

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

WHORM Subject File Code: CO020
(Countries: Boliva)
Case File Number(s): 400000-489999
Box Number: 45

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digitized-textual-material>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories>

Contact a reference archivist at: **reagan.library@nara.gov**

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

Last Updated: 03/10/2025

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

401199
E0020

NOTED BY DTP
HE006-01
PK

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

THROUGH: JOHN A. SVAHN *JAS*
FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER *ct*
SUBJECT: Bolivia - Operation Blast Furnace

Press reports continue to express concern over the absence of large numbers of laboratories being destroyed and traffickers being arrested. Law enforcement equates these measures with success.

Based on my personal experience, history of narcotics activities, and knowledge of Bolivia and the region, there are broader issues. We have stopped the process of gathering coca leaves and preparing crude coca paste. Thus, we have stopped Bolivian coca paste from being exported to refining labs in Colombia for shipment to the United States.

Operation Blast Furnace, in conjunction with on-going Condor operations in Peru, have significantly changed narcotraffickers operations. Leticia, Colombia (a city on the border between Colombia, Peru, and Brazil which usually serves as a transfer point for coca paste in-transit to refineries within Colombia) has basically been shut down. This has not happened in the past.

Peru has reacted favorably to Blast Furnace. Coverage in Ecuador overshadows the meeting between King Hussan and Prime Minister Peres.

The psychological impact has been enormous. A clear message has been sent and other countries will be more willing to enhance their efforts against narcotraffickers. We will be tested and must be willing to do more in Peru, Colombia, Brazil etc. All eyes will now focus on our internal efforts to reduce demand. Conventional wisdom: we want others to stop production but we do not exert strong actions against demand.

The Government of Bolivia has survived the initial outcry and internal problems have been minimal. When traffickers return and start financing protest by coca farmers, conditions could change. I believe the government will survive because the Catholic church and a growing number of the public support actions against narcotraffickers.

Bottomline benefits will outweigh negatives if we do not cut and run.

July 24, 1986
Washington Times

GEORGIE ANNE GEYER

Sharing the drug revenues

MBOGOTA, Colombia
ore stunning than the watershed sending of American troops to wipe out drugs in Bolivia this week is the new and untold story of guerrillas in league with drug traffickers in this lovely but troubled country.

One has to wonder what kind of world one is living in when one considers the evidence that a guerrilla and drug "civilization" is rising in many parts of Colombia, presaging changes never dreamed of.

What drug agents, intelligence sources, and politicians tell me is that the relationship between the two outcast groups began in 1984. Not only did the national police find clear links then between the largely Marxist guerrillas and the drug world, but they began, unbelieving at first, to see the new "security" relationship between the two.

In the remote, isolated areas of Colombia, the guerrillas — some from the Moscow-line FARC and some from the ideologically confusing and violent M-19 — mount protection for the marijuana fields and cocaine factories. The guerrillas in turn ask four kinds of "favors" or "taxes."

The first is 1,500 pesos or roughly \$75 for each hectare on which the coca leaf is cultivated. The second is that 10 percent of the production of pure coke be given to the guerrillas. The third is the demand, on the part of the guerrillas, that the traffickers pay roughly \$75 per field worker for medical care for every three months. And the fourth favor is that the coca growers devote one-fourth hectare to growing food crops, such as bananas and yuca.

Part of the sociology of this astounding "culture" taking form before our eyes is that the guerrillas call the four favors *gramaje* in Spanish, from the drug measure *gramo*,



or gram. In American slang, this could be translated as a "cut."

Drug culture specialists here — and they are numerous — estimate that the "narco-guerrillas" of the FARC, or Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, generate between \$20 million and \$50 million a year through this unique form of

"revenue-sharing." This becomes all the more alarming when one realizes that the FARC, unlike any other guerrilla group in Latin America, is Russian-supported and is patiently in the fight to overthrow Colombian democracy in the long run. Drugs now make the fight more possible.

One of many bizarre anecdotes in this strange situation: Colombian officials recently discovered a seamstress who had set up a tailor shop near a FARC camp. She was making exact copies of Colombian army uniforms for the FARC guerrillas, so they could masquerade as officials for their own purposes.

The drug situation here in Colombia is not without hope. Officials say that fully 85 percent of the marijuana crops now have been eradicated, for instance. But this apparently growing alliance of money and protection introduces a dangerous dimension to the whole fight, as does the arrival of American troops in Bolivia this month for the first time since the 1967 death there of Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

We are seeing (1) the development, outside of constituted society, of a "society" where violent young men become citizens of guerrilla movements; and (2) the use of the drug traffic as the finance ministry of this society.

And we are seeing for the first time American military involvement against drugs — on the ground — something that has rarely happened in South American history. The bizarre harbingers of this new era of cross-border "cooperation" are not trade, not education, and not even conventional military security, but instead the drug trade linked to the guerrilla culture. We are going to see a lot more of this U.S.-Latin military anti-drug action. The danger is that the U.S. presence could awaken Latin anti-gringo nationalism — on behalf of the new, extraordinarily dangerous "narco-guerrilla" union.

Georgie Anne Geyer is a nationally syndicated columnist.

RONALD REAGAN LIBRARY
TRANSFER/PARALLEL/OVERSIZE FILE SHEET

Please circle "preservation" (put in AV, etc.), "classified" (parallel filed in vault/annex), "collection" (misfile, provenance), "RD/FRD" (parallel file), "NATO" (parallel file), "SAP" (parallel file).

PRESERVATION CLASSIFICATION COLLECTION RD/FRD NATO SAP
--

FROM:
Collection WHORM Subject file
Series HE006-01
File Folder Title/Casefile #/NSC # Sub below

Box Number _____
Description of Material:

HE006-01, 700282 – Exact duplicate of HE006-01, 181417 – Transferred to Turner collection, "[Border Management]", Box 12

HE006-01, 700283 – Transferred to Turner Collection, ["Department of Justice"] (2), Box 19

HE006-01, 700285 – Exact duplicate of HE006-01, 075068PD – Transferred to Turner collection, "Cocaine," Box 16

HE006-01, 700286 – Copy of doc in CO020, 401179 with different distribution (Jack Svahn - copy) – Added to CO020, 401179

HE006-01, 700395 – Transferred to MacDonald collection, "[Drug Free Work Place – Survey]", Box 6

TO:
Collection: See List
Series: _____
File Folder Title/Casefile #/NSC # _____

Box Number: _____

Transferred by: db

Date: 5/1/2019

NEED ONE COPY IN ORIGINAL LOCATION
SECOND COPY WITH ITEM PARALLEL FILED OR TRANSFERRED
THIRD/FOURTH* COPY FOR COLLECTION FOLDERS - * IF TRANSFERRING TO/FROM TWO COLLECTIONS

Copy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

700286
HE006-01

July 24, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

THROUGH: JOHN A. SVAHN
FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER *cs*
SUBJECT: Bolivia - Operation Blast Furnace

Press reports continue to express concern over the absence of large numbers of laboratories being destroyed and traffickers being arrested. Law enforcement equates these measures with success.

