members of the government" subscribed to the view that it would fall after a year or so.

Four years on, he is virtually guaranteed to win a second term in a general election on Sunday. Since he has been in government, parties of the left have also come to power in Italy, Britain, France and Germany. His is the first of what he calls "the new generation of Socialist governments in Europe" to face the verdict of the voters.

Pre-election polls suggest that Mr Guterres' moderate Socialist party is likely to achieve an outright majority. That would produce an unprecedented combination of Socialist control of parliament and the presidency, which is currently held by Jorge Sampaio, a former Socialist leader.

It would give Mr Guterres, who has already increased the influence of Portugal within the European Union and led it into the single currency, a freer hand to modernise his country. He wants to overhaul public health services, revamp a discredited judicial system, and revive a failed bill on social security reform.

The one thing standing in his way is a growing assumption that a Socialist victory is a foregone conclusion, and the consequent risk that many voters will stay at home. Mr Guterres is Portugal's 11th prime minister since the overthrow of the country's dictatorship in 1974, and the Portuguese have been called to vote almost yearly since then. Understandably, they are showing signs of fatigue.

Amid the festive flag-swirling ritual attached to Portuguese electioneering, Mr Guterres' party has run the slickest campaign. Here, as much as anywhere, the political contest has come to turn more on personalities than on any great division in political ideas.

In the popularity stakes, especially among young Portuguese, Mr Guterres, a 50-year-old widower, stands streets ahead of his opponents. Once regarded as being too self-consciously clever, he has relaxed and become more genial. He now seems vaguely reminiscent of a priest, delivering a political message with
subtle Biblical undertones.

Mr Guterres' stature has partly been increased by his exertions to rally European and US support for international intervention in East Timor, a territory Portugal abandoned to its fate 24 years ago. That crisis has all but eclipsed the domestic issues in the election.

He has also built up respect in the EU, which has helped his popularity at home. Portugal takes over the rotating council presidency in January, and is likely to play an increasing role in EU affairs. A year ago, Mr Guterres' name was even gaining ground as a candidate for president of the European Commission. He had the backing of the UK, and might have got the job if he had wanted it. But he ruled himself out, both for family reasons and because he feared his governing party might not hold together without him.

His re-election prospects have been helped by continuing havoc in the centre-right Social Democratic party, yet to recover after being in government for a decade. A joint centrist-conservative platform, which might have given Mr Guterres a more serious challenge, broke up acrimoniously earlier this year. Jose Manuel Durao Barros, a 43-year-old former foreign minister who is the Social Democratic party's third leader in four years, has had a disappointing start in the role. The party could well find itself embroiled in another crisis following Sunday's election result.

To the right of the Social Democrats is the Popular party of Paulo Portas, a former journalist. It is vying with the Communists for third place, with both parties trying to stop the Socialists gaining outright control. If they succeed, Mr Guterres, who was given an easy ride by the Social Democrats last year because of the party's wish to ensure a smooth entry to the euro, may face livelier opposition.

Although Mr Guterres' opponents accuse him of having done little to deserve it, he is buoyed up on a mood of relative economic well-being. Portugal's gross domestic product has been growing at well over 3 per cent a year since he came to power. Low borrowing rates have enabled many middle-class Portuguese to buy their own homes, and old cars are hardly to be seen on the streets of Lisbon.

Not everything has gone smoothly for Mr Guterres during his four years in office. A succession of internal clashes and embarrassments has seen off numerous members of his government team, including two economy ministers and two defence ministers. An unhappy dalliance with referendums led to a defeat last year for Socialist plans for regional devolution.

Most seriously of all, the government is now stuck in an unseemly stand-off with the European Commission over Portugal's banking industry. It has refused to allow BSCH, the largest Spanish bank, to make an investment in one of Portugal's main financial services groups, controlled by Antonio Champalimaud, the octogenarian tycoon.

The Commission is now taking action to enforce Portugal's veto of the move as an illegal piece of protectionism. But instead of being hailed for defending a national industry, Mr Guterres' government has been censured by the Portuguese
It is an odd fate for a fervently pro-European prime minister of a country that has in other respects been a model EU member. Indeed, Mr Guterres has otherwise cultivated friendly relations with Spain, and speaks Spanish as ably as English and French - a rarity among Portuguese leaders.

Portuguese people have been viscerally wary of the excesses of Spanish power for centuries. But Mr Guterres has found himself outflanked by public opinion over the banking affair; the nationalist outcry that might have been expected has been conspicuously absent.

There have been no street protests against the Spanish invaders, no public charges of treachery against Mr Champalimaud, a wily survivor who made his first fortune under Portugal's old regime. Protectionism has been deeply entrenched in the past, but the Portugal of the Guterres era is a different country.
IN A recent cartoon, an opposition leader points enviously to the halo shimmering above the beatifically smiling Antonio Guterres, Portugal's Socialist prime minister, and hisses to an aide: "Get me one of those!" Alas for Mr Guterres's opponents, he seems well in possession of the only halo that currently seems to fit a politician in Lisbon. Having just crushed the centre-right by 12 percentage points to win his second general election in a row, he looks set to run his country for another four years -- provided that some big European job does not lure him away.

For Mr Guterres is not just one of the most popular leaders in any EU country. He is also, in such places as Brussels and Berlin, one of the most admired of Europe's now-dominant breed of centre-left modernisers. Small and peripheral as Portugal may be, Mr Guterres is something of a pace-setter: Blairite before Tony Blair, he was ahead of that powerful batch of leftists who moved to the right -- Gerhard Schroder in Germany, Massimo D'Alema in Italy, Lionel Jospin in France, Mr Blair himself in Britain -- in actually winning power.

In Portugal, those halo-envious opponents have accused Mr Guterres (a devout Catholic, as it happens, in a party that is wary of the church) of piously seeking to manipulate voters with "the subliminal use of religious imagery". More seriously, they are also trying to portray him as the real loser in this week's election -- because he failed to win an outright majority of seats in parliament.

It is true that he was hoping to become the first ever Socialist leader in Portugal to win one. But he still managed to give his party its biggest tally of seats ever. And though an overall majority would certainly have helped, he now has a good chance, all the same, of revamping health care, the law, taxes and welfare.

Things have not always run Mr Guterres's way. Now 50, he was a small-town electrical engineer who signed up to the Socialist Party in 1974, just when Portugal's long-lasting dictatorship was being overthrown. When he took over as the Socialists' leader in 1992, many thought him too glib. His eloquence -- in English, French and Spanish as well as his own tongue -- has not always gone down well in a country where people tend to prefer "upright men of few words" as leaders.

But the beef behind the oratory began to be felt in 1995, soon after he became prime minister. Besides, his easy manner was welcomed after the crisp,
technocratic sternness of his conservative predecessor, Anibal Cavaco Silva. The reforms Mr Guterres has already brought in have improved public services and transport and drawn plenty of investment. Portugal's economy, likely to grow by 3.5% this year, has been doing notably well, with unemployment below 5%, interest rates low, and inflation -- though a slight worry -- running at just over 2% a year. The domestic mood, as the voters showed, is pretty good.

But Mr Guterres increasingly looks abroad for his laurels. He has sought to get on better with his Spanish neighbours: too often, the Iberian pair have seemed to sit "back to back". He cherishes his country's links across the North Atlantic and with Britain, particularly through membership of NATO. He has made big efforts, too, to keep Portugal's place at the hub of some 200m-odd Portuguese-speakers, including Brazilians, around the world. Portugal has troops in Kosovo and Bosnia, and is to send 1,000 to its old colony of East Timor, for which it feels deep responsibility (and some guilt). In all these aims, he has met with fair success.

But, above all, Mr Guterres has tried ceaselessly to be a "good European". Expo 98, the fair held in Lisbon last year to mark the 500th anniversary of Vasco da Gama's voyage to India, offered a splendid opportunity for the Portuguese to display a new sense of confidence as worldly Europeans. This week, the football-loving Portuguese were granted their wish to hold the European championships in 2004.

But Mr Guterres's crowning achievement, as he sees it, has been to take Portugal into Europe's single currency. This required unprecedented discipline in public finance -- for which credit should also go to Mr Cavaco Silva, his conservative predecessor. Mr Guterres plainly sees the euro as the foundation for an ever-closer political union, which he deems desirable. At his first EU summit meeting, in 1996, he couched his enthusiasm in biblical terms. "Thou art the euro, and upon this euro we will build Europe's future," he intoned. Few, especially in northern Europe, thought that Portugal would clamber on to the foundation-stone.

Mr Guterres's enthusiasm for both Europe and the euro is by no means disinterested. But his country now faces strong competition for EU cash from Central Europeans straining to join the club. Mr Guterres says he wants such countries to benefit from the same advantages that Portugal enjoyed as a fragile market economy emerging from dictatorship. Such generous views have reaped rewards: the EU aid deal he has negotiated for 2000-06 is still remarkably cushy.

Not surprisingly, Mr Guterres's name has begun to be floated for big jobs on the European stage. Mr Blair, among others, viewed him as a suitable person to run the European Commission, ahead of the successful candidate, Italy's Romano Prodi. Would he consider competing for the post next time? The halo-wearer is piously cryptic. "Some trains don't stop at the same station twice," he says.

