

64

Secretary of Defense Day Book

For

JUN 27 2005

(fill in date).

This document is unclassified
when separate from

~~SECRET~~ ~~NOFORN~~

(fill in classification)

attachment

SecDef Control #

OSD 76826-05

INDEX FOR DAYBOOK

Folder: Courtesy Call with New NASA Administrator Michael Griffin

- Subject:

Read Ahead for Secretary of Defense

- Date:

6/27/2005

From:

PROTOCOL

Pgs/Encl(s):

1/4 (Tab 2 not included,
Secret/SCI document
Provided to SECDEF
Only)

OCN:

OSD 12122-05

****Doc not rcvd in CCB for Control****

Folder: Radio Interview

- Subject:

Read Ahead for Secretary Donald Rumsfeld

- Date:

06/27/2005

From:

PA

Pgs/Encl(s):

1/2

OCN:

Folder: Prep/Meeting with Minister Uribe, Colombia

- Subject:

Read Ahead: Secretary Rumsfeld Hosted Meeting with the Minister of Defense of the
Republic of Colombia

- Date:

6/22/05

From:

PROTOCOL

Pgs/Encl(s):

1/3 (contains USP
Read Ahead)

OCN:

I-05/008420

Folder: Hosted Dinner iho His Excellency Pranab Mukherjee, India,
Occidental Restaurant

- Subject:

Read Ahead for Secretary of Defense

- Date:

6/24/05

From:

PROTOCOL

Pgs/Encl(s):

2/2

OCN:

**Courtesy Call with New NASA
Administrator Michael Griffin
June 27, 11:15 – 11:30 a.m.**

**READ AHEAD FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE: COURTESY CALL WITH
NEW NASA ADMINISTRATOR MICHAEL GRIFFIN**

FROM: Ms. Mary Claire Murphy, Director of Protocol, 703-692-7160

Mary Claire

Monday, June 27, 2005

11:15 a.m.

Office of the Secretary of Defense/3E880

EVENT:

You have agreed to meet with new NASA Administrator Michael Griffin (Bio at Tab 1), for a photo op and to discuss the letter at Tab 2, NASA-DoD coordination on NASA launch vehicle options.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

11:15 a.m. You will greet Administrator Griffin and Mr. Chris Shank, Special Assistant to the Administrator, in your office and participate in a photo op.

Following the photo op, Dr. Steve Cambone will join you and your guests at the table for the discussion on the NASA launch vehicle requirements.

11:30 a.m. Meeting concludes. Protocol will escort the Administrator to the River Entrance for his departure.

ATTACHMENTS:

Tab 1 - Read Ahead (from NII)

Tab 2 - Secret/SCI document (provided to SecDef only) (Not included in pkg.)

Tab 3 - Michael Griffin Biography

Tab 4 - Project Constellation/Vision for Space Exploration

TAB 1



ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
6000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-6000

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

2005 JUN 23 AM 10:57

INFO MEMO

NETWORKS AND INFORMATION
INTEGRATION

June 22, 2005 11:06 AM

FOR: SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

FROM: Linton Wells II, Acting ASD(NII)

SUBJECT: NASA Administrator's Office call with SECDEF, June 27, 2005

- NASA's rationale for meeting request: NASA is conducting a fast-turn study to determine heavy-lift launch needs for future exploration missions. To comply with the President's *U.S. Space Transportation Policy*, NASA must jointly submit a recommendation on these requirements with the Department of Defense. (NASA letter to the Secretary of Defense at Tab A; Relevant policy excerpts at Tab B)
- DoD's equities: The DoD has committed to the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) for the foreseeable future and expends significant resources annually to maintain this system. A NASA commitment to EELV use could result in cost savings (assuming NASA agrees to share infrastructure cost) and a healthier industrial base (Lockheed-Martin, Boeing). Preliminary studies indicate that EELV could likely meet NASA heavy-lift and human-rating requirements although further development is required (studies done by Boeing & Lockheed-Martin, available on request).
- NASA's prism: Indications are that NASA seeks to develop a Shuttle derivative launch system (rather than using EELV). Arguments for this approach are expected to be based on the need to human rate a system while moving forward quickly and the leveraging of existing NASA infrastructure & personnel.
- Target of Opportunity: Finally, this meeting with the NASA Administrator provides an opportunity to discuss classified topics related to communications and other DoD/NASA interfaces.
- Recommendation: Commit to work with NASA to develop a joint package for the President on future launch options.

COORDINATION: Tab C

Prepared by: Dr. Steven Huybrechts, (703) 607-0753

MA SD		SMA DSD	
TBA SD		SA DSD	
DEC SEC	11/6/23	1540	
EDR MA	11/4/23	1415	

OSD 12122-05



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Office of the Administrator
Washington, DC 20546-0001



June 16, 2005

The Honorable Donald H. Rumsfeld
Secretary of Defense
1000 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-1000

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with National Security Policy Directive 40 (U.S. Space Transportation Policy, dated January 6, 2005), I am requesting the cooperation of the Department of Defense in developing options, including a preferred option, to submit to the President to meet NASA's space exploration-unique, heavy-lift launch requirements beyond the capabilities of the existing Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicles.

I will present to the White House and the Congress this summer an architecture for space exploration to include NASA's plan for developing the Crew Exploration Vehicle, an associated Crew Launch Vehicle, and a new heavy-lift launch vehicle. This plan will require coordination with the Department of Defense in the weeks and months ahead in order for the Administration to provide to me the necessary policy and budget guidance so that I may responsibly manage NASA's workforce, assets, and programs. Some decisions must be made this summer, with others required during this year's formulation of NASA's FY 2007 budget request.

I look forward to discussing this more with you in person during our meeting planned for June 27, 2005.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. D. Griffin", is written over a horizontal line.

Michael D. Griffin
Administrator

cc: OSTP/Jack Marburger
OMB/Josh Bolten
NSC/Steve Hadley

**Excerpt from the U.S. Space Transportation Policy
Relevant to NASA and DoD use of the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle**

- Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall develop, in cooperation with the Secretary of Defense as appropriate, options to meet potential exploration-unique requirements for heavy lift beyond the capabilities of the existing Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicles
- ...emphasize the potential for using derivatives of the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicles to meet space exploration requirements. In addition, the Administrator shall evaluate the comparative costs and benefits of a new dedicated heavy-lift launch vehicle or options based on the use of Shuttle-derived systems
- Administrator and the Secretary shall jointly submit...a recommendation regarding the preferred option to meet future heavy-lift requirements. This recommendation will include an assessment of the impact on national security, civil, and commercial launch activities and the space transportation industrial base
- For the foreseeable future, the capabilities developed under the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle program shall be the foundation for access to space for intermediate and larger payloads for national security, homeland security, and civil purposes to the maximum extent possible consistent with mission, performance, cost, and schedule requirements
- Any department or agency seeking to significantly modify or develop new launch systems derived from the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicles or its major components, including human rating, shall be responsible for any necessary funding arrangements and shall coordinate with the Secretary of Defense

TABC

COORDINATION SHEET

NASA Administrator's Office call with the Secretary of Defense

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>SIGNED BY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
SECAF	Currently in Top-4 coordination	
USD(AT&L)	In coordination	
USD(P)	In coordination	
USD(I)	In coordination	
Director, Joint Staff	In coordination	
Director, NRO	Mr Fitzgerald (with comments)	21 June 2005
Director, NSSO	MGen Armor	21 June 2005

TAB 2

Tab 2 - Document provided to SecDef Only

NASA Administrator Michael Griffin

Nominated by President George W. Bush and confirmed by the United States Senate, Michael Griffin began his duties as the 11th Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on April 14, 2005.