Based on my personal experience, history of narcotics activities, and knowledge of Bolivia and the region, there are broader issues. We have stopped the process of gathering coca leaves and preparing crude coca paste. Thus, we have stopped Bolivian coca paste from being exported to refining labs in Colombia for shipment to the United States.

Operation Blast Furnace, in conjunction with on-going Condor operations in Peru, have significantly changed narcotraffickers operations. Leticia, Colombia (a city on the border between Colombia, Peru, and Brazil which usually serves as a transfer point for coca paste in-transit to refineries within Colombia) has basically been shut down. This has not happened in the past.

Peru has reacted favorably to Blast Furnace. Coverage in Ecuador overshadows the meeting between King Hussan and Prime Minister Peres.

The psychological impact has been enormous. A clear message has been sent and other countries will be more willing to enhance their efforts against narcotraffickers. We will be tested and must be willing to do more in Peru, Colombia, Brazil etc. All eyes will now focus on our internal efforts to reduce demand. Conventional wisdom: we want others to stop production but we do not exert strong actions against demand.

The Government of Bolivia has survived the initial outcry and internal problems have been minimal. When traffickers return and start financing protest by coca farmers, conditions could change. I believe the government will survive because the Catholic church and a growing number of the public support actions against narcotraffickers.

Bottomline benefits will outweigh negatives if we do not cut and run.

July 24, 1986
Washington Times

GEORGIE ANNE GEYER

Sharing the drug revenues

MORE stunning than the watershed sending of American troops to wipe out drugs in Bolivia this week is the new and untold story of guerrillas in league with drug traffickers in this lovely but troubled country.

One has to wonder what kind of world one is living in when one considers the evidence that a guerrilla and drug "civilization" is rising in many parts of Colombia, presaging changes never dreamed of.

What drug agents, intelligence sources, and politicians tell me is that the relationship between the two outcast groups began in 1984. Not only did the national police find clear links then between the largely Marxist guerrillas and the drug world, but they began, unbelieving at first, to see the new "security" relationship between the two.

In the remote, isolated areas of Colombia, the guerrillas — some from the Moscow-line FARC and some from the ideologically confusing and violent M-19 — mount protection for the marijuana fields and cocaine factories. The guerrillas in turn ask four kinds of "favors" or "taxes."

The first is 1,500 pesos or roughly \$75 for each hectare on which the coca leaf is cultivated. The second is that 10 percent of the production of pure coke be given to the guerrillas. The third is the demand, on the part of the guerrillas, that the traffickers pay roughly \$75 per field worker for medical care for every three months. And the fourth favor is that the coca growers devote one-fourth hectare to growing food crops, such as bananas and yuca.

Part of the sociology of this astounding "culture" taking form before our eyes is that the guerrillas call the four favors *gramaje* in Spanish, from the drug measure *gramo*,



or gram. In American slang, this could be translated as a "cut."

Drug culture specialists here — and they are numerous — estimate that the "narco-guerrillas" of the FARC, or Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, generate between \$20 million and \$50 million a year through this unique form of

"revenue-sharing." This becomes all the more alarming when one realizes that the FARC, unlike any other guerrilla group in Latin America, is Russian-supported and is patiently in the fight to overthrow Colombian democracy in the long run. Drugs now make the fight more possible.

One of many bizarre anecdotes in this strange situation: Colombian officials recently discovered a seamstress who had set up a tailor shop near a FARC camp. She was making exact copies of Colombian army uniforms for the FARC guerrillas; so they could masquerade as officials for their own purposes.

The drug situation here in Colombia is not without hope. Officials say that fully 85 percent of the marijuana crops now have been eradicated, for instance. But this apparently growing alliance of money and protection introduces a dangerous dimension to the whole fight, as does the arrival of American troops in Bolivia this month for the first time since the 1967 death there of Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

We are seeing (1) the development, outside of constituted society, of a "society" where violent young men become citizens of guerrilla movements; and (2) the use of the drug traffic as the finance ministry of this society.

And we are seeing for the first time American military involvement against drugs — on the ground — something that has rarely happened in South American history. The bizarre harbingers of this new era of cross-border "cooperation" are not trade, not education, and not even conventional military security, but instead the drug trade linked to the guerrilla culture. We are going to see a lot more of this U.S.-Latin military anti-drug action. The danger is that the U.S. presence could awaken Latin anti-gringo nationalism — on behalf of the new, extraordinarily dangerous "narco-guerrilla" union.

Georgie Anne Geyer is a nationally syndicated columnist.

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID# 409668

CO020

IV

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 21, 1986

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE EDWARD I. KOCH

SUBJECT: WRITES IN APPRECIATION FOR THE DECISION TO
JOIN WITH THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE
JOINT DRUG-ERADICATION OPERATION

JUL 21 1986

360

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
CRISTY BACH		ORG	86/07/21	CTB A	86/8/5
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 2400

IA MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	*CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	*OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	*CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		*OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY			*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75,OE0B) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

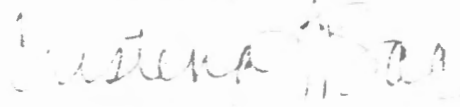
August 5, 1986

Dear Mayor Koch:

On behalf of the President, I would like to thank you for your recent correspondence regarding the joint U.S.-Bolivian drug eradication operation. Your support for the President on this critical issue will help strengthen our efforts.

I sincerely appreciate your sharing your views with and lending your support to the Administration.

Sincerely,



Cristena L. Bach
Special Assistant to the President
for Intergovernmental Affairs

The Honorable Edward I. Koch
Mayor of New York
Office of the Mayor
New York, New York 10007



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007

July 16, 1986

Back

Mr. Ronald Reagan
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I write to commend your courageous and imaginative decision to join with the Bolivian government in the joint drug-eradication operation reported in this morning's New York Times.

I also applaud the State Department's decision last month to withhold a portion of the economic support intended for Bolivia because that nation failed to take firm enough efforts against local cocaine producers.

These measures are important first steps in signaling to the world that the United States will no longer tolerate the debilitation of our citizens wrought by illegal drugs, and that it will take strong action against countries which export drugs to our country.

You have my appreciation and ongoing support in this vital effort.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature, likely of Edward I. Koch, written in dark ink.

Edward I. Koch
MAYOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID# 410099

IV

389

COO20

JUL 29 1986

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 28, 1986

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE EDWARD I. KOCH

SUBJECT: SUPPORTS THE AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF OUR
ARMED FORCES TO ASSIST BOLIVIA IN ITS WAR
AGAINST DRUGS

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
CRISTY BACH		ORG	86/07/28	CB	ASL/8/1508
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 2400

IA MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	*CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	*OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	*CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		*OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE *			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY *			*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75,OEOb) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1986

Dear Mayor Koch:

On behalf of the President, I would like to thank you for your recent correspondence regarding the use of American armed forces to assist Bolivia in fighting illegal drug production. Your support for the President on this critical issue will help strengthen our efforts.

I sincerely appreciate your sharing your views with and lending your support to the Administration.

