

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	Scope Paper: Brazil (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
002. report	Brazil "Hot" Issues (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
003. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
004. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
005. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
006. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
007. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
008. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
009. report	Paraguay: Scope Paper (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
010. report	US-Paraguayan Relations (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
011. report	Paraguay "Hot" Issues (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
012. report	Ambassador Robert Edward Service (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
013. report	U.S. government report (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15623

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC Briefing Book for South America 1995 [binder] [2]

2013-0534-S
ry1726

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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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**La Pintana
Community Center**

Divider Title: _____

UNCLASSIFIED

Chile: Visit to PRODEMU

Context of Event:

PRODEMU is a charitable foundation chaired by Mrs. Frei whose objective is to promote the role and participation of women in society. It focuses on developing leadership skills among women and expanding women's networking opportunities. Thematically, the foundation is involved in health care, AIDS prevention, the environment, and civic issues ranging from legal rights to community action.

Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Frei will visit a PRODEMU community center in La Pintana, one of the poorest districts in the Metropolitan Santiago area. After a brief walk-through of the facility, the First Ladies will meet with ten women from the community for an informal discussion. Possible themes include: the challenges of health care and education, the challenges of working parents; the role of women as community leaders; and views on raising children.

Your Objectives:

- o Spotlight Mrs. Frei's proactive involvement in support of women's issues.
- o Demonstrate understanding of the continuing struggles that face Chile's working poor, even as the benefits of the economic boom begin to reach the lowest levels of society.

Talking Points:

No formal remarks required.

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Seated at La Pintana:

Ambassador and Mrs. Guerra

Melanne Verveer

Secretary Watson

Ambassador Babbit

Mark Schneider

Maria Otero

Richard Feinberg

Lisa Caputo

Santiago of Chile
October 1995

RESUME

Jacqueline Marie Saintard Vera
National Executive Vicepresident of
Prodemu Foundation

She was born in Santiago of Chile, and hasben married for 17 years with mister Antonio Lara Bravo, Commercial Engineer, with whom she has 4 children, José Antonio and Juan Ignacio 16 years old twins and Pablo Javier 15 years old and Macarena 14 years old.

She studied Commercial Engineering with mention in Economic at the University of Chile. She works for twenty years in Private Sector Enterprise. Then she works for five years with Engineering advisers. After that she works ten years as Comercial Manager of a Communication and Radiobroadcasting Business.

In the 1990 and 1993 period she was Vicepresident of the Drinking Water Enterprise (EMOS) in Santiago of Chile.

In the Political atmosphere she has a long trayectory in the Democratic Christian Party, where she was National Vicepresident in 1990 and 1992 period.

In the last 15 years she works very closely with woman and family rigts working with woman organitation since 1980.

At the start of the Frei Administration she was called upon by the First Lady Marta Larraechea de Frei, to Manage the Foundation for the Promotion and Development of Woman - Prodemu.

END

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Public School

Divider Title: _____

UNCLASSIFIED

Chile: Visit to a Public School

Context of Event:

Minister of Education Sergio Molina will welcome Mrs. Clinton to a public school serving the working class district of San Joaquin (10 minutes from Penalolen). The schools are supported by the World Bank/GOC Basic Education Improvement Program (MECE). At the secondary level, this program seeks to prepare students for careers in the secretarial, sales and accounting fields.

After meeting the school principal, Teresa Araya, Mrs. Clinton will tour the school library and computer lab, where primary school children will demonstrate the schools' Internet connection. A musical presentation by the students of folkloric dances and songs will then be staged in the school's courtyard. The dancers will present Mrs. Clinton with a small handicraft and she will offer brief remarks to the 500 assembled students, and leaders of the local parents association.

Your Objectives:

- o Spotlight the importance of access to quality education for all members of society.
- o Highlight the role of technology in modern educational reform efforts.

Talking Points:

- o Thank you for sharing these traditional dances and songs with me. You are preserving the best of your past, even as you build for the future with modern computers and information processing links to the entire world.
- o This school is an outstanding example what a community working together with local and national authorities can accomplish on behalf of its youth.
- o I wish you all continued success as you prepare for your futures in the 21st century.

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HORACIO ARAVENA ANDAUR MUNICIPAL EDUCATIONAL CENTER
(Informal USIS Translation)

BACKGROUND

The school was opened on April 4, 1966 as the San Miguel Middle School Education Center Nr. 2. In 1982, it was renamed after the well-known Chilean school teacher Horacio Aravena Andaur.

Begun as a middle school, Horacio Aravena merged with a local elementary school in 1984. In 1986, it became a Municipal Educational Center and three years later added high school grades.

In 1990, the Center began implementing high school technical, professional education in areas related to business. Presently, the school provides education in secretarial preparation, accounting, administration, sales and advertising.

Horacio Aravena has a total of 1,221 students, most of whom are at the elementary and middle school levels. The school also has an extensive high school vocational education program.

The school has two innovative projects at the elementary level, in the areas of mathematics and artistic creativity.

At the high school level, the new M.E.C.E (Project for the Improvement of Educational Quality and Equity) is aimed at revitalizing teaching and upgrading learning materials.

M.E.C.E.'s fundamental objective is to improve and make more significant the learning process for its students. In order to achieve this, it is concentrating in the following areas:

TEACHING METHODOLOGY: The focus of this program is to modify teaching pedagogy. By applying an action plan created by the teachers themselves the school is trying gradually to change the methods used so that the classes become more active and interesting. The school is also making better use of the teaching materials it is receiving. The purpose is for students to develop the ability to think and become independent learners.

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY: The school has a modern computer facility with state-of-the-art equipment for teachers and students. This facility offers education in word processing programs, calculus and data bases. Through Internet, students can also access the information superhighway. Student teachers and teachers have received training in courses developed by Chile's Catholic University.

THE LIBRARY: To strengthen the role played by the library in the learning process, the school has upgraded its collections with

new textbooks, reading materials, maps and audiovisual aids that have made it a center of attraction for students as well as teachers.

INFRASTRUCTURE: Funding has been provided to remodel by 1996 two classrooms that are adjacent to the new library. This will provide students with ample, well-lit, and pleasant work areas.

ELECTIVE COURSE OPTIONS: To develop their abilities and pursue individual interests, students can take elective workshops on Saturdays directed by a number of their teachers. These workshops include instruction in the arts, communications, the environment and sports.

List of Participants in the discussion at the Mece School
Centro Educacional Municipal Horacio Aravena Andaur

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Sr. Sergio Molina Silva | Minister of Education |
| 2) Sr. Juan Eduardo Garcia Huidobro Saavedra, | Assistant Minister of Education |
| 3) Sr. Antonio Pacheco Rojas, | Regional Minister of Education |
| 4) Srta. Maria Jose Lemaitre Del Campo | National Director of the Mece Program for
High School students |
| 5) Sra. Teresa Araya Gonzalez, | Director of the School |
| 6) Sr. Sergio Arevalo Vilugron, | Chief of Education for City of Santiago |
| 7) Sra. Eugenia Morales Mardones, | Teacher at the School |
| 8) Raul Clivio Rivas, | Student at the school |
| 9) Carlos Sanchez Tapia, | San Jocquin educational director |
| 10) Teresa Velez Villarroel | Dean of the School |

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Lunch with Mrs. Frei

Divider Title: _____

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Chile: Lunch with Mrs. Frei

Context of Event:

Lunch will be held at the presidential "La Moneda" palace in downtown Santiago (approx. 30 minutes from the PRODEMU stop). This is the working seat of the Chilean executive; the Frei's live in their family home east of the city center. The palace became world-famous when it was bombed and badly damaged in the course of the 1973 coup that brought General Pinochet to power. Mrs. Frei has invited high-ranking GOC officials and prominent women from government, business and social and education institutions to attend.

Your Objectives:

- o To underscore the importance of social development and poverty eradication to the long-term prospects for prosperity in Chile, and by extension, in Latin America.
- o To highlight the often under-reported role that women are already playing in Chilean national life, and the need to further expand opportunities for women as a group.

Talking Points:

The First Lady will offer a toast in response to introductory remarks and a toast offered by Mrs. Frei. In keeping with Chilean custom, the exchange of toasts will take place at the start of the meal.

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Chile: Toast at Mrs. Frei's Luncheon

Mrs. Frei -- Martita -- distinguished guests. It is truly an honor and a pleasure for me to be here with you today. I am tremendously impressed with Chile and its people, and especially by the foundations I visited this morning. Your work on behalf of women and families is so very fundamental in extending the benefits of your remarkable economic and political achievements to all sectors of this country.

It is no coincidence that in the period in which programs such as Integra and the Foundation for the Development and Promotion of Women have begun operating under the leadership of the First Lady, more than 500 centers throughout the country have attended to the needs of over forty thousand children and programs promoting health care, leadership training for women have been launched.

I have met so many outstanding women today -- elected officials, public servants, white and blue collar workers -- directors and mid-level managers --all of whom reflect the positive energy I knew I would find here.

I congratulate all of you for your outstanding achievements and the important contributions you have made in promoting the well-being of families in Chile. I wish you every success in the future.

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Meeting with President Frei and Mrs. Frei:**President Frei and Mrs. Marta Larraechea de Frei****First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton****Ambassador Rodriguez de Guerra****Secretary Alexander Watson, Assistant Secretary for Latin America****Hon. Melanne Verveer, Deputy Chief of staff to the First Lady****Ambassador Hattie Babbit, Organization of American States***Translator***Luncheon with Mrs. Frei at La Moneda:****Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton****Ambassador Rodriguez de Guerra****Mrs. Alicia Guerra****Melanne Verveer, Deputy Chief of Staff to the First Lady****Lisa Caputo, Press Secretary to the First Lady****Secretary Alexander Watson, Assistant Secretary to the President for Latin America,
Department of State****Hon. Mark Schneider, Assistant Administrator, USAID****Hon. Richard Feinberg, Deputy Assistant to the President, National Security Council****Amb. Hattie Babbit, US Permanent Representative to the Organization of American
States****Hon. Maria Otero, Inter-American Development Bank****Hon. Capricia Marshall, Special Assistant to the First Lady***Robin Dickerson - wife of DCM Charles Shapiro*

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Divider Title: _____

**University of
Chile Speech**

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Chile: Speech at University of Chile

Context of Event:

The University of Chile is one of Santiago's oldest and most distinguished academic institutions. In a society that routinely debates emerging social and political issues among in an academic setting before they become burning public issues, the University plays a key role in national life. Mrs. Clinton will speak at the University's historic main building in downtown Santiago (approximately 5 minutes from the presidential palace). The audience will comprise some 200 women prominent in their professions, as well as leading figures on women's issues per se. University rector Jaime Lavados and Women's Minister Josefina Bilbao will meet Mrs. Clinton upon arrival and escort her to the dias. Bilbao will offer closing remarks after Mrs. Clinton completes her address.

Your Objectives:

- o To highlight the contributions of women to economic and political development.
- o To demonstrate the excellent state of U.S.-Chilean bilateral relations.

Talking Points:

Draft speech to be provided separately.

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Divider Title: **Tea with
Chilean Women**_____

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Chile: Tea with Prominent Women

Context of Event:

A number of women play significant roles in Chile's national life. Mrs. Clinton will have an opportunity for an informal discussion with a group of them in the traditional setting of "onces," the Chilean version of afternoon tea. Alicia Rodriguez Guerra-Mondragon, the Ambassador's wife, will host this event at the US Ambassador's residence in Las Condes, an upper-class Santiago suburb. Invited guests will include representatives from the Congress and political parties, and the government, as well as from the business and cultural communities.

Your Objectives:

- o To exchange experiences with Chilean women playing active roles in a society still dominated by traditional stereotypes of the role of women.
- o To underscore the importance the Clinton administration attaches to women's issues.

Talking Points:

- o What are your impressions of the Beijing Conference on Women. How do you perceive the role of the United States and Chile at that meeting?
- o Is an event such as this that brings professional women from varied backgrounds together commonplace in Chile? In the United States, such informal groups often develop as professional women build networks and rise in male-dominated professions.
- o How are women treated in the Chilean education system?
- o Are there specific laws that hinder the further empowerment of women?
- o What is the role of women in political life? Are women more active on the local level than the national level?

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IN HONOR OF THE FIRST LADY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

HOSTESS: Alicia Rodríguez de Guerra-Mondragón

PLACE: Ambassador's Residence

DATE: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1995

TIME: 16.30 HOURS

GUEST OF HONOR: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

Señora Marta Larraechea de Frei. **

Señora Verónica Baraona, Mrs. Frei's Chief of Staff. ***

Señorita Victoria Viteri, Mrs. Frei's Press Advisor. ****

Honorable Diputada Isabel Allende, National Assembly Deputy (PS),
daughter of former President Salvador Allende. ****

Honorable Diputada María Angélica Cristi, National Renovation Party
(right of Center). She is a leader of the opposition in the Congress
and was a member of Chile's delegation to the Beijing Women's
Conference. ***

Honorable Diputada Evelyn Matthei (IND.), National Assembly Deputy,
controversial conservative political leader who has taken on both
the right and the left on a wide range of issues, including
drug use. ***

Señorita Mónica Madariaga, Rector of Andrés Bello University(private),
Ambassador to the OAS, former Minister of Justice and of
Education (during the military government). **

-2-

Señora Robin Dickerson de Shapiro, Wife of the DCM.

Señora María Rozas, Vice President for International Affairs, Central Unitaria de Trabajadores (CUT), Chile's largest labor confederation. *

Señora Mónica Jiménez, Executive Director of Corporación PARTICIPA, a civic action group that supported voter registration and played key role in mobilizing voters in 1988 "NO" referendum which led to the restoration of the democratic government. ****

Señora María Elena Ovalle, President of FINAM, nation's leading women's financial service that targets micro-enterprises. ****

Señora Sylvia Pellegrini, Dean of Arts and Letters of the Catholic University, Chile's largest - most influential private university. ****

Señora Pilar Armanet, President of the National Television Council, lawyer, academic, former professor of International Relations. ****

Señora María José Lemaitre, Executive Secretary of Chile's higher Council on education, worked closely with President Frei (when he was in the Senate) on education issues. ****

Señora Marianela Cerri, MECE Program Director - Ministry of Education. *

Señora Augusta Crino, Director of the Instituto Chileno-Norteamericano, President of Partners of the Americas in Chile, and board member of FINAM. ****

Señora Lily Garafulic, international renowned sculptor, won the 1995 National Prize for the Arts, has loaned one of her works to Ambassador Guerra's "Art in the Embassies" collection. **

Señora Mónica Comandari, since 1986 owner and editor of "COSAS", biweekly magazine since 1986. Reports on culture and entertainment, features articles and interviews with prominent national & international social figures. **

NOTE: " Spoken English" **** Very Good *** Good ** Poor * No

Introduction of Mrs. Clinton by Alicia Rodriguez
October 13, 1995

Mrs. Clinton,
Mrs. Frei,
Distinguished Guests:

I am honored to welcome you all to the U.S. Embassy Residence and to offer you this opportunity to converse about the outstanding achievements of women in Chile's social, economic and political development.

Mrs. Frei, it is a particular pleasure to have you here in our home. The meetings we attended this morning with the executives and the beneficiaries of the foundations you preside -- Integra, Prodemu and the Fundacion de la Familia -- were eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of the programs you have devised to address the needs of Chile's poorest women, children and families.

Mrs. Clinton, this group gathered here now includes women whose professional commitment, be it to government, education, the arts, the media, labor or social programs, makes them uniquely qualified to discuss with you how Chile is investing in people through better schools, social services and employment opportunities.

Honored guests, you know that the First Lady of the United States has a special interest in health and education and in women and children. Mrs. Clinton's experience in the practice of law and her continuing involvement in these issues promise a very interesting discussion for all of us about our common concerns.

It is a privilege for me to introduce the First Lady of the United States, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

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Embassy Meet & Greet

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Chile: Embassy Meet and Greet

Context of Event:

The US Mission in Santiago is housed in a brand new (one-year old) custom-built facility in the new emerging business district east of downtown. It is five minutes from the Ambassador's residence. Ambassador and Mrs. Guerra will meet the First Lady at the interior gate and escort her to the podium. After introductory remarks by Ambassador Guerra, Mrs. Clinton will speak briefly to the assembled group of US employees, their dependents, and Chilean staff.

Your Objectives:

- o To greet American and Chilean employees and their families and recognize their efforts to promote US interests and strengthen ties between the United States and Chile.

Talking Points:

- o I am grateful to all of you for the hard work that has gone into arranging my first-ever visit to Chile.
- o I want to let you know that the work you are doing -- not only on my visit, but day-in and day-out -- here in Chile, is important and very much appreciated by the President.
- o The United States and Chile have a strong and mutually beneficial relationship based on our shared cultural, political and economic values.
- o We share a strong work ethic, as well as a deep concern for the education, health and welfare of our children, and an abiding respect for the rights of all members of the community, including women.
- o I know you will continue to represent these values as you carry out our nation's foreign policy here in Chile.

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Chile: Remarks to American Community

Good morning. Let me begin by thanking the embassy staff for all you have done in arranging my visit to Chile. As First Lady, I'm very much aware of the hours of planning and logistics that are necessary to making these visits successful. I want to let you know that the work you are doing, not only for my visit, but also to strengthen US-Chilean relations is important and very much appreciated by the President.

The United States and Chile have a strong and mutually beneficial relationship based on our shared political and economic values. In December at the Summit of the Americas, President Clinton joined Mexican President Zedillo and Canadian Premier Chretien in inviting Chile to become a member of NAFTA. The Clinton Administration is committed to Chile's accession to NAFTA and is working with the congress to achieve this.

Our relationship with Chile, though, is not just about trade or political ideals. It is about people, Chileans and Americans, like all of us here today.

What we share is a strong work ethic, as well as a deep concern for the education and welfare of our children and an abiding respect for the rights of others, including women.

It is a pleasure to be in Chile and an honor to meet you. On behalf of the President, let me thank you again for everything you are doing.

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**Women's Micro-Credit
Listening Session**

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Chile: Micro-credit Women's Session

Context of Event:

TPH (Pensasol Work Center) is located in Penalolen, a lower class suburb in eastern Santiago. The Center is home to some 50 "micro-businesses" and features fresh produce vendors and a flea market. There will be a large crowd of shoppers and onlookers for the First Lady's visit. The mayor of Penalolen, Carlos Echevarria (a founder of the TPH) will welcome Mrs. Clinton to the market. He, together with Peace Corps Director McAward and Peace Corps volunteer Wanda Colon, will lead a 15-minute discussion with a group of preselected micro-business owners who have received loans from TPH. Mrs. Clinton will then enter the Center for a brief discussion with a second group of micro-business owners who have received loans from USAID-funded programs. USAID Director Nicastro will also participate.

Your Objectives:

- o To highlight the success of efforts of concrete and cost-effective social programs designed to raise living standards.
- o To demonstrate the real-life consequences of the close ties between the United States and Chile.

Talking Points:

- o How many loans have you received? How have these loans helped you to improve your business?
- o Have you taken business classes in conjunction with the loans? If so, have the classes helped your business?
- o Are you satisfied with the education your children are receiving? Do any of your children go to college?
- o Do you have health insurance? What access do you have to primary medical care?

UNCLASSIFIED

Seated at Pena Sol:

Ambassador and Mrs. Guerra
Maria Otero, Inter-American Development Bank
Secretary Watson
Mark Schneider, USAID
Richard Feinberg, NSC
Hattie Babbit, OAS
Mayor of Pinalolen
Director of Finam
Director of Accion Internacional
Javier
Melanne Verveer
Lissa Muscatine
Lisa Caputo

Families of participants

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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]

March 1995



Official Name:
Federal Republic of Brazil

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 8,511,965 sq. km. (3,290,000 sq. mi.).

Cities: *Capital*—Brasilia (pop. 1.8 million).

Other cities: Sao Paulo (11 million), Rio de Janeiro (6 million), Belo Horizonte (2.3 million), Salvador (2 million), Fortaleza (1.8 million), Recife (1.4 million), Porto Alegre (1.4 million), Curitiba (1.4 million).

Terrain: Dense forests in northern regions, incl. Amazon Basin; semiarid along northeast coast; mountains, hills, and rolling plains in the southwest (incl. Mato Grosso); and coastal strip.
Climate: Mostly tropical or semitropical with temperate zone in the south.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Brazilian(s).

Population: 155 million.

Annual growth rate: 2.1%.

Ethnic groups: Portuguese, Italian, German, Japanese, African, Indians (principally Tupi and Guarani linguistic stock).

Religion: Roman Catholic (80%).

Education: *Literacy*—81% of adult population.

Health: *Infant mortality rate*—58/1,000.

Life expectancy—66 yrs.

Work force (65 million): *Services*—40%.

Agriculture—35%. *Industry*—25%.

Government

Type: Federative Republic.

Independence: September 7, 1822.

Constitution: Promulgated October 5, 1988.

Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state and head of government)

popularly elected to a single 4-year term.

Legislative—Senate (81 members

popularly elected to 8-year terms),

Chamber of Deputies (513 members

popularly elected to 4-year terms).

Judicial—Supreme Federal Tribunal.

