

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. bio	Victor Hugo Cardenas Conde (partial) (1 page)	nd	P6/b(6)

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
First Lady's Office  
Domestic Policy Council (Nicole Rabner)  
OA/Box Number: 17219

### FOLDER TITLE:

Welcome to La Paz, Bolivia [Embassy Packet]

2012-1035-S

kc1099

### RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

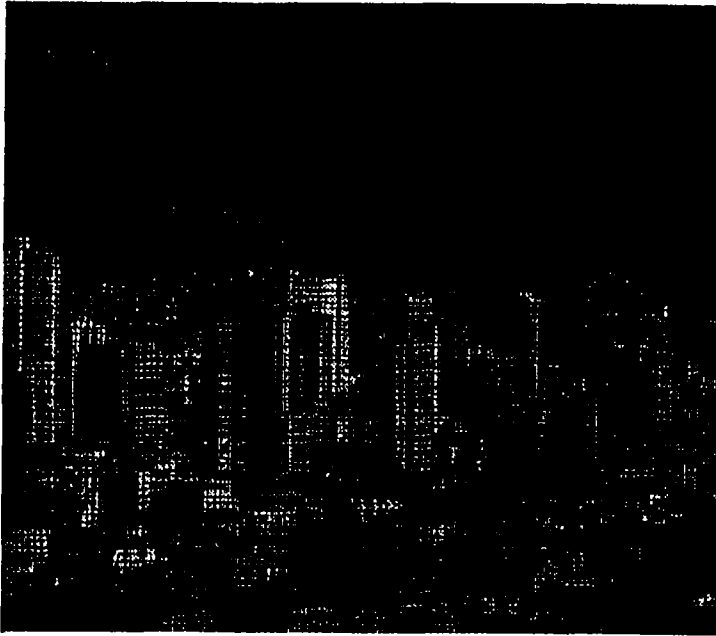
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

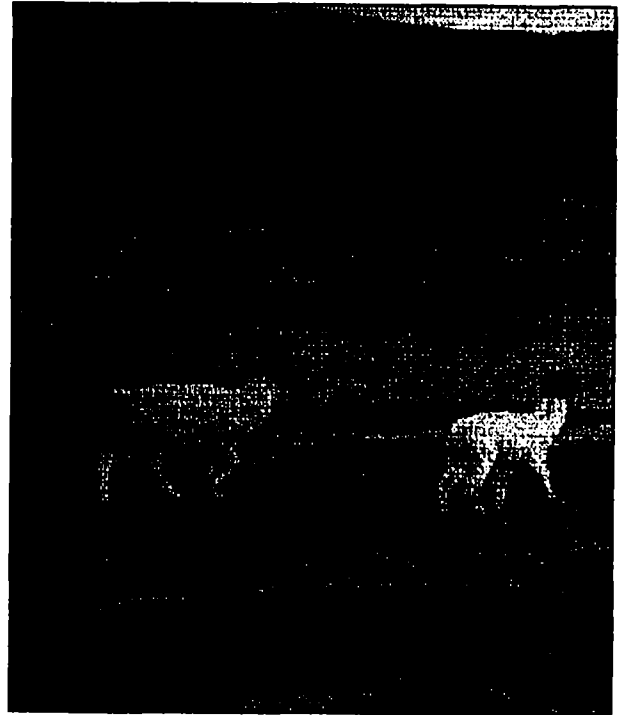
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- 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]



**WELCOME**

**TO**



**LA PAZ,  
BOLIVIA**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- \* **General Information Booklet**
- \* **Shopping Assistance Services**
- \* **Entertainment Services**
- \* **Threat Assessment**
- \* **U.S. Dept. Of State Background Notes**
- \* **U.S. Economic Assistance to Bolivia**
  
- \* **Key Telephone Numbers**
- \* **List of Key U.S. Government Personnel and Officers**
- \* **Map of Sopocachi**
- \* **Map of La Paz**
- \* **Operative Program**
  
- \* **The Sixth Conference Methodology**
- \* **Memorandum on Methodology for the Sixth Conference**
- \* **Biographical Background - President of the Republic of Bolivia**
- \* **Biographical Background - First Lady of Bolivia**
- \* **Biographical Background - Vice President of Bolivia**
- \* **Biographical Background - Minister of Foreign Affairs**
- \* **Biographical Background - Minister of Human Development**
- \* **Biographical Background - Major of La Paz**

## KEY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

PLEASE KEEP IT IN YOUR WALLET OR  
PURSE. THANK YOU

LIST OF KEY U.S. GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

AND OFFICERS

	<i>Office Ext. No.</i>	<i>Residence Tel. No.</i>
1. <b>CHIEF OF MISSION</b> <i>KAMMAN, Curtis W.</i>	2700	
2. <b>DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION</b> <i>PERRY, Robert C.</i>	2800	78-4855
3. <b>CHIEF, CONSULAR SECTION</b> <i>SCHULZ, Jeanne L.</i>	2550	79-5801
4. <b>CHIEF, POLITICAL SECTION</b> <i>WESCHE, Stephen G.</i>	2760	79-2403
5. <b>CHIEF, ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION</b> <i>NESBERG, Rosil A.</i>	2651	79-7039
6. <b>CHIEF, ECONOMIC SECTION</b> <i>LARSEN, Paul B.</i>	2712	79-4753
7. <b>CHIEF, NARCOTICS AFFAIRS SECTION</b> <i>BACA, J. Richard</i>	2739	79-5288 79-0383
8. <b>MISSION DIRECTOR/USAID</b> <i>Frank Almaguer</i>	3609	79-7704
9. <b>PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER/USIS</b> <i>PARKERSON, Phillip T.</i>	2573	77-0719
10. <b>DEFENSE AND AIR ATTACHE/USDAO</b> <i>LANDERS, Gregory H., Col.</i>	2741	79-5894
11. <b>COMMANDER/U.S. MILITARY GROUP</b> <i>SLAUGHTER, Roger D., Col.</i>	2681	78-6523
12. <b>PROJECT DIRECTOR/IAGS</b> <i>TOMASOVICH, John M.</i>	22-9205	79-6508

13.	<b>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE/DEA</b> <i>LEDWITH, William E.</i>	2811	76-5200
14.	<b>AREA ENGINEER/USCOE</b> <i>HALL, David J., Maj.</i>	2675	78-4316
15.	<b>INDUSTRIAL SPECIALIST/DCMCI</b> <i>WADE, Donald L.</i>	2667	79-3977
16.	<b>REGIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER</b> <i>BLANTON, John E., Jr.</i>	2661	79-1768
17.	<b>REGIONAL SECURITY OFFICER</b> <i>BOYETT, Mark C.</i>	2726	79-7347
18.	<b>GENERAL SERVICES OFFICER</b> <i>RAFFERTY, R. Michael</i>	2646	71-0920
19.	<b>DIRECTOR/PEACE CORPS</b> <i>MINUTILLO, Maryann</i>	2407	79-8219
20.	<b>24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER</b> <i>(Roving Patrol Guard Force)</i>		43-3145

cc:CLO

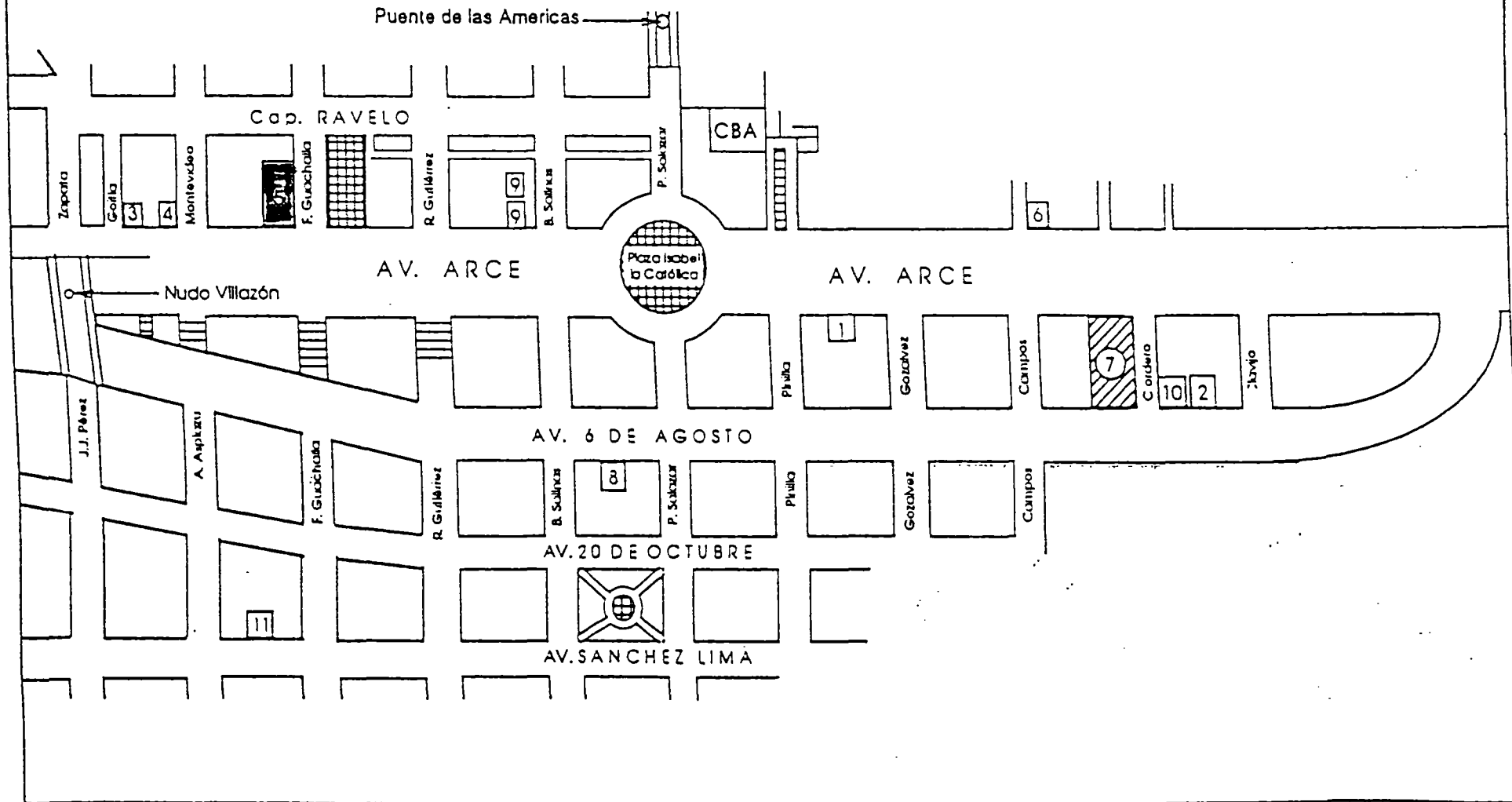
PER:jlo:keyoff.doc  
09/17/96



# MAP OF SOPOCACHI

- 1 UNIMED
- 2 CLINICA CEMES - Av. 6 de Agosto # 2881 Phone 320604
- 3 Edificio Victoria
- 4 Edificio Montevideo
- 5 Radisson Hotel

- 6 Edificio Illimani
- 7 American Embassy
- 8 MEDICENTRO
- 9 Edificios Cobiya/Calama
- 10 Edificio Mercurio
- 11 Centro Oftalmológico La Paz



- 1.- Estación de trenes
- 2.- Garita de Lima
- 3.- Plaza Abel Alarcón
- 4.- Estación de Buses
- 5.- Plaza A. de Mendoza
- 6.- Plaza Pérez Velasco
- 7.- Calle de las Brujas
- 8.- Casa de la Cultura
- 9.- Plaza San Francisco
- 10.- Museo de Etnografía y Folclore
- 11.- Iglesia Santo Domingo
- 12.- Museo de Arte Nacional
- 13.- Plaza Pedro Domingo Murillo
- 14.- Museo de la Catedral
- 15.- Plaza Sucre
- 16.- Oficinas de Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano
- 17.- Oficinas de Inmigración
- 18.- Plaza del Estudiante
- 19.- Parque Zoológico
- 20.- Universidad de San Andrés
- 21.- Parque del Montículo
- 22.- Plaza España
- 23.- Plaza Eduardo Avaroa
- 24.- Plaza Isabel la Católica
- 25.- Plaza Gualberto Villarroel
- 26.- Monolito de Tiahuanacu
- 27.- Estadio Olímpico Hernando Siles
- 28.- Parque Laikakota
- 29.- Centro Boliviano Americano
- 30.- Parque Zenón Iturralde
- 31.- Museo Tiawanacota
- 32.- Museos del oro, costumbrista y Murillo
- 33.- Oficina de Correos
- 34.- ENTEL

**INFORMACIONES TURISTICAS:**

**TELF.: 372618 - 367464**

**POLICIA : 110**

**DISTRIBUCION GRATUITA.**



**VALMAR TOURS s.r.l.**  
 Edif. ALBORADA Piso 1 Of. 105  
 Telfs. 361076 - 321597  
 FAX 328433 - P.O. BOX 4294  
 La Paz - Bolivia

**AGENCIA DE VIAJES Y TURISMO**

**CAMARA DE HOTELERIA LA PAZ**

Edif. Shopping Miraflores / 3er. Piso / Of. 302-3

Telfs.: 372618 - 366290 / La Paz - Bolivia

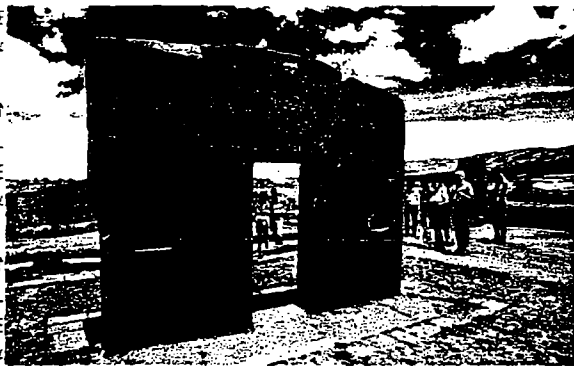
# CIUDAD DE LA PAZ

## PLANO - GUIA

1993



NIAL Y MODERNO • COMUNICACIONES CON TECNOLOGIA MODERNA • BANCA INTERNACIONAL • HOTELES DE CINCO ESTRELLAS • HOJA DE COCA • LAGO TITICACA • ARQUEOLOGIA INCAICA Y PREINCAICA • MAGIA DEL MUNDO • CORDILLERA REAL DE LOS ANDES • CULTURAS MILENARIAS VIVIENTES • SELVAS TROPICALES • TURISMO DE AVENTURA • ARTE COLONIAL Y MODERNO • COMUNICACIONES CON TECNOLOGIA MODERNA



# LA PAZ

## BOLIVIA



IA • SINTESIS DEL MUNDO • CORDILLERA REAL DE LOS ANDES • CULTURAS MILENARIAS VIVIENTES • SELVAS TROPICALES • TURISMO DE AVENTURA • ARTE COLONIAL Y MODERNO • COMUNICACIONES CON TECNOLOGIA MODERNA • BANCA INTERNACIONAL • HOTELES DE CINCO ESTRELLAS • HOJA DE COCA • LAGO TITICACA • ARQUEOLOGIA INCAICA Y PREINCAICA • MAGIA DEL MUNDO • CORDILLERA REAL DE LOS ANDES • CULTURAS MILENARIAS VIVIENTES • SELVAS TROPICALES • TURISMO DE AVENTURA • ARTE COLONIAL Y MODERNO • COMUNICACIONES CON TECNOLOGIA MODERNA

FOTOGRAFIAS OSCAR E. RUIZ C.



## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS IN LA PAZ

<b>EMBASSY - EMERGENCY</b>	43-2540
Marine Security Guard	43-0251
Roving Patrol	43-0251

<b>EMBASSY - SWITCHBOARD</b>	43-0251
------------------------------	---------

### **AMBULANCE**

In case of emergency, please call Marine Post 1. The Marine will notify the on-call medical personnel on their cellular phone. Note: It is often better to transport the patient by private means or contact the Marine Security Guard to dispatch a vehicle or roving patrol. If an ambulance is needed, contact the doctor or nurse.

<b>HEALTH UNIT</b>	Ext. 2660
--------------------	-----------

### **HOSPITAL**

Clinica del Sur (only)	Emergencies: 78-4001/2
3539 Hernando Siles Ave.	Switchboard: 78-4750/5
Obrajes	

*Note:* You can go there directly. Ask the clinic to contact the Embassy doctor or nurse. It is the Embassy Medical Unit who will be in charge of managing your care.

