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President Paz Zamora / Bolivia 5/8/90 [OA 6898]

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Grant/Blessey  
May 2, 1990  
Draft one  
A:ZAMORA

DEPARTURE STATEMENT: VISIT OF PAZ ZAMORA  
PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA  
TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1990  
TIME?

((Acknowledgements))

It has been a great pleasure to meet today with President Jaime Paz Zamora. This is the third time since he took office last August that we have met to discuss issues of importance to our countries. We met first last October at the U.N. in New York -- where I addressed the General Assembly on making the world more secure and furthering our chemical weapons agreement. Later, we met in February in Cartagena, Colombia, where, together with our fellow presidents from Colombia and Peru, we agreed on controlling a **different** type of chemical threat -- by securing strong international cooperation in the fight against narcotics trafficking.

Our conversations today have been wide-ranging and productive. The march toward freedom that is sweeping the globe has come to most of the Americas, and together, we have discussed the deep aspirations for democracy that we share for our entire hemisphere -- for one day it will be the first totally democratic hemisphere in the world. \\

In fact, right now my wife Barbara and son Jeb, as well as our Chief of Staff John Sununu are on their way to Latin America, representing the United States at yet another democratic

inauguration -- to celebrate the free election of President Calderon of Costa Rica.\\\

A strong economy helps keep democracy strong, and we also discussed economic development today. Our trade consultations dealt with the improved investment climate in Bolivia, and the advantages of open markets -- for both the United States and Bolivia. It is in this context of that we are building a framework for implementation of our assistance agreement with Bolivia. *hard to say*

President Paz, both in New York and at Cartagena, impressed upon me the importance of development assistance to his country, something that the United States has long supported. This fiscal year, the United States will provide Bolivia with about 90 million dollars in economic aid. And for the next fiscal year, I have asked Congress for even more -- over 150 million dollars in economic assistance for Bolivia. X

The United States has been impressed by what Bolivia has done during the past decade to strengthen its democratic institutions. And, over the last five years, we've also been excited to see far-reaching economic reforms.

But President Paz and I both know that the greatest danger facing both our democratic institutions and our strong economies is international narcotics trafficking. In Cartagena, we forged an unprecedented alliance against both trafficking and use, and created the first antidrug cartel. Today, we are continuing to build on our comprehensive international drug control strategy on a number of fronts:

Just a days ago, Bolivia and the United States signed an extradition treaty which will help us prosecute and punish international narcotraffickers. **It's time we brought justice to these cocaine cowards who have brought so much misery and destruction to our societies.**

Secondly, the Congresses of Bolivia and the United States are among the first to ratify the Vienna Drug Convention. This puts both our countries in the forefront of nations who have made the commitment to **cooperate** in the fight against drugs.

Finally, in the **first four months** of this year, Bolivia has eradicated more acres of illegal coca than it did **all last year**. In fact, if the current pace of eradication is maintained, Bolivia may, by the middle of the decade, be able to eliminate all coca grown within its borders for illegal use. **That would truly be a brave battle won in the war against drugs.**

Bolivia is making this progress because President Paz has wisely adopted an integrated strategy of eradication, interdiction, and alternative development to fight the cocaine trade -- an approach agreed to in our meetings at Cartagena and proven effective in the hills of Bolivia. But it is an approach that depends ultimately on the will of the American people -- to lead lives that are free from the temptation of drugs, and to help those who are too weak to help themselves. The war against drugs is being fought in the Andes Mountains and Chaco plains of Bolivia, but it is also being fought in the schools and streets of the United States.

Mr. President, on behalf of the American people, you and your countrymen will not stand alone in the fight against cocaine. Together, we will wage a strong fight. I look forward to continuing our solid relationship of cooperation and consultation, and again, it was a pleasure discussing these vital issues with you today.

# # #

3/4/98

President Fox

Situation Room

1:45 - Statement

how many? nobody's just press of delegation

acknowledgments  
Members of the Bolivian delegation

bringing down

no signing ceremonies  
Extradition Treaty w/ Bolivia

Brody  
11:11s

The Visit of President Paz Zamora of Bolivia

It has been a great pleasure to meet today with President Jaime Paz Zamora. This is the third time since he took office last August that we have met to discuss issues of importance to our two countries. We met first last fall in New York and then in February in Cartagena, Colombia where, together with our fellow presidents from Colombia and Peru, we launched what promises to be a new era of intense international cooperation against narcotics trafficking.