Political parties: Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), National

Reconstruction Party (PRN), Liberal Front Party (PFL), Democratic Social Party (PDS), Democratic Workers Party (PDT), Workers Party (PT), Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), Liberal Party (PL), Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB), Communist Party of Brazil (PC do B), Progressive Renewal Party (PPR), Progressive Party (PP), Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Progressive Renewal Party PRP, Progressive Party (PP), Popular Socialist Party (PPS).

Suffrage: Compulsory from 18-70.

Subdivisions: 26 states, Federal District of Brasilia.

Economy (1993)

GDP: \$456 billion.

Annual real growth rate: 5%.

Per capita GDP: \$3,000.

Natural resources: Iron ore, manganese, bauxite, nickel, uranium, gemstones, oil.

Agriculture (11% of GDP): *Products*—coffee, soybeans, sugarcane, cocoa, rice, beef, corn, oranges, cotton, wheat.

Industry: *Types*—steel, chemicals, petrochemicals, machinery, motor vehicles, consumer durables, cement, lumber, shipbuilding.

Trade: *Exports*—\$38.7 billion. *Major*

markets—U.S. 21%, Argentina 9%,

Japan 6%, Netherlands 6%, Germany

5%, France 4%, Italy 4%. *Imports*—

\$25.7 billion. *Major suppliers*—U.S.

24%, Argentina 9%, Germany 9%, Japan

8%, France 4%.

Official exchange rate: 0.92

Reals=U.S.\$1 (Rate stable). ■



PEOPLE AND HISTORY

With an estimated population of nearly 150 million, Brazil is the most populous country in Latin America and ranks fifth in the world. Most of the people live in the south-central area, which includes the industrial cities of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Belo Horizonte. Urban growth has been rapid; by 1991 the urban sector represented 75% of the total population. Increased urbanization has aided economic development but has also created serious social and political problems for major cities.

Four major groups make up the Brazilian population: the Portuguese, who began colonizing in the 16th century; indigenous Indians of Tupi and Guarani language stock; Africans brought to Brazil as slaves; and various Europeans and Asian immigrant groups that have settled in Brazil since the mid-19th century. The Portuguese often intermarried with the Indians; marriage with slaves was common. Although the major European ethnic stock of Brazil was once Portuguese, subsequent waves of immigration have contributed to a rich ethnic and cultural heritage.

From 1875 until 1960, about 5 million immigrants emigrated to Brazil, settling mostly in the four southern states of São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul. Immigrants have also come from Italy, Germany, Spain, Japan, Poland, and the Middle East. The largest Japanese community outside Japan is in São Paulo. Despite class distinctions, national identity is strong, and racial friction is a relatively new phenomenon.

Indigenous full-blooded Indians, located mainly in the northern and western border regions and in the upper Amazon Basin, constitute less than 1% of the population. Their numbers are declining as contact with the outside world and commercial expansion into the interior increase. Brazilian Government programs to establish reservations for them and to provide other forms of assistance have existed for years but are controversial and often ineffective.

Brazil is the only Portuguese-speaking nation in the Americas. About 80% belong to the Roman Catholic Church, although many Brazilians have converted to Protestantism and spiritual-

Some recent archeological research suggests that Brazil may have been inhabited for 30,000 to 40,000 years, but most archeologists agree on dates between 10,000 and 20,000 years. In addition, speculation continues that the Brazilian coast may have been visited by 15th century Portuguese explorers who ranged widely in the South Atlantic, while trading with Africa and settling the Azores and Madeira Islands.

Brazil was formally claimed in 1500 by the Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral. It was ruled from Lisbon as a colony until 1808, when the Portuguese royal family, having fled from Napoleon's army, established the seat of government in Rio de Janeiro. Brazil became a kingdom under Dom João VI, who returned to Portugal in 1821, leaving his son, the prince Dom Pedro, as regent. The prince successfully declared Brazil's independence on September 7, 1822, and became emperor with the title of Dom Pedro I. His son, Dom Pedro II, ruled from 1831 to 1889, when a federal republic was established in a coup by Deodoro da Fonseca, marshal of the army. Slavery had been abolished a year earlier by the acting Regent Princess Isabel while Dom Pedro II was in Europe.

From 1889 to 1930, the government was a constitutional democracy, the presidency alternating between the dominant states of São Paulo and Minas Gerais. This period ended with a military coup that placed Getúlio Vargas, a civilian, in the presidency; Vargas remained as dictator until 1945. From 1945 to 1961, Eurico Dutra, Vargas, Juscelino Kubitschek, and Janio Quadros were elected presidents. When Quadros resigned in 1961, he was succeeded by Vice President João Goulart.

Goulart's years in office were marked by high inflation, economic stagnation, and the increasing influence of radical political elements. The armed forces, alarmed by these developments, staged a coup on March 31, 1964. The coup leaders chose as president Humberto Castello Branco, followed by Arthur da Costa e Silva (1967-69), Emílio Garrastazu Médici (1969-74), and Ernesto Geisel (1974-79) all of whom were senior army officers. Geisel began a liberalization which was carried further by his successor, Gen. José Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo (1979-85). Figueiredo not only permitted the return of politicians exiled or banned

from political activity during the 1960s and 1970s but also allowed them to run for state and federal offices in 1982.

An electoral college, however, consisting of all members of congress and six delegates chosen from each state, continued to choose the president. In January 1985, the electoral college voted Tancredino Neves from the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) into office as President. However, Tancredino Neves became ill in March and died a month later. His Vice President, former Senator José Sarney, became President upon Neves' death.

Brazil completed its transition to a popularly elected government in 1989, when Fernando Collor de Mello won 53% of the vote in the first direct presidential election in 29 years. In 1992 a major corruption scandal led to the impeachment and ultimate resignation of President Collor de Mello. Consistent with the Brazilian constitution, Vice President Itamar Franco took office and governed for the remainder of his term in office culminating in the 1994 presidential elections, when Fernando Henrique Cardoso was elected President. In national elections held October 3, 1994, Fernando Henrique Cardoso was elected President with 54% of the vote. He took office January 1, 1995. President Cardoso has indicated that his key goals are to establish a basis for long-term stability and growth and to improve Brazil's socio-economic imbalances. His proposals to Congress include constitutional amendments for solidifying the economic stabilization program.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Brazil is a federative republic with broad powers granted to the federal government. A constituent assembly drafted a new constitution in late 1988. At the national level, the constitution establishes a presidential system with three branches—executive, legislative, and judicial.

The president is assisted by a vice president (elected with the president), a presidentially appointed cabinet, and specialized administrative and advisory bodies.

The bicameral National Congress consists of 81 Senators (three for each state and the federal district) elected to eight-year terms, and 513 deputies elected at large in each state to four-year

terms. The elections are based on proportional representation weighted in favor of less populous states.

The apex of the judicial system is the Supreme Federal Tribunal, whose 11 justices, including the chief justice, are appointed by the president to serve until age 70.

Brazil is divided administratively into 27 states and a federal district, Brasília. The framework of state and local governments closely parallels that of the federal government. Governors are elected for four-year terms. A federal revenue sharing system, in place since the 1988 constitution, provides states with considerable resources.

The federal district, which moved from Rio de Janeiro to Brasília in April 1960, is governed by a governor and a vice governor, both of whom will be chosen in direct elections.

Brazil's major parties are:

Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB): Brazil's largest party, a loosely-knit coalition of politicians from across the political spectrum. It elected federal deputies in all 27 states and the federal district in 1990.

Liberal Front Party (PFL): the country's second largest party and the strongest on the center-right. The PFL is strongest in small and medium-sized towns, particularly in the impoverished northeast and Amazon regions. The PFL was founded in 1985 by dissidents of the military-created Democratic Social Party.

Brazilian Social Democracy Party (PSDB): formed in 1988 by dissidents of the PMDB, the PSDB espouses a center-left social democratic agenda. PSDB leaders, including Fernando Henrique Cardoso, support a free market economy with greater government involvement in such social areas as health care and education.

Workers' Party (PT): formed in 1979, the PT is Brazil's European-style leftist party, with a clearly defined ideology, strict party discipline, hierarchical structure, and extensive grassroots organization. It is strongest among intellectuals, organized labor, and the economically disadvantaged. It draws considerable support from the liberation-theology wing of the Catholic Church and from the 4-million-member labor federation, the Sole Workers Central.

The PT is headed by party founder Luis Inácio Lula da Silva, a presidential candidate in 1989 and 1994.

Progressive Renewal Party (PPR): formed in 1993, the PPR represents a merger between Paulo Maluf's former Democratic Social Party and the Christian Democratic Party. The party is based primarily in the more industrialized south and southeast and includes many former supporters of Brazil's military government. The PPR is a center-right party that generally supports free market reforms.

Progressive Party (PP): founded in 1993 as a merger of the Renovating Workers' Party and the Social Workers' Party, two splinter center-right parties formed in 1990 to support the gubernatorial campaigns of several local politicians. The PP claims to support market-oriented policies and is strong in a handful of states, such as Paraná, and in the federal district.

Democratic Workers Party (PDT): a populist party founded by Leonel Brizola in 1980. The PDT is strongest in Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul, states where Brizola served as governor. Much of its support comes from urban and rural poor. PDT members usually stress a greater role for the government in tackling Brazil's pressing social problems.

Brazilian Labor Party (PTB): founded in 1945, a populist party that no longer has a major national leader or following. Its appeal is limited to several western states, such as Mato Grosso do Sul and Roraima.

Liberal Party (PL): a center-right party popular among small businessmen at the state and local level in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. The party advocates a minimum role for the state in economic affairs and is a staunch proponent of a flat tax on businesses and individuals.

National Reconstruction Party (PRN): formed in 1988 and Collor's personal vehicle for his 1989 presidential bid. Following Collor's impeachment in late 1992, PRN membership in congress dropped considerably.

Popular Socialist Party (PPS): the former Brazilian Communist Party, renamed in 1992 in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union. The PPS espouses Marxist doctrine but frequently cooperates with other center-left parties.

Communist Party of Brazil (PC do B): avoided modifying its Soviet-style platform since the end of the Cold War. It has participated, though minimally, in

the 1989 and 1994 electoral coalitions formed to support the PT presidential candidate.

Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB): founded in 1946, the PSB, a leftist party with one senator and 11 deputies. Brazil also has several dozen smaller parties, some of which (e.g. National Mobilization Party—PMN, and the Social Christian Party—PSC) command a following in a handful of states.

Principal Government Officials

President—Fernando Henrique Cardoso

Vice President—Marco Maciel

Foreign Affairs—Luis Felipe Lampreia

Ambassador to the U.S.—

Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima

Ambassador to the UN—

Celso Amorim

Ambassador to the OAS—

Luis Agosto de Araujo Castro

Brazil maintains an embassy in the United States at 3006 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 (tel. 202-745-2700). Brazil maintains consulates general in New Orleans, New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, and consulates in Miami, Houston, Dallas, San Francisco, and Atlanta.

ECONOMY

Brazil is a country rich in resources and natural advantages, but its economic performance has lagged behind its potential. Economically, it is a country of contrasts ranging from sophisticated economic centers around São Paulo to relatively undeveloped trading outposts in the northern region. Industrial development has been concentrated in the southeastern states of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, and Rio Grande do Sul but is now expanding to include the northeast and center west.

In 1993, Brazil's gross domestic product (GDP) totaled \$456 billion, with an estimated per capita GDP of \$3,000. In 1993, economic growth was 5%; growth for 1994 is estimated to reach 3%.

Agriculture, Industry, and Natural Resources

About one-half of Brazil is covered by forests. The largest rainforest in the world is located in the Amazon Basin and is so impressive in character and extent that the entire Amazon region is

identified with it. Recent migrations into the Amazon and controversial large-scale burning of forests areas placed the Amazon under the international spotlight on Brazil. The Government has subsequently reduced incentives for such activity and has begun to implement an ambitious environmental plan.

Eastern Brazil has tropical and semideciduous forests and soil of limited agricultural value; the nutrients in the small amount of humus usually are exhausted after only a few years of farming. The softwood forests of the southern highlands still provide a substantial portion of the construction timber used in Brazil. However, fears that these forests are being cut down so fast that they are in danger of extinction within the next few decades have led the industry to move north. Major timber supplies for domestic and export markets now come from the tropical hardwoods of the Amazon. The thorn forests of the northeast interior contain dry, cactus-infested, drought-resistant vegetation, its sparseness due as much to overgrazing and overcultivation as to the unreliability of rainfall.

In Central Brazil, the states of Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goias, and Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo have substantial areas of grassland, with only scattered trees. Unlike the plains of North America, the Brazilian grasslands are less fertile, and large areas of these grasslands are best suited to pastures.

The agricultural sector employs 35% of Brazil's population and accounts for about 11% of its GDP and almost 40% of the country's exports. Except for wheat, Brazil is largely self-sufficient in food. It is the world's leading exporter of coffee, orange juice concentrate, and tobacco, and is the second largest exporter of sugar and soybeans.

During the past decade, in an effort to expand its agricultural exports, Brazil began opening new regions to cultivation. The most important of these are devoted to soybean production in Mato Grosso and Bahia, and, more recently, Minas Gerais and Goias. Brazil also has expanded cultivation of sugarcane, the raw material used to produce ethyl alcohol fuel that powers 40% of the nation's cars.

Brazil's power, transportation, and communications systems generally have kept pace with development. However,

in recent years, facilities in some areas have not met demand, due to lack of investment and maintenance funds. The country has a large and increasingly sophisticated industrial base, producing basic industrial products such as steel, chemicals, and petrochemicals and finished consumer goods and aircraft. A computer industry is also emerging. Within the past decade, industry has been the greatest contributor to economic growth. Today, it accounts for nearly 36% of GDP and 75% of exports.

Brazil is one of the world's leading producers of hydroelectric power, with a potential of 106,500 megawatts. Existing hydroelectric plants provide 90% of the nation's electricity. Two large hydro-electrical projects, the 12,600-megawatt Itaipu Dam on the Parana River—the world's largest dam—and the Tucurui Dam in Para in northern Brazil are in operation.

Brazil's first commercial nuclear reactor, Angra I, located near Rio de Janeiro, has been in operation for more than 10 years. Angra II and III are under construction. With a combined capacity of 1,245 megawatts, these are the first of eight nuclear plants planned under the 1975 nuclear accord between Germany and Brazil. However, continued troubles with Angra I and scarce funds have slowed construction of nuclear plants, limiting further expansion for the foreseeable future.

Proven mineral resources are extensive. Large iron and manganese reserves provide important sources of industrial raw materials and export earnings. Deposits of nickel, tin, chromite, bauxite, beryllium, copper, lead, tungsten, zinc, and gold, as well as lesser known minerals, are exploited. High-quality coal, especially of the coking grade required in the steel industry, is in short supply.

The Brazilian Government has undertaken an ambitious program to reduce dependence on imported oil. Imports previously accounted for more than 70% of the country's oil needs but now account for less than 50%. In addition to developing hydroelectric, nuclear, and coal resources, Brazil has become a world leader in the development of alcohol fuel derived from sugarcane. Brazilian automotive gasoline is a mixture containing up to 22% ethyl alcohol. Its auto manufacturers began large-scale production of 100%

alcohol-powered cars in 1979, and today more than 3 million are on the road. Alcohol production has not always kept pace, however, leading to alcohol shortages in 1989-1990. Alcohol subsidies were reduced in the early 1990s, and car makers have begun to increase production of gasoline-powered automobiles.

Government Economic Strategy

Following the 1964 coup, the Brazilian Government focused on two major economic goals, high growth rates and control of inflation. Sustained economic growth continued into the 1970s.

By the late 1970s, escalating oil prices, governmental indebtedness, and high interest rates brought the Brazilian economy to a virtual standstill. Throughout the 1980s, these problems were attacked through a number of programs emphasizing reduced government expenditures and subsidies and income tax increases. Nevertheless, budget deficits have persisted. The combined public sector deficit in 1993 was at least 2% of GDP.

On July 1, 1994, Brazil introduced its fifth currency in seven years, the "Real," as part of an economic stabilization plan designed to curb once-again rampant inflation, which reached an annual level of nearly 5,000% at the end of 1993. Other facets of the plan include balancing the budget, privatization of state-run industries, and strict monetary controls.

Foreign direct investment represents a relatively small but important part of Brazil's capital base. The share of foreign direct investment and reinvestment totals \$8.7 billion, largely in manufacturing and finance. The constitution restricts the entry of new foreign investors in the financial services area, although U.S. and other foreign institutions established before the prohibition continue to have a prominent share. The constitution also contains provisions that restrict investment in petroleum and minerals exploration, health care, chemicals, biotechnology, and new materials. It is believed by many economists, however, that long-term stabilization will require further structural reforms as well as revision of the constitution.

The U.S. Department of State's Consular Information Program provides Travel Warnings and Consular Information Sheets. Travel Warnings are issued when the Department of State 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. 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, dial (202) 647-9225, via a modem with standard settings. Bureau of Consular Affairs' publications on obtaining passports and planning a safe trip abroad are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (202) 783-3238.

Emergency information concerning Americans traveling abroad may be obtained from the Office of American Citizens Services and Crisis Management at (202) 647-5225.

While planning a trip, 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 conditions, visa requirements, currency and customs regulations, legal holidays, and other items of interest to travelers also may be obtained before your departure from a country's embassy and/or consulates in the U.S. (for this country, see "Principal Government Officials" listing in this publication).

Upon their arrival in a country, U.S. citizens are encouraged to register with the U.S. embassy (see "Principal U.S. Embassy Officials" listing in this publication). Such information might assist family members in making contact en route in case of an emergency.

Further Electronic Information:

Consular Affairs Bulletin Board (CABB). Available by modem, the CABB provides Consular Information Sheets, Travel Warnings, and helpful information for travelers. Access at (202) 647-9225 is free of charge to anyone with a personal computer, modem, telecommunications software, and telephone line.

Department of State Foreign Affairs Network. Available on the Internet, DOSFAN provides timely, global access to official U.S. foreign policy information. Updated daily, DOSFAN includes *Background Notes*; *Dispatch*,

the official weekly magazine of U.S. foreign policy; daily press briefings; directories of key officers of foreign service posts; etc. DOSFAN is accessible three ways on the Internet:

Gopher: dosfan.lib.unc.edu

URL: [gopher://dosfan.lib.unc.edu/](http://dosfan.lib.unc.edu/)

WWW: <http://dosfan.lib.unc.edu/dosfan.html>

U.S. Foreign Affairs on CD-ROM (USFAC). Published on a quarterly basis by the U.S. Department of State, USFAC archives information on the *Department of State Foreign Affairs Network*, and includes an array of official foreign policy information from 1990 to the present. Priced at \$80 (\$100 foreign), one year subscriptions include four discs (MSDOS and Macintosh compatible) and are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 37194, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. To order, call (202) 512-1800 or fax: (202) 512-2250.

Federal Bulletin Board (BBS). A broad range of foreign policy information also is carried on the BBS, operated by the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). By modem, dial (202) 512-1387. For general BBS information, call (202) 512-1530.

National Trade Data Bank (NTDB). Operated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the NTDB contains a wealth of trade-related information, including *Country Commercial Guides*. NTDB is available on the Internet (gopher.stat-usa.gov) and on CD-ROM. Call the NTDB Help-Line at (202) 482-1986 for more information. □

Trade and Investment

Foreign direct investment and reinvestment in Brazil (registered with Central Bank as of June 30, 1993) is \$41.9 billion. Sources include the U.S. \$13.6 billion (33%); Germany \$6.1 billion (14%) Japan \$4 billion (9%) U.K. \$2.3 billion (5%), Canada \$1.7 billion (4%), and Switzerland \$1.7 billion (4%).

Brazil's industrial development strategy contributed to significant growth and, in the late 1980s, to large trade surpluses. The country recorded a \$19 billion surplus in 1988 and \$16 billion in 1989—a remarkable turnaround from

the deficits experienced at the beginning of the decade. Surpluses for 1992 and 1993 were \$15 billion and \$13 billion respectively.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Traditionally, Brazil has been a leader in the inter-American community and has played an important role in collective security efforts as well as in economic cooperation in the Western Hemisphere. Brazil aligned with the allies in both World Wars and, during World War II, its expeditionary force in Italy played a key role in the allied victory at Monte Castello. It is a party to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assis-

tance (Rio Treaty) and the Organization of American States (OAS). Recently, Brazil has given high priority to expanding relations with its South American neighbors and is a founding member of the Amazon Pact; the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)—the successor to the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA); and MERCOSUL (Spanish is MERCOSUR)—uniting Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil.

Brazil is a charter member of the United Nations and participates in many of its specialized agencies. It held a two-year Security Council seat through the end of 1994. It has contributed troops to UN peacekeeping efforts in the Middle

East, the former Belgian Congo, Cyprus, Mozambique, and Angola.