<b>FIRE DEPARTMENT (Bomberos)</b>	119 37-8468
-----------------------------------	----------------

<b>FLIGHT INFORMATION AT THE AIRPORT</b>	81-0120/2 81-0056
------------------------------------------	----------------------

<b>PHONE BILLS</b>	102
--------------------	-----

<b>LONG DISTANCE CALL - ABROAD</b>	See next page
------------------------------------	---------------

<b>COCHABAMBA - CONSULAR AGENCY</b>	(042) 56714
-------------------------------------	-------------

<b>SANTA CRUZ - CONSULAR AGENCY</b>	(03) 33-0725
-------------------------------------	--------------

<b>LOCAL EMERGENCY</b>	110
------------------------	-----

<b>LOCAL INFORMATION</b>	104
--------------------------	-----

## HOW TO PHONE HOME

Now that you are in Bolivia, there may be times when you will want to phone home or somewhere else abroad. Depending on what type of long-distance calling arrangements you have, there are several ways to do this. Obviously, telephone credit cards which charge US rates are your best bet. AT&T, Sprint and MCI all offer direct-dial service with their cards. Otherwise, you will have to use the ENTEL system which will charge your calls to your local phone bill, at much higher rates.

Whatever method you use, here's how it's done:

**ENTEL OPERATOR ASSISTED CALLS:** 07-131-131

When the operator come on, give the country code, area code and telephone number. Wait on the line for the operator to connect you.

**ENTEL DIRECT DIAL CALL:** 07-123-123

To use the direct dial service, you must have a telephone that can switch from a pulse to a tone dial. Dial, using your pulse dial, 07-123-123. When you hear the signal, change your phone to tone and dial: 00-country code - area code - telephone number. Once your call is completed, be sure to change your dial back to pulse, or your phone will be inoperable in Bolivia.

### **USA DIRECT TELEPHONE SERVICE:**

The following companies offer direct long-distance service to the US. You may use these to call collect (if the person receiving your call has one of these services), or if you have the appropriate credit card, you may call directly and receive US rate charges. When the operator answers, give the kind of call you are making, area code and telephone number, and credit card number if applicable.

<b>AT&amp;T</b>	<b>0-800-1111</b>
<b>MCI</b>	<b>0-800-2222</b>
<b>SPRINT</b>	<b>0-800-3333</b>

*Advise from the Health/Medical Unit.....*

## **Altitude**

### ***Effects on Persons with Pre-existing Health Conditions***

The altitude of La Paz can have a deleterious effect on the health of persons with pre-existing medical problems and/or respiratory infections. Individuals with hypertension, diabetes, angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, asthma, emphysema, chronic bronchitis or any history of heart attack, heart disease, or lung disease should have a thorough evaluation by their physician prior to traveling to La Paz. Persons with any respiratory infections, such as a cold, bronchitis or pneumonia should delay travel until they have fully recovered. Individuals who are significantly overweight do not do well at high altitude and should not come to La Paz unless specifically cleared by a physician to do so. It is contraindicated for persons with either sickle cell disease or trait to come to the high altitude.

### ***Effects on Persons without Pre-existing Health Conditions***

Approximately 25% of people experience an unpleasant period of acclimatization after they arrive in La Paz. *(Please note that the other healthy 75% have no problems adjusting at all).* This usually persists for a few days, until the body adjusts to the altitude. Symptoms of adjustment *may include headache, nausea, vomiting and insomnia.* These symptoms occur equally in males and females but may occur more frequently in children and teenagers. There seems to be a genetic predisposition to slow adjustment to altitude but we cannot tell who will have the problem except to be aware that those who have had previous difficulties are likely to have similar problems each time they go to altitudes above 8-10,000 feet. There are two approaches to minimize these unpleasant symptoms.



### ***Prophylaxis Prior to Arrival***

The health unit in the American Embassy La Paz strongly recommends that all adults coming to La Paz take the drug **Diamox** (Acetazolamide, contraindicated with sulfa allergy) 250 milligrams by mouth twice a day for one (1) day prior to arrival and three (3) days after arrival until improved. This drug must be obtained by prescription from a physician or the Department of State clinic. Diamox significantly reduces and in most cases prevents the symptoms of high altitude sickness..

### *Treatment After Arrival*

**Limiting physical activity** for the first 36-48 hours after arrival in La Paz is highly recommended. You should avoid over-exertion, but the frequently given advice to lie down during the initial hours in the altitude can actually increase headache if overdone. Children and young athletic adults are more likely to develop the serious complications, so guard them against over-activity until well adapted.

You need considerably **more fluids** than your normal intake. Avoid alcoholic drinks initially and then be cautious and moderate. Limit carbonated drinks to allow them to go flat before drinking them. Limit mineral water because of the high salt content.

Frequent **small light meals** are best. Physicians here recommend increasing your carbohydrate intake, i.e. pasta, potatoes, etc. They also recommend desserts or candy.

Tylenol, two tablets every four hours for adults with a full glass of water is the best medicine for the headache. Two tablets, preventively, on arrival might be beneficial. If you can't take Tylenol, use Aspirin. Diamox 250mg taken twice a day every 12 hours can prevent and relieve altitude sickness symptoms.

Avoid other medications that are claimed to be "soroche remedies" such as Coramine, Micoren or diuretics other than Diamox. They can increase symptoms or even be dangerous. We have no proof that coca tea prevents or relieves symptoms.

Oxygen is very unlikely to be needed. If shortness of breath occurs see the Embassy Health Unit.

**RELAX AND ENJOY THE ANDES.** Most healthy people adjust within a few days.



### **FOOD and WATER**

Your other major *health hazard* is contaminated food and water. The usual sanitary precautions concerning food and water should be observed.

**Water** is common vehicle for the transmission of disease. Typhoid fever, infectious hepatitis, and bacillary and amebic dysentery are only a few of the serious diseases transmitted by impure drinking water. Do not drink the water out of the faucet. The Hotel will provide bottle water upon request. Remember not to drink beverages with ice.

Raw, uncooked vegetables are a source of cholera and other diseases in Bolivia and are to be avoided. There is at present no satisfactory vaccine against cholera.

There is **no food control**. The choice of restaurant is yours, but observation of the cleanliness of the interior and workers is usually a good means to estimate what kitchen and cleanliness standards are maintained. Being picky can save a bout of discomfort.



*To Summarize:*

**Do not drink tap water** or have ice in your drinks.

**Avoid ordering anything** that would be eaten raw such as salad, ceviche, or steak tartar. Order meats **well done**.

**Avoid** desserts with **cream** or **custard** fillings.

Be sure food is **served hot** to prevent contamination by food handlers.

**Bottled or boiled beverages** are usually acceptable choices.



### **Immunizations**

*All childhood immunizations should be up to date for everyone!* The following list of immunizations should be initiated prior to arrival to post to benefit from their protection.

Infectious **hepatitis, amebic dysentery, bacillary dysentery, giardiasis, rabies and typhoid** are endemic in Bolivia. Yellow fever and malaria are present in tropical areas of Bolivia.

**Yellow fever** (within the past 10 years)

**Diphtheria/Tetanus (DT)** within the past 10 years for adults or children over 5yrs and a current Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertusis (DTP) (for Children under 5yrs)

**Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)** within the past 10 years

**Rabies** series of three 1.0cc intramuscular

**Hepatitis B** series

**Hepatitis A** series (if no history of Hepatitis A)

**Typhoid** series

**Malaria prophylaxis** if traveling to tropical areas only.

### **Any Questions?**

Feel free to contact M/Med in Washington or the Medical Unit here in the Embassy in LaPaz at #43-0251, ext. 2660 or #43-0221.

## Services

### **RADIO TAXIS**

(taxis that belong to a taxi service and can be hailed by phone)

Illimani Radio Movil SRL	37-5353/32-9700
Radio Taxi Transporte de Turismo	37-1111/34-3382
Radio Taxi La Paz	36-2424
Su Taxi	35-5555/35-5554
Radio Movil del Sur	
La Florida	79-7544/79-2220
Calacoto	79-5555
Obrajes	78-6868
VIP	79-7171/79-7272
Servicio Sur	79-9999/79-8888/79-7777

### **TRAVEL AGENCIES**

#### **Crillon Tours**

Address: Edif. Krsul, Av. Camacho, #1223  
Telephone: 37-4566, 37-4567, 35-0363

#### **Carlson Wagonlit Travel**

Address: Av. Mariscal Santa Cruz, esq. Colón, and 1st floor Embassy  
Telephone: 35-8499, 37-2822, 35-1159 or #43-0251, ext. 2598/99

### **MONEY EXCHANGE HOUSES/CASAS DE CAMBIO**

#### **Agencia de Cambios "Sudamer"**

Address: Calle Colón  
Telephone: 32-7341  
Hours: Mon-Fri, 8:30a.m.-12:30p.m., 2-6p.m.

#### **Cambios D'Argent**

Address: Calle Mercado  
Telephone: 36-3639  
Hours: Mon-Fri, 8:30a.m.-12:30p.m., 2-6:30p.m.

### **DRY CLEANERS**

#### **Plaza Dry Cleaning**

Address: Plaza Hotel, Paseo El Prado, #1789  
Telephone: 37-8315  
Hours: Mon-Fri, 9a.m.-12:30p.m., 2:30-6:30p.m.

## Restaurants in La Paz



### PIZZA PLACES

**Abracadabra** (pizza, burgers, ribs, chili - eat in or take out)

Address: Av. Ballivian between Calle 15 and Calle 16, #969, Calacoto

Telephone: 79-1880

Hours: Mon- Sun, noon-11 p.m.

**Cozzolisi's Pizza**

Address #1: Corner of Aspiazu and Sanchez Lima, Edificio "Orion"

Telephone: 36-7457

Address #2: Av. Montenegro, #740 San Miguel

Telephone: 79-1024

**Eli's Pizza Express** (variety of pizzas, sandwiches, calzones etc.)

Address #1: Av. 16 de Julio at Monje Campero Teatro

Telephone: 32-6428, 35-5468

Hours: Mon-Sun, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Address #2: Mariscal de Montenegro in San Miguel - down the hill from Ketal on the opposite side of the street

Telephone: 79-6058

Hours: Mon-Sun, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

**Luigi's**

Address: Av. 20 de Octubre, #2072

Telephone: 31-4394

Hours: Mon-Sun, 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

**Radisson Hotel** (good pizzas on the menu in the restaurant on the ground level)

Address: Av. Arce, #2177

Telephone: 31-6161

### STEAK HOUSES AND RODIZIOS

**El Arriero** (excellent Argentine meats)

Address #1: Casa Argentina on Av. 6 de Agosto, #2535

Telephone: 32-2708  
Hours: Mon-Sat, noon-3 p.m., 7 p.m.-11 p.m. Sun, noon-3 p.m.

Address #2: Next door to the park with the carousel at the bottom of Mariscal de Montenegro and Calle 18, San Miguel

**Brasargent** (rodizio, a meat-fest for meat lovers)

Address: Calle 27, #550, Cota Cota  
Telephone: 79-6575  
Hours: Tue-Sun, noon-2 p.m., 7-11 p.m.

**El Viejo Tonel** (rodizio)

Address #1: Av. 6 de Agosto esq. Pinilla, #2604  
Telephone: 32-4667  
Hours: Mon-Sat, noon-3 p.m., 7-11:30 p.m. Sun, noon-3 p.m.

Address #2: Av. Ballivian and Calle 8, Calacoto

## LOCAL CUISINE

**Blackie's** (local cuisine, large menu)

Address: Av. 20 de Octubre, #2076  
Telephone: 32-6816, 34-1661  
Hours: Mon-Sat, noon-2:30 p.m., 7 p.m.-midnight Sun, noon-2:30 p.m.

**Gringo Limon** (specializing in local dishes and grilled meats)

Address: Plaza Avaroa  
Telephone: 32-8892  
Hours: Mon-Sat, noon-3 p.m., 7-11 p.m. Sun, noon-4 p.m.

## ITALIAN

**La Cantonata**

Address: Av. 6 de Agosto, esq. Lisímaco Gutiérrez  
Telephone: 32-6586  
Hours: Mon-Sat, noon-2:15 p.m., 7-11 p.m.

**Montesano**

Address: Av. Muñoz Reyes, #28, Cota Cota - in the Verolandia shopping center  
Telephone: 77-1112

**Pronto** (homemade pastas)

Address: Pasaje Jáurequi, #2248  
Telephone: 35-5869  
Hours: Mon-Sat, 6:30-10 p.m.

## MEXICAN

### **Jalapeño's**

Address: Av. Arce, #2549  
Telephone: 36-9876  
Hours: Mon-Fri, noon-3:30 p.m., 7 p.m.-midnight Sat, 7 p.m.-midnight

### **SuperMex** (great, authentic Mexican dishes, charming decor)

Address: Av. Montenegro, #5B, San Miguel  
Telephone: 79-5696 (will take reservations)  
Hours: Tue-Sat, 7-10:30 p.m. Sun, noon-3:30 p.m.

## INTERNATIONAL

### **Chez LaCoste** (across the street from the Embassy)

Address: Prolongación Cordero, #123, off Av. Arce  
Telephone: 32-2348  
Hours: Mon-Sat, noon-2:30 p.m., 7-10 p.m.

### **Juliano** (Italian and French cuisine)

Address: Calle Fernando Guachalla, #356  
Telephone: 37-4199  
Hours: Mon-Sat, noon-2:30 p.m., 7-11:30 p.m. Sun, noon-3 p.m.

### **La Suisse** (excellent fondues and international dishes)

Address: Av. Juan Muñoz Reyes, #1710 - the continuation of Ballivian as you take the right "fork" in front of the vacant gas station on Calle 24, Cota Cota

### **Quebecois** (extensive wine list, very good food)

Address #1: Av. 20 de Octubre, #2355  
Telephone: 36-1782  
Hours: Mon-Sat, 12:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m., 7 p.m.-midnight

Address #2: Av. Montenegro, San Miguel - next door to Marianne's  
Telephone: 79-5957  
Hours: Mon-Sat, noon-2 p.m., 7 p.m.-midnight, Sun, noon-2 p.m.

### **Vienna** (specializing in German food)

Address: Federico Zuazo, #1905  
Telephone: 39-1660  
Hours: Mon-Fri, noon-2 p.m., 6-9:30 p.m. Sun, noon-2 p.m.

## CHINESE/ORIENTAL

### **Chifa Emy** (Chinese food, nice decor)

Address #1: Calle Cordero, #257 - next to the Embassy

Telephone: 43-3133, 32-3725

Hours: Tue-Sun, noon-3 p.m., 6-10 p.m.

### **Chifa la Puerta del Sol**

Address: Av. Ballivian and esq. Calle 11, #503

Telephone: 78-4465

Hours: Mon-Sun, noon-3 p.m., 6:30-11 p.m.

### **New Tokyo** (Japanese cuisine)

Address: Av. 6 de Agosto, #2932

Telephone: 43-3654

Hours: Mon-Sun, noon-3 p.m., 7 p.m.-midnight

## AMERICAN STYLE FOOD

### **Burger Center** (real American-style fast-food burgers and fries)

Address: Calle Ayacucho, #207

Telephone: 35-4242

Hours: noon-evening

### **esART Cafe** (cafe within an art gallery, serves light meals, house specialty - ceviche)

Address: Av. Arce, #2895 - down the street from the Embassy

Telephone: 32-9238

Hours: Mon-Fri, opens at 10 a.m. for tea, coffee and juices

Open in the evenings for drinks and appetizers

### **The Hutch** (American style food - burgers, sandwiches, hot dogs, fries, etc. Diner-type breakfast on Saturday mornings)

Address: Located in the shopping area underneath Ketal, Calle Montenegro and Calle 21 in San Miguel

Telephone: 79-9234

Hours: Tue-Sat, 12:30 p.m.-10 p.m.

### **The Olive Tree** (sandwiches, soups, salads, fries, onion rings etc.)

Address: Av. Arce, #2724, right past the British Embassy to the left, look for the hanging Olive Tree sign

Telephone: 43-1565

Hours: 11 a.m.- 10 p.m.

**Peñas Folkloricas in La Paz**  
**Live Traditional Andean Folk Entertainment and Dinner**

**La Casa del Corregidor**

Address: Calle Murillo, #1040  
Telephone: 36-3633  
Hours: Mon-Fri noon-2 p.m.(lunch only), 7 p.m.-1 a.m.