Our conversations today have been wide-ranging and productive. They have dealt with ~~the inter-related and mutually dependent topics of~~ economic development and the strengthening of democracy, as well as with the threat of international narcotics trafficking to our democratic institutions and our societies.

We are continuing to build on the progress begun in Cartagena.

-- Bolivia and the United States signed an extradition treaty just a few days ago\*, which will help us prosecute and punish international narcotraffickers, ~~whose dirty business has created so much suffering and sorrow in our hemisphere.~~

\* expected to be done by May 8

The Congresses of Bolivia and the United States were among the first to ratify the Vienna Drug Convention\*. This, ~~in both a practical and symbolic sense,~~ puts both our countries in the forefront among a growing group of nations who have committed themselves to cooperate in the fight against drugs.

~~But as both President Paz and I know, simply signing international treaties and multilateral accords is the easy part of the job. Attacking our domestic problems requires the greatest courage. I want to salute President Paz Zamora.~~ In the first four months of this year Bolivia has eradicated more acres of illegal coca than it did all last year. In fact, if the current pace of eradication is maintained, Bolivia may, *by the middle of the decade* ~~within four years,~~ be able to eliminate all coca grown within its borders for illegal use. That would be a remarkable achievement.

Bolivia is making <sup>THIS</sup> good progress on the ~~narcotics~~ front because President Paz has <sup>ADOPTED</sup> ~~embraced~~ an integrated strategy of eradication, interdiction, and alternative development to fight the cocaine trade. We agreed to that approach at Cartagena and its effectiveness is now being demonstrated in Bolivia. ~~Interdiction reduces the~~

~~price of the coca leaf. Development programs offer the coca growers alternative crops that can enable them to maintain their livelihood.~~

*THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN*

I have been equally impressed by what Bolivia has done during the past decade to strengthen its democratic institutions and during the past five years to carry out far reaching economic reform. President Paz, both in New York and at Cartagena, impressed upon me the importance of development assistance to his country, something that the United States has long supported. This fiscal year, the United States will provide Bolivia about 90 million dollars in economic aid. For the next fiscal year, I have asked Congress for over 150 million dollars in economic assistance for Bolivia.

~~Given Bolivia's strong economic reform effort, and its effort to structure its economy away from any dependency on narcotics trafficking, I strongly support President Paz Zamora's effort to encourage the Multilateral Development Banks to continue, and where possible increase, their programs in Bolivia. I also encourage American companies to consider investment in Bolivia. I am delighted that a U.S. - Bolivian Trade and Investment Consultative Mechanism is being formed to spur those efforts.~~

~~At Cartagena a new spirit of hemispheric cooperation and determination was born. And this "spirit of Cartagena" has been nowhere more in evidence than in Bolivia and in the person of my friend President Paz Zamora.~~

Mr. President, on behalf of the American people, I congratulate you and your countrymen for political and economic successes. I also thank you for your efforts in combatting the cocaine trade. The United States is also making a tremendous effort to defeat our domestic cocaine problem. It has been a pleasure to talk with you and share your insights. ~~Bolivia exemplifies the progress that the countries of our hemisphere are making in the political, economic and counternarcotics fronts. We thank you for your leadership and wish you a safe return home.~~

4/30/98

President Fox - Bolivia

St. - Country Officer  
Helen Lane 647-3076  
Dan Johnson - NSC x 3868

Press met him →  
1st time they met  
NY - U.N.G.A  
Cortobena - Feb. 15

Needly elected - less than a year

THE OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT  
TO  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY  
JAIME PAZ ZAMORA  
PRESIDENT  
OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA

MAY 7 TO 9, 1990

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY  
MAY 7

7:40 am- Greeted by Assistant Chief of Protocol Black, Miami  
7:50 am International Airport, Miami, Florida.

7:50 am- United States Presidential Aircraft to Andrews  
10:00 am Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.

10:00 am- Greeted by Welcoming Committee, Andrews Air Force  
10:05 am Base, Washington, D.C.

10:05 am- United States Presidential Helicopters to  
10:15 am Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool.

10:15 am- Greeted by Deputy Secretary of State Eagleburger  
10:20 am and Chief of Protocol Reed.

