

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

DCI 30 October 1985 Meeting with Harry G. Barnes, Jr.,
U.S. Ambassador to Chile

FROM: [Redacted] EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

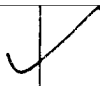
COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. This is to confirm your appointment with Mr. Harry G. Barnes, Jr., U.S. Ambassador to Chile at 1430 hours on 30 October 1985.

2. This is a courtesy call and Mr. Barnes will be accompanied by [Redacted] Chief, Latin America Division.

23 OCT 1985

2. DC/LA



3. C/LA

4. DDO Registry

5.

6. DDO

7.

8. Executive Registry

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10. DDCI

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SUBJECT: Talking Points for the DCI 30 October 1985 Meeting
with Harry G. Barnes, Jr., Ambassador to Chile

1. POINTS LIKELY TO BE RAISED BY AMBASSADOR BARNES: This is primarily a protocol, get-acquainted visit. He may raise the following:

---He believes that among your many acquaintances and friends in the city, as well as abroad, there may be one or more with whom he might meet to better prepare himself before leaving for Chile in early November.

---USG stance on national accord. The national accord, which was arranged under the auspices of the leader of the Chilean Catholic church, Cardinal Juan Francisco FRESNO Larrain, calls for an orderly transition to democracy through restoration of political freedoms, ending the current state of emergency and a new law for direct president and congressional elections. This accord has been signed by eleven political opposition parties. President Pinochet does not contemplate any change in government until 1989. Ambassador Barnes will likely brief you on the U.S. position regarding the accord.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

U.S. Ambassador Harry G. Barnes, Jr.

Ambassador Harry G. Barnes, Jr. was confirmed as U.S. Ambassador to Chile on July 11, 1985.

Ambassador Barnes was born in Minnesota in 1926. A graduate of Amherst College (1949), he received a M.A. in history from Columbia University in 1968. He holds honorary doctorates from Amherst College and the Stevens Institute.

He entered the Foreign Service in 1950, with initial assignments in India and Czechoslovakia. From 1957-1959, he served in Moscow, followed by a three-year stay in the Department on the Soviet Desk. After a year's study at the National War College, he served in Nepal as Deputy Chief of Mission from 1963-1967.

On his first posting to Romania, he served as Deputy Chief of Mission in Bucharest from 1968-1971. Upon his return to Washington, he was responsible for junior officer counselling and assignments in the Bureau of Personnel and then served as a Deputy Executive Secretary in the Department.

In January 1974, he was named Ambassador to Romania. In 1975, he led the American team which negotiated the trade agreement with that country, the first such accord achieved with a non-market economy country under the 1974 Trade Act.

Ambassador Barnes was sworn in as Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Personnel in December 1977 and responsible for the management of the State Department's personnel system on a world-wide basis. He played a major role in the development of the new Foreign Service Act of the United States. From Fall of 1981 until Summer 1985, he served as Ambassador to India.

The Ambassador speaks Czech, French, German, Hindi, Nepali, Romanian, Russian and Spanish.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

CHILE

CAPITAL: Santiago
POPULATION: 11,655,000
AREA: 759,871 Square Kilometers
GNP: 27.3 Billion U.S. Dollars
PER CAPITA INCOME: \$2,178

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION:

President Pinochet is seen as delaying the political liberalization in Chile and there is likely to be renewed efforts by opposition groups to mount anti-government demonstrations. Terrorist incidents, predominately bombings, continue at a high rate and probably will intensify over the next few months.

Chile's economic problems are reflected in an unemployment rate of thirteen percent, equally high underemployment, and an annual inflation rate of twenty-three percent in 1984. The government is generally in compliance with IMF restrictions which probably assures Chile of continuing access to international funds.

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