**Peña Los Escudos**

Address: Av. Mariscal Santa Cruz and Calle Ayacucho - Edificio Club de La Paz  
Telephone: 32-2028  
Hours: Mon-Sat, noon-3 p.m., 7 p.m. to 1 a.m.

**Peña Marka Tambo**

Address: Calle Jaen, esq, Calle Indaburo, # 710  
Telephone: 34-0416  
Hours: Fri-Sat, 9 a.m.-3 a.m. (depending on crowd)

**Peña Naira** (good typical lunch specials)

Address: Calle Sagarnaga, #161  
Telephone: 32-5736  
Hours: Mon-Sat, noon-3 p.m., 10:30-1 a.m.  
Go to eat about 7:30 p.m. - show starts at 10 p.m. in a separate room

**El Parnaso** (peña on Fri. and Sat. nights)

Address: Calle Sagarnaga, esq. Murillo, # 189  
Telephone: 31-6827  
Hours: noon-evening

**Tea Shops in La Paz**

**Kuchen Stube** (German pastries and tea service)

Address#1: Rosendo Gutierrez, #461 - Edif. Guadalquivir  
Telephone: 36-1689  
Hours: Tue-Sun, 10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., 2:30-7 p.m.

Address#2: Mercado, #1328 - Edif. Mariscal Ballivian  
Telephone: 37-2964

**Pigalle** (pastries, cappuccino, desserts etc.)

Address: Av. Montenegro in San Miguel - behind Ketal in the shopping area  
Telephone: 79-3885  
Hours: Tue-Fri, 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Sat-Sun, 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

## Bars, Pubs and Discos in La Paz

**The Britannia Pub** (cozy atmosphere, darts, beer, TV, live music some weekends)

Address: Av. Ballivian, between Calle 15 and 16

Telephone: 79-2417

Hours: Tue-Sat, open late afternoon

**Pig and Whistle Pub** (good executive lunch specials, nice atmosphere)

Address: Calle Goitia, #155 - two blocks up from the Radisson on Av. Arce

Telephone: 32-9926

Hours: noon-evening

**La Roneria** (a wide variety of mixed drinks, large TV screen, snacks; young crowd)

Address: Av. Ballivian, esq. Calle 16

Telephone: 79-2547, 79-0831

**Mongo's** (American football on Monday nights during the season, live music)

Address: Calle Hermanos Manchego, #2444

Telephone: 35-3914

Hours: evenings

**Cafe Montmartre** (live jazz and other music)

Address: Calle Belisario Salinas

**Caras y Caretas** (often features live bands)

Address: Calle Fernando Guachalla, esq. 20 de Octubre

## DISCOS

**The Forum**

Address: Calle Victor Sanjinés, esq. Ricardo Mujía, Sopocachi

**Gold**

Address: Calle Almirante Grau, San Pedro

**El Loro en su Salsa**

Address: Calle Rosendo Gutiérrez and 6 de Agosto

**New Tokio**

Address: Av. 6 de Agosto, San Jorge

## **Handicraft Stores and Artesanías in La Paz**

### **BOLIVIAN SOUVENIRS AND CRAFTS**

**Mercado Artesanal** - located a few yards from the San Francisco church in the San Francisco Plaza, this is an easy-to-reach, compact shopping market where vendors sell a variety of items made of alpaca and llama wool, tin, pewter, wood, and copper. It is to the right as one faces the church.

**Artesanías Sorata** (handmade dolls, mittens, hats, clothing, pillow covers etc. - they use all natural dyes)

Address#1: Calle Linares, #862 (Calle de las Brujas)

Telephone: 36-2581

Address#2: Calle Sagarnaga, #311

Telephone: 39-3041

**Artesanías Titikaka** (original designs in sweaters, other items)

Address: Calle Sagarnaga, # 274

Telephone: 32-4811

Hours: Mon-Fri, 9-1 p.m., 2-7 p.m. Sat, 9-5 p.m.

**Los Andes/Elizabeth's** (wide variety of Bolivian souvenirs and gifts - rugs, clothing, pewter, pottery, jewelry, knick knacks - more expensive than the shops on Sagarnaga)

Address: Av. Ballivian, esq, Calle 11

Telephone: 78-4664

Hours: Mon-Fri, 8 a.m.-8 p.m., Sun, 8 a.m.-6 p.m.

**Millma** (high quality alpaca sweaters, unique and colorful designs)

Address#1: Radisson Hotel Galeria Comercial

Telephone: 31-6161 ext. 4118

Address#2: 225 Calle Sagarnaga

Telephone: 34-2247

Hours: Mon-Fri, 10a.m.-noon, 3-7 p.m., Sat, 9:30 a.m.-12:30 a.m.

**Sagarnaga Street** - This street, that runs up the hill to the immediate left of San Francisco church as you face it, is laden with all sorts of shops and vendors selling everything from sewing notions to sweaters, blankets to dolls, silver and pewter to rugs and coats. It is an experience just to wander up the hill and see what you can find. This is the heart of the tourist shopping area.

## PEWTER

### **CARSU** (pewter factory and retail store)

Address: Los Pinos between Calles 28-29

Telephone: 79-4523

Hours: Mon-Fri, 9:45 a.m.-1 p.m. and 2-5 p.m. Call for an appointment

### **Gonart** (pewter factory and sales)

Address: Calle Uchumayo esq. Sucre, #743

Telephone: 34-3767, 32-9008

### **INPEL** (pewter factory, can place orders )

Address: Comercio, #1432

Telephone: 37-6058, 79-6007

## JEWELRY

### **D'Gott** (semi-precious and precious stones)

Address: Av. Arce, Pasaje Pinilla, #2550 - down the alley to the right of Jalapeños

Telephone: 43-1130, 32-0348

Hours: Mon-Fri, 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., 3-7 p.m. Sat, 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

### **King's Jewelry**

Address: Sucre Palace hotel on El Prado

Telephone: 32-8178

Hours: Mon-Fri, 9:45 a.m.-12:30 p.m., 3-7 p.m. Sat, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

### **Joyería Cosmos** (good gold prices and unique designs)

Address: Handal Center, Av. Mariscal Santa Cruz

Telephone: 35-1530

Hours: Mon-Fri, 9:45 a.m.-12:30 p.m., 3-7 p.m.

## LEATHER

### **Artículos de Cuero/Jaime Eguino y Cia.** (purses, wallets, belts, briefcases etc.)

Address: Calle Juan de la Riva, #1487

Telephone: 36-7894

Hours: Mon-Fri, 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., 3:30-7 p.m. Sat, 9:30 a.m.-1 p.m.

### **Bolivian Hands LTD.** (leather with aguayo cloth accents - purses, backpacks, bags)

Address: Linares, # 828 or Sagarnaga, # 213 Local 4

Telephone: 34-0740, 37-9550

### **Castillo de Cuero** (takes special orders)

Address: Calle Sagarnaga, # 270, # 36-2808

## **Museums and Points of Interest in La Paz**

The following four museums can be visited and enjoyed at one time. They are all located in the same colonial neighborhood. Admission is 3 bolivianos.

**Museo Costumbrista Juan de Vargas** - contains art and photos of old La Paz, dioramas

**Museo del Litoral** - relics from the 1884 war in which Bolivia lost its outlet to the sea

**Casa de Don Pedro Domingo Murillo** - colonial art, furniture, textiles, household items

**Museo de Metales Preciosos** - three impressive salons of pre-Conquest silver, gold and copper works, another room houses ancient pottery

Address: Calle Jaén, #777, near Calle Sucre

Hours: Tue-Fri, 9:30a.m.-noon, 2:30-6:30p.m. Sat-Sun, 10a.m.-noon

**Museo de Mineralogía** - collection of gems, metals and minerals

Address: Av. 6 de Agosto, #2382, near Calle Belisario Salinas

Hours: Mon-Fri, 9a.m.-1p.m., 2:30-4:30p.m.

**Museo Tambo Quirquincho** - festival masks, drawings, photos, sculptures

Address: Plaza Alonzo de Mendoza, esq. Calle Evaristo Valle

Hours: Tue-Fri, 9:30a.m.-12:30p.m., 3:30-7p.m.

**Museo Nacional del Arte**

Address: Calle Comercio, esq. Calle Socabaya

Hours: Tue-Fri, 9:30a.m.-noon, 3-7p.m. Sat, 9:30a.m.-12:30p.m.

**Museo de la Catedral** - religious paraphernalia

Address: Calle Socabaya, between Calles Comercio and Potosí

Hours: Tues and Thurs, 10a.m.-noon, 2:30-6p.m.

**Plaza Murillo** - a picturesque plaza surrounded by the Presidential Palace, El Congreso and La Paz's principal cathedral.

Address: at the "top" of Calle Ayacucho

**Plaza San Francisco** - at the heart of downtown La Paz. Indian vendors hawk handicrafts and food and there is always a flurry of activity going on. The church, built in 1549, is considered to be one of South America's finest examples of colonial architecture.

Address: El Prado and Calle Sagarnaga

## Guide to Trufi and Microbus Use

A **trufi** is a car that carries up to five passengers on a prescribed route.

**Microbuses or Micros** (vans) carry as many people as can be crammed into the vehicle (usually 14) and also follow a prescribed route of travel.

Trufis are usually more comfortable and are slightly harder to find vacant during peak hours. Microbuses provide transportation for the masses, but generally have more room during peak traveling hours.

Trufis have either green or white flags on the front of the car (see page 80 in the blue, spiral "Welcome to Bolivia" booklet).

Both trufis and microbuses have signs in their windows listing the areas to which they travel. In Achumani the trufis and micros travel from Avenida Strongest through the main avenue (Garcia Lanza) in Achumani and continue on down Ballivian in Calacoto. Depending on the sign they will continue on different routes.

If you want to go to the center of town, take "Arce," which takes you past the Embassy, or "La Poeta" which takes you up the Prado to Plaza San Francisco and beyond. If you have a good ear you might even understand the other destinations being shouted out the window!

To stop a trufi or microbus just hold out your hand. If you aren't sure where they are going, just say the name of the main street or the area that you want to go to in a questioning tone and they'll say "si" or "no."

People pay either as they are exiting or when the assistant/boy in the van says "pasajes" and everyone begins to get out their money. Currently (Oct. 1996) the prices are Bs 2 for a trufi and Bs 1.70 for a microbus ride. Taxis charge Bs 10 to take you from La Zona Sur (Calacoto) to the Embassy or the center of town.

A half a block before you want to get out, just say "voy a bajar" or "la esquina, por favor" ("I'm going to get out" or "the corner, please"). If you are a little lost say "Quiero bajar a la Embajada Americana" or whatever street, building or plaza you are looking for ("I want to get out at the American Embassy").

It's an easy and inexpensive way to get around so ask questions and try it. Good luck in getting around La Paz!

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON BOLIVIA

### GEOGRAPHY

Landlocked Bolivia is the fifth largest country in South America. It is the size of Texas and California combined. Bolivia is divided into nine departments (states): The Beni, Chuquisca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Oruru, Pando, Potosi, Santa Cruz and Tarija. La Paz is the administrative capital and Sucre is the judicial capital. La Paz, at 12,000 feet, is the world's highest capital. Lake Titicaca, at 12,500 feet, is the world's highest navigable lake. Bolivia shares control of the lake with Peru. The Andes mountain range dominates western Bolivia. Bolivia's three highest peaks are Sajama (21,464 feet), Illampu (21,060 feet), and Illimani (20,768 feet) which overlooks La Paz.

### PEOPLE

Bolivia's population is 6.4 million according to 1992 census. The total fertility rate is 5.1 children per woman. The average life expectancy for a man is 52 years and 56 years for a woman. Infant mortality is 102 deaths/1000 live births, the highest in Latin America. Ethnic division is 30% Quechua, 25% Aymara, 25-30% mixed, and 5%-15% European. Most of the population has traditionally been considered Roman Catholic, but protestant churches, particularly evangelical denominations, are making strong inroads.

### HISTORY

The Republic of Bolivia was established August 6, 1825, when it achieved independence from Spain. The country was named for the hero of South American independence, Simon Bolivar, who served as Bolivia's first president. Bolivia has lost territory to all of its immediate neighbors. In the War of the Pacific (1879-1884) it lost its Pacific Coast to Chile. In the Acre Dispute of 1900, 189,353 square miles of land in the Amazon Basin went to Brazil. As a result of Chaco War of 1932-35, Bolivia lost much of its Chaco territory to Paraguay.

### IMPORTANT DATES

1848	First U.S. envoy appointed to Bolivia
1879-84	War of the Pacific: Bolivia loses the Antofagasta area of Chilean coast and becomes a landlocked country.
1899	Zarate Willka leads Indian Rebellion
1900	Acre War: Bolivia loses the rubber rich Acre Zone to Brazil.

1903	Treaty of Petropolis: Bolivia sells the Acre rubber territory to Brazil.
1904	Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Chile
1932-35	Chaco War: Bolivia loses land to Paraguay.
1952	Bolivian Revolution, MNR controls government
1953	Agrarian Reform Law implemented
1964	Military coup begins series of military governments over the next 18 years
1967	Bolivia adopts current constitution
1971	MIR party founded
1978	Bolivia breaks relations with Chile
1979	ADN party founded
1982	Bolivia returns to democratic government

Bolivia has a history of coups, counter-coups and caretaker governments. In the last 64 years Bolivia has had some 34 rulers. As recently as 1946 President Villarroel was dragged out of the Government Palace by a mob and hanged from a lamp post. Another dictator, General Torres, in 1970 charged the Peace Corps with promoting the sterilization of peasant women, and expelled the organization from the country (the Peace Corps returned to Bolivia in 1990). General Luis Garcia Meza in 1980 led the bloodiest coup in Bolivia's recent history. His regime then became known for its active involvement in the cocaine trade.

#### BOLIVIA/U.S. TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

- Treaty of Extradition, signed April 21, 1900
- Agreement for the Establishment of an Air Force Mission to Bolivia, June 30, 1956
- Agreement for the Establishment of an Army Mission to Bolivia, June 30, 1956
- Military Assistance Agreement, April 22, 1958
- Agreement relating to the Furnishings of Defense Articles and Services to Bolivia, April 26, 1962
- Treaty on the Execution of Penal Sentences, August 17, 1978
- Agreement Concerning Cooperation to Combat Narcotics Trafficking, August 13, 1987 (This is updated each year. Lastest: August 30, 1994)

#### POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Bolivia is a constitutional republic, with three branches of government; the executive, judicial and legislative. The strong executive branch is led by a President who serves a five year term, and who is ineligible for reelection until an intervening term has passed. The President is elected by direct suffrage and by a simple majority. However, if no candidate receives a majority, the Congress decides the winner.

The Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, Superior District Courts, Trial Courts, and specialized courts such as the Courts of Controlled Substances. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eleven Justices who are elected by a two-thirds majority of the Congress of Deputies. Members of the Supreme Court serve for ten years, and are prohibited from serving again until an intervening term has past.

Bolivia has a bicameral legislature. The Senate has 27 members, three for each Department, who serve four-year terms. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 130 members, distributed among the departments based on population. Deputies also serve for four years. The August 1994 constitutional changes stipulate that sixty-five deputies are to be elected from single member constituencies and sixty-five elected from multiple member districts.

Suffrage is universal and compulsory, and the voting age is 18. In the June 1993 general elections over 1.7 million votes were cast. The MNR won 34% of the vote, the AP (coalition of the ADN and MIR) won 20% and CONDEPA finished third overall with 14%. The MNR formed a government by allying with two smaller parties, the UCS with 13% of the vote and the MBL with 5%.

#### MAJOR PARTIES REPRESENTED IN CONGRESS

Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR)  
Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN)  
Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR)  
Conscience of the Nation (CONDEPA)  
Christian Democratic Party (PDC)  
Civic Solidarity Union (UCS)  
Free Bolivia Movement (MBL)

# **SHOPPING ASSISTANCE SERVICES**

Welcome to La Paz! The Hospitality Services Volunteers for the American Delegation will be happy to provide you with shopping information and shopping assistance during your stay in the city. A list of the places where you can find interesting items is attached to this page. If you would like to be accompanied during your shopping, during the days prior to the conference, please call the following persons in advance of the time you plan to shop, if possible the night before or at least three hours in advance so we can make sure that a bi-lingual volunteer is available to help you.