Sincerely,

Cristena L. Bach
Special Assistant to the President
for Intergovernmental Affairs

The Honorable Edward I. Koch
Mayor of New York City
Office of the Mayor
New York, New York 10007



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007

July 23, 1986

Honorable Ronald W. Reagan
The President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Reagan:

I applaud your having authorized the use of our armed forces to assist Bolivia in its war on drugs. It was an important step toward a full commitment of U.S. military resources in this critical endeavor. The drug scourge, in my view, is the most important domestic issue now facing this country and I believe most Americans would agree.

However, the destruction of the cocaine processing laboratories in Bolivia is but a beginning. With billions of dollars in illicit drug profits at stake, we can expect that new processing facilities will begin to appear the very day our troops leave that country. Some reports indicate that the Bolivian coca crops will continue to be processed into cocaine even while our troops are there, although such processing will take place across the border in Columbia. The strategy to attack the drug problem at its source is correct and, I believe, will ultimately succeed if we can eliminate the coca crop in addition to the processing facilities.

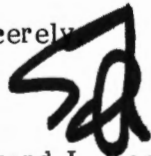
According to newspaper accounts, the Bolivian government refuses to embark on a program which would eliminate a crop worth \$600 million a year on illicit markets because it fears the economic impact such an assault would have on Bolivian peasants. I ask you, Mr. President, to immediately commence negotiations with the Bolivian government (if they have not already begun) to overcome their fears and resistance. These negotiations should be at the highest level, with perhaps the Vice President leading the American negotiating team. It would seem that the threatened loss of current American foreign aid, the allure of additional economic assistance, and the offer of technical help for peasant farmers to convert from dependence on the coca crop to some other cash crop, might provide the elements for a potential agreement.

Honorable Ronald W. Reagan
July 23, 1986
Page 2

On another front, our mission in Bolivia evidences a change in our government's view regarding the use of American armed forces in the war against drugs. I hope you will greatly expand this initiative to include the deployment of our armed forces along the U.S. border to interdict drug supplies before they reach our shores. More than a year ago you signed the Bennett Amendment into law. This measure provided \$15 million for some 500 Coast Guard personnel to be assigned to navy vessels patrolling our southern border and interdicting drugs. To date, that relatively small sum, when compared to the \$100 billion drug trade in this country, has yet to be spent. I ask you to inquire into the status of this program and demonstrate, through its full implementation and a greater commitment on the part of our military to enter this fight, that America will no longer tolerate the subversion of its youth through drugs.

All the best.

Sincerely,

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'E. Koch'.

Edward I. Koch
M A Y O R

C.F.

5161

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

424640
CD 020

July 11, 1986

PP005-01

FG038

HE006-01

FG006-12

WLS

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: FRANKLIN L. LAVIN

SUBJECT: Bolivia Visit - Wife of the Vice President

MARIA

At Tab I is a cable for dispatch to the American Embassy Lapaz expressing regret to Mrs. de Garret that neither the First Lady nor Mrs. Bush will be able to meet with her when she is in Washington in November.

Jack Courtemanche and Don Gregg concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve dispatch of the cable at Tab I.

Approve WLS

Disapprove _____

Attachment:

Tab I Cable

cc: Dr. Carlton Turner

NSC 8605161

DECLASSIFIED

Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12858, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA da, DATE 2/17/10~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AMERICAN EMBASSY LAPAZ BOLIVIA

FROM: WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Visit of Maria de Garret

1. The First Lady and Mrs. Bush both regret they will be unable to meet with Mrs. de Garret when she is in Washington November 3 - 5. Activities involving the November 4 mid-term elections preclude all visits of this nature during this time period.
2. Please couch the regrets and forward them through standard channels.
3. The First Lady particularly appreciates Mrs. de Garret's interest in drug issues and suggests she might want to meet with Dr. Carlton Turner, White House Advisor on Drug Abuse. Mrs. Reagan would be happy to set up such a meeting. Please advise.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

5161

80 A/O

86 JUL 25 P 7: 29

DISPOSITION

P

A

2

52

2a

2A4

D

N = No further Action

A = Action

Should be seen by:-

(Date/Time)

Tillman Comment/concern

I think it's too bad that ~~she~~ she can't be received. Pres. R.R. met UP of Bolivia, her hubby, at UN last year & has mentored him 3x in my presence, so ^{He made an impression on P.R. who} ~~she~~ she

the
To send
man
helped
Beverly
2

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8605161

RECEIVED 25 JUL 86 17

TO MCDANIEL FROM LAVIN

DOCDATE 11 JUL 86

KEYWORDS: BOLIVIA

VISIT

DE GARRET

DRUGS

SUBJECT: EXPRESSING REGRET TO DE GARRET THAT NEITHER FIRST LADY OF VP WIFE
WILL BE ABLE TO MEET W/ HER WHEN SHE IS IN TOWN

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE 28 JUL 86 STATUS X FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

MCDANIEL

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (TC)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

Lillman *5/26 appropriate action*
MCDaniel X *7/28* *decision*
X *7/28* *Pearson Approved*
C *7/28* *Cable sent via WHSR* *FLU, RBM*

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE

(C) *PL*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

424640
EXECUTIVE
00020

DATE

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT:

~~CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES CONFIDENTIAL FILE~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 6, 1986

8/14/86
3:15 pm
E. RO
434541
C0020
PR007-01
5738
RECEIVED
AUG 8 1986
SCHEDULING
OFFICE

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, Director
Presidential Appointments and Scheduling

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL *RM*

REQUEST: Meeting with Bolivian Cabinet Ministers

PURPOSE: To receive a letter from Bolivian President Paz regarding Operation Blast Furnace; to continue to highlight the President's commitment to combat narcotics; to emphasize our support for Bolivia's democracy which is under attack by narco-traffickers.

BACKGROUND: President Reagan sent Bolivian President Paz a letter congratulating him on Operation Blast Furnace. While President Paz has received some domestic criticism, he has courageously announced his intention to continue attacking narcotics.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None

DATE & TIME: Any time Wednesday - Friday, 8/13-14-15.
Duration: 15 minutes.

LOCATION: Oval Office

PARTICIPANTS: Bolivian Ministers of Planning (in charge of internal affairs like Blast Furnace) and Finance, and possibly the Minister of Foreign Affairs; John M. Poindexter; WH Drug Policy Director Carlton Turner, others to be determined.

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: Photo op; President receives Ministers for brief meeting.

REMARKS REQUIRED: NSC to provide.

MEDIA COVERAGE: Photo op, White House press corps, Press backgrounder (tentative) afterwards with appropriate US government officials.

PROPOSED PHOTO: President receiving letter in front of fireplace.

RECOMMENDED BY: John M. Poindexter, Department of State, Carlton Turner

OPPOSED BY: None

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1986

Fred:

NSC called re a schedule proposal to meet
with Bolivian Cabinet Ministers this week
re drugs.

Is this in the works?

SW

pull

SANDY
lets do this
on August 14 at
3:15 (10 min).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date:

TO:

Jack Smith

FROM:

Frank Lavin

~~Office of Public Liaison~~

NSC

SUBJECT:

The attached is for:

☒ Information

☐ Review & Comment

☐ Direct Response

☐ Appropriate Action

☐ Draft Reply

☐ Per Request

☐ File

☐ Signature

Comments:

Thoughts?