10:25 am Arrive Blair House.

11:25 am- Meeting with President Iglesias, President's  
11:40 am Office, Inter-American Development Bank.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY

MAY 7

(Continued)

- 11:40 am- Meeting with senior officials, Cecilio Morales  
12:40 pm Room, Inter-American Development Bank.
- 12:40 pm- Meeting with members of Bolivian Delegation,  
12:55 pm Antonio Ortiz Mena Board Room, Inter-American  
Development Bank.
- 12:55 pm- Luncheon offered by President Iglesias in honor of  
2:30 pm President Paz Zamora, Andres Bello Auditorium,  
Inter-American Development Bank.
- 3:30 pm- Meeting with The Washington Post Editorial Board,  
4:15 pm Blair House.
- 4:30 pm- Meeting with World Bank President Conable, Blair  
5:00 pm House.
- 5:15 pm- Interview with EFE News Agency, Blair House.  
5:30 pm
- 7:00 pm- Visit Washington Hospital Center.  
7:45 pm
- 8:00 pm- Meeting with Bolivian Community of Washington,  
10:00 pm West Ballroom, Washington Marriott Hotel.

Private Dinner at Blair House.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY  
MAY 8

11:00 am- Meeting with President Bush, Oval Office, The White  
11:15 am House.

11:15 am- Expanded Meeting with President Bush, Cabinet  
12:00 pm Room, The White House.

12:00 pm- Working Luncheon with President Bush, Old Family  
1:00 pm Dining Room, The White House.

1:05 pm- Departure Statements by President Bush and  
1:15 pm President Paz Zamora Diplomatic Entrance, The White  
House.

1:30 pm- Wreath-Laying Ceremony, Lincoln Memorial.  
1:45 pm

3:15 pm- Meeting with Secretary of Agriculture Yeutter,  
3:45 pm Blair House.

4:00 pm- Meeting with Secretary of State Baker, Blair House.  
4:30 pm

4:45 pm- Meeting with United States Trade Representative  
5:15 pm Hills, Blair House.

5:30 pm- Separate interviews with Time and The New York  
6:30 pm Times, Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY

MAY 8

(Continued)

- 7:30 pm- Reception offered by Ambassador Crespo-Velasco and  
9:00 pm Mrs. Crespo in honor of President Paz Zamora,  
Bolivian Ambassador's Residence.
- 10:00 pm- Separate interviews with UNIVISION and CNN Spanish  
11:00 pm Network, Bolivian Ambassador's Residence.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY

MAY 9

- 9:45 am- Morning Newsmaker, National Press Club.  
10:45 am
- 1:00 pm- Luncheon offered by President Lesher in honor of  
2:45 pm President Paz Zamora, United States Chamber of  
Commerce.
- 3:00 pm- Meeting with Senate Majority Leader Mitchell and  
3:30 pm Senate Minority Leader Dole, Room S-221, United  
States Capitol.
- 3:30 pm- Meeting with Senator Biden, Room S-307, United  
4:00 pm States Capitol.
- 4:00 pm- Coffee offered by Senate Foreign Relations Committee  
5:00 pm Chairman Pell in honor of President Paz Zamora,  
Room S-116, United States Capitol.
- 5:00 pm- Meeting with Senator Kennedy and Senator Hatch,  
5:30 pm Room S-330, United States Capitol.
- 5:45 pm- Meeting with Permanent Representatives, Diplomatic  
6:00 pm Reception Room, Organization of American States.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY

MAY 9

(Continued)

- 6:00 pm- Protocolary Session in honor of President Paz  
6:40 pm Zamora, to be followed by Address to Permanent  
Council, Hall of the Americas, Organization of  
American States.
- 6:50 pm- Farewell Ceremony with Secretary of State Baker,  
6:55 pm Chief of Protocol Reed, and Farewell Committee,  
Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool.
- 6:55 pm- United States Presidential Helicopters to Andrews  
7:05 pm Air Force Base.
- 7:10 pm- United States Presidential Aircraft to Miami  
9:20 pm International Airport, Miami, Florida.

Resume private schedule upon arrival.