**From Saturday November 23 to Tuesday, November 26 and on December 2, call Tirza Rivera-Cira at tel. 79-3912**

**From Wednesday, November 27 to Sunday, December 1, call Ligia Keller at tel. 79-2341**

During the conference days (December 3-6), shopping assistance services will be available from 10:00- 19:30 hours by contacting the volunteers at the Hospitality Room at the Hotel Radisson.

Members of the American Delegation will pay for the taxis when accompanied by volunteers during their shopping errands. Taxis are cheap and reliable in La Paz.

Most places are open from 10:00-12:30 hours in the morning and from 16:00-19:30 hours in the afternoons, but many of them are willing to remain open, if they are called in advance and informed of your visit.

### *Shopping List for La Paz*

<i>Category/place</i>	<i>Address and Phone</i>	<i>Hours</i>
<b>Art Galleries</b>		
Taipinquiri	Montenegro 1378, Calacoto, tels. 79-37-16/ 79-8966 0 (from Nov.27-Dec.8 Exhibit of paintings of 42 Bolivian Artists)	10:00-13:00- 15:00-19:30
<b>Aguayos</b>		
Sagárnaga y Linares	Calle Sagárnaga & calle Linares	
Dofia Emma	Calle Linares 906	10:00a.m. - 7:00 p.m
Oscar	Calle Linares 926	10:00a.m. - 7:00 p.m
Synthetic Cloth by meter lengths	Calle Sagárnaga 385	
Vests	Calle Linares and Casa Fisher (see sweaters)	
<b>Antique Shops</b>		
Antiguiedades	Frente Cine 6 de agosto	10:00-13:00- 15:00-19:30
Benita	Illampu 632. Tel. 34-0343	10:00-13:00- 15:00-19:30
Da Vinci	Belisario Salinas 345, entre 20 de Octubre y 6 de Agosto, Sopocachi, tel 43-3542	10:00-13:00- 15:00-19:30
Oscar Crespo	Avenida Arce, esquina Campos. Tel 37-3626	Available anytime by appointment
Wallpher	Pasaje Medina Celli No3234, Sopocachi. Tel 37-3385/32-8029	Available anytime by appointment
Calle Sagárnaga	Sagárnaga	

<b><i>Bags</i></b>		
Bolivian Hands	Calle Linares 828. Tel 340740/ 213216	10:00-13:00/ 15:30-19:30
Boutique Marió	Calle 21, No 8240, San Miguel, Centro de Moda, Planta Baja. Tel 79-0212/798620	9:30 -12:30 / 15:30-19:30 Saturdays 9:30- 13:00
Castillo de Cuero Genuine	La Sagárnaga 270. Tel. 362808	10:00 -12:30/ 15:30-19:30
J.E. y CIA	San Miguel, Gallería El Aljibe, Julio Patifo 1518, Costado Iglesia	10:00 -12:30/ 15:30-19:30
La Sagárnaga and San Francisco Church Galleries	Calle Juan de la Riva 1487, tel. 367894	9:30 -12:30 / 15:30-19:30 Saturdays 9:30- 13:00
La Sagárnaga and San Francisco Church Galleries	La Sagárnaga and San Francisco Church Galleries	
<b><i>Dolls and others</i></b>		
Artesana Sorata	Sagárnaga 311 and Linares 862 Tel. 390559/362581/35-0409	10:00-12:30/ 15:30-7:30
Muecas Pilinchas	Galería Dorian, Local 31, La Sagárnaga	10:00-12:30/ 15:30-7:30
<b><i>Embroideries</i></b>		
Labores Bolivianas	Calle Montenegro, Bloque E7, frente Restaurante El Arriero, San Miguel, Tel. 79-0619/ El Capitolio	10:00-12:30/ 15:30-7:30
Artesana Sorata	Sagárnaga 311 and Linares 862 Tel. 39-3-41/390559/362581	10:00-12:30/ 15:30-7:30
<b><i>Handicrafts in general</i></b>		
Elizabeth	Calle 11 and Ballivian, Calacoto	
La Tutty	Calle 21, No 8240, San Miguel, Centro de Moda, Calacoto	
La Sagárnaga and S.Fco Galleries	La Sagárnaga	

<p><b><i>Iron</i></b></p> <p>Rimpolio</p>	<p>Julio Patiño 1526, Costado de Iglesia de San Miguel. Tel 79-2723 6 de Agosto 2973, San Jorge, Tel 43-2537</p>	<p>10:00-13:00/ 15:30-19:30</p>
<p><b><i>Jewelry</i></b></p> <p>Joyerfa King's</p> <p>Joyerfa Ruben's</p> <p>Joyerfa París</p> <p>Joyerfas frente Congreso Cori and others</p> <p>Joyerfa Sato</p> <p>Maya Mclean</p> <p>Nefertiti</p> <p>Yamilé Hernández de Burgoa</p>	<p>Hotel Sucre, El Prado 1636</p> <p>Calle 21, No 8240, San Miguel, Centro de Moda</p> <p>San Miguel, Av.Montenegro, Edificio S.Miguel Arcángel/ El Capitolio</p> <p>Plaza Murillo</p> <p>Costado Iglesia S.Fco</p> <p>Costado Iglesia de San Miguel./ El Capitolio</p> <p>San Miguel, Calle Montenegro/ El Capitolio</p> <p>Su casa, 790280/ 01295920</p>	<p>9:45-12:30 /15:00-19:30 Sat. 10:00-13:00</p> <p>9:30 -12:30 / 15:30-19:30 Saturdays 9:30- 13:00</p> <p>10:00-13:00/ 15:00-19:30</p> <p>10:00-13:00/ 15:00-19:30</p> <p>10:00-13:00/ 15:00-19:30</p> <p>10:00-13:00/ 15:00-19:30</p> <p>10:00-13:00/ 15:00-19:30</p>
<p><b><i>Leather</i></b></p> <p>Pat's Leather</p> <p>Sagárnaga</p> <p>Shop at the Radisson</p> <p>Shopping Norte</p>	<p>San Miguel, Edificio Basaure, Apt.5c. Tel. 797183</p> <p>Calle Sagárnaga</p> <p>Hotel Radisson</p>	
<p><b><i>Musical Instruments</i></b></p> <p>Calle Linares</p>	<p>Calle Linares</p>	

<p><b><i>Pewter</i></b></p> <p>ADN</p> <p>Gonart</p> <p>Andina Pewter</p>	<p>Centro de Modas, San Miguel</p> <p>Tel. 343767 - 329008- 790508 Calacoto Calle 13 No. 8142</p> <p>Shopping Sur, Local 14 Tel. 797004- 795981</p>	<p>10:00-13:00 / 15-19:30</p> <p>10:00-13:00 / 15-19:30</p> <p>10:00-13:00 / 15-19:30</p>
<p><b><i>Shawls</i></b></p> <p>Alpaca Style (fine alpaca)</p> <p>Doña Emma (old Cholita type)</p> <p>Elizabeth (alpaca and blended with cotton)</p> <p>Genuine (alpaca)</p> <p>Intirayni (fine alpaca)</p> <p>La Sagárnaga and San Francisco Galleries</p> <p>Milma (fine alpaca)</p> <p>Suri (fine alpacha)</p> <p>Warmi- Sorojche (fine alpaca)-</p>	<p>Galería Doryan, La Sagárnaga</p> <p>Linares 906</p> <p>Calle 11 and Ballivian, Calacoto</p> <p>San Miguel, Galería Aljibe, Julio Patifio 1518, Costa Iglesia</p> <p>Hotel Plaza and Calle 13, No.8095 Calacoto</p> <p>La Sagárnaga</p> <p>Capitolio, Hotel Radisson, La Sagárnaga 125. Tel 351805/411255</p> <p>Galería Doryan, La Sagárnaga</p> <p>Hotel Plaza or Calle 22 , No. 14 Achumani. Tel 71-1028/ 71-1233</p>	
<p><b><i>Silver</i></b></p> <p>La Sagárnaga</p> <p>See also Jewelry shops</p>	<p>La Sagárnaga</p>	

<p><b>Sweaters</b></p> <p>Alpaca Export</p> <p>Andes Tradition Handicrafts (cheap, alpaca)</p> <p>Casa Fisher (fine quality)</p> <p>Chaskañawi (children &amp; adult)</p> <p>Fotorama</p> <p>Iscaio</p> <p>Intiwara</p> <p>Milma</p> <p>La Sagárnaga &amp; S.Fco Galleries (cheap, not very fine)</p> <p>Lam</p> <p>Roymar (children and adult)</p> <p>Tosly</p> <p>Suri</p> <p>Waliki</p> <p>Warmi or Sorojche</p>	<p>Calle Linares. Tel 231330</p> <p>Galería Las Brujas, La Sagárnaga 288. Tel 322587</p> <p>Handal Center, Mariscal Santa Cruz.</p> <p>Galería Doryan, La Sagárnaga</p> <p>Mariscal Santa Cruz 1405</p> <p>Galería Doryan, La Sagárnaga. Tel 372468</p> <p>Galería Doryan, La Sagárnaga</p> <p>Capitolio, Hotel Radisson, La Sagárnaga 125. Tel 351805/411255</p> <p>La Sagárnaga</p> <p>La Sagárnaga 189. Tel 316871</p> <p>Edif. Abaroa, Sánchez lima No2363, Mezzanine No.11, frente al Zatt de Sopocachi, tel 43-3642</p> <p>La Sagárnaga 219</p> <p>Galería Doryan, La Sagárnaga</p> <p>Galería Doryan, La Sagárnaga</p> <p>Hotel Plaza or Calle 22 , No. 14 Achumani. Tel 71-1028/ 71-1233</p>	<p>10:00-13:00 / 15:00-19:00</p>
<p><b>T-Shirts</b></p>	<p>San Fco Galleries.</p>	

# **Entertainment services**

**You have made it! We are anxious for you to make the most of your visit to our breathtaking (literally) city of La Paz. Now take a deep breath. Just a joke.... The Hospitality Services Volunteers for the American Delegation is happy to provide you with entertainment information and assistance during your stay in the city. A list of the places to dine, drink and dance is attached. If you need more current information on the schedule of entertainment in and around La Paz, please visit the Hospitality Control Room. Information may become available only moments before the event, so feel free to check up on new and changing information. Don't hesitate to ask for recommendations as quality and service vary greatly.**

**You may contact either Carol Schuler or Irene Landers. We will be glad to assist you in making reservations, acquaint you with the city lights or just hail you a cab. Enjoy your stay!**

## Entertainment update

In addition to the info on restaurants, discos, and bars the you already have received in your packet we have the following additional information and this weeks entertainment. The local currency, Bolivianos, is abbreviated as bs. The current rate of exchange is 5.14 bs to \$1.00. The rate changes weekly.

Some helpful hints...

1. Everything starts and ends late.
2. A night cab within La Paz should only cost 6bs... the equivalent of about \$1.25.. and anywhere in LaPaz is 5 to 10 minutes normally. Rush hour is a bit more depending on the driving school your cabby went to. If he went to the school of Rough Rider, it will take 4 minutes.
3. Always take a cab uphill and if you find it necessary to walk, make sure you are walking downhill. there are only two directions in la Paz... up and down.. one is hard on your lungs while the other on your knees... so choose accordingly.
4. All tips are only about 10% of the bill....not more!
5. You don't tip the cab driver unless you feel totally compelled to! Your only tip should be that he go to a better driving school. No one in La Paz has any change - small bills of 5 - 10 and 20bs are a premium and are essential to have on hand when in a cab
6. If you are going to take photos of people make sure you offer a B or two... of dogs a bone will do. (there are millions of both)
7. A night cab to Zona Sur is 12bs and should only take 15 to 20 minutes if you aren't in rush hour traffic.... then it could take up to 30 minutes. To reduce added stress discuss the fare before climbing in.
8. Try not to be too alarmed when you see them driving without lights. They believe it is more efficient to drive without lights and only use them when within 10 feet of another car. Attention to traffic lights and rules is entirely optional for the driver so a stiff drink prior to hailing a cab is recommended.

### Some fun places to go for coffee....

**Hotel Paris...** Located in the historic Plaza Murillo for old world charm and a delightful afternoon tea, coffee and deserts.... 3-5:30

**The La Paz Club Coffeehouse...** classic male bastion of a gentlemens smoke-filled coffeehouse with generous cups of coffee and cappucino. located on the corner of Calle Arce, across the street from the main post office.

**Cafe Oro.....**the university crowd hangout... only open afternoons aand possiblily evenings. Known for their flavored coffees and postres. Located across from San Andres University , below Plaza Estudiante.

**es Art.....** Noveau cafe atmosphere, serving light lunches, is attached to La Pazs' premier art gallery. Opens at 10 am for beverages and light lunches through the evening for cocktails and appetizers until 9pm. 1 block down from US Embassy, on left.

## **More information on restaurants**

**Hotel Paris**.... 12 to 2 for lunch and 6-12 for dinner... located on Plaza Murillo

**Gringo Limon**...if you want to have locale cuisine you will need to call ahead and request it.... Telephone #328892 Plaza Avaroa

## **Discos/ Bars**

**El Loro en su Salsa**.... Calle Rosendo Gutierrez and 6 de Agosto.... this disco is directly up the staircase across from the Radisson.. the place gets jumping around 12pm but we can arrange to go early and dance the night away to Latin/Salsa music.. Cover is 20bs Telephone #342787

**Matheus**..... terrific, "Altiplano" Bolivian music in a cozy atmosphere..reservations are encouraged #324376.. located Calle Belisario Salinas...

**Equinoccio**....for listening to a variety of "live" Latin music Located on Calle Belisario Salinas..reservations are accepted #410653

**SoPos**.....Upbeat, live music, dancing and light food....and if that bores you try the darts, backgammon, billiards, and a cocktail.... Located at Pasaje Jauregui corner of Guachalla Cover 15bs.... #351443

**Mongos**.... ESPN, great chili, cold beer, entertainment and lots of geologists. Cover with entertainment..Located Calle Hermanos manchego 2444. #353914

**Cafe Montmartre**....Live JAZZ entertainment with a lively, cozy atmosphere. serves cocktails and light meals... located on Fernando Guachalla... for reservations call 320801

**Viejoteca**... a smaller type dance/bar located in Calacoto..Auquicamana, Calle 21

## **Penas....**

**Marka Tambo**.... traditional Bolivian folk music and (sometimes) dance performed Friday thru Saturday. The performers use the authentic Andean instruments. Calle Jaen #710... cover 25bs reservations.#340416 shows start around 10pm

## **Local happenings**

**es Art** ...will be having an art auction on December 5 of the art displayed. All commesing at 7 pm with entertainment around 9 pm

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BACKGROUND NOTES: BOLIVIA  
PUBLISHED BY THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
NOVEMBER 1996

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 1.1 million sq. km. (425,000 sq. mi.); about the size of Texas and California combined.

Cities: Capital--La Paz (administrative--pop. 713,400); Sucre (constitutional--131,800). Other major cities--Santa Cruz (697,000), Cochabamba (407,800), El Alto (405,500).

Terrain: High plateau (altiplano), temperate and semitropical valleys, and the tropical lowlands.

Climate: Varies with altitude--from humid and tropical to semi-arid and cold.

People

Nationality: Noun and adjective--Bolivian(s).

Population: 7.4 million (1995 estimate). Annual growth rate: 2%.

Ethnic groups: 56% indigenous (primarily Aymara, Quechua, and Guarani), 42% European and mixed.

Religions: Predominantly Roman Catholic.

Languages: Spanish (official); Quechua, Aymara, Guarani.

Education: Years compulsory--ages 7-14. Literacy--80%.

Health: Infant mortality rate--75/1,000.

Work force: 3.6 million. Non-Agricultural employment: 1.26 million; Industry and commerce--30%, Services (including government)--70%.

Government

Type: Republic.

Independence: August 6, 1825.

Constitution: 1967. Revised 1994.

Branches: Executive--president and cabinet.

Legislative--bicameral Congress. Judicial--five levels of jurisdiction, headed by Supreme Court.

Subdivisions: Nine departments.

Major political parties: Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Conscience of the Fatherland (CONDEPA), Free Bolivia Movement (MBL), Civic Solidarity Union (UCS).

Suffrage: Universal adult, obligatory.

Economy

GDP (1995): \$7.41 billion.

Annual growth rate (1995): 3.7%.

Per capita income (1995): \$991.

Natural resources: Tin, natural gas, petroleum, zinc, tungsten,

antimony, silver, lead, gold, and iron. (Lithium, potassium, and borax are not yet exploited.)