His next big job, outside Portugal, is holding the EU's six-month presidency in the new year, once Finland has done with it. After the "northern dimension", which the Finns have been promoting, the Portuguese may try selling the idea of a "southern dimension", in the hope that the Union will be persuaded to pep up co-operation with North Africa -- to encourage more of its inhabitants, among other things, to stay at home. Mr Guterres may also seek to show off Iberia as
the latest prototype of regional co-operation. In any event, he will certainly parade himself, next year, as Portugal's man of the moment -- and man of the world.

GRAPHIC: margin_graphic, no caption

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 15, 1999
LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 3 STORIES

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Who's Who In European Politics

GUTERRES Eng. Antonio Manuel de Oliveira

DOC-TYPE: Biography

PUB-TYPE: Directory

LENGTH: 232 words

* * * * * * * * * * * * PERSONAL INFORMATION * * * * * * * * * * * * *

NATIONALITY: Portuguese
CHILDREN: one sons, one daughters
EDUCATION: degree in Electrotechnical Engineering, Lisbon Univ

* * * * * * * * * * * * CONTACT INFORMATION * * * * * * * * * * * *

OFFICE ADDRESS: Eng. Antonio de Oliveira Guterres, Office of the Prime Minister, Presidencia do Conselho de Ministros, Rua da Imprensa 8, 1300 Lisbon, Portugal

TELEPHONE: 351 (0)1 677001

* * * * * * * * * * * * CAREER INFORMATION * * * * * * * * * * * *

PARTY: Partido Socialista (PS, Socialist Party)

POLITICAL CAREER: former Director, Institute of Investment and State Participation
working at office of Minister without portfolio Senior Mario Soares, 1974-75
Deputy, Assembly of the Republic, 1976-83, 1985-87, and 1987-
member, Commission for the European Integration, 1976-79
Chairman, Parliamentary Commission for Economy and Finance, 1977-79
member, Parliamentary Assembly of the European Council, 1981-83
Chairman, Parliamentary Commission for Territorial Admin., 1985-88
Spokesman, Industry in the Socialist Shadow Cabinet, 1985-86
Chairman, Socialist Parliamentary Group, 1988-91
member, Council of State, 1991-
member, National and Political Commission of Socialist Party, 1974-
Secretary-Gen., Socialist Party at Party Conference, 1992
Vice-President, International Socialist, 1992
Prime Minister, 1995-

CAREER: lecturer, Lisbon University, 1973-75
head of planning, Petrochemical Complex, Sines

CURRENT POSITION: Prime Minister

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: March 03, 1998
SAMPAIO Dr. Jorge Fernando Branco de

NATIONALITY: Portuguese
PARENTS: Antonio Arnaldo Carvalho Sampaio and Fernanda Bensaude Branco de Sampaio
SPOUSE: Maria Jose Rodrigues Rilta
CHILDREN: Vera Ritta, Andre Jorge
LANGUAGE: French, English
EDUCATION: University of Lisbon, Faculty of Law, Licenciate of Law, 1957-61

OFFICE ADDRESS: Dr. Jorge Sampaio, Office of the President, Presidencia da Republica, Palacio de Belem, 1300 Lisbon, Portugal
TELEPHONE: 351 (0)1 363 7141
FAX: 351 (0)1 363 6603

PARTY: Partido Socialista (PS, Socialist Party), 1978

POLITICAL CAREER: Secretary of State for External Co-operation, 1975
member of National Commission and National Secretariat of Socialist Party, 1979, re-elected 1988
Deputy, Assembly of the Republic, 1978-83 and 1985-89
member, European Commission for Human Rights, 1979-84
Vice-President, Parliamentary Socialist Group, 1986-87, then President 1987-88
Secretary Gen. Parti Socialiste; Partido Socialista (Socialist Party), January 1989
elected Mayor of Lisbon, 1989 and 1993
member, Council of State
Chairman, Federation of the Capital Cities of the Portuguese Speaking Countries, 1990-95
vice-Chairman, Federation of the Ibero-American Capital Cities, 1992-95
Chairman, Eurocities Movement, 1993-94
Chairman, World Federation of the United Cities, 1993-95
President, Portuguese Republic, 1996-

CAREER: advocate, Lisbon

CURRENT POSITION: President

AWARDS AND HONOURS: Grand Officer of the Order of Prince Henry the Navigator
Grand Officer of the Order of the Infante D. Henrique, President of Portugal

CLUBS: founder and President, Intervencao Socialista (New Way of Seeing Society)

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: March 03, 1998
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<th>SUBJECT/TITLE</th>
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<td>001. briefing paper</td>
<td>re: Portugal and southeast Europe (3 pages)</td>
<td>05/09/2000</td>
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National Security Council
Speechwriting (Paul Orzulak)
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III. KEY POINTS TO MAKE

- Congratulations on organizing the first-ever EU-Africa summit in Cairo.

- We appreciate your contributions to peace in Africa. You have been a valuable partner with us and Russia in trying to end Angola's 25 year-old civil war.

- We welcome your efforts in getting the EU to urge Angolans to respect human rights and find a political solution to their long-running conflict.

- We appreciate Portugal's generous contribution in support of Mozambique's reconstruction at the recent conference in Rome.

- We also remember the critical role Portugal played in heading off civil conflict in Guinea-Bissau not long ago.
May 9, 2000

Drafter: ASundquist/MOppus
X7-2632

ID: Portugal and Africa issue paper for Lisbon

Clearance: EUR: JGadsden
EUR/WE: JSpilsbury/CHeileman
AF/RA: GDonahue/CSnyder
S/P: EBrimmer
P: SWhite
G: EFendley
IO/UNP: KLarson
AID: BARudolph
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MONTENEGRO ISSUE PAPER

Key Objectives

- Welcome recent EU steps to boost assistance to Montenegro and urge that delivery of all EU aid be accelerated.

Background

For months we have been pressing the EU at high levels to do more to assist Montenegro. Recently these efforts have begun to pay dividends, and the EU is now taking a number of concrete steps to provide more assistance to Montenegro. Specifically, the EU has increased technical assistance from 10 to 20 million Euros and plans to add 20 million Euros in budget support and guarantee 50 million Euros on EIB loans for infrastructure projects. (NOTE: The latter two actions are awaiting Council of Ministers approval, and which then need to be enacted by the EU Parliament.) For all this, the Europeans deserve our praise. However, the EU is notoriously slow in delivering on its commitments of assistance. Thus, we must continue pressing the EU to cut through its bureaucratic red tape and quickly fulfill these pledges to assist Montenegro. At the same time, we must continue our efforts to persuade the Europeans that a basis for engagement by International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in Montenegro can be developed.

Talking Points

- Welcome EU Finance Ministers' May 8 approval of an additional 20 million Euros in aid for Montenegro.

- Also welcome the EU proposal to guarantee 50 million Euros in EIB loans for projects in Montenegro.

- Important that these initiatives are formally approved and implemented ASAP.

- Essential that you deliver quickly on these and other commitments of aid.

- Vital to keep pushing for World Bank and EBRD involvement. Our Treasury now supports this and is drafting a paper proposing how this can happen.

- Appreciate leadership and generosity your government demonstrated on each of these issues.
Issue Paper on MN

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EUR/SCE:BCONNUCK ✓
EUR/EEA:DSHEEHAN ✓
EUR/ERA:DYAP ✓
S/SA:RGREGORIAN ✓
P:GDOTY ✓
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I. **CORE OBJECTIVE**

- Congratulate Portugal on its able management of economic issues and on our strong bilateral commercial ties.

II. **BACKGROUND**

Portugal long saw itself as an Atlantic state, rather than a European one. That focus has strongly shifted for most Portuguese, as integration with the European Union has proceeded. While Portugal remains poor by European standards, its smallish economy is one of the faster growing in Europe.

In the fourteen years since joining the European Union (EU), Portugal has reaped significant economic rewards. These include $3 billion a year in EU-provided structural funds, mostly for infrastructure projects. While this EU funding is to end in 2006, the predominant popular feeling is that the EU is a solid guarantor of Portuguese prosperity.

Portugal’s EU orientation has been accompanied by rapidly growing trade and investment ties and, in 1999, monetary union with ten other EU states. Monetary union, in turn, has resulted in guaranteed exchange rate stability, falling inflation, and lower interest rates. Though there are some concerns that Portugal’s economy has overheated, economic growth has averaged 3.3 percent in recent years. Since incorporation into the EU in 1986, Portugal’s per capita GDP has climbed from 54 percent to almost 70 percent of the EU average, reaching $10,879 in 1999.

Still, the European Commission, the OECD, and the Portuguese political opposition, among others, have observed that these favorable circumstances should have facilitated a faster rate of Portuguese structural reforms (e.g., to reduce public administration expenditure and bureaucracy, push more public enterprises to quicker privatization, and to deregulate). Some of this current criticism has come in the context of the government’s proposed budget for this calendar year, which has been seen as too weak on both structural reform and fiscal restraint. It is widely felt, too, that Portuguese national education and training systems are failing to meet the challenge of preparing the Portuguese work force for better paid, “new economy” employment.
EU membership in the European Union has deepened Portugal's trade relations with Europe. Between 1985 and 1998, Portuguese exports to other EU member states rose from approximately two-thirds of total exports to four-fifths. Similarly, Portuguese imports from the EU rose over the same period from about half to three-fourths the total. The trade relationship with the U.S. is a narrow one. Last year, the U.S. supplied $900 million of Portugal's $35.8 billion in imports. Portugal's total exports were $23.9 billion, of which the U.S. share was $1.3 billion.

