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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE, NSC:
RECORDS

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KML 9/28/2011

File Folder BOLIVIA (SAFE 3) 12/24/1985-08/04/1986

FOIA

M10-353/1

Box Number 1

DENNISON

62

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
119873	MEMO	JOHN POINDEXTER TO THE PRESIDENT RE CERTIFICATION TO CONGRESS <i>R 5/18/2015 M353/1</i>	2	12/23/1985	B1
119874	MEMO	JACQUELINE TILLMAN TO JOHN POINDEXTER RE PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION	2	12/18/1985	B1
119875	MEMO	JOHN C. WHITEHEAD TO THE PRESIDENT RE DETERMINATION OF ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION (SAME TEXT AS DOC 119868) <i>R 5/18/2015 M353/1</i>	2	12/16/1985	B1
119876	MEMO	WILLIAM MARTIN TO NICHOLAS PLATT RE APPOINTMENT <i>R 5/18/2015 M353/1</i>	1	1/16/1986	B1
119877	MEMO	JACQUELINE TILLMAN TO JOHN POINDEXTER RE APPOINTMENT <i>R 5/18/2015 M353/1</i>	1	1/13/1986	B1
119878	MEMO	NICHOLAS PLATT TO JOHN POINDEXTER RE APPOINTMENT <i>R 5/18/2015 M353/1</i>	1	1/9/1986	B1
119881	REPORT	RE BOLIVIA	1	ND	B1 B3
119879	CABLE	LA PAZ 09359 <i>R 5/18/2015 M353/1</i>	1	11/23/1985	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
119880	CABLE	LA PAZ 10054 <i>R 5/18/2015 M353/1</i>	2	12/17/1985	B1
119882	CABLE	LA PAZ 05317 <i>R 5/18/2015 M353/1</i>	2	6/25/1986	B1
119883	REPORT	RE BOLIVIA	1	ND	B1 B3
119884	LETTER	TO PRESIDENT REAGAN (IN SPANISH) <i>R 5/18/2015 M353/1</i>	2	8/10/1986	B1

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Tillman:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 24, 1985

full

Presidential Determination
No. 86-4

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. SHULTZ
The Secretary of State

SUBJECT: Certification to Authorize Continuation of
Certain Assistance for Bolivia

Pursuant to Section 611(1) (A) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-83), I hereby certify that the Government of Bolivia has enacted legislation that will establish its legal coca requirements, provide for the licensing of the number of hectares necessary to produce the legal requirement, and make unlicensed coca production illegal.

You are requested to report this determination to the Congress immediately.

I hereby delegate to you authority to make such determinations as called for in the future under Section 611.

This determination shall be published in the Federal Register.

Ronald Reagan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 24, 1985

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No.86-4

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This determination shall be published in the Federal Register.

Ronald Reagan

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DISTRIBUTION RECORD

Log Number 8509950

Date December 24, 1985

Subject: PD 86-4 / CERTIFICATION TO AUTHORIZE CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN ASSISTANCE
FOR BOLIVIA

DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION: ☐ TOP SECRET ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☒ UNCLASSIFIED

ADDITIONAL ADDRESSEES SHOULD INCLUDE ADDRESS AND ROOM NUMBER TO INSURE PROMPT/APPROPRIATE DELIVERY

EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION: # CYS Date Time Received/Signed For By:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ORIG

12/24/85 1223

Walter V. Walker

DATE, TIME & SIGN THIS RECEIPT & RETURN TO: BT MERCHANT, SITUATION ROOM, WHITE HOUSE

Page 1 of 1 Pages

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

119873
The President has seen 12-23
9950
4
12-23-85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 23, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN M. POINDEXTER *JP*
SUBJECT: Certification to Congress on Bolivian
Coca Production

Issue

To sign the determination to the Secretary of State regarding coca production in Bolivia.

Facts

US assistance to Bolivia was conditioned by the Congress based on performance on control of coca production and eradication of coca. The legislation requires that you certify that appropriate steps have been taken in these areas by the Government of Bolivia.

Discussion

The Department of State has determined that the Government of Bolivia has satisfied the requirement on control of coca production which will release the first tranche of US assistance to Bolivia. The Government of Bolivia has taken firm steps to control the production of coca. The second tranche of assistance can be released after a program of coca eradication that has been developed by the Government of Bolivia has been implemented. The Department of State recommends that you authorize them to make this second determination when the Government of Bolivia begins implementation of coca eradication.

The Vice President's office, the White House Office on Drug Abuse Policy, the Attorney General's Drug Enforcement Policy Board, and the National Security Council support the Department of State's recommendation that you sign the determination.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
NLRR M353/1 # 119873
BY RW NARA DATE 6/23/85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Recommendation

That you sign the determination at Tab A.