As Brazil's domestic economy has expanded and diversified, the country has become increasingly involved in international politics and economics. The United States, Western Europe, and Japan are primary markets for Brazilian exports and sources of foreign lending and investment. Brazil's dependence on imported petroleum has resulted in more intensive political and economic ties with Middle Eastern countries. In the 1970s, Brazil expanded its relations with sub-Saharan African countries. In 1986, it introduced a proposal at the UN General Assembly to establish a Zone of Peace and Cooperation in the South Atlantic. As an indication of Brazil's broader international role, trade with other developing countries increased from 9% of the total in the 1970s to nearly 30% in 1993. In the past year, Brazil has also bolstered its commitment to nuclear non-proliferation through the signing of a full scale nuclear safeguard agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and through ratification of the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

U.S.-BRAZILIAN RELATIONS

The United States was the first country to recognize Brazil's independence in 1822. Brazil's 19th-century leader, Emperor Dom Pedro II, admired Abraham Lincoln and visited the United States during the 1876 centennial. Presidents Roosevelt and Truman made earlier visits; President Carter visited in 1978, President Reagan in 1982, and President Bush in 1990. President Sarney visited the United States in 1986, and President Collor came to Washington in 1991.

In the 1950s and 1960s, Brazil received about \$2.4 billion in U.S. economic assistance—\$1.4 billion under the auspices of the U.S. Agency for Interna-

tional Development (USAID) and the remainder under P.L. 480 (Food for Peace) and Peace Corps programs.

In view of Brazil's impressive economic development and its increased ability to obtain loans and technical assistance from private and multilateral sources, U.S. assistance programs were phased out in the 1970s, major USAID activities in Brazil ended in 1979, and the Peace Corps program was ended in 1980. Currently, USAID maintains a small advanced developing country program that emphasizes cooperation on environment, health, and family planning and responds to endemic disease, emergencies, and natural disasters.

The United States is Brazil's most important commercial partner and largest investor. The U.S. share of Brazilian trade averages 23%, and two-way trade amounted to \$13.3 billion in 1993. Brazil's lack of intellectual property protection (especially patents in certain areas) led to frictions with the United States and other major trading partners in 1993. These came to a head in 1994, when the United States named Brazil in formal trade actions on two occasions under U.S. trade law. The U.S. objective was to stimulate negotiations as well as appropriate action by Brazil to protect intellectual property rights. For its part, Brazil is critical of the United States for high U.S. tariffs on products such as steel and orange juice, which Brazil exports. Recent efforts by both sides have begun to reduce the tensions arising from these issues.

Bilateral agreements between Brazil and the United States include a treaty of peace and friendship; an extradition treaty; a joint participation agreement on communication satellites; and, scientific cooperation, civil aviation, and maritime agreements. Brazil and the United States exchange professors

under Fulbright and other academic programs and carry out university cooperation projects.

Principal U.S. Embassy Officials

Ambassador—Melvyn Levitsky
Deputy Chief of Mission—Mark Lore
Defense Attache—
Col. Layton Dunbar, U.S. Army
Economic Counselor—
Paul Wackerbarth
Commercial Counselor—Richard Ades
Political Counselor—
Theodore Wilkinson
Science Counselor—Roy Simpkins
Public Affairs Counselor (USIS)—
Carl Howard
Consul General in Rio de Janeiro—
David Zweifel
Consul General in Sao Paulo—
Philip Taylor

The U.S. embassy in Brazil is located at Avenida das Nacoes Sul, Quadra 801, Lote 3, Brasilia, DF, CEP 70403-900 (tel. 061 321-7272, telex 061-1091).

U.S. consulates general are in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Consulates are at Porto Alegre and Recife. Consular agents are in Manaus, Sao Luis, Belem, and Salvador da Bahia. Branch offices of the U.S. Information Service (USIS) are located in Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Recife. Branch offices of the U.S. Foreign Commercial Service are located in Brasilia, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte and Belem. ■

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Country Profile

I. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

BRAZIL

Population 1995, in 1000s:	157,800
Land area, square miles:	3,265,062
Population density, number of people per square mile:	48
Crude birth rate, per 1000 population:	25
Number of births:	3,881,880
Crude death rate, per 1000 population:	8
Number of deaths:	1,183,500
Rate of natural increase, percent:	1.7
Natural increase, births minus deaths:	2,698,380
Doubling time at current rate of natural increase, years:	41
Population 2010, in 1000s:	194,411
Population 2025, in 1000s:	224,571
Infant mortality rate, per 1000 live births:	58
Number of infant deaths:	225,149
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1000 live births:	63
Annual number of under-5 deaths, in 1000s:	226
Total fertility rate:	2.9
Population under age 15, percent:	32
Population under age 15, number in 1000s:	50,969
Population age 65 and over, percent:	5
Population age 65 and over, number in 1000s:	8,206
Life expectancy at birth, years:	66
Life expectancy at birth for males, years:	64
Life expectancy at birth for females, years:	69
Urban population, percent:	77
Urban population, number in 1000s:	120,875

Country Profile

II. SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

BRAZIL

World Bank Index of economic development:	MIDDLE/UPPER MID-INCOME ECONOMY		
Gross national product (GNP) per capita, 1993, US\$:	3,020		
ODA flow as percent of GNP, 1993:	0		
ODA inflow, million US\$, 1993:	238		
External population assistance, thousand US\$, 1992:	8329		
Percent of central government expenditure allocated to health, 1986-92:			
Percent of central government expenditure allocated to education, 1986-92:			
Percent of central government expenditure allocated to defense, 1986-92:			
Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1988-93:			
Women as percent of non-agriculture employment, 1992-93:			
Adult literacy rate for men, 1992:	82		
Adult literacy rate for women, 1992:	81		
Primary school enrollment ratio for boys, 1986-1992:	101		
Primary school enrollment ratio for girls, 1986-1992:	87		
Secondary school enrollment ratio for boys, 1986-1992:	31		
Secondary school enrollment ratio for girls, 1986-1992:	36		
Percent of population with access to basic care:			
Population per nursing person, 1990:			
Population per physician, 1990:			
Percent of infants with low birth weight, 1990:	11		
Percent of births attended by trained health personnel, 1983-93:	95		
Percent of children (20-23 months) who are still breastfed, 1986-93:	13		
Percent of population with access to:	Total	Urban	Rural
Safe water, 1988-93	87	95	61
Adequate sanitation, 1988-93	72	84	32
Health services, 1985-93			
Year women were given the right to vote:	1934		

Country Profile

III. FAMILY PLANNING

BRAZIL

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

1970 :	32	1986 :	66	:
:		:		

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

1986					
	All methods:	65.8	percent	Modern methods:	56 percent
	Female sterilization:	26.9		Pill:	25.2
	Male sterilization:	0.8		Injectable:	0.6
	IUD:	1		Condom:	1.7
	Female barrier:	0.5		NORPLANT:	

MWRA per family planning staff member, :

MWRA per family planning service point, 1989 : 9,730

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:	1	2	
Pill:	90	100	80
Injectable:	1	2	
Female sterilization:	50	80	30
Male sterilization:	3	5	
Condom:	95	95	95
Abortion:			

Country Profile

IV. POLICY INDICATORS

BRAZIL

Government view and policy on:	View	Policy
Population growth:	SATISFACTORY	NO INTERVENTION
Fertility:	SATISFACTORY	NO INTERVENTION
Spatial distribution - rural / urban:	MINOR CHANGE DESIRED	DECELERATE
Immigration:	SATISFACTORY	NO INTERVENTION
Emigration:	TOO LOW	NO INTERVENTION
Contraceptive information supplies:	NO MAJOR LIMITS / DIRECT SUPPORT	

Is there a government agency (or agencies) responsible for integration of population policy in the development planning? NO

Minimum legal age at marriage for men / women 18 / 16

Grounds on which abortion is permitted are marked by "X," if information is available:

☒ To save mother's life	☒ Rape or incest
Foetal impairment	To preserve physical health
To preserve mental health	Economic or social reasons
On request	

Maximum gestation for abortion (weeks):
Committee approval required for abortion?
Husband approval required for abortion?

YES

Legal status of female sterilization:

MEDICAL REASONS

Committee approval required for sterilization?
Husband approval required?
Minimum age for sterilization, women / men
Minimum number of living children?

YES
YES

/

Import regulations on contraceptives:

License required for IUD? YES
License required for injectables? YES
License required for diaphragm? YES
License required for NORPLANT? YES

License required for pills? YES
License required for condoms? YES
License required for spermicides? YES

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US-Brazilian Relations

Relations with Brazil are the best they have been in years, thanks to generally congruent political and economic visions, and new leadership provided by President Fernando Henrique Cardoso. Cardoso represents a return to the market-oriented reforms initiated in 1990 by then-President Collor but slowed by his impeachment two years later. Brazil has traditionally taken a "Third World" stance in the international arena, but Cardoso now prefers greater engagement with the United States and Europe. His aim is to make Brazil a major global player. In this context, Brazil is seeking to obtain a permanent seat on an expanded UN Security Council.

Cardoso's State Visit to Washington last April personified the new cooperative spirit between the hemisphere's largest democracies. While differences remain on trade issues and UN security council expansion, we are cooperating effectively in many areas: the GOB contributes to peace-keeping missions, such as Angola where a 1,200-man contingent is now serving; Brazil is helping on implementation of the Summit of the Americas action plan by taking on a coordinating role on democracy and human rights.

Notably, we are working together on formerly contentious issues such as nuclear nonproliferation, the environment, human rights and counternarcotics. Brazil has made significant strides on nonproliferation, adopting full scope nuclear safeguards and ratifying the Treaty of Tlatelolco. Its commitments on export controls and the peaceful uses of its space launch vehicle program enabled the United States to support in principle Brazilian membership in the Missile Technology Control Regime. We are about to sign a "Common Agenda" for environmental cooperation. Brazil and the United States signed a bilateral counternarcotics agreement in conjunction with Cardoso's April visit.

On trade, while both countries have specific complaints -- chief for the United States are inadequate Intellectual Property Rights protection and WTO-illegal auto import restrictions -- we are attempting to look beyond these in a Bilateral Trade Review chaired by USTR Mickey Kantor and Foreign Minister Lampreia. The trend toward increased two-way trade and US investment is being reinforced by Cardoso's economic reforms. In recent years, Brazil has substantially lowered trade barriers and created a customs union -- the Southern Common Market or MERCOSUL -- with Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. While committed to our shared Summit of the Americas goal of establishing a Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005, Brazil is in no hurry and is focused instead on strengthening MERCOSUL.

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Brazil: Political and Social Overview

One of the largest democracies in the world with over 150 million people, Brazil has the world's tenth largest economy. A vast, decentralized federal republic, Brazil has 26 states and a federal district represented in a two-chamber legislature. Just ten years ago, Brazil emerged from two decades of military rule. Since then, democracy has shown its strength with the 1992 impeachment of a president charged with corruption, exposed by a free press.

In October 1994, President Cardoso swept to victory in elections thanks to the success of the economic reform program he designed as Finance Minister in the previous administration. By slowing inflation from virtually 50 percent a month down to two percent, Cardoso has given a generation of Brazilians price stability for the first time in their memory. Cardoso's ability to move quickly with other needed political and economic reforms is constrained by the necessity of dealing with unruly congressional allies from half a dozen parties, and the demands of parochial but powerful state governments.

Economic stabilization has been Cardoso's first priority, but he also stresses the importance of reducing social disparities, describing Brazil as a "rich but unjust" country. Although per capita income (USD 2,935 in 1992) ranks Brazil among medium-to-high income countries as classified by the World Bank, the poorest 20 percent of the population earn only 2 percent of national income while the richest tenth earn 51 percent. Land ownership is badly skewed, with just one percent of the population holding 45 percent of privately held lands. The land tenure situation can often lead to violence, such as the August 9 killing of 19 squatters in the Amazon frontier state of Rondonia.

Brazil is a multi-racial society, with 44 percent of the population identifying themselves as Afro-Brazilian or mixed race, and strong ethnic communities representing Italian, German, Arab and Japanese immigrants. What remains of Brazil's indigenous people, estimated to be 250,000, represents less than a sixth of one percent of the population. Afro-Brazilians and indigenous people are under-represented in the political system, and disproportionately poor.

Poverty afflicts Brazil with an infant mortality rate (58 per 1,000 births, but as high as 93 per 1,000 in the Northeast) that ranks Brazil among many less developed countries. Illiteracy was 18 percent in 1992, and 80 percent of Brazilian children never finish primary school. The contradiction between a nation pushing for space technology, yet lacking basic sanitation in many areas, is illustrative of the two Brazils that co-exist within one land.

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Brazil: Economic Overview

After nearly two decades of rampant inflation, a bold stabilization program introduced in July 1994 has brought inflation down from a peak of 5,000 percent annually to the current level of 25-30 percent. Dubbed the "Plano Real" for the new currency, the "real," the program was the brainchild of then-Finance Minister (now President) Cardoso. Lower inflation has improved living standards, created a more stable business environment and strengthened investor confidence. Despite impressive results, control over inflation remains tenuous.

Anti-inflationary measures also have had their downside. Tight monetary policies have pushed up interest rates and slowed growth. The government now predicts 1995 GDP growth of 5.1 percent, down from an earlier estimate of 6.2 percent. Though President Cardoso recently argued that the unemployment rate for the first half of 1995 was the lowest it had ever been, increasing layoffs and furloughs in the automotive and other major industries have begun to stir labor unrest.

Other trouble signs are evident as well. The recent failure of Brazil's eighth largest bank exposed weaknesses in the financial structure. Most analysts believe that the banking system will weather the storm, but investors have been shaken, and are concerned by some of the measures taken to avoid a banking crisis.

Important trade liberalization policies began in 1990, and gained speed with major tariff cuts under the Uruguay Round. The more open, competitive economy is benefiting Brazil through both a wider availability of goods, and an improving trade balance. Brazil is the largest member of the Southern Common Market (Mercosul, in Portuguese) which, along with Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, and is taking good advantage of increased regional trade. Total merchandise trade showed a slight surplus in July for the first time in nine months.

The Brazilian Congress passed a series of "economic order" Constitutional reforms on August 15. If successfully implemented, these reforms would give more equitable treatment to foreign investment capital, break monopolies in several key industries and be an important step forward. Beyond these reforms, however, long-term success in the stabilization program may hinge on President Cardoso's ability to establish a sound fiscal foundation to the economy by pushing through much-needed tax and administrative reforms. His Administration submitted a package of such reforms to Congress on August 23.

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Brazil: Education

Brazil's most serious need in education is improved quality in the primary grades. Some ten percent of all children ages 7-14 never set foot in schools. Only 20 percent of all students ever complete primary school. On average, children spend 8.4 years in primary school, but do not complete more than the fifth grade. At least 19 million Brazilians above the age of 15 are illiterate.

Poor quality schools are attributed to several factors: teachers are poorly paid (some earn only USD 36 a month in the Northeast), they lack training, the average spent overall on students is only USD 120 a year per child to provide just four hours a day in a classroom. Public schools do not equip graduates with the knowledge and skills for productive employment in an economy as sophisticated as Brazil's. Nor do they prepare students sufficiently for the highly competitive university exams.

Out of the 68 major universities in Brazil, 35 are federally funded, 13 are state- or city- supported, the rest private. Tuition-free public universities sag under the weight of bloated bureaucracy, chronic underfunding, and early faculty retirements. University enrollments total around 1.5 million undergraduate students, 28,000 master's candidates, and 7,500 doctoral students. Some 5,000 Brazilians are studying in US universities.

The Cardoso administration has announced a new effort to overcome basic-education deficiencies by tripling the funds spent per student and attempting to ensure decent salaries for teachers. The federal government wants to supplement state funds for basic education, but given the spending constraints of Brazil's economic stabilization program, this may be difficult to carry out. A new high-profile distance-education (extension) project, which offers teacher training and classroom programs by satellite, began in September 1995 in the 30,000 elementary schools with 100 or more students. A Ministry of Education delegation will travel to the United States in October to learn about US experiences with this type of program, a visit coordinated by the US Information Agency.

Key Issues

- o How to direct scarce public funds to improve basic education and increase the number of children completing primary school.
- o How to make education relevant to Brazil's job market and make public school students competitive in university exams.
- o How to improve teacher training and use new technology to reach the classrooms.

Brazil: Women's Issues

The movement for women's equality has become a strong and vocal presence in Brazilian society over the past three decades. During the transition to democracy in the 1980s, a large number of women's groups were created to call publicly for women's rights and equality. Currently over 8,000 women's groups are registered in Brazil. Despite lively debate on diverging positions, the groups have formed networks that address four priority areas: health and reproductive rights, violence against women, communication and women and the environment.

USAID has provided support to women's groups in Brazil, especially through travel and training grants to promote networks.

At the Cairo and Beijing conferences, the strength of the organized women's movement in Brazil was evident from the participation in the preparatory process and on the official delegation. The Brazilian delegation to the Beijing Conference raised the following key issues with regard to the situation of women in Brazil.

Key Issues:

- o Access to employment and salary levels are still different for men and women.
- o A majority of Brazilians working in the informal sector of the economy or considered under-employed are women.
- o The number of households headed by women has been increasing rapidly, especially among the poor.
- o Women have little access to power and decision-making positions.
- o Social and domestic violence are present in women's daily lives.
- o Even though men and women have equal access to education, the system segregates men and women by area of occupation.
- o Brazilian laws have not yet been revised to incorporate equal rights for men and women, as established by the 1988 constitution.
- o Gender inequality is aggravated by social-economic, racial and ethnic differences.

Brazil: Population and Family Issues

Population growth in Brazil has slowed substantially, reflecting a rapid fertility decline that occurred between 1965 and 1990. The national total fertility rate is now estimated to be about 2.8 children per woman.

Contraceptive use is close to 70 percent. However, Brazilian women have limited options for controlling their fertility -- the pill and female sterilization account for over 90 percent of contraception. Few women obtain adequate information on how to use pills correctly; failure and discontinuation rates are high. Unplanned pregnancies and illegal abortion are widespread, and are particularly acute among adolescents.

For women who seek more reliable fertility control, the main alternative has been surgical sterilization. Many of these women might have opted for temporary methods had safe and reliable alternatives been available.

Northeastern Brazil, with about 30 percent of the country's total population, continues to lag behind the rest of the country. In 1991, the infant mortality rate in the northeast stood at 93.6 per 1,000 per year, with higher levels in rural areas. Maternal mortality is estimated at over 200 per 100,000 pregnancies. The total fertility rate in the region has declined, but in rural areas was nearly twice the national rate.

Brazil has no national family planning program as such, but rather a disjointed mix of access channels that led to high use levels but very poor service quality. Severe reproductive health problems have resulted.

NGO involvement in direct delivery of family planning services has been limited, though NGOs have played an important role in training and education. PAISM, a government-designed integrated women's health care program, aims to address many of these issues, but implementation has been slow and uneven. Donors, including USAID and UNFPA, are assisting poor northeastern states to accelerate implementation of PAISM.

Key Issues:

- o How to increase contraceptive method options and, in particular, reduce reliance on female sterilization. How to eliminate the practice of routine sterilization in conjunction with caesarean delivery, commonly done because of incentives in health insurance plans.
- o How to improve access to family planning information, reproductive health facilities and contraceptives in disadvantaged areas.
- o Whether and how to develop a more comprehensive and better coordinated national family planning program, in concert with NGOs and international organizations.

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Brazil: Children's Issues

The situation of children and youth in Brazil is precarious, with poverty causing many to make a living or actually live in the streets. The Inter-American Development Bank calculates that over 45 million Brazilians live below the poverty line, including 30 million under the age of 18. Defining "street children," is a difficult task, as they constitute a highly transient population. This at-risk population is subject to disease, drug abuse, delinquency, prostitution and human rights violations including summary executions by police and drug gangs.

Although a landmark law was passed in 1990 to guarantee the rights of children, the institutions charged with enforcing the law are not yet capable of doing this job effectively. Provisions against child labor have been ignored, especially by cottage industries providing piecework to shoe manufacturers and in rural areas, where children are exploited alongside their parents on sugar, sisal and charcoal plantations.

Non-governmental organizations (such as the National Movement of Street Boys and Girls, Projeto Axe, and the state Centers for Defense of Children's Rights) have led the way with innovative programs to assist children. They use street education models, in some areas emphasizing Afro-Brazilian cultural values, they integrate education with vocational training, give adolescent girls involved with prostitution education and vocational orientation and provide legal aid for victims of violence.

USAID has targeted assistance to low-income youth in Northeast Brazil through its "Youth at Risk" project, which seeks to strengthen the capacity of NGOs and local governments to provide preventive services, such as vocational training and community-based family therapy, support services to girls and adolescent women at risk of sexual exploitation and improvement in the administration of juvenile justice.

Key Issues:

- o How to reduce child labor, especially in rural areas where migrant family labor is exploited by agrobusinesses.
- o How to design educational programs that attract and hold children and adolescents because they offer better alternatives than life on the streets.
- o How to mobilize Brazilian society to invest in the future of disadvantaged children and guarantee their legal rights.

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Brazil: Health Issues

Despite its advanced developing country status, Brazil's health indicators lag behind advances in other sectors. Infant mortality, at 58 per 1,000, is considerably higher than that of many countries with lower average incomes. Maternal mortality, estimated at 160-200 per 100,000 pregnancies, is alarmingly high.

Over the past decade, the Brazilian government has implemented a massive reform of the public health care sector, to address severely unequal access to health care. The program has had three main objectives: 1) shifting responsibility for health care from the federal government to states and municipalities, 2) consolidating public health financing and 3) improving equity of access to health services.