Agriculture (14.9% of GDP): Products--soybeans, cotton, potatoes, corn, sugarcane, rice, wheat, coffee, beef, barley, and quinine. Arable land--27%.

Industry: Types--manufacturing, commerce, extraction of minerals and hydrocarbons, textiles, food processing, chemicals, plastics, mineral smelting, and petroleum refining.

Trade (1995): Exports--\$1.18 billion. Products--natural gas, tin, zinc, coffee, silver, tungsten, wood, gold, jewelry, soybeans and byproducts. Major markets--Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), U.S., European Union. Imports--\$1.42 billion. Products--machinery and transportation equipment, consumer products, construction and mining equipment. Major suppliers--ALADI, U.S., EU.

Official exchange rate: 5.19 Bolivianos=U.S.\$1 (floating).

## PEOPLE

Bolivia's ethnic distribution is estimated to be 56% indigenous peoples, and 42% European and mixed. The largest of the approximately three dozen indigenous groups are the Aymara, Quechua, and Guarani. There are small German, former Yugoslav, Asian, Middle Eastern, and other minorities, many of whose members descend from families that have lived in Bolivia for several generations.

Bolivia is one of the least-developed countries in South America. About two-thirds of its people, many of whom are subsistence farmers, live in poverty. Population density ranges from less than one person per square kilometer in the southeastern plains to about 10 per square km. (25 per sq. mi.) in the central highlands. Bolivia's high mortality rate restricts the annual population growth rate to around 2%.

La Paz is at the highest elevation of the world's capital cities--3,600 meters (11,800 ft.) above sea level. The adjacent city of El Alto is one of the fastest-growing in the hemisphere. Santa Cruz, the commercial and industrial hub of the eastern lowlands, also is experiencing rapid population and economic growth.

The great majority of Bolivians are Roman Catholic (the official religion), although Protestant denominations are expanding strongly. Many indigenous communities interweave pre-Columbian and Christian symbols in their religious practices. About half of the people speak Spanish as their first language. Approximately 90% of the children attend primary school, but often for a year or less. The literacy rate is low in many rural areas.

The cultural development of what is present-day Bolivia is divided into three distinct periods: pre-Columbian, colonial, and republican. Important archaeological ruins, gold and silver ornaments, stone monuments, ceramics, and weavings remain from several important pre-Columbian cultures. Major ruins include Tiwanaku, Samaipata, Incallajta, and Iskanwaya. The country abounds in other sites that are difficult to reach and hardly explored by archaeologists.

The Spanish brought their own tradition of religious art which, in the hands of local indigenous and mestizo builders and artisans, developed into a rich and distinctive style of architecture, painting, and sculpture known as "Mestizo Baroque." The colonial period produced not only the paintings of Perez de Holguin, Flores, Bitti, and others but also the works of skilled, but unknown, stonecutters, wood carvers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths. An important body of native baroque religious music of the colonial period was recovered recently and has been performed internationally to wide acclaim since 1994.

Bolivian artists of stature in the 20th century include, among others, Guzman de Rojas, Arturo Borda, Maria Luisa Pacheco, and Marina Nunez del Prado.

Bolivia has rich folklore. Its regional folk music is distinctive and varied. The devil dances at the annual carnival of Oruro are one of the great folkloric events of South America, as is the lesser known carnival at Tarabuco.

## HISTORY

The Andean region probably has been inhabited for some 20,000 years. Beginning about the sixteenth century B.C., the Tiwanakan culture developed at the southern end of Lake Titicaca. This culture, centered around and named for the great city of Tiwanaku, developed advanced architectural and agricultural techniques before it disappeared around 1200 A.D., probably because of extended drought. Roughly contemporaneous with the Tiwanakan culture, the Moxos in the eastern lowlands and the Molloos north of present-day La Paz also developed advanced agricultural societies that had dissipated by the thirteenth century of our era. In about 1450, the Quechua-speaking Incas entered the area of modern highland Bolivia and added it to their empire. They controlled the area until the Spanish conquest in 1525.

During most of the Spanish colonial period, this territory was called "Upper Peru" or "Charcas" and was under the authority of the Viceroy of Lima. Local government came from the Audiencia de Charcas located in Chuquisaca (La Plata - modern Sucre). Bolivian silver mines produced much of the Spanish empire's wealth, and Potosi, site of the famed Cerro Rico ("Rich Mountain"), was for many years the largest city in the Western Hemisphere. As Spanish royal authority weakened during the Napoleonic wars, sentiment against colonial rule grew. Independence was proclaimed in 1809, but 16 years of struggle followed before the establishment of the republic, named for Simon Bolivar, on August 6, 1825.

Independence did not bring stability. For nearly 60 years, coups and short-lived constitutions dominated Bolivian politics. Bolivia's weakness was demonstrated during the War of the Pacific (1879-83), when it lost its seacoast and the adjoining rich nitrate fields to Chile.

An increase in the world price of silver brought Bolivia a measure of relative prosperity and political stability in the late 1800's. During the early part of the 20th century, tin replaced silver as the country's most important source of wealth. A succession of governments controlled by the economic and social

elites followed laissez-faire capitalist policies through the first third of the century.

Living conditions of the indigenous peoples, who constituted most of the population, remained deplorable. Forced to work under primitive conditions in the mines and in nearly feudal status on large estates, they were denied access to education, economic opportunity, or political participation.

Bolivia's defeat by Paraguay in the Chaco War (1932-35) marked a turning point. Great loss of life and territory discredited the traditional ruling classes, while service in the army produced stirrings of political awareness among the indigenous peoples. From the end of the Chaco War until the 1952 revolution, the emergence of contending ideologies and the demands of new groups convulsed Bolivian politics.

The Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) emerged as a broadly based party. Denied its victory in the 1951 presidential elections, the MNR led the successful 1952 revolution. Under President Victor Paz Estenssoro, the MNR introduced universal adult suffrage, carried out a sweeping land reform, promoted rural education, and nationalized the country's largest tin mines. It also committed many serious violations of human rights.

Twelve years of tumultuous rule left the MNR divided. In 1964, a military junta overthrew President Paz Estenssoro at the outset of his third term. The 1969 death of President Rene Barrientos, a former member of the junta elected President in 1966, led to a succession of weak governments. Alarmed by public disorder, the military, the MNR, and others installed Col. (later Gen.) Hugo Banzer Suarez as President in 1971. Banzer ruled with MNR support from 1971 to 1974. Then, impatient with schisms in the coalition, he replaced civilians with members of the armed forces and suspended political activities. The economy grew impressively during Banzer's presidency, but demands for greater political freedom undercut his support. His call for elections in 1978 plunged Bolivia into turmoil once again.

Elections in 1978, 1979, and 1980 were inconclusive and marked by fraud. There were coups, counter-coups, and caretaker governments. In 1980, Gen. Luis Garcia Meza carried out a ruthless and violent coup. His government was notorious for human rights abuses, narcotics trafficking, and economic mismanagement. Later convicted in absentia for crimes including murder, Garcia Meza was extradited from Brazil and began serving a 30-year sentence in 1995.

After a military rebellion forced out Garcia Meza in 1981, three other military governments in 14 months struggled with Bolivia's growing problems. Unrest forced the military to convoke the Congress elected in 1980 and allow it to choose a new chief executive. In October 1982--22 years after the end of his first term of office (1956-60)--Hernan Siles Zuazo again became President. Severe social tension, exacerbated by economic mismanagement and weak leadership, forced him to call early elections and relinquish power a year before the end of his constitutional term.

In the 1985 elections, the Nationalist Democratic Action Party (ADN) of Gen. Banzer won a plurality of the popular vote, followed

by former President Paz Estenssoro's MNR and former Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora's Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). But in the congressional run-off, the MIR sided with MNR, and Paz Estenssoro was chosen for a fourth term as President.

When Paz Estenssoro took office in 1985, he faced a staggering economic crisis. Economic output and exports had been declining for several years. Hyperinflation had reached an annual rate of 24,000%. Social unrest, chronic strikes, and unfettered operation by drug dealers were widespread.

In four years, Paz Estenssoro's administration achieved economic and social stability. The military stayed out of politics, and all major political parties publicly and institutionally committed themselves to democracy. Human rights violations, which badly tainted some governments earlier in the decade, were not a problem.

However, Paz Estenssoro's remarkable accomplishments were not won without sacrifice. The collapse of tin prices in October 1985, coming just as the government was moving to reassert its control of the mismanaged state mining enterprise, forced the government to lay off over 20,000 miners. The highly successful shock treatment that restored Bolivia's financial system also led to some unrest and temporary social dislocation.

Although the MNR list headed by Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada finished first in the 1989 elections, no candidate received a majority of popular votes and so in accordance with the constitution, a congressional vote determined who would be president. The Patriotic Accord (AP) coalition between Gen. Banzer's ADN and Jaime Paz Zamora's MIR, the second- and third-place finishers, respectively, won out. Paz Zamora assumed the presidency and the MIR took half the ministries. Banzer's center-right ADN took control of the National Political Council (CONAP) and the other ministries.

Paz Zamora was a moderate, center-left president whose political pragmatism in office outweighed his Marxist origins. Having seen the destructive hyperinflation of the Siles Zuazo administration, he continued the neo-liberal economic reforms begun by Paz Estenssoro, codifying some of them. Paz Zamora took a fairly hard line against domestic terrorism, personally ordering the December 1990 attack on terrorists of the Nestor Paz Zamora Committee (CNPZ--named after his brother who died in the 1970 Teoponte insurgency) and authorizing the early 1992 crackdown against the Tupac Katari Guerrilla Army (EGTK).

Paz Zamora's regime was less decisive against narcotics trafficking. The government broke up a number of trafficking networks but issued a 1991 surrender decree giving lenient sentences to the biggest narcotics kingpins. Also, his administration was extremely reluctant to pursue net eradication of illegal coca. It did not agree to an updated extradition treaty with the U.S., although two traffickers have been extradited to the U.S. since 1992. Beginning in early 1994, the Bolivian Congress investigated Paz Zamora's personal ties to accused major trafficker Isaac Chavarria, who subsequently died in prison while awaiting trial. MIR deputy chief Oscar Eid was jailed in connection with similar ties in 1994; his trial was not completed by October 1996.

Technically still under investigation, Paz Zamora became an active presidential candidate in 1996.

The 1993 elections continued the tradition of open, honest elections and peaceful democratic transitions of power. The MNR defeated the ADN/MIR coalition by a 34% to 20% margin, and the MNR's Gonzalo "Goni" Sanchez de Lozada was selected as President by an MNR/MBL/UCS coalition in the Congress.

#### GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Since assuming office in August 1993, Sanchez de Lozada has pursued an aggressive economic and social reform agenda. He has relied heavily on successful entrepreneurs-turned-politicians like himself and on fellow veterans of the Paz Estenssoro administration (during which Sanchez de Lozada was planning minister). There have been some political difficulties, however, within Sanchez de Lozada's MNR party, his coalition, and with the sectors most affected by his reforms, e.g., radical segments of the Marxist-dominated Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) and federations of illegal coca growers. These elements instigated frequent social disturbances, particularly in La Paz and the Chapare coca-growing region, from 1994 through 1996. The government declared a constitutional state of siege from April to October 1995 in response to especially violent disturbances.

The 1967 constitution, revised in 1994, provides for balanced executive, legislative, and judicial powers. The traditionally strong executive, however, tends to overshadow the Congress, whose role is generally limited to debating and approving legislation initiated by the executive. The judiciary, consisting of the Supreme Court and departmental and lower courts, has long been riddled with corruption and inefficiency. Through revisions to the constitution in 1994, and subsequent laws, the government has initiated potentially far-reaching reforms in the judicial system and processes.

Bolivia's nine departments received greater autonomy under the Administrative Decentralization law of 1995, although principal departmental officials are still appointed by the central government. Bolivian cities and towns are governed by elected mayors and councils. The most recent municipal elections took place in December 1995. The Popular Participation Law of April 1994, which distributes a significant portion of national revenues to municipalities for discretionary use, has enabled previously neglected communities to make striking improvements in their facilities and services.

#### Principal Government Officials

President--Gonzalo SANCHEZ DE LOZADA  
Vice President--Victor Hugo CARDENAS  
Minister of Foreign Affairs--Antonio ARANIBAR  
Ambassador to the U.S.-- Fernando COSSIO  
Ambassador to the UN--Edgar CAMACHO  
Ambassador to the OAS--Carlos CASAP

Bolivia maintains an embassy in the U.S. at 3014 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20008 (tel. 202-483-4410); consulates in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Miami, New Orleans, and New York; and honorary consulates in Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Houston, Seattle, St. Louis, and San Juan.

## ECONOMY

Gross domestic product (GDP) reached around \$7.4 billion in 1995, with a per capita GDP of less than \$1,000. This is one of the lowest per capita rates in Latin America, an indication of Bolivia's relative poverty. Other indications can be seen in Bolivia's illiteracy rate, about 20% of the adult population, and in the infant mortality rate, about 85 per 1,000 live births. Only 9% of children starting school complete high school. Bolivia also has very limited infrastructure, with only about 1,400 miles of paved highways, although a paved road to the Chilean coast was completed in 1996 and other road improvement projects continue.

The economic growth experienced since 1986 is the result of a series of market-oriented economic reforms that were initiated in 1985 to stop inflation and economic decline. Hyperinflation stopped almost immediately, and private sector confidence in the economy was restored. Deposits in the commercial banks grew from only \$50 million in 1985 to nearly \$2.4 billion by the end of 1995, and 1996 is expected to register positive economic growth for the tenth successive year.

A 1993 banking law allows banks to hold deposits and make loans in foreign currencies (approximately 85 percent of deposits in Bolivian banks are in U.S. dollars). Other laws passed in the last six years governing foreign investment, the mining industry, the hydrocarbons industry, and the environment have locked into place market-oriented policies and have encouraged private investment. Foreign investors are accorded national treatment, and foreign ownership of companies enjoys virtually no restrictions in Bolivia.

In 1995, the Government of Bolivia began a reform called capitalization in which 50-percent ownership and full management responsibilities for the six largest state companies are being transferred to the private sector. The electricity, telecommunications, airline, and railroad companies were all capitalized in 1995, attracting pledged investment of around \$836 million. (Capitalization is a variant of privatization in which the pledged money is to be invested directly into the company's operations.) The state petroleum company and the mining smelters are expected to be capitalized by the end of 1996.

Agriculture accounts for about 15% of GDP, with the amount of land cultivated by modern farming techniques increasing rapidly in the Santa Cruz area, where weather allows for two crops a year and soybeans are the major cash crop. The extraction of minerals and hydrocarbons accounts for another 10% of GDP. Bolivia is self-sufficient in oil and exports natural gas to Argentina. Manufacturing represents less than 17% of GDP.

## External Financing

The Government of Bolivia remains heavily dependent on foreign assistance to finance development projects. At the end of 1995, the government owed almost \$4.5 billion to its foreign creditors. About \$1.8 billion of this amount was owed to other governments, with most of the balance owed to multilateral development banks. Most payments to other governments have been rescheduled on several occasions since 1987 through the Paris Club mechanism. External creditors have been willing to do this because the Bolivian Government has generally achieved the monetary and fiscal targets set by IMF programs since 1987. The current IMF program, which consists of soft balance-of-payments loans from the enhanced structural adjustment facility as the government achieves certain targets, is a three-year agreement ending in 1997.

Rescheduling agreements granted by the Paris Club have allowed the individual creditor countries to apply very soft terms to the rescheduled debt. As a result, some countries have forgiven substantial amounts of Bolivia's bilateral debt. The U.S. Government reached an agreement at the Paris Club meeting in December 1995 which reduced by 67 percent Bolivia's existing debt stock.

The Bolivian Government continues to pay its debts to the multilateral development banks on time and to receive soft loans. Since 1986, loan disbursements have slightly exceeded repayments each year.

#### Foreign Trade

From a low of \$570 million in 1987, exports rose to \$1.8 billion in 1995. When the original 20-year gas purchase contract by the Argentine Government expired in 1992, the price of the gas fell by two-thirds. Bolivia plans to export gas to Brazil by 1999 as part of an agreement to construct a gas pipeline stretching from eastern Bolivia to southern Brazil.

Imports have grown quickly, reaching \$1.42 billion in 1995. This growth has been caused by the gradual reduction of tariffs to a flat 10% (except for capital equipment, which has a 5% rate) and the economic recovery. Only 19% of registered imports in 1995 were consumer products, with machinery and intermediate products making up the balance. Bolivia's trade deficit fell from around \$500 million in 1992-1993 to \$72 million in 1994, but rose again in 1995 to \$236 million. Both exports and imports continue to grow.