As Administrator, he leads the NASA team and manages its resources as NASA seeks to advance The U.S. Vision for Space Exploration.



Photo credit: NASA/Renee Bouchard.

President Bush nominated Griffin as NASA Administrator in March while he was serving as the Space Department Head at Johns Hopkins University's Applied Physics Laboratory in Baltimore.

Griffin was President and Chief Operating Officer of In-Q-Tel, Inc., before joining Johns Hopkins in April 2004. He also served in several positions within Orbital Sciences Corporation, Dulles, Va., including Chief Executive Officer of Magellan Systems, Inc.

Earlier in his career, Administrator Griffin served as Chief Engineer at NASA and as Deputy for Technology at the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization. He has served as an adjunct professor at the University of Maryland, Johns Hopkins University and George Washington University.

He taught courses in spacecraft design, applied mathematics, guidance and navigation, compressible flow, computational fluid dynamics, spacecraft attitude control, astrodynamics and introductory aerospace engineering. He is the lead author of more than two dozen technical papers, as well as the textbook, "Space Vehicle Design."

A registered professional engineer in Maryland and California, the Administrator is a fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA). He is a recipient of the NASA Exceptional Achievement Medal, the AIAA Space Systems Medal and the Department of Defense Distinguished Public Service Medal, the highest award given to a non-government employee. He is a certified flight instructor with instrument and multiengine ratings.

He received a bachelor's degree in Physics from Johns Hopkins University; a master's degree in Aerospace Science from Catholic University of America; a Ph.D. in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Maryland; a master's degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Southern California; a master's degree in Applied Physics from Johns Hopkins University; a master's degree in Business Administration from Loyola College; and a master's degree in Civil Engineering from George Washington University.

April 2005

Project Constellation

Vision for Space Exploration [VSE]

On 14 January 2004, President Bush proposed a new vision for space exploration that includes human and robotic exploration of the Moon and Mars. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) 2005 budget allocates the majority of funding for the Moon/Mars initiative to two programs: the Crew Exploration Vehicle (CEV), to be used to transport humans to both the International Space Station and to lunar orbit; and Lunar Exploration, robotic exploration of the moon that includes the development and launch of lunar orbital satellites and landing rovers.

The President's plan can be seen as having three distinct, but related aspects.

The first aspect concerns current human space flight programs. The President proposes to complete construction of the International Space Station (ISS) by the end of the decade and to retire the Space Shuttle at that point

The second aspect of the plan concerns new medium-term goals for human space flight. The central goal is to return to the Moon between 2015 and 2020. To do this, NASA will develop a new Crew Exploration Vehicle (CEV), which will carry humans by 2014. The CEV may also be used to service the Space Station. The Marshall-based Orbital Space Plane and Next Generation Launch Technology programs were canceled as a result of the President's Vision for Space Exploration.

The third aspect of the plan concerns long-range goals for the years past 2020. The entire plan is geared toward preparing for this period, but what will happen during these years is (perhaps necessarily) left entirely open-ended. The ultimate goals are to send humans to Mars and to increase the commercial exploitation of space.

Constellation Systems

Named after the patterns that stars form in the night sky, Constellation Systems is responsible for developing the Crew Exploration Vehicle (CEV) and related exploration architecture systems. Like the Apollo Command Module, the CEV represents one building block in a future exploration architecture that can send astronauts to the Moon and form the basis for exploration missions to other destinations. The Vision for Space Exploration sets a goal of developing a new CEV by 2014 that is capable of carrying astronauts beyond low Earth orbit and a goal of landing astronauts on the Moon no later than 2020.

In parallel with development of the CEV, robotic explorers will serve as trailblazers to reduce the risks and costs of future human operations at the Moon. With robots, we will build mission operations experience that can provide insight into the preparations required for extended human presence to Mars and other destinations in the Solar System.

Based on studies conducted by the NASA Requirements Division, and driven by their results, the Directorate's Constellation Systems Office will develop, demonstrate, and deploy successive generations of capabilities that will enable the United States to achieve the vision of sustained human and robotic exploration on the Moon and beyond. Technology and advanced systems development and demonstration activities will be undertaken to establish critical capabilities that will be essential for all phases of lunar exploration.

The capabilities to be developed will form a system-of-systems that include:

- Robotic Precursor Systems
- Crew Transportation
- Cargo Transportation
- Surface Systems
- In-Space Systems
- Ground Systems
- Humans as a Critical System

The capabilities that comprise Constellation Systems will evolve over time, based on exploration goals, budgetary priorities, and analyses of cost, benefits, and risks. This evolution will take place in stages or "spirals" that will allow NASA greater flexibility in meeting its exploration objectives. Development will be supported by many organizations within and outside of NASA. This includes NASA Centers, industry, universities, other government agencies, and international participants.

Exploration Spirals

The Constellation Systems Theme is responsible for developing, demonstrating, and deploying successive generations of new capabilities to enable sustainable and affordable human and robotic exploration of the Moon, Mars, and beyond. Capabilities will be developed within well-defined program spirals. The initial program spiral delivers a human Earth Orbit Capability by 2014. This includes a risk reduction demonstration in 2008 and flight tests in 2011 without crew. Following program spirals will deliver the capability to support human missions to the lunar surface no later than 2020 and then to Mars. Specifically, future Spirals are defined as follows: Spiral 2 is a Lunar Landing Capability; Spiral 3 is an Extended Lunar Stay Capability; Spiral 4 is a Mars Landing Capability, with further spirals still to be defined.

The capabilities that will support these spirals form a System of Systems that include crew transportation systems, cargo transportation systems, in-space support systems, destination (Moon, Mars) surface systems, Earth ground systems, and human support systems. The Earth Orbit Capability (Spiral 1) Program within the Constellation Theme will manage the Crew Exploration Vehicle (CEV), the Crew Launch Vehicle (CLV), and supporting ground and in-space support systems projects.

Exploration Spiral 1/Crew Exploration Development and Test - Exploration Spiral 1 will establish the capability to test and checkout Crew Transportation System (CTS) elements in Low Earth Orbit (LEO) in preparation for future human exploration missions to the Moon. The capabilities necessary to satisfy the Spiral 1 objectives consist of a Crew Exploration Vehicle (CEV), a Crew Launch Vehicle (CLV), and ground support infrastructure. The CEV and CLV will safely transport the crew from the surface of the Earth to LEO, and return them to the Earth's surface at the completion of the mission.

Exploration Spiral 2/Global Lunar Access for Human Exploration - Exploration Spiral 2 will establish the capability to conduct human exploration missions to any location on the surface of the Moon without pre-positioned surface infrastructure. This Spiral 2 capability will likely be utilized to conduct human exploration of potential lunar base sites prior to the delivery of habitats and surface power systems (Destination Surface Systems). This capability could also be utilized to place humans at the lunar base camp location for habitat and surface power systems final assembly tasks. Once the lunar base is established, this Spiral 2 capability could be utilized to explore locations which are not accessible via surface mobility assets.

Exploration Spiral 3/Lunar Base and Mars Testbed - Exploration Spiral 3 will establish the capability to conduct routine human long-duration missions at a lunar base to test out technologies and operational techniques for expanding the human presence to Mars and beyond. Missions in Spiral 3 will extend up to several months in duration at the lunar poles or equatorial region in order to serve as an operational analog of future Mars missions. Spiral 3 will require the development and deployment of habitats and surface power systems. These Destination Surface Systems (DSS) will be delivered to a selected location in the polar or equatorial region by the Cargo Delivery System (CDS).