The reforms have been partly successful in expanding overall access to health care, but efforts to improve equity have placed an enormous strain on government resources, which have not kept up with increases in patient demand. The Brazilian health system relies heavily on public reimbursement for privately-provided services. Only a small portion of health services, mainly for lower income groups, is extended through public facilities.

Under the health reform program, each state is responsible for its own municipal and state health services. The arrangement requires much larger financial transfers to states and municipalities than before. Ongoing budgetary crises, however, have made it difficult for local governments to meet these new responsibilities.

Reduced government funding has resulted in a decline in quality of care, and led to a sharp increase in private financing alternatives, especially among the middle class. Widespread corruption further weakens the fiscal base of the public health system. Establishment of a special tax to fund health care services remains a controversial proposal.

Key Issues:

- o How to improve access to health care for all Brazilians.
- o How to finance an equitable national health care system while containing costs.
- o How to improve the quality of health care in Brazil, including preventive services.
- o How to improve regulation of health care, to maintain good standards of care and reduce corruption.
- o How to raise the quality of basic health care, particularly to reduce infant, child, and maternal mortality.

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Brazil: Human Rights

Human rights violations in Brazil are serious and include the killing and abuse of street children, rural workers, indigenous people and prison inmates. Often, the judicial system fails to punish those responsible. In many cases, the crimes are carried out by on-duty or off-duty police. A special system of state "military police" courts contributes to the problem because these courts are slow to prosecute and rarely convict police officers. (The uniformed "military" police serve as army reserves but report to state governors, not the armed forces.)

One example is the case brought against 121 state police for the killing of 111 prisoners in Sao Paulo's Carandiru prison, October 2, 1992. Three years later, the special courts are still hearing testimony and those charged remain on active duty. Regular courts are often equally slow, as in the Rio de Janeiro cases of four off-duty police accused of murdering eight street children in 1993, which has yet to come to trial. More recently, on August 9, 1995, state police charged into a squatters' camp in the Amazonian region, killing 19 people.

Indigenous people, while numbering less than a sixth of one percent of the population, were guaranteed under the 1988 constitution the right to live on their traditional lands -- equal to one-tenth of Brazilian territory. Less than half their lands have been legally demarcated, and demarcation has not stopped the invasion of Indian lands by ranchers and gold miners. Without federal government action, violence, disease and despair are likely to further reduce the indigenous population.

President Cardoso has taken strong stands on many human rights problems by:

- o Sending a bill to Congress making the government responsible for persons who "disappeared" for political reasons during the past military government and paying an indemnity to their families.
- o Establishing an inter-agency task force between the Labor and Justice ministries to crack down on forced labor and child labor.
- o Creating a human rights award to encourage activists, and calling on the Congress to give more power to the Human Rights Commission of the Justice Ministry. (The Congress set up its own Human Rights Committee this year.)
- o Exhorting the Congress to pass laws defining the crime of torture.
- o Setting up a new unit in the Federal Police to investigate cases of human rights abuse, and making human rights part of the police training curriculum.

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Brazil: Overview of Mrs. Cardoso's Involvement
in Social Welfare Issues

A sociologist and urban anthropologist, Mrs. Cardoso has long been active in social causes. Since 1985, she has been a senior researcher at the Sao Paulo-based Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP), where she coordinated studies on social movements, youth and policies to expand civic participation. As a member of the editorial board of the Sao Paulo journal "Novos Estudos" (New Studies) since 1982, she has focused on defining new ways to implement and manage social programs. Mrs. Cardoso has served as a member of the advisory board of the magazine "Estudos Feministas" (Feminist Studies) and as a counselor to the National Council on Women's Rights (1985-1989). She has authored numerous articles exploring solutions to Brazil's most significant social problems.

When President Cardoso took office in January 1995, he eliminated the ineffectual Ministry of Social Welfare. He created the Secretariat for Community Solidarity to coordinate social programs, overseeing various ministries addressing issues of health, nutrition, municipal services, employment and rural development. Cardoso named his wife to head the Secretariat's 21-person advisory council. The Secretariat has no budget of its own, but seeks to mobilize federal, state and local governments, in partnership with non-governmental organizations and international donors, to alleviate Brazil's most pressing social problems. To date, the Secretariat's most visible action has been to distribute food baskets in a small number of extremely needy communities.

The federal government's scope of social action has been hamstrung by Cardoso's necessary emphasis on economic stabilization and budget cuts to keep inflation under control.

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Brazil: US Embassy and American Community

When the Brazilian government decided to move the capital from Rio de Janeiro to the newly created Brasilia in 1960, the United States was the first to establish an embassy there. The Embassy site, which was donated by the Brazilian Government, was officially selected by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles when he visited Brasilia in 1958 in the company of President Kubitschek, who was determined to build a modern capital on the central plateau during his five-year term. President Eisenhower laid the symbolic cornerstone of the Embassy chancery during his visit to Brazil on February 23, 1960.

The Embassy officially opened for business in the Brasilia Palace Hotel early in 1960 and moved to the "provisional" Chancery in March 1961. The Chancery today, with its simple lines and facade of white Vermont marble, consists of both the original one-story structure, built around an internal courtyard, and a connected two-story building added in 1976, also containing an interior garden. Both courtyards and the front garden were designed by the well-known Brazilian landscape architect Roberto Burle Marx, known for his imaginative use of native Brazilian plants and reflecting pools.

The Embassy State Department staff performs the normal administrative, consular, economic and political functions, aided by four consulates in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Recife and Porto Alegre. (The Porto Alegre consulate is scheduled to close as a budget reduction measure, with its work being assigned to Sao Paulo.) Other agencies making up the US mission include the US Information Service, the Department of Defense, the Department of Agriculture, the Agency for International Development (USAID), the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Department of Commerce and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Reclamation (which provides technical assistance on irrigation).

Because Brasilia is principally a government center, relatively few American citizens live here. Including US Government employees and their families, approximately 1,000 Americans make their home in the Federal District. The community includes many dual-national citizens and missionaries. About 50,000 American citizens live scattered throughout Brazil, of which an estimated 17,000 live in the two main cities of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. The majority are dual national. Many major US companies, including Ford, General Motors, Union Carbide and Cargill, have large operations in the country.

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U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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WASHINGTON, DC 20523

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USAID Assistance to BRAZIL

BACKGROUND

With more than 155 million people, Brazil is the largest nation in Latin America and the sixth largest in the world. Per capita income exceeds \$2,990 per year, but there are wide disparities, and there are significant areas of severe poverty. Northeast Brazil contains more than 40 million people (more than all of Central America) most are in the lowest quartile of income distribution.

Elected in 1994, President Cardoso's first priority has been economic stabilization while stressing the importance of reducing social disparities. By slowing inflation from virtually 50% a month to 2%, he has given Brazilians price stability for the first time in their memory. With the end of military rule just 10 years ago, democratic institutions continue to strengthen. Broad-based sustainable economic growth and health services are needed to improve the quality life situation for millions of poor people.

Brazil has the largest rain forest in the world and efforts are being made to conserve Brazil's natural resources which are of global significance to preserve biodiversity and prevent global warming.

USAID Program

USAID assistance to Brazil is carefully targeted in areas of critical need for the Brazilian development process, focusing on: environmental protection, women's health, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, and AIDS prevention.

Deforestation in the Amazon and Atlantic rain forest is an ongoing problem which has elicited considerable international concern. USAID is supporting environmentally sound land use at the local, state and regional level and providing systems for sustainable management of cleared and forested areas in the Amazon. These activities contributed to an overall reduction in deforestation

for a third straight year. Part of this effort includes providing broad-based economic growth to discourage exploiting the forest and energy modernization to reduce pollutants.

Responding to Brazilian concerns with high maternal and child mortality, USAID is assisting government efforts to develop and implement public and private health service delivery systems for low-income people, emphasizing preventive services, especially in maternal and child health.

Brazil has the second highest number of reported AIDS cases in the world with 70,000 reported Brazilians infected with HIV. Working with local health facilities and NGOs, USAID provides assistance to prevent the spread HIV and other diseases. Assistance provides for educational and informational campaigns, improvement of service delivery systems and training of critical health care personnel to prevent further spread of HIV/AIDS.

USAID also funds a three-year program to support organizations assisting at-risk youth in the three largest northeast cities in Brazil - Recife, Salvador, and Fortaleza. The project targets youth between 10-18 years of age who are at risk of becoming involved in drug use, prostitution, delinquency or living on the streets.

OTHER DONORS

In FY 1995, the United States is the fifth largest provider of development assistance after the World Bank, the InterAmerican Development Bank, the UN, Japan, and Germany. The US provides about a third of the amount provided by Germany.

USAID Assistance	DA
FY 1994 Actual	10,532,000
FY 1995 Est.	19,649,000
FY 1996 Request	14,980,000

Inter-American Foundation's Program in BRAZIL

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.

Over the past 23 years, the IAF has funded 324 grants in Brazil for a total of \$31.6 million. With these funds, the IAF has supported the development and replication of sustainable farming techniques to increase the production levels of tens of thousands of small-scale farmers, enabled dozens of slum communities to obtain government funds for infrastructure improvement, funded innovative jobs programs for street children, and supported the training of housewives to serve as community health leaders. Last year, the IAF provided financial support to an unprecedented citizen's campaign which mobilized over 3 million volunteers to fight hunger and poverty. It is currently supporting initiatives geared to strengthening the non-profit sector and building bridges between businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local governments in order to mobilize local resources for self-help sustainable development.

With IAF support, educational NGOs have been instrumental in establishing hundreds of community-run schools. One successful example is the Centro de Educaçao e Cultura Popular (CECUP) which provides organizational, curriculum, and teacher training to 650 teachers serving 10,000 impoverished children and 8,000 youth in Salvador, Bahia. Children in these community schools now have a lower drop out rate and greater pride in their Afro-Brazilian cultural identity than their counterparts in government-run public schools. Because of its success, CECUP was able to earmark 3% of the state educational budget for these community schools. In short, by combining innovative pedagogical approaches with community resourcefulness, CECUP is effectively addressing the severe educational needs faced by poor people in Salvador.

USIS PROGRAMS IN BRAZIL

USIS Brazil, USIA's largest post in Latin America, has seized on the atmosphere of goodwill generated by the Summit of the Americas to push forward a number of significant projects. Of major importance are USIS-sponsored activities in the following areas:

- **Democratic Initiatives:** Brazil is in the midst of a democratic transformation -- revising its Constitution, reinventing government, and reforming the judiciary. The U.S. has expertise in these areas, and USIS plays a major Embassy role in insuring that this American expertise is available to our Brazilian counterparts. Taking up a major theme of the Summit of the Americas, USIS this year sponsored an international conference on "anti-corruption," bringing together some 50 journalists, government leaders, and businessmen. As a follow-up, an exchange visit to the U.S. is now being arranged for five key opinion leaders in the struggle against corruption. USIS also funded the publication, in Portuguese, of Robert Klitgaard's seminal study, *Controlling Corruption*. Through the International Visitors Program, USIS, in consultation with the Embassy, regularly brings federal, state, and municipal leaders to the U.S. to introduce them to American concepts of good governance. The USIS Information Resource Center in Brasília regularly provides members of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of government with up-to-date information on a wide range of topics, such as human rights, the environment, governmental reform, elections, and drug abuse prevention.
- **Drug Abuse Prevention:** USIS Brazil works closely with the Embassy's NAS (Narcotics Affairs Section) to develop programs that deal with narcotics abuse. USIS takes the lead in developing public awareness programs. This year, for example, USIS worked through two American NGO's, the Partners of the Americas and the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, to develop a major "Drug-Free Brazil" public-service campaign modeled on the American experience. Along with NAS, USIS was instrumental in establishing project D.A.R.E. in Rio. Through this project, Rio policemen are being trained to visit public schools and spread the anti-drug message. Each year USIS sponsors a series of countrywide speaking tours by American experts in the field of drug-abuse prevention.
- **Cultural Programming:** USIS Brazil sponsors a wide range of cultural programming throughout the country. Of special interest this year has been our support of celebrations connected with the 300th anniversary of the death of Zumbi dos Palmares, the leader of one of the first uprisings by black slaves in Brazil against their Portuguese masters. As part of this anniversary year, USIS sponsored tours of Brazil by two major Afro-American performing groups: *Sweet Honey in the Rock* and the *Harlem Dance Theater*.
- **Binational Centers:** The post is also strengthening ties with the more than 50 Brazilian-U.S. binational centers in the country. This effort has provided USIS with a growing number of opportunities to bring cultural and other program events to these private Brazilian institutions.

UNCLASSIFIED

Brazil: Press Questions and Answers

Q: WHAT IS THE REASON FOR YOUR VISIT TO BRAZIL?

A: AS YOU KNOW I AM ON MY WAY TO THE MEETING OF FIRST LADIES IN PARAGUAY, AND WANTED TO TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR COUNTRY. I ALSO WANTED TO MEET WITH BRAZILIAN WOMEN INTERESTED IN SOCIAL ISSUES, PARTICULARLY ISSUES REGARDING OUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND WELFARE, AND TO EXCHANGE VIEWS AND IDEAS ABOUT HOW TO DEAL WITH THESE PROBLEMS WHICH DO NOT KNOW OR RESPECT NATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

Q: WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT BRAZILIAN-U.S. RELATIONS?

A: I THINK THEY ARE EXCELLENT AND GETTING EVEN BETTER. THERE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN STRONG BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP, SHARED VALUES, AND COMMON INTERESTS BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES. THESE BONDS HELP US AS WE STRIVE TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR OUR CITIZENS. COOPERATION IS INCREASING. FOR EXAMPLE, THE U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID) CARRIES OUT A NUMBER OF SOCIAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING PROGRAMS IN BRAZIL AMOUNTING TO \$20 MILLION A YEAR, MOST OF WHICH ARE IMPLEMENTED THROUGH U.S. AND BRAZILIAN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Q: WHY DID YOU WANT TO VISIT SALVADOR AND NOT SEE RIO DE JANEIRO?

A: I WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO VISIT MORE CITIES IN BRAZIL, BUT TIME IS LIMITED AND I HAD TO CHOOSE. WE CHOSE SALVADOR BECAUSE THE CITY HAS A NUMBER OF VERY SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS THAT ADDRESS THE PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN. I AM PERSONALLY VERY INTERESTED IN SEEING SUCH PROJECTS THAT USAID HAS HELPED TO FUND THROUGH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Q: EVERY AMERICAN PRESIDENT IN RECENT MEMORY HAS VISITED LATIN AMERICA DURING HIS FIRST TOUR IN OFFICE, EXCEPT PRESIDENT CLINTON. WHY IS THAT?

A: PRESIDENT CLINTON HAS CLEARLY INDICATED HIS INTEREST IN IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH THE DEMOCRACIES OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, AND HIS ADMINISTRATION HAS FOSTERED THIS IMPROVEMENT BY SPONSORING THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS AND GIVING STRONG SUPPORT TO THE SUMMIT'S FOLLOW-UP AGENDA. THIS FOCUS BY THE ADMINISTRATION HAS ALREADY RESULTED IN A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT VISITS BY AMERICAN OFFICIALS TO BRAZIL, INCLUDING VICE PRESIDENT GORE AND LEADING CABINET OFFICIALS SUCH AS ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE RON BROWN, AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY, LEE BROWN. THESE VISITS HAVE BROUGHT US CLOSER TOGETHER AND HELPED US TO BETTER UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER.

UNCLASSIFIED

- 2 -

Q: WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT DRUG USE IN BRAZIL AND HOW DOES IT COMPARE WITH DRUG ABUSE IN THE U.S.?

A: I UNDERSTAND FROM SEVERAL SOURCES, INCLUDING NGOS WORKING IN REHABILITATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS, THAT SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY ALCOHOLISM, IS INCREASING. ACCORDING TO THE BRAZILIAN CENTER FOR INFORMATION ON PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS (CEBRID), THERE IS SERIOUS ABUSE BY SCHOOL CHILDREN AND STREET CHILDREN OF SOLVENTS AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGS, WITH MARIJUANA AS THE THIRD DRUG OF ABUSE. THIS IS A PATTERN WHICH IS NOT VERY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT WE FOUND IN OUR OWN GRADE SCHOOLS A FEW YEARS AGO. WE ALSO FOUND INHALANTS WERE VERY POPULAR, SINCE THEY COULD BE EASILY PURCHASED. THEN CRACK-COCAINE BEGAN TO ITS INSIDIOUS SPREAD, JUST AS IT IS STARTING HERE. IN THE UNITED STATES, THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION HAS DEVELOPED A DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY WHICH, WHILE CONTINUING TO STRESS DRUG INTERDICTION, HAS PLACED MORE EMPHASIS ON DRUG PREVENTION. FOR EXAMPLE, WE ARE FOCUSING OUR PREVENTION EFFORTS TO DETER FIRST-TIME DRUG USE, ESPECIALLY AMONG YOUTH, THROUGH SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS.

UNCLASSIFIED

Brazil: Summit of the Americas Implementation

As the second largest democracy and third largest economy in the hemisphere, Brazil is a crucial player in SOA implementation. The GOB was a strong and at times contentious player in the preparations for the Miami Summit. In the end President Clinton said that we would not have had as successful a Summit as we did without the cooperation of Brazil. The government of Brazil is fully committed to Summit goals, and is a key player in the implementation of the Summit Plan of Action. The new administration in Brasilia has established itself during the period after the Miami Summit. Implementation of SOA agreements has paralleled the ambitious agenda of the Cardoso government.

Key Issues:

- Under President Cardoso's instructions, the GOB has organized itself through an interagency task force at the Deputy Minister level to follow through on SOA implementation.
- Brazil has volunteered to be the lead on coordinating the democracy and human rights items on the SOA Action Plan together with Canada and the OAS. The GOB has a particular interest in the status of women and minorities as well as child welfare issues.
- The GOB attitude toward trade issues paralleled the stance on the other SOA action items: contentious at times, but constructive in the final analysis. Brasilia is now committed to the idea of joining a Free Trade Area of the Americas but on its own terms and only after it readies its position through the MERCOSUR and with other subregional trade groups.
- The Summit called for an OAS conference on confidence and security-building measures, which will be held Nov. 8-9 in Chile. Brazil, as chair of the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security, has been energetic and expert at making this happen on schedule.

UNCLASSIFIED

Melvyn Levitsky
Ambassador to Brazil

Melvyn Levitsky was sworn in as Ambassador to Brazil on May 16, 1994. Prior to his appointment, he served as Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters.

Mr. Levitsky was born March 19, 1938 in Sioux City, Iowa. He received his B.A. in Political Science at the University of Michigan in 1960, and his M.A. in Soviet Studies at the State University of Iowa in 1963. His first assignment was to the U.S. Consulate General in Frankfurt as Vice Consul. He then went to Brazil, where he served as Consul in Belem and Political Officer in Brasilia. He returned in 1968 to the Department of State where he worked as Political Officer in the Office of Brazilian Affairs and later in the Executive Secretariat.

From 1971 to 1972, Mr. Levitsky studied Russian at the Foreign Service Institute and then was assigned to Moscow as Political Officer. He returned to the Department in 1975 as Officer-in-Charge of Bilateral Relations, Office of Soviet Union Affairs. From 1978 to 1980, he was the Deputy Director of the Office of U.N. Political Affairs in the Department of State, and from 1980 to 1982 he served as Director of the same office. Mr. Levitsky was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs in 1982. From 1983 to 1984, he was Deputy Director at the Voice of America.

In 1984, Mr. Levitsky was appointed Ambassador to Bulgaria, where he served until 1987. At that time he returned to Washington to serve as Executive Secretary of the Department and Special Assistant to the Secretary.

Mr. Levitsky speaks Russian, German, and Portuguese. He received the Department's Meritorious Honor Award in 1968, and a Superior Honor Award in 1975. Mr. Levitsky was the recipient of the Department's Senior Foreign Service Performance Award in 1984, 1985, 1987, and 1988, and the Presidential Meritorious Service Award in 1986 and 1990.

Mr. Levitsky is married to the former Joan Daskovsky. They have three sons: Adam, Ross, and Josh.

May, 1994

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BIOGRAPHIES OF BRAZILIAN WOMEN WHO ATTENDED BEIJING CONFERENCE

Rosiska Darci de Oliveira

President of the National Council on the Rights of Women
Ministry of Justice:

Rosiska Oliveira is a writer, professor and lawyer. She co-chaired the Brazilian delegation in Beijing with Mrs. Cardoso. Fluent in English, she holds a doctorate in education from the University of Geneva, and has taught at a number of universities including California (Berkeley), Wisconsin, Lausanne, Concordia, Urbino, Ferrara, and Copenhagen. She founded the Department of Women's Studies at the University of Geneva. Involved in many research projects in the fields of women, citizenship, political participation, education, health and reproductive rights, she is also a UN consultant.

Luiza Nagib Eluf

Secretary for Citizenship Rights, Ministry of Justice

As Secretary of Citizenship in the Justice Ministry, Eluf is currently devoting her attention to developing a nationwide campaign against child prostitution starting on October 12. Formerly, she was a prosecutor in the State of Sao Paulo and head of the state's Citizens' Defense Advisory Council. She was also a member of the Brazilian delegation to Beijing. She speaks English well.