May 4, 1990

PLANNING MEETING  
OWV OF PRESIDENT PAZ ZAMORA (BOLIVIA)  
10:00 a.m., Situation Room

**Participants:**

Bill Sittmann  
Don Johnson

**PRESS:**

**SOCIAL:** Laurie Firestone  
Cathy Fenton

**MIL OFFICE:** (no one available)

**COMM:** Stephanie Blessey

**STATE:**

**Protocol:** Jennifer Fitzgerald  
Dan Growney

**Area Director:** Helen Lane

**ExSec:** Wanda Nesbitt

**Language**

**Services:** Lillian Nigaglioni

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 7, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:           CHRISS WINSTON *cu*  
FROM:               MARY KATE GRANT *MKG*  
SUBJECT:            DEPARTURE STATEMENT FOR PRESIDENT PAZ ZAMORA OF  
                      BOLIVIA

I. SUMMARY

Attached for your review is a draft of the departure statement for President Paz Zamora of Bolivia. The statement will be given at 1:15 p.m. on Tuesday, May 8 outside the Diplomatic Entrance.

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks (7 minutes / speechcards) focus on fighting the flow of drugs and promoting democracy in our hemisphere.

Grant/Blessey  
May 7, 1990  
Draft three  
A:ZAMORA

DEPARTURE STATEMENT: VISIT OF JAIME PAZ ZAMORA  
PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA  
TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1990  
1:15 P.M.

President Paz [pahz], distinguished members of the Bolivian delegation; it has been a great pleasure to meet today with you to discuss issues of importance to both our countries. President Paz and I first met last September at the U.N. in New York -- where I addressed the General Assembly on making the world more secure and furthering our chemical weapons agreement. Last February, we joined with our fellow presidents from Colombia and Peru in Cartagena, Colombia, where we agreed on the need to control a different type of chemical threat -- by securing strong international cooperation in the fight against narcotics trafficking.

Our conversations today have been wide-ranging and productive. We have discussed the deep aspirations for democracy that we share for our entire hemisphere, believing that one day it will be the first totally democratic hemisphere in the world.

\\

In fact, right now my wife Barbara and son Jeb, as well as our Chief of Staff John Sununu are in Central America, representing the United States at yet another democratic inauguration -- to celebrate the free election of President Calderon of Costa Rica.\\

The United States has been impressed by the tough economic measures that have been taken in Bolivia over the past five years. A strong economy is one of the building blocks of a strong democracy. So, our economic development and trade discussions dealt with the improved investment climate in Bolivia, and the advantages of open markets -- for both the United States and Bolivia. It is in this context that we are building a framework for the implementation of our assistance agreement with Bolivia.

President Paz, both in New York and at Cartagena, emphasized the importance of development assistance to his country, something that the United States has long supported. This fiscal year, the United States will provide Bolivia with about 88 million dollars in economic aid. And with the approval of the Congress, it is my hope that our assistance in the next fiscal year will increase substantially, to assist Bolivia in its anti-drug, law enforcement, and development efforts.

The United States has also been impressed by what Bolivia has done during the past decade to strengthen its democratic institutions. But President Paz and I both know that one of the greatest dangers facing our democratic institutions is international narcotics trafficking. In Cartagena, we forged an unprecedented alliance against both trafficking and use. Today, we are continuing to build on our comprehensive international drug control strategy on a number of fronts:

*Don  
+ 3860*

**Bolivia and the United States are preparing to sign a modernized extradition treaty which will help us prosecute and punish international narcotraffickers. It's time we brought justice to these cocaine cowards who have brought so much misery and destruction to our societies.**

Secondly, Bolivia and the United States were among the first countries to ratify the Vienna Drug Convention. This puts both our countries in the forefront of nations who have made the commitment to **cooperate** in the fight against drugs.

Thirdly, the U.S. and Bolivia will also sign an agreement creating a high-level trade and investment consultative mechanism. We want to help Bolivia get the word out -- Bolivia is a country that needs and deserves more investment; we will do our part to help.

Finally, in the **first four months** of this year, Bolivia has eradicated more acres of illegal coca than it did **all last year**. In fact, if the current pace of eradication is maintained, Bolivia may be able to eliminate **all** coca grown within its borders for illegal use. **That would truly be a brave battle won in the war against drugs.**

Bolivia is making this progress because President Paz has wisely adopted an integrated strategy of eradication, interdiction, and alternative development to fight the cocaine trade. But we also realize that long-term success in this struggle depends also on the will of the people of the United States -- to lead lives that are free from the temptation of

drugs, and to help those who are too weak to help themselves. The war against drugs is being fought in the Andes Mountains and Chaco plains of Bolivia, but it is also being fought in the schools and streets of the United States.