U.S. foreign direct investment amounted to $224 million in 1998. There are more than one hundred U.S.-owned firms in Portugal, including General Motors and Ford. A common U.S. investor complaint is labor market rigidity, which restricts layoffs and hiring flexibility.

III. KEY POINTS TO MAKE

- Impressed with the strong performance of the Portuguese economy, due to the success of your economic policies and able management of economic issues.

- Pleased at growing American investment and strong bilateral commercial ties.
U:\PUBLIC FILES\Portugal: POTUS trip to Lisbon

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EUR/WE:CHEileman/JSpilsbury
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EUR/ERA:DYap/WLucas
P:SWhite
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E:JKessler

May 9, 2000
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ISSUE PAPER: PORTUGAL AND AFRICA

I. CORE OBJECTIVE

- Congratulate Portugal on the very successful EU-Africa Summit, express support for aid to Mozambique, and consult on the conflict in Angola.

II. BACKGROUND

Africa remains a high priority for Portuguese foreign and development policies. Events in its former colonies are treated almost like domestic politics in Lisbon. These priorities played a major role in Portugal's EU Presidency, during which they organized the first-ever EU-African summit.

The U.S. and Portugal have cooperated extensively in Africa. We have been partners in the long search for peace in Angola, including most recently in helping to negotiate and implement the 1994 Lusaka Protocol. The Portuguese have participated in UN peacekeeping operations in Angola, Mozambique and Western Sahara, and have conducted evacuations alongside American forces.

Cooperation between the U.S. and Portugal extends to an educational exchange program involving the Azores and Cape Verde. Other efforts include the participation of the U.S. military with Portuguese and Sao Tomean counterparts in a malaria control program in Sao Tome and Principe.

The Embassy has highlighted opportunities for U.S.-Portuguese commercial cooperation in Lusophone Africa as a way of introducing small to medium sized American firms with no previous African experience to new markets through joint ventures with experienced Portuguese firms. Several Portuguese firms are already working with American investors in OPIC-backed projects in Africa.

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED
James B. Steinberg  
Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs  
Remarks to  
The Center on the United States and France  
Brookings Institution  
May 24, 2000

FROM COMMON THREAT TO COMMON INTERESTS: 
REDEFINING THE U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONSHIP FOR 
THE 21ST CENTURY

Introduction

Very pleased Phil Gordon invited me to give this talk.

Of course, most of you know vital role Phil played at White House. Masterful job preparing for 50th anniversary NATO Summit, including toiling long and hard on NATO's new Strategic Concept. Central role in preparing President's trip to Turkey and Greece and helping to jump start Cyprus talks.

My only hope is that he does not match his success at the White House, or before that at the ISS, with success here at the new Center on the United States and France. After all, if all the problems in U.S.-French relations were solved, those of us who work on transatlantic affairs may be out of a job, or at the very least bored.
The Worst of Times

Recent New York Times article that received lots of attention was headlined: "Europe's Dim View of U.S. Evolving into Frank Hostility." Cited litany of differences -- from arms control policy to trade disputes to the death penalty -- for proposition there is crisis in transatlantic relations.

In preparing this talk, decided to dig a little deeper to see if this coverage reflected reality; or was just flash in pan.


Sure you all recognize the references. "Allies Complain of Washington's Heavy Hand" is headline of story about... the 1956 Suez crisis. "France to NATO: Non Merci" is a story from... 1966, when France left NATO's military command. "U.S. Declares Economic Warfare on Europe" is of course about... the 1981 Siberian pipeline crisis. "Protestors Rally Against American Arms Plan" is circa... 1986, during the debate over the deployment of intermediate range nuclear weapons in Europe.
Troubles across the Atlantic are as old as the Alliance itself. Colloquies and conferences we’re seeing in the year 2000 about the crisis between the United States and Europe echo the colloquies and conferences we saw in 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990.

Relations across the Atlantic remain deep and strong, cooperation is broad, and prospects for the future are bright – provided we manage the relationship with wisdom and care.

The Big Picture – Thus Far

Great question mark that has loomed over transatlantic relations in the absence of the Cold War era threat is whether there is enough glue to hold the relationship together. Put another way, as the post-Cold War era gives way to the Age of Information and Interdependence, are the challenges and opportunities that unite us stronger than those that divide us?

Our efforts over the last decade have focused largely on the transition from the Cold War to this new age – and our track record is quite good.

Consider what doomsayers predicted:

- NATO would not endure, having lost its reason for being. Many of Europe’s new democracies would fail.
America would turn from Europe to Asia and Latin America – or inward and isolationist.

Europe's project for a common currency and foreign policy would founder.

US and the EU would go their own ways. Russia would turn inward and reactionary.

Here's what we've done:

NATO –

- enlargement;
- adaptation -- New Strategic Concept;
- PFP;
- PJC & Ukraine;
- Bosnia;
- Kosovo and aftermath.

EU has brought monetary union into being and has made a remarkably fast start at a common foreign and security policy – a policy that this Administration strongly supports.


Most of Central Europe on path of reform and democracy.
Russia just completed the first democratic transfer of power in its history.

By almost any measure the transatlantic economic relationship is strong and growing stronger --

- European companies are the largest investors in 41 of our 50 states.
- The value of these ties dwarfs the money in question in our disputes. We exchange more than $1 billion per day in goods and investments; number is rising.
- New Trans-Atlantic alliances — for example, between Daimler and Chrysler, Bertelsmann and Random House — are creating a whole new depth to our partnership.

Despite these successes, the doomsayers of the 1990’s have been succeeded by the New Doomsayers of the 2000’s --

1. Hegemony — Decisionmaking during Kosovo
2. Unilateralism — CTBT/NMD
3. Isolationism — UN dues; Big Mac/Frankenfoods; ODA
4. Cultural - globalization/death penalty

5. Divergent interests - Asia, Gulf/Iran

Variety of arguments to justify the same conclusion: a U.S.-European divorce is just around the corner.

Convinced they are wrong --

➢ Shared interests and values still dominate over differences;

➢ For many challenges we face, working together far more likely to produce good results than trying to solve separately;

➢ As Lord Palmerston said in 1848, "We have no eternal allies and no perpetual enemies. Our interests are eternal and perpetual."

Clearest on issues touching Europe itself. Straightforward premise: peaceful, stable, prosperous Europe still a vital interest to U.S. - and stronger, more integrated Europe best way to achieve it.

➢ United States remains committed to maintaining presence, working with Europe in bringing peace and keeping peace in the Balkans; working with Europe to bring southeast Europe into the Transatlantic mainstream.
Strongly support ESDP, Berlin principles. Question never been whether, but how. Must add to common defense and security. Must focus on building real capabilities - Europeans have to allocate real political and budgetary capital to enterprise. Should take advantage of NATO's experience through strong links and force planning.

Positive movement on NATO-EU, non EU-NATO allies.

That's why we strongly support EU and NATO enlargement. We've seen that promise of integration has served as powerful incentive for countries to settle disputes, deepen democracy and free markets.

More broadly, shared interest in effective international economic system.

Increasing agreement on principles for success in new economy:

- flexible labor markets;
- policies that encourage innovation and support SMEs;
- central role of computers, internet and e-commerce;
- privatization and deregulation - e.g. telecoms.
 similarty of agendas - witness outcome of EU's "dot com" summit in Lisbon.

Together, U.S. and Europe can shape global agenda.


Continue to pursue trade liberalization, especially non-tariff barriers -- e.g., have concluded Mutual Recognition Agreements in telecoms, information equipment, electrical safety, medical devices, pharmaceuticals covering $50 billion in transatlantic trade.

Data privacy agreement to preserve free flow of data across Atlantic while protecting privacy.

Agreement on Biotech Consultative Forum to reconcile differences of GMOs.

Host of other agreements that cut through red tape, decrease cost of doing business.

Worked together to stabilize financial conditions in East Asia and share objective of reforming international financial architecture.
Both seek to bring China into WTO, launching new WTO Round (despite differences on specifics and scope).

- Taken lead in starting negotiations on agriculture and services to move process forward.

- Worked to address concerns of developing nations, including package of trade preferences that would eliminate tariffs on virtually all products, substantially reduce quotas, and expand provision of technical services.

- Cologne debt initiative for HIPC.

- Challenge to better manages disputes that arise, lest they poison overall relationship -

- Means hard work to change domestic laws and policies; respecting WTO, mechanism we have freely chosen to help settle disputes between us. President Clinton spent lot of political capital getting Americans to buy into WTO. Undermining it by refusing to respect its decisions or negotiate compromises in good faith could undermine support for free trade in this country.
Finally, clearly shared interest in meeting new threats that demand our time, energy and resources - and by their very nature, our cooperation -

- Spread of weapons of mass destruction -- NATO, G-8.