Senator Emilia Fernandes

Senator Fernandes was a teacher before entering politics, and continues to be interested in education. She served on the City Council of Santana do Livramento (Rio Grande do Sul) from 1982 to 1995, before being elected to the Senate. In the Senate, she is a member of the Education and Social Issues committees. She participated at the Rio de Janeiro Conference of Brazilian Women preparing for Beijing 95, and served on the Brazilian delegation to Beijing. She speaks some English.

Federal Deputy (Congresswoman) Marta Suplicy

Marta Suplicy is a psychologist and very active on women's issues. Fluent in English, she has studied at Michigan State University and Stanford University. Mrs. Suplicy also participated on the Brazilian delegation to Beijing. Her husband is a federal Senator, they both belong to the Workers Party and represent the state of Sao Paulo.

Federal Deputy (Congresswoman) Rita Camata

Rita Camata was a journalist before she first ran for Congress in 1986 in her home state of Espirito Santo. She won reelection by a large margin for the third time in 1994, and has made childrens' issues her specialty during her three terms in the Chamber of Deputies. She headed a congressional investigation into the killings of street children and took the lead on passing legislation to protect childrens' rights. Her husband is a Senator, also from the centrist Brazilian Democratic Movement Party. She participated on the Brazilian delegation to Beijing. Camata does not speak English.

BRAZIL: Local Customs

Brazilians are generally relaxed and spontaneous. When greeting friends, they kiss on both cheeks. They are scrupulous about hospitality: guests are always offered something to drink, usually expresso coffee, no matter how short a visit. They always accompany the guest to the point of departure, usually the final exit from a building.

Formal forms of address are common in Portuguese, a reminder that Brazil was the only Latin American country to have a monarchy (1822-1889.) Elected government officials are often addressed as "your excellency." Speeches are always directed by name to the highest ranking people in the audience, listed one by one.

The hand gesture that Americans sometimes use for "OK", making an "o" with the thumb and forefinger, should be avoided in Brazil as it evokes a local obscene gesture.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Nº 618

THE AMBASSADOR

July 5th, 1995

The Honorable
Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House

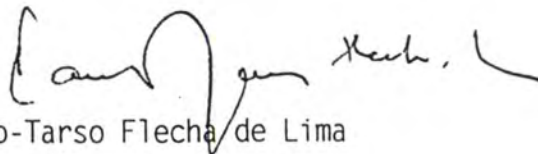
Dear Mrs. Clinton,

I have the high honor and distinct privilege, on behalf of Mrs. Ruth Cardoso, to convey to you an invitation to visit Brazil next October, either enroute to the First Ladies' Meeting in Paraguay, or on your way back from Asunción.

Mrs. Cardoso was most delighted with the productive and enjoyable conversations she held with you on her recent visit to the United States in April. There are many areas of common concern that she would like to explore and develop with you, particularly concerning social issues relevant to our countries.

If you agree with the idea, my staff would be in touch with yours to discuss the scheduling and programming arrangements for your visit. I would be greatly honored to contribute to the success of such a visit in any way that I might.

Yours sincerely



Paulo-Tarso Flecha de Lima

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**Meeting with
Mrs. Cardoso**

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Brazil: Meeting with Mrs. Cardoso

Context of the Event

Mrs. Cardoso will receive you at the Alvorada Palace and expects to meet privately with you for about one half-hour. Afterwards, a tea with people selected by Mrs. Cardoso will take place at the presidential residence. You might compare notes with Mrs. Cardoso about the outcome of the Beijing meeting and exchange views on the upcoming First Ladies meeting in Asuncion. Mrs. Cardoso may want to tell you about her "Community Solidarity" (Comunidade Solidaria) project in Brazil. Like her accomplished husband, Mrs. Cardoso is a distinguished academic who has done post-doctoral studies in sociology and anthropology at Columbia University. As you know from the Cardosos' April visit to Washington, she is completely comfortable in English.

Your Objectives

- o To learn more about Mrs. Cardoso's role in social welfare issues in Brazil, particularly Comunidade Solidaria
- o To exchange views on the First Ladies meeting in Asuncion.

Talking Points:

- o I admire your efforts to bring together federal, state and municipal governments to stimulate effective social action in Brazil.
- o I understand you are seeking to do this by improving structure and coordination, and that Comunidade Solidaria (pronounced koh-moon-ee-DAH-gee so-lee-DAR-ee-ah) has no independent budget.
- o What success have you had to date?
- o What plans to you have for the future?
- o I understand that the Ibero-American summit in Bariloche, Argentina and your prior commitments preclude your joining us tomorrow in Salvador. I hope to have the opportunity to see in action some of your country's programs to respond to social needs.

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Reception

Divider Title: _____

UNCLASSIFIED

Brazil: Tea at Alvorada Palace

Context of the Event

After a private meeting meeting with Brazilian First Lady Ruth Cardoso at the Presidential residence, Alvorada Palace, she will escort you to another room for tea with a selected group of Brazilian women whom Mrs. Cardoso will have invited to meet you. The tea is expected to last approximately one hour.

Your Objectives

- o To meet a range of outstanding Brazilian women;
- o To exchange ideas on problems of special interest to women, children and families; and
- o To express support for Brazil's progress as a democratic society and current economic reform efforts.

Talking Points

- o I am pleased to have this opportunity today to exchange ideas and experiences in the areas in which both you and I have been active.
- o Brazil and the United States have much in common, as we both seek to build democratic, prosperous multiracial societies.
- o We have both coped well with some problems, but we face others that continue to defy our best efforts to solve -- such as problems of poverty, race and treatment of women.
- o I believe that these problems have solutions, and that we can and must work together to solve them.
- o I am particularly interested in seeing first hand tomorrow in Salvador da Bahia, the efforts of Brazilians to expand education and health opportunities for women, children, and families.
- o Brazil's democratic progress and economic reform efforts are of special interest to me, and I expect to learn much from Brazilians over the next two days.

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**Meeting with
President Cardoso**

Divider Title: _____

UNCLASSIFIED

Brazil: Meeting with President Cardoso

Context of the Event

Your meeting with President Cardoso will come at the conclusion of the tea with Mrs. Cardoso and invited guests. The Brazilian side has not yet decided how they wish to handle the meeting, but you will either be escorted out to meet separately with President Cardoso, or he may drop by near the end of the tea.

Your Objectives

- o To relay greetings from President Clinton, recalling the success of President Cardoso's state visit to Washington last April;
- o To note with appreciation President Cardoso's contributions to the success of the Summit of the Americas and its follow-up process, and efforts of the Rio Protocol Guarantors to help Peru and Ecuador resolve their border differences; and
- o Express support for Brazil's progress as a democratic society and President Cardoso's economic and social reform efforts.

Talking Points

- o President Clinton sends his best regards and regrets that his schedule doesn't permit him to visit Brazil himself at this time.
- o Your state visit last April was a great success and gave new impetus to further improving in our traditionally excellent bilateral relations.
- o President Clinton also very much appreciates your contributions to the success of the Miami Summit follow-up process.
- o Brazil's contributions to the Rio Protocol guarantor efforts have removed the threat of war between Peru and Ecuador. Our joint efforts have made possible the beginning of direct negotiations between the parties, and we both need to stay engaged.
- o Brazil's democratic progress, the economic and social reform efforts are of special interest to me. I look forward to seeing first hand in Salvador some programs to expand education and health opportunities for women, children and families.

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Embassy Meet & Greet

Divider Title: _____

UNCLASSIFIED

Brazil: Meeting with Embassy Employees

Context of the Event:

The American Embassy in Brasilia has 125 American and 250 Brazilian employees. The Chancery is one of the first to be constructed in the new city and occupies a prominent place on Brasilia's Embassy Row.

This event is scheduled to take place immediately after your meetings with President and Mrs. Cardoso at the Alvorada Palace and prior to your departure for Salvador. You will be accompanied from the Palace to the Embassy by Ambassador and Mrs. Levitsky and ushered into the Embassy auditorium.

Amb. Levitsky will introduce you for brief remarks to embassy employees (both American and Brazilian) and their families. There will be time to take a few questions and to mingle with the employees and their families.

Your objectives:

- o To reinforce the morale of American employees, reminding them that their dedication and hard work are appreciated in Washington.
- o To give all U. S. Embassy employees a better sense of connection to and identification with the Clinton Administration and its goals for America and U.S.-Brazilian relations.

Talking Points:

- o In my travels as First Lady, I have learned much about our diplomatic missions abroad and the contributions of private Americans who advance U.S. goals and values.
- o Your work is challenging, difficult, and sometimes dangerous. The President and I appreciate the dedication and effort which you bring to your job.
- o Brazil is like our own country in many ways, with a large, multi-racial society and similar educational and social challenges. It is especially valuable for me to learn how Brazil is confronting the problems faced by women and children in a modernizing society.
- o A special word to American mothers here tonight: Along with the other difficulties of raising a family, you have the additional challenge of inculcating a sense of American identity far from our shores. I salute your dedication to this important task.
- o On behalf of all Americans, I extend my gratitude for your loyalty, courage, and dedication in promoting U.S. interests in Brazil.

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Divider Title: _____

**Projecto Axe
Circus School**

UNCLASSIFIED

Brazil: Projeto Axe's Circus School

Context of the Event

The "Circo Escola" (Circus School), one of several institutions run by Projeto Axe, is located on a wide expanse of beach. The daily classes and this performance are conducted in a large circus tent, with seating around the perimeter. Former street children will make the presentation in the center.

You will be met by Cesare La Rocca, Director of Projeto Axe. (Axe is an African word, a blessing.) La Rocca is Italian, a former priest, who was UNICEF's Deputy Director for Brazil. He speaks some English. He will escort you into the tent, where one of the children will be Master of Ceremonies. A variety of acts will be performed, including acrobatics, trapeze, unicycles and clown acts. You will also meet Anselmo, manager of the Picolino Circus, whose staff teaches the children the secrets of the circus. The "Circus" is used by Axe, not as professional training but as a means to teach children the importance of discipline, team work, and self-esteem.

Other groups working with street children in Salvador will be present at the circus site, displaying products of their work such as school furniture, sophisticated silk-screen materials, recycled paper products, T-shirts and other clothing.

Your Objectives:

- o To meet a range of Salvador's non-governmental organizations that provide assistance to at-risk youth.
- o To see the creativity and spirit of these children.
- o To express USG concern over the situation of street children and youth at risk of delinquency, prostitution, violence and death.
- o To show USG support for innovative programs helping street children, such as Projeto Axe, which is supported by USAID.

Talking Points

- o I am delighted to be at the Axe circus school and to see such an impressive display of the energy, talent and commitment of the young people here.
- o I applaud the leaders of Projeto Axe and other groups gathered here for the difference they are making in the lives of so many children.
- o Our government is proud to support these efforts through our "Youth at Risk" project. Our own children suffer from similar risks to their safety and well-being. Through international cooperation, we can achieve progress together for the benefit of all children.

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**Cidade Mae
Community Post**

Divider Title: _____

Brazil: Cidade Mãe

Context of the Event

Cidade Mãe is a program of vocational training, counseling and life skills orientation for youth in Salvador, principally girls. The program was started and supported by Salvador's mayor, Mrs. Lidice da Mata. You will visit one of Cidade Mãe's community centers, where youth aged 10-17 spend their out-of-school hours. (School in Brazil is four hours per day.) Vocational training programs include appliance repair, cutting and sewing, handicrafts and gardening. The Mayor and Mrs. Juvelita Carvalho, Project Director, will escort you on your visit to the center, describe their program and their links with the community, including the community advisory board that is created at each site. A room at the center will be set up for a brief presentation by the Mayor and staff, to which you will make responding remarks.

Your Objectives

- o To meet women leaders who are actively addressing the problems of adolescents and young girls in Salvador's poor communities.
- o To express support for orientation, training and education for girls, including interventions with families and preventive programs on unwanted pregnancy, STD/AIDS, and drug abuse.
- o To emphasize USG concern for education of girls, as shown by the new Partnership for Education Revitalization in the Americas (PERA) initiative.

Talking Points

- o I am delighted to visit Cidade Mãe, and to see so many young women who are industrious, committed and producing such beautiful work.
- o I congratulate Mayor Lidice and the staff of the project on their efforts, which are showing such obviously good results.
- o I have drawn attention in the US and other countries to the need for education and training for girls. Our Government emphasizes these priorities in its international cooperation. PERA, a new initiative in this area, will address the needs of youth in Latin America and provide a network for us to share experiences, lessons learned and hopes for the future.

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**Lunch with
Brazilian Women**

Divider Title: _____

UNCLASSIFIED

Brazil: LUNCH with Prominent Women

Context of the Event

At this breakfast meeting, you will meet prominent Brazilian women from all walks of life. Since the breakfast will take place on the Sunday morning of a holiday weekend, most of the participants will be from the Salvador area, but we will try to include a small sampling of American women leaders resident in Brazil. Although many of the participants share a special interest in women, children, and families, the group will include politicians, public sector technocrats, professionals, representatives from NGOS, educators, and writers with a broad range of interests.

We propose to hold the breakfast at the Meridien Hotel, which has experience and appropriate facilities in its business/convention center for hosting such events. Invitations will be issued in your name, but the Ambassador's wife, Mrs Joan Levitsky, will be on hand to greet visitors and introduce you. After receiving the guests, Mrs. Levitsky will escort you to your table. At an appropriate time after all have been seated, she will introduce you and invite you to open the discussion, encouraging the informal give and take we hope the setting will engender. We anticipate the breakfast and ensuing discussion to last 60 - 90 minutes.

Your Objectives

- o To meet a range of outstanding Brazilian women;
- o To exchange ideas on problems of women, children and families; and
- o To express support for Brazil's progress as a democratic society and Brazil's current economic and social reform efforts.

Talking Points

- o I am pleased to meet with you today to exchange ideas and experiences in the areas in which both you and I have been active.
- o Brazil and the United States have much in common -- we are nations of people from many cultures: We seek to build democratic, prosperous, multiracial societies.
- o We have both coped well with some problems, but we face others that continue to defy our best efforts to solve -- problems of poverty, race and treatment of women.
- o I believe that these problems have solutions, and that we can, and must, work together to solve them.
- o I am particularly interested in seeing today in Salvador some of Brazil's best efforts to expand opportunities for education and health for women, children and families.

TOP 20 FOR LUNCH IN SALVADOR

Mrs. Rosiska Darci de Oliveira
President of the National Council for Women's Rights -
Ministry of Justice, Brasilia

Ms. Aspásia Brasileiro Alcântara Camargo
Executive Secretary - Ministry of Environment, Brasilia

Minister Vera Machado
Press Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Relations,
Brasilia

Senator Benedita da Silva
Workers' Party - Rio de Janeiro (PT/RJ)

Senator Emília Fernandes
Brazilian Labor Party - Rio Grande do Sul (PTB/RS),

Deputy Marta Suplicy
Workers' Party - São Paulo (PT/SP)

Mrs. Paulo Souto
Wife of Governor of Bahia, Salvador

Mrs. Lídice da Mata
Mayor of Salvador, Salvador

Dr. Balbina Pessoa
Coordinator, Group of Attention to Women, Health
Secretariat of the State of Bahia, Salvador

Mrs. Renata Jereissati
Labor and Social Work Secretary of the State of Ceará,
Fortaleza

Dr. Hélia Barbosa
Head of CEDECA - Center for the Defense of Children's and
Adolescents' Rights, Salvador

Mrs. Maria Rita Lopes Pontes
Irmã Dulce's niece, Head of Obras Sociais Irmã Dulce,
Salvador

Mrs. Neylar Coelho Vilar Lins
Superintendent of the Odebrecht Foundation, Salvador

Mrs. Jacqueline Pitanguy
CEPIA - Citizenship, Study, Research, Information, Action,
Rio de Janeiro

Mrs. Ana Vasconcelos
Casa da Passagem, Recife

Mrs. Olga Maria de Almeida Câmara
Police Director for Children and Adolescents of the State
of Pernambuco, Recife

Ms. Maria Helena Tachinardi
International Editor of GAZETA MERCANTIL newspaper,
Brasilia

Ms. Thais Mendonça
Journalist, Brasilia

Mrs. Daniela Mercury
Singer, Salvador

Mrs. Zélia Gatai
Writer, Jorge Amado's wife, Salvador

Federal Gov.	- 3
State Gov.	- 6
Congress	- 3
NGOs	- 4
Press	- 2
Arts	- 2
Total	-20

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**Private Meeting with
Jorge Amado**

Divider Title: _____

Brazil: Jorge Amado

Jorge Amado was born in Ilheus, Bahia, Brazil. He is the foremost living novelist of Brazil. Author of 26 novels, translated into 103 languages and holder of 26 prizes: among them the French Academy Prize for Latin Writers, given once every five years, the Sophia Prize, given once every ten years, and the Lenin Prize. Amado is the only Latin American to have ever received the French Academy Prize and to have been the central theme of a Pompidou Center Exhibition. He is a member of the Brazilian, French, Russian and Portuguese Writer's Academy. His first novel to be published by Alfred Knopp in 1945, was entitled Violent Land and became a best-seller and movie theme. Amado's most successful book in the U.S. was Dona Flor and her Two Husbands - theme of a highly successful movie and Broadway musical. The rights of the novel Showdown granted Amado, (only in advance) US\$250,000. and also the record for being the only writer out of the U.S. to achieve that ceiling.

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Olodum Band

Divider Title: _____

Brazil: Pelourinho District and Olodum Band

Context of the Event:

The Pelourinho is a historic district of Salvador, with buildings date to the 16th century. "Pelourinho" is the word for the post in the center square, where slaves were tied up to be traded and publicly beaten. This area was crumbling into ruins until it was restored in the early 1990s as a special project of the state government of Bahia. The Pelourinho is now a lively cultural center, with beautiful buildings, restaurants, and shops. Projeto Axe, which you visited earlier in the day, has a shop selling high-quality clothing produced by street children working with two Italian fashion designers.

Olodum is a well-known percussion band, with many rotating members, that will perform for you in the Pelourinho. Olodum is important in Salvador for its community education efforts and its message of pride in Salvador's Afro-Brazilian cultural heritage and identity.

The Pelourinho is set on steeply sloped hills, with rough cobblestone streets and sidewalks. Sturdy shoes with low heels are essential.

Your Objectives:

- o To meet leaders from Salvador's Afro-Brazilian community.
- o To attend a cultural event by one of Salvador's major musical groups, which emphasizes community participation, training for youth and Afro-Brazilian identity.
- o To witness the restored historic center of Salvador, which represents a valuable part of Brazil's heritage.

Talking Points:

- o Express appreciation for the beauty of the Pelourinho district and its restored historic buildings, and for the quality of the effort the State of Bahia put into its restoration.
- o Mention the importance of supporting local community and cultural groups, which serve a critical function in lower income neighborhoods, especially with youth.

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Tsyilla Balbina Hospital

Divider Title: _____

Brazil: Women's Health Hospital

Context of the Event

Infant and maternal mortality in Bahia, as in the rest of northeastern Brazil, are shockingly high for a country of Brazil's level of development. Unwanted pregnancy and illegal abortion are widespread. The State of Bahia's public health department, with technical assistance from USAID, is implementing a state-wide program of integrated women's health care to address these serious issues.

You will visit Joao Batista Carybe Hospital*, a public institution where the state health department of Bahia (SESAB) is implemented such a program. The Secretary of Health, Dr. Jose Maria Magalhaes, and the Director of Bahia's Women's Health Care Program, Dr. Balbina Pessoa, will accompany you on the visit. They will show you the facilities, and will emphasize SESAB's efforts to improve services for women.

Your Objectives

- o To see how the State of Bahia, with USAID support, is addressing critical problems of women's reproductive health through a progressive, integrated program.
- o To express USG support for women's health care programs, recognizing that access to family-planning, pre-natal, maternity, and cancer-screening services are critical elements of public health.

Talking Points

- o I recognize the serious nature of the problems affecting women's health in Brazil -- the lack of resources to provide quality services, the lack of access to family planning methods, and unwanted pregnancies, especially among adolescents. I wish to commend the State of Bahia for actively addressing these problems.
- o Programs that give women the means to make their own decisions and to control their own lives are an important part of public health.
- o We hope to continue our collaboration with you on women's health issues through USAID programs.
- o I hope that in the future, health care professionals like those who work here in the Women's Health Program will be able to report significant reductions in infant and maternal mortality here in Bahia.

* The Tysalla Balbina Maternity Hospital may be substituted, if desired.

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**Background on
Paraguay**

Divider Title: _____

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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009. report	Paraguay: Scope Paper (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

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Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 15623

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC Briefing Book for South America 1995 [binder] [2]

2013-0534-S
ry1726

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.

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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]

November 1994



Official Name:
Republic of Paraguay

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 406,750 sq. km. (157,047 sq. mi.); about the size of California.
Cities: *Capital*—Asuncion (pop. 502,000). *Other cities*—Caaguazu, Coronel Oviedo, Pedro Juan Caballero, Encarnacion, and Ciudad del Este.
Terrain: East of Paraguay River—grassy plains, wooded hills, tropical forests; west of Paraguay River (Chaco region)—low, flat, marshy plain.