461066
8638802COO20
9004

HE 006-01

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

FG 006-12

December 24, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From: John C. Whitehead, Acting

Subject: Determination of Bolivian Government
Actions in Narcotics Interdiction To
Permit Disbursement of 50% of Military
and Economic Support Fund Assistance

Section 611 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (as amended by P.L. 99-570, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986) and Section 536 of the FY 1987 Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act which incorporates by reference the provisions of Section 611, provide 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 1987 only under certain conditions. The law as amended states that "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 Bolivia has engaged in narcotics interdiction operations which have significantly disrupted the illicit coca industry in Bolivia or has cooperated with the United States in such operations." It is clear that Congressional intent was to recognize Bolivia's achievements so far with the disbursement of the first half of FY 87 Security Assistance. Sense of Congress language in the drug legislations lauds the Paz Government's courage in participating in Operation Blast Furnace.

The remaining 50% of such assistance is conditioned on Bolivia's having met certain coca eradication goals or on having entered into an agreement of cooperation with the United States and making substantial progress towards meeting the goals of that agreement. In addition, criteria applicable to all major drug producing or drug transiting countries contained in Section 481(h) of the Foreign Assistance Act, must also be met before the second 50 percent of assistance to Bolivia may be obligated.

NSC # 8609004

Bolivia has met the conditions set forth in Section 611(2)(A) as amended. Beginning in late 1985, the Bolivian government sought U.S. assistance in attacking cocaine production and trafficking sites in northeastern Bolivia. The Bolivians argued that putting traffickers out of the refining business would depress the market for coca leaf, thereby providing an incentive for coca growers to turn to other crops. After exploring several options, the Bolivian Interior Minister Barthelemy asked for DOD helicopters to support in-country drug enforcement activities, a request which was subsequently reiterated by Bolivian President Paz Estenssoro.

In July, six U.S. Army Blackhawk helicopters, together with U.S. military pilots and support personnel, arrived in Bolivia and began operations. While U.S. military personnel piloted the planes, the raids on cocaine processing laboratories were carried out by Bolivian narcotics police troops. The Government of Bolivia dedicated approximately 120 troops to this mission.

This four-month joint U.S.-Bolivian operation virtually halted coca processing in Bolivia. In addition, Blast Furnace:

- disrupted the entire cocaine chain, from coca leaf sales through coca paste, base and cocaine hydrochloride processing and final export from Bolivia;
- destroyed 21 laboratories, 24 transshipment points, thousands of barrels of precursor chemicals, and seized 114 kilos of cocaine; and
- forced the price of coca leaf to below the cost of production, thereby reducing production incentives.

Bolivia's decision to invite U.S. military personnel into its national territory is unique in Latin American history. The Bolivian Government has been severely criticized for this action by other Latin American countries. Also, internal opposition parties have used the presence of U.S. troops to weaken the Paz Government. The government's bold step, taken in spite of regional and domestic opposition, is a testimony to its commitment to rid the country of the scourge of cocaine.

Currently, Bolivia is moving forward with its war on drugs. It is working to design a strategy whose goal is the eradication of all coca used in the manufacture of cocaine. A comprehensive narcotics law has been introduced to the Bolivian Congress and passage is expected early in 1987.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Determination at Tab 1 making the necessary finding under section 611(2)(A) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 as amended.

Attachments:

Tab 1 - Determination

Tab 2 - Statement of Justification

Presidential Determination

No. _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Certification to Authorize Certain Assistance for
Bolivia

Pursuant to section 611 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (as amended by P.L. 99-570, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986) and Section 536 of the FY 1987 Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act which incorporates by reference the provisions of Section 611, I hereby certify that the Government of Bolivia has engaged in narcotics interdiction operations which have significantly disrupted the illicit coca industry in Bolivia and has cooperated with the United States in such operations.

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

This determination shall be published in the Federal Register.

Ronald Reagan

Justification for Certification to Authorize
Certain Assistance for Bolivia

Bolivia has met the conditions set forth in Section 611(2)(A) as amended. Beginning in late 1985, the Bolivian government sought U.S. assistance in attacking cocaine production and trafficking sites in northeastern Bolivia. They argued that putting traffickers out of the refining business would depress the market for coca leaf, thereby providing an incentive for coca growers to turn to other crops. After exploring several options, the Bolivian Interior Minister Barthelemy asked for DOD helicopters to support in-country drug enforcement activities, a request which was subsequently reiterated by Bolivian President Paz Estenssoro.

In July six U.S. Army Blackhawk helicopters together with U.S. military pilots and support personnel arrived in Bolivia and began operations. While U.S. military personnel piloted the planes, the raids on cocaine processing laboratories were carried out by Bolivian UMOPAR troops. The Government of Bolivia dedicated approximately 120 UMOPAR troops to this mission, operating out of Trinidad in the Beni region.

This four-month joint U.S.-Bolivian operation virtually halted coca processing in Bolivia. In addition, Blast Furnace:

- disrupted the entire cocaine chain, from coca leaf sales through coca paste, base and cocaine hydrochloride processing and final export from Bolivia;
- destroyed 21 laboratories, 24 transshipment points, thousands of barrels of precursor chemicals, and seized 114 kilos of cocaine; and
- forced the price of coca leaf to below the cost of production, thereby reducing production incentives.

Bolivia's decision to invite U.S. military personnel into its national territory is unique in Latin American history. The Bolivian Government has been severely criticized for this action by other Latin American countries. Also, internal opposition parties used the presence of U.S. troops to weaken the Paz Government. The Bolivian Government's bold step, taken in spite of expected regional and domestic opposition, is a testimony to its commitment to rid the country of the scourge of cocaine.

Since the conclusion of Blast Furnace, the Bolivian Government has continued narcotics interdiction operations to disrupt the illicit coca industry. It has reorganized the anti-narcotics police force, creating a Central Command Force which coordinates interdiction activities. These activities are carried out with logistical support provided by the military services. The anti-narcotics UMOPAR police forces have increased from approximately 200 in 1985 to a current force of some 700. The police command in the Chapare, the principal growing region, has been increased from one to three groups for improved effectiveness.

The Bolivian Government, with advisory assistance from the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Narcotics Assistance Unit of the Embassy, is carrying out an active interdiction program in the Chapare. Under this program, 2500 lbs. of coca paste has been seized, more than 130 coca paste processing sites destroyed, and several thousand barrels of precursor chemicals burned. Numerous arrests of minor traffickers have also been made.