Exploration Spiral 4 / Crewed Mars flyby -

Exploration Spiral 5 / Humans on Mars -

Radio Interview

June 27, 2:10 – 2:20 p.m.

**READ-AHEAD FOR SECRETARY DONALD RUMSFELD:
RADIO INTERVIEW**

Date/Time: Mon. June 27, 2005, 2:10-2:20 p.m.

Location: Small Recording Studio, 2E579

Format: Live to tape; no commercial breaks or call-ins.

Program/Station Background:

2:10-2:20 p.m.

Station: KMBZ News Radio 980 Kansas City

Show: "The Jerry Agar Show" 4-7p.m. CT

Host: Jerry Agar

Demographics: #1 News Talk radio station in Kansas City; airs in Kansas and Missouri; listenership 200,000.

History: Agar was one of 7 radio hosts that went to Iraq in Apr. 2005.

Agar is politically conservative and is a strong supporter of the war in Iraq.

Interview Airdate: SAME DAY (2 TIMES) (5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. ET)

Time Line: 1:35 – 2:05 p.m. SECDEF/Abizaid Briefing
2:10 – 2:20 p.m. Interview with Jerry Agar

Likely Topics:

- **Iraq/GWOT:**
 - Agar's trip to Iraq in April 2005
 - 1 year anniversary/transfer of sovereignty
 - Success stories in Iraq
 - Congressional opinion on progress/Time tables
- **GTMO:**
 - Detainees
 - Future of the facility
- **America Supports You**

Attachments:

TAB A: Radio Host bio

TAB B: America Supports You talking points

**Prep for Meeting with Minister
Uribe, Colombia**

June 27, 2:45 – 2:55 p.m.

■ **Meeting with Minister Uribe,
Colombia**

■ **June 27, 4:15 – 4:45 p.m.**

~~SECRET/NOFORN~~

**READ AHEAD: SECRETARY RUMSFELD HOSTED MEETING
WITH THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA**

FROM: Ms. Mary Claire Murphy, Director of Protocol, 703-692-7160

Mary C. Murphy

Monday, June 27, 2005

4:30 p.m.

The Eisenhower Dining Room (3E912)

EVENT:

You have agreed to meet with His Excellency Jorge Uribe, Minister of Defense of the Republic of Colombia. (Read Ahead from Policy at Tab 1.)

Note: Minister Uribe has a meeting with Secretary England prior to your meeting.

KEY PARTICIPANTS: US (5) and Colombia (5). (Complete List of Participants provided at Tab 2.)

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

4:30 p.m. You greet Minister Uribe in the dining room where he will sign your guest book. You invite the Minister to join you in front of the flags for an official photo.

Following the photo op, you invite everyone to join you at the table for the meeting.

5:00 p.m. Meeting concludes. You escort Minister Uribe to the River Entrance for his departure and return to your office.

ATTACHMENTS:

Tab 1 - Read ahead (from Policy)

Tab 2 - Meeting Participants (from Policy)

Tab 3 - Seating (from Protocol)

UPON REMOVAL OF ATTACHMENT(S)
DOCUMENT BECOMES UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECRET/NOFORN~~

Prepared by Hinkley 9:19 AM 6/23/2005

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SECRET//NOFORN

USD(P)
I-05/008420-77

READ AHEAD FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Meeting with JORGE URIBE, MINISTER OF DEFENSE OF COLOMBIA

Addressed as: Mr. Minister, Pronunciation ooh-REE-beh

27 June 2005, 4:15 – 4:45 PM

From: Peter W. Rodman, Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA), 695-435 *[Signature]* **27 JUN 2005**

(U) Purpose: Discuss regional strategy and the follow-on to Plan Colombia with MOD Uribe. You last saw MOD Uribe in Washington on 27 January 2005.

(U) Attendees:

US: SECDEF, GEN Pace (VCJCS), ASD Rodman, DASD-WHA Pardo-Maurer, DASD-CN Long,

Colombia: MOD Jorge Uribe, AMB Luis Alberto Moreno, General Soler Torres, DCM Bernardo Ortiz, COL Rey (Army Attache).

(U) Background/Issues:

~~(S//NF)~~ Regional Strategic Issues

- Although the war in Colombia is going well, the strategic picture for the region is rapidly darkening.
 - During USDP Feith's recent visit to Bogotá, President Uribe was very pessimistic and spoke of virtually nothing but Chavez.
 - MOD Uribe faces growing pressure from the Colombian congress to take measures to counterbalance the conventional threat from Venezuela.
 -
 - President Chavez has vilified MOD Uribe for his strong comments on the regional "imbalance" being created by Venezuela's arms purchases.
- The ongoing revolution in Bolivia, which Cuba and Venezuela are aggressively co-opting, is of enormous concern to the Colombians.
- Bolivia has become a test of strength for the future direction of Latin America.

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27-06-05 09:14 11:
Page 1 of 2

Classified by: R. Pardo-Maurer, DASD-WHA
Reasons: 1 4(b) and (d) Declassify on: 27 June 2015

(b)(3):10 USC
§424

(b)(1)

- If Bolivia drops out of the drug effort, Colombia's own counterdrug effort could collapse as production returns to safehavens in Bolivia while druglords manage the business remotely from Colombia—the arrangement of the 1980's.

(b)(1)

- (b)(1)

- Chavez has also just resurrected ancient claims to Netherlands Antilles.

(U) Crafting the follow-on to Plan Colombia

(b)(3):50 USC §
3024-(i)

-
-

~~(C)~~ Human Rights Certification

- \$88 Million in funding are in jeopardy due to lack of progress on certain human rights cases. This could also take a toll on bipartisan support for Colombia.
 - We are running out of time to address this. If you raise the issue, it will help President Uribe resolve the issue.

~~(C)~~ Afghanistan Counterdrug Cooperation

- Per your suggestion, Colombia will host the Afghan anti-narcotics minister this July.

Attachments:

TAB A – Talking Points

TAB B – Biography

TAB C – SECDEF meeting with Colombian Defense Minister Uribe, 27 January 2005

TAB D – Map and CIA World Factbook

TALKING POINTS FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Meeting with Jorge URIBE, Minister of Defense of COLOMBIA

Congratulations on Colombia winning the Fuerzas Commando Special Forces competition in Chile last week. Those are some tough hombres you have.

Plan Colombia may expire in September, but our commitment to Colombia does not.

- Things look quite different since Plan Colombia started five years ago—much better!
- I got reports from Doug Feith and Peter Rodman about your strategy for the next 10 and 20 years. They were impressed, and tell me that it gives us much to work with.
- You also have gained considerable bipartisan support here---that is an invaluable asset.
- There is strong support here to put our security relationship on a more formal footing. Our discussions for a Strategic Framework Agreement can accomplish this.

As we do that, maybe we should work with other countries to develop a common strategic picture of the region.

- I invited all the Central American defense ministers here for October, and have suggested we discuss ways for all of us to work more closely with Colombia.

President Chavez seems to be picking up steam in the region.

- I am concerned at how closely he is working with Cuba throughout the region.
- It's a combination: Cuban direction and Venezuelan money.
- Castro and Chavez seem to see the revolution going on in Bolivia as a vital test of strength in determining the future of Latin America.
- If Bolivia drops out of the counterdrug effort, you will feel the repercussions.

I am told some significant security assistance funds are in jeopardy because of the perceived delays on several human rights cases.

- I hope we can work through this. The funds are important, as is the bipartisan support that you deserve because of your commitment to human rights and the rule of law.