Mr. President, you and your countrymen will not stand alone in the fight against cocaine, or in the drive for economic development. Together, we will wage a strong fight. I look forward to continuing our solid relationship of cooperation and consultation, and again, it was a pleasure discussing these vital issues with you today.

# # #

# From Bolivia, Good News on Drugs

President Jaime Paz Zamora of Bolivia arrives in Washington this week with startling information: The market for raw coca leaves in his country has collapsed. He considers that a powerful reason for the U.S. to speed up economic aid to help Bolivia's antidrug campaign, and he's right.

Last year, after Colombia began fighting its big drug cartels, President Bush pledged much more military and economic aid for Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. But most of the aid package did not take final shape until the "drug summit" meeting in January. And \$230 million in military aid, only now beginning to flow, came first.

Events in the Andes moved faster. By late last year the Colombian campaign had managed to disrupt the channels by which coca leaves were gathered in Peru and Bolivia, then transported to Colombia for final processing. As a result, coca growers suddenly found their crops hard to sell. The price for 100 pounds of raw leaves, more than \$60 last summer, fell below \$20, considerably less than the cost of production.

It has been hard to exploit that decline in Peru, where Maoist guerrillas control most of the coca growing territory. But in Bolivia, the decline presents a rare opportunity. The U.S. already helps the Bolivian Government with a rudimentary crop substitution program. Farmers are paid \$2,000 per hectare to tear up coca and plant other crops like

oranges. As long as the coca price held up, the program languished. But with the price down, many farmers now are rushing to sign up. The number of coca hectares destroyed this year already exceeds 3,000, more than in all of last year.

Surprised and pleased, Bolivia needs more money to expand the substitution program. Yet while Bolivia will receive \$34 million in new military aid, economic aid remains at last year's level.

Washington urges patience: new economic aid is due with the second phase of the Andean strategy, next fiscal year. But this could be the wrong time for patience. There's powerful reason to get as much coca land as possible into other profitable crops now. The coca price could rise again if, for instance, enforcement flags in Colombia.

In any case, economic aid for Bolivia would help ease anxieties stirred by military aid. As an article on today's Op-Ed page suggests, supporters of democracy and human rights remain wary of U.S. alliances with Latin generals.

Washington professes to recognize that the Andean strategy depends on both military and economic aid. The collapse of coca prices in Bolivia vindicates that approach, and sooner than experts had dared to hope. Granting Mr. Paz Zamora's request for new economic aid now would help him seize the moment, and give reassurance that U.S. intentions in the Andes remain honorable.

Grant/Blessey  
May 3, 1990  
Draft two  
A: ZAMORA

DEPARTURE STATEMENT: VISIT OF PAZ ZAMORA  
PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA  
TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1990  
TIME? 1:15 p.m.

*teaching in ST Room*  
((Acknowledgements)) <sup>Distinguished</sup> President Paz, <sup>Schuel</sup> Members of the Bolivian delegation

*left from NSC*  
It has been a great pleasure to meet today with President Jaime Paz Zamora to discuss issues of importance to both our countries. President Zamora and I first met last <sup>September</sup> ~~October~~ at the U.N. in New York -- where I addressed the General Assembly on making the world more secure and furthering our chemical weapons agreement. Last February, we joined with our fellow presidents from Colombia and Peru in Cartagena, Colombia, where we agreed on the need to control a different type of chemical threat -- by securing strong international cooperation in the fight against narcotics trafficking. *draft*

Our conversations today have been wide-ranging and productive. We have discussed the deep aspirations for democracy that we share for our entire hemisphere, believing that one day it will be the first totally democratic hemisphere in the world.

!!!

*Don Johnson x 3860*  
*Jane Moore x 6633 Mrs. Bush*  
In fact, right now my wife Barbara and son Jeb, as well as our Chief of Staff John Sununu are <sup>in</sup> ~~on their way to~~ <sup>Central</sup> Latin America, representing the United States at yet another democratic inauguration -- to celebrate the free election of President Calderon of Costa Rica.!!! *Don + Jeff*

*extradition + investment*

A strong economy is one of the building blocks of a strong democracy. So, our economic development and trade discussions dealt with the improved investment climate in Bolivia, and the advantages of open markets -- for both the United States and Bolivia. It is in this context that we are building a framework for the implementation of our assistance agreement with Bolivia.

