

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Subject: Information: Presidential Movements (2 pages)	10/27/1999	b(7)(E)
002. paper	re: Hot Issues (1 page)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)
003. paper	re: Scope Paper (1 page)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)
004. paper	re: US-Chilean Relations (1 page)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)
005. paper	re: Overview (1 page)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)
006. schedule	Schedule for October 12, 1995 [partial] (7 pages)	10/12/1995	b(7)(E), b(6)
007. schedule	Schedule for October 13, 1995 [partial] (7 pages)	10/12/1995	b(7)(E), b(6)
008. schedule	Schedule for October 14, 1995 [partial] (6 pages)	10/12/1995	b(7)(E), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20088

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile [1]

2015-0275-S

rc2121

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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.

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(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]

File

Marsha:

I know a local TV report isn't the end of the world, but I wanted to share this with you for whatever it's worth.

Attached you'll find:

- O a transcript of the initial Channel 7 report from last Thursday.
- The FAA memorandum that inspired it.
- The FAA's rebuttal, which went to the station and other journalists.
- The point-by-point analysis that I sent around here and to journalists.
- Jim Nicholson's press release.
- The Daily News, ABC.com, New York Post stories.
- Right wing internet chatter.
- Initial Drudge report.
- Brill's Content piece.

And at the end, you'll see two drafts. One is a letter to the editor of the NY Post; the other is a draft article/op-ed for an undetermined publication.

While we had success in keeping the false story from gaining much traction (FAA and I talked to NBC, CNN, AP, NY Times, among others), and got Brill's to bite (Kurtz investigated but hasn't written anything yet), I'm annoyed that Channel 7 can get away with this.

I'd welcome any thoughts you might have about the two drafts.

Thanks.


Jim K.

Welcome back!

**TRANSCRIPT OF WJLA-CHANNEL 7 EXCLUSIVE STORY ON THE FIRST
LADY'S ACFT MOVEMENT 11/18/99**

Maureen Bunyan: News 7 has learned that the White House has ordered the FAA to treat any acft carrying the First Lady as if it were Afl with the President on board. News 7's Jim Clark has our exclusive report.

It begins whether she is flying alone with staff as the First L

ady or as the Democratic candidate from for the US Senate from New York, Hillary Clinton's plane will be given unique treatment by AT controllers. Her plane, code named Foxtrot One, will get special treatment every time she takes off and lands. Every time she's airborne Foxtrot One will go to the head of the line as scheduled airliners are put on hold as their takeoffs and landings are delayed causing system wide delays in the busy northeastern air corridor. It's certain to fire up Republicans who have already been complaining the First Lady has too many special travel privileges.

Jim Nicholson, Republican Party Chairman: "She's been using a United States air force jet to fly around running for the United States Senate. She should stop that."

Mayor Rudy Giuliani: "It is unfair."

First Ladies have always been given some priority when flying but this new directive gives Mrs. Clinton unique flight status, something enjoyed by no predecessor or political candidate. Bob Dole, for instance didn't have such travel privileges as the republican presidential candidate in the last election. This FAA directive obtained by New 7 tells the systems managers and air traffic controllers to expect Foxtrot One to cause delays; says the Secret Service will try to minimize them.

Larry Makinson of the non-partisan Center for Responsive Politics told us the special treatment raises ethical problems for Mrs. Clinton. "She would have an advantage over Giuliani in the sense that she can go in and out of airports with a real big red carpet which is a perk that no one else has."

Jim Clark: "Might there be a political downside here for the first lady?"

Makinson: "If it impacts normal people who are not in the race in a negative way by making the wait longer to takeoff and land it could be more of a political liability than a political plus for her."

The First Lady's campaign press secretary didn't return our calls but democrats have been defending her special treatment as essential to security requirements for every first lady.

Roy Roemer, Former Democratic Chairman: "The Secret Service requires her to fly in that plane for her protection. Its not a choice that she makes. A former vice presidential candidate says that what the First Lady is doing is not really all that different from what Mayor Giuliani is doing.

Geraldine Ferraro: "Running around the state using New York City cops as security, using New York City vehicles, using New York City offices."

Jim Clark: "Now we must tell you that the White House and The FAA say that what we have reported is true but that it is not a new policy, and the White House Council and top FAA officials have spent several hours trying to get us to kill this story. They say it is a long standing policy to treat the First Lady's plane exactly as AF1 and that nothing new is being done now to facilitate travel for the First Lady in the Senate campaign. Our sources, and they are usually reliable ones, tell us that air traffic controller from here to Boston recognize this as a new policy in this sense that this is the first time as a matter of continuing policy rather than on an occasional basis the First Lady's plane is to be treated exactly as AF1.

Maureen Bunyan: "Jim, we wonder, the First Lady obviously has had increased travel due to her campaign, so has this memo warned air traffic controller to expect increased delays because of the First Lady's travel in and out of New York?"

Jim Clark: "It does warn them to expect increased travel because of the upcoming campaign, because of the increased,

expected increase travel of presidential acft, that
includes the President, the Vice President and First Lady.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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US Department
of Transportation
Federal Aviation
Administration

800 Independence Ave S W
Washington, DC 20591

NOV 19 1999

Mr. Jim LeMay
News Director
WJLA-TV
Washington DC

By fax to: (202) 364-7751

Dear Mr. LeMay:

During our telephone calls with Assistant News Director Michael Fountain last night, we provided overwhelming information that WJLA was factually incorrect in its proposed reporting on Federal Aviation Administration treatment concerning the First Lady's aircraft, Executive One Foxtrot (EIF). Having reviewed the segment, we believe it is important to once again correct the false information contained in last night's story.

To state once again, there has been no new order or directive concerning EIF and, contrary to your broadcast, EIF does not receive the same handling as Air Force One (AF1). The October 27, 1999, memorandum used as the premise for your broadcast was written -- as its author has confirmed -- to remind air traffic controllers of the continuing procedures regarding all Presidential aircraft, which include AF1, Air Force 2, EIF, and any other aircraft so designated. Executive One Foxtrot has always been included in the definition of "Presidential aircraft." He also acknowledged that his memorandum was incorrect implying any new White House order. He merely meant to remind controllers of a long-standing FAA practice.

The memorandum, referring to FAA Order 7210.3, was written to clarify the issue of the level of supervision to be present when one of these aircraft is being handled, because questions about the level of controller had been raised regarding EIF in the Eastern Region. The memo states, it is "prudent to discuss these concerns," but it does not declare a new policy. As one might imagine, policy changes would be issued from FAA in Washington not a branch manager in one of our regions.

There are a series of controller procedures which vary according to the aircraft involved, but which for security purposes cannot be addressed in this letter. But as a matter of fact, EIF has never been handled in the same way as AF1 in this regard. I have included FAA documentation covering procedures for handling of Presidential aircraft, including EIF, that have been in place since at least 1984.

A review of the facts:

The broadcast reported that "the White House has ordered the FAA to treat any aircraft carrying the First Lady as if it were Air Force One with the President on board."

As we told your station, the White House has not ordered the FAA to do anything. There was no new order or directive and E1F is not treated the same as Air Force One.

2. The broadcast reported that E1F "will get special treatment every time she takes off and lands."

This statement is not fully correct. There are separate procedures for all presidential aircraft, as determined by the Secret Service and the FAA to ensure operational safety and security. However, E1F is not routinely provided priority over other aircraft and does not receive the same handling as AF1. This is not a new policy.

3. The broadcast reported priority handling of E1F causes "systemwide delays in the busy northeastern corridor."

Again, false. The aircraft, E1F, has never caused a systemwide delay of any kind.

4. The broadcast reported that the memorandum is a "new directive."

Again, false. Nowhere in the memo does it say that this is a new order, a new directive, or new guidance. In fact, FAA officials last night repeatedly stated that this was a reminder of existing policy, because of questions and concerns that were raised.

5. The broadcast reported that the "new directive gives Mrs. Clinton "Unique flight status, something enjoyed by no predecessor or political candidate."

Again, false. The treatment of E1F has not changed since at least 1984. There is nothing new and unique here. E1F in previous years has also been accorded the same treatment. Presidential candidates also get similar treatment, at the request of the Secret Service.

6. The broadcast reported that "Bob Dole, for instance, didn't have such travel privileges."

Again, false. If the Secret Service requested expedited treatment for the presidential candidate, it would have been afforded to him.

7. The broadcast reported that the memo tells managers and controllers "to expect Foxtrot One [sic] to cause delays."

Again, false. Nowhere in the memo is this stated.

8. The broadcast reported that "the White House and the FAA say that what we have reported is true, but that it is not a new policy."

Again, false. Your station was told repeatedly that it would be false to report that E1F would receive the same handling as AF1. Your station was told repeatedly there had been no change in policy. Your station was directly told on the record that it would be "absolutely false and grossly inaccurate" to make those statements.

9. Your broadcast reported that "They say it is a longstanding policy to treat the First Lady's plane exactly as AF1 and that nothing new is being done now to facilitate travel for the First Lady in the Senate campaign."

Again, false. We clearly stated those are different procedures for AF1, AF2, and E1F. It is correct that it is longstanding policy that E1F is included in the definition of "presidential aircraft," but that does not mean it receives the same handling. Nothing new is being done now to facilitate the current First Lady's travel than any of her predecessors for at least the last 15 years.

10. Your broadcast reported that "this is the first time as a matter of continuing policy rather than on an occasional basis the First Lady's plane is being treated exactly the same as AF1."

Again, false. Your station was told that the policy on handling of E1F, which has different handling than AF1, goes back for more than a decade. You were told that the memo, while perhaps vague in part, is a restatement of existing policy, and that "there has been no change in the policy. Absolutely nothing has changed as far as operational handling is concerned."

11. The broadcast refers to the "White House" as the source of this directive.

To the FAA in this memo, the "White House" is the office in the Secret Service that deals with the movement of the President and his family, the Vice President and his family, and any dignitaries or candidates the Secret Service protects.

Finally, we believe this broadcast provides false and misleading information to the traveling public. We are also concerned at the failure to take the basic step of professional reporting of seeking clarification of an internal FAA memorandum with the agency. We

believe based on the facts cited above and to correct the misleading impression from your report, it is appropriate for WJLA to broadcast a retraction of the story it reported last night.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ronald E. Morgan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Ronald E. Morgan
Director of Air Traffic Services

Enclosure

"News 7 has learned that the White House has ordered the FAA to treat any craft carrying the First Lady as if it were Air Force One with the President on board."

Absolutely false statement. The White House has not ordered the FAA to do anything of the kind. And the First Lady's aircraft are not treated as if they were Air Force One.

"...Hillary Clinton's plane will be given unique treatment by air traffic controllers."

Misleading statement. Suggests there is some change in the way her aircraft are to be treated. That is not true. Her plane is treated now the same as First Lady aircraft have for years, predating this Administration.

"Her plane, code named Foxtrot One, will get special treatment every time she takes off and lands."

Misleading statement. Suggests there is some change in the way her aircraft are to be treated. That is not true. Also misstates name of First Lady's plane.

"Every time she's airborne Foxtrot One will go to the head of the line as scheduled airliners are put on hold as their takeoffs and landings are delayed causing system wide delays in the busy northeastern air corridor."

Not true. The First Lady's plane does not automatically go the "head of the line." The First Lady's plane does not always cause "system wide delays." The memorandum does not say this, and it is simply untrue.

"First Ladies have always been given some priority when flying but this new directive gives Mrs. Clinton unique flight status, something enjoyed by no predecessor or political candidate."

Absolutely untrue. This is not a "new directive." In fact, it is clear from the text that the memorandum in question is designed to respond to "questions and concerns" that have been raised by field facilities, not to announce a new policy. It does not give Mrs. Clinton "unique flight status" that is "something enjoyed by no predecessor." The status of the First Lady's aircraft is the same as the status of the aircraft of prior First Ladies.

"Larry Makinson of the non-partisan Center for Responsive Politics told us the special treatment raises ethical problems for Mrs. Clinton."

Misleading statement. Mr. Makinson may be responding to Channel 7's false characterization of the First Lady's travel. She is not accorded "special treatment" any differently than she has in the past, or any differently than prior First Ladies.

"The First Lady's campaign press secretary didn't return our calls..."

Misleading statement. Channel 7 does not appear to have initiated calls to officials at either the White House or the FAA, the two entities involved in this story. Appropriate officials at the White House and the FAA learned about the story and themselves had to initiate the first contact with Channel 7.

"Now we must tell you that the White House and the FAA say that what we have reported is true..."

Absolutely false. We did not tell Channel 7 that what they have reported is true. We said the exact opposite. In fact, both the White House and the FAA provided Channel 7 with explicit, on-the-record statements stating that the story was false, and Channel 7 refused to air those statements.

"the White House Counsel and top FAA officials have spent several hours trying to get us to kill this story."

We did not believe it was in anyone's interest for a false story to air. We spent hours trying to convince Channel 7 that what they were about to air was untrue.

"They say it is a long standing policy to treat the First Lady's plane exactly as Air Force One..."

Absolutely false. We did not say it is long standing policy to treat the First Lady's plane exactly as Air Force One. It is not now, nor ever has been, policy to treat the First Lady's plane exactly as Air Force One.

"Our sources, and they are usually reliable ones, tell us that air traffic controllers from here to Boston recognize this as a new policy in this sense; that this is the first time as a matter of continuing policy rather than on an occasional basis the First Lady's plane is to be treated exactly as Air Force One."

Absolutely false. This is not a new policy, and the First Lady's plane is not to be treated exactly as Air Force One.





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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
 Friday, November 19, 1999

Contact: [Mike Collins](#)
 202-863-8550

Hillary's Plane Now Gets Full "Air Force One" Treatment

"Air Hillary" Now Gets Unprecedented Flight Status, Air Traffic Controllers Told;

Washington's WJLA-TV Unveils New FAA Directive Issued on White House Orders

WASHINGTON (November 18) - A new Federal Aviation Administration directive uncovered by Washington's WJLA-TV Channel 7 establishes as FAA policy that any aircraft carrying Hillary Clinton is to be treated "as if it were Air Force One with the President on board," getting special treatment every time it takes off and lands and while it is in the air. The new policy - the first for any First Lady - is expected to cause "impending delays" throughout the busy northeast air corridor, air traffic controllers were told.

"This confirms all the reservations New Yorkers have about Hillary Clinton," punned Republican National Committee Chairman Jim Nicholson. "It's bad enough taxpayers are shelling out \$20,000 every time she visits New York, but now she gets to delay all of our flights for her sight-seeing trips." Nicholson has been a vocal and long-standing critic of Mrs. Clinton's use of military aircraft for her campaign forays into New York.

According to an exclusive story last night by WJLA TV's Jim Clarke, the FAA directive for the first time makes it an official policy of the FAA to give any aircraft carrying the First Lady "unique flight status, something enjoyed by no predecessor or political candidate." System managers and air traffic controllers are told to expect that Mrs. Clinton's aircraft, dubbed "Foxtrot-One," will "cause delays," but claims that "the Secret Service will try to minimize them."

"Hillary Clinton ought to wait on the tarmac at Kennedy like the rest of us, and she ought to pay for her own planes, like everybody else," said Nicholson, who said delays along the northeast air corridor "are something the First Lady ought to learn about before she tries to represent New York in the Senate - just like buying subway tokens and taking the Thruway without a motorcade."

Among other things, according to the WJLA-TV report, Mrs. Clinton's plane "will go to the head of the line as scheduled airliners are put on hold, their take-offs and landings delayed, causing system-wide delays" throughout the northeast region.

WJLA also reported that "the White House Counsel and top FAA officials spent several hours trying to get us to kill this story."

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11/19/1999: RNC Asks for Public Comment on Nominat...

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LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 2 STORIES

Copyright 1999 Daily News, L.P.
Daily News (New York)

November 20, 1999, Saturday

SECTION: News; Pg. 10

LENGTH: 521 words

HEADLINE: WORLD & NATIONAL REPORT HIL REPORT CALLED PLANE DUMB

BODY:

WASHINGTON The White House and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's campaign were steaming yesterday after a Washington TV station accused the administration of ordering new travel perks for her campaign.

The Federal Aviation Administration denied the story and demanded a retraction from WJLA-TV. The station reported Thursday that air traffic controllers have orders to treat the First Lady's military plane, code-named Executive One Foxtrot, as if it were Air Force One. The report alleged her Senate campaign jaunts would delay thousands of ordinary air travelers.

"They have broadcast a false story that has no basis in reality," said White House spokesman Jim Kennedy. FAA spokesman Les Dorr called the report "grossly inaccurate. There has been absolutely no change in policy. Executive One Foxtrot is not treated the same as Air Force One by air traffic control."

Traditionally, First Ladies traveling on government planes are given priority in takeoffs and landings.

In contrast, the arrival and departure of Air Force One can paralyze an airport. Hillary Clinton's use of Air Force jets a move insisted upon by the Secret Service became an early campaign issue this summer. - Helen Kennedy

MORE NEWS

Bill lauds peace plan

ISTANBUL President Clinton yesterday declared Northern Ireland "on the verge of successful peace" after a plan emerged to break the deadlock over the Good Friday accord.

At the close of a 54-nation summit here, Clinton met with Irish Prime Minister Bertie Ahern to review a compromise plan to spur formation of a Protestant-Catholic government for Northern Ireland and prompt the Irish Republican Army to disarm.

Ulster Unionist leader David Trimble, designated to lead the government, predicted "a quite significant endorsement" when his Protestant party's ruling council votes Nov. 27 on the plan engineered by American mediator George Mitchell.

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Hillary's Travel Blurs Campaign

First Lady's Privileges Defended, President Touts Internet to Europe

By Ann Compton
ABCNEWS.com



WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 — Hillary Rodham Clinton flew back to Washington overnight and landed in what is now a continuing flap over the planes she flies and her not-yet-official Senate campaign.

The First Lady dropped off the President's European trip to get back for two days of campaigning in New York State before Thanksgiving.

While she was gone, the White House and the Federal Aviation Administration vigorously denied a local Washington TV report that the government aircraft she uses gets top priority treatment just like Air Force One.

An angry-sounding letter from the FAA's Air Traffic Services insists that a memo to air traffic controllers last month simply reinforces rules dating back to the Nancy Reagan era.

Air Force One (any plane the President is on) and Air Force Two (carrying the vice president) may get quick priority landings and take-offs ahead of commercial flights, but that's not so for flights carrying the president's family members known as "Executive One Foxtrot."

"Foxtrot" is military parlance signifying "F" for family of the president.

A letter by Director Dan Morgan of the FAA's Air Traffic Services declares: "EIF is not routinely provided priority over other aircraft and does not receive the same handling as AF1." Morgan adds, "The aircraft EIF has never caused a systemwide delay of any kind."

For frequent fliers in and out of New York, busy delays are a common pain, notes the chairman of the

ARCHIVE

Previous Ann Compton Reports

An angry-sounding letter from the FAA's Air Traffic Services insists that a memo to air traffic controllers last month simply reinforces rules dating back to the Nancy Reagan era.

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To Jim Kennedy - Ann

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Republican National Committee, Jim Nicholson. He complains in a press release that if Hillary Clinton wants to represent New York she ought to wait on the tarmac like other travelers, "just like buying subway tokens and taking the Thruway without a motorcade."

Pitching the Internet to Europe

President Clinton and daughter Chelsea are finishing up the European trip that included a pitch for the Internet.

The President told progressive-minded leaders at an informal summit meeting in Italy that the Internet and cell phones can help fight poverty and bring growth to the global economy.

The American president, who wants to wire every classroom in the U.S. to the Internet in the year 2000, told other leaders they should shoot for the goal of making the Internet as common as telephone access all over the globe within a fixed number of years.

As proof of opportunities online at popular e-commerce sites, President Clinton bragged, "There are more than 20,000 people, including a lot of people who are on welfare, who are making a living on eBay," the online auction business that the President compares to a "great international market."

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New Yorker lost at sea in clutches of Lenny

By ANDY GELLER

The Coast Guard is searching for a New York man and a friend who abandoned their battered sailboat and took to a life raft as Hurricane Lenny was lashing the Caribbean island of St. Croix.

New Yorker Steve Righby, 54, and Carl Wake, 43, of Bradenton, Fla., last contacted the Coast Guard around noon Wednesday to say they were abandoning their boat, *La Vie En Rose*.

In searching for the pair off St. Croix, the Coast Guard yesterday rescued a St. Martin man who rode out Lenny's intense winds and waves of up to 30 feet in a life raft.

"It's incredible. Going right through the eye of the storm in 120 mph winds, with gusts pushing to 150 mph," a Coast Guard spokesman said.

But a companion who was with the man died — one of eight victims of the hurricane.

Lenny battered the northeast Caribbean with heavy rain for a second day yesterday even though it was weakening rapidly.

Lenny's winds had reached 150 mph earlier in the week before dying to 75 mph — barely hurricane strength — as it drifted eastward into the open Atlantic.

HILL'S FRIENDLY SKIES

FAA: First lady must get priority

The Federal Aviation Administration is reminding all air-traffic controllers in New York to give First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's plane the same special status as Air Force One.

Eyeing the White House's frequent flying due to the campaign season, the FAA also said in a memo it will soon issue new rules for airports' handling of Mrs. Clinton's jet — code named "Executive One Foxtrot" — and the president's and vice president's planes.

Aircraft with the top-notch classification can receive special privileges at airports and in the skies, but FAA spokesman Bill Schulz said he could not discuss those because of security concerns.

The FAA's two-page memo warns of "impending delays" that can be caused for other travelers.

"The frequency of presidential aircraft movements in the Eastern Region has significantly increased within the last few months," says the memo, first obtained by WJLA television in Washington, D.C.

With the upcoming election year, many more

By GREGG BIRNBAUM

are expected."

The memo was sent out to all FAA facilities in the East to address their "concerns" and it says steps are being taken with the Secret Service to try to ease delays caused for other flyers.