- Challenge of international crime and terrorism, drug trafficking and cyber criminality.

- Epidemics of disease and malnutrition. Environmental degradation.

We've translated shared interests into new cooperation:

- Important increase in law enforcement cooperation --

  (i) instituted liaisons, exchange of experts between U.S. law enforcement and EUROPOL, to coordinate fight against organized crime and terrorism;

  (ii) pooled resources, expertise to strengthen Caribbean nations' capabilities to combat drug trafficking; now extending that cooperation to Africa, Asia and South America;
(iii) enhanced coordination and cooperation on money laundering;

(iv) joint initiative to combat trafficking in women;

(v) expect to initiate broad US-EU dialogue on justice and home affairs so as to harmonize cooperation on investigations and enforcement at EU vice member country level.

Recognizes increasing strength of third pillar in EU.

Developed concrete action plans to strengthen cooperation in fight against terrorism and cyber-crime, including:

(i) smoother procedures for extraditions;

(ii) coordinated diplomacy to press states to sign anti-terrorism conventions;

(iii) sharing technologies to detect and deter WMD;

(iv) increasing law enforcement communication, cooperation to prevent and respond to nuclear smuggling.
Important new cooperation against proliferation and for nuclear safety, including

- (i) Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative in Russia;

- (ii) efforts to clean up Russian CW stockpiles;

- (iii) support for closing Chernobyl.

EU and US scientists establishing network of environmental centers in Ukraine, Russia and NIS.

Agreed to action plan to stem proliferation of small arms.

Together, provide 90% of all global humanitarian assistance.

Health experts developing global early warning network against infectious disease. Expect new US-EU cooperation and coordination on combating infectious disease in Africa, including HIV/AIDS.

Truth is no less profound for being plain: no one nation can tackle these problems alone. Isolationism or unilateralism cannot answer the challenges of the 21st century.
Mario Rui de Carvalho — CBS Television cameraman. Carvalho has made risky and very good reporting in several countries.

Rosalía Couto — Hairdresser that took care of Ross Perot's hair during the presidential campaign of 1992.

John Jorge — Ludlow Police Department Chief, in Massachusetts. Only a few Portuguese-Americans got to this position. Jorge is an influential figure in Western Massachusetts.

Peter Calvet de Magalhães — Portuguese Cultural Foundation Executive director, in Rhode Island. Magalhães has worked a lot to promote Portugal's presence in the United States.

Manuela da Luz Chaplin — Lawyer, writer and journalist. Chaplin is a very dynamic and determined woman when it comes to promote and preserve Portugal's presence in America.

Antonio Cirurgião — University of Connecticut Professor.

Antonio Simões — University of Fairfield Dean. Simões also taught bilingual education at University of New York and at Boston University. Simões has published, recently, a book named “Moments in Culture”.

John dos Passos — dos Passos was a great American writer. He wrote remarkable books as “One Man’s Initiation”, “The Big Money”, “The Portuguese Story”, among others. dos Passos has introduced a new technique that consists in incorporating multiple points of view to reflect on America’s complex social net, since the beginning of this century until the great depression of 1929.

Stephen Cabral — PH.D. in Anthropology at Brown University. Cabral teaches in this University and also is the coordinator and consultant in several projects. Cabral is author of various articles and pictures published in Portuguese and American College newspapers. Finally, he published a book named “Tradition and Transformation: Portuguese feasting in New Bedford”.

William Leonard Pereira — Portuguese-American architect. Pereira was responsible for the “Pyramid”, one of the most famous buildings in San Francisco, California.

Alma Flor Ada — University of San Francisco Professor.

Emília Mendonça — She coordinates the Portuguese language teaching in the United States.

Carlos de Mattos — De Mattos has won two Oscars, in 1982 and in 1986, for technical contribution. De Mattos has also invented a remote control camera and a crane. These instruments were used in movies such as “E.T.” and “Cotton Club”. They were also used in Seul Olympic Games, in 1988.

Joseph Fernandes — One of the 100 most rich men in the United States. Fernandes is a very successful and dynamic businessman.

Tony Lima — Hollywood actor. Lima has made several movies and has participated in commercial productions. For example, with Michael Jackson.

Carlos Silva — Engineer. Silva created the first electrical semicon.

Eddy Sousa — Mayor of Santa Clara, in California.

Fred Agular — Mayor of Chino, in California.

John Lewis — Mayor of Lamor, in California.

Frank Borba — Multimillionaire rancher and also bullfighter, in California.

George Mendonça — Former State Senator and Representant for Massachusetts. Mendonça was a famous politician and had much influence in this State.

Nuno Bettencourt — Bettencourt has been considered the best American rock music guitar player in 1991. He belongs to the famous roc “Extreme” and he has been the author of one of last hits of this group.

“More than Words”, which led, for several weeks, the U.S. rock music.

Bernardino Coutinho — He became the first Portuguese to get the Island Medal of Honor”, which is a U.S. Government decoration and it to 100 immigrants each year as a result of relevant social actions. This was already given to famous personalities, such as General Schwarzkopf, Sinatra, Liza Minnelli, among others more.

Larry Nascimento — Chairman Selectman of Ludlow, Massachusetts. Nascimento was a civil servant for many years in Massachusetts. He has political prestige in this State.

Joe Medlin, Jr. — He owned a big tuna fishing fleet in California.

Dimas Costa — Multimillionaire rancher in California. Costa huge ranch with more than 80 acres and a lot of cattle, which he controls with an advanced computer.

Lawrence Millicent Borges — One of the biggest sugar plant proprietors in Hawaii.

Milton Silva — Judge in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Aurelio Ferreira — The first Portuguese to attend Boston Poli­ demy: Detective in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He has been body­ important personalities who visited Boston, such as Mario Soares, Amaral, Jerry Lewis, Chuck Norris, among many others.

Maria da Graça Fernandes — President of the Business Assoc President of Bank of Boston Fall River Agency, in Massachusetts, on best American banks.

Hannibal Manuel Tavares — Mayor of Maui, in Hawaii.

Elmer Carvalho — Former Mayor of Maui, in Hawaii.

Ronald Pina — Lawyer and former District Attorney in New En­ Massachusetts.

Francisco Cota Fagundes — University of Massachusetts Prof­ George Monteiro — Brown University of Providence Prof­ Rhode Island.
Francisco Borges — Connecticut General Treasurer.
Carlos Roberts — T.W.A. Bradley International Airport Station Manager.
Fernando Rosa — Hartford Economic Development Corporation (Hedco) Vice-director.
Tony Quiterio — With only 12 years old, Quiterio was selected to participate in NBC “Here and Now” soap. The director and producer is the famous Bill Cosby. Tony is from Ludlow, Massachusetts.
Tony Goulart — Santa Clara Portuguese Chamber of Commerce President, in California. Goulart has much prestige in his community.
Fernando Soares Silva — Ph. D. in Philosophy. Silva has also 4 more academic degrees. Silva is a Berkeley University Professor, in California.
Manuel and Maria Angelo — Founders of the first Portuguese radio station in Western Massachusetts.
Carlos Diogo de Andrade — Last century gold race pioneer in California.
J. B. Avila — Avila has been responsible for the sweet potato culture introduction in California.
Ramiro Dutra — Biochemic University Professor. Dutra has been awarded with one of the most US important decorations the “Outstanding Education for America”.
José Mauricio Alves — Mr. Popcorn as he is known. Alves used a new confection method for popcorn and got rich. Alves has several factories in California.
Manuel Lagoa and Claudia Rios — They are responsible for the only Portuguese radio programme in Hartford, Connecticut, for 20 consecutive years. Claudia Rios has become notorious as a child writer for the Portuguese-Americans as well.
John Correia — Former Rhode Island State Senate President.
Glen Medeiros — Famous American music singer. Medeiros is known internationally and his records have reached a big success.
Isaac Bitton — Former President Bush adviser for small business administration.
Alfred Santos — Founder of the American Foundation For Charities of Portugal, an important institution that every year grants substantial donations for several social institutions in Portugal.

Antonio Matinho — Proprietor of the west coast Portuguese oldest newspaper in the United States.
Alberto Lemos — Proprietor of “Jornal Português”, the oldest Portuguese newspaper in the United States. It started to be published last century in California.

And to the following Portuguese-Americans who have fought in the “Persian Gulf War”, in 1991:

João Viveiros — Parashutist sargeant.
Graça Ruivo — Parashutist war chief.
Jacques Sebastião — Army Sargeant.
George Pedro — National Guard PM.
Luis Nunes — AAV Marines Conductor.
Tony Cunha — Air Force Captain-Pilot.
José Inácio Marques — Marine Second War Chief.
Paulo Nogueira — Coast Guard Sargeant.

Finally, to all Portuguese-Americans who have fought and died in World War II, in Vietnam and Persian Gulf Wars. Also to all others who gave a serious contribution to the American society, even though anonymously.
The ukulele, the Hawaiian national instrument, is of Madeiran origin. Anthony J. Drewe Biddle described the Portuguese prototype of the ukulele in 1900. The Madeirans, he said, "have an instrument peculiar to their use and called the machete, which when well played produces very sweet strains in appearance. It resembles closely a small guitar, though it has but four strings, all of catgut. The upper two are tuned in thirds, and the lower two in fourths. While the native melodies consist in a succession of simple chords, the most difficult and classical music can be agreeably rendered upon it."