**National Security Council
The White House**

System # _____
 Package # 9004
 DOCLOG _____ A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITI
Bob Pearson	<u>1</u>	<u>P</u>	_____
Rodney McDaniel	_____	_____	_____
Rodman/Cockell	_____	_____	_____
Al Keel	_____	_____	_____
Paul Thompson	_____	_____	_____
Florence Gantt	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Rodney McDaniel	_____	_____	_____
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>	_____	<u>staff</u>
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

I = Information A = Action R = Retain D = Dispatch N = No further Action

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other _____

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____
 (Date/Time)

Action: JT

also
get concs from Calahan Turner office

Concur: JRS LLS
 SPF
 RMS

**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT**

TIME STAMP

86 DEC 29 P 1: 51

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 9004

ACTION OFFICER: TILLMAN

DUE: 31 DEC

☐ Prepare Memo For President

☐ Prepare Memo McDaniel to Chew

☒ Prepare Memo For Poindexter / Keel

☐ Prepare Memo McDaniel to Dolan

☐ Prepare Memo _____

to _____

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

PHONE* to action officer at ext. 5830

FYI

☐ Brooks
☐ Burghardt
☐ Burns
☐ Cannistraro
☐ Childress
☐ Cobb
☐ Danzansky
☐ deGraffenreid
☐ Dobriansky
☐ Donley
☐ Douglass
☒ Farrar
☐ Grimes
☐ Hanley
☐ Kelly
☐ Kissell
☐ Kraemer
☐ Laux

FYI

☐ Lavin
☐ Lenczowski
☐ Levine
☐ Linhard
☐ Mahley
☐ Major
☐ Mandel
☐ Matlock
☐ May
☐ Mingle
☐ Morton
☐ Murdock
☐ North
☐ Perry
☐ Platt
☐ Pugliaresi
☐ Raymond
☐ Reger

FYI

☐ Ross
☐ Sable
☒ Sachs
☒ Saunders
☐ Sestanovich
☐ Small
☐ Sommer
☐ Soos
☒ Stark
☐ Steiner
☐ St Martin
☐ Tahir-Kheli
☐ Teicher
☒ Thompson
☐ Tillman
☐ _____
☐ _____
☐ _____

INFORMATION ☐ McDaniel

☒ Rodman

☐ Poindexter (advance)

☒ Pearson

☒ Cockell

☐ Keel (advance)

☒ Secretariat

☐ _____

☐ _____

COMMENTS

Return to Secretariat

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8609004

RECEIVED 29 DEC 86 14

TO

PRESIDENT

FROM WHITEHEAD, J

DOCDATE 24 DEC 86

KEYWORDS: BOLIVIA

DRUGS

~~SUSPENSE~~

SUBJECT: DETERMINATION OF BOLIVIAN GOVT ACTIONS IN NARCOTICS INTERDICTION

=====

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR KEEL

DUE: 31 DEC 86 STATUS S FILES WH

=====

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

TILLMAN

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

(TC)

=====

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
--------------------	----------	-----------------	-----	-----------

C	42	Action Completed per Tillman		
---	----	------------------------------	--	--

-	42	ONR		
---	----	-----	--	--

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE

(92)



U.S. National Archives & Records Administration

Current Status Details for CTRH RECID: 469631 MAIN SUBCODE: C0022

Current Status	None
User Name	dbarrie
Status Date	2010-02-14
Case Number	
Notes	Transferred to C0020 - Bolivia

[Change Status](#)[Close Window](#)

Review Status History

No.	Status	Date	User	Case Number	Notes
1	None	2010-02-14	dbarrie		Transferred to C0020 - Bolivia

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

8752

469631

111D

CD022

HE0060

FG00610

PP0050

WS

December 18, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK L. COURTEMANCHE

FROM:

RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

Rbf

SUBJECT:

Suggested Response to Bolivian Letter to
Mrs. Reagan

The NSC staff has reviewed and concurs in State's proposed letter
from Mrs. Reagan to Mrs. Gumucio of Bolivia.

NSC 8608752

H.S.W.

National Security Council
The White House

System # _____

Package # 8752

DOCLOG H.S.W. A/O _____

DEC 17 1:51

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITI
Bob Pearson	<u>1</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>A</u>
Rodney McDaniel	_____	_____	_____
Rodman/Cockell	_____	_____	_____
Al Keel	_____	_____	_____
Paul Thompson	_____	_____	_____
Florence Gantt	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Rodney McDaniel	_____	_____	_____
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>	<u>JM 12/18</u>	<u>J</u>
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

I = Information A = Action R = Retain D = Dispatch N = No further Action

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other RBM

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 17, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

FROM: JAMES R. STARK

SUBJECT: Suggested Response to Bolivian Letter to
Mrs. Reagan

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum for your signature to Jack Courtemanche concurring in the suggested response from State (Tab II).

W for JT
Jackie Tillman concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to Courtemanche at Tab I.

Approve

LRP

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I - McDaniel Memo to Courtemanche

Tab II - Platt Memo to Keel of December 12, 1986

**UNCLASSIFIED**

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

December 12, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. ALTON G. KEEL, JR.
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Suggested Response to Bolivian Letter to Mrs. Reagan

Mrs. Aguirre de Gumucio, a chapter president of the Union of Women of the Americas, has written Mrs. Reagan for help. Living in the heart of Bolivia's drug producing region, Mrs. Gumucio asks that the US help Bolivia get out of the narcotics business by providing equipment, seeds, loans, and training which could build a solid "agricultural infrastructure". Mrs. Gumucio notes that Bolivia's youth, in particular, are corrupted by drug addiction and the attraction of drug money.

We recommend that Mrs. Reagan reply to Mrs. Gumucio's letter (draft attached).

Nicholas Platt
Executive SecretaryAttachment: As stated.**UNCLASSIFIED**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUGGESTED LETTER

Dear Mrs. Gumucio:

Thank you for expressing your concerns about the impact of drug trafficking on our two countries. You know through firsthand experience how the lure of "easy money" from narcotics production can devastate entire communities. Only through the commitment of genuinely concerned persons who are willing to follow your inspiring example will we be able to rid both our countries of the drug scourge.

The governments of Bolivia and the United States, along with many other nations, are determined to put an end to narcotics use and production. As you noted, our recent joint interdiction campaign was a successful beginning, but helping your people eradicate coca, grow other crops, and find other work is crucial as well. For this reason our two governments are working on a cooperative development strategy that will provide just the sort of agricultural assistance you described.

You and the women of Cochabamba have my heartfelt support for your efforts in the fight against narcotics. President Reagan and I wish you and all Bolivians every success in this courageous endeavor.

Sincerely,

Nancy Reagan

Mrs. Elvira Aguirre de Gumucio
Banco de Bogota,
800 Brickell, Penthouse,
Miami, Florida 33131

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

8636614

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 120939
AKB
Spanish

Embassy of Bolivia

No. EMBO 496/86

November 13, 1986

The Embassy of Bolivia presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the pleasure to forward a note entitled "A Bolivian Woman Writes to Nancy Reagan," which was sent to us by Mrs. Elvira Aguirre de Gumucio, President of the Cochabamba chapter of the Unión de Mujeres de las Américas [Union of Women of the Americas (UMA)], to be transmitted to the First Lady through the Department of State.

This note relates the feelings of a real Bolivian woman who yearns to give something of herself to help her country, which today, more than ever, needs her help if it is to find the path to successful development.

[Complimentary close]

[Initialed]

[Embassy stamp]

Department of State,
Office of Protocol,
Washington, D.C.



EMBAJADA DE BOLIVIA
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

EMBO 496/86

Noviembre 13, 1986

La Embajada de Bolivia saluda atentamente al Departamento de Estado y tiene el agrado de hacer llegar la nota "Una mujer boliviana escribe a Nancy Reagan" que nos fue enviada por la Presidente de la Unión de Mujeres de las Américas (UMA) filial Cochabamba Sra. Doña Elvira Aguirre de Gumucio, para que por intermedio de esa Secretaría de Estado, puedan enviar a la Primera Dama de la Nación la nota mencionada.