Republican National Committee chairman Jim Nicholson, who has criticized Mrs. Clinton for using government aircraft to campaign for the Senate, said the FAA kid-gloves treatment of "Executive Foxtrot One" is a disgrace.

"It's bad enough taxpayers are shelling out \$20,000 every time she visits New York, but now she gets to delay all of our flights for her sight-seeing trips," Nicholson said.

The FAA denied the first lady's flights to and from New York have caused any delays.



ON-TIME DEPARTURES: Any time Hillary (here preparing to depart Zimbabwe with daughter Chelsea in 1997) takes to the skies, air-traffic controllers must give her top priority.

Shock at Zuckerman aide's apparent suicide

By KEITH KELLY
and LAURA WILLIAMS

The apparent suicide of a tough, hard-working executive in Mort Zuckerman's publishing empire shocked friends and colleagues who described her as "loyal" and "thoroughly professional."

The body of Kimberly Jensen, 44, a 15-year veteran of Zuckerman's media company, was discovered last Saturday by a housekeeper on a bed in a room at the Comfort Inn in Ocean City, Md.

Jensen — who in August was promoted to chief operating offi-

cer of U.S. News and World Report, Fast Company and Atlantic Monthly — had a plastic bag over her head.

She had been dead at least 24 hours, Ocean City police said.

The grim discovery came nine days after Jensen met with company officials about her alleged personal use of tens of thousands of dollars of company money over 18 months.

A former employee told on her, a company spokeswoman said.

"There was a meeting to discuss financial discrepancies," said the

spokeswoman, Emma Clurman. "It was not a confrontation. Kim was given all the time she needed to explain her version of events."

Jensen never returned to work and never gave her version.

Whatever the truth, friends agree she was a loyal Zuckerman soldier for 15 years.

"She was the hardest working person I've ever known," said one friend and former colleague. "She lived for her job. At dinner, she would excuse herself to check her e-mail and then come back in time for coffee."

Suicide seemed out of character

for Jensen, said another who'd worked for years with her at Atlantic Monthly, which Zuckerman recently sold.

"She was like a rock," the former colleague said. "I saw her over a period of years in every kind of circumstance. I never would have thought it possible."

"Kim was thoroughly professional. She was a problem-solver. She saw the possibilities of how good things could be, and knew how to get there."

Indeed, Jensen's outspokenness about what she saw as financial mismanagement in Zuckerman's

shrinking empire may have been what landed her in trouble with the top brass, friends say.

Jensen had no children and lived with her second husband, Steven Fuchs, on the upper East side. The couple also had a house in Killington, Vt., where Fuchs runs a computer-consulting business.

Jensen led something of a double life. She also promoted a band called Gangus Angus and singer Jeff Black.

"It was her hobby," said a friend. "Her [dream] was to run a rock 'n' roll band."

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**White House Tries To Kill Story On How Hillary's Plane To Be Treated By FAA
'Just As Airforce One'**

News/Current Events News

Source: WJLA

Published: 11/18/99

Posted on 11/18/1999 20:06:18 PST by [ironman](#)

Caught the end of a report on the Washington D.C. local ABC channel. Said the new policy was due to expected increased use of aircraft by Hillary! The reporter I believe said it was the White House that tried to kill his story.

1 Posted on 11/18/1999 20:06:18 PST by [ironman](#)

[\[Reply \]](#) [Private Reply](#) [Top](#) [Last](#)]

To: [ironman](#)

Well, after all, she is NO. 1.

2 Posted on 11/18/1999 20:10:24 PST by [constitution](#) (HELP!!!SAVE ME!!!)

[\[Reply \]](#) [Private Reply](#) [To 1](#) [Top](#) [Last](#)]

To: [ironman](#)

She IS our Imelda. Deal with it!

3 Posted on 11/18/1999 20:12:59 PST by [Fred Mertz](#)

[\[Reply \]](#) [Private Reply](#) [To 1](#) [Top](#) [Last](#)]

To: [Fred Mertz](#)

She does have that fondness for OJ's brand of Italian shoes.

4 Posted on 11/18/1999 20:18:14 PST by [YaYa123](#) (yaya123)

[\[Reply \]](#) [Private Reply](#) [To 3](#) [Top](#) [Last](#)]

To: [ironman](#)

It all goes back to their campaign "two-fer-one" deal -- NEVER AGAIN!!! How much is Hillary's campaign going to cough up to pay for this expanded "EXPENSIVE" privilege that she should not have? As a taxpayer, I am CLINTON FATIGUED from paying for their world-wide luxury vacations! And why isn't Chelsea in school instead of lollygagging around as her parents' favorite prop in their photo-ops?

5 Posted on 11/18/1999 20:36:38 PST by [Angelwood](#) (Angelwood@myworldmail.com)

[\[Reply \]](#) [Private Reply](#) [To 1](#) [Top](#) [Last](#)]

To: [YaYa123](#)

Quick! Somebody call her hairdresser!

6 Posted on 11/18/1999 20:37:04 PST by [arch1](#)

[\[Reply \]](#) [Private Reply](#) [To 4](#) [Top](#) [Last](#)]

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Breaking - White House Instructs: Any plane with Hillary is AirForce One

News/Current Events News

Source: WJLA Wash. DC ABC affiliate

Published: November 18, 1999 11:00 pm news

Posted on 11/18/1999 20:22:02 PST by [Covenantor](#)

Hillary's Flights Are All to be Treated As if President is On Board

WJLA reporters lead their 11:00 pm news with this special.

The White House has instructed the Air Force and Air Traffic Controllers to treat any flight with Hillary Clinton on board the same as if the President were on board whether she is flying on State business or campaigning. In effect making every flight by the First Lady Air Force One, a designation usually reserved solely for the President of The United States.

The first lady's code name is Foxtrot One.

WJLA reporters said that both the White House and FAA tried to get them to kill the story. White House spokespersons said that this was nothing unusual, declining to comment further.

In a sound bite Geraldine Ferraro discounted any special treatment, likening it to Mayor Rudy Giuliani using State aircraft.

WJLA pointed out that the special designation of Hillary Clinton's flights as equivalent to Presidential flights means that Air Traffic Controllers are to provide priority handling of Foxtrot One/Air Force One at the expense of all other aircraft in the vicinity.

Looks like another cat is out of the bag.

Her Imperial Majesty is skinning the treasury as only she knows how.

Will try to find WJLA web site for link and further news.

1 Posted on 11/18/1999 20:22:02 PST by [Covenantor](#)

[[Reply](#) | [Private Reply](#) | [Top](#) | [Last](#)]

To: [Covenantor](#)

White House Tries To Kill Story On How Hillary's Plane To Be Treated By FAA 'Just As Airforce One'

2 Posted on 11/18/1999 20:29:03 PST by [ironman](#)

[[Reply](#) | [Private Reply](#) | [To 1](#) | [Top](#) | [Last](#)]

To: [Covenantor](#)

In a sound bite Geraldine Ferraro discounted any special treatment, likening it to Mayor Rudy Giuliani using State aircraft.

Bullcrap. It's akin to Donna Hanover Giuliani, who was elected to no office, using a taxpayer-funded craft to go campaigning. Hey, Geraldine, ever wonder why no one would trust you as Veep? Here's a

REVEALED: WHITE HOUSE, FAA
ORDER SKIES CLEARED FOR
HILLARY!

XXXXXX DRUDGE REPORT XXXXX FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1999 19:59:22 ET XXXXX

REVEALED: WHITE HOUSE, FAA ORDER SKIES CLEARED FOR HILLARY

The White House has ordered the Federal Aviation Administration to treat any aircraft carrying Hillary Rodham Clinton -- just like Air Force One, it was revealed this weekend!

An FAA memo outlines how Air Traffic Controllers must treat any aircraft carrying Hillary Rodham Clinton with special treatment every time it takes off and lands -- and while it is in the air.

The new policy is expected to cause impending delays throughout the busy northeast air corridor, air traffic controllers were told.

The directive for the first time makes it an official policy of the FAA to give any aircraft carrying the First Lady unique flight status, something enjoyed by no predecessor or political candidate.

Meanwhile, the White House worked hard to put down the story, with threats from WH Counsel Jim Kennedy to WJLA-Channel 7 hotshot reporter Jim Clarke, who broke the story in Washington.

Late Friday, Republicans charged that Hillary's travel privileges are unethical, and they give her an unfair advantage over New York Mayor Guiliani.

Democrats argued that her travel plans are not being used for a political advantage -- Hillary must have 24 hour Secret Service protection.

WJLA reported that Mrs. Clinton's plane "will go to the head of the line as scheduled airliners are put on hold, their take-offs and landings delayed, causing system-wide delays" throughout the northeast region.

"Hillary Clinton ought to wait on the tarmac at Kennedy like the rest of us, and she ought to pay for her own planes, like everybody else," blasted Republican National Committee Chairman Jim Nicholson.

WJLA sources said the "White House Counsel and top FAA officials spent several hours trying to get us to kill this story."

Does the First Lady fly first?*by Robert Schmidt**posted November 19, 1999*

Washington's local ABC affiliate WJLA landed what it thought was a big scoop about First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton for its 11:00 p.m. news on Thursday night (Nov. 18). News anchor Maureen Bunyan hyped the "exclusive" throughout the evening. The White House ordered the Federal Aviation Administration to give First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's airplane the same privileges that Air Force One, the president's plane, gets.

The special status, the station reported, allows the first lady's plane to go to the head of the line for take-off. Aside from delaying other passengers' trips, the station noted that the arrangement gives Mrs. Clinton a boost in her unannounced New York Senate campaign.

Trouble is, both the FAA and the White House say the story is simply not true. Now WJLA, which is standing by the story, is locked in a battle with the government officials, who are demanding a retraction.

Officials from the White House, the FAA, and the Department of Transportation say Jim Clark, the reporter on the story, never bothered to call them to check on the policy or even to get comment. These officials say they were forced to call the station in an effort to get their side of the story told. Then, instead of presenting their viewpoint, Clark simply said on air that "the White House and the FAA say that what we have reported is true, but that it is not a new policy and the White House Council's office and top FAA officials have spent several hours trying to get us to kill this story."

Bill Schulz, director of public affairs for the Department of Transportation, says nobody tried to get the story killed. Instead Schulz and others from the department and the White House were trying to correct an inaccurate story that they feel never should have been reported. "In twenty years of watching news professionals I have never seen a story that so contradicted the facts that we presented to the station," says Schulz. The story revolves around a memo, obtained by Clark, that was sent in late October to all Eastern Region Air Traffic Facilities. Written with a healthy dose of bureaucratese, the memo is not easy to decipher.

Nowhere does it say there is a new policy regarding the First Lady's plane. Instead it notes that "Presidential aircraft and entourage, referred to herein, include aircraft and entourage of the President, the Vice President, or other public figures designated by the White House. It has been forwarded through the Military Operations Branch...that the White House has designated [the first lady's plane] 'Executive One Foxtrot' as presidential aircraft."

Clark says he stands by his story, which he got from "unusually reliable sources" who are air traffic controllers. Clark says the memo, written in "the King's English" makes clear the White House ordered new privileges for the First Lady's plane. He also adds that he called Mrs. Clinton's campaign press office and the Democratic National Committee for comment. (Clark's story was balanced, offering quotes from supporters and detractors of the First Lady.) The Department of Transportation's general counsel Nancy McFadden, however, says that the policy has been in effect since at least 1984. The memo specifically referred to the First Lady's aircraft because some air traffic controllers were unsure if the First Lady's plane should be treated like a presidential aircraft. Furthermore, these officials say that the term "presidential aircraft" includes planes for the President, Vice President, and the First Lady. Each is treated slightly differently (although they won't say how because of security concerns) and only the president's plane is automatically allowed to skip to the head of the take-off line.

Now, McFadden is talking to the station's lawyers, demanding a retraction. The station's news director, Jim LeMay, says he doesn't understand the furor. "It's gotten really heavy handed quickly, for reasons I can't understand," says LeMay. "I think it's a waste of time and taxpayer money, frankly."

The Show'll Come Out Tomorrow: Millionaire Guest Gives

November 23, 1999

To the Editor
The New York Post
1211 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036

To the Editor:

When I lived in Brooklyn, I bought the Post because it was cheaper than the Daily News.

You get what you pay for. Take the Post's November 20th article about the FAA's policy regarding the Hillary Clinton's flights. It says the FAA is reminding air-traffic controllers in New York to give the First Lady's plane "the same special status as Air Force One."

That is false, and the reporter knew it when he wrote the story. The FAA itself confirmed that Mrs. Clinton's plane "is not treated the same as Air Force One."

Mrs. Clinton's flights are handled in the same way as those of First Ladies Barbara Bush and Nancy Reagan. If the Post had bothered to use the on-the-record statements we provided, perhaps readers would not have been misled.

In contrast, the Daily News did more homework, conveyed more information about this issue to its readers, and got it right. The Post's competitor may cost a few pennies more, but it's worth it to get the truth.

Sincerely,

Jim Kennedy
Special Advisor to the
White House Counsel

A Gallup Poll released this month showed that public confidence in the honesty and ethics of television reporters had fallen to 20 percent, the lowest it has been in nearly two decades of polling.

That may be higher than what my profession (government spokesperson) would rate if measured, but TV journalists should take little comfort: they're viewed with more suspicion than home repair contractors, funeral directors and nursing home operators.

A recent incident involving a local Washington, DC television station may help explain why so many more citizens now watch the news with shakers full of salt near at hand. Throughout the evening of November 18th, viewers of Channel 7, WJLA, were teased about the station's big "exclusive" about Hillary Clinton's flying "privileges," thanks to a "special order" that "could delay your next trip."

When the 11 o'clock news comes on, the anchor intones, "News 7 has learned that the White House has ordered the FAA to treat any aircraft carrying the First Lady as if it were Air Force One with the President on board."

The anchor hands off to veteran reporter Jim Clarke, who says that Mrs. Clinton will "go to the head of the line" at airports, "causing system wide delays in the busy northeastern air corridor....First Ladies have always been given some priority when flying but this new directive gives Mrs. Clinton unique flight status, something enjoyed by no predecessor or political candidate."

Great scoop. Great story. Great for ratings during November "sweeps." But viewers need those salt shakers, because there's one tiny problem: the report is untrue. We at the White House didn't order the FAA to do anything different with Mrs. Clinton's aircraft. The FAA issued no new orders. Her flights are not treated the same as Air Force One. They have never caused "system wide delays in the busy northeastern air corridor." The First Lady's flight status has been "enjoyed" by her predecessors going at least back to 1984. And presidential candidates are also eligible for similar treatment at the request of the Secret Service.

To be fair, an FAA memorandum about the First Lady's flights that inspired the Channel 7 story is subject to misinterpretation. The language is technical and, at some points, unclear. But a journalist's natural instinct should be to contact the White House and the FAA directly, since it is an FAA document that makes reference to the White House. Mysteriously, Channel 7 did not call either place.

But we did hear that the story was in the works, and we initiated calls to the station in an effort to set the record straight. And so, at the end of Mr. Clarke's report, he appeared live on the set to say, "Now we must tell you that the White House and the FAA say that what we have reported is true but that it is not a new policy.... They say it is a long standing policy to treat the First Lady's plane exactly as Air Force One...."

We were astonished at the way in which Mr. Clarke mischaracterized what we told him and his editors. We did not say what he reported "is true." And we did not say that the First Lady's plane is treated "exactly as Air Force One."

The next day, November 19, officials at the FAA and I separately asked Channel 7 to retract its erroneous report. The FAA's director of Air Traffic Services wrote a four page, point-by-point rebuttal to Channel 7 news director Jim LeMay, citing at least 10 factual errors in the two-and-a-half minute piece (that's one falsehood every 15 seconds). And, in a moment reminiscent of the scene in "Annie Hall" when Woody Allen brings Marshall McLuhan out from behind a pillar to rebut someone who mischaracterized his work, the FAA cites the author of the memorandum Mr. Clarke used as the basis of his story as confirming that it was written "to remind air traffic controllers of the continuing procedures regarding all Presidential aircraft."

That same Friday, the FAA and I also responded to several inquiries from other news organizations that heard about the story and wondered if it was true. Upon learning the facts, most journalists recognized it as simply another example of a local television station going overboard during the November "sweeps." Sad to say, it was an all too familiar story for them.

Nonetheless, Channel 7 repeated its false allegations during its 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. news programs and defended its reporting. It provided no details of the FAA's exhaustive rebuttal of the facts, but it did air this quote from me: "Your 'exclusive' of last night remains 'exclusive' because no legitimate news organization has seen fit to repeat your false and misleading allegations. The silence of your peers in journalism speaks more loudly than I ever could."

Over the weekend, that remained largely true. Only three "peers" emerged for Channel 7's report. One was Republican National Committee Chairman Jim Nicholson, who criticized Mrs. Clinton's flight procedures, apparently ignorant of the irony that they are the same as those of Barbara Bush and Nancy Reagan. A second was the New York Post, which repeated the Air Force One allegation as fact and did not include White House or FAA denials it had been given. The third was Matt Drudge, who hyped the story Friday night on his web site ("Revealed: White House, FAA Order Skies Cleared For Hillary!"). By the next day, even Mr. Drudge backed off a bit, adding a second headline to his story ("Report Called Misleading") and reprinting the full text of the FAA letter.

Being further out on a limb than Matt Drudge, with only Chairman Nicholson and Rupert Murdoch to hold your hand, is a precarious spot for any respectable journalist, to be sure, but that's where the people at Channel 7 remain, defiant as ever, standing by their story, as they say in the news business.

With incidents like this, it's a wonder that television journalists continue to rate higher than car salesmen in the Gallup poll. But the good news for the salesmen is that their ratings are holding steady through the years. If TV reporters don't do something about their profession (try saying "we regret the error" a little more, and "we stand by our story" a little less), they'll soon be wishing Gallup started rating government flaks just for company's sake.

CHILE

HRC LINE BLOCK
AS OF 4/7/98

Wednesday, April 15, 1998
Scheduler: Wendy Arends

Prev Ron Washington, DC
8:15pm Depart South Lawn via Marine One
 [Flight time: 10 minutes]
8:25pm Arrive Andrews Air Force Base
8:45pm Wheels up from Washington, DC
 [Flight time: 10 hours, 15 minutes]
Ron Air Force One

Thursday, April 16, 1998
Scheduler: Wendy Arends

Prev Ron Air Force One
7:00am Wheels down in Santiago, Chile
7:10am-
7:20am Arrival Ceremony w/POTUS
7:25am Depart Santiago Airport via Marine One
 [Flight time: 15 minutes]
7:40am Arrive Landing Zone
7:50am Depart Landing Zone via motorcade POTUS
 [Drive time: 10 minutes] 10²⁵ arrival
8:00am-
9:30am Down Time bilat
9:45am-
10:30am Interactive Museum
11:00am-
12:00pm PAHO Speech
 Catholic University
12:45pm- (T) Discussion/Tour w/Community Members [w/POTUS]
2:15pm HRC may go, listen in.
3:00pm- Peace Corp Closing Ceremony maybe w/ POTUS
4:00pm do ProDemu

museum
prodemu?

320 POTUS Eonspeech
Amcham, Chilean business etc.

4:30pm-8:15pm Down Time
 Note: The President has down time from 4:45pm-8:15pm.

8:20pm Depart Hyatt Regency via motorcade
 [Drive time: 10 minutes]

8:30pm Arrive La Moneda Palace

8:35pm-11:00pm State Dinner w/POTUS

11:10pm Depart La Moneda Palace via motorcade
 [Drive time: 10 minutes]

11:20pm Arrive Hyatt Regency

Ron Hyatt Regency
 Santiago, Chile

Friday, April 17th, 1998

Scheduler: Wendy Arends

Prev Ron Hyatt Regency
 Santiago, Chile *maybe museum*

10:35am Wheels up from Santiago, Chile via Marine One
 [Flight time: 30 minutes]

11:05am Wheels down Valpariso Landing Zone

11:15am Depart Landing Zone en route Parliament

11:30am Arrive Parliament

11:35am-12:35pm POTUS' Address to Congress
 Parliament Building

1:00pm-2:30pm Informal Lunch w/President and Mrs. Frei w/POTUS
 Cerro Castillo - Vina Del Mar

3:00pm Depart Valpariso Landing Zone via HMX-1 en route
 town TBD
 [flight time: 20 minutes]

3:20pm Arrive town tbd

3:45pm- (T) Visit rural town/greet local people

People event

- 1 Reuters photo
- 2 "
- 3 AP photo
- 4 "
- 5 Prod
- 6 sound
- 7 light
- 8 ~~USA~~ talent NBC
- 9 talent FOX
- 10 talent CNN
- 11 talent ABC
- 12 talent CBS
- 13 Mathis.
- 14 USA Today.

5:45pm
 6:20pm Wheels up Valpariso/Vina Del Mar en route Santiago
 [Flight time: 30 minutes]
 6:50pm Arrive Santiago Landing Zone
 7:10pm Arrive Hyatt Regency
 7:30pm Down for the evening/OTR Dinner w/POTUS
 Ron Hyatt Regency
 Santiago, Chile

Saturday, April 18, 1998
Scheduler: Wendy Arends

Prev Ron Hyatt Regency
 Santiago, Chile

9:00am Depart Hyatt Regency via motorcade
 [Drive time: 20 minutes]

9:30am Wheels up from Santiago, Chile
 [Flight time: 1 hour, 5 minutes]

10:35am Arrive Temuco, Chile

10:45am-11:30am Inauguration of Mapuche Cultural Center
 tour, dances

12:00pm-1:00pm PAHO/Mapuche Health Clinic Event
 outdoor area - discussion
 Mapuche traditional = good medicine

1:15pm-2:15pm Lunch
 color/photo need to file
 Options:
 -Empanadas Restaurant
 -Steakhouse (Recommended by Mrs. Frei's office)

2:20pm Depart Temuco, Chile via motorcade
 [Drive time: 30 minutes]

2:50pm Arrive Cunco, Chile

3:00pm-4:30pm Microenterprise Roundtable
 RUF Program

4:30pm Depart Cunco, Chile
 [Drive time: 30 minutes]

5:00pm Arrive Maquehue Airport
 vendors outdoors

Does order really matter?