OK

No

RP _____

Attachments:

Tab A Determination
Tab B Statement of Justification
Tab C Memo to you from Acting Secretary of State
 Whitehead dated December 16, 1985

Prepared by:
Jacqueline Tillman

cc: Vice President

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i> <i>tions</i>
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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Justification for Certification to Authorize
Continuation of Certain Assistance for Bolivia

Section 611(1)(A) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 provides that Military Assistance Program grants, Economic Support Fund assistance, International Military Education and Training and Foreign Military Sales financing may be provided for Bolivia only under certain conditions. Up to 50 percent of the aggregate amount of such assistance allocated for Bolivia may be provided at any time after the President certifies to the Congress that the Government of Bolivia has enacted legislation that will establish its legal coca requirements, provide for the licensing of the number of hectares necessary to produce the legal requirement, and make unlicensed coca production illegal.

On May 22, 1985, the President of Bolivia enacted (and the Council of Ministers signed) a comprehensive coca control Supreme Decree that for the first time provides the legal basis in Bolivia for eradication of coca cultivation. Prior to this decree, there had been no statutory basis for either voluntary or mandatory programs for the reduction of coca cultivation through eradication. It is designed inter alia, to provide for the establishment of legal coca requirements and the licensing of the number of hectares necessary to produce the legal requirement, and makes unlicensed coca production illegal. Most of the above-mentioned controls had not existed before in Bolivia. A Supreme Decree (attached is the Department of State translation of the decree) signed by the President of Bolivia and signed by the Council of Ministers has the force of a law enacted by the legislative branch of the Government of Bolivia.

The Bolivian Supreme Decree, as it applies to coca cultivation, and production and marketing of leaves, provides a legal foundation for fulfillment of a major U.S. narcotics goal in Bolivia -- reduction of coca production to the level of traditional, legitimate demand -- and thus for depriving traffickers of their current access to coca leaf production excess to legitimate consumption.

The decree regulates the cultivation of coca in articles 39 through 44. Article 39 prohibits cultivation of coca in all but two geographic zones, located in the two separate departments of La Paz and Cochabamba. Within those zones the National Office to Combat Drug Traffic is directed to set aside traditional regions for the cultivation of coca leaf establishing maximum production ceilings for each region. All new

cultivation within and without the two zones is prohibited, except that coca nurseries in legally authorized areas may carry the minimum amounts of stock in order to renew, but not increase, authorized plantings (article 44).

In accordance with article 43, within the legal zones, only farmers who were registered as coca producers in 1977 and/or 1981 can receive production licenses. The licenses issued are to show the area authorized for coca cultivation, the number of current and annual harvests permitted, estimated yield for each harvest, and the commitment to reduce the amount planted if production in the region exceeds legal demand (e.g., traditional coca leaf mastication).

Article 40 stipulates that the voluntary eradication of illegal coca cultivation is to be accomplished under the terms of the Government of Bolivia/United States Government Project Agreement on Reduction to the Level of Legal Demand and Control of Coca Production of August 11, 1983 including voluntary and mandatory methods of eradication. Article 42 requires that the reduction of surplus cultivation in areas declared traditional regions is be concurrent with the implementation of development programs.

Under Article 41 all purchases of public or private land in regions in which coca is, or may be, produced is to be controlled following certification attesting that no coca cultivations exist on that land and a commitment by the bidders that they will not cultivate coca leaf on said land. The State reserves the right to have the land revert to the State immediately if coca is planted on it.

We are encouraged that the positive actions and commitments recently made by the GOB will result in the expeditious implementation of the decree. The tumult of a hard fought electoral campaign resulting in a new administration as well as the continuing deterioration of the Bolivian economy have created difficulties for performance by the Bolivian Government in most areas. Nevertheless, President Paz has clearly indicated his intention to initiate a coca eradication program. On October 8 he sent a letter to President Reagan in which he stated: "My government has decided to begin a frontal action against this scourge [the illegal production and trafficking of narcotics] and to that end we are implementing a program designed to eliminate excess cultivation". There are also efforts being made in the Bolivian Congress to strengthen and expand the May narcotics decree.

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In spite of the difficulties of undertaking action on both the anti-narcotics front and with regard to the economy, in September the Government of Bolivia began a major enforcement operation in the Beni Department. On September 20, Bolivian enforcement personnel seized the largest cocaine laboratory ever encountered in Bolivia, and one of the largest to be found in Latin America -- capable of producing at least one half ton of cocaine hydrochloride per week.

The Government of Bolivia has now promulgated a law that limits production and marketing of coca leaf and provides legal authority for eradication of coca cultivation. We are pleased with the overall performance of the present Bolivian Government and believe that President Paz is committed to the eradication of excess coca cultivation.