I am glad to hear you will soon be hosting Afghan counterdrug experts in Colombia.

C

(b)(3):10 USC
§421,(b)(6)

[Redacted]

(b)(3):10 USC
§421,(b)(6)

From: [Redacted]

Sent: Friday, February 11, 2005 9:56 AM

(b)(3):10 USC
§421,(b)(6)

Cc: [Redacted]

Subject: SECDEF MEETING WITH COLOMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER URIBE, 27 JANUARY 2005

CLASSIFICATION: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENVELOPE

(b)(3):10 USC
§421

[Redacted]

HEADER

R 021348Z FEB 05
FM SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//USDP ISA//
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEKJCS/CJCS NMCC WASHINGTON DC
RUEKJCS/JOINT STAFF WASHDC PRIORITY 1948
RUEHBO/AMEMBASSY BOGOTA
RUEHML/AMEMBASSY MANAGUA

(b)(3):10 USC
§421

[Redacted]
INFO RUEHTG/AMEMBASSY TEGUCIGALPA
RUEHPE/AMEMBASSY LIMA
RUEHQT/AMEMBASSY QUITO
RUEHBR/AMEMBASSY BRASILIA
RUEHCV/AMEMBASSY CARACAS
RUEHZP/AMEMBASSY PANAMA
RUEHBUL/AMEMBASSY KABUL
RUEHLO/AMEMBASSY LONDON
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW
RHEFDIA/DIA WASHINGTON DC
BT

CONTROLS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ NONE X1

BODY

SUBJ: SECDEF MEETING WITH COLOMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER URIBE, 27 JANUARY 2005

1. (G) BEGIN SUMMARY: SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RUMSFELD MET WITH COLOMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER URIBE ON 27 JANUARY IN THE PENTAGON. SECDEF MADE THE FOLLOWING POINTS: 1) COLOMBIA CONTINUES TO MAKE PROGRESS AND THERE IS U.S. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT TO CONTINUE SUPPORTING COLOMBIA; 2) WE ARE INCREASINGLY CONCERNED ABOUT PRESIDENT CHAVEZ; 3) WE APPLAUD COLOMBIA'S OFFER TO SHARE COUNTERNARCOTICS LESSONS LEARNED WITH AFGHANISTAN. MINISTER URIBE MADE THE FOLLOWING POINTS: 1) HE IS CONFIDENT ABOUT THE PROSPECTS FOR 2006; 2) COLOMBIA IS BEING FORCED

2/11/2005

TO REVIEW ITS SECURITY POSTURE DUE TO INCREASED BELLIGERENCE FROM CHAVEZ; 3) CHAVEZ IS A PROBLEM NOT JUST FOR COLOMBIA, BUT FOR THE HEMISPHERE; 4) COLOMBIA HAS CONCERNS THAT (b)(1),1.4(b) WILL END UP IN THE HANDS OF THE FARC. END SUMMARY

2. (C) SECDEF OBSERVED THAT PRESIDENT URIBE CONTINUES TO COMMAND STRONG POPULAR SUPPORT AT HOME, AND COLOMBIA HAS BIPARTISAN SUPPORT IN THE US CONGRESS, WHICH WILL BE HELPFUL IN WORKING OUT A FOLLOW-ON STRATEGY TO PLAN COLOMBIA.

3. (C) SECDEF AND MOD URIBE EXPRESSED A SHARED CONCERN ABOUT RECENT ACTIVITIES OF VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT HUGO CHAVEZ. MOD URIBE STATED THAT AT A RECENT MEETING IN CARACAS, VENEZUELAN MOD GARCIA CARNEIRO CONFIRMED THE PURCHASE OF 100,000 AK-47S FROM RUSSIA AND DELIVERY WAS EXPECTED TO COMMENCE WITHIN 60 DAYS. SECDEF SAID THE ISSUE HAD ALSO BEEN DISCUSSED DURING RUSSIAN MOD IVANOV'S RECENT VISIT WITH PRESIDENT BUSH. IVANOV HAD POOH-POOHED THE ISSUE, SAYING THE VENEZUELAN WOULDNT BUY THEM ALL. URIBE ADDED THAT THE VENEZUELAN MOD ALSO CONFIRMED THE PURCHASE OF 40 MI-35 HELICOPTERS. URIBE SAID THE VENEZUELAN HAD DISCUSSED THEIR INTENT TO CREATE A MILITIA, EQUIPPED BY WEAPONS FROM THE REGULAR FORCE.

4. WITH REGARD TO THE CAPTURE IN CARACAS OF FARC FOREIGN MINISTER GRANDA, MOD URIBE SAID CHAVEZ HAD RETALIATED WITH ECONOMIC MEASURES--FOR EXAMPLE SHUTTING KEY HIGHWAYS THAT CONNECT TWO COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS, AND CUTTING OFF THE ELECTRICITY TO THE ARAUCA DEPARTMENT.

5. SECDEF ASKED HOW OTHER COUNTRIES WERE REACTING. MOD URIBE SAID COLOMBIA COULD NOT AFFORD TO UNFOCUS FROM ITS STRUGGLE AGAINST NARCOTERRORISTS AND DIVERT RESOURCES TO THE BORDER. COLOMBIA WAS VULNERABLE. URIBE DESCRIBED COLOMBIAN (b)(1),1.4(b) ON VENEZUELAN MILITARY PLANS FOR CONFRONTATION WITH GUYANA AND THE COLOMBIAN GUAJIRA, AS WELL AS THE RECENT CAPTURE OF A HIGH-RANKING VENEZUELAN INTELLIGENCE OPERATIVE IN COLOMBIA. MOD URIBE SAID THAT COLOMBIA DOES NOT HAVE A VENEZUELA PROBLEM THE HEMISPHERE HAS A CHAVEZ PROBLEM. PRESIDENT (b)(1),1.4(b) COULDN'T TAKE SIDES PUBLICLY, BUT (b)(1),1.4(b) WERE HELPING DIPLOMATICALLY. URIBE ADDED THAT COLOMBIA CANNOT AFFORD AN ARMS RACE AND DEPENDS ON INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HELP IN THIS SITUATION. RUMSFELD REMINDED MOD URIBE OF UNFULFILLED PLEDGES BY THE EUROPEANS TO HELP COLOMBIA. MOD URIBE SAID HE PLANNED TO GO TO THE WEHRKUNDE CONFERENCE IN MUNICH.

6. (C) SECDEF AND MOD URIBE DISCUSSED CHAVEZ PLAN TO LAUNCH A NEW LATIN AMERICA-WIDE TELEVISION NETWORK, INSPIRED BY AL-JAZEERA. MOD URIBE SAID ONE OF THE TOP MANAGERS HIRED BY CHAVEZ FOR THE PROJECT WAS A COLOMBIAN CITIZEN, WHO HAD RECENTLY BEEN THE ATTORNEY FOR THE CONVICTED IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA) TERRORISTS WHO HAD BEEN COLLABORATING WITH THE FARC.

7. (C) MOD URIBE SAID COLOMBIA WAS VERY CONCERNED ABOUT STOCKPILES OF SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES THAT REMAINED IN CENTRAL AMERICA. AS EVIDENCE OF THE URGENCY OF THE PROBLEM, THE MOD DREW ATTENTION TO TODAY'S NEWSPAPER HEADLINES REGARDING A STING OPERATION IN MANAGUA WHICH CAPTURED NICARAGUANS ATTEMPTING TO SELL AN SA-7 ON THE BLACK MARKET.