Two knowledgeable Americans, Samuel H. Elbert and Edgar C. Knowlton, Jr., are of the opinion that the Hawaiian ukulele is an adaptation of an instrument called brage, machete de brage, or braguinha in Portuguese. (In the Azores, Brazil, and other parts of the Portuguese-speaking world, it is also known as cavaquinho.)

Among the immigrants from Madeira who got to Hawaii in 1879 were three instrument makers by the names of Augusto Dias, Manuel Nunes, and Z. Santos. It is to them that we owe the ukulele, an imported idea that caused the Hawaiians to lose interest in their native instruments and adopt as their own the immigrant version of the cavaquinho of Madeira.

The name "ukulele" was given to the new instrument by Portuguese card cutters in Hawaii, and how this came about is explained by Elbert and Knowlton. "The machete was heard one day by the vice-chamberlain of King Kalakaua's court, who was so delighted that he asked to be taught to play it. Soon thereafter he began to perform at the king's court. This vice-chamberlain was a British army officer named Edward Purvis, but the Hawaiians, fond of nicknames, called him ukulele because his lively playing and antics and his small build suggested a leaping flea. The new instrument became a great success, and even the king learned to play. Augusto Dias made instruments commercially, and someone started calling them ukulele, the nickname of Edward Purvis. "These instruments were somewhat smaller than those from the island of Madeira." Another source credits Manuel Nunes with having introduced the ukulele to the Hawaiian Islands in 1879, because of his instrument he became a great favorite of King Kalakaua, who encouraged him to manufacture it.

There is no question about the Portuguese origin of the favorite instrument of the islands.
FOLK HERO OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Source: Nomination of "Peter Francisco House" for the National Register of Historical Places by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, Richmond, March 16, 1972; Notes on Virginia, published by the same Commission, fall of 1974; certified copies of the pertinent proclamations.

The national origins of Peter Francisco, the only folk hero of the American Revolution, are clouded in mystery, but he seems to have been born in Portugal or even on one of the Portuguese Atlantic islands. When he was found, alone and forsaken, on the wharf at Hopewell, Virginia, the well-dressed child, who may have reached America on a slaver or one of the ships that regularly sailed between Virginia and Portuguese ports, spoke a language that the local people identified as Portuguese. He has since been regarded as Portuguese.

At the age of 5 or 6, Judge Anthony Winston found the lad abandoned in Prince George County and brought him home to Hunting Towers, where he raised him. In 1776, at 16, the young man enlisted in a revolutionary regiment and fought in the northern battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, and Paulus Hook. Later he took part in the southern campaign against Cornwallis. At Guilford Courthouse, he is reputed to have slain 11 British soldiers, and at Camden, salvaged a 1,100 pound cannon by sheer brute strength. A well-known painting of the remarkable Peter Francisco, who was held in high regard by General Washington himself, records the skirmish with Lord Tarleton's men.

Pensioned after the war, he worked as a blacksmith in Buckingham County; where a grateful Virginia gave him 200 acres of land. Here he built "Locust Grove," popularly known as "Peter Francisco House," his place of residence from 1794 to the mid-1820's. At the time of his death on January 16, 1831, he was the revered sergeant-at-arms of the Virginia House of Delegates. The Assembly voted a resolution of regret at his passing and the funeral was conducted in the State Capitol, with burial in a famous Richmond cemetery, alongside other revolutionary notables.

A 99-year lease on "Locust Grove," now in ruins, has been negotiated with Willard Spencer, the owner, by the Society of the Descendants of Peter Francisco, which plans to restore and preserve it for posterity.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island both celebrate Peter Francisco Day, the former since 1954, the latter since 1955 (as may be seen from the state proclamations reproduced below). The Portuguese Continental Union of the United States of America bestows its Peter Francisco Award upon distinguished Americans who have contributed to the Portuguese cause.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By His Excellency

FRANCIS W. SARGENT
Governor

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Peter Francisco, a boy of Portuguese origin, at the age of 16, enlisted in the Continental Army so that his country might be free from tyranny; and

WHEREAS, His outstanding qualities of courage and fortitude as a soldier, and his staunch patriotism earned him great respect and gratitude from General George Washington and his officers; and

WHEREAS, It is said that Peter Francisco killed eleven men in battle and on another occasion captured an enemy cannon without assistance and turned its fire upon the retreating foe; and

WHEREAS, After the war of freedom, he remained in service to his country as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Delegates in the State of Virginia and continued his active support of the rights and freedom of the weak and unprotected;

NOW therefore, I, FRANCIS W. SARGENT, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in accordance with Chapter 124 of the Acts of 1954, do hereby proclaim

PETER FRANCISCO DAY

March 15, 1974

and urge the citizens of the Commonwealth to take cognizance of this and with suitable ceremonies in our schools and in other public assembly programs to pay tribute to this great American patriot of Portuguese descent.

GIVEN at the Executive Chamber in Boston, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the Indepenence of the United States of America, the one hundred and eighty-eighth.

FRANCIS W. SARGENT
FRANCIS MILLET ROGERS

Source: The text is based on Who's Who in America; Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts, III (Chicago, 1912, 1652-1653); Francis M. Rogers to Manoel da Silveira Cardozo, Cambridge, December 9, 1974.

Francis Millet Rogers, the eminent Portuguese-American scholar, is the descendent of Portuguese pioneers of Southeastern Massachusetts. His paternal grandfather, Captain John Rogers, was born in Horta, Faial, Azores, on February 2, 1837, ran away from home, and arrived at Stonington, Connecticut, on board the bark United States in May, 1853. As he entered the country, an immigration officer took it upon himself to change the young man's name from João da Rosa to John Rogers.

Rogers continued in the whaling business until 1892, and in the course of his long career on the sea sailed as far as the Arctic fishing grounds via the Bering Strait. In 1846, the year of the Irish Famine, he married an Irish immigrant girl, Annie Conlin. Their son, Frank Leo, graduated from Georgetown University, took a law degree at Boston University, and married Laura, daughter of the Portuguese-American Sylvia family of New Bedford. He is the father of Francis Millet Rogers, who first saw the light of day in New Bedford on November 26, 1914.

The third-generation Francis, whose Portuguese studies have characterized his professional life, became attracted to the language of his Portuguese forebears during his freshman year at Cornell University, an interest that his Irish grandmother, who lived with the Rogers family, enormously fostered. The attraction continued all during his university training and led to a Ph. D. dissertation in 1940 at Harvard University. With American participation in the Second World War, he saw active duty with the Marine Corps as a lieutenant colonel. Promoted to colonel, he resigned his commission in 1968.

His career at Harvard began when he joined the faculty in 1946 and there he has remained ever since. He became a full professor in 1952. He has served on various occasions as chairman of the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, and from 1949 to 1955 as dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. He has been involved with the International Association of Universities and the Institute of International Education. He was president of the First International Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies, Washington, D.C., 1950, and had a hand in organizing the 1966 Colloquium. He belongs to numerous academic societies, including Phi Beta Kappa and the Society for the History of Discoveries. He was president of the latter from 1968 to 1969. He is an honorary professor of the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru (1961), a chevalier of the Legion of Honor (France), and has honorary doctorates from eight American and one Brazilian institution of higher learning.

He has contributed articles on Portuguese linguistics, literature, and maritime history to learned journals and he is the author of seven books, i.e. Higher Education in the United States: A Summary View (1952; 3d ed. 1960), The Obedience of a King of Portugal (1958), The Travels of the Infante Dom Pedro of Portugal (1961); The Quest for Eastern Christians (1964); Informed: An Exhibition of Early Books Which Acquainted Europe with the East (1966); Precision Astrolabe: Portuguese Navigators and Trans-Atlantic Aviation (1971), and Americans of Portuguese Descent: A Lesson in Differentiation (1974).

Professor Rogers also keeps the home fires burning. He was a trustee of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society and of the Whaling Museum, New Bedford, Massachusetts (1970-1973). Since 1968, he has been a trustee of St. John's Seminary, Boston.

Francis Millet Rogers is the outstanding Portuguese scholar of his generation and amply deserves the acclaim that he has received. João da Rosa grandson (with a powerful assist from his Irish grandmother) is proof enough of the perennial vitality of the stock.
Portuguese and the University of Hawaii

Concurrent Resolution of the Hawaiian Legislature


Whereas, the University of Hawaii already offers courses in the Japanese, Chinese, German, French and Spanish languages; and

Whereas, there are many persons of Portuguese extraction in the Territory of Hawaii, and more and more of their children are attending the University of Hawaii; and

Whereas, Portuguese is spoken over a larger area and among more people than is Spanish; and

Whereas, with increased friendly relations between the United States and the Latin American countries, particularly Brazil, the ability to read and speak the Portuguese language will be of great benefit; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, the Senate concurring, that the proper authorities be, and they hereby are requested to provide in the curriculum of the University of Hawaii, beginning with its next semester, a full credit course in the Portuguese language; and be it further

Resolved that copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii and to the President of the University of Hawaii.