Get slo for press to brief

5:15pm Wheels up Temuco, Chile
 [Flight time: 1 hour]

6:15pm Wheels down Santiago, Chile

6:30pm Depart Santiago International Airport

6:50pm Arrive Hyatt Regency Santiago

8:45pm- (T) Summit Gala
11:00pm La Moneda

Note: Mrs. Frei's office informed us that the
 other spouses are attending the Gala.

Ron Hyatt Regency Santiago
 Santiago, Chile

Sunday, April 19, 1998
Scheduler: Wendy Arends

Prev Ron Hyatt Regency Santiago
 Santiago, Chile

2:00pm- Embassy Event
2:45pm US Embassy

Peace Corps?

3:30pm Wheels up Santiago, Chile
 [Flight time: 10 hours]

1:30am Wheels down Andrews Air Force Base

Ron The White House

862-
0370

myrtle
3300
838

PEACE CORPS PARTNERSHIP PROJECT No. 513-008
RENOVATION OF BOARDING HOUSE AND COMMUNITY CENTER
CENTRO CULTURAL MAPUCHE, TEMUCO, CHILE

Project Description:

This project is a major renovation of the previous substandard two story wooden building used by the Central Cultural Mapuche (CCM) as a boarding house and community center. The planned renovations will essentially reconstruct the building to conform with state standards required to qualify for government subsidies for the housing and education of 28 students. Various grant proposals have been made to Chilean and other foundations for funding to buy building materials, equipment, furniture, books and educational materials for the center/internado. All the non-technical labor is volunteered by Mapuche adults of CCM and Peace Corps Volunteers/Staff. A professor from the Civil Construction Program at the Universidad de la Frontera is supervising the construction and providing the required inspections. Material/equipment/supply costs have been estimated at +/- \$63,500. A \$15,000 grant has been received from the Chase Manhattan International Foundation through the Peace Corps Partnership Program. This amount allowed us to rebuild the first floor out of brick and concrete, frame the second floor and construct the roof. The Chilean foundation San Jose de La Dehesa is currently donating a \$20,000 grant for the remaining construction materials, and another foundation, Foundation Andes, has promised to donate funds to buy furniture and educational materials. The Municipality of Temuco is providing the land upon which the center is located and provided an architect that has designed the building to meet state standards and certified blueprints and building specifications and waived two-thirds of the building permit fee.

History of the Centro Cultural Mapuche:

Organized in 1978, the CCM is a community based center that serves Mapuche families and students living in Temuco, the 9th region's capital. The old center provided room and board for eight Mapuche children from the surrounding campo who chose to attend the better schools/training programs that exist in Temuco. After school and evening activities are provided for students and adults and are conducted in the native Mapudungun, including: history, handicrafts, language, culture and recreation. The emphasis of the center and the parents who send their children to Temuco is to demonstrate the feasibility of bilingual and bicultural education and establishing a strong educational base for the next generation of Mapuche people. The building renovation will upgrade the facility so they can board 28 students and provide after hours programs to more community members.

Peace Corps Involvement:

Peace Corps Volunteers Will and Joanne Cady started volunteering at the center in 1993. Through a Peace Corps Secondary Project Assistance Grant (SPA) in 1994, running water, bathroom and kitchen facilities were built at the center. These facilities are being incorporated into the renovated building. The SPA grant was used to purchase materials and labor was provided by CCM and PVC's. Peace

Corps Volunteers have maintained an ongoing relationship with the center since then through volunteers Rich Lamport, Jaime Maldonado, Trish Faherty and Steve/Sandy Kratville, and others. Trish and her Chilean counterpart, Marcelo Gajardo, worked with CCM to design the current renovation and successfully obtain the Peace Corps Partnership Grant from the Chase Foundation. The unusable portions of the old building were removed and the materials stockpiled for recycling to build if no additional grant money is provided. Working with Steve, the foundation was poured and the first floor's brick and cement walls were completed. Working with Quintin and APCD Maria del Carmen another grant has been secured to finish the project's construction and it will be done in time for a small inauguration in mid-April. During the project's construction, about half of the remaining 18 PVC's have volunteered weekends to travel to and work at the site, sometimes working in rainy and windy weather while doing so.

Centro Cultural Mapuche (CCM) Leaders:

Eusebio E. Reumay C., President

Pedro A. Ñancupil L., Director & Legal Representative

Agustina Painiqueo, Treasurer

CHILE: Press Material

Q. You recently attended the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women. In your view, what did the conference accomplish?

A. The Beijing conference focused world-wide attention on the status of women and the challenges and burdens they face in trying to improve their own lives and those of their children and families. For the first time, a significant portion of a United Nations document underscored the need to end violence against women. The conference's "platform for action" which the United States signed proposes concrete and important steps to improve women's lives.



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FACT SHEET

WASHINGTON, DC 20523

THE USAID PRESS OFFICE

#95 - 96

Contact: Russell Porter or Jay Byrne

(202) 647-4274

USAID Assistance to Chile

Background

With more than 3,000 miles of contiguous coastline, a population of some 14 million, and an economic growth rate that has exceeded 6% with constantly declining inflation and poverty since the return of democracy in 1990, Chile is a regional leader.

In 1990, Chile inaugurated President Patricio Aylwin, a Christian-Democrat heading a moderate coalition government, ending 17 years of military dictatorship. In 1993, Eduardo Frei won the presidential election with 58% of the vote. Frei's government has maintained a stable economic policy, opened Chile to new markets, and continued social investment as a top government priority.

USAID Assistance

Chile was a major beneficiary of U.S. support during the Alliance for Progress. Over the past 50 years, Chile has received over \$2 billion in U.S. economic assistance creating the building blocks for sustainable development. Numerous present and former ministers have studied in the U.S. through USAID scholarships. While continuing to work with the government on targeted programs, Chile will graduate from the U.S. assistance program on September 30, 1996.

USAID assistance is focused on Chile's democratic consolidation, economic maturation, and social sector reforms. The program has facilitated the transition to democracy by supporting programs for civic education and participation, legislative training, and technical support for modernization of the judicial system. USAID support for social sector reform has included a multi-year project in competency-based education in a public/private partnership to improve vocational and technical education. In health, a \$10 million project helped the government in its goal to expand access and

quality of health services to the poor through decentralized delivery systems.

In addition, as part of the modernization of public administration, support for internal revenue administration, public comptrollers and customs service administrators has been provided. New activities are strengthening decentralization efforts in local governments.

Support for the rule of law has involved assistance to improve judicial functions and increase access to justice by preparing and training judges in the effectiveness of the management of the judicial system. Direct support for NGO/government partnership in legal services also was provided over the past four years. With the support of USAID, Chilean and U.S. Universities are improving the analytic capacity of the Chilean Congress, providing representatives with analytical reports and sponsoring workshops on pending legislation, computer use, and drafting legislation.

Technical assistance was provided to Chile's National Environmental Commission to improve policy formulation, and regulatory and information management. USAID also is assisting Chile to address environmental problems through a Chile/U.S. foundation which funds NGO environmental protection activities.

Other Donors

The Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank are the major donors in Chile.

USAID Assistance	DA
FY 1994 Actual	2,224,000
FY 1995 Est.	3,620,000
FY 1996	no funding in 96.

Inter-American Foundation's Program in CHILE

The Inter-American Foundation (IAF), a small, independent agency of the U.S. government, has woven a thread of continuity through Latin America and the Caribbean by maintaining its program in almost every country for over 25 years. Through civil strife, changes of governments, and natural disasters, the IAF has sometimes been the only U.S. government agency present, working directly with private citizens to ensure equitable development.

Created in 1969 with a mandate to be innovative, the IAF is best known for its partnerships with the poor to support self-help efforts in non-formal education, community-based health programs, microenterprise development, and sustainable agriculture. Today, the IAF nurtures partnerships not only with the poor but with local corporations, banks, philanthropic organizations and public institutions. Together, the IAF and its partners have created a grassroots, experimental laboratory for testing cost-effective, participatory models for social and economic development. Investing only pennies of taxpayers' money, the IAF promotes practical methods for solving local problems with local resources. These models are often replicated and expanded by governments and larger donor agencies, providing access to services for hundreds of thousands of poor families throughout the hemisphere.

Since 1974, the IAF has funded 270 grants in Chile for a total of \$41 million. During its first decade, nearly three-quarters of the funding went to rural organizations to obtain credit, improve technology, and generally adjust to a changing rural economy. In urban areas, the IAF assisted thousands of small-scale businesses and emergency food programs involving thousands of poor women, through times of economic and political hardship. In the past decade, the IAF has provided training, technical assistance, and credit through NGOs who service the urban poor with health education, microenterprise development, neighborhood improvement and youth programs. Rurally, the IAF has given 25,000 artisanal fishermen access to new technologies in resource management and helped them influence national policy for the entire fishing sector. Likewise, the IAF supported initiatives that drew national attention to the plight of Chile's 800,000 seasonal farm laborers, mostly women subjected to substandard health and working conditions.

Today, job training, housing, day-care, and food programs help the poor meet their basic needs while fledgling organizations represent them to employers and government. The IAF also supports indigenous NGOs that are addressing the economic plight of the Aymara and Mapuche while building a network among indian women. Recently, grants are helping fishermen, farmers, indians, and small business owners prepare for Chile's integration into NAFTA and bring their interests to NAFTA bargaining tables. Finally, the IAF is promoting a fund to support community development initiatives in the poorest communities in Chile so that civil society and local governments can work together to overcome extreme poverty by the year 2000.

Not all development problems require large flows of foreign aid. In fact, a judicious investment in people with energy and ideas can produce enormous returns. In Chile, the IAF's seed capital has reaped a harvest of benefits for the poor.

USIS PROGRAMS IN CHILE

USIS Santiago works closely with other U.S. Mission elements to encourage the strengthening of democratic institutions and to engage Chileans in a dialogue about accession to NAFTA. The Post emphasizes the following issues:

- **Women and democracy:** USIS Santiago has given priority attention to the role of women in a democracy by inviting Chilean women leaders to participate in International Visitor Program study trips to the United States on topics such as "Women in Politics" and "Grassroots Democracy." This year, a Congresswoman from each of the three large political parties has been invited to explore these issues in the U.S. USIS has a special responsibility and has developed especially close collaboration through a variety of local and travel programs for women leaders in educational policy and in journalism education.
- **Cultural programs:** USIS Santiago cultural programming has focussed on increasing access to and understanding of the United States by Chilean cultural and educational institutions and NGOs and helping them build long-term institutional relations with U.S. counterparts. Areas of emphasis include American studies (in which the University of Chile and the University of Texas at Austin have just been awarded an affiliation grant), fundraising by non-profit groups, and environmental conflict resolution.
- **Strengthening democratic institutions:** Centralization of power is a trait of military governments. Over the last five years, the Aylwin and Frei governments have worked to decentralize political and economic power and responsibility, and encourage civic participation at the state and local levels. USIS Santiago uses its contacts and programs to support projects on grassroots democracy, municipal management, and citizen involvement.
- **Chilean accession to NAFTA:** A few months ago, Chile, the U.S., Canada and Mexico entered negotiations to expand NAFTA to include Chile as a fourth member nation. In addition to providing general information about NAFTA and the requirements Chile must meet to join the treaty, USIS Santiago provides opportunities to inform Chilean audiences about all aspects of the U.S. economic process which effect the NAFTA negotiations.
- **Binational Centers:** Chile has a network of 10 binational centers with whom USIS works to enhance understanding of the United States by supporting information reference services, educational advising for study in the U.S., U.S. cultural programming and cultural content in English language courses. These centers serve as links to community organizations along the length of Chile.

Wendy- "Background on Chile" - from Briefing Book

PEACE CORPS

PEACE CORPS/CHILE

BRIEFING PAPER

A. COUNTRY DATA

U.S. Ambassador	Gabriel Guerra-Mondragon
Chilean Ambassador	Patricio Silva
U.S.A.I.D. Representative	Thomas Nicastro
Peace Corps Director	John McAward
Peace Corps Staff	2 US personnel 4 host country personnel

	<u>FY 94</u>	<u>FY 95</u>	<u>FY 96</u>
Appropriated Funds	\$1,133,000	\$1,364,900	\$1,413,300
Average number of Volunteers and Trainees at post/year	67	78	80

B. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

From 1962 to 1982, 2,025 volunteers served in Chile. Due to the level of development reached and Peace Corps' limitations in the early 1980's, operations were terminated in 1982. While serving in this South American country, Volunteers worked in such projects as agriculture and forestry extension, health education, special education and youth rehabilitation.

At the invitation of the Chilean Government, several visits were made to Chile by Inter-America Region staff in the summer of 1990. The purpose of these visits was to re-evaluate the potential for Peace Corps to contribute to the development of Chile, based upon initial requests presented by the Chilean government and local agencies. As a result of those visits, the government of Chile formally requested assistance in the environment, urban and small business development sectors. A country agreement was signed in July 1991. The first Volunteers arrived in July 1991. The majority of the Volunteers are currently assigned to secondary cities.

Due to the level of development in Chile, the Peace Corps program there is somewhat unique. Special recruitment efforts have been made to identify potential Volunteers with advanced degrees and specialized experience who can provide the technical skills that the local agencies require.

C. PROJECTS

Environment

During the 16 year military dictatorship which ended in March 1990, a free market system was initiated which spurred economic development. The political and economic situation has had some interesting impacts on natural resources and the environment. The forest industry, which has expanded its export market to approximately U.S. \$1 billion per year, has logged the forests in a progressively detrimental manner. Other industries such as fishing, mining and manufacturing have affected the environment while striving to produce profits. The net result has been an increase in gross national



1990 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20526

product as well as an increase in air pollution, water contamination, pesticide poisoning and loss of natural resources.

Forestry Instruction: Peace Corps Volunteers have worked successfully in forestry programs in the past. Forestry Instructor/Researcher Volunteers work in one of the local universities conducting research and teaching in one of the following areas: forest products, forest management, or forest regeneration.

Forestry Research: There are many environmental and forestry issues that require more extensive research to develop feasible action plans. The Forestry Research Volunteers have similar site placements as those mentioned above, but their primary responsibility is that of research. Some are assigned to other government agencies, such as: the Forestry Institute (INFOR) and the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF). Research activities will include one or more of the following areas: forest management, forest products or forestry engineering.

Environmental Education: The goal of the environmental education project is to assist Chilean agencies in environmental education and policy making. This includes instituting measures to avoid over exploitation of remaining natural resources, promoting public awareness, nurturing a sense of pride with regard to natural areas and contributing towards Chile's environmental goals. Volunteers in this project are placed with local municipalities and governmental agencies.

Small Business

The small business sector in Chile has grown significantly in the last 20 years with private sector organizations being of particular importance. Known in Chile as Popular Economic Organizations (PEO's), these organizations were originally created to address a wide range of socioeconomic development issues in Chile including health care, informal education, business assistance and legal services. Current estimates indicate there are approximately 3,000 PEO's in operation offering services to nearly 300,000 people. Roughly 70 of the organizations are providing credit, technical assistance and/or training to micro and small enterprises.

Small Business Advisors: PEO's are the primary collaborating agencies for Volunteer placements in the Small Business project. The goal of the project is to assist host country organizations in the transfer of improved business management skills to the micro and small business entrepreneurs, enabling them to raise their socioeconomic status.

Urban Development

Chile established an urban development project in September of 1993. This project consists of both Urban developers and Small Town Planners. With the establishment of a democratic government in Chile, decentralization of authority -- particularly at the municipal level -- became a priority. Peace Corps Volunteers support this effort through activities in municipal management and institutional strengthening.

Municipal Management Advisor: The overall goal is to participate in the design and implementation of a program to improve the capacity of Chilean municipal governments who in turn will render effective services to their constituent members. Volunteers assist private organizations and universities with diagnostic studies, designing and implementing extension programs, as well as with the training of public administration.

D. PEACE CORPS STAFF

Country Director	John McAward
APCD Environment	Drew Burnett
APCD Small Business	Maricarmen Cortes
Administrative Officer	Mario Varas
Medical Officer	Sylvia Morales de Perez
Cashier	Pamela Castillo
Executive Secretary	Denise Vermehren

November 1994



Official Name:
Republic of Chile

TLE

Geography

Area: 756,945 sq. km. (302,778 sq. mi.); nearly twice the size of California.
Cities: *Capital*—Santiago (metropolitan area est. 5.2 million). *Other cities*—Concepcion-Talcahuano (840,000); Vina del Mar-Valparaiso (800,000); Antofagasta (245,000); Temuco (230,000).
Terrain: Desert in north; fertile central valley; volcanoes and lakes toward the south, giving way to rugged and complex coastline; Andes Mountains on the eastern border.
Climate: Arid in north, like the Mediterranean in center, cool and damp in south.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Chilean(s).
Population (1994): 13.8 million.
Annual growth rate: 1.6%.
Ethnic groups: Spanish-Indian (*mestizo*), European, Indian.
Religions: Roman Catholic 80%; Protestant 16%.
Language: Spanish.
Education: *Years compulsory*—8.
Attendance—3 million. *Adult literacy rate*—94%.
Health: *Infant mortality rate*—17/1,000. *Life expectancy of newborns*—72 years.
Work force (5.2 million): *Services and government*—36%. *Industry and commerce*—34%. *Agriculture, forestry, and fishing*—14%. *Construction*—7%. *Mining*—2%.

Government

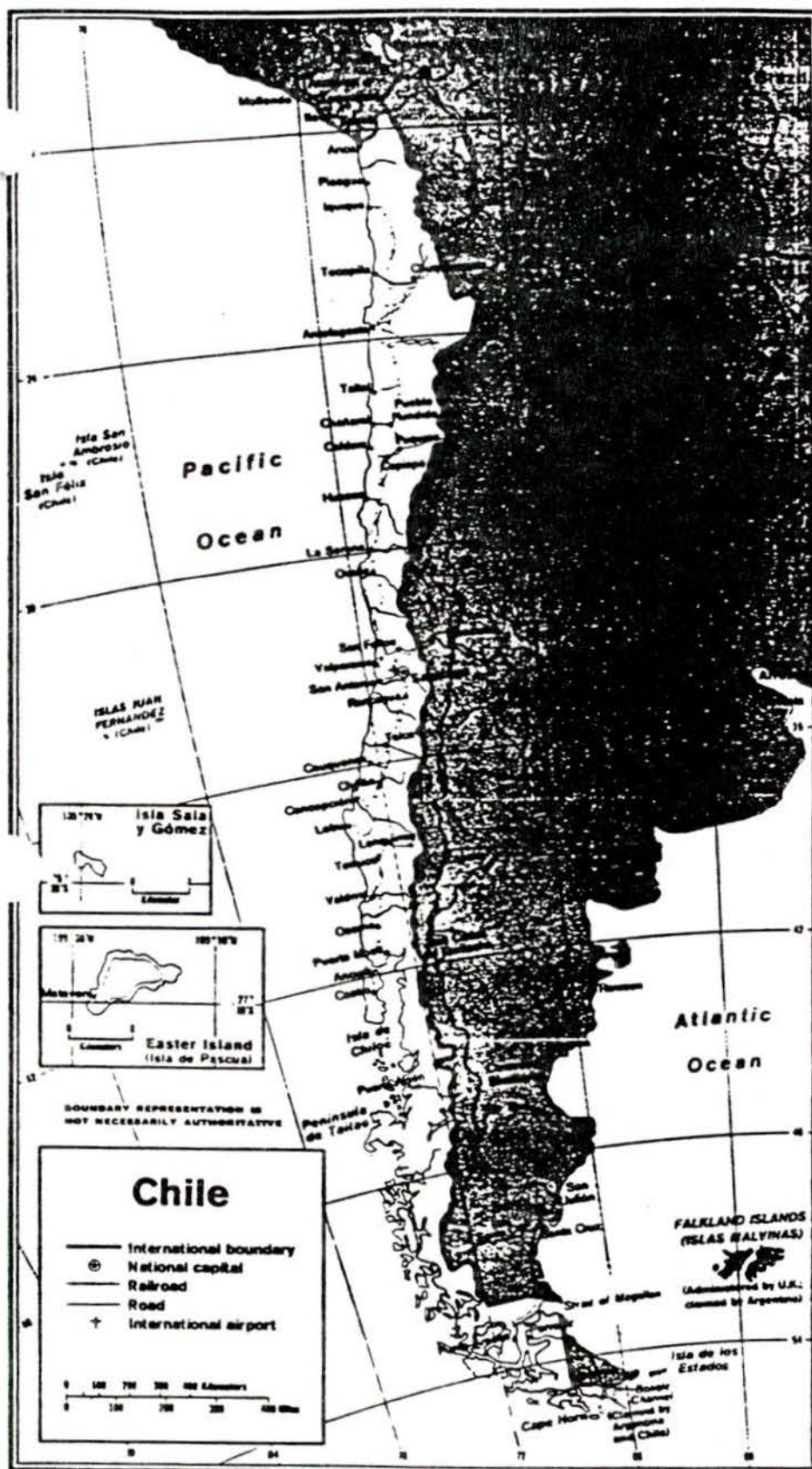
Type: Republic.
Independence: September 18, 1810.
Constitution: Approved in a 1980 national referendum.
Branches: *Executive*—president. *Legislative*—bicameral legislature. *Judicial*—Supreme Court, courts of appeal, military courts.
Administrative subdivisions: 12 numbered regions, plus Santiago metropolitan region, administered by *intendentes*; regions are divided into provinces, administered by governors; provinces are divided into municipalities administered by mayors.