(b)(1)

2/11/2005

8. (S) MOD URIBE REPORTED THAT THE AIR BRIDGE DENIAL PROGRAM IS WORKING BEAUTIFULLY AND THAT TRACKS OF SUSPECT AIRCRAFT ARE DECLINING.

9. (S) SECDEF THANKED MINISTER URIBE FOR HIS SUPPORT IN SHARING COLOMBIAN LESSONS LEARNED WITH AFGHANISTAN. MINISTER URIBE SAID HE IS ASSEMBLING A TEAM TO ASSIST THE AFGHAN AUTHORITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTER-DRUG AND COUNTER-KIDNAPPING CAPABILITIES. SECDEF MENTIONED SAID THAT DOD WAS WORKING WITH OUR EMBASSY IN KABUL TO SUPPORT THIS AND THAT THE CURRENT PLAN WAS FOR AFGHAN OFFICIALS TO VISIT COLOMBIA.

CLASSIFIED BY: R. PARDO-MAURER, DASD
REASON 1.4 (B)

ADMIN

DECLASSIFY ON: 27 JANUARY 2014
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CLASSIFICATION: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2/11/2005

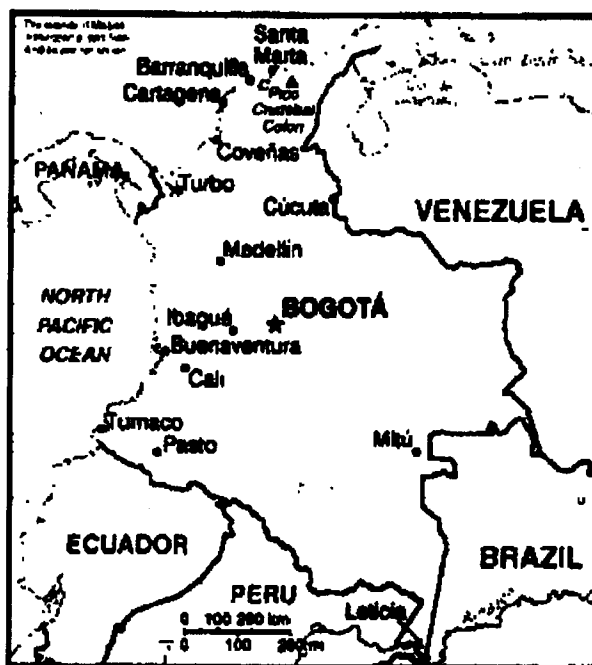
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The World Factbook



Colombia

**Introduction** Colombia

Background: Colombia was one of the three countries that emerged from the collapse of Gran Colombia in 1830 (the others are Ecuador and Venezuela). A 40-year insurgent campaign to overthrow the Colombian Government escalated during the 1990s, undergirded in part by funds from the drug trade. Although the violence is deadly and large swaths of the countryside are under guerrilla influence, the movement lacks the military strength or popular support necessary to overthrow the government. An anti-insurgent army of paramilitaries has grown to several thousand strong in recent years, challenging the insurgents for control of territory and the drug trade, and also the government's ability to exert its dominion over rural areas. While Bogota steps up efforts to reassert government control throughout the country, neighboring countries worry about the violence spilling over their borders.

Geography Colombia

Location: Northern South America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, between Panama and Venezuela, and bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between Ecuador

and Panama

Geographic coordinates: 4 00 N, 72 00 W

Map references: South America

Area: *total:* 1,138,910 sq km
land: 1,038,700 sq km
note: includes Isla de Malpelo, Roncador Cay, Serrana Bank, and Serranilla Bank
water: 100,210 sq km

Area - comparative: slightly less than three times the size of Montana

Land boundaries: *total:* 6,004 km
border countries: Brazil 1,643 km, Ecuador 590 km, Panama 225 km, Peru 1,496 km (est.), Venezuela 2,050 km

Coastline: 3,208 km (Caribbean Sea 1,760 km, North Pacific Ocean 1,448 km)

Maritime claims: *territorial sea:* 12 nm
continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate: tropical along coast and eastern plains; cooler in highlands

Terrain: flat coastal lowlands, central highlands, high Andes Mountains, eastern lowland plains

Elevation extremes: *lowest point:* Pacific Ocean 0 m
highest point: Pico Cristobal Colon 5,775 m
note: nearby Pico Simon Bolivar also has the same elevation

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds, hydropower

Land use: *arable land:* 2.42%
other: 95.91% (2001)
permanent crops: 1.67%

Irrigated land: 8,500 sq km (1998 est.)

Natural hazards: highlands subject to volcanic eruptions; occasional earthquakes; periodic droughts

Environment - current issues: deforestation; soil and water quality damage from overuse of pesticides; air pollution, especially in Bogota, from vehicle emissions

Environment - international agreements: *party to:* Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note: only South American country with coastlines on both the North Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea

People **Colombia**

Population: 42,954,279 (July 2005 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: 30.7% (male 6,670,950/female 6,516,371)
15-64 years: 64.2% (male 13,424,433/female 14,142,825)
65 years and over: 5.1% (male 968,127/female 1,231,573) (2005 est.)

Median age: total: 26.04 years
male: 25.14 years
female: 26.93 years (2005 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.49% (2005 est.)

Birth rate: 20.82 births/1,000 population (2005 est.)

Death rate: 5.59 deaths/1,000 population (2005 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.31 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2005 est.)

Sex ratio: at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2005 est.)

Infant mortality rate: total: 20.97 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 16.89 deaths/1,000 live births (2005 est.)
male: 24.92 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth: total population: 71.72 years
male: 67.88 years
female: 75.7 years (2005 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.56 children born/woman (2005 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate: 0.7% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS: 190,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths: 3,600 (2003 est.)

Nationality: noun: Colombian(s)
adjective: Colombian

Ethnic groups: mestizo 58%, white 20%, mulatto 14%, black 4%, mixed black-Amerindian 3%, Amerindian 1%

Religions: Roman Catholic 90%, other 10%

Languages: Spanish

Literacy: *definition:* age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 92.5%
male: 92.4%
female: 92.6% (2003 est.)

Government Colombia

Country name: *conventional long form:* Republic of Colombia
conventional short form: Colombia
local short form: Colombia
local long form: Republica de Colombia

Government type: republic; executive branch dominates government structure

Capital: Bogota

Administrative divisions: 32 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento) and 1 capital district* (distrito capital); Amazonas, Antioquia, Arauca, Atlantico, Distrito Capital de Bogota*, Bolivar, Boyaca, Caldas, Cauca, Cesar, Choco, Cordoba, Cundinamarca, Guainia, Guaviare, Huila, La Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Narino, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Quindio, Risaralda, San Andres y Providencia, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Vaupes, Vichada

Independence: 20 July 1810 (from Spain)

National holiday: Independence Day, 20 July (1810)

Constitution: 5 July 1991

Legal system: based on Spanish law; a new criminal code modeled after US procedures was enacted into law in 2004; judicial review of executive and legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch: *chief of state:* President Alvaro URIBE Velez (since 7 August 2002); Vice President Francisco SANTOS (since 7 August 2002); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Alvaro URIBE Velez (since 7 August 2002); Vice President Francisco SANTOS (since 7 August 2002); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
cabinet: Cabinet consists of a coalition of the two dominant parties - the PL and PSC - and independents
elections: president and vice president elected by popular vote for a four-year term; election last held 26 May 2002 (next to be held May 2006)
election results: President Alvaro URIBE Velez received 53% of the vote; Vice President Francisco SANTOS was elected on the same ticket