Don will

Don Johnson  
x3860

President Paz, both in New York and at Cartagena, emphasized the importance of development assistance to his country, something that the United States has long supported. This fiscal year, the United States will provide Bolivia with about 90 million dollars in economic aid. And for the next fiscal year, I have asked Congress for even more over 150 million dollars in economic assistance for Bolivia.

Draft from NSK  
p. 3

Don Johnson  
Bar Silbermann  
x4594

and w/ approval of Congress

Food for peace

\$78

Andes Initiative  
\$175

The United States has been impressed by what Bolivia has done during the past decade to strengthen its democratic institutions. And, over the last five years, we've also been excited to see far-reaching economic reforms.

\$88  
is w/out narcotics & Peace Corps

But President Paz and I both know that the greatest danger facing both our democratic institutions and our strong economies is international narcotics trafficking. In Cartagena, we forged an unprecedented alliance against both trafficking and use, and

Don Johnson  
x3860

Don

created the first antidrug cartel. Today, we are continuing to build on our comprehensive international drug control strategy on a number of fronts:

are preparing to sign

Just a few days ago, Bolivia and the United States signed an extradition treaty which will help us prosecute and punish

Draft  
Don Johnson  
x3860

DC

international narcotraffickers. It's time we brought justice to these cocaine cowards who have brought so much misery and destruction to our societies.

*Draft from NSC*  
 Secondly, the Congresses of Bolivia and the United States are among the first to ratify the Vienna Drug Convention. This puts both our countries in the forefront of nations who have made the commitment to cooperate in the fight against drugs.

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Bolivia is making this progress because President Paz has wisely adopted an integrated strategy of eradication, interdiction, and alternative development to fight the cocaine trade. But it is an approach that <sup>also</sup> depends ultimately on the will of the American people -- to lead lives that are free from the temptation of drugs, and to help those who are too weak to help themselves. The war against drugs is being fought in the Andes Mountains and Chaco plains of Bolivia, but it is also being fought in the schools and streets of the United States. *Enxlo*

Mr. President, you and your countrymen will not stand alone in the fight against cocaine. Together, we will wage a strong fight. I look forward to continuing our solid relationship of

cooperation and consultation, and again, it was a pleasure discussing these vital issues with you today.

# # #

VOLUME 4

*Bolivia*  
Birmingham to Burlington

T H E E N C Y C L O P E D I A  
**AMERICANA**  
I N T E R N A T I O N A L E D I T I O N

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES  
FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829



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CARL FRANK

INDIAN SHEPHERDESSES  
tending her sheep in the  
highlands near Guacaqui, a  
Bolivian port on Lake Titicaca

in November and last through February, often bringing serious landslides, especially in La Paz where much of the working population lives on the slopes of the valley that surrounds the city.

**The Valleys.** Many of the valleys that run down the sides of the Eastern Cordillera are narrow, but some, such as those of Cochabamba and Sucre, are of sufficient size to accommodate large populations and contribute substantially to the production of the nation's food. The climate in these higher valleys generally is agreeable, and during the winter many people from the highlands visit them to escape the discomforts of La Paz or Oruro. The agreeable climate and relatively healthful aspects of the higher valleys have been important factors in creating their high population density. Many of the Yungas, or lower valleys, are quite warm and humid throughout the year, although some have pleasant temperatures.

**The Lowlands.** The eastern lowlands vary in climate and topography. In general this region is tropical. Portions of it become quite dry in the winter, with brief but severe drops in temperature caused by cold winds from the south. The southern (or Chaco) region has a number of rivers flowing across it during the rainy season but it is a veritable desert during the remainder of the year. Much of this region is treeless except along the streams and in small low spots where water is near the surface. The northern (or Pando and Beni) region of the lowlands is relatively hot and humid all year. Here are portions of the tall and dense rain forest characteristic of the upper basin of the Amazon River. The middle third of the lowlands is a blend of the two extremes. Here forest and prairie exist side by side, with prairie predominating toward the eastern limits near Brazil.