Dicha nota, contiene los sentimientos de una auténtica mujer boliviana que siente una constante inquietud de dar algo de sí en bien de su país Bolivia, que hoy mas que nunca necesita se la ayude para encontrar el camino de la superación.

La Embajada de Bolivia, hace propicia la oportunidad para reiterar al Departamento de Estado, las seguridades de su más alta y distinguida consideración.



Departamento de Estado
Oficina de Protocolo
Washington, D.C.

UNA MUJER BOLIVIANA ESCRIBE A NANCY REAGAN

Señora Nancy:

Vine de Bolivia a visitar a mi familia y amigos que viven en este maravilloso país, que es suyo.

Hace unos meses, en marzo, fui elegida Presidenta de Unión de Mujeres de las Americas, UMA, Institución que tiene por finalidad la promoción de la Mujer Americana desde Alaska hasta la Patagonia Argentina.

Esta designación fue en la ciudad de Cochabamba, un valle central de Bolivia que irradia las mejores manifestaciones del Arte y la Cultura y donde su tierra da sin limitaciones, alimentos y flores.

Por aclamación de un numeroso grupo de mujeres bolivianas, recibí esta distinción que compromete mi vida a trabajar y luchar por esta causa, que en mi país es de imperiosa necesidad.

Vine en momentos en que Bolivia atraviesa una de las etapas más duras de su Historia y deseo que Ud. y las personas que lean estas líneas, conozcan y comprendan mejor, la realidad de un país, noble, como el mío.

Desde la Colonia, nuestra tierra fue conocida en el mundo entero por sus riquezas. Cuando dependía del Reino de España, la plata y el oro saciaron la ambición de Conquistadores que se llevaron todo, dejando como un cascarón nuestro Cerro de Plata de Potosí.... A lo largo de los años, con el guano de nuestras costas del Pacífico, se abonaron empobrecidas tierras de Europa.....

Bolivia, mi Patria, ha dado y da siempre generosamente cuanto tiene a otros países. Si necesitan estaño para sus guerras y sus industrias, ahí esta el nuestro y ahí nuestro petróleo, el gas, maderas preciosas y toda la gama de productos que utilizan para enriquecerse.

Las potencias extranjeras, fijan precios y Bolivia, por necesidad, acepta lo que pagan, casi como una limosna... La incertidumbre en que nació Bolivia como Nación... La Cordillera de los Andes que hace casi imposible nuestra comunicación con el mundo... El habernos arrebatado Chile nuestro mar, tras una guerra injusta y cruel hace que vivamos en un enclaustramiento, entre montañas casi inaccesibles...

Estas causas y otras más, retardaron nuestro desarrollo y nos impiden crecer y robustecernos en las dimensiones que hubiésemos deseado, para formar parte del concenso de Naciones Americanas en condiciones de igualdad y aún de superioridad.

El pueblo boliviano, mi pueblo, no encuentra hoy solución a tantos problemas.

El estaño que genera la mayor fuente de ingresos, llegó a cotizarse hasta en \$8.00 la libra fina; ahora se vende a \$3.50 y esta libra fina, cuesta obtener a Bolivia, \$7.00.

El pueblo boliviano, con un supremo esfuerzo tiene que subvencionar a las minas que trabajan a pérdida. Muchas ya cerraron y hay miles de mineros sin trabajo y falta pan en muchos hogares. Pasó la era de la explotación de minerales.

Deseo referirme a la coca boliviana. Desde el Imperio Incaico, Bolivia cultiva coca y sus hojas calman el hambre de quechuas y aimaras. Esta hoja, es la compañera inseparable de seres humanos que tienen que vivir y trabajar a más de 4.000 metros de altitud, soportando temperaturas glaciales en condiciones infrahumanas.

Jamás en Bolivia se le dio otra finalidad hasta que extranjeros llegaron a incitar a campesinos para cultivar extensas tierras, abandonando las que producen alimentos.-

Estos mismos extranjeros, se valen de los campesinos empobrecidos, para ser ayudados en la elaboración de cocaína que día a día tiene mayor mercado en Estados Unidos y Europa.

Se paga en dólares por estas actividades y los hogares necesitados, se benefician. Más tarde nuestra juventud que necesita ropa y libros para ingresar a Universidades, se ve obligada muchas veces a ir temporalmente a "pisar coca"; para financiar sus estudios.

Esta juventud, vuelve a mi ciudad, Cochabamba, con los pies destrozados por llagas que no cierran y muchos ya adictos a la droga. Y así, obreros sin trabajo, maestros que apenas reciben \$50.00 mensuales por su trabajo, buscan para sobrevivir, fuentes de actividad ilegal.

La mujer boliviana tiene una increíble capacidad para soportar el infortunio pero no se resigna a que su Patria sufra el flajelo de la drogadicción, iniciada por esos extranjeros que llevan vicios y no cultura.

A la mujer boliviana la animan las mismas ansias de paz, amor y justicia que a cualquier mujer de este planeta llamado Tierra. Los medios de comunicación, hacen que el Oriente no sea ya "lejano" y que todas las mujeres unidas en un solo haz de voluntades, podamos cambiar este mundo por otro mejor en que todos tengan techo y pan.

Hay una brecha insalvable entre grandes potencias mundiales y países pobres. Las primeras, cada día se enriquecen más y en sus egoísmos, olvidan a países pobres donde se ahonda la miseria y donde miles de niños y jóvenes esperan una mano amiga para encontrar un destino mejor.

Ese Tercer Mundo, no debe seguir marginado porque Dios creó al hombre para ser feliz y cumplir un plan maravilloso trazado por El. Es el mismo hombre que desconoce estos derechos, estropea leyes y no comparte su pan con los demás.

Para ayudar a Bolivia, Estados Unidos, puede llevar una masiva ayuda creando asi una infraestructura Agro-Industrial. Necesitamos tractores, implementos agrícolas, semillas, abonos y viviendas para mineros sin trabajo que cultivando tierras vírgenes, llenarían nuestros mercados y Bolivia podría vender productos a paises vecinos que necesitan.

Técnicos norteamericanos, como asesores, sabrían encauzar esta ayuda para ser bien aprovechada. El Presidente Reagan; esta empeñado en erradicar el narcotráfico. Hace poco mandó a Bolivia helicópteros y un grupo de norteamericanos para detectar fábricas. Simultáneamente a la destrucción de éstas, se instalan otras en la vasta selva y se vuelve a cultivar coca.

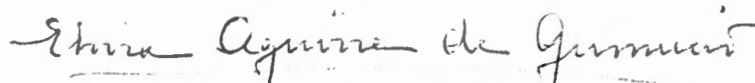
El plan de Mr. Reagan que aplaudimos, pienso tendrá mayor éxito si se complementa creando nuevas fuentes de trabajo. Mrs. Reagan, por la prensa y televisión, conocemos su infatigable empeño de salvar la juventud de la drogadicción. Sentimos una profunda admiración por la entrega que hace de su vida a esta gran obra social y humanitaria.