- Legislative branch:** bicameral Congress or Congreso consists of the Senate or Senado (102 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and the House of Representatives or Camara de Representantes (166 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)
elections: Senate - last held 10 March 2002 (next to be held March 2006); House of Representatives - last held 10 March 2002 (next to be held March 2006)
election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PL 28, PSC 13, independents and smaller parties (many aligned with conservatives) 61; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PL 54, PSC 21, independents and other parties 91
- Judicial branch:** four roughly coequal, supreme judicial organs; Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (highest court of criminal law; judges are selected by their peers from the nominees of the Superior Judicial Council for eight-year terms); Council of State (highest court of administrative law; judges are selected from the nominees of the Superior Judicial Council for eight-year terms); Constitutional Court (guards integrity and supremacy of the constitution; rules on constitutionality of laws, amendments to the constitution, and international treaties); Superior Judicial Council (administers and disciplines the civilian judiciary; resolves jurisdictional conflicts arising between other courts; members are elected by three sister courts and Congress for eight-year terms)
- Political parties and leaders:** Colombian Communist Party or PCC [Jaime CAICEDO]; Conservative Party or PSC [Carlos HOLGUIN Sardi]; Democratic Pole or PDI [Samuel MORENO Rojas]; Liberal Party or PL [Juan Fernando CRISTO]
note: Colombia has about 60 formally recognized political parties, most of which do not have a presence in either house of Congress
- Political pressure groups and leaders:** two largest insurgent groups active in Colombia - Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia or FARC and National Liberation Army or ELN; largest anti-insurgent paramilitary group is United Self-Defense Groups of Colombia or AUC
- International organization participation:** BCIE, CAN, CDB, CSN, FAO, G-3, G-24, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur (associate), MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO
- Diplomatic representation in the US:** *chief of mission:* Ambassador Luis Alberto MORENO Mejia
chancery: 2118 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008
consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Beverly Hills, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico), and Washington, DC
FAX: [1] (202) 232-8643
telephone: [1] (202) 387-8338

Diplomatic representation from the US: *chief of mission:* Ambassador William B. WOOD
embassy: Calle 22D-BIS, numbers 47-51, Apartado Aereo 3831
mailing address: Carrera 45 #22D-45, Bogota, D.C., APO AA 34038
telephone: [57] (1) 315-0811
FAX: [57] (1) 315-2197

Flag description: three horizontal bands of yellow (top, double-width), blue, and red; similar to the flag of Ecuador, which is longer and bears the Ecuadorian coat of arms superimposed in the center

Economy Colombia

Economy - overview: Colombia's economy has been on a recovery trend during the past two years despite a serious armed conflict. The economy continues to improve thanks to austere government budgets, focused efforts to reduce public debt levels, and an export-oriented growth focus. Ongoing economic problems facing President URIBE range from reforming the pension system to reducing high unemployment. New exploration is needed to offset declining oil production. On the positive side, several international financial institutions have praised the economic reforms introduced by URIBE, which include measures designed to reduce the public-sector deficit below 2.5% of GDP. The government's economic policy and democratic security strategy have engendered a growing sense of confidence in the economy, particularly within the business sector. Coffee prices have recovered from previous lows as the Colombian coffee industry pursues greater market shares in developed countries such as the United States.

GDP: purchasing power parity - \$281.1 billion (2004 est.)

GDP - real growth rate: 3.6% (2004 est.)

GDP - per capita: purchasing power parity - \$6,600 (2004 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: *agriculture:* 13.4%
industry: 32.1%
services: 54.5% (2004 est.)

Investment (gross fixed): 15.8% of GDP (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line: 55% (2001)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: *lowest 10%:* 1%
highest 10%: 44% (1999)

Distribution of family income - Gini index: 57.1 (1996)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5.9% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 20.7 million (2004 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture 30%, industry 24%, services 46% (1990)

Unemployment rate: 13.6% (2004 est.)

Budget: *revenues:* \$15.33 billion
expenditures: \$21.03 billion, including capital expenditures of NA (2004 est.)

Public debt: 51.8% of GDP (2004 est.)

Agriculture - products: coffee, cut flowers, bananas, rice, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, cocoa beans, oilseed, vegetables; forest products; shrimp

Industries: textiles, food processing, oil, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, cement; gold, coal, emeralds

Industrial production growth rate: 4% (2004 est.)

Electricity - production: 44.87 billion kWh (2002)

Electricity - production by source: *fossil fuel:* 26%
hydro: 72.7%
other: 1.3% (2001)
nuclear: 0%

Electricity - consumption: 41.14 billion kWh (2002)

Electricity - exports: 618 million kWh (2002)

Electricity - imports: 23 million kWh (2002)

Oil - production: 531,100 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - consumption: 252,000 bbl/day (2001 est.)

Oil - exports: NA

Oil - imports: NA

Oil - proved reserves: 1.7 billion bbl (2004 est.)

Natural gas - production: 5.7 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - consumption: 5.7 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - exports: 0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports: 0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves: 132 billion cu m (2004)

Current account balance: \$-1.706 billion (2004 est.)

Exports: \$15.5 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities: petroleum, coffee, coal, apparel, bananas, cut flowers

Exports - partners: US 47.1%, Ecuador 5.9%, Venezuela 5.3% (2003)

Imports: \$15.34 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities: industrial equipment, transportation equipment, consumer goods, chemicals, paper products, fuels, electricity

Imports - partners: US 29.6%, Brazil 5.5%, Mexico 5.4%, Venezuela 5.2%, China 5%, Japan 4.6%, Germany 4.4% (2003)

Reserves of foreign exchange & gold: \$11.94 billion (2004 est.)

Debt - external: \$38.7 billion (2004 est.)

Economic aid - recipient: NA

Currency: Colombian peso (COP)

Currency code: COP

Exchange rates: Colombian pesos per US dollar - 2,628.61 (2004), 2,877.65 (2003), 2,504.24 (2002), 2,299.63 (2001), 2,087.9 (2000)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications Colombia

Telephones - main lines in use: 8,768,100 (2003)

Telephones - mobile cellular: 6,186,200 (2003)

Telephone system: *general assessment:* modern system in many respects
domestic: nationwide microwave radio relay system; domestic satellite system with 41 earth stations; fiber-optic network linking 50 cities
international: country code - 57; satellite earth stations - 6 Intelsat, 1 Inmarsat; 3 fully digitalized international switching centers; 8 submarine cables

Radio broadcast stations: AM 454, FM 34, shortwave 27 (1999)

Radios: 21 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 60 (includes seven low-power stations) (1997)

Televisions: 4.59 million (1997)

Internet country code: .co

Internet hosts: 115,158 (2003)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs): 18 (2000)

Internet users: 2,732,200 (2003)

Transportation Colombia

Railways: *total:* 3,304 km
standard gauge: 150 km 1.435-m gauge
narrow gauge: 3,154 km 0.914-m gauge (2003)

Highways: *total:* 112,998 km
paved: 26,000 km
unpaved: 84,000 km (2000)

Waterways: 9,187 km (2004)

Pipelines: gas 4,360 km; oil 6,134 km; refined products 3,140 km (2004)

Ports and harbors: Bahia de Portete, Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Leticia, Puerto Bolivar, San Andres, Santa Marta, Tumaco, Turbo

Merchant marine: *total:* 15 ships (1,000 GRT or over) 35,427 GRT/46,301 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 11, liquefied gas 1, petroleum tanker 2
registered in other countries: 7 (2005)

Airports: 980 (2004 est.)