Political parties: Major parties include the Christian Democrat Party, the National Renewal Party, the Party for Democracy, the Radical Party, and the Socialist Party. In 1993, the Communist Party did not win a seat.
Suffrage: Universal at 18, including foreigners legally resident for more than five years.

Economy (1993)

GDP: \$43.6 billion.
Annual real growth rate: 6%.
Per capita GDP: \$3,200.
Natural resources: Copper, timber, fish, iron ore, nitrates, precious metals, and molybdenum.
Agriculture and fisheries (8% of GDP): *Products*—wheat, potatoes, corn, sugar beets, onions, beans, fruits, livestock, fish.
Industry (17% of GDP): *Types*—mineral refining, metal manufacturing, food processing, fish processing, paper and wood products, finished textiles.
Trade: *Exports*—\$9.4 billion: copper, fishmeal, fruits, wood products, paper products. *Major markets*—U.S. 18%, Japan 16%, Argentina 6%, U.K. 6%, Germany 5%, Brazil 4%. *Imports*—\$10.7 billion: petroleum, chemical products, capital goods, vehicles, electronic equipment, consumer durables, machinery. *Major suppliers*—U.S. 23%, Brazil 10%, Japan 8%, Germany 6%, Argentina 5%, Nigeria 4%.
Exchange rate: 420 pesos-U.S.\$1. ■





PEOPLE

About 85% of Chile's population live in urban centers; 40% live in greater Santiago. Most have Spanish ancestry, but a small, yet influential, number of Irish and English immigrants came to Chile during the colonial period. German immigration began in 1848 and lasted for 90 years; the southern provinces of Valdivia, Llanquihue, and Osorno show a strong German influence. Other significant immigrant groups are Italian, Yugoslav, French, and Arab. About 400,000 persons of predominantly aboriginal descent, mostly of the Mapuche tribe, reside in the south-central area, around Temuco.

The northern Chilean desert contains great mineral wealth, primarily copper and nitrates. The relatively small central area dominates the country in terms of population and agricultural resources. This is also the historical center from which Chile expanded until the late 19th century, when it incorporated its northern and southern regions. Southern Chile is rich in forests and grazing lands and features a string of volcanoes and lakes. The southern coast is a labyrinth of fjords, inlets, canals, twisting peninsulas, and islands. It also has small, rapidly declining petroleum reserves, which supplied about 10% of Chile's domestic requirements during 1993.

HISTORY

About 10,000 years ago, migrating Indians followed the line of the Andes and settled in fertile valleys and along the coast of what is now Chile. The Incas briefly extended their empire into the north, but the area's remoteness prevented extensive settlement.

In 1541, the Spanish, under Pedro de Valdivia, encountered about 1 million Indians from various cultures who supported themselves principally through slash-and-burn agriculture and hunting. Although the Spanish did not find the gold and silver they sought there, they recognized the agricultural potential of Chile's central valley, and Chile became part of the Viceroyalty of Peru.

The drive for independence from Spain was precipitated by usurpation of the Spanish throne by Napoleon's brother Joseph. A national junta in the name of Ferdinand—heir to the deposed king—was formed on September 18, 1808. Spanish attempts to reimpose arbitrary rule during what was called the *Reconquista* led to a prolonged struggle under Bernardo O'Higgins, Chile's most renowned patriot. Chilean independence was formally proclaimed on February 12, 1818.

The political revolution brought little social change, however, and 19th-century Chilean society preserved the essence of the stratified colonial social structure, family politics, and the influence of the Roman Catholic Church. The system of presidential absolutism eventually predominated, but wealthy landowners continued to control Chile.

Toward the end of the 19th century, Chile consolidated its position in the south by ruthlessly suppressing the Mapuche Indians. In 1881, it signed a treaty with Argentina confirming Chilean sovereignty over the Strait of Magellan. As a result of the War of the Pacific against Peru and Bolivia (1879-1883), Chile expanded its territory northward by almost one-third and acquired nitrate deposits, the exploitation of which led to an era of national affluence.

Although Chile established a representative democracy in the early 20th century, it soon became unstable and degenerated into a system protecting the interests of the ruling oligarchy. By the 1920s, the emerging middle and working classes were powerful enough to elect a reformist president, whose program was frustrated by a conservative congress. Continuing political and economic instability resulted in the quasi-dictatorial rule of Gen. Carlos Ibanez (1924-32).

When constitutional rule was restored in 1932, a strong middle-class party, the Radicals, emerged. It became the key force in coalition governments for the next 20 years. In the 1920s, Marxist groups with strong popular support developed. During the period of

Radical Party dominance (1932-52), the state increased its role in the economy. Despite these tendencies, presidents generally were more conservative than the parties supporting them, and conservative political elements continued to exert considerable power over the economy.

The 1964 presidential election of Christian Democrat Eduardo Frei by an absolute majority initiated a period of major reform. Under the slogan "Revolution in Liberty," the Frei Administration—the first Christian Democratic government in Latin America—embarked on far-reaching social and economic programs, particularly in education, housing, and agrarian reform, including rural unionization of agricultural workers. By 1967, however, Frei encountered increasing opposition from leftists, who charged that his reforms were inadequate, and from conservatives, who found them excessive. At its term's end, the Frei Administration had noteworthy accomplishments but did not achieve the party's ambitious goals.

The 1970 presidential election was won narrowly by Dr. Salvador Allende, a Marxist and member of Chile's Socialist Party, who headed the "Popular Unity" (UP) coalition of socialists, communists, radicals, and dissident Christian Democrats. His program included the takeover of much of Chile's remaining private industries and banks, massive land expropriation and collectivization, and the nationalization of U.S. interests in Chile's major copper mines.

Elected with only 36% of the vote and by a plurality of only 36,000 votes, Allende never enjoyed majority support in the Chilean Congress or broad popular support. By 1973, most domestic production had declined, and severe shortages of consumer goods, food, and manufactured products were widespread. Inflation reached 1,000%, and a general collapse of the economy seemed inevitable to many. There were mass demonstrations against the government, recurring strikes, violence by both government supporters and opponents, and widespread rural unrest. Chilean society split into hostile camps.

These factors, plus censure of the Allende Government by the Chilean Congress, judiciary, and comptroller general for many abuses—including violations of the constitution—helped produce a military coup that overthrew Allende on September 11, 1973, after armed forces bombarded and attacked the presidential palace. Allende did not survive the coup. His death was reported officially as a suicide.

The new military regime, led by Augusto Pinochet, severely repressed perceived opponents, especially those believed to be Marxists. Congress was abolished, and all political parties banned. Thousands of Chileans were imprisoned or expelled from the country. About 700 others disappeared after arrest by security forces and are presumed dead.

During its 16 years in power, the military moved Chile away from economic statism toward a largely free-market economy, fostering an increase in domestic and foreign private investment. After years of repression, the regime began to reinstitutionalize political life and permit broad freedom of assembly, speech, and association, including trade union activity.

General Pinochet was denied another eight-year term as President in a national plebiscite on October 5, 1988. On December 14, 1989, Christian Democrat Patricio Aylwin, running as the candidate of a 17-party coalition, was elected President. After a four-year transition period, former President Frei was elected President of the Republic for a six-year term and took office in March 1994.

In the Senate races, the ruling coalition of four center-left parties won 54% of the vote (and took half the seats), while the opposition right won 30% of the vote (and took the other half). The Senate contains 21 members from the governing coalition, 17 from the rightist opposition, and 8 senators designated in 1989 by the Pinochet Government for eight-year terms. In the race for the Chamber of Deputies, the ruling coalition won 56% of the vote and 58% of the seats.

GOVERNMENT

The constitution was approved in a September 1980 national plebiscite by a two-thirds majority. It entered into force in March 1981. Following discussions between the minister of interior, the leader of the coalition parties opposing Pinochet, and the president of the center-right National Renewal Party, a list of amendments to the constitution was submitted to a plebiscite and endorsed by more than 85% of the electorate. The reforms eased provisions for amending the constitution, increased the number of senators, diminished the role of the national security council, and equalized the number of civilian and military members. A 1994 amendment set the presidential term at six years.

Senators serve for eight years with staggered terms; deputies are elected every four years. The Congress is located in the port city of Valparaíso, about 140 kilometers (84 mi.) west of the capital, Santiago.

Chile's congressional elections are governed by a unique binomial system that inevitably rewards large coalition slates and punishes small independent parties. Each coalition can run two candidates for the two Senate and Chamber seats apportioned to each type of electoral district. Typically, the two largest coalitions split the seats in a district. Only if the leading slate outpolls the second place finisher by a margin of more than 2 to 1 does the winner gain both seats.

The political parties with the largest representation in the Chilean Congress are the centrist Christian Democrat Party and the center-right National Renewal Party. The Communist Party and two green (ecological) parties failed to gain a seat.

National Security

The armed forces are subject to civilian control exercised by the president through the minister of defense. However, each service is headed by a commander-in-chief.

Army: 55,000 troops under Augusto Pinochet. The army is organized into six divisions, one separate brigade, and an air wing.

Navy: Adm. Jorge Martinez Busch directs the 29,000 person navy, including 5,200 marines. The fleet of 11 surface vessels and four submarines is based in Valparaíso. The navy operates its own aircraft.

Air Force: Air General Ramon Vega Hidalgo heads a force of 12,000. Air assets are distributed among four air brigades headquartered in Iquique, Santiago, Puerto Montt, and Punta Arenas. The air force also operates an airbase on King George Island, Antarctica.

After the military coup in September 1973, the Chilean national police were incorporated into the defense ministry. With the return of democratic government, the police were placed under the operational control of the interior ministry. They are led by General Stange, who directs a paramilitary force of 27,000 engaged in law enforcement, traffic management, narcotics suppression, border control, and counter-terrorism throughout Chile.

Principal Government Officials

President—Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle
Foreign Affairs—

Jose Miguel Insulza
Ambassador to the United States—

John Biehl Del Rio
Ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS)—

Edmundo Vargas Carreno
Ambassador to the United Nations—
Juan Somavia Altamirano

Chile maintains an embassy in the United States at 1732 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036 (tel. 202-785-1746).

ECONOMY

Chile has a diversified free market economy and one of the most educated work forces in Latin America. The economy rests on exports of natural resources and primary products, with copper, fishmeal, fresh fruit, and woodpulp as the principal export products. Chile is the world's largest producer and exporter of copper, with reserves estimated at 20% of the world total. Rapid growth in non-copper exports during the last decade has reduced copper's share of total exports

to around 40%. International copper prices continue to have a major effect on overall economic performance, however, as each 1%-per-pound increase in annual copper prices adds about \$44 million to export revenues.

Under the democratic government which took office in 1990, the pursuit of macroeconomic stability within the framework of a market economy has become a national goal. This newly elected government responded to the danger of an overheating economy with an adjustment plan that reduced GDP growth to 2% in 1990. Growth rose to 6% in 1991 and reached 10% in 1993, well above the estimated medium-term rate of 5%-6%. The central bank raised interest rates in 1992 to reduce the risk of inflation. This, and a rapid fall in the prices of Chile's principal export products led to a slowdown in growth rates in 1993 and early 1994. GDP growth was 6% in 1993 and expected to reach 4%-4.5% in 1994 before rising in 1995.

Although growth slowed in 1993, overall economic activity was healthy. Inflation fell slightly. Unemployment reached a 20-year low—4.6%—for the year, and employment growth was well above population growth, as women continued to enter the labor force in record numbers. A decline in exports to \$9.4 billion and an increase in imports to \$10.7 billion led to the first trade deficit in a decade and a current account deficit of almost 5% of GDP. Continuing capital inflows more than balanced the current account deficit, however, and net international reserves rose by 8%, to \$9.8 billion, during the year. The slowdown in growth rates appeared to have ended by mid-1994, with higher export prices and continuing export growth signaling renewed dynamism in that sector.

In recent years, Chile has taken several steps to open both domestic and foreign markets. It lowered tariffs on nearly all imports from 15% to 11% in 1991. Since 1991, the country has signed free trade agreements with Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, continued negotiating an agreement with Ecuador, and is expected to begin negotiations on a trade-liberalizing agreement with the four-member Southern Cone Common Market. Chile also has signed invest-

ment protection agreements with about 12 European, Latin American, and Asian nations. Chile is expected to be the next nation to enter into a free trade agreement with the U.S.

In recent years, Chile also has become much more integrated with world financial markets. The country's foreign debt is below 50% of annual GDP, and private firms have increasingly raised capital in international markets via borrowing or issuing bonds. Over a dozen firms have sold stock overseas. Both domestic and foreign investment have reached record levels, and the economy has registered large capital account surpluses. Investment inflows have been so strong that the government has felt obliged to impose non-interest-bearing reserve requirements on foreign borrowing to discourage inflows of short-term capital attracted by high Chilean interest rates.

In June 1991, the U.S. and Chile signed an agreement to forgive a portion of Chile's PL 480 (Food for Peace) debt to the U.S. under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. Chile and the U.S. signed in 1993 an environmental framework agreement under which Chilean payments on aid loans will be used for domestic environmental projects.

Agriculture

The agricultural sector plays a key role in Chile's export-led economy. Agricultural output has benefited from policy reforms which have significantly reduced government involvement in agriculture. These reforms, combined with natural resource advantages, use of advanced production technology, and improved marketing, have doubled Chile's agricultural production since 1980. Government involvement in agriculture is now principally limited to import protection for wheat, sugar beet, and oilseed producers.

Because much of the country is unsuitable for farming, cultivated land accounts for only about 3% of Chile's total area. Most farming occurs in the rich central valley, which extends from the area north of Santiago to Puerto Montt, 1,000 kilometers (600 miles) south of the capital. Agricultural production in the northern half of the country is

principally irrigated; in the southern half, rainfall is plentiful and furnishes ample water for both crops and pastureland. Although land devoted to export crops has increased over the last two decades, traditional crops (grains, oilseeds, sugar beets, etc.) still play an important role in the agricultural economy. Of Chile's 300,000 farms, about 50% produce wheat. Chile also possesses a significant livestock sector.

Chile is a net agricultural exporter, with exports more than two times greater than imports. Fresh and processed fruits and vegetables account for more than 70% of total farm exports. Principal imports include wheat, beef, vegetable oils, corn, and dry milk. The entire agricultural sector (including forestry and farmed fish) now accounts for more than 35% of Chile's total export earnings. The country is the southern hemisphere's top fresh fruit exporter and the world's second-largest producer and exporter of farmed salmon.

The growth in Chile's forestry sector has been equally impressive, both as a result of natural advantages and government incentives to commercial forestry planting. Over the past two decades, forest plantings have increased around tenfold, while exports of forest products jumped almost 20 times in volume.

The United States is Chile's principal agricultural trading partner. Although Chile's agricultural exports to the U.S. greatly exceed U.S. farm sales to Chile, the margin has narrowed in recent years. In 1993, Chile exported \$610 million of fresh fruits and other agricultural products to the U.S. Chile imported \$121 million in agricultural products from the U.S., a 33% increase over the previous year's total.

Minerals and Mining

Mining continues to play a critical role in Chile's economy, despite increasing diversification. For 1994, minerals are expected to account for 46% of Chile's exports, with a value of \$4.8 billion. Copper exports alone will account for more than 75% of that total. In addition to copper, Chile is an important exporter of gold, silver, molybdenum, iron ore, and non-metallic minerals such as lithium and iodine.

Chile is enjoying a major boom in direct foreign investment in its mineral sector based upon its strong geological base and the favorable investment regime which the democratic government has maintained. Major U.S., Canadian, U.K., and Japanese natural resource firms have invested in large, new copper and gold mines. Several important new projects are planned. At the same time, CODELCO, the state copper enterprise and the world's largest copper producer, plans to carry out major investments in coming years to make up for declining production at its existing mines.

Bituminous coal is mined in the Gulf of Arauca region, south of Concepcion, and in the area around Valdivia. These aging, underground mines are facing painful retrenchment. A modern, low-cost, open-pit coal mine exists north of the Strait of Magellan. Chilean coal faces competition from coal imported from Colombia and Venezuela, however.

All of Chile's domestic petroleum production is from the Strait of Magellan and the island of Tierra del Fuego at the southern tip of the country. The state-owned petroleum company, ENAP, is the country's only producer of crude oil and natural gas, although several foreign petroleum firms have been granted exploration contracts. Domestic petroleum production provided about 10% of domestic petroleum consumption in the first quarter of 1994.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

With the transition to democracy complete, Chile has become an active participant in the international political arena. It is an active member of the Rio Group, and it rejoined the Non-Aligned Movement. Chile is a driving force in the world summit for social development to be held in Copenhagen in March 1995. The Chilean Government has reestablished diplomatic relations with most of the countries that broke them during the military regime but maintains only consular relations with Bolivia and Cuba. Often driven by economic interests, relations between Chile and its other Latin American neighbors have significantly improved. Relations with

Argentina and Bolivia, although at times still strained by controversy over border issues, are improving.

The loss of territory by Peru and via to Chile during the war of the Pacific (1879-83) continues to influence some of its neighbors' national attitudes and policies. Bolivia seeks an outlet to the sea and severed relations with Chile in 1978, following a breakdown in negotiations. By treaty, any Bolivian-Chilean agreement involving former Peruvian territory also would require Peru's agreement. However, Peru maintains an embassy in Chile, and recent high level trips by Bolivian leaders to Chile suggest improved relations. While politics frame current Chilean foreign relations, economic integration with its neighbors has become a driving force in Chilean foreign policy.

U.S.-Chilean Relations

Relations between the two countries are better than at any other time in history. Many members of the Chilean Government were active in the opposition to the military regime and appreciate the role played by the United States in Chile's democratic transition.

The 1976 car bomb assassination in Washington, DC, of Orlando Letelier, a former Chilean ambassador to the United States and a member of President Allende's cabinet, and Ronni Moffitt, a U.S. citizen, caused a sharp deterioration in relations and led the U.S. Congress to ban security assistance and arms sales to Chile.

In 1981, Congress banned all military sales to Chile until the President determined that Chile had made significant human rights progress, was not aiding international terrorism, and had taken appropriate steps to cooperate in bringing to justice those indicted by a U.S. grand jury in connection with the assassination.

Responding to the Aylwin Government's commitment to bring the case to justice in the Chilean judicial system, President Bush issued a finding in late 1990 that removed the sanctions. The United States continued to press for justice in the Letelier/Moffitt case. The Chilean special investigating judge found

Travel Information

The U.S. Department of State's Consular Information Program provides Travel Warnings and Consular Information Sheets. They can be obtained by telephone at (202) 647-5225 or by fax at (202) 647-3000; to access the Consular Affairs Bulletin Board by computer modem, dial (202) 647-9225. Travel Warnings are issued when the Department recommends that Americans avoid travel to a certain country. Consular Information Sheets exist for all countries and include information on immigration practices, currency regulations, health conditions, areas of instability, crime and security information, political disturbances, and the addresses of the U.S. embassies and consulates in the subject country.

Travelers can check the latest information on health requirements and conditions with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia. A hotline at (404) 332-4559 provides telephonic or fax information on the most recent health advisories, immunization recommendations or requirements, and advice on food and drinking water safety for regions and countries. A booklet entitled *Health Information for International Travel* (HHS publication number CDC-94-8280, price \$7.00) is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, tel. (202) 512-1800.

Information on travel also may be obtained from this country's embassy and/or consulates in the U.S. (see "Principal Government Officials"). □

that a commander and an operations officer in the Pinochet-era secret police had ordered the assassination and sentenced them to prison. The Chilean Government has made an ex gratia payment to the victims of the families.

President Aylwin's state visit to the United States in May 1992 was the first in more than 40 years. President Eduardo Frei's working visit to the United States in June 1994 was his first trip outside of South America as head of state.

Chile is currently the only country that the Clinton Administration has identified as meeting NAFTA criteria to negotiate a free trade agreement. The

Frei Government has sought a "special relationship" with the United States. President Clinton and President Frei agreed to a consultative framework to increase the scope and frequency of consultations on issues of common concern.

Principal U.S. Embassy Officials

Ambassador—

Gabriel Guerra Mondragon

Deputy Chief of Mission—

Michael W. Cotter

Public Affairs Officer—

Barbara C. Moore

Political Counselor—Phillip T. Chicola

Economic Counselor—

Anthony J. Interlandi

Administrative Counselor—

F. Coleman Parrott

Chief, Consular Section—

Richard S. Mann

Commercial Attache—Carlos F. Poza

Defense Attache—

Capt. (USN) Thomas L. Breitingner

Chief, U.S. Military Group—

Col. (USAF) Steven E. Cady

Agricultural Attache—Richard B. Helm

Labor Attache—Joseph G. McLean

U.S.AID Representative—

Thomas Nicastro

Peace Corps Director—

David Valenzuela

The U.S. embassy and consulate in Santiago are located at 2800 Andres Bello Avenue, Las Condes, (tel. (562) 232-2600). The mailing address is Casilla 27-D, Santiago, Chile (FAX: 562-330-2710). ■

Published by the U.S. Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs • Office of Public
Communication • Washington, DC
November 1994 • Managing Editor:
Peter A. Knecht

Department of State Publication 7998
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DC 20402

Country Profile

I. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

CHILE

Population 1995, in 1000s:	14,251
Land area, square miles:	289,112
Population density, number of people per square mile:	49
Crude birth rate, per 1000 population:	22
Number of births:	319,222
Crude death rate, per 1000 population:	6
Number of deaths:	79,806
Rate of natural increase, percent:	1.7
Natural increase, births minus deaths:	239,417
Doubling time at current rate of natural increase, years:	41
Population 2010, in 1000s:	17,266
Population 2025, in 1000s:	20,112
Infant mortality rate, per 1000 live births:	15
Number of infant deaths:	4,661
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1000 live births:	17
Annual number of under-5 deaths, in 1000s:	5
Total fertility rate:	2.5
Population under age 15, percent:	31
Population under age 15, number in 1000s:	4,361
Population age 65 and over, percent:	6
Population age 65 and over, number in 1000s:	869
Life expectancy at birth, years:	72
Life expectancy at birth for males, years:	69
Life expectancy at birth for females, years:	76
Urban population, percent:	85
Urban population, number in 1000s:	12,156

Country Profile

III. FAMILY PLANNING

CHILE

Percent of married women (15-49) practicing family planning:

1978: 43

Contraceptive prevalence rate among married women of reproductive age (MWRA) by method:

All methods:	percent	Modern methods:	percent
Female sterilization:		Pill:	
Male sterilization:		Injectable:	
IUD:		Condom:	
Female barrier:		NORPLANT:	

MWRA per family planning staff member, 1990 : 1,085

MWRA per family planning service point, 1989 : 4,299

Government's family planning budget as percent of health budget, :

Source of contraceptive supplies and services among current users, :

Percent of current users relying on public programs:

Percent of current users relying on the private sector:

Percent of population with access to family planning services, :

	Total	Urban	Rural
IUD insertion:	90	100	80
Pill:	85	100	80
Injectable:	25	30	20
Female sterilization:	60	70	50
Male sterilization:	1	1	
Condom:	90	90	85
Abortion:			

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Chile: Economic Overview

Chile has a strong economy with excellent prospects for continued rapid growth. The prestigious Davos Economic Forum recently rated Chile the fifth most competitive emerging economy. Since 1985, annual GDP growth has averaged 6.1 percent, the highest in the region, reaching a record 10.3 percent in 1992. First quarter GDP growth this year was 6.6 percent above the first quarter of 1994, in line with predictions of 6 percent growth for 1995 overall. Unemployment is 5.3 percent, inflation 7.4 percent (the lowest since 1982).