Las mujeres bolivianas, tambien luchamos por esta causa. Cochabamba, mi ciudad, está muy cerca a centros de mayor producción de cocaína que viene a los Estados Unidos. Afecta gravemente esta actividad, al ritmo de orden y trabajo en que vivimos.

Organizaciones femeninas, trabajan, para concientizar a la juventud y al pueblo. Como Presidenta de UNION DE MUJERES DE LAS AMÉRICAS, filial Cochabamba, puedo trabajar en escala nacional.

Si mi carta le interesa y desea conversar conmigo, iré a Washington. Voy a permanecer en Estados Unidos hasta después de las Fiestas de Navidad. Cualquier sugerencia suya será de gran valor. Hoy se presenta una nueva alternativa: Ud. y las mujeres bolivianas podemos juntas salvar a nuestras juventudes.

En espera de su respuesta, va en un abrazo, el corazón de una mujer boliviana que late junto al suyo.



Elvira Aguirre de Gumucio
Presidenta de UMA

EAG/am

c/o Banco de Bogota
800 Brickell, Penthouse
Miami, Fla. 33131
Telef: (305) 371-4201

UNA MUJER BOLIVIANA ESCRIBE A NANCY REAGAN

Señora Nancy:

Vine de Bolivia a visitar a mi familia y amigos que viven en este maravilloso país, que es suyo.

Hace unos meses, en marzo, fui elegida Presidenta de Unión de Mujeres de las Americas, UMA, Institución que tiene por finalidad la promoción de la Mujer Americana desde Alaska hasta la Patagonia Argentina.

Esta designación fue en la ciudad de Cochabamba, un valle central de Bolivia que irradia las mejores manifestaciones del Arte y la Cultura y donde su tierra da sin limitaciones, alimentos y flores.

Por aclamación de un numeroso grupo de mujeres bolivianas, recibí esta distinción que compromete mi vida a trabajar y luchar por esta causa, que en mi país es de imperiosa necesidad.

Vine en momentos en que Bolivia atraviesa una de las etapas más duras de su Historia y deseo que Ud. y las personas que lean estas líneas, conozcan y comprendan mejor, la realidad de un país, noble, como el mío.

Desde la Colonia, nuestra tierra fue conocida en el mundo entero por sus riquezas.

Cuando dependía del Reino de España, la plata y el oro saciaron la ambición de Conquistadores que se llevaron todo, dejando como un cascarón nuestro Cerro de Plata de Potosí....

A lo largo de los años, con el guano de nuestras costas del Pacífico, se abonaron empobrecidas tierras de Europa.....

Bolivia, mi Patria, ha dado y da siempre generosamente cuanto tiene a otros países. Si necesitan estaño para sus guerras y sus industrias, ahí está el nuestro y ahí nuestro petróleo, el gas, maderas preciosas y toda la gama de productos que utilizan para enriquecerse.

Las potencias extranjeras, fijan precios y Bolivia, por necesidad, acepta lo que pagan, casi como una limosna...

La incertidumbre en que nació Bolivia como Nación... La Cordillera de los Andes que hace casi imposible nuestra comunicación con el mundo...

El habernos arrebatado Chile nuestro mar, tras una guerra injusta y cruel hace que vivamos en un enclaustramiento, entre montañas casi inaccesibles...

Estas causas y otras más, retardaron nuestro desarrollo y nos impiden crecer y robustecernos en las dimensiones que hubiésemos deseado, para formar parte del consenso de Naciones Americanas en condiciones de igualdad y aún de superioridad.

El pueblo boliviano, mi pueblo, no encuentra hoy solución a tantos problemas.

El estaño que genera la mayor fuente de ingresos, llegó a cotizarse hasta en \$8.00 la libra fina; ahora se vende a \$3.50 y esta libra fina, cuesta obtener a Bolivia, \$7.00.

El pueblo boliviano, con un supremo esfuerzo tiene que subvencionar a las minas que trabajan a pérdida. Muchas ya cerraron y hay miles de mineros sin trabajo y falta pan en muchos hogares. Pasó la era de la explotación de minerales.

Deseo referirme a la coca boliviana. Desde el Imperio Incaico, Bolivia cultiva coca y sus hojas calman el hambre de quechuas y aimaras. Esta hoja, es la compañera inseparable de seres humanos que tienen que vivir y trabajar a más de 4.000 metros de altitud, soportando temperaturas glaciales en condiciones infrahumanas.

Jamás en Bolivia se le dió otra finalidad hasta que extranjeros llegaron a incitar a campesinos para cultivar extensas tierras, abandonando las que producen alimentos.

Estos mismos extranjeros, se valen de los campesinos empobrecidos, para ser ayudados en la elaboración de cocaína que día a día tiene mayor mercado en Estados Unidos y Europa.

Se paga en dólares por estas actividades y los hogares necesitados, se benefician. Más tarde nuestra juventud que necesita ropa y libros para ingresar a Universidades, se ve obligada muchas veces a ir temporalmente a "pisar coca"; para financiar sus estudios.

Esta juventud, vuelve a mi ciudad, Cochabamba, con los pies destrozados por llagas que no cierran y muchos ya adictos a la droga. Y así, obreros sin trabajo, maestros que apenas reciben \$50.00 mensuales por su trabajo, buscan para sobrevivir, fuentes de actividad ilegal.

La mujer boliviana tiene una increíble capacidad para soportar el infortunio pero no se resigna a que su Patria sufra el flajelo de la drogadicción, iniciada por esos extranjeros que llevan vicios y no cultura.

A la mujer boliviana la animan las mismas ansias de paz, amor y justicia que a cualquier mujer de este planeta llamado Tierra. Los medios de comunicación, hacen que el Oriente no sea ya "lejano" y que todas las mujeres unidas en un solo haz de voluntades, podamos cambiar este mundo por otro mejor en que todos tengan techo y pan.

Hay una brecha insalvable entre grandes potencias mundiales y países pobres. Las primeras, cada día se enriquecen más y en sus egoísmos, olvidan a países pobres donde se ahonda la miseria y donde miles de niños y jóvenes esperan una mano amiga para encontrar un destino mejor.

Ese Tercer Mundo, no debe seguir marginado porque Dios creó al hombre para ser feliz y cumplir un plan maravilloso trazado por El. Es el mismo hombre que desconoce estos derechos, estropea leyes y no comparte su pan con los demás.

Para ayudar a Bolivia, Estados Unidos, puede llevar una masiva ayuda creando así una infraestructura Agro-Industrial. Necesitamos tractores, implementos agrícolas, semillas, abonos y viviendas para mineros sin trabajo que cultivando tierras vírgenes, llenarían nuestros mercados y Bolivia podría vender productos a países vecinos que necesitan.

Técnicos norteamericanos, como asesores, sabrían encauzar esta ayuda para ser bien aprovechada. El Presidente Reagan; está empeñado en erradicar el narcotráfico. Hace poco mandó a Bolivia helicópteros y un grupo de norteamericanos para detectar fábricas. Simultáneamente a la destrucción de éstas, se instalan otras en la vasta selva y se vuelve a cultivar coca.