Airports - with paved runways: *total:* 101
over 3,047 m: 2
2,438 to 3,047 m: 9
914 to 1,523 m: 39

under 914 m: 12 (2004 est.)
1,524 to 2,437 m: 39

Airports - with *total: 879*
unpaved *2,438 to 3,047 m: 1*
runways: *1,524 to 2,437 m: 34*
under 914 m: 572 (2004 est.)
914 to 1,523 m: 272

Heliports: 1 (2004 est.)

Military Colombia

Military branches: Army (Ejercito Nacional), Navy (Armada Nacional, including Naval Aviation, Marines, and Coast Guard), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Colombiana)

Military manpower - military age and obligation: 18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscript service obligation - 24 months (2004)

Military manpower - availability: *males age 18-49: 10,212,456 (2005 est.)*

Military manpower - fit for military service: *males age 18-49: 6,986,228 (2005 est.)*

Military manpower - reaching military age annually: *males: 389,735 (2005 est.)*

Military expenditures - dollar figure: \$3.3 billion (FY01)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP: 3.4% (FY01)

Transnational Issues Colombia

Disputes - international: Nicaragua filed a claim against Honduras in 1999 and against Colombia in 2001 at the ICJ over disputed maritime boundary involving 50,000 sq km in the Caribbean Sea, including the Archipelago de San Andres y Providencia and Quita Sueno Bank; dispute with Venezuela over maritime boundary and Los Monjes Islands near the Gulf of Venezuela; Colombian-organized illegal narcotics, guerrilla, and paramilitary activities penetrate all of its neighbors' borders and have created a serious refugee crisis with over 300,000 persons having fled the country, mostly into neighboring states

Refugees and internally displaced persons: *IDPs:* 2,730,000 - 3,100,000 (conflict between government and FARC; drug wars) (2004)

Illicit drugs: illicit producer of coca, opium poppy, and cannabis; world's leading coca cultivator (cultivation of coca in 2002 was 144,450 hectares, a 15% decline since 2001); potential production of opium between 2001 and 2002 declined by 25% to 91 metric tons; potential production of heroin declined to 11.3 metric tons; the world's largest processor of coca derivatives into cocaine; supplier of about 90% of the cocaine to the US market and the great majority of cocaine to other international drug markets; important supplier of heroin to the US market; active aerial eradication program; a significant portion of non-US narcotics proceeds are either laundered or invested in Colombia through the black market peso exchange

This page was last updated on 1 June, 2005

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**List of Participants for SecDef hosted meeting with the
Minister of Defense of the Republic of Colombia
Monday, June 27, 2005
4:30 p.m.**

Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense
General Peter Pace, Vice Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff
The Honorable Peter Rodman, Assistant Secretary of Defense for ISA
Mr. Rogelio Pardo-Mauer, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Western
Hemisphere/Note taker
Mr. (b)(1), (b)(6) Country Director, Note taker

Colombian Delegation

His Excellency Jorge Uribe, Minister of Defense
His Excellency Luis Alberto Moreno, Ambassador of Colombia
General Fernando Soler Torres, CJCS
Mr. Bernardo Ortiz, Deputy Chief of Mission
Colonel Javier Rey, Army Attaché

TAB3

**Seating for SecDef meeting with MOD of Colombia
Monday, June 27, 2005**

Mr. Pardo-Mauer DASD, Western Hemisphere	Mr. Bernardo Ortiz Deputy Chief of Mission
Mr. Rodman	HE Luis Alberto Moreno Mejia Ambassador of Colombia
SecDef	HE Jorge Uribe MOD
Gen Pace	General Fernando Soler Torres Chairman of the Joint Chiefs
Mr. (b)(6) Country Director	Colonel Javier Rey Army Attaché

Hosted Dinner iho His
Excellency Pranab Mukherjee,
India, Occidental Restaurant
June 27, 6:30 – 8:30 p.m.

**READ AHEAD FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE: HOSTED DINNER
IN HONOR OF HIS EXCELLENCY PRANAB MUKHERJEE
MINISTER OF DEFENSE OF INDIA**

FROM: Ms. Mary Claire Murphy, Director of Protocol, 703-692-7160

*Mary Claire
Murphy*

Monday, June 27, 2005

6:30 p.m.

Occidental Restaurant

6:30 p.m. – Cocktails (Upstairs Gallery)

6:50 p.m. – Dinner (President's Room)

ATTIRE: Business Attire

EVENT:

You have agreed to host a dinner in honor of His Excellency Pranab Mukherjee (MOOK-ur-jee), Minister of Defence of India.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS: U.S. – 14, India – 14. (See Tab 1 for the Guests List and Tab 2 for Seating.)

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

Approx.

6:30 p.m. Your guests arrive and will be escorted to the Upstairs Gallery where you will greet guests. Cocktails and appetizers will be passed.

Approx.

6:35 p.m. You and Minister Mukherjee move from the Upstairs Gallery to the President's Room where you will greet the Vice President upon his arrival and introduce the Minister to the Vice President. At your leisure you will move back to the Upstairs Gallery to continue the mix and mingle with the entire group.

Approx.

6:50 p.m. After cocktails, you and your guests will be escorted to the President's Room for a private dinner.

6:55 p.m. Dinner is served.

Approx.

8:30 p.m. Dinner concludes. You depart as desired.

ATTACHMENTS:

Tab 1 - Guest List (from Protocol)

Tab 2 - Seating (from Protocol)

**Guest List for Secretary of Defense hosted dinner
In Honor of His Excellency Pranab Mukherjee
Minister of Defence of India
Monday, June 27, 2005
6:30 p.m.
Occidental Restaurant**

Hosts

The Honorable Donald Rumsfeld, Secretary of Defense

U.S. Participants (14)

**The Honorable Dick Cheney, Vice President of the United States
The Honorable Steve Hadley, *National Security Advisor*
Senator John Cornyn, (R-TX), *Co-Chair, Senate Indian Caucus*
Representative Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, (R-FL), *Chairman, House India Caucus*
Mr. Ken Krieg, Under Secretary of Defense for AT&L
Mr. Doug Feith, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
General Peter Pace, Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
Mr. Peter Rodman, Assistant Secretary of Defense for ISA
Admiral Robert Willard, Vice Chief of Naval Operations
Major General Mike Maples (T), Joint Staff
Mr. Claudio Lillienfeld, ISA/NESA South Asia Director
Mr. Jim Alverson, Country Director**

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India Delegation (14)

**His Excellency Pranab MUKHERJEE (MOOK-ur-jee), Minister of Defence
His Excellency Ranendra SEN (sehn), Ambassador to the United States
Mr. Ajai Vikram SINGH (sing), Defence Secretary
Mr. Shekhar DUTT (Doot), Secretary (Defence Production)
Lieutenant General P.P.S. BHANDARI (ban-Dah-ree), Deputy Chief of Army Staff
Vice Admiral Sureesh MEHTA (May-ta), Deputy Chief of Naval Staff
Air Marshal A. K. NAGALIA (na-Gah-li-a), Air Officer Personnel, Air Headquarters
Dr. V.K. SARASWAT (sar-ah-Swat), Director Programme
Mr. Gautam MUKHOPADHAYA (mook-ho-PAHD-hya), Joint Secretary (PIC),
Ministry of Defence
Ms. Renu PALL, Director (USC), Ministry of External Affairs
Mr. Raminder Singh JASSAL (JAH-sel), Deputy Chief of Mission, Indian Embassy
Brigadier Shankar Ranjan GHOSH (goesh), Indian Defence Attaché to the United States
Mr. Ashok SAJJANHAR (SAH-jahn-hahr), Political Minister, Embassy of India
Mr. Sanjay THADE (tha-Day), Private Secretary to Raksha Mantri**