December, 1985

8536621

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 16, 1985

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From: John C. Whitehead *John* ActingSubject: Determination of Enactment of
Legislation on Coca Cultivation in
Bolivia, To Permit Continuation of
Military and Economic Support Fund
Assistance

Section 611(1)(A) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (the Act) provides that Military Assistance Program grants, Economic Support Fund assistance, International Military Education and Training and Foreign Military Sales financing may be provided to Bolivia for FY 1986 only under certain conditions. Up to 50 percent of the aggregate amount of such assistance allocated to Bolivia may be provided at any time after the President certifies to the Congress that the Government of Bolivia has enacted legislation that will establish its legal coca requirements, provide for the licensing of the number of hectares necessary to produce the legal requirement, and make unlicensed coca production illegal. The remaining amount of such assistance is conditioned in section 611(1)(B) on the successful implementation of a coca eradication program.

On May 26, 1985 the President of Bolivia promulgated a Supreme Decree (signed by the Council of Ministers) which is, among other things, designed to regulate comprehensively the production of coca in Bolivia. It prohibits the production of coca except in two geographic zones and provides for the licensing of licit coca production. We believe that these provisions of the decree meet the requirements for providing the first 50 percent of FY 1986 assistance to Bolivia. A supreme decree, promulgated by the President and signed by the Council of Ministers, has the force of law in Bolivia.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M353/1 #119875
BY *RW* NARA DATE *5/18/15*

12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

The decree, however, has not yet been fully implemented. The lame duck administration of ex-President Siles Zuazo, unable to act on most fronts, was not replaced until the August 6 inauguration of President Paz Estenssoro. Subsequently, President Paz has focussed his most immediate priority on the restoration of the country's economic stability. In a recent letter to you, Paz clearly indicated his intention to implement a program designed to eliminate excess coca cultivation. There are also efforts being made in the Bolivian Congress to strengthen and expand the May narcotics decree.

A stable democracy in Bolivia is an important U.S. objective, but political stability cannot survive without a healthy and orderly economy. Bolivia faces staggering economic problems and is in critical need of financial assistance to ensure the success of the recent stringent economic reform program. Stable democracy and reversal of the economic crisis are considered important preconditions to the successful implementation of a comprehensive narcotics control program. Thus, the rapid release of the first tranche is therefore especially important. Actual coca eradication is required under section 611(1)(B) of the Act to gain release of the second half of FY 86 economic and military assistance.

Section 611(1)(A) requires enactment of legislation to eliminate excess coca cultivation. We are encouraged that the positive actions and commitments recently made by the GOB will result in the expeditious implementation of the decree as well. For the reasons stated in the justification attached at Tab A, I believe that decree meets the requirements for providing the first tranche of FY 1986 assistance to Bolivia.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Determination at Tab A making the necessary finding under section 611(1)(A) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 and authorizing the Secretary of State to make any further such determinations required in the future.

Attachments:

Tab A - Determination

Tab B - Statement of Justification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

13

Presidential Determination

No. _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Certification to Authorize Continuation of
Certain Assistance for Bolivia

Pursuant to section 611(1)(A) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-83), I hereby certify that the Government of Bolivia has enacted legislation that will establish its legal coca requirements, provide for the licensing of the number of hectares necessary to produce the legal requirement, and make unlicensed coca production illegal.

You are requested to report this determination to the Congress immediately.

I hereby delegate to you authority to make such determinations as called for in the future under section 611.

This determination shall be published in the Federal Register.

Ronald Reagan

14

Justification for Certification to Authorize
Continuation of Certain Assistance for Bolivia

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December, 1985

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

119876

Willman

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0267

h

January 16, 1986

File

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Appointment of Fernando Illanes de la Riva of
Bolivia as Ambassador to the United States (C)

The President has reviewed and concurs in the recommendation of the Department of State that the appointment of Fernando Illanes de la Riva as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Bolivia to the United States would be agreeable to the Government of the United States. You are requested to so inform the Government of Bolivia. (C)

William F. Martin

William F. Martin
Executive Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M353/1 # 119876

BY *RW* NARA DATE *5/18/15*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

119877

0267

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

IV

CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION

January 13, 1986

SIGNED

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: JACQUELINE TILLMAN *JT*

SUBJECT: Appointment of Fernando Illanes de la Riva of
Bolivia as Ambassador to the United States

The Government of Bolivia has asked for agreement for Fernando Illanes de la Riva as it Ambassador to the United States. The information available reveals no grounds for objection. Illanes is knowledgeable about the United States because he has either studied or worked in the United States for eighteen years. He appears to be favorably disposed to the U.S.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize William Martin to sign the attached memo to Nicholas Platt at Tab I.