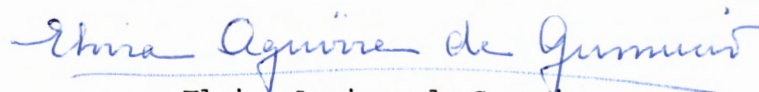
El plan de Mr. Reagan que aplaudimos, pienso tendrá mayor éxito si se complementa creando nuevas fuentes de trabajo. Mrs. Reagan, por la prensa y televisión, conocemos su infatigable empeño de salvar la juventud de la drogadicción. Sentimos una profunda admiración por la entrega que hace de su vida a esta gran obra social y humanitaria.

Las mujeres bolivianas, también luchamos por esta causa. Cochabamba, mi ciudad, está muy cerca a centros de mayor producción de cocaína que viene a los Estados Unidos. Afecta gravemente esta actividad, al ritmo de orden y trabajo en que vivimos.

Organizaciones femeninas, trabajan, para concientizar a la juventud y al pueblo. Como Presidenta de UNION DE MUJERES DE LAS AMÉRICAS, filial Cochabamba, puedo trabajar en escala nacional.

Si mi carta le interesa y desea conversar conmigo, iré a Washington. Voy a permanecer en Estados Unidos hasta después de las Fiestas de Navidad. Cualquier sugerencia suya será de gran valor. Hoy se presenta una nueva alternativa: Ud. y las mujeres bolivianas podemos juntas salvar a nuestras juventudes.

En espera de su respuesta, va en un abrazo, el corazón de una mujer boliviana que late junto al suyo.



Elvira Aguirre de Gumucio
Presidenta de UMA



8636614

EMBAJADA DE BOLIVIA
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

EMBO 496/86

Noviembre 13, 1986

La Embajada de Bolivia saluda atentamente al Departamento de Estado y tiene el agrado de hacer llegar la nota "Una mujer boliviana escribe a Nancy Reagan" que nos fue enviada por la Presidente de la Unión de Mujeres de las Américas (UMA) filial Cochabamba Sra. Doña Elvira Aguirre de Gumucio, para que por intermedio de esa Secretaría de Estado, puedan enviar a la Primera Dama de la Nación la nota mencionada.

Dicha nota, contiene los sentimientos de una auténtica mujer boliviana que siente una constante inquietud de dar algo de sí en bien de su país Bolivia, que hoy mas que nunca necesita se la ayude para encontrar el camino de la superación.

La Embajada de Bolivia, hace propicia la oportunidad para reiterar al Departamento de Estado, las seguridades de su más alta y distinguida consideración.





8636614

EMBAJADA DE BOLIVIA
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

EMBO 496/86

Noviembre 13, 1986

La Embajada de Bolivia saluda atentamente al Departamento de Estado y tiene el agrado de hacer llegar la nota "Una mujer boliviana escribe a Nancy Reagan" que nos fue enviada por la Presidente de la Unión de Mujeres de las Américas (UMA) filial Cochabamba Sra. Doña Elvira Aguirre de Gumucio, para que por intermedio de esa Secretaría de Estado, puedan enviar a la Primera Dama de la Nación la nota mencionada.

Dicha nota, contiene los sentimientos de una auténtica mujer boliviana que siente una constante inquietud de dar algo de sí en bien de su país Bolivia, que hoy mas que nunca necesita se la ayude para encontrar el camino de la superación.

La Embajada de Bolivia, hace propicia la oportunidad para reiterar al Departamento de Estado, las seguridades de su más alta y distinguida consideración.

Departamento de Estado
Oficina de Protocolo
Washington, D.C.



8636614

EMBAJADA DE BOLIVIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

EMBO 496/86

Noviembre 13, 1986

La Embajada de Bolivia saluda atentamente al Departamento de Estado y tiene el agrado de hacer llegar la nota "Una mujer boliviana escribe a Nancy Reagan" que nos fue enviada por la Presidente de la Unión de Mujeres de las Américas (UMA) filial Cochabamba Sra. Doña Elvira Aguirre de Gumucio, para que por intermedio de esa Secretaría de Estado, puedan enviar a la Primera Dama de la Nación la nota mencionada.

Dicha nota, contiene los sentimientos de una auténtica mujer boliviana que siente una constante inquietud de dar algo de sí en bien de su país Bolivia, que hoy mas que nunca necesita se la ayude para encontrar el camino de la superación.

La Embajada de Bolivia, hace propicia la oportunidad para reiterar al Departamento de Estado, las seguridades de su más alta y distinguida consideración.



Departamento de Estado
Oficina de Protocolo
Washington, D.C.

**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT**

TIME STAMP

8752

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: _____

06 DEC 12 P12 57

ACTION OFFICER: STARK DUE: 17 DEC

☐ Prepare Memo For President ☐ Prepare Memo McDaniel to Chew

☐ Prepare Memo For Poindexter / Keel ☐ Prepare Memo McDaniel to Dolan

☒ Prepare Memo MCDANIEL to COURTEMANCHE

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

PHONE* to action officer at ext. 7353

FYI

☐ Brooks
☒ Burghardt
☐ Burns
☐ Cannistraro
☐ Childress
☐ Cobb
☐ Danzansky
☐ deGraffenreid
☐ Dobriansky
☐ Donley
☐ Douglass
☐ Farrar
☐ Grimes
☐ Hanley
☐ Kelly
☐ Kissell
☐ Kraemer
☐ Laux

FYI

☐ Lavin
☐ Lenczowski
☐ Levine
☐ Linhard
☐ Mahley
☐ Major
☐ Mandel
☐ Matlock
☐ May
☐ Mingle
☐ Morton
☐ Murdock
☐ North
☐ Perry
☐ Platt
☐ Pugliaresi
☐ Raymond
☐ Reger

FYI

☐ Ross
☐ Sable
☐ Sachs
☐ Saunders
☐ Sestanovich
☐ Small
☐ Sommer
☐ Soos
☐ Stark
☐ Steiner
☐ St Martin
☐ Tahir-Kheli
☐ Teicher
☐ Thompson
☒ Tillman
☐ _____
☐ _____
☐ _____

INFORMATION ☐ McDaniel

☒ Rodman

☐ Poindexter (advance)

☒ Pearson

☐ Cockell

☐ Keel (advance)

☒ Secretariat

☐ _____

☐ _____

COMMENTS

Return to Secretariat

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8608752

RECEIVED 12 DEC 86 17

TO

KEEL

FROM PLATT, N

DOCDATE 12 DEC 86

STARK

17 DEC 86

KEYWORDS: BOLIVIA

DRUGS

GUMUCIO, ELVIRA

SUBJECT: LTR TO GUMUCIO RE DRUG ISSUE IN BOLIVIA

ACTION: MEMO MCDANIEL TO COURTEMANCHE DUE: 17 DEC 86 STATUS X FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

STARK

BURGHARDT

TILLMAN

RODMAN

PEARSON

COMMENTS

REF# 8636614

LOG

NSCIFID

(DR)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

C 12/19 Pearson Sgd Memo JRS JF MCHW

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE WH (C) AL