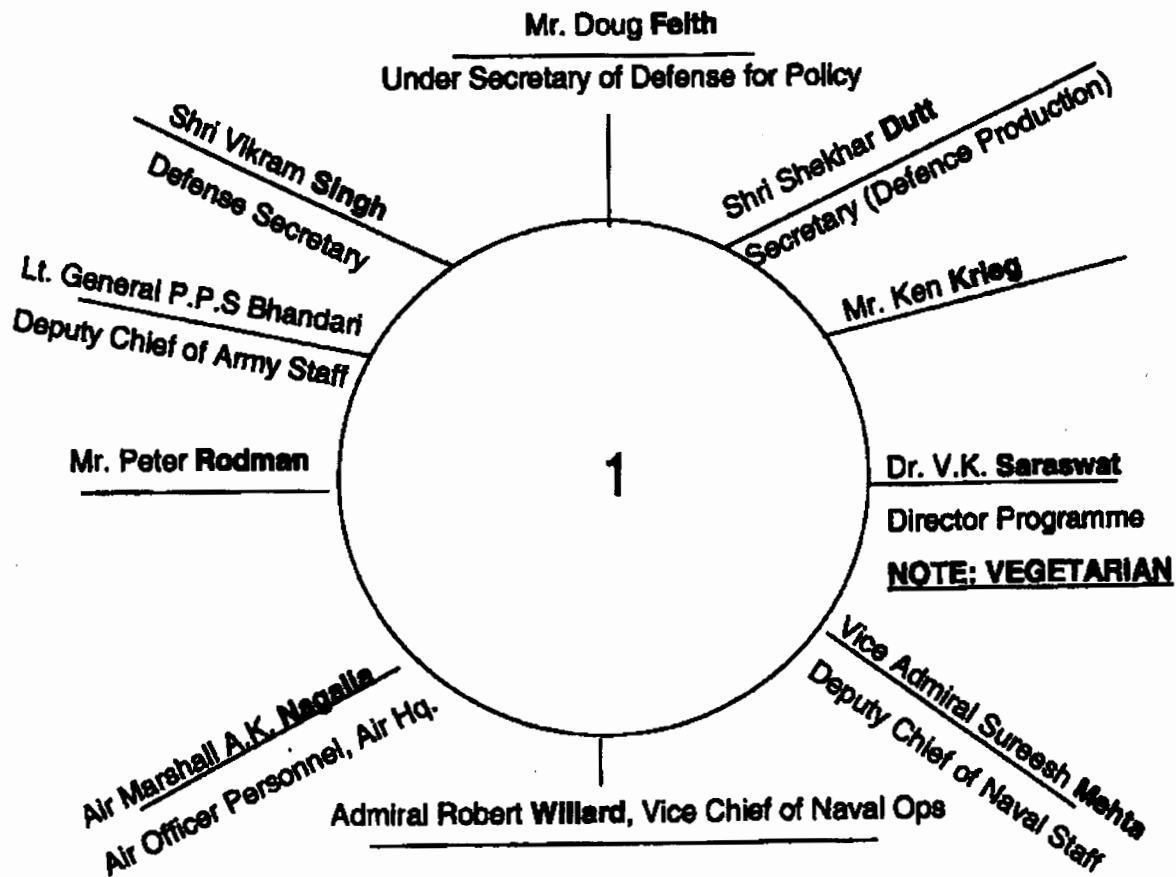
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**SD hosted Dinner In Honor of H.E. Pranab
Mukherjee, Minister of Defense**

Monday, June 27, 2005

Occidental Restaurant ~ President's Room

TABLE 1



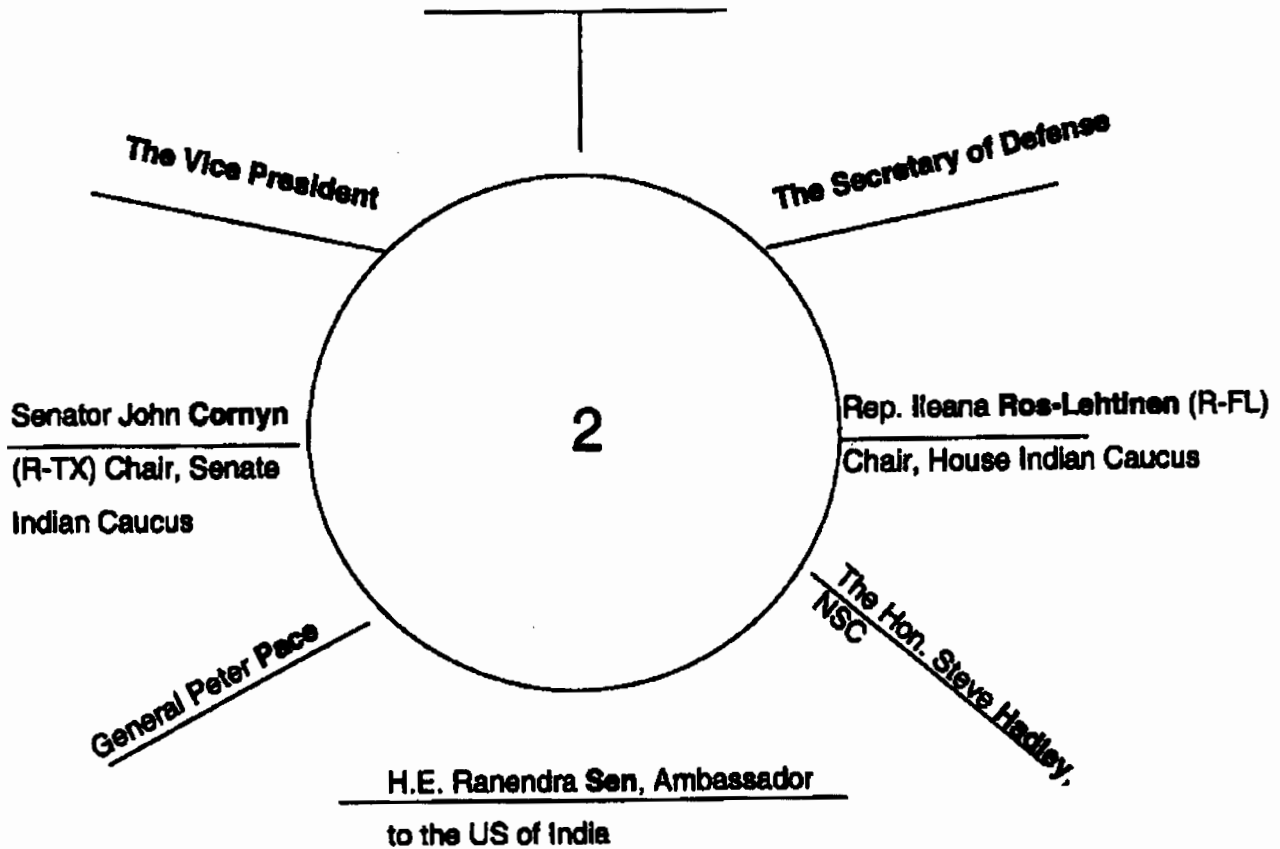
**SD hosted Dinner In Honor of H.E. Pranab
Mukherjee, Minister of Defense**

Monday, June 27, 2005

Occidental Restaurant ~ President's Room

TABLE 2

H.E. Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Defence



**SD hosted Dinner In Honor of H.E. Pranab
Mukherjee, Minister of Defense**

Monday, June 27, 2005

Occidental Restaurant ~ President's Room

TABLE 3