Bolivia's trade with its neighboring countries is growing, in part because of several preferential trade agreements. Bolivia is a member of the Andean Pact and has free trade with the other member countries (Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela). Bolivia finalized a free trade agreement with MERCOSUR (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay), which is scheduled to enter into effect in 1997. The Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) allows most Bolivian products to enter the U.S. free of duty on a unilateral basis. Tariffs have to be paid on clothing and leather products only.

The U.S. remains Bolivia's largest trading partner. In 1995, the U.S. exported \$213 million of merchandise to Bolivia and imported \$263 million, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce. The U.S. accounts for about 29% of Bolivia's exports and

20% of its imports. Bolivia's major exports to the U.S. are tin, gold, jewelry, and wood products. Its major imports from the United States are computers, vehicles, wheat, and all sorts of machinery.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS

Bolivia traditionally has maintained normal diplomatic relations with all hemispheric states except Chile. Relations with Chile, strained since Bolivia's defeat in the War of the Pacific (1879-83) and its loss of the coastal province of Atacama, were severed from 1962 to 1975 in a dispute over the use of the waters of the Lauca River. Relations were resumed in 1975 but broken again in 1978 over the inability of the two countries to reach an agreement that might have granted Bolivia a sovereign access to the sea. In the 1960's, relations with Cuba were broken following Castro's rise to power, but resumed under the Paz Estenssoro administration in 1985.

Sanchez de Lozada's administration pursues an active foreign policy with a heavy economic component. He visited the U.S. even before assuming office and has concentrated in the region on thawing historically cool relations with Chile and Paraguay. Bolivia has become more active in the OAS, the Rio Group, and in MERCOSUR (Southern Cone Common Market), with which it signed an association agreement in 1996. Like other leaders in the region, Sanchez de Lozada aims for Bolivia to participate in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). In addition, he promotes Bolivia's policies on sustainable development and the empowerment of indigenous peoples as models for the hemisphere.

Bolivia strongly backed efforts by the United States to implement UN Security Council Resolution 940, designed to facilitate the departure of Haiti's de facto authorities from power. Bolivia contributed personnel to the Multinational Force which restored the democratically elected Government of Haiti in October 1994.

Bolivia is a member of the UN and some specialized agencies and related programs; Organization of American States (OAS); Andean Pact; INTELSAT; Non-Aligned Movement; International Parliamentary Union; Latin American Integration Association (ALADI); World Trade Organization; Rio Treaty; Rio Group; MERCOSUR; and Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia (URUPABOL, re-started in 1993). As an outgrowth of the 1994 Summit of the Americas, Bolivia will host a hemispheric summit conference on sustainable development in December 1996. A First Ladies' hemispheric summit will be hosted by Bolivia the same month.

#### U.S.-BOLIVIAN RELATIONS

There are an estimated 5,000 United States citizens resident in Bolivia. Twenty-five U.S. companies have direct subsidiaries in the country. Approximately 25,000 United States citizens visited Bolivia in 1996.

The major issue in bilateral relations is illegal narcotics control. Roughly one-third of the world's cocaine is made from

coca grown in Bolivia: Bolivia's coca crop is second only to Peru's in the production of the cocaine alkaloid, and the country is second only to Colombia in the production of refined cocaine hydrochloride. For centuries, Bolivian coca leaf has been chewed and used in traditional rituals, but in the past couple of decades the emergence of the drug trade led to a rapid expansion of coca cultivation, particularly in the tropical Chapare region. In 1988, a new law explicitly recognized that coca in the Chapare was not required to meet traditional demand for chewing or for tea, and the law called for the eradication over time of all of the "excess" coca. To accomplish that goal, the Bolivian government instituted a program that offers cash compensation to peasants who eradicate voluntarily and at the same time began developing and promoting suitable alternative crops. Parallel efforts were undertaken by the police to deny narcotics-related markets to coca producers. The U.S., in turn, has in large measure financed the alternative development program, the police effort, and the administrative costs of the eradication agency. Substantial eradication resulted, but by the end of 1994 it was clear that a separate program was needed to prevent the planting of new coca. In mid-1995, the Sanchez de Lozada administration created the Ecological Police to destroy, without compensation and by force if necessary, all new coca found in the Chapare and other "non-traditional" areas -- coca which by law is illegal. In its early outings, the Ecological Police faced organized and often violent resistance from coca cultivators, but by mid-1996, resistance had abated as Chapare residents came to realize that illegal new coca would no longer be tolerated.

Continued U.S. assistance to Bolivia is conditioned on certification by the President to the Congress that Bolivia is cooperating fully with the U.S. or has taken steps on its own to achieve full compliance with the 1988 U.N. Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. For 1996, the U.S. Government is seeking Bolivia's cooperation in achieving a net reduction in the amount of coca under cultivation, in enacting legislation to criminalize money laundering, and in completing the ratification of an extradition treaty that has been negotiated with the U.S.

In 1991, the U.S. Government forgave all of the debt owed to the U.S. Agency for International Development (\$341 million) as well as 80% (or \$31 million) of the amount owed to the Department of Agriculture for food assistance. Increased U.S. assistance since the late 1980s has been designed to reinforce democracy, to ensure sustainable economic development, and to make Bolivia less dependent on the cocaine industry. U.S. economic and development assistance totaled \$64.5 million in FY 1996, in addition to military and counternarcotics assistance.

#### Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador--Curtis W. Kamman  
Deputy Chief of Mission--Robert C. Perry  
Political Counselor--Stephen G. Wesche  
Economic Counselor--Paul B. Larsen

Consul General--Jeanne Schulz  
Director, Narcotics Affairs--Richard Baca  
Director, USAID Mission--Frank Almaguer  
Public Affairs Officer, USIS--Phillip Parkerson  
Defense Attache--Col. Gregory Landers, USAF  
Commander, U.S. Military Group--Col. Rodger Slaughter, USA

The U.S. embassy is located at Avenida Arce #2780, La Paz (tel. 591-2-430251). There are consular agents in the cities of Santa Cruz (tel. 591-3-330725) and Cochabamba (tel. 591-42-43216).  
(###)

## *U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO BOLIVIA*

### Background

For over 50 years, the Government of the United States has worked with the Bolivian people and authorities on a bilateral program of financial and technical cooperation. The objective of this assistance has been to improve the lives of Bolivians within a framework of democracy, social justice, and economic opportunity.

In total, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and predecessor programs (the Marshall Plan, Point IV and the Alliance for Progress) have provided \$2 billion in concessional loans and grants to Bolivia. Bolivia has benefitted from a myriad of U.S.-supported economic development activities ranging from health, education, agriculture, and roads to programs dealing with mining, transportation, industry, electricity, and housing. Currently, USAID/Bolivia is one of the main programs of the Agency for International Development in the Americas.

Recent USAID/Bolivia funding levels:

<u>Economic Assistance</u>				
1990 - 1997				
(In millions of dollars)				
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Development Assistance</u>	<u>Economic Support Funds</u>	<u>Food PL-480</u>	<u>Totals</u>
1990	25.0	33.4	31.8	90.2
1991	23.8	76.5 (1)	36.4	136.7
1992	27.8	99.3 (1)	36.7	163.8
1993	26.9	59.5 (1)	43.2	129.6
1994	19.8	31.0	36.0	86.8
1995	30.0	16.7	19.9	66.6
1996	22.1	15.0	24.8	61.9
1997(estimated)	38.0(2)	26.7	22.7	87.4
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>213.4</b>	<b>358.1</b>	<b>251.5</b>	<b>823.0</b>

(1) Includes \$6.2 million in FY 91, \$19.7 million in FY 92 funds and \$10 million in FY 93 funds subsequently deobligated due to shortfalls in meeting coca eradication targets.

(2) Includes \$5.9 million in FY 96 carry-over population funds.

## **Current Program**

U.S. assistance to Bolivia is framed by the country's position as one of the poorest nations of the continent (infant mortality of 75 per 1,000 live births and 94 percent of the rural population living in absolute poverty); its recently restored democracy; its role as a major producer of illicit drugs (world's second largest producer of coca and cocaine); and steward of globally important forest and diverse biological resources.

USAID/Bolivia's current program reflects a concerted bilateral effort to support Bolivia's democracy and promote broad-based sustainable growth. It is implemented by a combined workforce of around 180 employees, including U.S. and Bolivian direct hire employees and contractors whose responsibilities include accounting and contracting services for Brazil and Paraguay and legal services for Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay, and Brazil.

The program also supports Bolivia's participation in the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, which encourages Latin American countries to undertake significant economic reforms oriented toward growth, trade, investment, debt reduction, and protection of the environment.

The overall U.S. goals in Bolivia are to:

- Nurture Bolivian democracy
- Reduce and eventually eliminate the illegal coca and cocaine industry
- Encourage market-driven and sustainable economic growth

U.S. Agency for International Development assistance around the world supports the following five goals:

- Stabilize world population growth and protect human health
- Encourage broad-based economic growth
- Protect the environment
- Foster democracy
- Provide humanitarian assistance

## **Program Status**

USAID is helping Bolivia modernize and confront its many developmental challenges. Since the mid-1980s, a series of democratically elected Bolivian governments have established and maintained a base of solid macroeconomic policies; moved to deepen stabilization measures; increasingly addressed the social needs of the country's poor, predominantly indigenous people; taken steps to confront the dangers of narcotrafficking to its society, democracy, and economy; and been in the forefront of reforms to address the sustainable development needs of its people.

The Government of Bolivia's vigorous pursuit of five priorities (Popular Participation, Capitalization of state-owned enterprises, Education Reform, Judicial Reform, and Administrative Decentralization) bode well for significant sustainable development advances.

## Increase broad-based licit employment and income for the poor

USAID supports national programs to expand microfinance services and microenterprise development. Efforts to promote nontraditional exports and strengthen the financial sector are coupled with training and policy reform activities. USAID supports licit agricultural production, investment in infrastructure and marketing activities in the principal area of illegal coca production (Chapare), and job creation.

### **Performance:**

- More than 130,000 poor households received financial services through USAID-supported institutions in 1996.
- More than 13,500 permanent jobs were created under USAID's microcredit and export promotion activities.
- More than \$50 million in nontraditional exports were generated by USAID-supported projects in 1996.
- As a result of the USAID-supported 1993 Bolivian Banking Law, 12 credit unions are reporting to the Superintendency of Banks and three credit unions have obtained licenses.
- Satellite imagery of the Chapare shows increases in licit crops amounting to over 75% of the total land under cultivation with three times as much hectareage dedicated to alternative crops as to coca.
- The P.L. 480 Title II Food-for-Work program provided 369,008 person-months of employment in 1996.

## Broaden the social base of Bolivian democracy while progressively strengthening its governance

USAID supports the efforts of the Bolivian government to modernize and democratize key public sector institutions and to make them more accessible to all citizens. Efforts center on the justice system, the legislature, the electoral system, and the newly created and empowered municipalities and their representative organizations under the government's Popular Participation Initiative.

### **Performance:**

- Municipal governments elected to a four-year term for the first time in history in 1995 took office in January 1996.
- USAID/Bolivia's assistance to selected municipalities is enabling them to identify, rank, develop and carry out their municipal action plans in a participatory fashion as mandated by the Popular Participation Law.
- USAID helped the Bolivian Congress establish permanent, non-partisan, bicameral legislative support services: bill drafting assistance, fiscal and budget analysis, research and documentation, and outreach to constituencies through the Congressional Research Center (CICON).
- CICON was included for the first time in the 1996 Bolivian national budget.
- USAID assisted more than 51 rural communities in the design and implementation of self-help activities, benefitting nearly 14,000 men, women, and children.
- The Ministry of Justice, assisted by USAID-financed experts, drafted a new Code of Criminal Procedures and a law to criminalize money laundering, and is helping the Superintendency of Banks establish a unit to detect money-laundering.
- USAID assisted the Ministry of Justice in drafting enabling legislation for a Judicial Council with powers to select and discipline judges and for a Constitutional Court with powers of Judicial Review.
- The Asset Forfeiture Decree, drafted with USAID support, was promulgated by the Bolivian President -- an important step in combatting narcotraffickers.
- The Judicial Training Unit was inaugurated in February 1996 in conjunction with the Supreme Court to train judges and prosecutors.
- USAID supported a pilot Automated Criminal Case Tracking System for criminal courts in one district, which is ready for replication nationally.

### **Improve the health of the Bolivian population**

To improve the health of the Bolivian population, USAID targets mothers and children. USAID supports Bolivian efforts to lower fertility and space births since these affect the health of mothers and children and lower the population growth rate.

#### **Performance:**

- The 1994 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) reported an infant mortality rate of 75 per 1,000 live births, a 27% drop between 1989 and 1994 but still unacceptably high.
- Since 1989, USAID has provided 50% of total donor support to Bolivia's immunization program, which has increased coverage from 50% to 80%.
- USAID has contributed to the decline in infant and child mortality over the last five years by helping to fund the government's immunization and diarrheal prevention and programs.
- The incidence of sexually transmitted diseases has been reduced by up to 35% for some groups at high risk for AIDS.
- Modern contraceptive use among women increased from 12% to 18% between 1989 and 1994. During the same period the total fertility rate decreased from an average of 5.6 to 4.8 children per woman of reproductive age.
- In 1996, USAID's major providers of family planning services expect an increase of 23.4% in the number of new users of modern contraceptive methods.
- The Contraceptive Social Marketing Program tripled average monthly condom sales from around 48,000 to around 130,000 in 1995 and averaged over 200,000 per month in 1996.

### **Reduce degradation of forest and water resources, as well as protecting biological diversity**

The USAID program focuses on protecting forests and their vital ecological functions. It directly addresses biological diversity and global warming, two of the Agency's global priorities for the environment.

#### **Performance:**

- Targets for total area under improved management (with biological diversity protected) were exceeded by more than 1,000%.
- In the wake of the Summit of the Americas, Bolivia was chosen to host the Hemispheric Summit on Sustainable Development and the Environment in December 1996.
- 27 additional NGO grant activities got under way through the Enterprise for the Americas Environmental Account, bringing the total to 76 and reinforcing the program's leading role in increasing public participation in environmental action.
- A national "Green Seal" Committee organized under the Bolivian Forestry Management Project has begun to lay the groundwork for ecocertification of forest products and to provide strong incentives for improved forest management and conservation of biological diversity.
- More than 1 million hectares "graduated" from the Parks in Peril Program are now under sustainable management with biodiversity protected.
- More than 50,000 hectares at Chiquitano Indian forest were preliminary "ecocertified" by the U.S.-based Smart Wood Program.
- Comprehensive regulations for the General Environmental Law were signed by the President of Bolivia.
- A new environmentally friendly forestry law was developed and passed with new regulations on forestry concessions.
- More than 150 model solar lighting systems were installed in rural households and schools.
- More than 15,000 men, women and children were trained, improving public knowledge of environmental management.

## **OPERATIVE PROGRAM**

### **Sixth Conference of the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas December 3 through 6, 1996**

**Monday, December 2 and**

**Tuesday, December 3**

**Arrival of the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas at the John F. Kennedy International Airport in the city of El Alto.**

They will be greeted by the Reception Committee comprising of:

- A high-level Bolivian authority
- National Coordinator of the Pro Tempore Secretariat
- Director General of Protocol
- Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions
- Assigned GOB Attachée

**Arrivals on commercial flights:** Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas and members of delegations arriving on commercial flights will be greeted by the Director General of Protocol State Ceremony upon leaving the aircraft.

**Arrivals on private flights:** the aircraft shall park directly in front of the VIP waiting room. The Director General of Protocol shall greet the First Lady and invite her to leave the aircraft.

Subsequently, she will be met by the official Reception Committee and will be introduced to the GOB Attachée who will present her with an Identification Brooch.

Delegates of the international press should leave the aircraft before the First Lady to position themselves on the platform designated for taking of the arrival photographs.

The official delegations should leave the aircraft after the First Lady, they will then be escorted to the vehicles that will take them to the Radisson Plaza Hotel.

Diplomatic officials and protocol support staff will be assigned to assist with baggage pickup and immigration formalities.

The Wives of the Heads of State and of Government of the Americas will be taken to the Radisson Plaza Hotel, where they will be greeted by officials of the Pro Tempore Secretariat and liaison personnel assigned to the delegation.