Climate: Temperate east of the Paraguay River, semiarid to the west.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Paraguayan(s).
Population: 4.2 million.
Annual growth rate: 3.1%.
Ethnic groups: Mixed Spanish and Indian descent (*mestizo*) 95%.
Religions: Roman Catholic 97%; Mennonite and other Protestant denominations.
Languages: Spanish, Guaraní.
Education: *Years compulsory*—6. *Attendance*—83%. *Literacy*—90%.
Health: *Infant mortality rate* (1992)—47/1,000. *Life expectancy*—65 yrs. male; 69 yrs. female.
Work force (1.4 million): *Agriculture*—37%. *Industry and commerce*—31%. *Services*—19%. *Government*—4%.

Government

Type: Constitutional republic with strong presidency.
Independence: May 1811.
Constitution: June 1992.
Branches: *Executive*—president. *Legislative*—Senate and Chamber of Deputies. *Judicial*—Supreme Court of Justice.

Administrative subdivisions: 17 departments.

Political parties: Colorado (National Republican Association), Authentic Radical Liberal, National Encounter, Febrerista Revolutionary, and numerous smaller parties not represented in Congress.

Suffrage: Adults age 18 and older.

Economy

GDP (1993): \$7.2 billion.
Annual growth rate (1993): 3.7%.
Per capita GDP (1993): \$1,550.
Natural resources: Hydroelectric sites, forests.
Agriculture (27% of GDP): *Products*—meat, corn, sugarcane, soybeans, lumber, cotton. *Arable land*—9 million hectares, of which 30% cultivated.
Industry (16% of GDP): *Types*—sugar, cement, textiles, beverage, and wood products.
Trade (1993): *Exports*—\$750 million: soybeans, meat and meat products, lumber, vegetable oil, yerba mate, cotton. *Major markets*—Brazil, Argentina, EU, U.S. (7%). *Imports*—\$1.7 billion: machinery, fuels and lubricants, electronics, consumer goods. *Major suppliers*—EU, U.S. (30%), Japan, Argentina, Brazil.
Official exchange rate: 1,905 guaraníes = U.S. \$1. ■





PEOPLE

Paraguay's population is distributed unevenly throughout the country. The vast majority of the people live in the east, most within 160 kilometers (100 mi.) of Asunción, the capital and largest city. The Chaco, which accounts for about 60% of the territory, is home to less than 4% of the population.

Ethnically, culturally, and socially, Paraguay has one of the most homogeneous populations in South America. About 95% of the people are of mixed Spanish and Guaraní Indian descent. Little trace is left of the original Guaraní culture except the language, which is understood by 90% of the population. About 75% of all Paraguayans speak Spanish. Guaraní and Spanish are official languages. Germans, Japanese, Koreans, Brazilians, and Argentines have settled in Paraguay.

RY

Pre-Columbian civilization in the fertile, wooded region that is now Paraguay

consisted of numerous seminomadic, Guaraní-speaking tribes of Indians, who were recognized for their fierce warrior traditions. They practiced a mythical polytheistic religion, which later blended with Christianity.

Spanish explorer Juan de Salazar founded Asunción on the Feast Day of the Assumption, August 15, 1537. The city eventually became the center of a Spanish colonial province encompassing most of southern South America. Paraguay declared its independence by overthrowing the local Spanish authorities in May 1811.

The country's formative years were dominated by three strong leaders: José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia (1814-40), Carlos Antonio López, (1841-62), and his son, Francisco Solano López (1862-70). The latter waged a war against Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil (War of the Triple Alliance, 1864-70) in which Paraguay lost half its population; Brazilian troops subsequently occupied the country until 1874. From 1880 until 1904, a succession of presidents governed Paraguay under the banner of the Colorado Party. The Liberal

Party seized control of the government in 1904 and ruled, with only a brief interruption, until 1940.

Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, Paraguayan politics were characterized by the Chaco war, civil war, dictatorships, and periods of extreme political instability. Gen. Alfredo Stroessner assumed power in May 1954. He was elected to complete the unexpired term of his predecessor and was subsequently re-elected President in 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973, 1978, 1983, and 1988. He ruled the country almost continuously under the state-of-siege provision of the constitution. When invoked, usually in political cases, state-of-siege measures effectively set aside habeas corpus and other legal guarantees.

The Colorado Party, the military, and the government were the pillars of the Stroessner regime. During this period, political freedoms were severely limited and opponents of the regime were systematically harassed and persecuted. In August 1967, a Colorado-dominated constitutional convention imposed a new constitution which gave a dubious legitimacy to Stroessner's control of political and economic forces in Paraguay. Throughout Stroessner's 34-year reign, Paraguay's image became progressively tarnished and the country increasingly estranged from the world community.

On February 3, 1989, General Stroessner was overthrown in a military coup headed by Gen. Andrés Rodríguez. Presidential, congressional, and municipal elections were held on May 1, 1989. General Rodríguez, as the Colorado Party candidate, easily won in presidential elections in which eight political parties participated. As President, he instituted political, legal, and economic reforms and initiated a rapprochement with the international community. In municipal elections, opposition candidates won several towns—notably, a labor union leader was elected mayor of the capital, Asunción. A multi-party constituent assembly was elected in December 1991 to draft a new constitution. It went into effect in June 1992 and was a dramatic improvement over the 1967 constitution in protecting fundamental rights and establishing a democratic system of government.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

On May 9, 1993, Colorado Party presidential candidate Juan Carlos Wasmosy was elected President in what international

observers deemed Paraguay's most fair and free elections. A majority-opposition Congress also was elected. Although only three parties elected officials to national office, several parties contested the major leadership positions in the elections. The new opposition-dominated Congress quickly demonstrated its independence from the executive by rescinding legislation passed by the previous Colorado-dominated Congress. As Paraguay's first civilian President in almost 40 years, President Wasmosy has pledged to consolidate Paraguay's democratic transition, reform the state, and improve respect for human rights.

Paraguay's highly centralized government was fundamentally changed by the 1992 constitution, which provides for a division of powers. The president, popularly elected for a five-year term, is assisted by an appointed cabinet. The bicameral Congress consists of a 45-member Senate and a 80-member Chamber of Deputies. Senators and deputies are elected concurrently with the president. Senators are elected through a proportional representation system using the nation as a single legislative district. Deputies are elected on the departmental level through a proportional representation system. Paraguay's highest court is

Supreme Court. Its members are elected by the Senate and the president through the recommendations of a constitutionally created Magistrates Council. Paraguay is divided into 17 departments, each headed by a popularly elected governor.

Principal Government Officials

President—Juan Carlos WASMOSY
Minister of Foreign Affairs—

Luis Maria Ramirez BOETTNER
Ambassador to the U.S.—vacant
Ambassador to the OAS—vacant
Ambassador to the UN—

Jose Felix Fernandez ESTIGARRIBIA

Paraguay maintains an embassy in the United States at 2400 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 (tel. 202-483-6960). Consulates are in Miami, New York, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, and Los Angeles.

ECONOMY

Paraguay has a predominantly agricultural economy, with a thriving commercial sector. There is a large subsistence sector

(including sizable urban underemployment) and a larger underground re-export sector. Although the country has vast hydroelectric potential (including the world's largest hydroelectric generation facility at the Itaipu dam), it lacks significant mineral or petroleum resources. The government welcomes and provides national treatment to foreign investors and businesses.

The country had a GDP of \$7.2 billion in 1993. The economy—dependent on exports of soybeans, cotton, cattle, and timber; on electricity generation; and on the lucrative business of re-exporting products made elsewhere—is vulnerable to the vagaries of weather and to the fortunes and misfortunes of the Argentine and Brazilian economies.

Paraguay achieved a balance-of-payments surplus of \$89 million in 1993, or about 1.3% of GDP; this represented a reversal from 1992's \$351-million balance-of-payments deficit. In 1993, official foreign exchange reserves increased to \$700 million. Foreign official debt declined slightly to \$1.2 billion, following a buyback of all commercial debt in 1992. Strong capital flows continued in 1994, and the government registered a balance-of-payments surplus of almost \$300 million for the first six months of the year.

Agriculture and Commerce

Agricultural activities represented more than 25% of GDP for 1993. More than 200,000 families depend on subsistence farming activities and maintain marginal ties to the larger, productive sector of the economy. In 1993, a rebound in cotton production and a record soybean crop buoyed the economy. Rural income increased, and aggregate demand rose. GDP rebounded from a meager 1.8% increase—and negative 1.3% per capita GDP growth—in 1992 to 3.7% in 1993. As inflationary pressures accelerated, 1993 closed with a 20.4% rate.

The commercial sector is primarily engaged in the import of goods from Asia and the United States for re-export to neighboring countries. In general, Paraguayans prefer imported goods, and local industry relies on imported capital goods. The underground economy, which is not included in the national accounts, is estimated to generate transactions amounting to \$3 billion to \$7 billion per year. The bulk of underground activity

centers on the unregistered sale of imported goods—including computers, sound equipment, cameras, liquor, and cigarettes—to Argentina and Brazil.

Post-Stroessner Reforms

Since 1989, the government has deregulated the economy, previously tightly controlled by President Stroessner's authoritarian regime. The Rodriguez and Wasmosy administrations eliminated foreign exchange controls and implemented a free-floating exchange rate system; reformed the tax structure and established tax incentives to encourage and attract investment; reduced tariff levels; launched a stock exchange market; and began a process of financial reform.

The Wasmosy government has pledged to strengthen market-based economic reforms initiated since 1989. To do this, the government pledged to: keep government expenditures in line with revenues; combat inflation; eliminate restrictions on capital flows; reform and deregulate the financial sector; keep customs duties low and uniform; encourage production and exports; privatize state-owned enterprises; and fight official corruption.

Although President Wasmosy has vowed to privatize state enterprises which produce goods and services in order to rationalize resources, privatization has stalled due to opposition from many parts of the society long accustomed to a large public sector. The government still plays a major role in the Paraguayan economy. The total public sector budget represents close to 50% of GDP. Of the \$3.3-billion 1994 government budget, 40% was assigned to the central government, with the remaining 60% targeted for the decentralized agencies and state-owned enterprises. During the first half of 1994, \$340 million (about 15% of the government's investment budget) was allocated.

DEFENSE

The constitution designates the president as commander-in-chief of the armed forces. Military service is compulsory, and all 17-year-old males are liable for one year of active duty. Although the 1992 constitution allows for conscientious objection, no enabling legislation has yet been approved, and conscientious objection does not occur in practice.

The army has the majority of personnel, resources, and influence. With about 15,000 personnel, it is organized into three

corps, with six infantry divisions and three cavalry divisions. The army has two primary functions: to maintain the national defense (including internal order) to manage some civic action projects in countryside. The navy consists of about 4,000 personnel divided into three service branches. The air force, newest and smallest of the services, has about 2,000 personnel.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Paraguay is a member of the United Nations and several of its specialized agencies, the Organization of American States, the Latin American Integration Association, the Rio Group, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, and most recently, the MERCOSUR (Southern Cone Common Market). Its foreign policy has followed closely the Rio Group's lead on many issues of wide-ranging political importance.

U.S.-PARAGUAY RELATIONS

In the post-Stroessner years, U.S.-Paraguay relations have improved. The U.S. wishes to continue its constructive relations with the Government of Paraguay, and it supports Paraguay's increased democratization, commitment to economic reform, and improved counternarcotics cooperation. U.S.-Paraguay cooperation in national organizations traditionally has been good.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has assisted Paraguayan development since 1946. USAID currently supports a variety of programs to strengthen Paraguay's democratic institutions, particularly in the

legislative and judicial branches, local government, and union development. In FY 1995, USAID will spend about \$4 million in the country. The Peace Corps and the U.S. Information Service both are active in Paraguay.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Robert E. Service
Deputy Chief of Mission—Gerald C. McCulloch

Political Officer—Alexander H. Margulies
Economic/Commercial Officer—Francisco J. Fernandez

Consul—Eigil V. Hansen
Administrative Officer—Franklin English
USAID Representative—Richard Nelson
Public Affairs Officer—Mark T. Jacobs
Defense Attache—Lt. Col. Alfonso Gomez
Office of Defense Cooperation—
Col. Raymond H. Becerril

The U.S. embassy in Paraguay is located at 1776 Avenida Mariscal Lopez, Asuncion (tel. (595) (21) 213-715, fax (595) (21) 213-728). ■

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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"). □

Country Profile

II. SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

PARAGUAY

World Bank Index of economic development:	MIDDLE/LOWER MID-INCOME ECONOMY
Gross national product (GNP) per capita, 1993, US\$:	1,500
ODA flow as percent of GNP, 1993:	2
ODA inflow, million US\$, 1993:	137
External population assistance, thousand US\$, 1992:	1112
Percent of central government expenditure allocated to health, 1986-92:	4
Percent of central government expenditure allocated to education, 1986-92:	13
Percent of central government expenditure allocated to defense, 1986-92:	13
Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1988-93:	2
Women as percent of non-agriculture employment, 1992-93:	43
Adult literacy rate for men, 1992:	92
Adult literacy rate for women, 1992:	88
Primary school enrollment ratio for boys, 1986-1992:	111
Primary school enrollment ratio for girls, 1986-1992:	108
Secondary school enrollment ratio for boys, 1986-1992:	30
Secondary school enrollment ratio for girls, 1986-1992:	31
Percent of population with access to basic care:	
Population per nursing person, 1990:	
Population per physician, 1990:	
Percent of infants with low birth weight, 1990:	8
Percent of births attended by trained health personnel, 1983-93:	66
Percent of children (20-23 months) who are still breastfed, 1986-93:	8

Percent of population with access to:	Total	Urban	Rural
Safe water, 1988-93	35	50	24
Adequate sanitation, 1988-93	62	56	67
Health services, 1985-93	63	90	38

Year women were given the right to vote: 1962

Country Profile

IV. POLICY INDICATORS

PARAGUAY

Government view and policy on:	View	Policy
Population growth:	SATISFACTORY	NO INTERVENTION
Fertility:	SATISFACTORY	NO INTERVENTION
Spatial distribution - rural / urban:	MAJOR CHANGE DESIRED	DECELERATE
Immigration:	TOO LOW	RAISE
Emigration:	SATISFACTORY	LOWER
Contraceptive information supplies:	NO MAJOR LIMITS / DIRECT SUPPORT	

Is there a government agency (or agencies) responsible for integration of population policy in the development planning? NO

Minimum legal age at marriage for men / women 14 / 12

Grounds on which abortion is permitted are marked by "X," if information is available:

X To save mother's life	*	Rape or incest
Foetal impairment		To preserve physical health
To preserve mental health		Economic or social reasons
On request		

Maximum gestation for abortion (weeks):

Committee approval required for abortion?

Husband approval required for abortion?

Legal status of female sterilization:	ON REQUEST
Committee approval required for sterilization?	YES
Husband approval required?	YES
Minimum age for sterilization, women / men	35 /
Minimum number of living children?	3

Import regulations on contraceptives:

License required for IUD?	NO	License required for pills?	NO
License required for injectables?	NO	License required for condoms?	NO
License required for diaphragm?	YES	License required for spermicides?	YES
License required for NORPLANT?			

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Paraguay: Political and Social Overview

Historically inward-focused and isolated even from its close neighbors, Paraguay is succumbing gradually to the same modernizing trends of democracy and market reform which have transformed the Hemisphere. Thirty-five years of authoritarian rule under dictator Alfredo Stroessner ended with a reformist military coup in 1989. With the election of civilian President Wasmosy in 1993, Paraguay began its democratic experiment in earnest and since then has taken tentative steps toward market reform.

Still in its democratic infancy, Paraguay has had understandable difficulty accommodating the demands of multi-party democracy with a tradition of authoritarianism entrenched long before the Stroessner era. Elected as a reformist from the same political party (Colorado) that was Stroessner's creature, Wasmosy is under pressure from the opposition parties which dominate the Paraguayan Congress to move faster on political reform and from traditionalist sectors within the Colorado party to stand still. In addition, Wasmosy must deal with a politicized army, whose chief of staff -- General Lino Oviedo -- has significant support within the Colorado Party. While denying any political ambitions, Oviedo may hope to succeed Wasmosy as President when Wasmosy's term ends in 1998. Wasmosy recently scored a success in brokering agreement among competing Colorado Party factions to avoid a split at November 26 party elections.

Paraguay's limited level of development, entrenched rural elite, high population growth rate, and exploding number of youth make political and economic reform even more difficult. Reform of Paraguay's judicial and electoral systems is proceeding, but slowly. Inability to make needed economic structural reforms has caused bank failures, a credit crunch and recession. Pressure from landless peasants leads to frequent clashes between squatters and police in the countryside.

Limited economic opportunity and social mobility promote migration: some estimate that as many as one million Paraguayans -- roughly a quarter of the country's population -- live illegally in neighboring Argentina. Paraguay is the only country in the Western Hemisphere where the pre-Columbian indigenous Indian language, Guarani, survives in equal status with a European language, and is widely used. Command of Guarani is said to be an unwritten requirement for elective office.

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Paraguay: Economic Overview

Paraguay has undergone significant economic modernization since the overthrow of the Stroessner regime in 1989. The Stroessner years were characterized by inward-looking policies which retarded technological development and modernization. Achievements of the Wasmosy administration include institution of a macroeconomic stabilization program, which weathered a financial crisis, and the successful privatization of the state airline.

Infrastructure improvement and development is a key goal of the Wasmosy Administration. Significant projects include the substantially-completed Yacyreta dam, which Paraguay jointly owns with Argentina, and the Hidrovia, a planned 2,000 mile waterway along the Parana and Paraguay rivers, crossing five countries (including Brazil). Both projects have come under fire for environmental concerns. Financing has come from international financial institutions.

Important obstacles to greater economic development and modernization include widespread corruption and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights. In addition, plans to privatize additional state enterprises have bogged down. A significant percentage of Paraguay's commercial activity revolves around the re-export of contraband Asian goods, primarily from the tri-border area of Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina.

Paraguay's formal economy is primarily oriented towards services (less than one-half of the USD 7 billion GDP derives from agriculture and industry, but over 300,000 families, or 40 percent of the population, derive their income from agricultural activity). A large subsistence sector exists both at the urban and rural level. Agricultural commodities (soybeans, cotton, lumber and cattle) continue to be the most important export items.

Paraguay's membership in Mercosur (Southern Common Market) along with Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, have positioned it to take advantage of increased regional trade. Its status as the region's lowest cost provider of electricity and labor offer opportunities for industries looking to enter the 200 million consumer Mercosur market.

US trade with Paraguay has flourished during past years. US exports are expected to exceed \$1 billion in 1995, virtually double the figure for 1993. We run a positive trade balance with Paraguay of some USD 720 million.

Paraguay: Education

Paraguay has one of the highest school-age population growth rates in Latin America (3 percent), closely paralleling its high population growth rate (3.2 percent). Children of school-age represent 45.3 percent of the total population of Paraguay. This presents a daunting challenge for the GOP to provide educational services for such a large segment of the population, almost half of them dispersed rural inhabitants (49.5 percent).

Illiteracy, however is surprisingly low at 8.1 percent. Nearly universal primary school access has been achieved with little disparity in male/female access. However, repetition and dropout rates are very high and the quality of education is low. Secondary education presents a different scenario. Enrollment is only 29 percent (exceeding only Guatemala and Haiti in the region). Increased achievement of students is correlated to higher socioeconomic status, indicating inherent inequality in the system. There is a bias against the poorer segments of the population that speak only Guarani or Guarani/Spanish, with resulting lower achievement.

The government has responded to the need for educational reform with plans for decentralization of services, curricular reform and by steadily increasing the budget for the Ministry of Education over the last five years. An educational reform effort has started this year with assistance from the IDB and World Bank. USAID set the groundwork for the present educational reform process by financing an analysis of the Paraguayan educational system carried out by the local NGO Centro Paraguayo de Estudio Sociologicos and the Harvard Institute for International Development. These two organizations are now assisting with the implementation of the present Bank financed reform project.

Key Issues:

- o Making sure GOP implements approved educational reforms.
- o Improving primary education and reducing dropout rates.
- o Improving educational services to rural populations.
- o Providing equitable access for lower income and bilingual students.
- o Increasing secondary school enrollment.
- o Improving teacher training and student assessment.
- o Ensuring close coordination between IDB and World Bank programs aimed at educational reform.
- o Ensuring close coordination between IDB, World Bank and UNICEF educational reform programs.

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Paraguay: Women's Issues

Historically, women have played an important role as a mainstay of the family economy from colonial times, through the periods of international and civil wars. However, full recognition of the legal and economic status of women has been a long and slow process.

Women's issues were not a priority during the military dictatorship and women leaders and their organizations were closely monitored by the government. The government prohibited women activists from promoting any social or political activities addressing women's rights or anything more than charitable activities.

The new (1992) constitution has created a positive framework for change and states, "men and women have equal civil, political, social, economic, and cultural rights. The state shall promote and create the necessary mechanisms for true and effective equality...and facilitate women's participation in all areas of national life." But little has been done to date to implement this or improve the status of women.