**Resources.** Bolivians generally are aware of their rich or potentially rich national resources, which include tin and silver in the highlands, petroleum in the lowlands, and great forests in the lowlands and the lower valleys. The anomaly of potential riches and existing poverty has been referred to as the "beggar sitting on a throne of gold."

A tremendous handicap in the development of these resources has been their unfavorable location. Mines in the extreme altitudes of the Andes, and petroleum, timber, and the better soils in the lowlands have failed to achieve the economic importance they deserve because Bolivia is blocked by the Andes to the west and long stretches of virtually uninhabited land to the east and north.

**Plant and Animal Life.** Both plant and animal life in Bolivia are distinctly typed by contrasting climates and by the geography in which they are found. Plant life may be divided roughly between the lush growth of timber, grasses, and other plants of the lowlands to a sparse distribution of mosses and tough grasses that are adapted to the cold, dry conditions of the high altitudes. Among the domesticated plants that are native to the highlands are two major sources of food, potato and quinoa, a small-grain cereal.

Important domestic animals include the llama and alpaca, both related to the camel and native to the Andes. These animals are used for transportation, wool, and often meat. They are gradually being replaced by the burro and by cattle and sheep, except at extreme heights. In most of the lowlands cattle and hogs are raised in ample though unknown numbers. Efforts are being made to stock this region with larger numbers of cattle based on the Brahma (Zebu) strain which is resistant to the heat, diseases, and pests of the tropics.

The greatest variety of wildlife is found in the lowlands. Among the mammals are monkey, deer, pumas, jaguars, anteaters, armadillo, skunks, squirrels, and rabbits. Reptiles include boa constrictors, lizards, and alligators. Bird life is abundant: besides the flightless rhea (a type of ostrich), there are many species of parrot, macaws, ducks, geese, quail, and doves. The condor, one of the largest of birds, lives in the higher elevations of the Andes.

### 3. The Economy

Much of the basic economic pattern of Bolivia was established during the colonial period when the Spaniards began mining silver, gold, and other metals in the Andes. Generous deposits of silver and a large supply of slave and poorly paid labor made this enterprise immensely profitable for the crown, the church, and private interests. Large quantities of bullion and coin were sent abroad each year for taxes and tithes, and in payment for manufactured goods for the privileged colonials. The early mining of silver, and later of tin, in the Cerro Rico (Rich Hill) of Potosí made Bolivia world famous for its mineral wealth.

By the latter part of the 19th century many of the larger silver mines were practically worked out, and soon after the beginning of the 20th century tin replaced silver as Bolivia's chief export. Mines developed at Oruro, La Paz, Uncia, and Potosí made Bolivia the second-largest tin producer in the world, surpassed only by Malaya. The largest Bolivian mining companies—Aramayo,

**DEPARTURE STATEMENT: VISIT OF JAIME PAZ ZAMORA  
PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA / MAY 8, 1990 / 1:15 P.M.**

**PRESIDENT PAZ [PAHZ], DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE  
BOLIVIAN DELEGATION; IT HAS BEEN A GREAT PLEASURE TO  
MEET TODAY WITH YOU TO DISCUSS ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE TO  
BOTH OUR COUNTRIES. PRESIDENT PAZ AND I FIRST MET LAST  
SEPTEMBER AT THE U.N. IN NEW YORK -- WHERE I ADDRESSED  
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON MAKING THE WORLD MORE SECURE  
AND FURTHERING OUR CHEMICAL WEAPONS AGREEMENT.**

**- 2 -**

**LAST FEBRUARY, WE JOINED WITH OUR FELLOW PRESIDENTS  
FROM COLOMBIA AND PERU IN CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA, WHERE WE  
AGREED ON THE NEED TO CONTROL A DIFFERENT TYPE OF  
CHEMICAL THREAT -- BY SECURING STRONG INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING.**

**OUR CONVERSATIONS TODAY HAVE BEEN WIDE-RANGING AND  
PRODUCTIVE.**

*Steph B.*

**WE HAVE DISCUSSED THE DEEP ASPIRATIONS FOR DEMOCRACY THAT WE SHARE FOR OUR ENTIRE HEMISPHERE, BELIEVING THAT ONE DAY IT WILL BE THE FIRST TOTALLY DEMOCRATIC HEMISPHERE IN THE WORLD. \\\**