Chile represents in many respects a model of economic reform: consistent, prudent fiscal and monetary policies have been in place for years now, successfully reducing inflationary pressures. The government posted its eighth consecutive budget surplus in 1994, equal to about 1.7 percent of GDP. Chile's favorable economic outlook is further enhanced by high domestic savings and current strong investment rates. Foreign investment is mostly (60 percent) long-term direct investment. Reflecting the strength of Chile's export performance and foreign investment inflows, the value of the Chilean peso has risen and the government recently shifted the band in which the peso floats. Chile's financial picture is bright: a current account surplus, strong foreign currency reserves, vibrant domestic financial markets providing attractive alternatives to external financing and prudent management of short-term capital flows.

Chile has a generally open trade and investment regime (with a uniform tariff of 11 percent), although barriers do exist. In the last eight years, US exports to Chile have almost tripled. The United States is Chile's largest supplier of imported goods: its share of Chile's total imports rose from 20.5 percent in 1992 to 23.5 percent in 1993. Corn, fertilizer, computer parts and accessories, communications transmitters and construction vehicles topped the list of US exports to Chile. In each of over 400 different goods categories, US export revenues exceeded USD one million.

One of the original GATT signatories, Chile played an active role in concluding the GATT Uruguay Round Agreements and has ratified and begun to implement the Agreements. Chile was the first developing country to bind its tariff regime in the GATT as part of the 1979 Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations. In 1994, Chile became a member of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum. Chile is also participating as an observer in several OECD meetings.

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Chile: Status of Education

Chilean education statistics are among the best in Latin America: elementary school coverage is almost 100 percent, secondary school coverage is 76 percent, and tertiary coverage is 20 percent. Chile enjoys a 94.6 percent literacy rate. Pre-school education is at 18 percent coverage. All these figures represent tremendous improvements from 1965 levels. Nonetheless, the government has declared educational reform one of its two highest priorities. In 1985 Chile decentralized its unitary school management system, contracting those responsibilities to municipalities and professional associations.

USAID/Chile has just completed financing a multi-year pilot program using competency-based-education (CBE) and public-private partnership concepts to orient and redesign vocational technical curricula towards marketplace needs. Ohio State University, Ferris State University and California State at Chico trained 45 teachers selected from six high schools throughout Chile. The program, now in its third year of implementation, has received very high grades from students, faculty, the private sector and Ministry of Education. In 1998, the first graduating class will enter the market.

In the primary and secondary area the government has pledged USD 244 million of its own money for USD 205 million in loans from the World Bank to improve access, quality, computer use and infrastructure. There is a school feeding program in the poorest 900 schools.

Key Issues

-- Pre-school education: Only 2 of 10 poor children enter a preschool system.

-- Elementary education: While access is almost universal, the system has quality and efficiency problems. 52,000 students are still outside the system, only seven of ten children complete elementary education, the failure rate is 12.2 percent and three of four poor students do not understand what they read. In the 20-25 age cohort 17 percent have not completed elementary education.

-- Secondary education: Technical vocational education does not provide workplace required competencies. There are access, efficiency and quality issues -- it takes 5.4 years to graduate a student from a 4 year program. Dropout rates were 7.2 percent; while 1 of 5 students drops out. The poorest sector of the economy has lower results.

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Chile: Status of Women

Women make up 50.9 percent of Chile's population. While Chile's constitution does not allow discrimination based on gender consideration, lack of women's participation is widely evident in education, employment and social-political participation. In 1989, the Aylwin administration created SERNAM, a cabinet-level agency responsible for policy development and program implementation on women's issues. The Frei administration has developed a plan for women's equality. Nonetheless, Chile remains in many ways a very traditional society. Neither birth control nor abortion is a major topic of public debate, the former because it is widely accepted, the latter because it remains essentially taboo (and illegal).

The government of Chile, through SERNAM, and using the plan for woman's equity, is developing new programs to respond to these challenges.

USAID/Chile has finished a program with Finam, a local women's world banking affiliate, to provide microenterprise loans to poor women. Finam now has the capacity to design and carry out credit activities which address specific income generation needs for low income women and to mobilize local and external resources.

Key Issues

-- Economic participation: While women from all economic levels have entered the work force in the last 20 years, their income levels, benefits and positions lag behind those of male counterparts. Some studies show that women earn 81.7 percent less than men. Job recruitment is often specifically done according to sex. As a group, women's education levels also lag those of men, although upper-class women have long been represented in the prestige universities.

-- Political participation: Within Chile's Congress, women hold seven of 120 lower house seats and two of 38 elected seats in the upper house. However, three ministries are led by women: Justice, National Properties and SERNAM. Women's leadership tends to focus on the NGO community.

-- Familial participation: The family is under increasing pressure. Family violence has become a topic of discussion; more households are being led by women; there are reportedly 400,000 teen pregnancies per year and 150,000 abortions. Working mothers are entitled to a three month paid maternity leave.

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Chile: Population and Family Planning

Chile enjoys a 1.6 percent annual population growth rate, a child mortality rate between 11 and 12 per 1,000 and a fertility rate of 2.5 percent. The percentage of married women using contraceptives is high. The rate of STD/AIDS/HIV is low. At current growth rates, Chile's population is projected to double by 2036. Chile did not present any policy plan at the UN Population Conference in Cairo. Chile's stand is basically: yes to family planning, no to abortion. The Ministry of Health is in the process of reformulating and revising approaches to family planning issues and programs based on the Cairo conference.

USAID and other donors have successfully worked with the Ministry of Health since the 1960s. Indeed, the above statistics reflect the results of good donor/government cooperation and program implementation. Aprofa, Chile's association for family protection, is the only NGO in family planning. It is associated with the International Planned Parenthood Federation. Aprofa works with the Chilean Red Cross.

USAID/Chile has been providing contraceptives (condoms, oral contraceptives and IUDs) to the Ministry of Health and NGO community. As USAID phases out of Chile, a sustainable program will be put into place at the Ministry.

Key Issues

-- Quality and efficiency: Chile must improve the quality and efficiency of its services.

-- Poverty coverage: Chile must continue to expand and modify its programs responding to the needs of the urban and rural poor.

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Chile: Children and Poverty Alleviation Issues

Chilean statistics on children are among the best in Latin America. Overall, 86.2 percent of Chilean children are classified as normal, however, these figures represent 91.6 percent of children in the highest income level and 83.8 percent in the lowest. Access to basic education is almost 100 percent.

Chile is committed to broad-based sustainable inclusive development. Poverty reduction in Chile is not only a key social and economic issue, but also a key political issue. Since 1989, Chile's democratically elected governments have increased the rate and level of public resource allocation to social sector programs, while reliance on donor loans has dwindled. At the World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen, Chile took a leadership role on "growth with equity issues".

In 1990, as a result of the World Summit on Children, Chile designed a national children's plan, pledging itself by the year 2000 to increase basic education coverage from 91 to 98 percent, decrease infant mortality from 16 to 11.5 per 1,000, decrease maternal mortality from 3.8 to 2.5 per 10,000, improve the protection framework for child victims of abuse, develop a protection framework for children and juveniles with criminal problems and decrease the use of drugs, alcohol and cigarettes.

USAID/Chile, through its justice reform program, is providing support to the Ministry of Justice to draft new and improved children protection legislation to reach its World Summit on Children goals.

Key Issues

-- Poverty alleviation: Almost 30 percent of Chile's 12.5 million people are considered to be in poverty. Improved pre-school, health and employment services must be delivered to children in poverty.

-- Special needs: In Chile, studies indicate that five percent of children under 18 suffer from abuse and more than 10,000 children have been totally or partially abandoned. In 1988, the last year of available statistics, 6,171 juveniles were arrested, while 8,704 were in prison. Too many juveniles were in adult prisons. In 1990 almost 14 percent of children were born to juveniles under 20 while 24 percent of male juveniles are considered to have drinking problems. Almost 17 percent of juveniles between 16 and 18 have reportedly used drugs, while 7.9 percent of all juvenile have gotten into problems due to drugs.

UNCLASSIFIED

Chile: Health Issues

Chilean health statistics are among the best in Latin America. Chile has a general mortality rate of 5.5 per 1,000, an infant mortality of 13.1 per 1,000, a life expectancy at birth of 72 years for 1990-95 and a population growth rate of 1.55 percent. Chile's basic sanitation indicators are similarly favorable. Potable drinking water is available to 95.2 percent of the urban areas while 73.3 percent of the rural areas are covered; 73 percent of the urban area has sewerage. However, less than two percent of waste-water is treated. AIDS accumulated incidence is 8.2 per 100,000.

USAID/Chile has just finished a multi-year project to expand health services to the poor and improve the quality of health care services. As a result of the project: 104 rural and 27 urban municipalities received additional funds to expand primary health care; 27 24-hour urban health centers, covering 2.5 million Chileans (18 percent of the population), were established; 67 urban health centers, covering four million Chileans (29 percent of the population) put on a third shift; almost 10,000 professionals and technicians were trained in primary health care and 42 health care labs were upgraded.

Key Issues

-- Expanding service access: As Chile's population matures, new programs responding to specific demographic needs for the poor, for women, adolescents, the aging, are being developed. Additionally programs for the developmentally disabled are being designed. Special public health campaigns for winter respiratory infections, cholera and measles control were successfully launched.

-- Empowerment/decentralization of services: Chile is a unitary state in the process of decentralization. Hospitals and health services are being empowered to establish regional priorities, formulate local plans and determine needed resources. Renewed emphasis is being placed on primary health care service through a new financial distribution formula. Finally, the Public Health Institute will be strengthened to oversee public and private clinics and hospitals.

-- Redefining the health care model: The Ministry of Health is working towards balancing coverage and quality and improving resource utilization while expanding primary health care.

-- Strengthening the government's regulatory role: The Ministry of Health will increase its oversight of health care and insurance providers.

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Chile: Human Rights

Five years after the transition to democracy, the principal human rights issues in Chile relate to abuses -- up to 3,000 killings -- that occurred during the former military government. Efforts to do justice in those cases are limited by sometimes conflicting requirements for justice and national reconciliation. The judicial system continues to investigate, with mixed success, a number of pending human rights cases, but human rights monitors have criticized preferential treatment given some human rights abusers.

The Chilean Supreme Court's decision in May 1995 to uphold the convictions and prison sentences of two army officers for their roles in the 1976 Letelier/Moffitt murders significantly curtailed military impunity. The imprisonment of one -- Brig. Espinoza -- prompted protests by active duty military, but Espinoza remains in prison. The other convicted officer, Gen. Contreras, has resorted to legal appeals to prolong his stay under prison guard in a military hospital. President Frei has stated that Contreras will serve his term in prison and repeatedly emphasized the primacy of the constitution and law in Chile.

President Frei in August proposed a "reconciliation" package of constitutional and legal reforms to consolidate Chile's return to democracy and address the military regime's human rights violations. The package includes draft legislation to expedite the handling of pending human rights cases dealing with disappearances, modify the military code to allow the president to dismiss flag rank officers after consulting with the appropriate service chief, abolish appointed senatorial positions, give civilians a majority on the national security council and change the constitutional court. Sectors of the political left and right are opposed to different parts of the package.

UNCLASSIFIED

Chile: Embassy Santiago and the American Community

The US presence in Santiago is housed in a new chancery building which was inaugurated on July 4, 1994. The 122,700 square foot edifice is situated on a five-acre triangular site in the residential suburb of Las Condes, approximately five miles northeast of downtown Santiago. The building reflects the latest security standards, and its design features embody ultra-modern construction practices. The design architect is from Minnesota; marble and granite used for the facade is from Minnesota and Texas.

The public sees three separate areas of the building: the two-story entrance rotunda connecting the other two building components; the consular hall housing consular operations and the US Information Service activities; and the chancery atrium, a round five-story structure accommodating the other embassy offices.

Embassy Santiago is staffed by 89 American employees representing 15 USG entities. There are some 52 spouses at post, 68 dependent children and one dependent "in-law." Americans are assisted by 170 Chilean direct-hire and contract employees who work at the Embassy. Together, they conduct the full range of USG business. Consular officers issue approximately 6,700 non-immigrant visas per month (an increase of over 30 percent from last year), and provide services to the growing American citizen community in Chile. Other activities include political and economic reporting and representation and the dissemination of US policy to the local press. Promotion of US exports is a priority with the Embassy providing support for more than ten trade fairs and up to 20 trade missions per year. In addition, the Embassy each year facilitates more than 125 individuals looking to do business in Chile by researching and matching them with potential partners, agents and clients, as well as providing information upon request to countless numbers of business people in the United States. Law enforcement and military liaison activities, and direct support to American employees working at the Embassy, are among the other challenges facing Embassy Santiago.

Chile hosts approximately 5,500 non-official American citizens who live in the country, with 4,000 residing in the Santiago area. Seven hundred of these Americans are connected with US and other countries' private sectors conducting business, 350 are missionaries representing several faiths, 100 are students, 1,500 are retirees and 550 are family members associated with the above categories. Finally, out of the total of 5,500 American residents, 800 have dual Chilean and American citizenship.

UNCLASSIFIED

CHILE: Press Material

Q. What is the purpose of your visit to Chile?

A. Among the many values and ideals that Chile and the United States share, none is more important than our countries' common commitment to promote the economic and social welfare of our citizens, particularly through assisting the poor and disadvantaged.

I look forward to meeting again with Mrs. Frei and continuing our discussion of these issues. During my stay here, I will also be meeting with government and private sector leaders who are working to develop programs in these areas.

CHILE: Press Material

Q. Can you tell us if you have brought some special message from President Clinton regarding the present state of US-Chilean relations?

A. President Clinton is committed to building on what is already a close and mutually beneficial relationship between the US and Chile. This excellent bilateral relationship is rooted in our shared democratic values and common economic goals. The President is also committed to a strong trade agenda that includes successfully negotiating Chile's accession to the NAFTA and building the Free Trade Area of the Americas discussed during the Summit of the Americas in Miami last December.

Q. In the latter regard, what are the prospects for Chile's obtaining "fast-track" authorization and entering NAFTA this year?

A. The Administration is continuing to work with the Congress to develop an acceptable fast-track trade negotiating authority.

The President looks forward to continuing discussions with Chile and our NAFTA partners regarding Chile's accession to the NAFTA and believes that now is not the time to stop or slow down those efforts.

CHILE: Press Material

Q. What is your view of the delays here in carrying out the Supreme Court-ordered sentences against General Contreras and Brigadier Espinoza in the Letelier case? Does the United States still consider that justice has been done?

A. We continue to applaud the successful efforts of the Chilean Government to investigate and prosecute the 1976 assassinations in Washington of Orlando Letelier and his American citizen aide, Ronni Moffitt. We are gratified that justice has prevailed. The Chilean justice system is taking the appropriate legal steps in applying these sentences.

Q. Nevertheless, don't you think Chile's image in the United States has been tarnished by delays in carrying out the sentences?

A. Chile has a strong and positive international image. The Government of Chile is to be applauded for its steadfast commitment to prosecuting and carrying out the sentences in the Letelier/Moffitt case.

CHILE: Press Material

Q. How would you respond to those in Chile, including the Catholic Church, who charge the Beijing Conference's definition of gender undermines the family?

A. The Beijing Conference considered issues related to education, health care, economic opportunity and political freedom because these are the essentials for keeping families strong and secure. As I have said before, if women and girls don't flourish, families won't flourish. And if families don't flourish, communities and nations won't flourish.

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Chile: Summit of the Americas Implementation

Chile has been one of the most active partners in the implementation of Summit agreements. Chile's economic growth is driven by exports, and the Government of Chile has actively sought the realization of regional economic integration. Chile maintains a strong interest in environmental issues and in fighting poverty.

Key Issues

- Chile has aggressively sought NAFTA membership. The government of Chile is watching the fate of 'fast-track' legislation with great interest. Should it fail, the Chilean government will continue more actively to pursue closer association with MERCOSUR, the regional economic association of Southern Cone states.
- The OAS Confidence and Security Building conference scheduled for November 1995 is a historic milestone for the region in strengthening regional stability. The Chileans have volunteered to coordinate the hemispheric implementation of the 'mutual confidence' and telecommunications action items.
- Chile has also volunteered to help coordinate the Summit action items associated with the fight against poverty, and, with USAID assistance, will host in January 1996 the hemispheric conference on eradicating poverty and discrimination. The meeting, which involves political and technical experts, will re-affirm the Summit commitment to social investment by the Hemisphere's governments and will promote implementation of Summit initiatives in education, health, women in development and microenterprises/small businesses.
- A special effort is underway to provide preschool education to children in families from the poorest 20 percent of society. In the near term, the GOC plans to cover 100 percent of five year olds and 40 percent of three and four year olds.
- In high school education the goal is to have a 75 percent graduation rate by the year 2000 and to improve the achievement test scores of economically disadvantaged students.
- Chile has a cabinet level ministry for women's issues (SERNAM). SERNAM is the driving force bringing Chilean women to equal status with men. With the exception of abortion, a taboo subject in a country where even divorce is illegal, the GOC delegation to the Beijing Conference supported positions closely paralleling those of the USG.

UNCLASSIFIED

$$-W - \frac{1}{2} \rho g d^2 = 0$$

ROOM SERVICE

The Hyatt offers 24 hour room service. You will find the menu on your desk. Do not be surprised if you order a sandwich and it comes with green beans in the place of lettuce. The country suffered an outbreak of cholera a while back and serving certain raw vegetables was banned. Though the ban has been lifted many restaurants are still turning to green beans as a lettuce substitute.

ATRIUM

Lobby level. Open 7:00 AM to 1:00 AM.
Continental breakfast, snacks, tea, and drinks. Overlooks the
gardens.

CROSTINI

Lobby level. Open 6:00 AM to 1:00 AM.
Stylish restaurant featuring Italian cuisine.

DUKE'S

Lobby level. Open 8:00 PM to 1:00 AM.
Drinks and snacks. Features live music.

HEALTH CLUB

The hotel has a beautiful health club located next to the swimming pool. It is open from 7:00 AM to 10:00 PM. Services include: bikes, treadmills, stairs, weights, sauna and massage.

JOGGING

The is a jogging map located in the services directory. It has routes of 2, 3, and 4 km.

LAUNDRY

Same day pressing, dry cleaning and laundry services are available. Please refer to the list attached to the laundry bag for details. For pick up call 3034/3035.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE

The Hyatt's rate is better than the official rate that the Embassy provides. The lobby cashier is available 24 hours to change money.

POWER SUPPLY

The local current is 220 volts. Transformers and adapters are available. Please call housekeeping at 3034.

SHOPPING

On the lobby level you will find a small selection of shops, including a lapis lazuli and handicrafts store.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. schedule	Schedule for October 12, 1995 [partial] (7 pages)	10/12/1995	b(7)(E), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20088

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile [1]

2015-0275-S
rc2121

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]
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- 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]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995
AS OF 10/12/95

WASHINGTON, DC/MANAGUA, NICARAGUA
NICARAGUA WEATHER: MOSTLY CLOUDY AND HIGH 88

TRAVELLING STAFF: KELLY CRAIGHEAD, TRIP DIRECTOR
MELANNE VERVEER, DEPT. CHIEF OF STAFF
LISA CAPUTO, PRESS SECRETARY
NEEL LATTIMORE, DEPT. PRESS SECRETARY
CAPRICIA MARSHALL, SPECIAL ASSISTANT
STEVEN "SCOOP" COHEN
LISSA MUSCATINE, SPEECHWRITER

MANAGUA LEAD ADVANCE: PATRICK HALLEY
HOTEL INTERCONTINENTAL
505-2-283-530\531 RM 514
505-2-669-074 EMBASSY FAX
CELL

SITE ADVANCE: STEVE DIMINICO [AIRPORT, SPEECH]
RM: 518
EVAN RYAN [FINCA, HOSPITAL]
RM: 531
STEVE LEROY [PRESIDENCY, SPEECH]
RM: 532

PRESS ADVANCE: SAM MYERS
RM: 522
DAVID BEAUBAIRE
RM: 530

Control Room: 505-2-222-247 PHONE
505-2-222-049 FAX

SCHEDULER: LISA VILLAREAL
202-456-5315 OFFICE
202-456-5340 FAX
202-797-9054 HOME
WHCA PAGER #4755

PREVIOUS RON The White House

6:30 am-
7:30 am

(b)(6)

[006]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995
PAGE 2

7:30 am DEPART South Portico
 EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
 [drive time: 20 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST:

LIMO: HRC

STAFF VAN: CRAIGHEAD, VERVEER, CAPUTO, MARSHALL, MUSCATINE,
LATTIMORE, ALSWANG, COHEN

7:50 am ARRIVE Andrews Air Force Base

8:00 am WHEELS UP Washington, D.C.