Approve *lm*

Disapprove _____

Attachment:

Tab I Martin/Platt memo
Tab II State incoming

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED


NLRR M3531, #119877

BY *RW* NARA DATE 5/18/15

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

0267



(With
Attachments)

~~CLASSIFIED~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 9, 1986

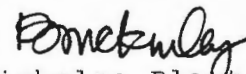
19

MEMORANDUM FOR VADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Appointment of Fernando Illanes de la Riva of
Bolivia as Ambassador to the United States

The Government of Bolivia has inquired whether our Government agrees to the appointment of Mr. Fernando Illanes de la Riva as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Bolivia to the United States (TAB A). A biography of Mr. Illanes is attached (TAB B).

The Department believes from the information available that Mr. Illanes will make an excellent Ambassador to the United States and recommends that the President agree to the proposed appointment. If he concurs, the Department will inform the Government of Bolivia.


for Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Biography.
2. Telegrams from La Paz
9359 and 10054

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(With
Attachments)

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M353/1#119878

BY EW NARA DATE 3/18/15

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119881	REPORT RE BOLIVIA	1	ND	B1 B3

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Department of State

119879
INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 LA PAZ 09359 231237Z
ACTION ARA-00

9789 ARA2505

LA PAZ 09359 231237Z

9789 ARA2505

ACTION OFFICE BL-02

INFO FILE-01 ARA-04 PPC-01 DECP-01 ECP-01 RPP-02 OAS-01
PPA-01 DAHD-02 /016 A2 YC

INFO LOG-00 COPY-01 ADS-00 INR-05 SS-00 CIAE-00 NSC-01
NSAE-00 PM-03 SLPD-01 /011 W

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R 231221Z NOV 85
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ LA PAZ 09359

LIMDIS

E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: PREL, PINR, BL, US
SUBJECT: NEW BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S.

1. (C) FERNANDO ILLANES TOLD THE AMBASSADOR LATE NOVEMBER 20 THAT HE HAD FORMALLY ACCEPTED ON NOVEMBER 19 PRESIDENT PAZ' INVITATION TO BE BOLIVIA'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

2. (U) ILLANES INDICATED THAT THE BOLIVIAN PROCEDURE WOULD BE FIRST TO GET BOLIVIAN SENATE CONCURRENCE, AND THEN TO SEEK U.S. AGREEMENT. AMBASSADOR NOTED THAT VIRTUALLY ALL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD DO IT THE OTHER WAY AROUND, ALTHOUGH IN BOLIVIA'S RECENT DESIGNATIONS OF AMBASSADORS TO A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT HAD DOGGEDLY PURSUED ITS OWN UNIQUE STYLE.

COMMENT

3. (C) ILLANES WOULD BE AN EXCELLENT AMBASSADOR. HE LIVED EIGHTEEN YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES AND RECEIVED A DEGREE IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING FROM RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC IN TROY, NY (1955) AND A MASTER'S IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION FROM YALE (1956). HE SUBSEQUENTLY STUDIED MUSIC IN THE U.S. AND BECAME A PROFESSIONAL OPERA SINGER, WORKING BOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. IN 1969 HE WAS INVITED BY A UNITED STATES CHEMICAL FIRM TO RETURN TO BOLIVIA AS A MANAGING ENGINEER. ILLANES SUBSEQUENTLY LEFT THE FIRM ON FRIENDLY TERMS AND STARTED HIS OWN BUSINESSES. HE IS A SUCCESSFUL, IMAGINATIVE ENTREPRENEUR AND HOLDS VERY POSITIVE VIEWS TOWARD THE U.S. ILLANES IS A PAST PRESIDENT OF THE BOLIVIAN NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION OF PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS AS WELL AS A FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE BOLIVIAN NATIONAL INVESTMENT INSTITUTE. HIS MOST RECENT ENTERPRISE HAS BEEN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW FIRM THAT PRODUCES FLOWERS FOR EXPORT -- THE KIND OF NON-TRADITIONAL ENTERPRISE THAT BOLIVIA SO BADLY NEEDS.

4. (U) ILLANES IS BILINGUAL IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH, UNDERSTANDS AND BELIEVES IN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND MOVES COMFORTABLY WITH BUSINESS, BANKING AND POLITICAL FIGURES. HE LIVED IN ITALY FOR FOUR YEARS AND GERMANY FOR TWO YEARS AND SPEAKS THOSE LANGUAGES FLUENTLY AS WELL. ILLANES ALSO SPEAKS SOME FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE. HE WAS BORN ON DECEMBER 24, 1931, IN LA PAZ.