Members of delegations may pick up their accreditation and credentials in the Accreditation Office of the Secretariat Pro Tempore (Lobby of the Radisson Plaza Hotel).

**Tuesday, December 3**

- 16:40 Gathering of the Wives of the Heads of State and of Government of the Americas in the hotel lobby.
- 16:45 The Wives of the Heads of State and of Government of the Americas will be taken in the designated buses from the Radisson Plaza Hotel to the *Banco Central de Bolivia* for the Inaugural Ceremony.
- 16:55 The Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas will enter the *Banco Central de Bolivia* through door "A", and proceed to the VIP Room located on Mezzanine 1.
- 17:00 The Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas will be escorted by the protocol staff to the *Banco Central de Bolivia* VIP Room to take their positions according to precedence, for the protocol greeting by the President and First Lady of the Republic of Bolivia.
- 17:00-18:00 **Protocol Greeting by the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas by the President and First Lady of the Republic of Bolivia.**
- Place: VIP Room, *Banco Central de Bolivia*
- Attending: Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas
- Once the protocol greeting has concluded, the President and the First Lady of the Republic of Bolivia will invite the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas, accompanied by the Director General of Protocol, to proceed to the Auditorium for the beginning of the Inaugural Ceremony.
- Heads of Delegations, Official Committees, Representatives of International Organizations and special guests should await the arrival of the President and First Lady of the Republic of Bolivia, the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas, 30 minutes before to the beginning of the Inaugural Ceremony in the Auditorium of the *Banco Central de Bolivia*.
- 17:10 The invited delegations will be taken in designated buses from the Radisson Plaza Hotel to the Inaugural Ceremony at the *Banco Central de Bolivia*.
- Attending: Invited Delegates  
Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions  
Representatives of International Organizations
- 17:20 Delegations will enter the *Banco Central de Bolivia* through doors "B and C."
- To enter the *Banco Central de Bolivia* guests must present their invitations.

**18:00 Inaugural Ceremony of the Sixth Conference of the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas**

**Place:** Auditorium, *Banco Central de Bolivia*

**Attending:** Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas  
Invited Delegates  
Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions  
Representatives of International Organizations  
Special Guests  
Attachées

**Dress Code:** Gentlemen: dark suit  
Ladies: cocktail dress

**Press:** Duly accredited photographers, cameramen, radio and press reporters will be able to watch the ceremony via a large screen in the Communications Center.

The President of the Republic of Bolivia, First Ladies and Government Representatives will be escorted by protocol staff to their respective places. All should remain standing until the official delegation is seated.

**18:10** The Director General of Protocol will solicit the authorization of the President of the Republic and Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas to begin the ceremony.

**18:15** National Anthem of Bolivia

**18:20** Welcome Address by the First Lady of the Republic of Bolivia and Pro Tempore Secretary

**18:30** Address by a First Lady representing South America

**18:35** Address by a First Lady representing Central America and the Caribbean

**18:40** Address by a First Lady representing North America

**18:45** Address by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Bolivia on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Sixth Conference of the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas.

**18:55** The Director General of Protocol announces the closure of the Inauguration of the Conference.

The Official Delegations and Representatives of International Organizations will meet at the main door of the *Banco Central de Bolivia* to board the designated buses to be taken to the Government Palace.

19:00 **Welcome reception offered by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Bolivia and Mrs. Sánchez de Lozada in honor of the First Ladies of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas.**

Place: Government Palace

Attending: Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas  
Invited Delegates  
Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions  
Representative of International Organizations  
Special Guests  
Attachées

21:00 The Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas and Delegates will be taken on the designated buses from the Government Palace back to the Radisson Plaza Hotel.

**Wednesday, December 4**

09:00 **Plenary and First Working Session of the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas**

The Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas will be directed by the Attachées through door "A" to their tables in *Salón Libertador*.

Place: *Salón Libertador* at the Radisson Plaza Hotel

Attending: Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas  
Technical Advisors  
International Organizations

09:00-09:45 Follow up of commitments made by the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas, review and approval of the reports.

Address by the Pro Tempore Secretary, Mrs. Ximena Iturralde de Sánchez de Lozada.

09:45.10:30 Presentation by the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas on "The Health of Women and Children in the Americas."

10:30-10:45 **Refreshments**

Place: *Sálon Pérez de Holguín*, Radisson Plaza Hotel

**10:45-12:30 Continuation of the First Session**

Presentation by the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas on "The Education and Training of Women and Children in the Americas."

**12:30 End of the First Working Session**

**12:50** Gathering of the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas and their Attachées in the hotel lobby.

Wives of the Heads of State and of Government will be taken in the designated buses to the Presidential Residence.

**13:00 Official Photograph**

Place: Presidential Residence

Participants: Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas

The Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas will be directed by protocol personnel to take their places for the Official Photograph.

The First Lady of the Nation, Mrs. Ximena Iturralde de Sánchez de Lozada, will offer a luncheon in honor of the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas.

Place: Presidential Residence

Attending: Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas and Attachées

**15:00** Guests at the luncheon offered by the First Lady of the Nation will be taken in the designated buses from the Presidential Residence to the Radisson Hotel.

**15:30-16:30 Second Working Session**

Place: *Salón Libertador*

Formation of working groups

- Group 1: "The Health of Women and Children in the Americas"**
- Maternal mortality
  - Early pregnancy
  - Mortality due to cancer
  - Anemia due to iron deficiency and malnutrition due to lack of micronutrients
  - Measles elimination

Facilitators:

PAHO  
UNFPA  
UNICEF

**Group 2: "The Education and Training of Women and Children of the Americas"**

- Strengthening the quality of education
- Integrated training of rural women
- Elimination of the barriers that hinder the continuing education of young girls
- Early education
- Interchange of new education technology

Facilitators: UNICEF

**16:30-16:45 Refreshments**

**16:45-18:00 Continuation of the Second Working Session**

Work in groups

**18:00 End of the Second Working Session**

**19:25 Gathering of the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas in the hotel lobby to attend the inauguration of the Handicraft Fair.**

**19:30 Inauguration of the Handicraft Fair.**

Place: *Capitolio* (across from the Radisson Plaza Hotel)

Attending: Participating Delegations of the Sixth Conference of Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas.

**Thursday, December 5**

**09:00-10:30 Third Working Session**

Presentations by the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas on **Themes of the IV World Conference About Women: "Family Violence and the Participation of Women in Leadership Roles and in Decision Making."**

Place: *Salón Libertador*

**10:30-10:45 Refreshments**

**10:45-12:30 Presentations by the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas on "Follow up on Children's Rights."**

**12:30 End of the Third Working Session**

**13:00 Lunch - Free time**

**15:00-16:30 Fourth Working Session**

Formation of working groups

**Group 1: "Themes of the IV World Conference About Women"**

- Family Violence
- Participation of Women in Leadership Roles and in Decision Making

Facilitators: Gertrude Monguela, UNDP, PAHO, UNFPA-IDB, OAS

**Group 2: "Follow up of Children's Rights"**

Facilitator: UNICEF

16:30-16:45 Refreshments

16:45-18:00 Continuation of the Fourth Working Session

Work in groups

18:00 End of the Fourth Working Session

19:00 Gathering of invited Delegations and Representatives of International Organizations in the hotel lobby.

19:05 Invited Delegations and Representatives of International Organizations will be taken in the designated buses to the National Art Museum.

19:20 Gathering of the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas in the hotel lobby.

19:25 The Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas will be taken in the designated buses from the hotel to the National Art Museum.

19:30 Visit the National Art Museum, Inauguration of Exhibits and Cocktail.

Place: National Art Museum

Attending: Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas  
Invited Delegates  
Representatives of International Organizations  
Attachées  
Special Guests

- Visit the permanent installations of the National Art Museum
- Visit the exhibition of Lake Titicaca
- Visit the exhibition of Indigenous Art *Jalqá-Tarabuco*
- Address by the First Lady of the Nation
- Cocktail
- Folkloric Presentation: *Pujllay y Caporales*

21:30 Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas, invited Delegates and Representatives of International Organizations will be taken in the designated buses from the National Art Museum to the Radisson Plaza Hotel.

**Friday, December 6**

**09:00-09:30 Fifth Working Session**

Plenary and presentation of conclusions and reports by the working groups

09:30-10:00 Discussions and approval of the Action Plan of the Sixth Conference of the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas.

10:00-10:15 Approval of the proposal by the "Organizational Structure of the Secretariat Pro Tempore."

Confirmation of the site for the Seventh Conference of Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas and approval of the Eighth Conference.

10:15-10:30 Approval of the Declaration of La Paz

**11:00 Closing Ceremony and signing of the Declaration of La Paz**

- Address by Mrs. Dora Boyd de Pérez Balladares, First Lady of Panama
- Address by Mrs. Ximena Iturrialde de Sánchez de Lozada, First Lady of Bolivia.

Upon the closure of the Closing Ceremony, the Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas and the Troika of the Secretariat of Pro Tempore will be accompanied by their Attachées to the *Salón Versailles* for the Press Conference.

11:30 Press Conference offered by the First Ladies of the Troika: Bolivia, Paraguay and Panama

Place: *Salón Versailles*, Radisson Plaza Hotel

Attending: First Ladies of the Troika

Press: All accredited journalists

**Departure of Delegations**

## ***Memorandum on Methodology for the Sixth Conference of the Wives of Heads of State and Government of the Americas***

The Wives of Heads of State and Government of the Americas have been meeting for the last six years to develop an action plan in support of social policies fostered by their governments. The first meeting was held in Venezuela in 1991, the second in Colombia in 1992, the third in Costa Rica in 1993, and the fourth in Santa Lucia in October 1994. In December 1994, as part of the Summit of the Americas, the First Ladies participated in the Symposium on the Children of the Americas. In October 1995 the Fifth Conference of Wives of the Heads of State and Governments of the Americas was held in Paraguay, at which time the United States and Canada were incorporated into the group.

Over the years, the First Ladies of the Americas have recognized that our countries face the same challenges, primarily in relation to women's and children's health. Through a coordinated effort it is possible to foster the countries' development and welfare by sharing and promoting national and regional projects and programs. Considering their ability to get attention, their ability to lobby, and their ability to mobilize support, the Wives of the Heads of State can be principal actors for human resource development.

At the last conference, the First Ladies confirmed their commitment to work for the welfare of children and women. They agreed to follow up on the commitments made at the 1990 Children's Summit to health, education and training, domestic violence, and human rights, which were incorporated in the Action Plan of the Fourth Worldwide Women's Conference in Beijing in September 1995.

Bolivia is hosting the Sixth Conference. Since the technical team's evaluation of these Conferences, this system has been maturing and consolidating, culminating in the creation of a Pro Tempore Secretariat. Previous conferences considered various topics, actions, and proposals, and the increased awareness about them reflected a steady process of growth.

A big leap was made at the Paraguay conference, where development professionals recognized that the First Ladies are focal points for advocating for the social agenda. For this reason, in addition to orienting this process to benefit the most vulnerable sectors of the society, both the First Ladies and the international cooperation organizations agree that these conferences will have a progressively more efficient and productive outcome if concrete actions are carried out in a joint, concerted, and technically warranted manner in support of the countries' social policies.

The Sixth Conference's agenda appears to include topics already discussed. However, this event seeks to initiate joint actions for the First Ladies to endorse according to their interest and to the needs of their countries, and above all to make a firm commitment to fulfill the

agreements, which will be monitored through targets and indicators. It is recommended that these goals be achieved in all countries in accordance with national priorities, policies, programs, and legislation.

To this end, for each project of the Pro Tempore Secretariat, it is intended that:

- By agreement with international cooperating institutions and donors, First Ladies who join the project will have the technical and financial resources to support its implementation, benefitting each country and thus the region.
- Each project will include the working methodology to be used, which may be adjusted to the needs and capabilities of each country.
- As the role of the First Ladies is not to duplicate the functions entrusted to the Executive Branch of their countries, the projects include lobbying, support for the commitments made by each country and, mainly, shared productive work to improve the quality of life of the people of the continent.
- Furthermore, the agenda provides that the First Ladies share their work experience, which may be useful for replication in other countries.
- Each project will seek to obtain commitments for technical and financial assistance to strengthen the lobbying capacity of the First Ladies.

Other topics on the agenda will consist of follow-up on each country's accomplishments as they relate to the commitments made in Miami and Paraguay, and the role that each First Lady played in that process.

By entitling the Sixth Conference "The Rights of Women and Children Within the Framework of Human Sustainable Development," it is expected that the old perception that health, education, housing, work opportunities, and so forth, are simply basic unmet needs, will be overcome. On the contrary, in Beijing and the Social Development Summit it was stated that these topics must be considered key elements of human rights. All development initiatives undertaken by the First Ladies will be based on the individual -- the sole justification for development actions, their ultimate beneficiary, and the means to channel these actions.

***Description of the Methodology Used in Developing  
the Working Agenda for the Sixth Conference of the  
Wives of Heads of State and Governments of the Americas***

As a result of consultations with the participating member countries, the methodology to be used at the Sixth Conference of Wives of Heads of State and of Government of the Americas is as follows:

The Inaugural Ceremony will be a special program highlighting the active participation of five First Ladies representing five countries of the Americas. The Pro Tempore Secretariat comprises Paraguay, Bolivia and Panama, representing three regions (Southern Cone, Andean Region, and Central America).

The first working day will begin with a presentation given by Mrs. Ximena Iturralde de Sánchez de Lozada, Pro Tempore Secretary, regarding the follow-up report of commitments made by the First Ladies. This presentation will be based on the information provided by the member countries. Each of the follow-up topics will contain a supporting publication from the Pro Tempore Secretariat.

As discussed, the agenda will include the following five topics:

1. The Health of Women and Children in the Americas
2. The Education and Training of Women and Children in the Americas
3. Family Violence
4. Participation of Women in Leadership Roles and in Decision Making
5. Follow up on Children's Rights

Each of the participating First Ladies will become a team leader in one of these five topics, and each team will develop a presentation for the plenary session. Following discussions with the First Ladies, the Pro Tempore Secretariat will assign the order of presentations by topic and the order of commentaries by each participating region.

The First Ladies and Government Representatives participating in the Conference will have time for a ten-minute plenary presentation on the topic of their choice. In the interest of not prolonging the meetings, the Pro Tempore Secretariat recommends observance of the established time.

During the first two working days, there will be plenary presentations in the mornings and working groups in the afternoons. The First Ladies and Government Representatives should

choose one working group for each day's sessions. (The description of the topics to be addressed in each group can be found in the proposed agenda that was distributed.)

Each working group shall have one president, one narrator, and one facilitator from the agencies associated with the topic. The facilitator will provide support to the First Ladies, primarily in organizing the topics to be addressed, their format and contents, and the reporting at the plenary session on the last working day. In this way, International Organizations will have the opportunity to provide technical support to the work at the Conference. The desired result will be an approved Action Plan that can accompany the Declaration of La Paz.

The last plenary session will be on the third day. It will begin with the group presentations, each under the direction of one First Lady with the support of the participating International Organization.

Because the Structural Organization of the Pro Tempore Secretariat and the Declaration of La Paz documents will be developed beforehand based on consensus and consultations with the member countries, their approval will be formalized at the last plenary session.

Please note that in the working groups by topic, presentations will be made on the projects or new initiatives; their approval will be recommended by each working group at the reporting plenary session.

The proposed methodology is the product of consultation with and suggestions from the Technical Advisors. The leading roles, opinion and analysis by the First Ladies as the main participants in this Conference have been distilled. A fundamental role is assigned to the cooperating organizations for their technical support to the First Ladies, mainly to achieve approval of an Action Plan, on of the main objectives of the Conference.

This methodology will be subject to change as the participating countries communicate their suggestions or recommendations in writing.

**THREAT ASSESSMENT - VISIT OF VICE PRESIDENT  
GORE AND FIRST LADY CLINTON TO BOLIVIA**

Bolivia is formally rated as a medium threat post for criminal and terrorist threats. Violent crimes such as murder, armed assault, robbery, and rape are considered rare among the resident and tourist American community in both urban and rural areas. Only a handful of such isolated incidents have occurred during the past five years country-wide. However, along with the consistent population growth in the major Bolivian cities has come a concomitant growth in the rate of petty street crimes. As in other major South American cities, travelers are advised to closely control their valuables.