Offered by:

M. C. Paschoal
Representative, 3rd District

Seconded by

Mr. Costa.

John Philip Sousa


John Philip Sousa belongs to the gallery of Americans of Portuguese descent because his father, João Antônio de Sousa, an accomplished musician in his own right who played with the United States Marine Band for twenty-five years, was Portuguese. The elder Sousa was actually born in Spain, his Spanish birth was accidental. If his parents had not fled across the border, possibly because of political upheavals at home, João Antônio would have been born in Portugal.

João Antônio, who changed his name to John Anthony Sousa and, when naturalized, simply to Antonio Sousa, was not the run-of-the-mill immigrant. He may have even been related to the illustrious house that produced Friar Luís de Sousa (1555-1632). The Lord Mayor of Liverpool suggests as much on February 28, 1903, at the luncheon given in honor of John Philip when he presented the eminent musician with a copy of the 1795 London edition of James Murphy's treatise on the abbey church of Batalha (where Friar Luís is buried). Appended to the Murphy text is Friar Luís's description of the same great building.

The founder of the world's most famous concert band was born in Washington, D.C., on November 6, 1854, and studied the violin and composition in his native city. When he wanted to run away with a circus at the age of ten, his father enlisted him in the Marines as a boy musician. At sixteen he was already conducting theater orchestras. In 1876-1877, when J. Ofbach visited the United States, young Sousa played under his baton.

He directed the United States Marine Band from 1880 to 1892, resigning the post to start his own band, the celebrated Sousa Band, which played its first public concert in Plainfield, New Jersey, on September 26, 1892, and which traveled altogether for some forty years. In 1900, 1901, 1903, and he took the band to Europe. In 1910-1911, he went on a tour around the world, delighting audiences everywhere with his music. When the First World War broke out, John Philip Sousa, then sixty-two, disbanded his band and joined the Navy as a lieutenant commander. He was sent to the Great Lakes to train Navy bands. After the war, he reactivated his own band.

valley. This crop and an easement to the Edison Company paid for the ranch in one year.

Mr. Borba proceeded with his wife and small sons to purchase and work acre after acre. Pete and Joe used to milk cows and do chores before going to school in the morning, as did John and George as they grew old enough to help. Each time that Mr. Borba bought a new piece of property his farmer peers felt that he would never make it. Once, when his banker refused to loan him money to purchase a 400-acre ranch, he stomped out telling the man, "You know as much about my business as I know about yours." He went to his friend, Adolph Weinberg, who helped him procure the loan, and changed banks. In retrospect, he always said that he had been a fortunate man. By 1945 the family had amassed well over 1,300 acres of land, parcels of great value on the present market.

In 1963 the family decided to divide a good portion of the land into equal shares so that each child could develop his own business. Pete, Jr., who had invested family money in the Ontario Savings and Loan Association and was on its board of directors, died unfortunately in 1965. This was the most tragic incident in the life of this family. All who knew him recognized that he was the personification of kindness, loyalty, and success rendered through hard work.

The other children of this family continue on the road to success. Joseph is part-owner of the Chino Grain and Milling Company and has expanded his dairy to over 1,200 cows, not speaking of other land investments. John and George have continued in the dairy-farming operation and are the originators of a charter issued to the Chino Valley Bank in August, 1974. George is the president of the board. Mary, the only girl in the family, married Luis Parente, a Portuguese naval officer who has also become a dairy farmer and operates a large dairy in the same area.

Mr. Borba's optimism and intuition were staggering, and his generous spirit was admired by many. This trait led him to give welfare to anyone who sought his help. In recognition of his good works, the Portuguese government, in 1953, bestowed upon him a medal of honor, Medalha de Bememer"ncia.

Maria Borba worked and enjoyed working until the last days of her life. She died at the City of Hope of leukemia on August 30, 1970. Pete died suddenly on September 7, 1973. The memories of these great people serve as an example to all Portuguese immigrants who have come to seek a new life in America.

WILLIAM L. PEREIRA

Source: This text is based on the following: Who's Who in America (1972-1973); curriculum vitae supplied by Kay Wornell, Executive Assistant to the Chairman of the Board, William L. Pereira Associates, Los Angeles.

William L. Pereira is internationally known and respected as an architect and city planner, a giant in his field, but not many people realize, in the nation of immigrants, that he is of Portuguese descent. It would not be difficult to guess it from his surname, if our antennas were disposed to receive signals in Portuguese.

Born in Chicago on April 25, 1909, he graduated from the University of Illinois in 1930 and immediately began his extraordinary career. He was a partner in Pereira and Luckman, an architectural and engineering firm, 1950-1958. Since 1958 he has had his own firm, William L. Pereira Associates, with offices in several cities but with headquarters in Los Angeles.

Among the significant complexes that he has designed or planned have been Cape Canaveral, CBS Television City, Union Oil Center, Los Angeles Museum of Art, the thirty-three block Houston Center, African Riveria (Ivo Coast), New England Center for Continuing Education, Central Library of the University of California at San Diego, Occidental Center, the Crocker Citizens National Bank Building in Los Angeles, and an urban center in Taipei, Taiwan. He was the master planner for the Los Angeles International Airport, Irvine Ranch, Mountain Park, University of California campus at Irvine, University of Southern California, Catalina Island, and Abidjan, Ivory Coast. He prepared a comprehensive development plan for the Burlington Northern Railroad holdings in the United States and Canada.

He is a member of the advisory committee of the board of directors, Crocker Citizens National Bank. He was on the President's National Council on the Arts, 1955-1968. In 1967-1968, he served as chairman of the California Governor's Transportation Task Force. In 1969 he was an advisor to the Aerospace and Space Engineering Board.

He has received over twenty-four honor and merit awards from the American Institute of Architects, the rank of commander in the Order of the Ivory Coast for his work in developing the master plan for Abidjan. In 1942 he received the Scarab Medal, in 1942 an Oscar from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (of which he is a fellow). The Humanitarian Mecame in 1942 too, the citation from the Museum of Modern Art in 1944, the Philadelphia Art Alliance award in 1948, and the Man of the Year award of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in 1967. In 1971, a distinction that may have pleased him most, he was the architect in residence at the American Academy, Rome. In 1973 he was honored by the University of Illinois School of Architecture as one of the outstanding alumni of the year. He is

FROM: AMERICAN EMBASSY
the Sea" -- but he also composed operettas (El Capitan, The Charlatan, The Bride Elect, The Queen of Hearts, Mystical Miss) and several suites for piano ("The Chariot Race," "The Last Days of Pompeii"). He was the author of 100 marches and 30 songs, symphonic poems, waltzes, etc. He wrote teaching manuals for the piano and drums. In 1890 he brought out a collection of National, Patriotic and Typical Airs of All Countries. To the novel, he contributed The Fifth String, Pipetown, Sandy Through the Years, and Transit of Venus. In 1925 he published his autobiography, Marching Along. He also designed a musical instrument known as the Sousaphone, in effect a modified Helicon tube that diffuses the sound over the musicians instead of shooting it straight ahead.

This extraordinary man, the March King par excellence, whose music is part of the world's repertoire, and whose passage through life continues to be studied and acclaimed, died of a heart attack in Reading, Pennsylvania, on March 10, 1932, where he had gone as a guest conductor, at the end of a banquet in his honor. This may not have been the most dignified way to go, but it was typical of him to have died with his boots on.

There are memorials to him that keep before the public the singular achievements of a man whose musical genius symbolized an age. The huge collection of the Sousa Band's arrangements that were taken on tour are in a special Sousa Room in the music building at the University of Illinois. In 1974 he was elected to New York University's Hall of Fame for Great Americans, and eventually his bust will be seen by visitors in a place of honor. Washington, D.C., his home town, has especially taken him to heart. The John Philip Sousa Bridge over the Anacostia River, on Pennsylvania Avenue and Barney Circle, was dedicated in 1941; the John Philip Sousa Junior High School, in southeast Washington, In 1951. The stage in the Concert Hall of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is now officially known as the Sousa Stage. Practically all of the holographs of his music are in the Music Division of the Library of Congress. (Some of it has never been published.) At the Washington Navy Yard, the Marine Corps will soon open its Banda Americana Museum. Featuring the history of American bands since the American Revolution, it will be built around the Sousa Band. Finally, a portrait of John Philip Sousa, the gift of the family, hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. He belongs there, alongside other Americans who have brought credit to their country.

John Dos Passos died in Baltimore on September 28, 1970. He was the most distinguished survivor of a distinguished literary generation, the only American author of Portuguese descent with an international reputation.

Born in Chicago on January 14, 1896, he was the son of John R. Dos Passos, a noted corporation lawyer, and grandson of Manoel dos Passos, a native of Ponta do Sol, Madeira, who emigrated to the United States in or about 1830. He graduated from Harvard University with a bachelor of arts degree in 1916.

The career of John Dos Passos is so well known, so much a part of the American literary scene, that a retelling of its highlights would be a redundancy. He lived the full life of a practicing artist and of a country gentleman on a vast landed property in Westmoreland, Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac River, which his provident father had acquired.