5. (U) MRS. NINON ILLANES IS FLUENT IN SPANISH, ENGLISH AND PORTUGUESE AND SPEAKS SOME FRENCH. SHE IS AN INTERPRETER-TRANSLATOR WITH LA PAZ' MOST RESPECTED INTER-

PRETING GROUPS. EXTREMELY CULTURED, SHE SHARES HER HUSBAND'S INTEREST IN PAINTING AND CERAMICS, AND THE COUPLE HAS ONE OF BOLIVIA'S MOST EXTENSIVE COLLECTIONS OF BOLIVIAN COLONIAL ART AND INCAN AND PRE-INCAN CERAMICS COLLECTIONS (BETTER THAN MANY OF THE BEST MUSEUMS). THE ILLANES' TWO CHILDREN ARE APPROXIMATELY 23 AND 26 YEARS OLD. ROWELL

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NLR 11/353/1 # 119879

BY RW NARA DATE 5/18/15

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Department of State

119880

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 OF 02 LA PAZ 10054 00 OF 03 172309Z
ACTION ARA-00

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NSAE-00 CPR-02 /014 V

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FM AMEMBASSY LA PAZ

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 9482

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ LA PAZ 10054

E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR

TAGS: PIMR, PREL, BL, US

SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA REQUESTS AGREEMENT
FOR FERNANDO ILLANES AS AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

REF: LA PAZ 9559

1. (LOU) FOREIGN MINISTER ARAOZ CALLED IN THE AMBASSADOR ON THE MORNING OF DECEMBER 16 TO PRESENT THE FORMAL REQUEST FOR AGREEMENT TO THE APPOINTMENT OF FERNANDO (ILLANES) DE LA RIVA AS BOLIVIA'S AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON. THE SENATE HAD CONFIRMED PRESIDENT PAZ ESTENSORRO'S NOMINATION OF ILLANES ON DECEMBER 10 (REF). REQUEST DEPARTMENT INFORM EMBASSY AS SOON AS DECISION IS REACHED ON AGREEMENT SO THAT AMBASSADOR MAY PROVIDE RESPONSE TO ARAOZ.

2. (C) NOTE AND ORIGINAL OF CURRICULUM VITAE ON ILLANES POUNCHED TO ARA/AND (OVENS). REF CONTAINS BASIC BIO BACKGROUND AND EMBASSY'S POSITIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE APPOINTMENT.

3. (LOU) FOLLOWING IS AN INFORMAL EMBASSY TRANSLATION OF ILLANES' CURRICULUM VITAE.

BEGIN TEXT:

CURRICULUM VITAE

FERNANDO ILLANES DE LA RIVA

DATE/PLACE OF BIRTH: DECEMBER 24, 1931,
LA PAZ

FATHER: GENERAL HUMBERTO ILLANES ARAMAYO

MOTHER: MORA DE LA RIVA DE ILLANES

MARITAL STATUS: MARRIED TO MINON SALINAS DE
ILLANES SINCE APRIL 1957

CHILDREN: CARLA, 26 YEARS OLD, SINGLE
FERNANDO, 24 YEARS OLD MARRIED, ONE
SON

HOME ADDRESS: CALLE JULIO PATINO 1819
CALACOTO, LA PAZ, TELEPHONE: 79432

OFFICE ADDRESS: AVENIDA 6 DE AGOSTO 2845
P. O. BOX 942, LA PAZ
TELEPHONE: 355638 - 378143 -
356855

PRIMARY SCHOOL: COLEGIO LA SALLE, TURIN, ITALY
COLEGIO LA SALLE, LA PAZ
COLEGIO ALEMAN, ORURO
ESCUELA REPUBLICA NO. 5, TARIJA

HIGH SCHOOL: COLEGIO LA SALLE, LA PAZ, 1949

UNIVERSITY: REMSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
TROY, NY, BACHELOR'S DEGREE:
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, 1955

YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CT,
MASTER'S DEGREE IN ENGINEERING.
SPECIALITY: NUCLEAR ENGINEERING,
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, 1957

OTHER COURSES:

1969 DYNAMICS OF EXECUTIVE THINKING -
CENTRO BOLIVIANO DE PRODUCTIVIDAD
INDUSTRIAL, LA PAZ

1973 DECISION MAKING FOR EXECUTIVES -
AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION -
SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

1974 FUSION AND ACQUISITIONS - MANAGEMENT
CENTER OF BRAZIL (AMA), SAO PAULO,
BRAZIL

INTERNATIONAL RESIDENCES:

18 YEARS IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 YEARS
IN ITALY, 2 YEARS IN GERMANY, 3 YEARS IN BRAZIL.
ALSO TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY THROUGH EUROPE, LATIN
AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, MIDDLE EAST, NORTH
AFRICA AND FAR EAST.

LANGUAGES:

SPANISH, ENGLISH, PORTUGUESE, ITALIAN - EXCELLENT
GERMAN - GOOD
FRENCH - AVERAGE

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

1985 PRESIDENT OF THE ENTERPRISE AND
ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE
(I.D.E.A.)

1982-85 PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION OF
PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS IN BOLIVIA
(C.E.P.B.)