FLIGHT TIME: 4 HOURS 45 MINUTES (-2)

FOOD: BREAKFAST

10:45 am WHEELS DOWN Managua International Airport
 [time change: -2 hours from Wash., D.C.]
 OPEN PRESS

NOTE: Patrick Halley will meet HRC aboard aircraft

NOTE: Maria Enriqueta Stadthagen, Foreign Ministry Director
 General for Protocol and U.S. Ambassador John Maisto
 will board the plane after arrival to escort Mrs.
 Clinton down the stairs

Greeters: Maria Enriqueta Stadthagen, Foreign Ministry Director
 General for Protocol
 Ambassador John Maisto
 Mrs. Maria de Consuello ("Nini"), wife of U.S.
 Ambassador Maisto
 Heather Hodges, Deputy Chief of Mission
 Mrs. Christiana Chamorro de Lacayo, daughter of the
 President and functions as the First Lady
 Mrs. Carolina de Leal, wife of the Minister of Foreign
 Affairs
 Ambassador Lucia de Salazar, Director of North American
 Affairs at Foreign Affairs
 Mrs. Ma Elena de Trejos, wife of the President of the
 Supreme Court
 Mrs. Mercedes Caceres de Guzman, wife of the President
 of the National Assembly
 Mrs. Violeta de Fiallos, wife of the President of the
 Supreme Election Council

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995
PAGE 3

Mrs. Carolina de Cardenas, wife of the Minister of the President
Mrs. Carmen Cecilia Narvaez, wife of the Minister of Government
Mrs. de Pereira, wife of the Minister of Finance
Mrs. Regina de Baez, wife of the Minister of Social Action
Mrs. Maria de Vigil, wife of the Minister of Transportation
Mrs. Diana de Kruger, wife of the Minister of External cooperation
Mrs. Martha de Pereira, wife of the Minister of the Economy
Mrs. Maruca de Cuadra, wife of the Minister of Agriculture
Mrs. Susana de Munoz, wife of the Minister of Health
Mrs. Rosario de Belli, wife of the Minister of Education
Mrs. Claudia de Rosales, wife of the Minister of Work
Mrs. Nina de Guzman, wife of the Minister of Tourism
Mrs. Miriam de Caldera, wife of the Minister of the Environment
Mrs. Jilma de Pallais, wife of the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.
3 Nicaraguan children

NOTE: There will be school children on the balcony of the airport from the American school in Nicaragua. HRC will wave to children

11:00 am DEPART Managua International Airport
EN ROUTE FINCA Bank
[drive time: 20 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995
PAGE 4

(b)(7)e

11:20 am ARRIVE FINCA Bank-Acahualinca Neighborhood

Greeters: Alice Paucar, Executive Director of FINCA Nicaragua
Mario Guity, FINCA Representative
Vilma Olivas, Supervisor of FINCA
Esther Gladamus, President "Madres Unidas" Community Bank

11:20 am-
12:20 pm

FINCA MICRO-CREDIT EVENT
Residence-Acahualinca Neighborhood
POOL PRESS

FORMAT:

-- Greeters will accompany Mrs. Clinton into the house for the weekly community bank meeting.

NOTE: Bank members will already be seated

-- Alice Paucar will introduce Mrs. Clinton to the members

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995
PAGE 5

- After introductions are made, Mrs. Clinton, greeters and four women of the Nicaraguan delegation will join the members
- The group will stand and sing the Nicaraguan National Anthem
- Esther Guadamuz will welcome Mrs. Clinton
- Alice Paucar will briefly explain the ledger system
- Two bank members will make loan payments
- Six women will introduce themselves and briefly explain how they invested in loans
- Mrs. Clinton will open up discussion and ask questions
- After discussion, two members will then present Mrs. Clinton with examples of their products
- Mrs. Clinton departs

NOTE: Staff will hold on the street

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 30-35 people

12:20 pm

DEPART FINCA Bank
EN ROUTE President Chamorro Residence
[drive time: 10 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995
PAGE 6

(b)(7)e

12:30 pm ARRIVE President Chamorro Residence

Greeters: President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro (chaMOHRro)

NOTE: Staff will be escorted to patio during private meeting

NOTE: Press pool will hold outside residence

12:30 pm-

12:45 pm

PVT. MEETING W/PRESIDENT CHAMORRO
Chamorro Residence-Study
POOL PHOTO

US PARTICIPANTS:

- Mrs. Clinton
- Melanne Verveer
- Ambassador Maisto
- Asst. Sec. Watson
- Ambassador Hattie Babbitt, OAS
- Mark Schneider, USAID

NICARAGUA PARTICIPANTS:

- President Violeta Chamorro
- Christiana Chamorro de Lacayo
- Julio Cardenas, Minister of the Presidency

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995
PAGE 7

NOTE: President Chamorro will depart meeting early to greet
Mrs. Clinton at the Presidential House

12:45 pm DEPART President Chamorro Residence
EN ROUTE Presidential House
[drive time: 15 minutes]

(b)(7)e

1:00 pm ARRIVE Nicaraguan Presidential House

Greeters: President Chamorro
Maria Enriqueta Stadhagen, Foreign Ministry Director
General for Protocol
Jose Cuadra, Secretary General of the Presidency

NOTE: Staff will be escorted to the third floor for lunch

1:00 pm-
1:55 pm

LUNCH W/PRESIDENT CHAMORRO & CABINET
Unity Room-Presidential House
POOL SPRAY [FOR TOAST ONLY]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995
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FORMAT:

- President Chamorro will escort Mrs. Clinton to the Unity room to join luncheon guests and be seated [OFFICIAL PHOTOS ONLY]
- President Chamorro makes toast. Mrs. Clinton should rise and responds
- Lunch is served
- Mrs. Clinton will depart lunch escorted by Christiana Chamorro, Mrs. de Leal, Ambassador Salazar, and Mrs. Cardenas to Convention Center for speech

US PARTICIPANTS:

- Mrs. Clinton
- Melanne Verveer
- Ambassador Maisto
- Mrs. Maisto
- Asst. Sec. Watson
- Ambassador Hattie Babbitt, OAS
- Mark Schneider, USAID
- Richard Feinberg, NSC
- Lisa Caputo
- Heather Hodges, DCM
- George Carnes, USAID-Nicaragua

NICARAGUAN PARTICIPANTS:

- President Chamorro
- Christiana Chamorro
- Julio Cardenas, Minister of the Presidency
- William Baez, Minister of Social Action
- Mrs. Ximena Barreto
- Ernesto Leal, Foreign Minister
- Lucia Salazar, Former Foreign Minister
Director for North America
- Francisco Rosales, Minister of Labor
- Humberto Belli, Minister of Education
- Auxiliadora Matus, President of Nicaraguan
Institute of Women
- Carolina Cardenas, wife of Minister of
Presidency
- Dr. Federico Munoz, Minister of Health
- Jose Pallias, Deputy Foreign Minister

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995
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2:00 pm DEPART VIA FOOT Presidency
EN ROUTE Olof Plame Convention Center

NOTE: President Chamorro will not attend speech.

2:05 pm ARRIVE Olof Plame Conference Center

Greeters: Auxiliadora Matus, President of Nicaraguan Institute of Women

2:05 pm-
2:55 pm SPEECH TO WOMEN
Auditorium
OPEN PRESS

NOTE: There will be simultaneous translation during speech

FORMAT:

- Mrs. Clinton will be escorted on stage by Auxiliadora Matus and Heather Hodges. Heather, will be translating for Matus
- Matus makes remarks and introduces Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Clinton makes remarks
- Matus, Christiana Chamorro and Mrs. Clinton work a ropeline.
- Mrs. Clinton departs

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 1200 people

2:55 pm DEPART Auditorium
EN ROUTE Francisco Buitrago Health Center
[drive time: 15 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995
PAGE 10

(b)(7)e

3:10 pm ARRIVE Health Center

Greeters: Dr. Federico Munoz, Minister of Health
Dr. Azucena Saballos, Director General of Integrated
Maternal and Child Services
Dr. Silvestre Tapia, Director, Francisco Buitrago
Health Center
Dr. Leonel Arguello, Director, Project Concern, Managua
Office
Rosaria Hernandez, Vice-Minister of Health

3:10 pm-
4:10 pm

FRANCISCO BUITRAGO HEALTH CENTER
Doctor-Patient Room
POOL PRESS

FORMAT:

-- Dr. Federico Munoz will escort Mrs.
Clinton on tour of primary health care
services and five separate doctor-
patient rooms.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995
PAGE 11

- Mrs. Clinton will proceed back to center of the clinic to be seated for a brief puppet show about diarrheal prevention, performed by the children from Project Concern entitled, "The Dream of a Clean Neighborhood."
- Children will present Mrs. Clinton with a gift
- Following puppet show, Mrs. Clinton will be escorted to the oral rehydration room.
- Mrs. Clinton will help a staff member weigh and measure a baby.
- Mrs. Clinton will proceed to other end of clinic for small roundtable with Clinic staff, Project Concern volunteers, local mothers and midwives.
- After roundtable, the Center will present Mrs. Clinton with a gift.
- Mrs. Clinton departs

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 14 people

NOTE: Staff will hold in the auditorium on second floor.

NOTE: Pool press will leave early en route Airport

4:10 pm

DEPART Health Center
EN ROUTE Managua International Airport
[drive time: 15 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995
PAGE 12

(b)(7)e

4:25 pm ARRIVE Managua International Airport

4:25 pm-

4:55 pm

EMBASSY MEET AND GREET

Airport Blue Room

CLOSED PRESS

NOTE: Before program begins, Mrs. Clinton will take photo
with U.S. Marines from Embassy

FORMAT:

- Ambassador and Mrs. Maisto and DCM
Heather Hodges will escort Mrs. Clinton
on stage.
- Ambassador Maisto makes remarks and
introduces Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Clinton makes remarks
- Mrs. Clinton exits stage right and works
a ropeline

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 150 people

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1995
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NOTE: Arrival greeters return for Departure.

5:00 pm WHEELS UP from Managua, Nicaragua

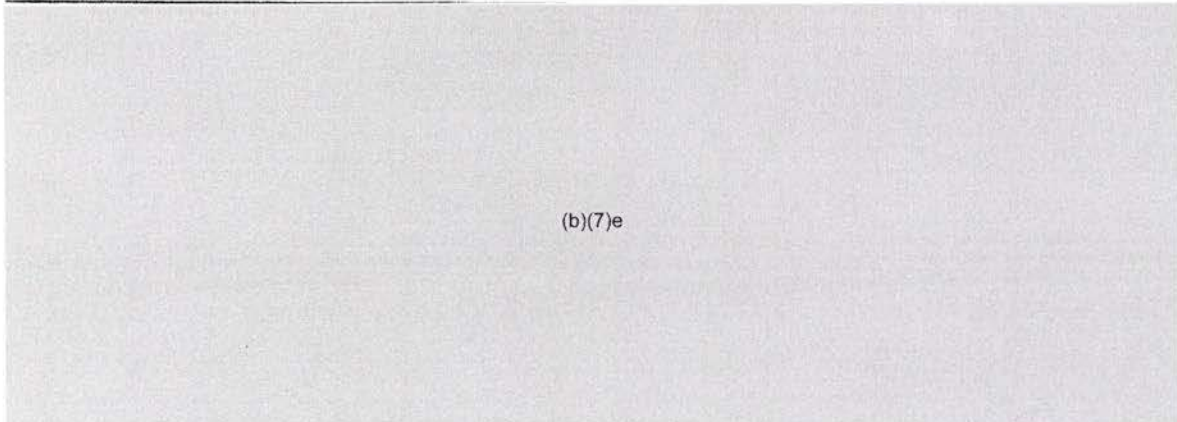
FLIGHT TIME: 6 HOURS 35 MINUTES (+2)

1:35 am WHEELS DOWN in Santiago, Chile

Greeters:

- Veronica Baraona, Mrs. Frei's Chief of Staff
- Vicky Viteri, Mrs. Frei's Press Secretary
- Eduardo Ruiz, Protocol
- James Sinclair, Protocol

1:45 am DEPART Airport
EN ROUTE Hyatt Hotel



(b)(7)e

2:15 am ARRIVE HOTEL

RON Hyatt Regency Hotel
Santiago, Chile
562 218 1234

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1995
AS OF 10/12/95

SANTIAGO, CHILE
WEATHER: SUNNY AND LOW 70s

TRAVELLING STAFF: KELLY CRAIGHEAD, TRIP DIRECTOR
MELANNE VERVEER, DEPUTY COS
LISA CAPUTO, PRESS SECRETARY
CAPRICIA MARSHALL, SPECIAL ASSISTANT
LISSA MUSCATINE, SPEECHWRITER
NEEL LATTIMORE, DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY
STEVEN "SCOOP" COHEN, COMMUNICATIONS
RALPH ALSWANG, WH PHOTOGRAPHER

SANTIAGO LEAD: ANDREW FRIENDLY
HYATT HOTEL, ROOM # 233
HOTEL PHONE: 562 218 1234
HOTEL FAX 562 246 4446

CELL PHONE: 011 569 332 1772
EMBASSY FAX PHONE: 562 232 4793

SANTIAGO PRESS: PAULA THOMASON
ROOM # 604

SANTIAGO SITE: KAREN FINNEY
SONESTA HOTEL - PHONE # 562 234 2200
ROOM # 705

ROB ROSEN
SONESTA HOTEL ROOM # 605

KATY BUTTON
SONESTA HOTEL ROOM # 308

SONESTA STAFF OFFICE, ROOM 508
STAFF OFFICE PHONE 233 8211

SANTIAGO RON KIM SCOTT
HYATT ROOM 117

SCHEDULER: PATTI SOLIS
(202) 456-2468 OFFICE
(202) 785-1521 HOME
(202) 456-5340 FAX

PREVIOUS RON Hyatt Regency Hotel
Santiago, Chile
562 218 1234

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. schedule	Schedule for October 13, 1995 [partial] (7 pages)	10/12/1995	b(7)(E), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20088

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile [1]

2015-0275-S
rc2121

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1995
AS OF 10/12/95
PAGE 2

9:15 am

(b)(6)

[007]

10:00 am

DEPART Hyatt Hotel
EN ROUTE President's Residence

(b)(7)e

10:05 am

ARRIVE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE
OPEN PRESS

10:05 to
10:10 am

OFFICIAL PHOTO W/MRS. FREI
President's Residence
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

Participants:

U.S.
- Mrs. Clinton
- Melanne Verveer
Chilean
- Mrs. Frei

STAFF NOTE: STAFF HOLDS IN VEHICLES

10:15 am

DEPART President's Residence
EN ROUTE La Pintana

NOTE: DEPARTURE IS OPEN PRESS

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1995
AS OF 10/12/95
PAGE 3

(b)(7)e

10:50 am

ARRIVE TOUR AND DISCUSSION
La Pintana Community Center
La Familia Center Courtyard
OPEN PRESS
Site Advance: Karen Finney

NOTE: This event is outdoors under a tent.

Greeters:

- Maria Teresa Chadwick, Executive Director of Integra
- Jacqueline Saintard, Executive Director of PRODEMU
- Dorita Garcia, Executive Director, La Familia

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei with directors of three programs proceed out to the outdoor courtyard and are seated in front row.
- Approximately 20 children (ages 4-6) from the Integra program will make a presentation illustrating the differences between the three regions of Chile
- Following the presentation two children will present the two First Ladies with gifts.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1995

AS OF 10/12/95

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-- Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Frei and the three directors proceed to their seats on platform to listen to brief overview of three programs and brief testimonials from women and families (approximately 6 testimonials).

-- Following the testimonials Mrs. Frei invites Mrs. Clinton to ask questions of the directors and/or women and family participants.

11:50 pm

DEPART La Pintana
EN ROUTE Centro Educacional Municipal Horacio Anduar

(b)(7)e

12:10 pm

ARRIVE TOUR
Mece School
Centro Educacional Municipal Horacio Anduar
POOL PRESS
Site Advance: Rob Rosen

Greeters:

- Mrs. Teresa Araya, Principal
- Mr. Sergio Molina Silva, Minister of Education
- Mrs. Maria Jose Lemaitre Del Campo, Director of Mece Program

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1995
AS OF 10/12/95
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Format:

- Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei proceed to classroom for discussion with approximately 10 members of Chilean educational community.
- Mrs. Araya will lead Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei to tour computer room
- Mrs. Araya will then lead Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei to the outdoor courtyard to be seated with 400 students to view artistic dance performed by students.
- At the conclusion of performance Mr. Sergio Molina Silva and Mrs. Clinton will stand up and briefly thank the students.

1:10 pm

DEPART Public School
EN ROUTE La Moneda

(b)(7)e

1:25 pm

ARRIVE LA MONEDA
CLOSED PRESS

Greeters:

- Protocol Officer

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1995
AS OF 10/12/95
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1:30 pm

MEETING W/PRESIDENT AND MRS. FREI
President's Frei's Office
La Moneda
POOL SPRAY FOR PHOTO ONLY

Participants:

U.S.

- Mrs. Clinton
- Ambassador Guerra

Chilean

- President Frei
- Mrs. Frei

Format:

- Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei are escorted upstairs to President Frei's office.
- Mrs. Clinton and President and Mrs. Frei will pose briefly for a photo opportunity
- After Photo Opportunity, Mrs. Clinton, Ambassador Guerra, President and Mrs. Frei sit for a brief meeting.

1:55 pm

PRESIDENT FREI ESCORTS MRS. CLINTON AND MRS. FREI FOR INTRODUCTION TO U.S. DELEGATION
Ante Room
CLOSED PRESS

2:00 pm

LUNCH W/MRS. FREI
Dining Room
La Moneda
CLOSED PRESS

Format:

- Approximately 60 guests in attendance
- Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei are announced into the dining room and are seated at the head table.
- Mrs. Frei will make a brief toast and invite Mrs. Clinton to make a brief toast

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1995
AS OF 10/12/95
PAGE 7

-- Lunch will be served.

-- After lunch Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei
will be escorted into an ante room for a
photo/receiving line.

3:30 pm PROCEED TO HOLD
Mrs. Frei's Office
La Moneda

3:50 pm DEPART La Moneda
EN ROUTE University of Chile

(b)(7)e

3:55 pm ARRIVE UNIVERSITY OF CHILE
CLOSED PRESS

Greeters:

- Dr. Jamie Levados Montes, Rector of the
University of Chile
- Maria Elena Ovalles, President of Finam
- Mrs. Augusto Crino, Director of Chilean/US
Cultural Institute

3:55 pm PROCEED TO HOLD
Rector's Office
University of Chile

4:00 pm SPEECH
Salon De Honaria
University of Chile
OPEN PRESS
Site Advance: Rob Rosen

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1995
AS OF 10/12/95
PAGE 8

Format:

- Approximately 350 guests in attendance
- Dr. Levados lead Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Frei, Mrs. Augusto Crino and Mrs. Maria Elena Ovalles to their seats on stage.
- Dr. Levados makes welcoming remarks.
- Maria Elena Ovalles makes brief remarks
- Mrs. Clinton delivers remarks
- School Choir sings school song.
- Mrs. Clinton works ropeline

4:40 pm

DEPART University of Chile
EN ROUTE Ambassador's Residence

(b)(7)e

4:55 pm

ARRIVE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE
CLOSED PRESS

5:00 pm

TEA W/PROMINENT WOMEN
Ambassador's Residence
POOL SPRAY FOR REMARKS ONLY
Site Advance: Kim Scott

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1995
AS OF 10/12/95
PAGE 9

Format:

- Mrs. Guerra escorts Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei into dining room.
- They are all seated
- Mrs. Guerra intros Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Clinton delivers brief remarks
- Informal Q & A.