The public was not aware of the Portuguese side of John Dos Passos' personality, yet he retained until the end of his life an attachment to the country that gave him his name. He read Portuguese with facility and spoke it. A few years before his death, he returned with his family to the island of Madeira, the land of his paternal grandfather, where he was given a hero's welcome. Two books in particular gave evidence of the strength of his ancestral ties, Brazil on the Move (1963) and The Portuguese Story (1969).

William F. Buckley, Jr., was among the mourners at the funeral of John Dos Passos in Towson, Maryland. On October 7, 1970 The Evening Star of Washington, D.C., published Buckley's eulogy of his friend.

"I have come back from the funeral of John Dos Passos, it was in a way typical of him to die a few minutes after Nasser, who of course swamped the obituary headlines, so much so that Dos Passos' own young stepson, away at law school, who reads the papers lackadaisically and listens not at all to the radio or TV, was not aware of the death until a few hours before the funeral, to which he hastened, registering the grief felt universally by everyone who had known Dos Passos, let alone been brought up by him.

"There was no way to keep his death off the front page -- geniuses have a preemptive right to die on the front page -- but the reader felt that the editorial handling was somehow harassed. Nasser had died, and the chancelleries of the world were in turmoil, and the death of mere literary giant doesn't substantially occupy the front page (nor should it). Front pages are
earlier served as a visiting professor at Berkeley, published a series of booklets under the general title of Portuguese Conversation (Boston: D. C. Heath and Co.).

Frank B. Oliveira, of Fall River, Massachusetts, the son of Azoreans from São Miguel, was elected to the State House as a representative (the first American of Portuguese ancestry to serve in that capacity). He held this position until his defeat in 1958.

Laurinda C. Andrade, together with João R. Rocha, editor and publisher of the Diário de Notícias, the Portuguese daily of New Bedford, Massachusetts, founded the Portuguese Educational Society of the same city. The purposes of the organization were "to promote the learning and teaching of the Portuguese language by granting scholarships to students who have successfully completed two years of High School Portuguese, to act as a center for dissemination of information, to promote cultural exchange between the three countries: The United States, Portugal, and Brazil (the largest and most populous of the Portuguese speaking countries)."

The Portuguese-American Progressive Association, New York City, maintained the Luís Vaz de Camões School where Joaquim R. Peixoto taught Portuguese to the children of its members.

The Portuguese-American Citizens Club, New York City, was functioning in this year.

Mrs. Mary L. Fonseca, a Portuguese-American, joined the School Committee of Fall River, Massachusetts. Later she became a state senator, a post she has held for almost two decades.

Ernesto de Cal, of Queens College, New York, is the author of the article on Portuguese literature in the Columbia Dictionary of Modern European Literature (New York). Professor de Cal, a native of Galicia, Spain, was instrumental in founding the Portuguese program at Queens, New York, and is recognized as an outstanding authority on Eça de Queiroz, the nineteenth-century Portuguese novelist whose works have been translated into English and published in England and in the United States.

May 27, Machado Square in Fall River, Massachusetts, in honor of the Portuguese-American John R. Machado, was formally dedicated.

November 5. Joaquim Esteves, a native of Altare, Terceira, Azores, began his radio program, "O Portugal do Hoje," over Station KLOK, San Jose, California. Esteves has also had two Portuguese television programs, one over channel 19 in Modesto and another over channel 11 in San Jose.

Godfrey Ferreira Affonso, for many years a reporter for the Honolulu Advertiser, died. Born in Funchal, Madeira in 1875, he arrived in Hawaii in 1878.

The American poet, Leonard Bacon, under the aegis of The Hispanic Society of America, New York City, published his translation of Os Lusíadas (1752) by Luís de Camões. Bacon's The Lusíads of Luiz de Camões is the first American translation of the great Portuguese work and, according to some critics, the best English translation.

Random House of New York City published Home in an Island, a sensitive and beautiful novelized autobiographical account of life on the island of Flores, Azores, by Alfred Lewis, the well-known Portuguese-American of Los Banos, California. Unlike most American and English accounts of the Azores, which are marred by nativistic prejudices that stem from egregious misunderstanding, the Lewis book is warm, human, and sympathetic.

Admiral M. M. Sarmento Rodrigues, of the Portuguese Navy, was made an honorary citizen of Oakland, California. On another occasion, the same honor was accorded Paulo Cunha, the Portuguese minister of foreign affairs.


In 1953, there were four Portuguese-Americans in the Hawaiian House of Representatives; in 1969, two. A Portuguese-American served in the Senate in the latter year.

The honorary consul of Portugal in Honolulu since 1954, Frank Gomes Serrão, an American of Portuguese descent.
residents at 4,542. Of these, 2,508 were in California; 104, in Nevada; 735, in Massachusetts; 237, in New York; 125, in Louisiana; and 76, in Illinois. According to the same source, 2,658 Portuguese entered the United States in 1861-1870.

May 24. Associate Justice Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, of the United States Supreme Court, a Portuguese-surnamed descendant of pre-Revolutionary Sephardic stock, was born in New York City. The eminent jurist graduated from Columbia College in 1889 and was admitted to the Bar in 1891. In 1913 he was elected to the Supreme Court of New York. In the same year he became an associate judge pro tempore of the Court of Appeals, an appointment that was regularized in 1917. In 1926 he was elected chief judge of the same court. His court became the second most distinguished tribunal in the land. A man of learned bent, Cardozo wrote, among other works, The Nature of the Judicial Process (1921), a classic of its kind. In 1932 he was named to the Supreme Court of the United States and served on the high bench until his death on July 9, 1938.

Manuel Sylvia, a native of São Jorge, Azores, first settled in Troy, New York. He moved to Little Compton, Rhode Island in the 1870s. He is recognized as the earliest Portuguese settler in the Rhode Island community. Many of the pioneer Portuguese immigrants to New England with the names of Silva or Silveira Anglicized them to Sylvia.

By the decade of the 1870s, the Portuguese settlers of San Leandro, California were already observing the festival of Pentecost in the typical way that has characterized the Portuguese and Portuguese-Americans of California to this day. There is a reference to the Festival of the Holy Ghost (Festa do Espírito Santo) in William Halley, The Centennial Year Book of Alameda County (Oakland, 1876), where Portuguese names appear truncated and mangled almost beyond recognition.

January 5. Chief Justice António J. Perry, of the Hawaiian Supreme Court, was born in Honolulu, the son of Jason and Anna (Henriques) Perry, both of Faisal, Azores. President Calvin Coolidge nominated him as chief justice of the Supreme Court on February 18, 1926. He was reappointed in 1930.

February 18. Jacinth M. de Gouveia was born in the Azores. He arrived in Hawaii in 1880 and died on June 12, 1956. He is said to have introduced the savory Portuguese smoked pork sausage in February 18, 1926. Jacinth M. de Gouveia was born in the Azores. He arrived in Hawaii in 1880 and died on June 12, 1956. He is said to have introduced the savory Portuguese smoked pork sausage in 1921, a different kind: sausages, linguiça, chorizo, and morcela can generally be understood.

March 10. The Rev. António de Mattos Freitas of São Jorge, Azores, began the first Portuguese mission in Fall River, Massachusetts, as a mission. On the mission became a parish under the invoca- tion of São Cristo dos Milagres (Lord Holy Christ); a devotion very dear to the people of São Miguel. The new church structure was finally dedicated with the presence of Dom Manuel Salgueiro, rice, Evora, Portugal. The Portuguese Catholic parish also includes: St. Michael the Archangel in 1896; a parish in 1902; Espírito Santo, in 1910; St. Anthony of Padua, in 1912; and St. Elizabeth, in 1917; a mission, then a parish in 1918.

May 31. The Portuguese Society of the Most Holy Name (Sociedade Portuguesa da Santíssima Trindade) founded in Erie, Pennsylvania, by twenty-five men who had been contracted to work in the factories; the society established a branch in Rochester, which declared its independence in the 1920s of Rochester Portuguese American Associates; the society published the first Portuguese-language newspaper in the East Coast. The revised statutes were approved on September 2, 1951, limited men Catholic who were Portuguese or des- tinguished. The Erie society also has the distinc- tion of being the oldest Portuguese society established in the United States.

April 11. Antone Ferreira Tavares was born in the Azores. He lived in Hawaii in 1891, and he was a successful business man. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1911 and reelected successively. He was a member of the Senate and reelected for a four-year term.
ISSUE PAPER: US-PORTUGAL BILATERAL RELATIONS

I. CORE OBJECTIVES

• Reinforce excellent U.S.-Portuguese relations and cooperation

• Ensure continued U.S. access to Lajes air base.

II. BACKGROUND

Portugal was the first neutral country to recognize the United States after our revolution. The two countries have enjoyed close and friendly relations for two centuries. Portugal was neutral in World War II, but became a founding member of NATO and remains a staunch supporter of trans-Atlantic ties. There are large Portuguese-American communities in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and California, and an estimated 16,000 Americans reside in Portugal. The main focus is now on deportations. The U.S. and Portugal are working on a protocol setting forth procedures for the return of each country's nationals to their respective countries of nationality.