1982- PRESENT EXECUTIVE PRESIDENT OF THE BOLIVIAN
ADMINISTRATION ENTERPRISE, LIMITED

1981- PRESENT EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF PLASMAR,
S.A.

1980-83 DIRECTOR OF BANCO INDUSTRIAL, S.A.

1978- PRESENT DIRECTOR OF BANCO NACIONAL DE BOLIVIA

1976- PRESENT EXECUTIVE PRESIDENT OF PLASTIX
BOLIVIANA, S.A.

1975-76 VICE PRESIDENT FOR LATIN AMERICA, BEKER
INDUSTRIES CORP, SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

PRESIDENT OF BEKER COMMERCIAL AND
INDUSTRIAL FERTILIZERS, LTD., BRAZIL

1973-75 PARTNER/ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIONAL
DISTILLERS OF BRAZIL, SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

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Department of State

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

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PAGE 02 OF 02

- . 1971-73 DIRECTOR AND MANAGER IN BOLIVIA FOR
. NATIONAL DISTILLERS AND CHEMICAL
. CORPORATION; PRESIDENT OF PLASTIX
. BOLIVIANA, S.A.
- . 1969-71 GENERAL MANAGER OF NATIONAL DISTILLERS
. AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, PRESIDENT
. OF PLASTIX BOLIVIANA, S.A.
- . 1956-69 VARIOUS POSITIONS WITH COLGATE
. PALMOLIVE INTERNATIONAL CO., NEW YORK.
. LAST POSITION: PRODUCTION ASSISTANT
. FOR THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE
- . 1955 DESIGN ENGINEER FOR THE FOSTER WHEELER
. COMPANY, NEW YORK
- . 1954 INSPECTION ENGINEER FOR ST. JOSEPH
. LEAD CO., MONACA, PA

END TEXT.

(DRAFTED BY F. FOULGER) ROWELL

OTHER EXPERIENCES:

- . DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL CHAMBER OF
. INDUSTRIES
- . 1971-73 DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
. INVESTMENTS, 1971-73
- . PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION FORMED
. FOR THE REVIEW AND CHANGE OF THE
. BOLIVIAN LAW OF CORPORATIONS
- . PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL
. EVENTS REPRESENTING OR HEADING THE ASSOCIATION
. OF INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS OF BOLIVIA
- . - FOURTH SECTORIAL MEETING OF THE PLASTIC
. INDUSTRY (LAFTA) - 1969
- . - THIRD ORDINARY ASSEMBLY OF THE LATIN
. AMERICAN PLASTIC ASSOCIATION (ALIPLAST),
. SEPT 1969, SAO PAULO, BRAZIL
- . - FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PLASTICS IN
. AGRICULTURE, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, 1970
- . - FIRST MEETING OF THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY OF
. ANDEAN PACT NATIONS, SANTIAGO, CHILE, 1970
- . - DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM FOR THE TRANSFORMATION
. OF THE PLASTIC INDUSTRIES OF DEVELOPING
. COUNTRIES, LONDON, ENGLAND. INVITATION BY
. UNIDO, JUNE 1973
- . - FIRST MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF INDUSTRY OF
. THE ANDEAN GROUP, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL
. CHAMBER OF BOLIVIAN INDUSTRIES, LIMA, PERU,
. MARCH 1973
- . 1984-85 REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CONFEDERATION
. OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISES OF BOLIVIA
. BEFORE THE ILO. GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
- . 1984-85 REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CONFEDERATION
. OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISES OF BOLIVIA
. TO THE ANDEAN ENTERPRISE COUNCIL,
. BARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA AND LA PAZ,
. BOLIVIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Ray Burghardt

July 3, 1986 *VY*

MEMORANDUM FOR DON GREGG

FROM: FRANKLIN L. LAVIN *file*

SUBJECT: Bolivia Visit - Wife of the Vice President *Frank L. Lavin*

BACKGROUND

Maria de Garret, the wife of the Vice President of Bolivia, will be in Washington November 3 - 5 and has requested a meeting with Mrs. Bush. She has also asked to meet the First Lady.

There is no reason, from a foreign policy standpoint, why a meeting with Mrs. de Garret would be particularly helpful.

RECOMMENDATION

That the White House cable our Embassy in Bolivia informing them that Election Day activities and commitments will prevent a meeting at that time, and asking the Embassy to forward that message through proper channels.

DECISION

☐ Yes, decline the meeting. ☐ No, schedule a meeting.

Attachments:

Tab A	Original inquiry
Tab B	Biographical information
Tab C	Background on Bolivia

cc: Rod McDaniel
Ray Burghardt

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PAGE 01 LA PAZ 5317
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E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR

TAGS: OVIP (GARRETT, MARIA LUSIA KENT DE), BL

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS FOR WIFE OF BOLIVIAN
VICE PRESIDENT

1. (U) AMBASSADOR HAS RECEIVED FROM THE FOREIGN
MINISTRY A FORMAL REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS IN EARLY
NOVEMBER WITH MRS. REAGAN AND MRS. BUSH FOR THE WIFE
OF BOLIVIA'S VICE PRESIDENT JULIO ((GARRETT)) AILLON.