Several new NGO's promoting women rights and gender issues have become active in Paraguay and in response to a strong request by more than 30 women's organizations, the Paraguayan government created the Women's Secretariat in September 1992 to develop policies and promote actions to eliminate discrimination against women.

Key Issues:

- o How to improve coordination of public policies affecting women at national and sub-national levels.
- o How to create the necessary conditions to promote changes in cultural patterns and values, and improve women's public images.
- o How to promote legislative measures with concrete actions to: guarantee women's access to education, health, housing, land employment, and social security.
- o How to guarantee the effective participation of women in political organizations.

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Paraguay: Population and Family Planning

Paraguay has a high annual population growth rate, (3.1 percent), and an extremely high maternal mortality rate, (World Health Organization 1992 estimates are above 300 deaths per 100,000 live births). This compares to an average maternal mortality for Latin America of 110 deaths per 100,000 live births. While knowledge of modern contraceptive methods is high among women of fertile age, there remains a large unmet need (as high as 68 percent in many cases) for modern family planning services. The climate for voluntary family planning in Paraguay has improved dramatically since Paraguay's transition to democracy. The country's new constitution explicitly endorses the right of couples to practice family planning. A national population policy was prepared for the UN population conference in Cairo and has been approved by a presidential decree.

Both the government, through the Ministry of Health (MOH), and the NGO "Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Poblacion" (CEPEP), currently provide family planning on a relatively small scale. No other NGOs are working in the area. The MOH is extremely limited in its ability to expand family planning services.

In 1995, USAID began supporting CEPEP to increase the provision of contraceptive supplies and equipment, establish an in-service family planning training facility for surgical contraception and improve the research evaluation capability of CEPEP. For example, CEPEP is now carrying out the first representative survey on women and children's health which will provide accurate data on maternal mortality.

Key Issues:

- o How to encourage public and private sector coordination and cooperation to enhance MOH and NGO partnerships.
- o How to cost-effectively increase access to services in rural areas.
- o How to increase services for adolescents and other special target groups.

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Paraguay: Children's Issues

The democratic process initiated in Paraguay in 1989 has expanded the focus of the Government of Paraguay on different social issues, particularly those concerning children and adolescents. Paraguay's infant mortality rate (24 per 1,000 births) is characterized by its notable regional differences. Neo-natal problems such as diarrhea and pneumonia represent 62 percent of all infant deaths.

In September 1992, Paraguay approved a National Children's Action Plan formalized by a Presidential decree. The objective of the plan is to reduce mortality to half the 1990 level and cut the infant and child mortality rate by a third. The global cost for the achievement of the proposed goals for the 1992-2000 period reaches approximately USD 3.7 billion. The Ministry of Health is executing several key mother and child programs, such as infant-maternal health activities and child survival and development (diarrhea and cholera control, immunization, respiratory infections control, etc.). Exacerbating the problem of diarrheal diseases, is that only seven percent of the rural population has access to safe water.

Immunization coverage in the Eastern Region is about 70 percent. In the Western Region it is only 3-15 percent. Nutritional problems exist in the most rural states of the country, studies have shown more than ten percent of school children between six and nine years of age present symptoms of chronic malnutrition. Iodine deficiency caused by poor nutrition gives Paraguay the highest rate of goiter in Latin America. Paraguay has recently seen an astonishing 73.3 percent increase of street children in the Asuncion metropolitan area. According to one survey, approximately 26,000 children live and work on the streets of Asuncion.

USAID has a new project under its environment program to provide clean drinking water for two communities of the indigenous Ache in northeastern Paraguay.

Key Issues:

- o How to decrease the morbidity rates for respiratory infections and diarrhea.
- o How to spread the immunization program to the Chaco (the isolated and under-served western region).
- o How to improve nutrition for children and continue the campaign against goiter by supporting the consumption of iodized salt.
- o How to support and increase the practice of breastfeeding, which now reaches only 38 percent of infants in the first month after birth.
- o How to provide basic care for street children, while reducing the overall number of these children.

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Paraguay: Health Issues

Many health indicators are surprisingly high for Paraguay. Maternal mortality is the second highest for the region and lack of prenatal services, inability to deal with obstetrical problems and complications of induced abortion are the primary causes of high maternal mortality. Fertility is also quite high at 4.7 births per woman, the second highest in South America. Infant and child mortality rates have declined by one-third over the past 15 years, due primarily to improved child health services. However these rates are much higher in the northern and eastern regions and in the rural areas.

Other general health problems are more prevalent among the poor segments of the population and include goiter and other consequences of iodine deficiency, as well as tuberculosis and malaria. A recent survey of rural areas also showed that 12 percent of the population presented some symptoms of mental problems, which included learning disabilities for children from 6-12 years old.

The present government through the Ministry of Health (MOH) is trying to overcome years of low budgets, poorly trained personnel and inadequate infrastructure. The percentage of government spending going towards health has increased and more emphasis is placed on primary health care and greater targeting of services. Health and education are the two government ministries which are taking the lead in decentralizing their services (though it is not clear that the MOH has the necessary political commitment for this effort). USAID has supported the improvement of quality care and better administrative functioning of the MOH. Encouraging greater community participation and planning of services through a decentralized health scheme may also be one of USAID's future new program emphasis.

Key Issues:

- o How to improve in-service training of providers, provide better supervision, and provide incentives for staff to work in high priority under-served regions of the country.
- o How to introduce of a "fee for service" scheme in the MOH, especially for those able to pay for care.
- o How to decentralize further MOH services, including transferring budgetary resources and planning to the regions.
- o How to build better working relationships and trust between the MOH and NGOs involved in health-related issues.
- o How to move the MOH towards a program-based budget structure grounded on actual costs and local needs.

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Paraguay: Human Rights Issues

Human rights abuses were common during the Stroessner period, exacerbated by the dictatorship's sharp curbs on freedom of expression. Since Stroessner was deposed and free democratic elections were held in 1993, the number of abuses has declined dramatically. Guaranteed constitutional rights of freedom of expression and freedom of the press are now generally respected -- certainly more so than at any time in Paraguayan history.

While there has been a major change in both attitude and practice, police abuses and government-imposed limits on freedom of expression still occur. The Wasmosy government has occasionally inhibited press reporting. Police repression and abuses, including extra-judicial killings, also have taken place. For example, a peasant demonstrator was killed in a confrontation with police in September. Such incidents are usually investigated, in contrast to previous years. Paraguayan courts have convicted and sentenced police officers for killing civilians.

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Paraguay: Overview of Mrs. Wasmosy's Involvement in
Social Welfare Activities

Social welfare activities of the First Lady of Paraguay are channeled through three main organizations: the Office of the First Lady, first established in 1994; the Jasmine Foundation (Fundacion Jasmin); and the Program for Human Development. To date, Mrs. Wasmosy has focused her efforts on the needs of rural communities, especially those of women and children, in the areas of health, education and human development.

Among the primary projects for which she has been responsible is the organization of this year's Conference of First Ladies. Other significant efforts include:

- a pilot project called "Latin America Against Cancer," whose principal objective is the prevention of uterine and breast cancer; the project was designed by the Spanish Association Against Cancer and financed by the European Union.
- a regional project called "Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancies," funded by the UN and carried out in Paraguay under health ministry auspices.
- a regional project called "Rural Women Producers of Food Products", in conjunction with the IDB and the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation.

The Jasmine Foundation, founded in 1994, was created to respond to the needs of the poorer sectors of the Paraguayan population in the areas of health, nutrition, education and culture. Programs have included a mobile pap laboratory providing pap-smear analysis to women of reduced resources and a "dental-mobile," which provides dental services at a grass roots community level.

Mrs. Wasmosy also directs the Program for Human Development, whose principal objective is to raise the standard of living of rural women and to improve nutrition for rural youth. By 1994, over 20,000 women had been organized into 732 women's committees; an additional 268 committees are projected for 1995. The Program for Human Development receives support from a number of government and international organizations, including the UNDP and the ministries of health, agriculture and education.

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Paraguay: Background of US Embassy and
the American Community

Ambassador Robert E. Service leads a US Mission in Asuncion that consists of 426 people, of which approximately half are Peace Corps volunteers. Fifty-six Americans (not including the Peace Corps volunteers) work at the various agencies which comprise the mission: 19 with State, 8 with Defense, 4 with the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, 3 with Peace Corps, 3 with the Drug Enforcement Agency, 2 with USIS.

The United States is well respected in Paraguay and the American community is prominent and favorably regarded. Approximately 1,800 Americans reside in Paraguay, over half in Asuncion. The most prestigious school in the country is the "Colegio Americano" (American school) where 600 students in grades K-12 follow a US curriculum.

The largest single private US group is the Mennonites. Mennonites have been migrating to Paraguay since the 1920's. Most came from Canada and Mexico but about 800 American Mennonites (principally from central Pennsylvania) came in the 1960's and 1980's and established five colonies in eastern Paraguay.

Over 200 Americans are missionaries working in remote Indian communities or in the poorer neighborhoods of Asuncion. Perhaps 100 of these are young Mormons fulfilling their missionary year responsibility.

Approximately 100 Americans are directly involved in business. There are two chapters of the Paraguayan/American Chamber of Commerce.

US tourism to Paraguay is negligible.

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U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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USAID Assistance to PARAGUAY

BACKGROUND

Paraguay has a population of 4.2 million people in an area the size of California. More than 25% of the population live in the capital of Asuncion.

Following Haiti, Paraguay was the last military-run country in the hemisphere. General Alfredo Stroessner ran Paraguay from 1954 until the coup of 1989, when he was overthrown by Gen. Andres Rodriguez. Significant efforts have been made to strengthen democratic institutions, human rights and economic reforms. In 1993, for the first time in modern history, Paraguay elected a civilian president, Juan Carlos Wasmosy. Reform of Paraguay's judicial and electoral systems continues, but much improvement remains.

Paraguay is predominantly an agricultural country with few known mineral or petroleum resources. Nearly 98% of exports are agro-based, and decades of over-dependence on cotton and livestock have taken their toll on the environment. Current rates of forest and land exploitation are not sustainable.

USAID Program

USAID restarted a modest economic assistance program in 1988 and placed a permanent representative in Paraguay in 1991. The program focuses on three key areas: 1) re-building democratic and judicial institutions crippled during the 35 year Stroessner dictatorship, 2) building local capacity for managing natural resources, and 3) improving access to family planning and health care services.

Consolidating and solidifying the democratic transition is the cornerstone of the USAID program. Technical assistance projects fund NGO's to strengthen the legislative and the judicial systems. The focus is to promote decentralization by enhancing regional and municipal governments,

foster popular participation, and reform the electoral system. Support to the Asuncion municipality produced the first ever public hearings and helped establish a more modern system of budgeting. Plans are to sponsor a judicial training school and law library, and modernizing the judicial code and procedures.

Paraguay has lost half of its forest cover in 40 years with deforestation reaching over 1 million hectares in a single year. Local NGO's provide increased environmental awareness and community based action programs through funding from USAID. Under the successful Parks-in-Peril program, a coalition of government and private organizations promotes the preservation of tropical forest habitats.

USAID provides technical assistance in family planning services through the Ministry of Health and the International Planned Parenthood Foundation, to strengthen and expand delivery of voluntary family planning services. Building on efforts with the Ministry of Health, a new project with Florida International Univ. will design decentralized health services to improve delivery to outlying regions. USAID also intends to assist the MoH in modernizing its financial management and train health administrators.

OTHER DONORS

In 1992, Japan, Germany, and Spain were the largest bilateral donors followed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and United Nations Development Program.

USAID Assistance	DA
FY 1994 Actual	2,765,000
FY 1995 Est.	3,736,000
FY 1996 Request	9,285,000

Inter-American Foundation's Program in PARAGUAY

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.

Over the past 21 years, the IAF has funded 130 grants in Paraguay for a total of \$15.5 million. Program goals include assisting small-scale farmers gain access to production, technological, and marketing resources, supporting the efforts of non-governmental organizations to improve basic living conditions, and increasing self-help capacity among the urban poor, especially children. Examples of IAF's grants in Paraguay include:

The Instituto para el Desarrollo Armónico de la Personalidad (IDAP) has received support from the IAF over the past 15 years to develop and implement innovative early childhood teaching methodologies. In its last grant to IDAP, the IAF funded a network of teachers to conduct teacher training and disseminate modern educational techniques for children. After a modest beginning, IDAP and the network have become a strong voice in the effort to reform Paraguay's educational system, which has lengthened the primary school cycle by incorporating an additional year of obligatory, pre-school education. The IDAP methodology, which stimulates the growth of a child's thought processes, creativity and communications skills, is now disseminated nationally.

The Fundación La Candelaria (Candelaria) was established in 1985 as a private community-development foundation. Program goals for Candelaria include promoting the economic well-being of low-income groups, improving their quality of life, reducing youth migration to Asunción. With support from the IAF, Candelaria provides approximately 400 low-income, urban microenterprises with loans and related small business assistance. Through these loans, Candelaria has enabled low-income, urban microentrepreneurs, most of whom are women, to increase their capital and raise their incomes. Candelaria also has created 580 new jobs in the small business sector and enabled microentrepreneurs to increase their working capital.

USIS PROGRAMS IN PARAGUAY

USIS Asunción's priority goal in recent years has been to support the consolidation of democracy in Paraguay. Democratic activities, community development, and education were all actively repressed under the 35 years of the Stroessner dictatorship, which ended in 1989. Community participation was discouraged, and women were confined to narrowly-defined traditional roles. Thus, practical experience in community activism was almost completely lacking.

- **Women and Democracy:** Several years into their experiment with democratic processes, Paraguayans realize that numerous opportunities exist to make a real change in their country. The USIS role in that process is to encourage the participation and development of people at all levels who are committed to making the institutions of democracy work, from national politics to grass-roots NGO's. One way of achieving that goal is to encourage women's participation in the democratic process. In 1995, the post dramatically increased the number of women participants in USIA's International Visitor (IV) program. This year women made up more than half of the IV grantees who traveled to the United States to participate in programs focussed on citizen-government cooperation in the fields of environment, social activism, human rights, community development and journalism. These women came from varied backgrounds in education, local and national politics, journalism, and non-governmental organizations. They included a national senator, a city councilwoman, the municipal ombudsman, a TV news editor, and academic researchers. Other IV projects have focused on the Administration of Justice, English Language Instruction, and Drug Prevention, all areas related to the development of democracy in Paraguay.
- **Worldnet Video Dialogues:** The Post also supports the broad Mission goal of strengthening Paraguayan democracy with "Worldnet" programs — interactive video dialogues between panelists in Asunción, Washington, D.C., and other Latin American countries. This year, USIS Asunción put special emphasis on women's issues and interests, participating in programs about women in politics and women in the mass media. Turnout for, vigorous involvement in, and sustained enthusiasm for those programs set a post record for television programming.
- **Human Rights:** Consonant with the USG goal of strengthening the institutions of democracy, USIS has placed much emphasis on human rights protection. Programming has come in the form of a Fulbright grant that brought an American civil rights lawyer to Asunción for six months to work with human rights organizations on redressing abuses that took place under the dictatorship, and a USIA exhibit on human rights that will open soon in Asunción's premier exhibition space with high-level government attendance as well as media and human rights organizations' participation.

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011. report	Paraguay "Hot" Issues (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

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Paraguayan: Press Questions and Answers

Q: WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE FIRST LADY'S VISIT TO PARAGUAY?

A: MRS. CLINTON WAS INVITED BY MRS. TERESA DE WASMOSY, THE FIRST LADY OF PARAGUAY, TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF FIRST LADIES OF THE HEMISPHERE, SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE IN ASUNCION BEGINNING OCTOBER 16.

Q: IN WHAT CONTEXT IS THE VISIT TAKING PLACE?

A: THE CONFERENCE IS ONE OF A NUMBER OF FOLLOW-UP EVENTS AGREED UPON AT LAST YEAR'S SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS, WHICH COMMITTED THE GOVERNMENTS OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES TO TAKE A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC AND CONCRETE ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE AGENDA ITEMS AGREED TO DURING THE CONFERENCE. THE ASUNCION CONFERENCE CONTINUES A PROCESS OF CONSULTATION OF A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC THEMES THAT THE SUMMIT DEALT WITH.

Q: WHAT IS THE THEME OF THE CONFERENCE?

A: THE CONFERENCE WILL FOCUS ON MATERIAL AND CHILD HEALTH ISSUES. THE FIRST LADIES OF THE HEMISPHERE WILL BE TAKING UP AN AMBITIOUS AGENDA OF PRACTICAL ISSUES AND ACTIONS ALL OF WHICH ARE AIMED AT IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRIES THEY REPRESENT.

Q: WILL MRS. CLINTON BE INVOLVED IN ANY NON-CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES IN PARAGUAY?

A: YES, MRS. CLINTON WILL PARTICIPATE IN A BILATERAL EVENT, THE DETAILS OF WHICH ARE NOT YET FINALIZED.

Q: HOW WOULD YOU CHARACTERIZE THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP AT PRESENT?

A: RELATIONS BETWEEN PARAGUAY AND THE U.S. ARE EXCELLENT. THE U.S. STRONGLY SUPPORTS THE PARAGUAYAN'S PROCESS OF DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATION, WHICH BEGAN IN 1989 WITH THE OVERTHROW OF LONG-TIME DICTATOR ALFREDO STROESSNER AND CONTINUED WITH THE ELECTION IN 1993 OF THE COUNTRY'S FIRST FREELY ELECTED CIVILIAN PRESIDENT, JUAN CARLOS WASMOSY. WE LIKEWISE SUPPORT CONTINUED PROGRESS TOWARD ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION AND REFORM, A PROCESS VITAL TO THE FULL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM LONG DESIRED BY PARAGUAYANS.

Q: WILL THE U.S. "DECERTIFY" PARAGUAY NEXT SPRING AS NOT FULLY COOPERATION ON NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING CONTROL ACTIVITIES?

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- A: THE U.S. IS CONFIDENT THAT PARAGUAY'S COMMITMENT TO EFFECTIVELY FIGHTING DRUG TRAFFICKING IS STRONG, BEGINNING WITH PRESIDENT WASMOSY HIMSELF. WE CONTINUE TO DISCUSS THE ISSUE OF COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING WITH THE GOP AT ALL LEVEL, AND WE HOPE THAT PROGRESS TOWARD AN EFFECTIVE NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY WILL CONTINUE.
- Q: DOES THE U.S. THINK THERE IS ANY LIKELIHOOD OF A MILITARY COUP IN PARAGUAY?
- A: NO. PARAGUAYAN ACROSS THE POLITICAL SPECTRUM RECOGNIZE THAT THE ERA OF DE-FACTO GOVERNMENTS HAS PASSED, AND THEY ARE COMMITTED TO MAKING THEIR DEMOCRACY WORK EFFECTIVELY, WITH FULL CIVILIAN CONTROL OVER ALL ASPECTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THE MILITARY. THE U.S. STRONGLY SUPPORTS THEM IN THEIR EFFORTS.

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Paraguay: Summit of the Americas Implementation

Paraguay is committed to the guiding principles of the Summit of the Americas. To date, however, Paraguay has not taken the lead in implementation of specific action items. Paraguay is particularly interested in democratization issues, and is proud of the successful transition to a democratic form of government. Paraguay has a strong interest in confidence and security building measures. The Paraguayan government is taking advantage of the "mutual confidence" item from the Miami Summit to foment good relations with neighboring states. Women's issues are another key area of interest.

Key Issues:

- Although not strictly part of the SOA process, the Asuncion First Ladies Summit will consciously build on the achievements reached at the Miami Summit, and will seek to adopt a process of implementation that operates in conjunction with the SOA process.
- Paraguay has passed laws implementing major judicial reforms as follow-up to the Summit.
- Defense Minister Hugo Estigarribia served as the Moderator for the "Transparency and Confidence and Security Building Measures" Working Group at the Defense Ministerial held in July in Williamsburg. Though the Defense Ministerial was not directly connected to the Miami Summit, Confidence and Security Building Measures are an important part of the Summit Action Plan.
- The Paraguayan government has created a special office to deal with women's issues, in particular to promote the education of rural women.
- Budget constraints have forced the Foreign Ministry to limit overseas travel and representation, and to make last-minute decisions on attendance at meetings related to the Summit.

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012. report	Ambassador Robert Edward Service (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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AMBASSADOR ROBERT EDWARD SERVICE

AMBASSADOR SERVICE WAS BORN [REDACTED] (b)(6) [612]
CHINA. HE GRADUATED WITH A B.A. FROM OBERLIN COLLEGE IN 1958,
AND A M.P.A. FROM PRINCETON UNIVERSITY IN 1960.