Our current bilateral relationship is codified in the 1995 “Agreement on Cooperation and Defense.” This agreement provides for continued access to Lajes Air Base in the Azores and lays out a number of areas for bilateral cooperation, including the provision of excess defense articles to the Portuguese military, and scientific cooperation. Although the United States has had some difficulty in meeting some of the agreement's targets, the Portuguese allowed it to roll over to the end of 2001.

U.S. foreign direct investment in Portugal amounted to $224 million in 1998. There are well over a hundred U.S.-owned firms in Portugal, including General Motors and Ford operations. A common U.S. investor complaint is an overly rigid labor market that restricts layoffs and hiring flexibility. Although there are concerns over intellectual property protection, the U.S. has few bilateral trade problems with Portugal. Most trade concerns are within the EU and U.S. context.

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED
REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND KING JUAN CARLOS 1 OF SPAIN
IN EXCHANGE OF TOASTS AT THE STATE DINNER

State Dining Room

8:45 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, I welcome His Majesty King Juan Carlos, and Majesty Queen Sofia; members of the Spanish delegation; to all the rest of you. It is a great honor in this house of the American people, to welcome a King and Queen who are truly of their people.

Your Majesties, on behalf of all Americans, let me begin by expressing my condolences to the families of the two victims of yesterday's car bombing in Northern Spain. We stand with Spain in condemning this cowardly act, and call on those responsible to renounce the violence and terrorism which have taken too many innocent lives in recent years. In a democracy, we must settle our differences through dialogue, not destruction.

One of the greatest pleasures of the last seven years has been the opportunity that Hillary and I have had on many occasions to be with King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia. Five years ago, I welcomed them to the White House on the occasion of their son's graduation from my alma mater, the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. On that day, the King and Queen also received honorary doctorates.

The King joked that day that the reason the University had given him the degree was that if his son started bragging about his masters, he could always say, "Yes, but I am a doctor." (Laughter.)

Two years later, the King and Queen hosted Hillary, Chelsea and me just a few weeks after Chelsea graduated from high school. For me, it was the fulfillment of a long dream. When I was a young graduate student, more than 30 years ago, I first went to Spain, in the spring of 1969. I went to Granada to visit the Alhambra. I never got over it, and I promised myself that one day, somehow, I would return.

Well, thanks to the King and Queen, I was once again able to see the sun set over the plains of Granada, in a style slightly better than that which I enjoyed as a graduate student. (Laughter.)

It is a special honor for us to have the King and the Queen here today, on the anniversary of the day in which the courage of the King literally saved democracy for Spain.

Our friendship is just the latest chapter in a long history of friendship between our two nations. Five centuries ago, the vision of Queen Isabella guided sailors across vast oceans to discover a new world. The Spanish of that day left their language, their religion, and much of their culture on these shores. The state in which I was born
REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER ANTONIO GUTERRES OF PORTUGAL
IN PHOTO OPPORTUNITY

Diplomatic Reception Room

12:20 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Let me say it's a great honor for the United States to have Prime Minister Guterres here from Portugal. We are immensely grateful to Portugal for many things and our partnerships.

But I would especially mention their peacekeeping role as a nation in Bosnia and Africa, the work we've done together in the United Nations, the work we are going to discuss today regarding NATO. And we appreciate the very progressive and strong leadership the Prime Minister has given to his nation. So I'm looking forward to this and it's been too long coming, but I'm very glad to have you here.

Would you like to say anything?

PRIME MINISTER GUTERRES: Well, first of all, let me say how happy and proud I am to accept the invitation of President Clinton. Portugal, as you know, is very much in favor of a united Europe, but we want a Europe that preserves its Atlantic character. And for us the relationship between Europe and the United States is an extremely important part of our own way of life. And this is relevant in economics, in culture, in people-to-people contacts and also in defense and security.

We want NATO to go on as the basic framework for European security, and we consider that the United States has an irreplaceable role in the guarantee of European security. And we are very happy with the partnership that we have been able to establish in the past, and we are looking forward to improve as much as possible our bilateral relations that have been excellent, as a matter of fact, in the past.

President Clinton's ideas have been very inspiring to our own programs, and we hope to go on doing our best to take profit of your initiatives, your ideas, your policies.

Q And you also are in favor of expansion of NATO, and what kind of an agreement, charter are you going to have with Russia?

PRIME MINISTER GUTERRES: Well, I think that the expansion of NATO is -- as the expansion of the European Union, it's a basic condition for democracy, for peace and stability in central and eastern European countries.

And as for Portugal, it has been extremely important 10 or 15 years ago to consolidate our democracy. I think the same right must
be granted to those new democracies in eastern Europe. Of course, we understand that it is very important to preserve the very special relationship with the new Russia.

I once heard Vice President Al Gore telling me that he looked at the enlargement of NATO and relations with Russia like the coupling of two space ships, and the need to put them in the same orbit. I think this is a very good idea and I think it's what effectively is being done now with the recent contacts in Helsinki and all the preparatory work that is going on.

I hope that one day in the future NATO and Russia can be allies, defending the values of enlightenment against all the irrational behaviors in the modern world, irrational behaviors based on extreme nationalism, religious fundamentalism, and all other things that should not exist in a modern world.

Q Mr. President, earlier this year when asked about the $100,000 Lippo payment to Web Hubbell, you said, "I can't imagine who could have ever arranged to do something improper like that and no one around here knows about it." Were the phone calls --

THE PRESIDENT: That's not what I said.

Q Let me ask this question --

THE PRESIDENT: I don't believe that's exactly what I said.

Q Let me ask you this, Mr. President. Were the phone calls made by Mack McLarty and Erskine Bowles proper or improper? And if you knew about them, should you have put a stop to them?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, let's go back to what you said before. I believe what I said was that I was unaware of the Lippo contract until it became public. And I believe that's all I said. I rendered no judgment on it one way or the other.

Secondly, I do not believe they were improper. From what I know about them, they were just -- they were people who were genuinely concerned that there was a man who was out of work, who had four children. And as I understand it they were trying to help him for no other reason than just out of human compassion.

Secondly, let me remind you of the critical fact, at the time that it was done no one had any idea about whether any -- what the nature of the allegations were against Mr. Hubbell or whether they were true. Everybody thought there was some sort of billing dispute with his law firm. And that's all anybody knew about it. So, no, I do not think they did anything improper.

Q Mr. President, Harold Ickes took a carload of documents away from the campaign. National Archives says it was your call. Did you give him permission to take all of those papers from the campaign?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't remember being asked about it one way or the other. I don't remember being asked about it.

Q Do you care?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I didn't know it was my call to care. I don't remember being asked about it. I'd have to know more about it before I could answer that question.

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THE PRESIDENT: Let me begin by saying it's a great honor for the United States and for me personally to have the Prime Minister here today. We are very proud of our friendship with Portugal. Our partnership, our alliance is very important to us. We are especially grateful for the leadership that Portugal has evidenced in peacekeeping in Bosnia, in Africa, in the United Nations, in our discussions about the role of NATO in the future and the expansion of NATO. And I have looked forward to this meeting for a long time and I'm anxious to have it with the Prime Minister.

And I think I'd like to give the Prime Minister a chance to make a few remarks, and then if you have a question or two, we'll try to answer them.

PRIME MINISTER GUTERRES: Well, first of all let me say how happy and proud I am to have been able to accept this kind invitation of President Clinton. This is a very exciting moment for the Atlantic community, and we have many things to discuss about our common interests in regards the relations between Europe and the United States, at the level of the European Union, NATO, NATO's enlargement, relations with Russia. And also doing our best to improve the excellent bilateral relations that we have between the United States and Portugal. So it's really a very good opportunity for us also to discuss some of the very inspiring ideas that President Clinton has introduced in the world political debate.

Q Mr. President, do you plan to review the United States position on the incorporation of its East Timor at any stage, sir?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: What about East Timor?

Q At the moment the U.S. recognizes the incorporation of East Timor without maintaining that legitimate act of self-determination took place. Do you plan to review this position once it has about, I think, about quite a couple of years?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, my main concern now is to make sure that we have done everything we can possibly do to respect the political and human rights of the people in East Timor. And the United States has been -- particularly since I became President, has been very forthright on that subject. And I know that Portugal has, as well, and has a longer attachment than we do there. So that's one of the things I want to talk to the Prime Minister about, about what we can do to further the cause of human rights for the people of East Timor.

Q But, Mr. President, you told Senator Feingold, regarding a proposal for a referendum in East Timor for self-determination, that you would take his idea into consideration in a letter you sent him late last year. What does that mean exactly? Does that mean that a review of that position is possible? Could you explain the meaning of it?

THE PRESIDENT: It means that I think we should do whatever is most likely to give us sufficient influence to guarantee basic human rights protections for the people of East Timor. And we have to do what we think is most likely to achieve our overriding objective, which is to give those people a chance to have the lives of decency and integrity. And sometimes what seems obvious is maybe not the best course, and we're reviewing what our options are. That's what it means.

Q Isn't self-determination the ultimate human right?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, that depends. That's a very complicated question. We fought a civil war over it.