2. (U) MRS. MARIA LUISA KENT DE GARRETT ("MARITA")
HAS BEEN INVITED BY THE GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS TO
PARTICIPATE IN A "PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS" MEETING
FEATURING BOLIVIA IN LATE OCTOBER. (ARKANSAS HAS A
"PARTNERS" RELATIONSHIP WITH THE DEPARTMENT (STATE)
OF SANTA CRUZ AND UTAH AND NORTH CAROLINA HAVE
SIMILAR TIES WITH LA PAZ AND COCHABAMBA). MRS.
GARRETT'S TENTATIVE SCHEDULE HAS HER IN WASHINGTON
ON NOVEMBER 3-5.

3. (U) MRS. GARRETT HAS AGREED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE
ARKANSAS MEETING IN LIEU OF MRS. PAZ ESTENSORO, THE WIFE
OF BOLIVIA'S PRESIDENT. IN WASHINGTON SHE WISHES TO
DISCUSS NARCOTICS AWARENESS PROGRAMS AND ANTI-DRUG
EDUCATION, ESPECIALLY PROGRAMS AIMED AT DRUG PREVENTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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AMONG CHILDREN. BOLIVIA IS ORGANIZING SUCH A CAMPAIGN UNDER MRS. PAZ ESTENSSORO'S AEGIS.

4. (C) "MARTIA" GARRETT IS VERY INTELLIGENT, GREGARIOUS AND OUTGOING, AND SHE IS EFFECTIVE ON THE PUBLIC SIDE

OF POLITICAL LIFE. SHE CURRENTLY IS ACCOMPANYING HER HUSBAND ON AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO ITALY AND THE HOLY SEE.

(C) ACTION: WE RECOMMEND THAT MRS. GARRETT'S REQUEST BE GIVEN PRIORITY CONSIDERATION AT LEAST WITH REGARD TO MRS. BUSH.

(DRAFTED BY:POL:WLOFSTROM) ROWELL
** END OF CABLE **

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

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<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i> <i>tions</i>
119883	REPORT RE BOLIVIA	1	ND	B1 B3

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA

I. General Background Information

- o Landlocked Bolivia, about the size of California and Texas combined, shares borders with Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Peru and Chile. The country has three well-defined geographic zones - the high plateau ("altiplano", average altitude of 12,000 feet) where the capital La Paz is located, the temperate and semitropical valleys of the eastern mountain slopes (the "yungas"), and the tropical lowlands ("llanos") of the Amazon River Basin.
- o Of Bolivia's 6 million people, about 60% are Aymara and Quechua-speaking Indians descended from Inca and pre-Inca cultures. The rest are mixed Indian and Spanish (25-30%), and European (5-15%). Spanish is the official language. The country is 95% Roman Catholic.
- o The pre-Colombian culture left important archaeological ruins, gold and silver artifacts, ceramics and weavings. Many patterns are preserved to the present time. A rich and distinctive heritage of architecture, painting and sculpture was left by the Spaniards.

II. The Economy

- o Bolivia is South America's poorest country. Per capita income is approximately \$300. In the past two years, the economy has declined dramatically largely because of world recession, national disasters and falling world market price for the main export commodity, tin. The inflation rate, over 2000% in 1984, is probably the world's highest. Frequent cabinet changes, political party factionalism, and labor strife have disrupted economic recovery efforts.
- o Agriculture and mining account for most of GDP. In addition to tin, Bolivia has significant deposits of natural gas (exported to Argentina), petroleum, zinc, silver and other minerals.

III. The Politics

- o Military coups and shortlived constitutions have dominated Bolivian politics since independence in 1825. After 18 years of almost uninterrupted military rule, civilian government led by President Siles Zuazo was restored in October, 1982.

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- o Landlocked Bolivia, about the size of California and Texas combined, shares borders with Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Peru and Chile. The country has three well-defined geographic zones - the high plateau ("altiplano", average altitude of 12,000 feet) where the capital La Paz is located, the temperate and semitropical valleys of the eastern mountain slopes (the "yungas"), and the tropical lowlands ("llanos") of the Amazon River Basin.
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II. The Economy

- o Bolivia is South America's poorest country. Per capita income is approximately \$500. In the past two years, the economy has declined dramatically largely because of world recession, national disasters and falling world market price for the main export commodity, tin. The inflation rate, over 2000% in 1984, is probably the world's highest. Frequent cabinet changes, political party factionalism, and labor strife have disrupted economic recovery efforts.
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III. The Politics

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From: NSJRS --CPUA Date and time 07/28/86 11:57:52
To: NSRBM --CPUA JOHN M. POINDEXTER NSWRP --CPUA JOHN M. POINDEXTER
NSRBM --CPUA DONALD FORTIER NSWRP --CPUA DONALD FORTIER

NOTE FROM: JAMES R. STARK

SUBJECT: Operation Blast Furnace update

Our support for Bolivian anti-narcotics operations continues to go well in spite of domestic criticism in Bolivia. Some high points from recent reporting:

--We have relayed GOB request for public statements of support to other Latin Amer. and European govts.