6:30 pm

DEPART Ambassador's Residence
EN ROUTE Hotel

(b)(7)e

RON

Hyatt Hotel
Santiago Chile
562 218 1234

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1995
AS OF 10/12/95

SANTIAGO, CHILE; BRASILIA, BRAZIL
SANTIAGO WEATHER: SUNNY AND LOW 70s
BRASILIA WEATHER: PARTLY CLOUDY - LOW 60-65 HIGH 81-86

TRAVELLING STAFF: KELLY CRAIGHEAD, TRIP DIRECTOR
MELANNE VERVEER, DEPUTY COS
LISA CAPUTO, PRESS SECRETARY
CAPRICIA MARSHALL, SPECIAL ASSISTANT
LISSA MUSCATINE, SPEECHWRITER
NEEL LATTIMORE, DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY
STEVEN "SCOOP" COHEN, COMMUNICATIONS
RALPH ALSWANG, WH PHOTOGRAPHER

SANTIAGO LEAD: ANDREW FRIENDLY
HYATT HOTEL, ROOM # 233
HOTEL PHONE: 562 218 1234
HOTEL FAX 562 246 4446
CELL PHONE: 011 569 332 1772
EMBASSY FAX PHONE: 562 232 4793

SANTIAGO PRESS: PAULA THOMASON
HYATT ROOM # 604

SANTIAGO SITE: KAREN FINNEY
SONESTA HOTEL - PHONE # 562 234 2200
ROOM # 705

ROB ROSEN
SONESTA HOTEL ROOM # 605

KATY BUTTON
SONESTA HOTEL ROOM # 308

SONESTA STAFF OFFICE, ROOM 508
STAFF OFFICE PHONE 233 8211

SANTIAGO RON KIM SCOTT
HYATT ROOM 117

SANTIAGO
SCHEDULER: PATTI SOLIS
(202) 456-2468 OFFICE
(202) 785-1521 HOME
(202) 456-5340 FAX

BRASILIA LEAD ADVANCE: TERRY BISH
BONAPARTE HOTEL
55-61-322-2288 RM: 901
55-61-322-9092 FAX
55-61-981-3768 CELL

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. schedule	Schedule for October 14, 1995 [partial] (6 pages)	10/12/1995	b(7)(E), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20088

FOLDER TITLE:

Chile [1]

2015-0275-S
rc2121

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1995
PAGE 2

BRASILIA SITE

TED JOHNSON
RM: 902
STEVE GRAHAM
RM: 903

[PRESIDENCY]

[AIRPORT, EMBASSY]

BRASILIA PRESS

RICK MILLER
RM: 908

US EMBASSY:

55-61-321-7272
55-61-225-9136

PHONE
FAX

SALVADOR LEAD ADVANCE:

KIRK HANLIN
HOTEL MERIDIEN
55-71-248-8011
55-71-335-2516
55-71-976-0814

RM: 2201
FAX
CELL

SCHEDULER:

LISA VILLAREAL
202-456-5315
202-456-5340
202-797-9054
WHCA PAGER

OFFICE
FAX
HOME
#4755

PREVIOUS RON

Hyatt Hotel
Santiago, Chile
562 218 1234

8:30 am

(b)(6)

[008]

9:20 am

DEPART Hotel
EN ROUTE Embassy

(b)(7)e

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1995
PAGE 3

9:30 am

EMBASSY MEET AND GREET
Embassy
CLOSED PRESS

Greeters:

- Ambassador and Mrs. Guerra

Format:

- Ambassador Guerra welcomes and intros Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Clinton makes brief remarks
- Mrs. Clinton works ropeline

9:50 am

DEPART Embassy
EN ROUTE Centro Pena Sol

(b)(7)e

10:10 am

LISTENING SESSION W/MICRO-CREDIT WOMEN
Centro Pena Sol
Center of "Trabajo Para Un Hermano"
OPEN PRESS

Greeters:

- Mrs. Frei
- Carlos Echevarria, Mayor of Penalolen
- Josephina Arrazuviz, Founder of Trabajo Para Un Hermano

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1995
PAGE 4

Format:

- Approximately 10 people in attendance
- Josephina Arrazuviz, _____, and _____, will give brief overview of respective organizations.
- Women loan recipients will give brief testimonials.
- Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei are free to ask questions.
- Upon conclusion of discussion Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei will be escorted outside to view to stalls run by women/families who have received micro-credit loans.

11:00 am PROCEED TO OUTDOOR MARKET

11:05 to BRIEF DISCUSSION W/MARKET WOMEN
11:15 am OPEN PRESS

11:20 am DEPART Centro Pena Sol
EN ROUTE Airport

(b)(7)e

11:55 pm ARRIVE AIRPORT

11:55 pm HOLD W/MRS. FREI
VIP Lounge

12:00 pm MRS. CLINTON AND MRS. FREI WALK TO
AIRCRAFT TOGETHER

12:10 pm WHEELS UP from Santiago, Chile

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1995
PAGE 5

Flight Manifest: See Trip Book
Flight Time: 4 hours (+1)

5:10 pm WHEELS DOWN in Brasilia, Brazil

5:15 pm ARRIVE
 Brasilia Air Base
 OPEN PRESS

Greeters: Ambassador Melvyn Levitsky
 Mrs. Joan Levitsky
 Frederico Cesar de Araujo, Foreign Ministry Chief of
 Protocol
 Colonel, Cleonilson Nicacio da Silva, Air Base
 Commander
 Gizemar da Silva, wife of the base commander

5:30 pm DEPART VIA FOOT Brasilia Air Base
 EN ROUTE Terminal
 [drive time: 5 minutes]

5:35 pm ARRIVE Terminal

5:40 pm DEPART VIA MOTORCADE Terminal
 EN ROUTE Alvorada Palace
 [drive time: 15 minutes]

NOTE TO STAFF: Two vans will be available to separate motorcade
 at this point. Van One will go on a brief tour.
 Van Two will head to the Embassy.

(b)(7)e

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1995
PAGE 6

NOTE: HRC needs to pause in car so pool press can position for shot.

5:55 pm ARRIVE Alvorada Palace
Main Entrance
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: Ruth Cardoso, First Lady of Brazil
Valter Pecly Moreada, Chief of Protocol for the
Presidency (VAHL-tair moh-RAY-rah)

NOTE: Mrs. Cardoso will escort you to a table to sign the
guest book before private meeting.

6:00 pm-
6:20 pm MEETING W/ MRS. CARDOSO
Alvorada Palace-Library
POOL SPRAY

US PARTICIPANTS:

- Mrs. Clinton
- Melanne Verveer
- Lisa Caputo
- Ambassador Hattie Babbitt, OAS
- Mrs. Levitsky

BRAZILIAN PARTICIPANTS:

- Mrs. Cardoso
- Mrs. Lucia Flecha de Lima, wife of Brazilian
Ambassador to the U.S.

6:25 pm-
7:25 pm TEA
Alvorada Palace-Dining Room
POOL SPRAY

NOTE: Guests arrive at 5:45 pm.

FORMAT:

- After meeting, The First Ladies will
proceed down the hallway where guests
for tea will be assembled outside dining
room for a brief meet and greet.
- All guests will proceed into dining
room.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1995
PAGE 7

- Mrs. Cardoso will make opening remarks and introduces Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Clinton will make brief remarks
- Open discussion will begin
- Tea is served
- At conclusion of tea, Mrs. Cardoso will indicate when it is time to depart

NOTE: Mrs. Cardoso will escort Mrs. Clinton back to library for next meeting.

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 35 people (T)

7:25 pm-
7:40 pm

MEETING W/ PRESIDENT CARDOSO
Alvorada Palace-Library
POOL SPRAY

US PARTICIPANTS:

- Mrs. Clinton
- Ambassador Levitsky
- Melanne Verveer
- Asst. Sec Watson
- Ambassador Hattie Babbitt, OAS
- Richard Feinberg
- Mark Schneider

BRAZILIAN PARTICIPANTS:

- President Cardoso
- Mrs. Ruth Cardoso
- Luiz Felipe Lampreia, Foreign Minister
- Mrs. Lucia Flecha de Lima

NOTE: At the conclusion of the meeting, President and Mrs. Cardoso will escort Mrs. Clinton to the front entrance.

7:45 pm

DEPART Alvorada Palace
EN ROUTE US Embassy
[drive time: 15 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1995
PAGE 8

(b)(7)e

8:00 pm ARRIVE Embassy

8:00 pm-
8:30 pm

EMBASSY MEET AND GREET
Embassy-Lobby
CLOSED PRESS

FORMAT:

- Mrs. Clinton is escorted on stage by Ambassador Levitsky
- Ambassador makes opening remarks and introduces Mrs. Clinton
- Mrs. Clinton makes remarks
- Mrs. Clinton departs stage and works ropeline

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 250-300

8:30 pm

DEPART Embassy
EN ROUTE Airport
[drive time: 20 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1995
PAGE 10

(b)(7)e

11:20 pm

ARRIVE Hotel Meridien

RON

Hotel Meridien

VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY

TO

SANTIAGO, CHILE

OCTOBER 13, 1995

EVENT: Listening Session at La Pintana Community Center

DATE: Friday, October 13, 1995

TIME: 10:55 am

LOCATION: La Familia Center Courtyard

ATTENDEES: Mrs. Clinton
Mrs. Frei
PRODEMU, Integra and La Familia Staff
80 Residents of La Pintana

PRESS: Open Press

SCENARIO: Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei arrive and are greeted curbside by: Maria Teresa Chadwick, Executive Director of Integra, Jacqueline Saintard, Executive Director PRODEMU, and Dorita Garcia, Executive Director, La Familia. Mrs. Clinton then proceeds with Mrs. Frei and executive directors through the PRODEMU building out into the courtyard and to their seats in the front row. 20 children from the Integra program will do a presentation illustrating the differences between the three regions of Chile. Following the presentation, two children will present Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei with gifts representing the three regions of Chile. Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Frei and the three executive directors then proceed to seats on the platform. Ms. Maria Bravo will give a brief overview of Integra, PRODEMU and La Familia and introduce the 6 women/families who will give brief testimonials. (Note: simultaneous interpretation for Mrs. Clinton at this point.) Following the testimonials, Mrs. Frei will invite Mrs. Clinton to ask questions of the executive directors and/or the program participants. (Note: When Mrs. Clinton speaks, there will be consecutive translation.) Following a brief Q and A period (10-15 min.), Mrs. Frei will close the program. Mrs. Frei and Mrs. Clinton depart.

VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY

TO

SANTIAGO, CHILE

OCTOBER 13, 1995

EVENT: Visit to Mece School

DATE: Friday, October 13, 1995

TIME: 12:10 pm - 1:15 pm

LOCATION: Mece School Centro Educacional Municipal Horacio Anduar

ATTENDEES: Mrs. Clinton

PRESS: Open Press

SCENARIO: Mrs. Clinton will arrive and be greeted curbside by Mrs. Teresa Araya, director (principal) of the school who will then introduce her to Mr. Sergio Molina Silva, the Minister of Education for Chile and Mrs. Maria Jose Lemaitre Del Campo, director of the Mece Program. Mrs. Araya will escort Mrs. Clinton to a classroom to meet with eight members of the Chilean educational community where they will have a 20 minute discussion about the Mece program and general educational issues. Mrs. Araya will then lead Mrs. Clinton to a computer training classroom where there will be ten students working with their computers. The computer class teacher will escort Mrs. Clinton around the room to interact with the students. Mrs. Araya will then lead Mrs. Clinton to the courtyard where she will be seated to view an artistic performance. Twelve students will participate in the performance and 400 others will be in attendance. At the conclusion of the program Mr. Sergio Molina Silva will invite Mrs. Clinton to make brief remarks thanking the students for the visit. A student will then present Mrs. Clinton with a gift from the school. Mrs. Clinton will then exit the courtyard and depart the school.

(NOTE: Mrs. Frie will be with Mrs. Clinton for all of these movements.)

VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY

TO

SANTIAGO, CHILE

OCTOBER 13, 1995

EVENT: Photo Opportunity and Courtesy Call with President Frei

DATE: Friday, October 13, 1995

TIME: 1:30 pm

LOCATION: President Frei's office at La Moneda

ATTENDEES: Mrs. Clinton
President Frei
Mrs. Frei
Ambassador Rodriguez de Guerra

PRESS: Pool Press for photo opportunity
Closed Press for meeting

SCENARIO: Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei are greeted upon arrival by Protocol Officer and upstairs to President Frei's office. (NOTE: Members of the delegation will hold in the ante room to the President's office during the photo opportunity.) Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Frei and President Frei will pose briefly for a photo opportunity. Following the photo, Ambassador Guerra is escorted into President Frei's office for the meeting. At the conclusion of the meeting, President Frei will bid farewell to Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei. Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei proceed downstairs to the luncheon.

VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY

TO

SANTIAGO, CHILE

OCTOBER 13, 1995

EVENT: Luncheon hosted by Mrs. Frei

DATE: Friday, October 13, 1995

TIME: 2:00 pm

LOCATION: The Dining Room
La Moneda Palace

ATTENDEES: Mrs. Clinton
Mrs. Frei
60 invited guests

PRESS: Closed Press

SCENARIO: Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei are announced into the dining room and are seated at the headtable. Mrs. Frei will make a toast and invite Mrs. Clinton to make a toast. (NOTE: there will be simultaneous translation during Mrs. Frei's remarks and consecutive translation during Mrs. Clinton's remarks.) Following the toasts, lunch will be served. Following the dessert, Mrs. Frei will escort Mrs. Clinton out of the dining room into an ante room for a photo/receiving line of guests. Following the receiving line of guests, Mrs. Frei and Mrs. Clinton will briefly mix and mingle with guests. Following mix and mingle, Mrs. Frei will escort Mrs. Clinton out of the ante room to Mrs. Frei's office where Mrs. Clinton will hold and have speech prep time. Following hold, Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei will depart La Moneda en route to Chile University.

VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY

TO

SANTIAGO, CHILE

OCTOBER 13, 1995

EVENT: University of Chile Speech

DATE: Friday, October 13, 1995

TIME: 4:00 pm - 4:40 pm

LOCATION: Universidad De Chile, "Salon De Honaria"

ATTENDEES: Mrs. Clinton
350 invited guests

PRESS: Pool Press

SCENARIO: Mrs. Clinton will be greeted upon arrival by Dr. Jamie Lavados Montes, Rector of the University of Chile, Maria Elena Ovalles, President of Finam, and Mrs. Augusta Crino, President of Chilean/US Cultural Institute. Mrs. Clinton will proceed to hold in the University Rector's conference room. Mrs. Clinton will then proceed with Mrs. Frei to the Rector's office where they will be greeted by Dr. Jamie Lavados Montes, Rector of the University of Chile, Mrs. Augusta Crino, and Mrs. Maria Elena Ovalles, President of FINAM. Mrs. Clinton will be asked to sign a guest book. Dr. Lavados will lead Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Frei, Mrs. Augusto Crino, and Mrs. Ovalles to their seats on the stage in the auditorium ("Salon de Honaria"). Dr. Lavados will proceed to the podium, make welcoming remarks and then introduce Mrs. Ovalles. Mrs. Ovalles will make brief remarks and introduce Mrs. Clinton. Mrs. Clinton will make remarks. At the conclusion of the remarks all guests will be asked to stand and the University Choir will sing the Traditional song. Mrs. Clinton will exit stage left and work ropeline left to right. Mrs. Clinton will exit the auditorium and depart the University.

VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY

TO

SANTIAGO, CHILE

OCTOBER 13, 1995

EVENT: Tea with Prominent Chilean Women Hosted by Mrs. Alicia Guerra, wife of the U.S. Ambassador

DATE: Friday, October 13, 1995

TIME: 5:00 pm - 6:30 pm

LOCATION: Residence of the United States Ambassador

ATTENDEES: Mrs. Clinton
Mrs. Frei
Mrs. Alicia Guerra, U.S. Ambassador's wife
Melanne Verveer
Lisa Caputo
Mrs. Robin Shapiro, Deputy Chief of Mission's wife
20 invited guests

PRESS: Pool Spray

SCENARIO: Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Guerra arrive at the residence and are greeted by Mrs. Frei. (Note: Mrs. Frei will be traveling in the motorcade.) Mrs. Guerra escorts Mrs. Clinton and/or Mrs. Frei into the residence. Mrs. Clinton and/or Mrs. Frei will have an option to hold briefly. Mrs. Guerra will then escort Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei to the dining room where the guests will be waiting. Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Frei, and Mrs. Guerra are seated at the head of the table. The press is escorted into the room. Mrs. Guerra welcomes and invites Mrs. Clinton to speak. Following Mrs. Clinton's remarks, the press is escorted out and the guests serve themselves tea. Once all have been served, Mrs. Guerra will open the discussion by asking Mrs. Clinton a question. Discussion is to last approximately 30 minutes. Mrs. Guerra will close the discussion and thank Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Frei, and guests. Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei will depart residence. Mrs. Clinton bids farewell to Mrs. Frei and departs en route to Hyatt Hotel.

VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY

TO

SANTIAGO, CHILE

OCTOBER 14, 1995

EVENT: Listening Session and Market Walk at Pena Sol

DATE: Saturday, October 14, 1995

TIME: 10:10 am - 11:20 am

LOCATION: Pena Sol Center of Trabajo Para Un Hermano

ATTENDEES: Mrs. Clinton
Mrs. Frei
Josephina Arrazuviz, founder of Trabajo Para Un
Hermano
_____, Feminam
_____, Acion Internacional
Wanda Colon, American Peace Corps Volunteer
6 women from the community who receive micro-
credit loans

PRESS: Open Press

SCENARIO: Mrs. Clinton arrives and is greeted curbside by Mrs. Frei, Carlos Echavarria, Mayor of Penalolen, and Josephina Arrazuviz, Founder of Trabajo Para Un Hermano. Mrs. Clinton proceeds inside the Center and is seated at table. Josephina Arrazuviz will give an overview of Para un Hermano. _____ will give a brief overview of Finam. _____ will give a brief overview of Acion Internacional. Wanda Colon will open the discussion with the women who will give testimonials. Following the testimonials, Ms. Arrazuviz will invite Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei to ask questions. (NOTE: there will be simultaneous translation for Mrs. Clinton and consecutive translation when Mrs. Clinton speaks.) Upon conclusion of the Q and A, Ms. Arrazuviz will invite Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei outside to view two stalls run by women/families that have received micro-credit loans. Wanda Colon will escort Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei to each stall and introduce the owners who will tell their stories. After visiting the two stalls, Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei depart.

16 state
17 valpa
1879

**PRE-ADVANCE TRIP TO CHILE
TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY**

Wednesday, March 11th

6:00pm **DEPART** the White House via vans en route National

7:30pm **DEPART** National via American #627 en route Miami International Airport

10:05pm **ARRIVE** Miami International Airport

11:45pm **DEPART** Miami International Airport via American #911 en route Santiago, Chile
[flight time: 9 hours, 55 minutes]

Thursday, March 12th

10:27 am **ARRIVE** Santiago, Chile

11:00am **DEPART** Santiago Airport via bus en route Hyatt Regency Hotel

11:50am- **MEETING** w/Ambassador Guerra
12:15pm Embassy Control Room-Hyatt Regency

12:20pm **DEPART** Hyatt en route La Moneda Presidential Palace

12:40pm **ARRIVE** La Moneda Presidential Palace

12:45pm- **MEETING** w/ Government Officials
1:15pm La Moneda Presidential Palace

1:20pm- **DEPART** La Moneda en route sites TBD
tbd

heath roundtable

- PAHO speech site
- Mrs. Frei's women's foundation
- Interactive children's museum

job skills

RON **Hyatt Regency**

Friday, March 13th

8:55am **DEPART** Santiago, Chile via LanChile #41 en route Temuco, Chile
[flight time: approximately 1 hour]

10:10am **ARRIVE** Temuco, Chile

tbd **SITE SURVEYS TBD**

- Mapuche Indian Peace Corps Project
- Regional Museum
- Marketplace

*2 CORPS
name of Mapuche
cultural center
indian build, WAO
2 corps, Chilean
equip + priv. Chilean
helped*

tbd **DEPART** Temuco, Chile via bus/auto en route Pucon, Chile
[drive time: 1-2 hours]

tbd **ARRIVE** Pucon, Chile

RON **Hotel del Lago**
Pucon, Chile

*35 kids
live so
can attend
better schools
all adults
Bless Center
dress up in native
garb*

Saturday, March 14th

tbd **SITE SURVEYS TBD**

- Villarrica National Park/Villarrica Volcano
- Hotel
- OTR options

tbd **DEPART** Pucon, Chile via bus/auto en route Temuco, Chile.
[drive time: 1-2 hours]

tbd **DEPART** Temuco, Chile via Flight tbd en route Santiago, Chile.

RON **Hyatt Regency**
Santiago, Chile

Sunday, March 15th

11:15am- **MEETING** w/Ambassador
11:45am Hyatt Regency

12:00pm- **DEPART** Hyatt en route Santiago Airport
[drive time: 30 minutes]

12:30pm **ARRIVE** Santiago Airport

1:55pm **DEPART** Santiago Airport via Flight TBD en route Montevideo, Uruguay
[flight time: 2 hours]

3:55pm **ARRIVE** Montevideo, Uruguay

4:25pm **DEPART** Montevideo Airport via bus en route Hotel TBD
[drive time: 30 minutes]

4:55pm **ARRIVE** Hotel TBD

5:15pm- **MEETING** w/Embassy officials
5:45pm Room TBD-Hotel

6:30pm **SURVEY** Hotels

RON **Hotel TBD**
Montevideo, Uruguay

Monday, March 16th

tbd **MEETING** w/ government officials

tbd **SITE SURVEY** tbd

tbd **DEPART** Montevideo, Uruguay via Flight tbd en route Washington, DC
[flight time: 10 hours]

Tuesday, March 17th

tbd **ARRIVE** Washington, DC

December 23, 1997 - MAPUCHES CLASH WITH TIMBER COMPANIES <http://www.chip.cl/news/search/scr...2/23/n3.asp&CiRestriction=mapuches>

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December 23, 1997

MAPUCHES CLASH WITH TIMBER COMPANIES

Sources: LA EPOCA

Keywords: JUSTICE; INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

(Ed. note: Last week 12 Mapuches were arrested for allegedly attacking lumber trucks operating in Lumaco community in Regions VIII and IX. The following interview is with Domingo Namuncara, the Director of the governmental National Indigenous Development Commission, Conadi, who speaks about the recent clashes between Mapuches and lumber companies).

LE: What is Conadi's opinion on the recent violence in Lumaco? DN: We regret the recent events in Lumaco. They do not correspond in any way to the way of life or beliefs of the Mapuche people. The use of violence is not in our cultural, religious or social belief system. We think of the recent events as isolated incidents, carried out by combative people who believe the best way to solve a problem is to disrupt our lives. But you can't blame an entire ethnic group for the acts of this small minority.

LE: What do you hope will come out of the official investigation? DN: I hope the investigation will quickly put an end to speculation that these violent actions correspond to the indigenous community in general or are the expression of an organized or structured native people's movement. All evidence indicates that the recent disturbances were caused by a small group in the area.

The investigation will tell us whether or not this small group is indigenous.