Bolivia is a primary source country for coca. Joint counter-narcotics efforts of the Bolivian and U.S. governments have caused some anti-American sentiments, particularly among the cocaleros in the rural coca-growing regions. Historically, coca eradication efforts initiated by the Bolivian government resulted in violent public demonstrations. On July 15, 1995 cocaleros in the Isiboro Secure Park in the Chapare region blocked roads and attacked police convoys with dynamite in response to these efforts. However, during the last year public opinion has taken a favorable swing towards eradication policy and it is generally felt that the cocalero organizations which had previously organized demonstrations are at a weak point. In any event, though eradication efforts are in full swing in the Chapare at this time, the area has been remarkably peaceful.

In September of this year between 10,000 and 20,000 peasant farmers and cocaleros marched from various locations in the country to La Paz, ostensibly objecting to provisions of a pending revision of Bolivia's agrarian reform law. The arrival of such a large group in La Paz resulted in a number of clashes with the police and considerable strain on the city's resources. One faction, the Syndicated Confederation of Bolivian Peasant Workers (CSUTCB) has threatened to disrupt the Summit for Sustainable Development in Santa Cruz, but the Bolivian National Police have assured us that this will not be allowed. Through the use of massive manpower, protest efforts in Cochabamba during the April Rio Group/EU ministerial meetings were effectively isolated by the police and had no impact on those meetings.

American interests in Bolivia have been victims of numerous attacks in the past. These attacks have included the bombing of the Secstate motorcade in 1988, the bombing of the Marine house in 1990, numerous bombings of Mormon churches from early 1990 through 1993, and the firebombing outside the former USAID building in La Paz in 1993. Due to the continued existence of organizations such as the CNPZ and EGTK and the resurgence of activity by the MRTA, the possibility remains that an attack of this nature could occur. However, there exists no specific threat information directed against the visit of either Vice President Gore or First Lady Hillary Clinton. In recent meetings with the commander general of the Bolivian National Police and the Director of Intelligence, RSO received guarantees of the commitment of the government of Bolivia to the security of the Santa Cruz summit and the First Lady's visit.

Recent outbreaks of cholera have been reported in the area around Santa Cruz and Cochabamba, and visitors should endeavor to take appropriate precautions. Eat only well cooked foods. Salads and seafood should be avoided. Drink only bottled water from a reliable source. Tap water in Bolivia should not be consumed.

**Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada**  
**President of the Republic of Bolivia**

Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, 66, was born in the city of La Paz. At the time he was born, his father held a diplomatic position with the Bolivian Embassy in the United States. His mother was a renowned leader of women's rights. She instilled her love for Bolivia in her three children (two boys and one girl) who went to live in Washington, D.C. at a very young age. Sánchez de Lozada was schooled entirely in the United States, obtaining a degree in philosophy and literature from the University of Chicago.

Upon returning to Bolivia, Sánchez de Lozada entered private industry as General Manager of Telecine, producing documentaries and commercials. He then founded a company in the petroleum industry (land surveying, aerial photography and field administration). Early in 1960 he founded the successful Mining Company of the South (COMSUR), which extracts tin, silver, gold, lead, and zinc.

In 1979 he entered politics as a congressional candidate for the Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR). Winning a seat in parliament, he was noted for his firm commitment to the Constitution during the years when democratic practices were just beginning after military regimes of nearly twenty years' duration.

In 1985 he was elected Senator and President of the Bolivian Senate. In 1986 he became Minister of Planning and Coordination under President Victor Paz Estenssoro, a legend in South American politics. Sánchez de Lozada was the architect of the economic program that reined in the worst hyperinflation in the history of Bolivia (24,500 percent annually) and the seventh in the history of mankind, for which he gained international prestige. Other countries with similar problems appealed to him for advice.

As the MNR's presidential candidate in 1989 he amazed the country by garnering the most votes despite his status as a political newcomer. Nevertheless, a congressional alliance of the losing parties gave the Presidency to the third-place candidate.

In 1993 he ran again as the MNR's candidate. This time his victory was of such magnitude that it was impossible to deny him the Presidency. Today, he is developing bold programs with major changes in economics, politics, and social welfare to defeat poverty and to prepare the country for the new century. His program, *El Plan de Todos*, reflects his intention that the benefits of his Government programs reach every Bolivian.

His leadership has been internationally acknowledged, most recently in the form of the Latin American Leadership Award from the O.A.S.

## Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada

### **Personal data**

Born July 1, 1930, in La Paz. Married to Ximena Iturralde Monje. Two children, Alexandra Sánchez de Lozada de Balcázar and Ignacio Sánchez de Lozada. Three grandchildren, Maria Lucia Balcázar, Juan Manuel Balcázar, and Pedro Tomás Sánchez de Lozada Huneus.

### **Education**

Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy and Literature, University of Chicago.

### **Business Career**

Founder and General Manager of Telecine, Ltd., documentary and commercial film company, 1953-57.

Founder and General Manager, Andean Geo-Services, Ltd., a petroleum services company specializing in land surveying, aerial photography and field administration, 1957-62.

Founder and President, Mining Company of the South, S.A. (COMSUR), 1962-93 (interrupted by government service, 1979-1988).

### **Political Career**

Lower House Representative for the Department of Cochabamba, 1979.

Lower House Representative for the Department of Cochabamba, re-elected 1980.

Senator representing the Department of Cochabamba.

President of the Senate, 1985.

Minister of Planning and Coordination, 1986-88.

Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR) Candidate for President, 1989. Won plurality of votes.

Acting Chief, MNR, 1989-1990.

National Chief, MNR, 1990. Elected at the 26th annual party convention.

MNR Candidate for President, 1993. Winner of the general elections.

President of the Republic of Bolivia, 1993-97.

**Victor Hugo Cardenas Conde**  
**Vice President (since August 1993)**

Chosen by MNR presidential candidate (and now President) Sanchez de Lozada as his running mate, Cardenas became the first "pure" indigenous Bolivian to assume the government's number two position. Sanchez de Lozada made his selection deliberately: Cardenas' ties to indigenous people and his solid academic reputation with upper classes made him a crucial factor in the successful MNR election campaign. Cardenas shares Sanchez de Lozada's commitment to wholesale governmental reform and to significantly improving government services to, and participation in government by, Bolivia's poor, mostly indigenous people.

Cardenas, whom Sanchez de Lozada quickly gave responsibilities commensurate with his position, oversaw much of the MNR's transition to power. Although a key proponent of the GOB's ambitious social and economic reform agenda and used heavily by Sanchez de Lozada to drum up support, Cardenas has tried to carve out his political niche. Some of his ideas have clashed with the congressionally focused, low-key role of Vice Presidents in the past, but Cardenas has remained not on the political or governmental sidelines. He serves as President of the Bolivian Congress (the traditional role of the Vice President), but has formalized the Vice President's role.

Cardenas' show-stopping inaugural address to Congress (he swore in the new President) was a taste of things to come. In four languages, he spoke of the "550 years of colonial silence" ended by his election and called on Bolivia's indigenous peoples not to steal, not to be lazy, not to lie, and not to be fearful.

In 1989, Cardenas was the unsuccessful presidential candidate for his Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Katari para Liberacion (MRTKL), an indigenous party. Praised for his performance in television debates, Cardenas polled only 1.5 percent of the vote. Cardenas served in the Chamber of Deputies from 1985-89, holding one of his party's two seats.

Cardenas describes his party as moderate. He says that the purpose of MRTKL is to bring the fruits of democracy to the indigenous and to ensure that the government respects the country's constitution and laws. In the past, he charged government schools of "ethnocide" because they require indigenous children to speak Spanish and wear modern clothing. A first step toward indigenous rights, he argued, would be to elevate Aymara and Quechua to the status of national languages. Given his background as an educator, Cardenas has played a major role in developing and promoting the GOB's radical, long-range educational reform.

Although not sympathetic to terrorist groups (some of whom claim pro-indigenous causes), in the past Cardenas called for the release of terrorists, such as members of the Zarate Willka Organization, against whom there was no evidence. His views have moderated in government.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. bio	Victor Hugo Cardenas Conde (partial) (1 page)	nd	P6/b(6)

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
First Lady's Office  
Domestic Policy Council (Nicole Rabner)  
OA/Box Number: 17219

### FOLDER TITLE:

Welcome to La Paz, Bolivia [Embassy Packet]

2012-1035-S  
kc1099

### RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

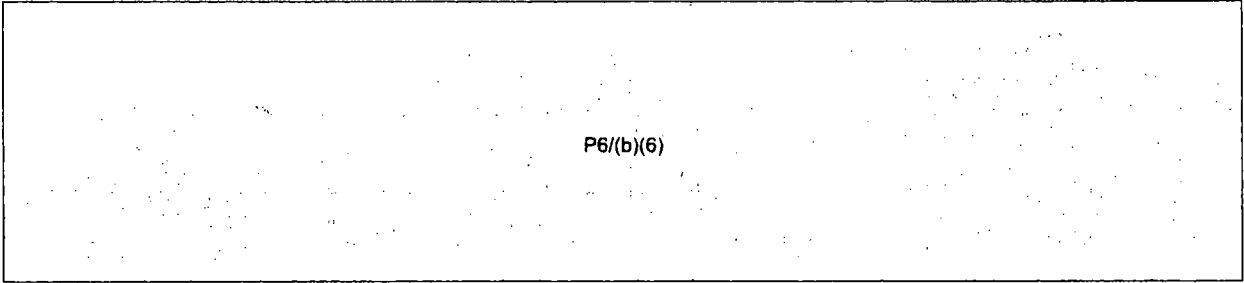
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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]

Cardenas, who is about 40 years old, taught the history of Bolivian education at the University of San Andres in La Paz (UMSA). He received a degree in philosophy and letters from UMSA in 1979 and a degree in education in 1983. He speaks eight languages, including passable English. Cardenas' father, a military engineer, changed his surnames from Chukiwanka Kunturi to Cardenas because indigenous surnames were not accepted by the military at that time.



---

## **Ximena Iturralde de Sánchez de Lozada**

First Lady of Bolivia since 1993

POB: La Paz, Bolivia

Mrs. Sánchez de Lozada was born and raised in La Paz, Bolivia. She went to elementary school at the School of the Sacred Heart and graduated from Colegio Mariscal Braun, the German School, both in La Paz. Mrs. Sánchez de Lozada graduated with a degree in Clinical Psychology from the Catholic University of Bolivia in La Paz.

She is married to Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, President of Bolivia since 1993, They have two children, Alejandra Sánchez de Lozada Balcázar and Ignacio Sánchez de Lozada, and three grandchildren, María Lucía Balcázar (12), Juan Manuel Balcázar (10), and Pedro Sánchez de Lozada (7).

Since 1978, Mrs. Sánchez de Lozada has been active in programs dealing with rehabilitation of abused children, children with neurological and emotional disorders, family orientation and counseling, tobacco, alcohol and drug abuse, and other programs.

She has also participated actively in community service volunteer work and social programs in health and education for women and young girls throughout Bolivia.

Mrs. Sánchez de Lozada has co-authored two books, a guidebook for parents and teachers, *Preventive and Therapeutic Programs*, edited by the Catholic University of Bolivia in 1985, and *Conduct Problems in the Normal Child*, edited by Trillas, Mexico in 1987.

Since becoming First Lady of Bolivia in 1993, Mrs. Sánchez de Lozada has launched important programs such as "Latin America Against Cancer -- Bolivia Chapter," the Maternity and Child Health Care Insurance Program, the Oral Health Program for School Children, the National Campaign on Reproductive Health, the Brigades for Protection of the Family in all major cities of Bolivia, and was instrumental in developing and implementing the Violence Against Women Law, to name only a few.

Mrs. Sánchez de Lozada has also participated in numerous international seminars, conferences, and meetings and this year is hosting the VI Conference of Wives of Heads of State and Government of the Americas, to be held in La Paz, Bolivia, from December 2 through 6.

**Antonio Aranibar Quiroga (MBL)**  
**Minister of Foreign Affairs**  
**(Since August 1993)**

Known for his honesty, intelligence and integrity, Aranibar was sought after by President Sanchez de Lozada. Aranibar's joining the cabinet brought his leftist Free Bolivia Movement (MBL) party into the GOB coalition. The new Justice Ministry was vetted for Aranibar, but he held out for the Foreign Ministry, an influential slot and by definition the Senior Cabinet Position. He has impeccable leftist credentials and was often critical of the U.S. in the past, but has proven to be a hard-working, quick-learning, highly professional Minister. His Senior Foreign Affairs Appointments (e.g. Ambassadors to the UN and OAS) have reflected his leftist background, but this has not colored the GOB's foreign policy.

In August 1993, Aranibar had some difficulty with Congress and his own MBL Party in explaining a U.S. military training deployment, but by November, he was confident and articulate before the legislature. Following a visit to the UN and Washington with Sanchez de Lozada in September 1993, Aranibar gained further confidence about bilateral issues. He has said that good U.S.-Bolivian relations are important to Bolivian foreign policy and has gone out of his way to be on good terms with the Ambassador and with the Embassy.

Despite his lack of previous foreign policy experience, Aranibar has left his mark on his ministry, appointing competent professionals to senior positions. He has taken his new responsibilities seriously, actively participating in the OAS debate on Haiti (As Head of the Foreign Ministers' Ad Hoc Group) and in Rio Group activities, including the October 1993 summit in Chile. Like Sanchez de Lozada, Aranibar favors improved Bolivian-Chilean relations based on reason and economics, instead of history and emotion.

Aranibar's family is Basque in origin. He grew up and studied in Cochabamba, becoming active in the Christian Democrat Party (PDC) as a youth. Like many other Bolivian leftists, he was politically exiled (twice) and studied at the Catholic University in Louvain, Belgium, in the late 1960's. In the 1970s, Aranibar left the PDC to help co-found the MIR Party with Jaime Paz Zamora. Aranibar supported the troubled UDP government (which included the MIR, 1982-1984) but increasingly disillusioned with pragmatic MIR politics, he founded the more ideologically pure MBL in 1985 and has led it since.

Aranibar served in Congress (1982-1989) and ran for President (unsuccessfully) in 1985, 1989, and 1993. He and his wife, Ivonne, have two grown children and one teenager. Aranibar reads English, but does not speak it.

---

**Freddy Teodovich Ortiz**  
**Ministry of Human Development**

Freddy Teodovich Ortiz (MNR) was Secretary of Transportation, Telecommunications and Civil Aviation until his Ministerial appointment. He is a former President of the Government-affiliated Santa Cruz Development Corporation (CORDECRUZ). In his initial press comments, Teodovich said he hoped to work with civic and municipal governments to implement the GOB's recent reforms, with particular emphasis on educational reforms. With the ministerial changes, the Secretariat for Popular Participation was transferred to Human Development from Sustainable Development; Teodovich applauded the change as enhancing local and central Government coordination in the health and education sectors. Teodovich, born on March 18, 1956, is married and has four children. He is from Santa Cruz. A newspaper column describes him as linked politically to MNR leader and ex-Senate President Juan Carlos Duran.

**Ronald Maclean Abaroa (ADN)**

Mayor of La Paz

(since December 1995)

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs under Jaime Paz Zamora, Maclean was elected Mayor of La Paz (for the third time) in December 1995. Coming in second in the popular vote, he was chosen by the newly elected city council after Former Mayor Monica Medina de Palenque failed to garner a required 51 percent majority. Attempting to reduce the municipal work force, Maclean estranged himself from the ADN leadership (Banzer). Although still a member of the ADN, he is known to be searching for another party to support him in a run for the Presidency in 1997.

Maclean earned a B.S. Degree in economics from the University of Maryland and an M.B.A. from Harvard, where he was a Mason Fellow. He also studied briefly at Georgetown University School of Foreign Affairs. Returning to Bolivia in 1973, Maclean worked as an economist for International Mining. In 1975, when International Mining's owner, Guillermo Gutierrez, was named as Ambassador to Chile, Maclean accompanied him as his private secretary.

Maclean resumed working at International Mining from 1977-1978, before managing the presidential election campaign of Gen. Juan Pereda and later serving (briefly) as Pereda's Minister of Planning. In the early eighties he served as a private business consultant in La Paz and as a spokesman for the Confederation of Private Entrepreneurs. Maclean was elected Mayor of La Paz in 1985 and again in 1987 but was defeated when he ran for a third term in 1990. In 1992, Jaime Paz Zamora appointed Maclean his Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Maclean was born on March 11, 1949 in La Paz and studied at the German School. He is descended from a Peruvian family of Scottish origin and from the Bolivian hero of the War of the Pacific, Eduardo Abaroa. He is currently separated from his wife with whom he has four children. Maclean speaks English and German.