HE JOINED THE FOREIGN SERVICE IN 1961 AND WAS POSTED TO
MANAGUA, NICARAGUA AS ECONOMIC/COMMERCIAL OFFICER AND
POLITICAL/LABOR OFFICER. HE WAS NEXT ASSIGNED TO SALVADOR DA
BAHIA, BRAZIL AS CONSULAR OFFICER, AND LATER AS PERSONNEL
OFFICER IN THE BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS. AFTER FURTHER
TRAINING AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY, HE SERVED AS POLITICAL OFFICER
IN MEXICO CITY. HE SERVED TWO ASSIGNMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT,
AS INSPECTOR AND AS ECONOMIC OFFICER, BEFORE HEADING FOR THE
NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

FROM 1977-1980, SERVICE SERVED AS POLITICAL COUNSELOR
IN SANTIAGO, CHILE. HE RETURNED TO WASHINGTON IN 1980-1982 TO
SERVE AS DIRECTOR OF SOUTHERN CONE AFFAIRS IN THE BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS. FROM 1982-1987 HE WAS POLITICAL
COUNSELOR IN MADRID, SPAIN. HE SERVED TWO TOURS AS DEPUTY
CHIEF OF MISSION, ONE IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA FROM 1987-1989
AND THE OTHER IN BRASILIA, BRAZIL BETWEEN 1989-1992. HE HELD
SENIOR MANAGEMENT POSITIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING CHIEF
OF THE NATIONAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW, BEFORE BEING NAMED
AMBASSADOR TO PARAGUAY IN 1994.

ROBERT SERVICE IS MARRIED TO KAROL CHRISTINE (KLEINER) SERVICE,
WHO GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELY IN
ECONOMICS, AND WORKED FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS WITH THE U.S.
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. THEY HAVE TWO CHILDREN, JENNIFER
AND JOHN.

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Paraguay: Local Customs

Generally, normal Western customs are observed. There are no major taboos. Women customarily kiss one another on both cheeks as a greeting. However, if a woman extends her hand she will receive a handshake in return.

The Guarani language continues to be widely used in Paraguay; an estimated 90% of the population is bilingual. An appropriate phrase for visitor to try is:

Avy a aihaguere koape.

Meaning: I am happy to be here.

Phonetically A-vuy-a Ai-ee Ha-why-ray- Ko Ape

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Peace Corp Event

Divider Title: _____

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**Paraguay: Meeting with Peace Corps Volunteers
and Paraguayan Counterparts**

Context of the Event

With 242 U.S. volunteers, Peace Corps Paraguay is the largest Peace Corps contingent in the world. After completing six months of service in their assigned communities, all Peace Corps Paraguay volunteers and their Paraguayan counterparts attend a three-day workshop on community project design and management. On October 16-18, Peace Corps Paraguay is hosting such a workshop for 31 volunteers and 31 Paraguayan counterparts at Quinta Ycua Sati, a wooded retreat on the outskirts of Asuncion. The First Lady will meet informally with participants in the workshop (31 U.S. volunteers and 31 Paraguayan counterparts). Approximately 70 percent of the volunteer/counterpart teams work in rural health projects, emphasizing child and maternal health. Thirty percent of the volunteer/counterpart teams work with at-risk youth. Mrs. Clinton will also address an audience of all 242 Peace Corps volunteers and trainees in Paraguay, as well as other guests including the key GOP ministers, Peace Corps and USAID staff.

Objectives

- o Highlight the work that Peace Corps volunteers and their Paraguayan counterparts are carrying out in the areas of child and maternal health and youth development.
- o Feature the important role of women in development: most of the volunteers and counterparts participating in the workshop are women, and the participation and leadership of women in community projects is emphasized.
- o Recognize the collaborative US-Paraguayan efforts in all the areas Peace Corps volunteers and their counterparts work: agriculture, education, natural resources, small business development, health and youth development.
- o Congratulate and inspire 242 Peace Corps volunteers who will be thrilled to get a chance to see the first lady.

Talking Points

- The importance of improving child and maternal health in rural Paraguay and of giving youth throughout the country the self-esteem and skills to succeed in life.

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- The importance of women in development and of women assuming leadership roles in the development of their communities and of their country.
- A recognition and appreciation of Paraguayan collaboration with Peace Corps in agriculture, education, natural resources, small business development, health and youth development.
- A recognition of the sacrifices Peace Corps volunteers are making far from their homes, families, friends and comforts - to provide technical assistance - train teachers, improve agricultural practices, help protect the environment, and create jobs - as well as to build the bridges of understanding and friendship between the peoples of Paraguay and the united states.

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Peace Corps Paraguay



Annual Health & Youth Development Project Design and Management Workshop

Prepared for the First Lady's Pre-Advance Team

Highlights

- ☑ Features **thirty-one U.S. Citizens/Peace Corps Volunteers** from twenty different states.

- * Ages 21 through 59
 - * 19 Women, 12 Men

- ☑ Features Volunteers working in **maternal and child health** projects (the principal theme of the Hemisphere Conference) as well as Volunteers working with **at-risk youth**.

- ☑ Features **Volunteers working hand-in-hand with their local counterparts** (e.g., mothers, health workers, community leaders).

Individuals overcoming cultural differences and political boundaries, working together to solve problems.

- ☑ Features the **largest U.S. Peace Corps operation in the world** (Peace Corps Paraguay: 208 Volunteers and 35 Trainees).

- ☑ Features example of **USAID-U.S. Peace Corps collaboration**. (USAID provides Peace Corps funding for the event.)

What is a Project Design and Management Workshop?

After completing six months of service in their respective communities, all Peace Corps Paraguay Volunteers and their Paraguayan work partners (Counterparts) attend a three-day workshop on Community Project Design and Management. Through a series of participatory activities, the community teams focus on problem identification and analysis, and project implementation strategies which are appropriate for their respective communities. Emphasis is placed on optimum use of human and other local resources, as well as the importance of periodic monitoring and evaluation of projects. During each workshop, over thirty Paraguayans are given the opportunity to share their experiences among themselves and with the Volunteers who are serving in their communities.

Volunteers Participating in the Workshop by Home State

<u>Volunteer</u>	<u>Home State</u>	<u>Project</u>
Brown, Jason	 Arizona	Youth Development
Farrell, Keith Garvey, Katherine Minto, Caroline Minto, Preston	 California California California California	Health Sanitation Nursing Nursing Health Sanitation
Gels, Steven Mayer, Marcia	 Florida Florida	Youth Development Nursing
Walker, Dann	 Hawaii	Youth Development
Elder, Sandra	 Idaho	Youth Development
Champena, Leslie	 Illinois	Health Extension
McLaughlin, Deborah	 Iowa	Youth Development
Hunter, Jason	 Maine	Youth Development
Hopkins, Karin Kemp, Kathleen	 Michigan Michigan	Health Sanitation Nursing

*Volunteers Participating in the Workshop by Home State
Continued*

<u>Volunteer</u>	<u>Home State</u>	<u>Project</u>
Mewes, Christopher	 Minnesota	Youth Development
Miciano, Joy Pallo, Angela	 Missouri Missouri	Health Extension Health Extension
Winchester, Karen	 Nebraska	Health Sanitation
Monteavaro, Elizabeth Sullivan Jason	 New York New York	Youth Development Youth Development
Curtiss, Daniel	 Ohio	Health Sanitation
Davis, Katherine	 Pennsylvania	Nursing
Bucsanyi, Sheryl Casanova, Deborah Hansis, Andrea	 Texas Texas Texas	Youth Development Health Extension Health Extension
Binks, Michael	 Utah	Youth Development
Cook, Shannon Henrikson, Richard	 Washington Washington	Nursing Health Extension
Jacobsen, Peter Scott, Jennifer	 Wisconsin Wisconsin	Health Sanitation Youth Development

The Peace Corps Volunteers participating in this workshop work in Health Extension and Youth Development.

HEALTH EXTENSION:

The goal of the Health sector is to reduce the infant and maternal mortality rate in rural eastern Paraguay. According to official estimates, the infant mortality rate in Paraguay is 28 deaths per 1,000 births; 34 children out of 1,000 die before the age of four; and an average of 3 mothers die for every 1,000 births. The primary causes of child mortality are injuries during birth, diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, prematurity and tetanus. Maternal mortality is largely due to hemorrhages and infections. It is estimated that 95% of the children are infected with parasites, 35% of pregnant women have anemia, and 49% of school age children have goiter and dental caries. According to UNICEF statistics only 7% of the rural population has access to potable water and just 11% has access to proper waste disposal and only 38% of the population has access to health services.

Rural Nursing Volunteers are assigned to work in health posts and with mothers' clubs. They promote pre and post natal care and provide training to local health workers on parasite prevention and other health topics. They teach the six components of child survival: nutrition, immunizations, oral rehydration, growth and development monitoring and breast feeding.

Rural Health Extension Volunteers are assigned to work with schools, health posts and with mothers' clubs. They teach the essential components of child survival, promote all aspects of maternal and child health, promote gardens and teach dental health care in the local schools. They also organize campaigns to teach parasite prevention practices.

Health Sanitation Volunteers are assigned to work with Paraguay's National Sanitation Service (*Servicio Nacional de Saneamiento Ambiental, SENASA*). They promote and construct sanitary latrines, wells and water pumps. They provide education on the importance of a clean water supply, the correct disposal of waste, and parasite prevention.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT:

Paraguay is increasingly experiencing the migration of rural youth to urban areas where they often end up out of school and out of a job. According to the 1992 census, 51% of the population of Paraguay is under twenty years of age and nearly half of these youth are considered "at risk," living in very difficult conditions. In the cities, many live in overcrowded slums, with no recreational spaces and scarce services. Drug abuse, delinquency and homelessness are increasingly common among the youth of Paraguay.

Youth Development Volunteers: In May 1995, Peace Corps Paraguay initiated a new youth development project addressing the needs of "at-risk" youth. The project is designed to help these young men and women to build their self-esteem, to better integrated into their communities, and to strengthen their skills and abilities so that they can better contribute to their own development.

Currently there are twelve Volunteers assigned to this project working in the areas of self-esteem, life skills, recreation, sports, arts and community service. They work in urban and semi-urban centers, assigned to both public and private counterpart institutions, including municipalities.

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First Ladies Conference

Divider Title: _____

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Tab A

Divider Title: _____

UNCLASSIFIED

Paraguay: First Ladies' Conference of the Americas

Conferences of Wives of the Heads of State of the Americas originated in the 1980s at the initiative of the Central American First Ladies to exchange experiences, focus on family issues and coordinate goals. The First Ladies' initiative extended to South America in the 1990s and conferences were held in Venezuela (1991), Colombia (1992), Costa Rica (1993) and Saint Lucia (1994).

At your invitation, the First Ladies of the Hemisphere met during the Miami Summit of the Americas in December 1994. The Hemispheric reach of the conference series set the stage for this year's meeting in Asuncion, Paraguay, October 16-20.

The substantive and issue-oriented Miami meeting agenda marked a watershed for the first ladies' process. The host of the Paraguayan meeting, Maria Teresa Carrasco de Wasmosy, is committed to consolidating and advancing health and education, especially of women and children, as contained in the Miami agenda. The ambitious Asuncion program as set out by the organizers reflects this. Also reflecting this commitment, Conference logistics have received Mrs. Wasmosy's personal attention, as well as the necessary GOP resources.

The Paraguayan hosts view your participation in the Asuncion meeting as an indispensable key to its success. They will look to you to set the tone for the conference in your opening speech on the evening of October 16. On the following day, participants will again look to you to establish a business-like and high energy atmosphere as you lead the opening panel on children's health issues. Mrs. Wasmosy will want to parlay your presence in Asuncion into greater support for her own efforts in Paraguay on pressing health and family issues. President Wasmosy, for his part, will interpret the presence of the First Lady of the United States as a signal of strong support from Washington for Paraguay's young and occasionally struggling democracy.

Key Issues:

- o How to consolidate a substantive process of Hemispheric cooperation and solidarity in support of women and families via the First Ladies' conference mechanism.
- o How to use the Asuncion meeting to galvanize other First Ladies toward an even more activist leadership in their respective countries.
- o How to cast the First Ladies' process as an integral part of the Miami Summit follow-on effort to forge democratic societies throughout the Hemisphere.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Paraguay: Opening Session of First Ladies's Conference

Context of Event

The opening session of the Conference of First Ladies will be held in the Central Bank Convention Hall which holds some 480 persons. The inaugural session will be open to the press and is designed to showcase the participation of the U.S. First Lady. Only the conference host (Mrs. Wasmosy), previous host (St. Lucia's Janice Compton) and Paraguayan President Juan Carlos Wasmosy will join Mrs. Clinton as opening night speakers. The assembly will look to Mrs. Clinton to set the tone and broad substantive lines for the conference in her opening speech.

Your Objectives

- o Set the key substantive themes of the conference;
- o Highlight U.S. commitment to participation in the ongoing First Ladies' Conference process; and
- o Place the First Ladies' Conference process in the context of the Summit of the Americas and the recent Conference on Women.
- o Energize the First Ladies of the region to play active roles in helping to implement the social targets of the Miami Summit Plan of Action.

Talking Points

Draft of your keynote speech will provided separately.

UNCLASSIFIED**Paraguay: Health of the Child -- Conference of the Spouses of Heads of State of the Americas****Context of Event**

After the previous evening's opening ceremony and reception, this will be the first working session of the conference. This session, will focus on children, including three topics: a) your comments on the results of the Miami symposium; b) elimination of measles in the Americas; and c) drug prevention among street children.

For this session you will be seated at the head of the table. Mrs. Wasmosy will be seated to your right and the First Lady from St. Lucia on your left. As past President of the Summit, the First Lady from St. Lucia will briefly introduce the subject. Next Mrs. Wasmosy will welcome the delegates and introduce the session. You will then be asked to speak on the "Results of the Miami Symposium." After your comments PAHO will make a short presentation to introduce the topic of immunizations. The First Ladies from Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. will follow up with presentations on this topic.

After the first two topics are given, there will be a break. During the break, there will be the launching of Paraguay's elimination of measles campaign, an official photograph will be taken; a visit to the Paraguay Cultural Exposition; and a coffee break--all taking place at the Conference site.

The third topic of the session will then be presented in plenary, after which the floor will be opened for questions and answers from the delegates on all three topics presented during the session. The question/answer period will be approximately one half hour.

It will be important for you to introduce Madeleine Kunin, Deputy Secretary of Education, to the delegates as the person that will represent you after your departure for the remainder of the conference. The Deputy Secretary will be given the authority to sign the Paraguay Declaration for you at the end of the Summit, if required.

Your Objectives

- o Highlight the substantive topics on the Summit agenda and express USG support for the Summit.
- o Present Madeleine Kunin to the other delegates as the person who will represent you for the remainder of the Conference.

Talking points

To be provided separately.

Sra. Lilitiana Ayalde

**CONFIRMACION PARTICIPACION
DE LAS PRIMERAS DAMAS (PD) Y ENVIADAS
ESPECIALES (EE), QUE PARTICIPARAN DE LA
5TA. CONFERENCIA DE ESPOSAS DE JEFES DE
ESTADO Y DE GOBIERNO DE LAS AMERICAS
16 al 20 de OCTUBRE DE 1995**

AMERICA DEL SUR

Argentina

EE: Embajadora Zelmira Regazzoli, Directora de Derechos Humanos y de la Mujer.

Bolivia

PD: Ximena I. de Sánchez de Lozada

Brasil

PD: Ruth Correa Leite de Cardoso

Colombia

EE: Dra. María Cristina Dussán, Sub Directora del Area de Protección del Instituto de Bienestar Familiar

Chile

PD: Marta Larraechea de Frei

Ecuador

PD: Josefina Villalobos de Durán Ballén

Guyana

PD: Janet Jagan

Perú

EE: Martha Chávez, Presidenta del Congreso del Perú

Uruguay

EE: Laura Albertini, Vice Ministra de Salud

CARIBECuba

EE: Vilma Espin Guillois

Jamaica

PD: Lady Cooke

Rca. Dominicana

EE: Lic. Yocasta Morales de Aybar

Santa Lucia

PD: Janice Compton

Suriname

PD: Lisbeth Venetiaan Vanenburg

Trinidad y Tobago

PD: Zuleyhar Hassanali

Venezuela

EE:

Dra. Beatriz Rodríguez de Walter, (esposa del Ministro de Salud)

AMERICA DEL NORTECanadá

PD: Aline Chrétien

Estados Unidos

PD: Hillary Rodham Clinton

México

PD: Nilda Velasco de Zedillo

CENTROAMERICACosta Rica

PD: Josette Altmann de Figueres

El Salvador

PD: Elizabeth A. de Calderon Sol

Guatemala

PD: Eugenia Morales de De León Carpio

Honduras

PD: Bessie Watson de Reina

Nicaragua

EE: María Auxiliadora Matus, Directora Ejecutiva del Instituto Nicaraguense de la Mujer.

Panamá

PD: Dora Boyd de Pérez Balladares

DRAFT

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5TH CONFERENCE OF WIVES OF HEADS OF STATE AND OF GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS

THE HEALTH AND EDUCATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

ASUNCION PARAGUAY
OCTOBER 16-20, 1995

PROGRAM

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16

Morning and Afternoon

Arrival of First Ladies, Special Envoys and Delegations

Site : Silvio Pettrossi International Airport
Presidential Pavilion

Arrival Protocol

Transportation to the Paraguayan Yacht and Golf Club Casino
Hotel

Registration of Delegations and distribution of working
documents of the 5th Conference

7:05 to
7:20 pm

Arrival of First Ladies and Special Envoys at the Paraguayan
Central Bank

His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Paraguay
and Mrs. Wasmosy will be greeted according to Protocol

7:30 pm

Inaugural Session of the 5th Conference of Wives of
Heads of State and of Government of the Americas

Site : Paraguayan Central Bank
Cultural Center Convention Hall

- Paraguayan National Anthem
- Remarks by the First Lady of the Republic of Paraguay, Mrs.
María Teresa Carrasco de Wasmosy
- Remarks by the First Lady of Saint Lucia, Mrs. Janice Compton
- Remarks by the First Lady of the United States of America, Mrs.
Hillary Rodham Clinton
- Remarks by His Excellency the President of the Republic of
Paraguay, Mr. Juan Carlos Wasmosy

- Performance of Berta Rojas, Paraguayan Concert Guitarist

8:30 pm **Official Reception**

Site : Palacio de López

10:00 pm **Transportation to the Paraguayan Yacht and Golf Club Casino Hotel**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17

9:00 am **Inauguration of the Conference**

Site : Paraguayan Yacht and Golf Club Casino Hotel
"Salón Galas"

FIRST WORKING SESSION

Topic: **"CHILDREN'S HEALTH"**

1. Results from the "Children's Symposium":

. Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
First Lady of the United States of America

2. **Measles Elimination and Children's Immunizations in the Americas**

a. Introduction by Dr. Ciro de Quadros
Director
Special Vaccination and Immunization Program
PAHO

b. Presentation by:

. Mrs. María Eugenia Morales de De León
First Lady of Guatemala

. Mrs. Bessie Watson de Reina
First Lady of Honduras

. Mrs. Dora Boyd de Pérez Balladares
First Lady of Panama

10:00 am **Launching of the "Measles Elimination" Campaign**

10:30 am **Official Photograph**

Visit to the Exhibition "Paraguay Cultural"

11:00 am **Coffee break**

11:30 am **3. Program on "Substance Abuse and Street Children of the Americas"**

Evaluation by Dr. Marlo Argandoña
Head of the Treatment Unit
Program on Substance Abuse
WHO/PSA

b. Presentation by:

• Mrs. Josefina Villalobos de Durán Ballén
First Lady of Ecuador

• Dr. María Cristina Dussán
Special Envoy of Colombia

12:00 pm

4. Debate

SECOND WORKING SESSION

Topic: "CHILDREN'S EDUCATION"

12:30 pm

1. Introduction by Mrs. Vicky Colbert
Regional Counsellor on Education
UNICEF

2. Presentation by:

• Mrs. Yocasta Morales de Aybar
Special Envoy of Dominican Republic

1:30 pm

Official luncheon

Site : Presidential Residence "Mburuvicha Roga"

4:00 pm

Visit to the Exhibition of Franciscan Imagery from
Caazapá, "Beyond the Jungle"
Live memories and testimony of the Franciscan Towns of
Paraguay
Site : "Juan de Zalazar" Cultural Center

Evening: open

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18

CONTINUATION OF THE SECOND WORKING SESSION

Topic: "CHILDREN'S EDUCATION"

9:00 am

3. "Girls' Education"

a. Introduction by Mr. Ernesto Schiefelbein
Director
Regional Office on Education
UNESCO (OREALC)

b. Presentation by:

. Mrs. Nilda Volasco de Zedillo
First Lady of Mexico

9:30 am

4. Debate

THIRD WORKING SESSION

Topic: "Women's Education-Training"

10:00 am

1. Presentation by:

. Mrs. Marta Larraechea de Frei
First Lady of Chile

. Mrs. Vilma Espin Guillot
Special Envoy of Cuba

2. Programme on "Promotion of Women's
Participation in Development"

a. Introduction by Mrs. Marguerite Berger
Head of the Women's Developing Division
IDB

b. Presentation by:

. Mrs. María Teresa Carrasco de Wasmosy
First Lady of Paraguay
Presentation of the Video "Kufia Rape" (Women's Pathway)

10:45 am **Coffee break**

11:15 am

3. Follow up of the IDB/IICA Project "Rural Women In
Latin America and the Caribbean"

a. Introduction by Brenda Kleysen
Specialist, Women's Division
IICA

b. Presentation by:

. Mrs. Janice Compton
First Lady of Saint Lucia