LE: If the perpetrators are Mapuche, will Conadi give them legal support? DN: If an indigenous person commits a crime, they are brought before the Chilean court which has jurisdiction over the matter. Conadi does not intervene in such cases. We get involved, for example, when there are disputes over land, with big business or between indigenous groups.

LE: How does Mapuche poverty express itself in Regions VIII, IX and X? DN: Poverty manifests itself in the lack of opportunities to improve our economic standing. Indigenous people tend to have agricultural land that has deteriorated over time. The land is less fertile than it once was. Erosion is also an enormous problem.

Mapuches also do not have access to credit to rework their farms.

The credit provided by the National Agriculture

Today's News:

Previous Day: Next Day

DEPUTIES DENOUNCE MAPUCHE DISCRIMINATION

CURRENT EVENTS BRIEFS

- HIT AND RUN POLICE FIRED
- CONSTITUTIONAL ACCUSATION AGAINST PINOCHET
- EVANGELICALS TAKE CONTROL OF NATIONAL RADIO
- ANTOFAGASTANS SAY RR DUMPED LEAD IN COMMUNITY
- PRINTING ERRORS ON SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TESTS

MAPUCHES CLASH WITH TIMBER COMPANIES

MINING NEWS ROUND UP

- ASIAN WOES WILL NOT SINK CHILEAN MEGAPORT
- GONZALEZ TO LEAD CHUQUI

BUSINESS BRIEFS

- CHILE DEFINES ASIAN EXPORT STRATEGY
- SVS FINES EX ENERSIS EXECS US\$16 MILLION
- PETROX PROFITS ARE DOWN
- CCU COULD ACQUIRE TOTAL CONTROL OF ECUSA
- LABCHILE EXECS UPSET OVER EXPANSION PLAN
- ESVAL RECEIVES CREDIT FOR EXPANSION PROJECT
- VTR RECEIVES US\$477 MILLION IN DEAL WITH CTC
- CEMENTOS BIO BIO TO OPEN NEW PLANT IN JULY 1998
- CERVECERIA CHILE SEEKS CAPITAL INCREASE
- RIPLEY CREATES TRAVEL AGENCY

December 23, 1997 · MAPUCHES CLASH WITH TIMBER COM <http://www.chip.cl/news/search/scr...2/23/n3.asp&CiRestriction=mapuches>

Development Institute (Indap) is difficult to pay off, because Mapuche farmers rarely see profit. And while Indap policies overall are helpful to small indigenous farmers, they are not very flexible. As a result, we face structural poverty which makes it difficult for Mapuche families to survive.

LE: What is business' attitude towards this problem? DN: Businesses are indifferent and insensitive. They ignore the basic truths about *Mapuches*: they are indigenous, many cannot read or write. Businesses show scorn towards individual *Mapuches* and towards the culture as a whole. What happened in Lumaco is a signal that Chilean society needs to recognize and understand *Mapuches*.

LE: In the context of the poverty in Mapuche areas, is it possible to understand the recent violence in Lumaco? DN: Yes, it is understandable, but not justifiable.

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Miami Herald**MH - Environmental battle rages over wild river, Chile's power needs**

By KATHERINE ELLISON (Foreign Staff)

March 3, 1998

RALCO LEPOY, Chile -- When the man from the energy firm came to ask Nicolasa Quintreman for her land overlooking the Bio-Bio River, she dispensed with social niceties.

"I said I'd get my machete and smash his car," said the Pehuenche Indian matron, standing outside her small wooden shack amid fields of purple wildflowers.

"The only way I leave this land is dead "

Twenty Pehuenche families, including the Quintremans, are fighting plans to build a giant dam on this south Chilean river, a 240-mile long, wild emerald waterway with world-class rapids. Flowing through native forests and steep granite canyons, the river is a mecca for U.S. rafters. And its banks are the Pehuenches' ancestral home.

So far, the Indians' resistance has delayed construction of the \$480 million Ralco dam. But the Pehuenches' resolve may be fading. Besieged with offers of new homes and cash, the other 76 Pehuenche families who would be flooded out recently agreed to move. Men in hard hats are widening the riverside roads, and heavy construction is scheduled to begin in August.

The fate of the Bio-Bio has become one of Latin America's leading environmental battles. A classic standoff between conservationists and proponents of large-scale development projects, it is fueling an international debate about the costs and benefits of large dams.

"The dam-building era in the United States is over," says Dan Beard, a senior vice president of the Audubon Society, a conservation group based in Washington. From 1993 to 1996, he was head of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation -- the agency in charge of dams.

"We've recognized that not only were there benefits from large dams, but there were also significant problems -- problems we're now spending billions of dollars every year to correct."

By conservative estimates, some 30 million people have been flooded off their land by dams -- most of them in China, now the world's leading builder of large dams -- according to *Silenced Rivers*, a new book by Patrick McCully. According to McCully, large dams also contaminate water, destroy fisheries and reduce the fertility of the land.

Thirst for electricity

The 670-megawatt Ralco dam, to be completed in 2002, would provide 18 percent of the electricity needs for central Chile, including Santiago, where demand for electricity is doubling every decade.

With Chile's population steadily increasing and its economy markedly growing in recent years by an annual average of 6.5 percent, it's clear that new sources of energy must be found. Hydroelectric power is clean and cheap, making use of the main natural resource in a country with no coal and very little oil or gas.

But environmentalists question whether the Ralco dam will prove worth the sacrifices it demands. It would turn much of the mighty Bio-Bio into a kind of toilet bowl, periodically flushing water over 8,500 acres, including the homes of 385 Pehuenches and their ancient burial grounds, according to Juan Pablo Orrego, head of Chile's Action Group for the Bio-Bio.

Orrego said it would also lead to the destruction of rare plant species that have never been studied and

the extinction of six species of fish. Recent studies at the University of Concepcion predict a drastic loss in fishing productivity in the coastal areas where the Bio-Bio empties into the Pacific, Orrego said.

"It would be the biological death of the whole river biosystem, one of the richest biodiversity areas in Chile," Orrego said.

All that stands in the way is Chile's 1993 Indigenous Law, which says native land can't be sold or taken over, although it can be traded with the Indians' consent. Any such deals would have to be approved by the National Corporation for Indigenous Development, whose director, Domingo Namuncura, is skeptical of the project.

"The dam will only provide energy for 50 years," he said, "while the Indians may be subjected to a sudden and irreversible change in their culture. Future generations may look back and think this was stupid."

Managers of Endesa, the dam builders, remain optimistic.

"We are spending \$20 million on relocation," says Cristian Maturana, head of the Ralco project, in his penthouse office in Santiago. "We'll get the cooperation we need."

Dam would be second one

Endesa has already built one dam on the Bio-Bio, inaugurated last March, several miles downriver from Ralco. But construction on the Panguel Dam, which received World Bank funding, began in 1993, just before the Indigenous Law was approved. And Ralco would be five times bigger -- nearly 500 feet tall -- affecting much more land and many more Indians.

The Bio-Bio's plight has drawn major international support. Last year Orrego, the former rock band leader who heads Chile's Action Group for the Bio-Bio, won the prestigious, San Francisco-based Goldman Environmental Prize for his work in calling attention to the river's peril.

Virtually all of Orrego's funding comes from the United States, Canada and Europe. Within Chile, where democracy is only eight years old, the Bio-Bio debate is a frequent news topic. Posters of the river hang in hip Santiago restaurants, and each summer, college students flock to the Pehuenche homes to support the holdouts, building fences and providing medical and legal aid.

Opponents of the dam say alternatives are available, such as energy derived from the sun or wind, or conservation. Natural gas, which Chile only a few months ago began importing from Argentina, is also cited as an option, although it would be slightly more expensive for consumers.

"Is the Ralco dam absolutely, positively necessary? The answer is no," says David Hurd, a specialist in Latin American energy at Merrill Lynch in Santiago.

International rafters are as despondent as environmentalists about the danger to the Bio-Bio.

Ierco Ivelic, of Adventure Tourism, which organizes rafting trips, rates the Bio-Bio as the world's third-best rafting site, after the Colorado and Africa's Zambezi River. But he says the Ralco dam "would make the Bio-Bio uninteresting to anyone outside of Chile and to very few within Chile."

Endesa's Maturana insists the large dam -- a power scheme conceived more than a decade ago, during the military rule of Gen. Augusto Pinochet -- is the most cost-effective choice. It isn't fair to ask Chile to increase its energy efficiency, he said, when it consumes a tenth of the energy, per capita, of the United States.

Rafters a foreign 'elite'

As for the rafters, he says, "Ask the Pehuenches what rafting gives them. Maybe at best a T-shirt or a

Redskins cap. The rafters are an elite -- and an elite that isn't even Chilean.

"You must understand that in a country like ours that has to use its resources, choosing not to do so because there's a foreign elite that does this sport -- well, we cannot make that sacrifice."

Chile's remaining 5,000 Pehuenches are a subgroup of the Mapuches, one of the largest native groups in South America, and a people famed for their centuries-long resistance to the Incas and Spaniards. Nicolasa Quintreman and her sister, Berta, are proud of their warrior past, and troubled over the future of the ancient burial grounds that hold the remains of their great-great-grandparents.

The deals proposed by Endesa have persuaded many of the Pehuenches to leave their homeland and sacred sites.

"I'm going to get a pair of oxen, a horse and a saddle, eight calves, a house, stables, and 100 acres in return for my 52," said Mateo Levi Carrasco, 74, who signed his agreement on Jan. 12, and will be relocated downriver, to a settlement outside the town of Santa Barbara.

Levi's expectation of a financial gain was tinged with resignation at what seemed the inevitable.

"The Endesa man at the notary's office where I signed was saying that we'd better seize the moment, because this was our last chance," he said. "After all, Endesa has all the support in the world, and we have nothing."

Levi expects to miss the land he has lived on all his life. The land has been in his family for 500 years, he said, but added, "It's like when a family member dies. How long do you go on missing him?"

Aging tribal chief

So many of the Pehuenches have come to the same conclusion that the old cacique, Manuel Neucuman, is a particularly lonely figure, in his thick, black glasses and torn, green sweater. Chosen as the tribe's chief in 1968, he is now 86 years old.

"No one wants to talk to me anymore," complains the chief, whose pleas for his people not to bargain with Endesa have largely been ignored. "They make their own deals, and leave tradition behind."

About 120 Pehuenches have taken jobs from Endesa contractors, earning less than \$200 a month to work on the roads on which progress will pass.



EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Santiago, CHILE
FAX 56-2-330-3118
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FAX

TO: Wendy Arends
First Lady's Scheduling Office

FROM: Diana Page
Econ/Pol Section

FAX: (202) 456-5340

DATE: 03/03/98

SUBJECT: Visit to Chile -- Information on Lake Region in the South, etc.
Pages plus cover sheet: 8

Options:

- *South* Mapuche Indian Peace Corps project: The remaining Mapuche indians are scattered in rural areas and villages, often without access to more than grade school education. The Peace Corps has worked with Mapuche community leaders on a project to open a center in the town of Temuco, where students can board while going to secondary school.
- The Regional Museum in Temuco is dedicated to Mapuche history and culture. The people in the market place also reflect the mixture of indigenous and European roots that characterize this region.
- *North* The other region of Chile that reflects its indigenous past in a colorful way is the oasis in the Atacama Desert, San Pedro de Atacama. The Atacamenos live in small communities called aylllos; there is a good museum and some Inca ruins. (NB: The chances of good weather are much better in the desert! The southern region is known for generous amounts of rain, especially in April.)

Substantive Options:

- Easter Island: SERNAM (National Women's Service) would like the First Lady to inaugurate their Support Center for Women heads of households and victims of domestic violence. The Center would serve women of the Polynesian community in a male-dominated culture, where economic opportunities are few and the rates of alcoholism are high.
- ★ • Atamaca (North 900 miles): In the village of San Pedro de Atacama, the mayor is a woman who has emphasized training for women heads of households in leadership, integral health care and job skills. The majority of the women belong to the indigenous ethnic minority (atacamenos). SERNAM supports these projects and they are hoping to establish a day care center this year.
- Paihuano (North 350 miles): Peace Corps Volunteer working in community development, overcoming damage of October earthquake, could arrange a visit to the town's womens' project or school.

Cultural Options:

- Easter Island. A visit to the National Park, under the administration of Chile's National Forest Service (CONAF), for an explanation of the archaeological research being done on the Polynesian culture that created the monuments and ruins typical only of Easter Island.
- Atacama Archaeological Museum (North 900 miles): Belgium priest Gustave le Paige began this major collection (ceramics, gold masks and mummies) which now occupies 13 rooms and shows the Atacamano cultural evolution. Outside of town are the ruins of Inca fortresses.
- International Observatory (Cerro Tololo - North 350 miles): The telescopes on this mountain top shared by U.S. and Chilean astronomers allow a close-up view of stars and planets during more nights than any other place on earth due to lack of clouds. (National Science Foundation supports this project.)
- Monte Grande- Gabriela Mistral Museum - North 350 miles: Chile's Nobel Prize-winning poet's home town has a museum in her school. Gabriela Mistral (1889-1957) was a teacher, diplomat and poet.

DATE: February 25, 1998
TO: DCM - Jim Derham
THROUGH: Edward Kadane, USAID/REP
FROM: Eric Stoner, USAID Environmental Advisor
SUBJECT: Expanded Options for a POTUS Stopover in Manaus

NOTIONAL SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES:

Arrive at Manaus Airport (Aeroporto Internacional Eduardo Gomes) without ceremony, greeting by Brazilian officials (including President Cardoso) - 15 minutes in VIP lounge. President Cardoso would accompany President Clinton throughout the Manaus visit.

Proceed to Tropical Hotel Manaus which is situated on a well-secured property north of the city proper, on the shores of the Rio Negro, the major black water tributary that joins the Solimões River in a spectacular meeting of the waters just south of Manaus to form the Amazon River - 15 minute motorcade drive time airport to hotel.

Environmental Event:

The Tropical Hotel Manaus is a spacious 601 room hotel that is part of the Varig chain. Visit grounds and zoo featuring Amazon plants and animals; use the tropical greenery on the hotel grounds or the waters of the Rio Negro as a backdrop for general comments on the U.S. - Brazilian Common Agenda for the Environment. President Cardoso would also make a brief environmental statement. 45 minutes for walkthrough and comments.

note: The Tropical Hotel Manaus recently upgraded its phone system and could be used as a press filing center.

Rainforest Overview, Option 1:

Proceed to heliport on Tropical Hotel grounds; 15 minute helicopter fly time northwest of the Tropical Hotel over water (Rio Negro) to helipad at the Arian Towers, an ecotourism lodge with 200 rooms, built on wooden platforms in the forest at the water's edge. Walking tour on the elevated wooden walkways of Arian Towers for viewing of the diverse plant and animal life typical to the Amazon region, including parrots and macaws, toucans, egrets, monkeys, Amazon alligators, etc. - 30 minute walking and talking time. Depart Arian Towers by helicopter for meeting of the waters of the Rio Negro and Solimões - estimate 25 minute fly time from Arian Towers to the meeting of the waters.

note: April in Manaus is the peak of the "wet" season, meaning 95° F heat and the chance of scattered afternoon showers with the possibility of daylong steady downpours. We are told by the owner of Arian Towers that there are two helipads at the hotel.

Proceed by helicopter to the meeting of the waters, viewing giant water lilies and riverfront dwellings on the way, on backwater channels of the Solimões River. Flying low along the meeting of the waters, there is a chance to view pink river dolphins.

Return northwards to the Tropical Hotel following the Rio Negro, affording a view of the industrial park and downtown port areas of Manaus - estimate 15 minute fly time from the meeting of the waters to Tropical Hotel.

note: most of the triangular flight line is over the open waters of the Rio Negro, the Solimões River, or tributaries. Only a short stretch would be over closed forest. If the helicopter overflight is not possible, the meeting of the waters can be viewed by boat or ship (as done by Warren Christopher), departing either from the dock at the Tropical Hotel or from the navy pier on the south side of Manaus. Time on the river would be two hours at least for a south side departure or as much as four hours departing from the Tropical Hotel.

Depart Tropical Hotel for airport - 20 minute motorcade drive time.

Manaus Opera House, Option 2:

Tour of the "Teatro Amazonas", the 102 year old opera house in downtown Manaus built during the height of the Amazon "rubber boom" and only the third opera house in the world at the time of construction. A fascinating well-restored performance hall that is still in use and very worthwhile visiting. Recent renovation included installation of energy-saving cool compact fluorescent lighting and energy efficient air conditioning with the help of a USAID-supported energy demand side management program carried out by ELETRONORTE and PROCEL (the national electric energy conservation program). 20 minute motorcade drive time from the Tropical Hotel to the opera house; recommend 30 minutes walking and talking tour of the opera house; 20 minute motorcade drive time to return to airport.

Smithsonian study site, Option 3:

The Smithsonian Institution in collaboration with INPA, Brazil's Amazon Research Institute, is entering the 20th year of managing the biological dynamics of forest fragments (BDFF) study site north of Manaus. This project was started by Tom Lovejoy when he was with WWF and followed him to Smithsonian. Several field camps serve as bases for research of the effects of forest fragmentation (mostly by clearing for pastures) on species diversity. USAID supports an annual field course in tropical ecology at this site. The main base, camp 41, site of numerous CODELS has no clearings large enough for helicopter landing and takes about 2.5 hours to reach by car from Manaus, followed by a 20 minute hike through the forest to the camp itself. Other base camps are reachable by helicopter as well as by road (2 hours) with only minimal hiking required. This option is sure to be at the top of the "must do" list from Tom Lovejoy's perspective.

Precious Woods timber operation, Option 4:

About 2.5 hours from Manaus by car (with ample helicopter landing space in the sawmill patio), near the Amazon River port town of Itacoatiara, this Swiss-owned timber operation is the only one that has been fully certified in the Brazilian Amazon by the Smartwood program of the Rainforest Alliance for its sustainable forest management for timber harvest. The Project Mill Madeireira Itacoatiara covers 80,000

hectares of which 25,000 hectares is held as a permanent reserve and 50,000 hectares is being managed for reduced impact timber harvest of as many as 65 species of tropical hardwoods. USAID support for this operation has been indirect, through the Forest Stewardship Council as an accrediting entity of certifying organizations, through host institution WWF/Brazil. However, USAID partner Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF) has used the Precious Woods site for training purposes and recently honored Precious Woods as a pioneer in integrated forest management in Brazil. Only 15 minutes from the Precious Woods sawmill is the impressive new port and storage facility of the Madeira-Amazonas Waterway, now fully operational, loading ships with soybeans grown in central Brazil.

Suggestion for homebound leg:

Manaus is at 3° South latitude and sunset occurs around 6:00pm. If takeoff is possible by 5:45pm, it is possible to chart a course northwest of Manaus upon takeoff, following the Rio Negro for about 100 kilometers to view the Anavilhanas Archipelago at sunset, highlighting the complex of lush green forested islands braided mid-channel in the black waters of the Rio Negro.

cc. Xenia Wilkinson, SCI

revised Feb. 25, 1998

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Schedule Option A

Note: The following schedule reflects a stop in Manaus, Brazil, but does not allow time for bilateral meetings, Amcham event, Codef time and requires that we do our press conference and message event on the same day.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH

8:40 pm Depart Washington or Miami en route Santiago

RON AIR FORCE ONE

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH

7:00 am Arrive Santiago/Arrival Ceremony

7:45 am- Down Time
8:45 am

9:00 am- (T) Wreath Laying Ceremony
9:15 am

9:20 am- Restricted Bilateral with President Frei
9:50 am

9:55 am- Expanded Bilateral with President Frei
10:45 am

10:50 am- Briefing for Press Conference
11:50 am

11:55 am- Joint Press Conference
12:55 pm

1:00 pm- OTR Lunch/Hold for Press
3:00 pm

3:15 pm- Message Event TBD (Education)
4:15 pm

4:30 pm- Down Time (Possible 9 Holes of Golf)
8:30 pm

9:00 pm- State Dinner
11:30 pm

RON SANTIAGO, CHILE

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH

8:45 am- Speech Prep
9:15 am

9:45 am Depart Santiago en route Valpariso/Vine Del Mar
[helo time: 1 hour]

10:45 am Arrive Valpariso/Vine Del Mar

11:15 am- Address to Congress
12:15 pm

12:30 pm- Lunch with President and Mrs. Frei
1:45 pm

2:00 pm- Down Time
TBD

TBD Depart Valpariso/Vine Del Mar en route Santiago
[helo time: 1 hour]

TBD Arrive Santiago

TBD Optional Jazz Performance by Herbie Hancock

RON SANTIAGO, CHILE

SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH

8:30 am- Briefing
9:00 am

9:15 am- Opening Ceremony
9:45 am

9:45 am-	Break (Pull Aside Opportunity)
10:00 am	
10:05 am-	Session One
12:45 pm	
12:50 pm-	Official Photo
1:00 pm	
1:30 pm-	Leaders Lunch (Pull Aside Opportunity)
3:00 pm	
3:30 pm-	Session Two
6:30 pm	
7:00 pm-	Down Time
8:30 pm	
8:45 pm-	Summit Gala
11:00 pm	

RON SANTIAGO, CHILE

SUNDAY, APRIL 19TH

8:45 am-	Briefing
9:15 am	
9:30 am-	Summit Session Three
1:00 pm	
1:30 pm-	(T) Peru/Ecuador Signing
2:30 pm	
3:15 pm-	Embassy Event
4:00 pm	
4:30 pm	Depart en route Manaus, Brazil [flight time: 4 hours, 30 minutes] [time change: none]
9:00 pm	Arrive Manaus, Brazil

RON MANAUS, BRAZIL

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH

TBD Possible Environmental Event

Down for the Day

TBD Depart Manaus, Brazil en route Washington, DC
[flight time: 7 hours, 15 minutes]
[time change: - 1 hour]

TUESDAY, APRIL 21ST

TBD Arrive Washington, DC