**I AM SORRY, MR. PRESIDENT, THAT BARBARA IS NOT HERE. RIGHT NOW SHE AND MY SON JEB, AS WELL AS OUR CHIEF OF STAFF JOHN SUNUNU ARE IN CENTRAL AMERICA, REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES AT THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT CALDERON OF COSTA RICA. \\\**

**THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN IMPRESSED BY THE TOUGH ECONOMIC MEASURES THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN BOLIVIA OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS. A STRONG ECONOMY IS ONE OF THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF A STRONG DEMOCRACY. SO, OUR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE DISCUSSIONS DEALT WITH THE IMPROVED INVESTMENT CLIMATE IN BOLIVIA, AND THE ADVANTAGES OF OPEN MARKETS -- FOR BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND BOLIVIA.**

**IT IS IN THIS CONTEXT THAT WE ARE BUILDING A FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OUR ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT WITH BOLIVIA.**

**PRESIDENT PAZ, BOTH IN NEW YORK AND AT CARTAGENA, EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO HIS COUNTRY, SOMETHING THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS LONG SUPPORTED. THIS FISCAL YEAR, THE UNITED STATES WILL PROVIDE BOLIVIA WITH ABOUT 88 MILLION DOLLARS IN ECONOMIC AID.**

**AND WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE CONGRESS, IT IS MY HOPE THAT OUR ASSISTANCE IN THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR WILL INCREASE SUBSTANTIALLY.**

**THE UNITED STATES HAS ALSO BEEN IMPRESSED BY WHAT BOLIVIA HAS DONE DURING THE PAST DECADE TO STRENGTHEN ITS DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. BUT PRESIDENT PAZ AND I BOTH KNOW THAT ONE OF THE GREATEST DANGERS FACING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IS INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING.**

**IN CARTAGENA, WE FORGED AN UNPRECEDENTED ALLIANCE AGAINST BOTH TRAFFICKING AND USE. TODAY, WE ARE CONTINUING TO BUILD ON OUR COMPREHENSIVE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY ON A NUMBER OF FRONTS:**

**FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THIS YEAR, BOLIVIA HAS ERADICATED MORE ACRES OF ILLEGAL COCA THAN IT DID ALL LAST YEAR.**

**IN FACT, IF THE CURRENT PACE OF ERADICATION IS MAINTAINED, BOLIVIA MAY BE ABLE TO ELIMINATE ALL COCA GROWN WITHIN ITS BORDERS FOR ILLEGAL USE. THAT WOULD TRULY BE A BRAVE BATTLE WON IN THE WAR AGAINST DRUGS.**

**ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT, THE U.S. AND BOLIVIA WILL ALSO SIGN AN AGREEMENT CREATING A HIGH-LEVEL TRADE AND INVESTMENT CONSULTATIVE MECHANISM.**

**WE WANT TO HELP BOLIVIA GET THE WORD OUT -- BOLIVIA IS A COUNTRY THAT NEEDS AND DESERVES MORE INVESTMENT; WE WILL DO OUR PART TO HELP.**

**BOLIVIA IS MAKING THIS PROGRESS BECAUSE PRESIDENT PAZ HAS WISELY ADOPTED AN INTEGRATED STRATEGY OF ERADICATION, INTERDICTION, AND ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT TO FIGHT THE COCAINE TRADE.**

**BUT WE ALSO REALIZE THAT LONG-TERM SUCCESS IN THIS STRUGGLE DEPENDS ALSO ON THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES -- TO LEAD LIVES THAT ARE FREE FROM THE TEMPTATION OF DRUGS, AND TO HELP THOSE WHO ARE TOO WEAK TO HELP THEMSELVES. THE WAR AGAINST DRUGS IS BEING FOUGHT IN THE ANDES MOUNTAINS AND CHACO PLAINS OF BOLIVIA, BUT IT IS ALSO BEING FOUGHT IN THE SCHOOLS AND STREETS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

MR. PRESIDENT, YOU AND YOUR COUNTRYMEN WILL NOT STAND ALONE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST COCAINE, OR IN THE DRIVE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. TOGETHER, WE WILL WAGE A STRONG FIGHT. I LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUING OUR SOLID RELATIONSHIP OF COOPERATION AND CONSULTATION, AND AGAIN, IT WAS A PLEASURE DISCUSSING THESE VITAL ISSUES WITH YOU TODAY.

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