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Venezuela, Bolivia reject U.S. accusation of non-cooperation on drugs [A drug lab ' s supply of coca leaf can be inconsistent ... Romero says he views the United States as a key participant in this attempt to undermine Bolivia ' s reputation. Since the DEA ' s ...](#)

' Who Isn ' t Involved? ' : [How Corruption Fuels Trafficking of Cocaine in Bolivia](#) [Introduction and Summary](#) President Clinton, like his Republican predecessors, has made the Andean countries of Bolivia ... the United States. Among those arrested were leaders of the coca growers ...

[Human Rights Violations and the War on Drugs](#) [In 1995, under strong pressure from the United States, the Bolivian government began an aggressive coca eradication effort that was strongly resisted by coca growers. Periods of negotiation ...](#)

[Human Rights Violations and Coca Eradication](#) [LA PAZ, Bolivia \(AP\) — President Evo Morales on Wednesday signed into law a bill that nearly doubles the amount of land in Bolivia that can be legally planted with coca plants. Morales returned ...](#)

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[Major victory for President Morales: UN accepts " coca leaf chewing " in Bolivia](#) [December 21, the austral summer solstice, will mark the end of Coca Cola and capitalism and the start of a new cosmic era of community spirit and love, announced Bolivia ' s Foreign Minister David ...](#)

[Bolivia announces the " end of Coca Cola and capitalism " for December 21](#) [Members of a coca growing group called ADEPCOCA and police in riot gear clashed in the streets of La Paz, Bolivia on Tuesday. Like us on Facebook to see similar stories Please give an overall site ...](#)

[Bolivian coca growers clash with police in La Paz](#) [Ms A ñ ez was arrested in March, accused of taking part in a " coup " against Mr Morales, the populist former coca-grower who had led Bolivia since 2006. Since then, she has also been charged ...](#)

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[Hotel La Joya](#) [Please note that foreign guests do not need to pay this tax if they show ... Situated near the airport- this hostel is within 3 miles \(5 km\) of Mercado Rodr í guez- Witches' Market and Coca Museum. San ...](#)

[Gran Copacabana Hostal](#) [of coca plants, the main raw material to make cocaine, and had taken down criminal organizations. "We reject this report because it has been prepared unilaterally," del Castillo told reporters, adding ...](#)

[Venezuela, Bolivia reject U.S. accusation of non-cooperation on drugs](#) [CARACAS/LA PAZ, Sept 16 \(Reuters\) - Venezuela and Bolivia on Thursday rejected ... Maduro, a socialist and staunch critic of the United States, has long maintained that Venezuela is a victim ...](#)

[Venezuela, Bolivia reject U.S. accusation of non-cooperation on drugs](#) [Venezuela and Bolivia on Thursday rejected U.S. President ... Maduro, a socialist and staunch critic of the United States, has long maintained that Venezuela is a victim of the violence ...](#)

[Fire in the Andes is a trenchant comparative analysis of why the U.S. drug wars in Bolivia and Peru are failing. While frequent anti-drug battles are won, a flawed policy analysis and strategy have led to strategic foreign policy defeat in the region. This book fills an important gap in our in-depth knowledge of U.S. foreign policy and its application in the drug wars of the high Andes region of South America. Written from the perspective of a former active participant in the U.S. anti-drug policy formulation and implementation efforts, the study uses an in-depth comparative approach to evaluate the effectiveness of the U.S. anti-drug foreign policy in Bolivia and Peru which currently comprise the primary focus of the Clinton Administration's counter-drug efforts to combat narco-trafficking at the source in Latin America today.](#)

[This book examines the geographic displacement of the illicit drug industry as a side effect of United States foreign policy. To reduce the supply of cocaine and heroin from abroad, the US has relied on coercion against farmers, traffickers and governments, but this has only exacerbated the world's drugs problems. US Foreign Policy and the War on Drugs develops and applies a causal mechanism to explain the displacement, analyzing US anti-drug initiatives at different times and in various regions. The findings clearly show that American foreign policy has been a major driving force behind the global spread of the illicit drug industry, calling for urgent revision. This book will be of interest to students of US foreign policy, security studies and international relations in general.](#)

["A study of United States-Bolivian in the post-World War II era. Explores attempts by Bolivian revolutionary leaders to both secure United States assistance and to obtain time and space to develop their policies and plans"--Provided by publisher.](#)

[Drawing on declassified documents and painstaking research, this exploration of the economic drug trade of Central and South America fills in historical gaps and provides a new and controversial analysis of a complex and seemingly unsolvable problem. Viewing the problem through the lens of United States policy, the author puts forth the theory that, through the conflation of the Cold War and the war on drugs, the United States helped establish and strengthen the drug trade as the area's economic base. This authoritative and timely polemic traces the counternarcotics stance of the 1970's through George W. Bush's administration through a wealth of information and unflinching directness, asserting that the drug war will continue with no end in sight.](#)

[This comprehensive account of U.S.-Bolivian relations presents startling contrasts between the histories, mythologies, and economies of the two countries, debunking the pop-culture myth that Bolivia is a poorer and less modern version of the United States. Kenneth D. Lehman focuses primarily on the countries' relationship during the twentieth century, highlighting periods when Bolivia became important to the United States as a provider of tin during World War II, as a potential source of regional instability during the Cold War, and as a supplier of cocaine to the U.S. market in recent years. While the partnerships forged in these situations have been rooted in mutual self-interest, the United States was--and is--clearly dominant. Repeatedly, the U.S. policy toward Bolivia has moved from assistance to frustration and imposition, and the Bolivian response has intensified from submission to resentment and resistance. Bolivia and the United States presents an illuminating discussion of the real as well as mythical bonds that link these most distant and different neighbors, simultaneously providing an abundance of evidence to show how factors of culture and power complicate and limit true partnership.](#)

[This history of US-led international drug control provides new perspectives on the economic, ideological, and political foundations of a Cold War American empire. US officials assumed the helm of international drug control after World War II at a moment of unprecedented geopolitical influence embodied in the growing economic clout of its pharmaceutical industry. We Sell Drugs is a study grounded in the transnational geography and political economy of the coca-leaf and coca-derived commodities market stretching from Peru and Bolivia into the United States. More than a narrow biography of one famous plant and its equally famous derivative products—Coca-Cola and cocaine—this book situates these commodities within the larger landscape of drug production and consumption. Examining efforts to control the circuits through which coca traveled, Suzanna Reiss provides a geographic and legal basis for considering the historical construction of designations of legality and illegality. The book also argues that the legal status of any given drug is largely premised on who grew, manufactured, distributed, and consumed it and not on the qualities of the drug itself. Drug control is a powerful tool for ordering international trade, national economies, and society ' s habits and daily lives. In a historical landscape animated by struggles over political economy, national autonomy, hegemony, and racial equality, We Sell Drugs insists on the socio-historical underpinnings of designations of legality to explore how drug control became a major weapon in asserting control of domestic and international affairs.](#)

[This report addresses the ongoing social, political, and economic challenges underway in Bolivia and presents a clear set of recommendations for the U.S. government. Gamarra argues that with ethnic, regional, and political tensions in Bolivia on the rise, Washingtons current wait and see approach to the Morales government is no longer adequate. Gamarra encourages the U.S. government to redirect its policy toward Bolivia with an emphasis on preservation of democratic process and conflict prevention.](#)