--Bolivian and US reps doing well at resolving emerging problems inherent in any "first of a kind" operation. We've given significant support to Bolivian police in comms, logistics, and rations.

--US military forces receiving high praise for discipline, flexibility, and sensitivity/responsiveness to Bolivian concerns.

--Blast Furnace has signaled that both USG and GOB are serious in their commitment to hit narcotraffickers.

--Independent of--but largely due to--Blast Furnace, GOB has initiated major operations of its own in other drug areas. Large (50,000) floating population employed primarily in drug operations now abandoning the Chapare, the most important drug producing region.

--Domestic criticism of US involvement has forced GOB to initiate significant public affairs program. Televised street interviews show broad public support from ordinary citizens. We may use additional FY-87 ESF to help this effort.

--DEA and Bolivian police reporting walk-in informants with info on drug and precursor chemical stashes. This is unprecedented and is an unexpected byproduct of Blast Furnace. Now that public believes GOB serious about the problem, they are more willing to help.

--Embassy La Paz notes need to keep up the pressure, even after completion of this operation. They will be looking for more resources to ensure this good start doesn't collapse.

Bolivia

cc: NSHRT --CPUA
NSKS --CPUA
NSRFB --CPUA

NSJT --CPUA
NSPWR --CPUA
NSWR --CPUA

RECEIVED 14 AUG 86 20

TO PRESIDENT

FROM SILES HERNAN Z

DOCDATE 01 AUG 86

KEYWORDS: BOLIVIA

HS

SUBJECT LTR IN SPANISH TO PRES FM PRES SILES

Bolivia
Historical files

ACTION PENDING STATE RECOMS

DUE 19 AUG 86 STATUS D FILES WH

FOR ACTION
STATE

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

TILLMAN

BURGHARDT

RODMAN

COMMENTS

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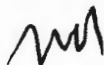
Presidencia de la República

La Paz, 10 de agosto de 1986.

Señor Presidente y amigo:

Le agradezco por su amable carta, fechada el 24 de julio de 1986, y los positivos conceptos que en ella expresa en relación a la enérgica acción que mi Gobierno ha desplegado en una lucha frontal contra el narcotráfico.

Se trata de la iniciación de una tarea difícil y múltiple que en Bolivia estamos dispuestos a llevarla adelante con la mayor seriedad y eficiencia. En este contexto quiero destacar la cooperación que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América nos ha proporcionado. Nosotros, con adecuado apoyo continuaremos incansablemente en esta guerra contra la droga. No podemos conformarnos con realizar acciones policiales combinadas temporales que, luego al perder su intensidad y continuidad, provocarían resultados contrarios y adversos a los deseados. En este sentido, me permito remitir, como anexo a la presente, la comunicación que en esta misma fecha ha enviado el señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de Bolivia al señor Secretario de Estado de su Ilustrado Gobierno.



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NLRR M353/1 # 119884
BY RW NARA DATE 5/18/15

Presidencia de la República

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- 2 -

Considero, estimado Señor Presidente, que el combate que hemos emprendido contra este terrible síndrome social del narcotráfico, requiere una acción conjunta, no sólo de nuestros Gobiernos sino de otros países amigos del hemisferio que padecen este mismo flagelo. Por tanto creo necesaria la realización de una reunión de los Jefes de Estado del Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador, Estados Unidos de América, Perú y Venezuela durante el presente año, con el objeto de definir políticas comunes en esta materia tan urgente. Esta reunión la convocaríamos conjuntamente los Estados Unidos de América y Bolivia para que se realice en la ciudad de Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Agradezco la atención que merezca la presente comunicación y le reitero las expresiones sinceras de amistad y consideración personal.



Al Excelentísimo Señor
Don Ronald Reagan,
PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMERICA
Washington D.C.-

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ID 8605993

REFERRAL

DATE 14 AUG 86

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

34

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION

TO PRESIDENT

SOURCE: SILES, HERNAN Z

DATE 01 AUG 86

KEYWORDS BOLIVIA

HS

SUBJ: LTR IN SPANISH TO PRES FM PRES SILES

REQUIRED ACTION DRAFT REPLY FOR PRES SIGNATURE

DUE DATE 20 AUG 86

COMMENTS:



FOR Rodney McDaniel
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY