

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD [NIXON PROJECT]

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
1	Scenario	Stephen Bull for the President lp. w/attachments re presentation of credentials	5/15/72	B Conf. B
1A	Report	Biography	n.d.	B

FILE GROUP TITLE

WHCF SUBJECT FILES CO

BOX NUMBER

83

FOLDER TITLE

[EX] CO 164 Venezuela 1/1/71- [2 of 2]

RESTRICTION CODES

- A. Release would violate a Federal statute or Agency Policy.
- B. National security classified information.
- C. Pending or approved claim that release would violate an individual's rights.
- D. Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy or a libel of a living person.

- E. Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information.
- F. Release would disclose investigatory information compiled for law enforcement purposes.
- G. Withdrawn and return private and personal material.
- H. Withdrawn and returned non-historical material.

EXECUTIVE

CO 164

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 2, 1972

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 13 with its intriguing suggestions for the development of the South American heartland.

I am sorry that I was unable to have the opportunity to discuss these ideas with you prior to your departure. As you will recall, President Caldera and I jointly endorsed the development of the Venezuelan South at the time of his visit to the United States.

My interest in this project remains very strong, and I trust, for the many reasons you have given, that development of the interior of the continent will be a focus of inter-American cooperation in this decade. This imaginative and challenging venture could be an important rallying point for those who prefer to accent the positive.

Sincerely,



His Excellency X
Dr. Julio Sosa Rodriguez
Caracas, Venezuela

60-c
Dispatched via S/S 5/2/72 (rb)

RECEIVED
MAY 5 1972
CENTRAL FILES

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION
April 29, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HENRY A. KISSINGER *K*

SUBJECT: Letter to Julio Sosa-Rodriguez, former
Venezuelan Ambassador to the U.S.

Julio Sosa-Rodriguez, former Venezuelan Ambassador to the U.S., left the letter to you attached at Tab B when he returned to Venezuela recently. Ambassador Sosa had requested an appointment to see you before his departure but it was impossible to arrange. We expect that Sosa will continue to have an influential voice in determining Venezuelan policy toward the United States. He may be named to the cabinet within the next year.

In his letter, Ambassador Sosa expresses strong support for the concept of building a new and fully functional inter-American cooperation and endorses your position that this will be based on "more trade and less aid" and on the continuing development of the "special relationship". He believes, however, that the liberalizing of Latin American imports into the U.S. may take a long time and suggests that we need some tangible move toward intra-regional cooperation that will capture the interest and imagination of all Americans. Sosa outlines a broad proposal for such intra-regional cooperation in developing the "gigantic, empty, unexplored and untapped South American heartland" by linking the watersheds of the Amazon, the Orinoco and the Plate rivers. He believes this would stimulate economic and social development in the South American countries and, specifically, the development of petroleum reserves in the Andean region.

You discussed the idea of developing the Amazon region with President Caldera of Venezuela in June 1970. We have been supporting CODESUR, as the Venezuelan project to develop its Amazon region is called.

Attached for your signature at Tab A is a reply to Ambassador Sosa. It thanks him for his letter, expresses your continuing interest in his imaginative suggestions for the development of the South American heartland, and your regret that you were unable to meet him prior to his departure for Venezuela. The letter has been coordinated with Ray Price.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter to Ambassador Sosa at Tab A.

Attachments.

Tab A - Letter to Sosa

Tab B - Letter from Sosa

Tab C - Status Report on CODESUR

EL EMBAJADOR DE VENEZUELA
WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 13, 1972.

My dear Mr. President:

I have had many satisfying and instructive experiences during my diplomatic mission to the United States, but I shall always look back with special pleasure to the privilege of having been permitted to exchange views with you on more than one occasion.

Now, on the eve of my departure from the United States, I venture to leave with you some thoughts on inter-American cooperation which relate to concepts you have enunciated. I refer, of course, to the concepts of more trade and less aid and the concept of the special relationship which you believe should exist between the United States and the sister republics of Latin America.

There can be no doubt that in these two concepts lies the seed of a new, fruitful and fully functional inter-American cooperation without parallel in our collective history -- a cooperation that would permit immeasurably greater participation by the Latin American countries in the development of our continent, to the good of all mankind.

At the same time, something tangible, is needed to bring that seed to flower. A lasting

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

answer undoubtedly lies in a greater liberalization of Latin American imports by the United States. This, however, appears to be a long process, and a practical, productive enterprise which could quickly capture the imagination and interest of all Americans would at present seem desirable.

This may be found in the opening up of the vast South American heartland, an area larger than the surface of the moon which is the last great, unexplored wilderness on earth.

The exploration, settlement and exploitation of this huge expanse, calling for the most daring and imaginative leadership, is well within our present capabilities. The benefits which this continental undertaking could produce for Latin America, the United States and all humanity are such as to merit your fullest consideration as a world leader.

South America has an area of almost seven million square miles and a population of well over 200 million. Yet, almost all its inhabitants are crowded into a narrow strip, barely 100 miles wide, along the periphery of the continent.

Inland lies the gigantic, empty, unexplored and untapped South American heartland, one and a half times the size of the United States. It is a region of natural wealth to defy the imagination; of fabulous mining, forest, hydro-electric and petroleum resources and a tremendous farming and livestock potential. It could easily meet a good part of our hemisphere's predictable population and economic needs for generations to come.

This virgin territory produces almost 30 percent of the world's fresh water supply, for in it are the watersheds of some of the greatest rivers on earth -- the Amazon, the Orinoco, the Plate and their hundreds of major tributaries. Together, they constitute the largest system of natural waterways of the world.

To bridge this wilderness with roads and railways would be a herculean task, demanding mammoth investments and many years of effort. A faster, much cheaper and simpler way would be to link the watersheds, one with the other, by man-made channels.

This would create a navigable river network ranging from the Atlantic to the eastern slopes of the Andes, and from the Caribbean to the southern cone of South America. It would attract exploration, settlement, and tourism, and finally make it physically and economically feasible to transport the immense riches of the heartland by barge and steamer to the Atlantic, for transshipment to the principal markets of the United States and Europe.

The favorable impact this would have on the economies of much of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and my own country would be tremendous, as would be the benefits accruing to inter-American trade and cooperation as a whole. This economic upsurge could encourage social advances on a large scale, sufficient to ease some of the tensions which darken the Latin American horizon. I can think of few human enterprises that offer so much promise of good as this one.

The heartland could play a decisive role in resolving many of our hemisphere's most urgent problems, and not the least of these would be the problem of hemisphere energy supply. What this great wilderness contains in the way of oil reserves must still be determined, but the geological indications are encouraging.

We in Venezuela have already begun to penetrate and settle our own portion of the South American heartland and some of our neighbors, among them Brazil, are following suit. But this venture is of such magnitude and such significance for all the hemisphere, that the support of the United States and the principal development financing institutions is desirable. The rewards of that participation would be great in every respect.

I hope, Mr. President, that this letter has not burdened you, and that in it you may find a complement to your own very realistic ideas of what our hemispheric cooperation should be.

Permit me again, Mr. President, to say what a privilege it has been to have known you. May the United States continue to prosper under your leadership.

Very respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Julio Sosa-Rodriguez', with a large, stylized initial 'J'.

Julio Sosa-Rodriguez

STATUS REPORT ON CODESUR

Background

During his State Visit in June, 1970, President Caldera stressed to President Nixon Venezuela's keen interest in opening up the vast near-wilderness region of southern Venezuela, the entire Amazon Territory which borders on Colombia and Brazil. He also expressed his interest in U.S. support for this development which the Venezuelans call CODESUR.

Upon his return to Caracas, President Caldera stated that the plan to develop southern Venezuela had been presented to an attentive President Nixon. Subsequently, President Caldera proposed a multi-lateral effort to establish a navigable waterway linking the Orinoco, Amazon and Plate Rivers and the Government of Venezuela consulted with Colombia and Brazil with a view to sponsoring joint studies on the project.

Later Developments

Since June 1970 progress on CODESUR has been slow. While the Caldera Administration has placed great public importance on CODESUR as an outlet for national pride, it has only obtained very modest funds from the opposition controlled Congress. Its Five Year Plan (1970-1974) allocates only \$1.6 million per year for CODESUR. Given these financial constraints, Venezuelan activities with respect to CODESUR have been limited and have concentrated on building small settlements, dirt roads, and aircraft landing strips, on an inventory of resources and on aerial mapping of the region. With respect to approaches to international financial institutions for feasibility studies, there has been no forward movement because Venezuela has not yet obtained the concrete support of Colombia and Brazil on a multi-lateral approach.

The Departments of State, Defense, and Interior, the Export-Import Bank, USIA, and the Inter-American Geodetic Survey (IAGS) have agreed to respond positively to GOV requests regarding overall and technological planning, mapping and photo-interpretation, logistical

support, and technical assistance. Although we have communicated our willingness to be of assistance, the Venezuelan Government has been restrained in seeking U.S. support or advice. It appears to prefer conducting preliminary exploration on its own and developing positions that could be taken in the form of concrete proposals to other interested parties, including the U.S.

So far U.S. responsiveness to specific GOV requests consists of the following: (1) DOD loan of three helicopters and one aircraft for a two year period to assist in the completion of aerial mapping; (2) Foreign Military Sales financing of four C-130 aircraft which provide logistic support for the project; and (3) AID allocation of \$100,000 for FY 1972 and \$50,000 for FY 1973 technical assistance funds for activities related to CODESUR. A proposed joint U.S.-Venezuelan Seminar for late 1971 on planning and technological aspects relating to the development of the region was postponed indefinitely because Venezuelan officials claimed that it was premature.

Department of State

EXECUTIVE
C0164
F03-2
C01-9
F04-3
TAS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CODESUR

April 29, 1972

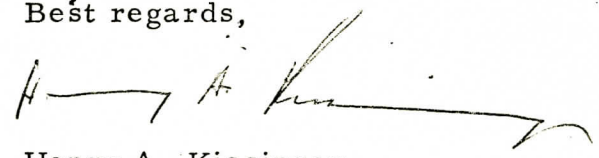
Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I appreciated your letter of March 9, 1972, and sincerely regret that it was not possible for me to see you prior to your return to Venezuela. Perhaps at some future time it may be possible for me to visit your country.

Your observations to the President on the subject of inter-American cooperation and the project of developing the interior of South America are most interesting. I know the President appreciated your communicating your ideas to him.

You have my best wishes for success in your future works.

Best regards,



Henry A. Kissinger

His Excellency ✕
Dr. Julio Sosa Rodriguez
Caracas, Venezuela

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

April 21, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: HENRY A. KISSINGER

FROM: WILLIAM J. JORDEN *W.J.J.*SUBJECT: Letter to Julio Sosa-Rodriguez, former
Venezuelan Ambassador to the U.S.

Handwritten: T.H. Hall

Attached for your signature at Tab I is a memorandum for the President transmitting a suggested reply to former Venezuelan Ambassador Sosa-Rodriguez who wrote the President before his return to Venezuela last month on the general topic of inter-American cooperation. The suggested reply thanks the Ambassador for his letter and expresses interest in the imaginative ideas which he puts forward for an intra-regional initiative to develop the interior of South America by linking the watersheds of the Amazon, the Orinoco and the Plate rivers.

The letter has been coordinated with Ray Price.

Also attached for your signature (Tab II) is a brief note to Ambassador Sosa who wrote you a brief letter (Tab III) expressing disappointment at not seeing you before his departure and expressing the hope that you may be able to come to Venezuela someday. He adds that he would be interested in any comments you may have on the observations which he left for the President.

The suggested reply expresses regret that you were unable to see the Ambassador before his return to Venezuela and adds that you know the President appreciated having his ideas on inter-American cooperation and the project of developing the interior of South America.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That you sign the memo to the President at Tab I.
2. That you sign the letter to Ambassador Sosa at Tab II.

Attachments:

- Tab I -- Memo to the President
- Tab II -- Letter to Sosa
- Tab III -- Letter from Sosa



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

7206301

3093

April 6, 1972

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Letter to the President
from Venezuelan Ambassador

When Ambassador Julio Sosa Rodriguez of Venezuela departed from Washington on March 16, he sent the attached letter to the President. While advocating more trade and less aid in United States relations with Latin America, the letter goes on to propose U.S. help in developing the "gigantic, empty, unexplored and untapped South American heartland" through linking the watersheds of the "greatest rivers on earth" - the Amazon, the Orinoco and the Plate.

President Rafael Caldera discussed this idea with President Nixon during the June 1970 State Visit. We have provided modest assistance to the Venezuelan Government for the project to develop its Amazonian region, called CODESUR -- and earmarked funds for more. Our impression is that the Venezuelans are uneasy about any significant U.S. or other involvement. The IDB has agreed in principle to discuss financing preliminary surveys and/or studies for the plan.

Sosa's letter outlines a broad proposal which could catch the imagination of the leaders of the countries involved. As an intra-regional initiative it could gather greater support both within Venezuela and the IDB. A key new element in the proposal is the possibility of utilizing the river system to stimulate the development of petroleum reserves in the Andean region. A status report on CODESUR and our role in supporting it since June 1970 is attached.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

-2-

A suggested reply to **Sosa's** letter is also attached. If the response **is approved**, it is requested that it be **returned to** the Department of State to be forwarded to **Sosa** through our Embassy in Caracas.


Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Copy of Ambassador **Sosa's** Letter (Original **submitted** March 17, 1972)
2. Suggested Reply
3. Status Report **on** **CODESUR**.

UNCLASSIFIED

SUGGESTED REPLY

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I was gratified to receive your letter of March 13 with its intriguing suggestions for the development of the South American heartland.

I am sorry that prior to your departure I was unable to have the opportunity to discuss these ideas with you. As you will recall, at the time of President Caldera's visit to the United States, he and I jointly endorsed the development of the Venezuelan South.

My interest in this project is no less today and I trust, for the many reasons you have given, that development of the interior of the continent will be a focus of inter-American cooperation in this decade. This imaginative and challenging venture could be the rallying point for those who prefer to accent the positive.

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon

His Excellency
Dr. Julio Sosa Rodriguez,
Caracas, Venezuela.

Department of State.



S/S - 7205053

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 17, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Letters from Venezuelan Ambassador
Sosa-Rodriguez

Departing Venezuelan Ambassador Sosa-Rodriguez requested, in the absence of personal farewell calls on the President and you, that we transmit letters containing his observations on our trade and aid programs.

Because of the Ambassador's close ties to President Caldera and his standing within the Venezuelan Government, we recommend that the President sign a reply to the Ambassador. We are preparing a draft response which will be forwarded shortly for the signature of the President or, alternatively, of you or a member of your staff.

Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.
/s/ Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Letter to the President.
2. Letter to Mr. Kissinger.

EL EMBAJADOR DE VENEZUELA
WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 9, 1972.

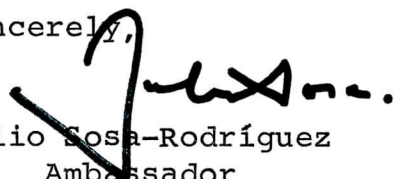
My dear Dr. Kissinger:

It is a source of deep regret for me that your crowded schedule makes it impossible for me to pay you a farewell call before returning to Caracas, but I know how pinched one can be for time in a city like Washington. I do hope, however, that we will see you in Venezuela one of these days, so that you may acquaint yourself at first-hand with some of the problems and potentials we share with other Latin American countries.

I have taken the liberty of leaving with the President some observations which, I think, bear constructively on his concept of more trade and less aid and his very realistic appraisal of what should be the best relationship between the United States and Latin America. Should they come to your own attention, I would welcome your comments.

With kindest personal wishes, I am,

Sincerely,



Julio Sosa-Rodríguez
Ambassador

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C.

NSC CORRESPONDENCE PROFILE

DOC	RECD	LOG NBR	INITIAL ACTION OFF
MO DA	MO DA HR	3093	

TO: PRES X FROM: ELIOT X U X LOG IN/OUT ONLY
 KISSINGER X ROGERS, W LOU NO FORN NODIS
 HAIG LAIRD, M C BUO EXDIS
 'S EYES ONLY LIMDIS
 TS CODE WORD RES DATA
 SENSITIVE

SUBJECT: Proposed Pres Ltr to ~~PKK~~ Venezuelan Amb Rodriguez Re Development of Amazon Region

REFERENCE: S/S 7206301 OTHER NOT XEROXED

APP'TS: PRES HAK TALKER MEMCON DATE REQ.

INTERNAL ROUTING AND DISTRIBUTION

	ACTION	INFO	REC CY FOR
ADVANCE CYS TO HAK/HAIG			
STAFF SECRETARY			
FAR EAST			
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			
NR EAST/NORTH AFRICA			
EUROPE/CANADA			
LATIN AMERICA	<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>
UNITED NATIONS			
ECONOMIC			
SCIENTIFIC			
LR PLANNING			
PROGRAM ANALYSIS			
NSC PLANNING			
CONGRESSIONAL			

ACTION REQUIRED

MEMO FOR HAK X
 MEMO FOR PRES.
 REPLY FOR SIGNATURE
 FOR DISTRIBUTION/DISPATCH
 MEMO TO X
 RECOMMENDATIONS
 JOINT MEMO
 REFER TO STATE
 ANY ACTION NECESSARY
 CONCURRENCE
 DUE DATE: 4/10

COMMENTS: (Including Special Instructions)

See 2398

DATE	FROM	TO	S	ACTION REQUIRED	CY TO
<u>4/21</u>	<u>Jorden</u>	<u>HAK</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Sign memo to Pres to sign to Rodriguez</u>	
<u>APR 29 1972</u>	<u>fol</u>	<u>Pres</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Sign ltr to Sosa (4/25)</u>	
<u>4/29</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Hak says ltr to Sosa (disp 4/29)</u>	
<u>5/2</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Pres says ltr to Sosa</u>	

CROSS REF WITH NOTIFY DATE
 SEE LOG DISPATCH: LETTER/MEMO Sosa (4/29)
 JOINED BY LOG COPIES: (AS MARKED ABOVE)
 SPECIAL FILE RQMT: SA, HP, HM
 SPECIAL DISPOSITION COMMENTS: Dis patch thru State
 SUSPENSE CY ATTACHED: YES NO

MICROFILM DATA	
DO <u> </u>	INIT <u> </u>
DATE <u> </u>	DATE <u> </u>
ORIG <u> </u>	NSC <u> </u>
TO <u> </u>	PAF <u> </u>
WHC <u> </u>	SUBF <u> </u>

MAY 18 1972

Dear Gerry:

Your letter of April 17 concerning oil tariffs raises a question of serious concern to the Administration. We believe that the oil tariff increase which is threatened by the Venezuelan action to terminate our trade agreement would be inconsistent with the President's economic and security objectives.

Accordingly, the State Department has been vigorously attempting to negotiate a compromise with the Venezuelans which would permit continuation of the current tariff rates. Unfortunately, the political atmosphere in Venezuela seems to be such that we may find it impossible to achieve what should be a mutual objective. Thus, we must be prepared to solve this problem ourselves.

We in the Administration have been assuming that while there should be general support in the Congress for keeping oil tariffs low, submission of legislation to this effect, particularly by the Administration, would be dangerous in that it might trigger an election year confrontation between representatives of oil producing and oil consuming districts, or a confrontation between so-called free trade and protectionist forces. Thus, we are reluctant to recommend a legislative solution. Any views you might have on this judgment would be most helpful.

If all else fails, there is the question whether the President has unilateral authority under existing law to take action to preserve the existing oil tariff rates. This question has been given careful legal analysis by the interested agencies, and I am confident that a satisfactory solution can be found provided we have the informal support of key Congressional

leaders such as yourself. For the moment, we are maintaining a low profile so as to facilitate our negotiations with the Venezuelans. However, I will certainly keep you fully informed as to this matter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

PETE

Peter M. Flanigan
Assistant to the President
for International Economic Affairs

Honorable Gerald R. Ford
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

PMF:JBLoken:mcb 5/10/72
cc: Bill Timmons, Clark MacGregor w/incoming
bcc: Tom Koroologos w/incoming

BB
✓
RDC

C.F.
CO 164

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

PRESENTATION OF
DIPLOMATIC CREDENTIALS

Monday, May 15, 1972

12:00 Noon

The Residence

THE PRESIDENT:

The following Ambassadors will arrive at the Diplomatic Entrance at three-minute intervals starting at 12:00 Noon:

// Dr. <u>Andres Aguilar</u> -	VENEZUELA //
Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet -	FRANCE
Kifle Wodajo -	ETHIOPIA
Sultan Mohammad Khan -	PAKISTAN

Because the Blue Room is being renovated, there will be a change in the normal procedure for the presentation of diplomatic credentials.

The arriving Ambassador will be held at the head of the stairs leading from the ground floor to the first floor. After signing the guest book, and upon an exchange of signals between the Military Aide who will be with you in the Green Room and the Protocol Officer who will be in the lobby at the head of the stairs with the Ambassador, you and the Ambassador enter the East Room simultaneously and exchange documents in front of a blue backdrop that will be hung in front of the doors leading from the East Room to the Grand Hall.

You then escort the Ambassador through the Green Room and out to the door leading to the Grand Hall where the Protocol Officer will escort him out the North Portico. The procedure for the exchange will then repeat itself three more times.

Press Plan:

There will be Press photo coverage of the credentials presentations.

Notes: 1. Ceremonial troops along north and south driveways.
2. Herald Trumpets sound as each Ambassador arrives.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sect. 3.6

Stephen Bull
Stephen Bull

By 4/16/97 NARA, Date 5/8/98

MAY 17 1972
CENTRAL FILES



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 15, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DWIGHT CHAPIN
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Presentation of Credentials to the
President by Appointed Ambassadors of
Venezuela, France, Ethiopia and Pakistan.

The President has agreed to receive credentials
from four newly Appointed Ambassadors, beginning
12:00 Noon today, Monday, May 15, 1972.

Official credential documents are attached.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Emil Mosbacher, Jr.", written over the printed name.

Emil Mosbacher, Jr.

Attachments:

Credential documents.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

3595

1972 MAY 4 PM 2 33

May 4, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID PARKER

FROM: Jeanne W. Davis *JWD*
SUBJECT: Presentation of Credentials

You have our schedule proposal of April 28 for presentation of credentials for the Ambassadors-designate of Venezuela, France, Ethiopia and Pakistan. We are most anxious to have them received just as quickly as possible.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

3595

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

DATE: April 28, 1972

FROM: Henry A. Kissinger

VIA: Dwight L. Chapin

MEETING:

Presentation of Credentials for:

Ambassador-designate Dr. Andres Aguilar of Venezuela

Ambassador-designate Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet of France

Ambassador-designate Kifle Wodajo of Ethiopia

Ambassador-designate Sultan Mohammad Khan of Pakistan

DATE:

As soon as possible. THURS. MAY 4 3:00 PM

PURPOSE:

Presentation of Credentials

FORMAT:

Standard Procedure

SPEECH MATERIAL:

Biographical information will be provided by Protocol.

PRESS COVERAGE:

Photo opportunity for each Ambassador and family.

STAFF:

State Department Area Assistant Secretary and Protocol Officer.

RECOMMEND:

Henry A. Kissinger, Ambassador Mosbacher

PREVIOUS

PARTICIPATION:

None.

BACKGROUND:

The Ambassadors-designate of Venezuela, France and Ethiopia are in Washington and ready to present their credentials. The Ambassador-designate of Pakistan is expected to be ready for presentation on May 3.

PRESS FOLLOW-UP:

Usual press coverage.

Approve

Date

Time

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

3595
ACTION

Aug 12

April 26, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. KISSINGER

FROM: Jeanne W. Davis *JWD*

SUBJECT: Presentation of Credentials

Three Ambassadors-designate are in Washington, and a fourth Ambassador arrives tomorrow and is expected to be ready for presentation following May 2. Attached for your signature is a schedule proposal requesting an appointment.

Recommendation:

That you initial the schedule proposal at Tab A.

Case Presentation took place

THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 25, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Request for appointment for Appointed Ambassadors to present credentials to the President.

The Appointed Ambassadors of Venezuela, Dr. Andres Aguilar; France, Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet; and Ethiopia, Kifle Wodajo, have assumed their duties at Washington and are now ready to present credentials to the President.

The Ambassador-designate of Pakistan, Sultan Mohammad Khan, is arriving in Washington on Thursday, April 27, and should be ready to present his credentials to the President following May 2.

Please let me know when an appointment can be scheduled so that the President can receive all four Ambassadors.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Emil Mosbacher, Jr.', with a stylized flourish.

Emil Mosbacher, Jr.

NSC CORRESPONDENCE PROFILE

DOC	RECD	LOG NBR	INITIAL ACTION OFF
MO DA	MO DA HR	3595	
4/25	4/25/78		

TO: PRES _____ FROM: ELIOT _____ U _____ LOG IN/OUT ONLY _____
 KISSINGER _____ ROGERS, W _____ LOU _____ NO FORN _____ NODIS _____
 HAIG _____ LAIRD, M _____ C _____ BUO _____ EXDIS _____
 MOSBACHER _____ S _____ EYES ONLY _____ LIMDIS _____
 TS _____ CODE WORD _____ RES DATA _____
 SENSITIVE _____

SUBJECT: *Request Pres appointment for presentation of credentials for Ambassador to Venezuela, France, Ethiopia, Pakistan*

REFERENCE: S/S _____ OTHER _____ NOT XEROXED _____

APP'TS: PRES _____ HAK _____ TALKER _____ MEMCON _____ DATE REQ. _____

INTERNAL ROUTING AND DISTRIBUTION				ACTION REQUIRED	
	ACTION	INFO	REC CY FOR		
ADVANCE CYS TO HAK/HAIG				MEMO FOR HAK	(<u>X</u>)
STAFF SECRETARY	<u>X</u>			MEMO FOR PRES.	()
FAR EAST				REPLY FOR _____ SIGNATURE	()
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		<u>X</u>		FOR DISTRIBUTION/DISPATCH	()
NR EAST/NORTH AFRICA		<u>X</u>		MEMO _____ TO _____	()
EUROPE/CANADA		<u>X</u>		RECOMMENDATIONS	()
LATIN AMERICA		<u>X</u>		JOINT MEMO	()
UNITED NATIONS				REFER TO STATE	()
ECONOMIC				ANY ACTION NECESSARY	()
SCIENTIFIC				CONCURRENCE	()
LR PLANNING				DUE DATE:	<u>4/30</u>
PROGRAM ANALYSIS				COMMENTS: (Including Special Instructions)	
NSC PLANNING					
CONGRESSIONAL					

DATE	FROM	TO	S	ACTION REQUIRED	CY TO
4/26	JWD	NSC/S		Initial SP to HAK	
4/26	DAVIS	HAK	<u>X</u>	Sign SP to Chapman (5/2)	
4/28				HAK spd SP	
5/30				DBE	
				Appts took place	

CROSS REF WITH _____ NOTIFY _____ DATE _____

SEE LOG _____ DISPATCH: LETTER/MEMO _____

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Andres AGUILAR Mawdsley (ahghee LAHR)

Appointed Ambassador of Venezuela

Aguilar, a 47 year old lawyer with extensive international experience, has been Venezuela's UN Ambassador since May 1969. He was Minister of Justice from 1959 to 1962. He is well known to and highly respected by U.S. officials. Well read, intelligent and shrewd, he is the author of books and articles on law and a former law professor. He is Venezuela's expert on Law of the Sea issues. He holds degrees from the Central University of Venezuela and McGill University (Canada). Married to a Canadian, he is the father of a 23 year old daughter.

Points Ambassador Aguilar May Raise:

- Ask whether the U.S. is prepared to provide preferential access to Venezuelan oil in our market.
- State that President Caldera remains very interested in the development of the South American hinterland through the linking of the Amazon and Orinoco River systems.

Points the President Might Raise:

- Say that Venezuela and the U.S. have a mutual interest in the maintenance of our petroleum and other trade at high levels.
- Express your hope that the consultations recently initiated through Ambassador McClintock will lead to greater mutual understanding of the elements required for long-range petroleum arrangements which will provide for Venezuela greater access to our oil market and for the U.S. continued reliance on a historically secure source for its petroleum requirements.
- We welcome President Caldera's imaginative initiative looking toward the development of the Amazon region and look favorably on inter-American cooperation for implementing it.

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REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

BACKGROUND NOTES

Population: 10.4 million (1970 est.)

Capital: Caracas

Venezuela, located on the northern coast of South America, is bounded by Colombia, Brazil, and Guyana and lies astride the major sea and air routes linking the northern and southern portions of the Western Hemisphere. With a coastline of 1,750 miles on the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean and an area of 352,143 square miles, Venezuela is about the size of Texas and Oklahoma combined. Venezuela claims additionally the territory east of the present boundary to the Essequibo River which was allocated to Guyana by the Arbitral Award of 1899.

Venezuela's four distinct geographic regions are: (1) the Andes Mountains and adjacent hill country in the northwest; (2) the coastal zone north of the mountains bordering Lake Maracaibo and the Caribbean Sea, including the Orinoco Delta; (3) the plains, or llanos, which extend from the mountains south and east to the Orinoco River; and (4) the Guyana Highlands, a vast area of high plateaus and rolling plains south and east of the Orinoco. Angel Falls, the world's highest waterfall, is in this area.

Although the entire country lies in the Torrid Zone, temperature varies with the altitude. The lowland coastal area is hot and humid, as are the inland river valleys. The highlands generally are warm in the daytime and cool at night. For most of the country the rainy season is from May through November and the remainder of the year is dry.

The flag of Venezuela consists of three horizontal bands of yellow, blue, and red, with a crest in the left corner of the top (yellow) stripe and a semicircle of seven stars in the middle of the center (blue) stripe. The colors came from the banner flown by Simón Bolívar. The stars symbolize the nation's original seven provinces.

THE PEOPLE

With an estimated 10.4 million people in 1970, Venezuela is one of the least densely populated countries of the Western Hemisphere (about 30 persons per square mile). However, the population is concentrated in the Andes and along the coast and is rapidly increasing. Although nearly half of the country lies south and east of the Orinoco, that area contains only 4 percent of the population. The annual population increase since 1950 has been about 3.5 percent, one of the highest growth rates in the world.

The population is also rapidly changing from rural to urban; whereas in 1936 only 35 percent of the population lived in cities and towns of more than 1,000 inhabitants, today nearly 75 percent do. One out of every five Venezuelans lives in the capital city of Caracas, which has a population estimated to be 2 million. The other principal cities and their estimated 1969 populations are: Maracaibo (655,000), Barquisimeto (272,000), Valencia (217,000), and Maracay (186,000).

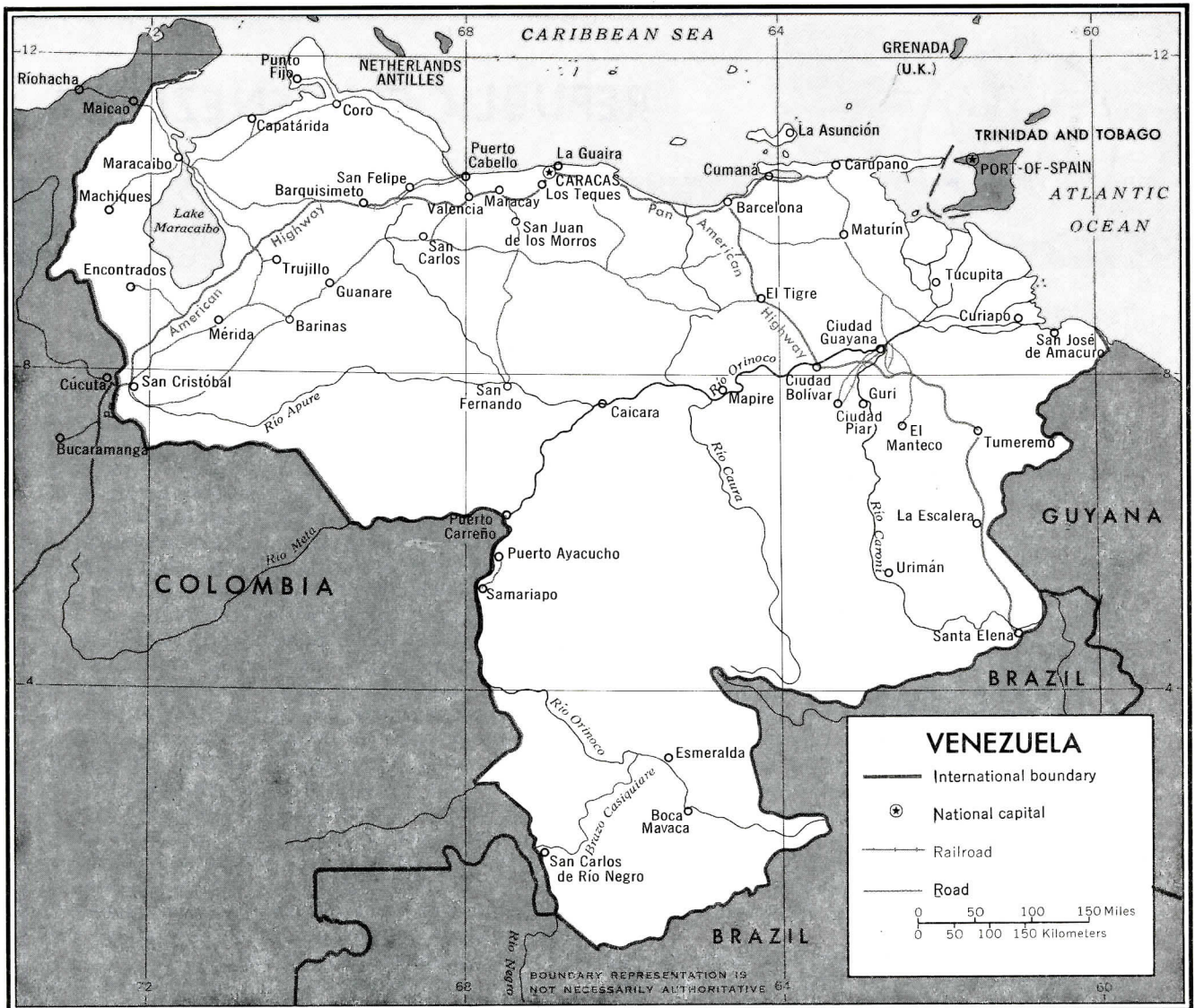
The majority of the population is of European, Indian, and/or Negro extraction. The influx of European immigration dates from World War II when Venezuela was among the first American countries to open its doors to refugees and displaced persons. According to the 1961 census, 93 percent of the population is native-born; of the 542,000 foreign-born almost two-thirds were from Spain, Italy, and Portugal, and one-fifth from Colombia. In 1968 it was estimated that there were 22,000 U.S. citizens living in Venezuela. Unlike many of its neighbors, Venezuela does not have a large indigenous Indian population; the 1961 census showed only 31,800.

About 96 percent of the Venezuelans are Roman Catholic; Protestants number about 26,000 and Jews 10,000. Spanish is the official language. The literacy rate is estimated at 80 percent.

HISTORY

Venezuela was discovered by Columbus on his third voyage in 1498. It was one of the first colonies in the New World to revolt against Spain (1810), but it was not until 1821 that independence was achieved under the leadership of Simón Bolívar, Venezuela's national hero and native son. Venezuela, together with what are now Colombia, Panama, and Ecuador, was part of the "Great Colombia" union until 1830, when it separated and began its own existence as a sovereign state.

Venezuela's 19th-century history was characterized by frequent periods of political instability, dictatorships, and revolutionary turbulence. The 20th century has been marked by long periods of authoritarianism, as represented by the dictatorships of Gen. Juan Vicente GOMEZ (1908-35) and Gen. Marcos PEREZ Jiménez (1952-58) and by the efforts made between 1936 and 1948 and since 1958 to develop effective representative government. Since the overthrow



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of Pérez Jimenez on January 23, 1958, consecutive democratic elections have been held—1958, 1963, and 1968. Romulo BETANCOURT (1959-65) of the Democratic Action (AD) Party became the first popularly elected President in Venezuelan history to complete his term of office. He was succeeded by Raúl LEONI (1964-69), also of AD, who became the first President to preside over the peaceful transfer of power to a successor from another political party. Rafael CALDERA of the Social Christian Party (COPEI), a 54-year-old university professor and internationally recognized labor law expert, took office on March 11, 1969.

GOVERNMENT

The present Constitution of Venezuela, adopted on January 23, 1961, is the country's 26th since independence. It guarantees freedom of religion, speech, assembly, and assigns substantial

economic development responsibility to the Federal Government.

National elections are held on the same day every 5 years at which time the President and members of Congress, the state legislatures, and the city councils are directly elected; there are no midterm or byelections. The President can be elected to only one term and may not be reelected until 10 years following the end of that term. Ex-Presidents are life members of the Senate. Voting is mandatory for all Venezuelan citizens who are at least 18 years of age and who are not members of the armed forces or serving a prison sentence; participation in elections is very high (more than 80 percent of all those of voting age). Each political party has its own ballot with a distinctive color and symbol, so that illiterates may vote. Elections are supervised by an independent, federally appointed electoral commission.

The Government is composed of separate executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The

powers which the President (Chief of State and Head of Government) may legally exercise are very extensive. These include the power to appoint the Council of Ministers (cabinet) and state and territorial governors by decree, without congressional confirmation. There is no Vice President; in the event the presidency becomes vacant, the President of the Senate acts as chief executive for not more than 30 days, during which Congress, in joint session, must elect a new President of the Republic to complete the term.

Legislative power is vested in the bicameral Congress, which consists of a 55-member Senate and a Chamber of Deputies with 214 members. Congress is in session from March 2 to July 6 and from October 1 to November 30, except in election years when there is a single session from March 2 to August 15. Congress may vote to prolong its meetings, and the President may call special sessions.

Judicial power is exercised by a Supreme Court of Justice and by the other courts whose functions are similar to those of the judiciary of other countries. Justices of the Supreme Court are elected by Congress. Lower court judges are appointed by a judicial council consisting of representatives of the three branches of government.

Venezuela consists of 20 States, a Federal District (Caracas), two Federal Territories, and certain islands in the Caribbean which are designated Federal Dependencies. Governors and other state officials are considered agents of the National Government, although their powers are somewhat limited by the states' constitutions and elected legislatures.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

On taking office in February 1959, President Romulo Betancourt formed a coalition government composed of his own Democratic Action (AD) Party, the Social Christian Party (COPEI), and the Democratic Republican Union (URD), which together had received 91 percent of the votes in the 1958 election.

From its inception, that Government faced serious threats from extremists of both right and left. More than a dozen rightist-oriented attempts to seize political power by force were thwarted, and the leading military and civilian dissidents were jailed or exiled. The support of the Government by the armed forces was sustained, and the Government's ability to fend off attacks from the right extremists steadily grew stronger.

An equivalent subversive threat has been posed since late 1969 by extremists of the left, financed and trained by the Castro regime in Cuba who attempted, through terrorist activities, sabotage, insurrections in connivance with disgruntled military men, and guerrilla activities, to overthrow the Betancourt government and its successor. These insurgent activities evoked no popular support and served to discredit further the Communists and their allies. Responsible

sectors in Venezuela, including the overwhelming majority of the organized rural and urban labor movement, the military, and members of the business community, strongly supported the Government in its efforts to counter the left-extremist insurgency.

In mid-1960 leftwing elements who had been ousted from AD formed their own political party, Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), an extreme Marxist and pro-Fidel Castro organization. MIR closely allied itself with the Communist Party of Venezuela (PCV) in attempts to overthrow the Venezuelan Government by subversion and insurrection. The PCV is numerically weak (6 percent of the 1958 vote and 3 percent in 1968) and has had its once-influential positions in the communications media, labor organizations, and the teaching profession greatly reduced. Its strength was further reduced by a split in early 1971 between the pro- and anti-Moscow factions, with the loss of much student support to a new faction, the Movement to Socialism (MAS).

As the result of their involvement in a major insurrection in May 1962, the PCV and MIR parties were banned by executive decree from engaging in political activities, their party offices were closed, and their files were confiscated. Although membership in either party is not by itself illegal, individual members of these parties who were caught in insurrectional activities were prosecuted and jailed. Many of these prisoners have since been released on parole; a few have been exiled. The PCV regained its political rights in March 1969, having publicly disavowed the active guerrilla movement, and agreed to the "pacification policy" instituted by President Caldera shortly after he came to power.

The "pacification policy," which afforded amnesty to those insurgents who renounced armed force as a political instrument, has further diminished the extremist insurgent threat.

In November 1960, after differences over policy and administrative matters, URD left the Government and joined the opposition. Early in 1962 another faction of AD broke away to form its own political party under the leadership of Raúl RAMOS Giménez. It now calls itself the Revolutionary Nationalist Party (PRN) and is a leftwing Socialist organization. It received 3 percent of the votes in 1963. The defection of the Ramos group and the earlier moves into the opposition by MIR and URD left the Government without a majority in the Chamber of Deputies from March 1962 to the end of the Betancourt administration.

The PCV-MIR effort to overthrow the Betancourt government by force received two severe setbacks in quick succession at the end of 1963. In November, the Government captured a large shipment of arms and ammunition from Cuba which had been secretly landed on the Paraguaná Peninsula as a part of a detailed plan for the insurgents to take over the city of Caracas on election day. This discovery led to the imposition of sanctions against Cuba by the Organization of

American States. In December the people of Venezuela dealt the insurgents a major psychological blow by flocking to the polls in disregard of Communist threats to kill anyone who dared to vote. As a result of these setbacks, the PCV decided in 1964 to deemphasize urban terrorism aimed at a quick overthrow of democratic government and to stress the rural guerrilla movement as an instrument of the "prolonged struggle." In late 1965 and early 1966, faced with the failure of the guerrillas to win popular support, the PCV began to abandon even this concept and to revert to the "popular front" tactics it had used in 1957-59. This resulted, however, in a break with the MIR, which continued armed insurgency, and with many of the PVC's own guerrilla commanders, who in June 1966 proclaimed their independence of the party and their loyalty to Fidel Castro. This group remains active, although greatly diminished in numbers and demoralized.

The 5-year coalition government of AD and COPEI ended in March 1964 with the inauguration of AD leader Raúl LEONI as President. Having failed to regain a majority in the Chamber of Deputies in the 1963 elections, AD formed an alliance with URD and a new center party, the Democratic National Front (FND), led by Arturo USLAR Pietri. FND withdrew from the coalition in March 1966. In late 1967 rivalry over the choice of the AD candidate in the 1968 presidential elections between Gonzalo BARRIOS and Luis Beltrán PRIETO, both longtime AD leaders, brought about yet another split in that party. Dr. Prieto formed a new party, the Electoral Movement of the People (MEP), which like AD is social democratic in orientation. This split and the withdrawal of URD from its coalition with AD in April 1968 again deprived the Government of a majority in the Chamber of Deputies and, for the first time in Venezuelan history, in the Senate as well.

The December 1968 elections were won by Dr. Rafael Caldera (COPEI) by a narrow margin over Barrios (AD), 29 to 28 percent. Miguel Angel BURELLI, the candidate of the URD, FND, and Popular Democratic Force (FDP) coalition, received 22 percent of the votes, and Prieto of MEP, 19 percent. The elections for Congress, however, gave AD a slight edge. It presently holds 85 seats in Congress compared to COPEI's 75, 30 for MEP, 21 for URD, 12 for FDP, six for the PCV, and three for FND. The Nationalist Civic Crusade (CCN), a party organized by supporters of former dictator Marcos Pérez Jiménez, captured 25 seats, but it was weakened when a group of 11 Congressmen broke away to form the Popular Justicialist Movement (MPJ). Independents and minor parties account for the remaining seats. The next national elections will be held in December 1973.

ECONOMY

Natural Resources & Agriculture

Venezuela is one of the world's leading oil exporting countries and in 1970 became the fifth largest producer (after the United States, the Soviet Union, Iran, and Saudi Arabia). Oil accounts for 93 percent of Venezuela's foreign exchange earnings, almost two-thirds of government revenue, and about 26 percent of its gross national product (GNP). It has more foreign private investment—U.S. \$5.5 billion in 1968—than any other developing country in the world, and 85 percent of it is in oil. Oil production in Venezuela has grown from 2.8 million barrels a day in 1957 to 3.8 million in 1970. However, Venezuelan output has not grown as fast as the rest of the world's; its share of world production dropped from 15 percent in 1957 to 10 percent in 1967, and its share of world exports even more sharply from 37 to 18 percent. Venezuela's oil reserves fell from 6 to 4 percent of total world reserves in the same period.

This drop in part reflects the dramatic increase in the world supply of oil which has reduced Venezuela's role, but it is also due to the decline in activity of the private oil companies since the Venezuelan Government's announcement in 1958 that it would not grant any more concessions for oil exploration. Although the Government recognizes the validity of existing concessions—granted in 1943-44 and 1956-57 for 40-year periods—the number of exploratory wells drilled fell from 598 in 1958 to 75 in 1967 but recouped to 102 in 1969. Foreign investment in petroleum fell from a high of \$6.1 billion in 1961 to \$4.4 billion in 1966. However, in July 1967 the Venezuelan Congress passed laws which authorized the executive to negotiate "service contracts" in place of concessions and to offer tax incentives to the oil companies for the construction of plants which would remove the sulphur from Venezuela's oil, making it more salable on the world market. As a result, contracts were signed in early 1968 with the two largest companies, Creole (Standard Oil of New Jersey) and Shell, by which they invested \$160 million in desulphurization facilities. Bids for "service contracts" for further petroleum exploration in the south Lake Maracaibo region were made in mid-1969 by 17 foreign companies. Congress approved generalized "bases" in August 1970. In July 1971 contracts were negotiated with three companies, and legislation was passed regarding the groundrules for the reversion of petroleum assets. Legislation is pending to reserve the development of the natural gas industry to the state.

Venezuela is also a major producer of iron ore, which constitutes about 5 percent of its exports. Despite the fact that mining and petroleum together provide 98 percent of Venezuela's exports, they employ less than 2 percent of the labor force.

Agriculture, which supplies only 7 percent of the GNP, employs one-third of the working population. In recent years food production has been expanding more rapidly than the GNP as a whole—an average of 3 percent a year per capita since 1958. The principal crops are coffee, cocoa, sugar, rice, corn, cotton, bananas, and yucca. Rice production has increased more than 15 times since 1958, and corn almost 70 percent. The number of cattle has risen 64 percent and milk production 90 percent. These increases are due at least in part to the \$470 million in loans the Government has extended to farmers since 1959. Government funds have also financed one of the most successful agrarian reforms in Latin America, under which more than 100,000 families have been resettled on land of their own. The area of land under irrigation doubled between 1957 and 1960 and doubled again by 1964.

Industry, GNP, & Budget

Manufacturing, which has been growing at the rate of almost 8 percent a year, accounts for 20 percent of the GNP and 16 percent of the labor force. Important industries include food and beverages, petroleum products, textiles and clothing, automobile assembly, tires and tubes, pharmaceuticals, metals, and paper and other wood products. Venezuela ranks fourth in Latin America in electric power production and first on a per capita basis. The Guri Dam, on the Caroní River in eastern Venezuela, began generating 525,000 kilowatts of electricity in late 1968 and will expand to 1,750,000 kilowatts by 1977 and eventually to 6 million kilowatts.

In 1969 the GNP was equivalent to \$9.6 billion, the fourth highest GNP in Latin America. The GNP increased about 5.5 percent in 1969. Per capita GNP in 1969 was \$961, the highest in Latin America. During the first 6 years of the Alliance for Progress (1961-67), real GNP, adjusted to eliminate the effects of price increases, rose 23 percent, at an average annual rate of 5.3 percent. Due to the high rate of population growth, however, the average annual per capita increase in real terms was 1.7 percent.

Government income in 1970 amounted to \$2.1 billion, while expenditures were \$2.5 billion, resulting in a budget deficit of \$400 million. In 1969, 65 percent of government income came from taxes and royalties paid by foreign oil companies, 16 percent from income taxes on other foreign and Venezuelan companies and private individuals, and the remainder from tariffs, fees, and sales taxes. Revenue from income taxes on individuals and nonextractive industries more than doubled between 1961 and 1967 as the result of tax reform and improved collection methods. General tax revenue rose considerably as a result of legislation passed in December 1970, which increased the tax rate on the petroleum industry from a graduated tax rate of 20-50 percent to a uniform 60 percent, as well as by increased reference prices decreed in March 1971. Of

expenditures by the Federal Government in 1970, 19 percent went for public works, 15 percent for education, and 8 percent each for defense and health.

Investment, Currency, & Trade

Venezuela has a mixed economy, with approximately 60 percent of gross fixed investment coming from private enterprise and 40 percent from the Government. Public and private investment has averaged 20 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) since the Alliance for Progress was initiated. Of the major public services, only the railroads, telephone and telegraph, and water supply are wholly government-owned. The Government also owns a steel mill, one of the two domestic airlines and part of the international airline (VIASA), a chain of hotels, an oil company, and a petrochemical company.

U.S. private investment in Venezuela, estimated at about \$3 billion, is greater than in any other country except Canada, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Australia and represents about one-fourth of all U.S. investment in Latin America. The current outlook for most new investments is good, although foreign investment in stock insurance companies has been restricted to not more than 49 percent of any one company. The Bank Law of December 1970 provides that foreign banks (i.e., with more than 20 percent foreign ownership) may no longer accept savings deposits, issue negotiable deposit certificates, or sell foreign exchange acquired from the Central Bank.

The currency of Venezuela is the bolívar, historically one of the most stable in the world. The restrictions on exchanging bolívares for other currencies, initiated in 1960 to correct a temporary balance-of-payments disequilibrium, were abolished in January 1964, and a rate of 4.48 bolívares per U.S. dollar was established for almost all transactions. Monetary policy is notably conservative. External public debt at the end of 1970 amounted to only \$640 million, slightly more than half Venezuela's official gold and dollar reserves of \$1 billion. These reserves are the highest in Latin America, and on a per capita basis they are higher than those of the United States and among the highest in the world. The price level in Venezuela has been stable since 1960, increasing at an average annual rate of less than 2 percent in that period.

U.S. total trade (exports plus imports) with Venezuela is greater than with any other country in Latin America. In 1970 Venezuela's total exports were valued at \$2.6 billion, half of which went to the United States in direct and indirect exports; its total imports were valued at \$1.6 billion, of which more than 50 percent came from the United States. In August 1966 Venezuela joined the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA), and it has negotiated a series of agreements for a reciprocal lowering of tariffs with other Latin American countries. In May 1968 Bolivia,

Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru agreed to create the Andean Common Market. While Venezuela participated in the negotiations leading to its formation, it has not become a member.

Venezuela has a rapidly growing consumer market, the highest per capita buying power in Latin America, ample natural resources, a freely convertible currency and stable prices, and an active program of encouraging foreign investment, particularly in manufacturing. A recent trend is toward joint Venezuelan Government-foreign company investments, particularly in petrochemicals. Wages are comparatively high—the average monthly wage in manufacturing in 1967 was \$189 for blue collar workers and \$475 for white collar—and there is a shortage of skilled labor.

CURRENT PROBLEMS

Political

The development of popular self-government in Venezuela has taken place only since 1945. Government previously was characterized by the personal rule of dictators, usually military caudillos. An authoritarian tradition developed, and there was little experience in the free play of representative democracy.

The major, basic task of the present popularly based administration is to foster institutions and conditions for rapid economic and social development to convince the people that their standard of living can best be improved under a democratic system of government. Castro-inspired insurgency and subversion in Venezuela has been directed at thwarting this objective and at the overthrow of representative, constitutional government.

Social & Economic

Venezuela had already begun programs of the Alliance for Progress type before the signing of the Punta del Este Charter in August 1961, and since that time has undertaken reforms in all the fields signaled for special attention in the charter. Its record in carrying out the political and economic objectives of the alliance has in general been outstanding. However, Venezuela is still in the process of development and major socio-economic problems remain. Venezuela's high national income is distributed very unevenly, and about one-third of the people are ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clothed, and ill-schooled.

These problems are made more difficult by the tremendous pressures created by rapid population growth. Venezuela doubles its population every 20 years. Nearly half is under 15 years of age and 70 percent is under 30. The simple mechanics of educating such a large school-aged population are enormous. About 1,571,000 children between the ages of 5 and 19 were unable to attend school in 1967 because of the shortage of teachers and classrooms, and 1,425,000 persons more than

6 years of age were illiterate. Of those who enter the first grade, less than one in four can expect to enter high school and only one in five of those will enter a university. Notwithstanding, great progress has been made in education in recent years. The proportion of children of school age enrolled in elementary and secondary schools has risen from 33.6 percent in 1957-58 to 52 percent in 1960-61 and 54.3 percent in 1966-67. Illiteracy has fallen from 49 percent in 1950 to 35 percent in 1961 and 21 percent in 1967. University enrollment doubled between 1958 and 1962 and doubled again between 1962 and 1968. Four new public universities have been founded: the University of Carabobo in 1958, the University of the East in 1960, the Central-Western Regional University in 1967, and Simón Bolívar University, which opened in 1970, bringing the total number of universities to five public and two private. Half of the nation's college students is enrolled at Central University at Caracas.

Unemployment continues to be a serious problem, particularly at Caracas and other urban centers, due in large measure to the migration from countryside to towns which has prevailed in recent years. The great imbalance in development between urban and rural areas is another major problem, as is the problem of developing an adequately trained and skilled labor and management force necessary for economic progress and carrying out institutional reforms.

VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES

In domestic affairs it is the policy of the Venezuelan Government to: (1) preserve and protect free and democratic institutions and to maintain public order; (2) promote, expand, and diversify agricultural and industrial production; (3) create new jobs, carry out agrarian reform, and expand education, housing, public health, social welfare, and community services; (4) develop hydroelectric power, communication and transportation facilities, and a heavy industry complex in the Guyana region.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Venezuelan Government has stated that its international conduct will be governed by these principles: (1) respect for human rights; (2) the right of all peoples to self-determination; (3) nonintervention in the internal affairs of other nations; (4) peaceful settlement of disputes between nations; (5) the right of all peoples to peace and security; (6) support for the elimination of colonialism; and (7) defense of the export prices of primary products, particularly petroleum.

A serious problem exists in relations with Guyana. This problem arises from Venezuela's claim of the area up to the Essequibo River, more than half the size of Guyana as now constituted. The dispute was under discussion by a

CABINET CHANGES APRIL 13, 1972

Interior - Nectario ANDRADE Labarca, replaced Lorenzo Fernandez
Finance - Luis Enrique OBERTO, replaced Pedro Tinoco
Agriculture - Miguel RODRIGUEZ Vico, replaced Daniel Scot Cuervo
Labor - Alberto MARTINI Urdaneta, replaced Nectario Andrade
CORDIPLAN - Antonio CASAS G., replaced Luis Enrique Oberto
Youth, Science and Culture - Rodolfo Jose Cardenas, new Ministry

Guyana/Venezuela Mixed Commission established by the Geneva agreement of 1966. The agreement provided for other means of peaceful settlement in accordance with Article 33 of the U.N. Charter if the commission did not agree on a solution to the dispute by the termination date of the mixed commission whose final report was completed in May 1970. In June 1970 the two countries agreed, via the Protocol of Port-of-Spain, to a 2-year moratorium on the issue.

In late 1970 and during 1971 Venezuela and Colombia held diplomatic talks over the delineation of the maritime border in the Gulf of Venezuela.

Among the international and regional organizations of which Venezuela is a member are the United Nations and several of its specialized agencies, the Organization of American States (OAS), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). It is one of the original and most active members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

U. S. - VENEZUELA RELATIONS

The first U.S. diplomatic representative to Venezuela was accredited on March 3, 1835. The United States desires to maintain the traditionally friendly relations toward Venezuela and its peoples in order to further the mutual objectives of the two countries: (1) strengthening democratic institutions; (2) accelerating sound economic, social, and cultural development through orderly and progressive changes within the framework of a free society; and (3) cooperating in the defense and security of the Western Hemisphere against aggression or subversion. President Caldera made a state visit to the United States in June 1970.

U.S. loans contracted by Venezuela under the Alliance for Progress include: (a) Export-Import Bank—\$250.6 million for commercial arrearages and acquisition of new goods and services and for public and private projects in industry, agriculture, and water supply; (b) Agency for International Development (AID)—\$10 million to establish a savings and loan system, \$10 million for agrarian reform, and \$35 million for housing and urban renewal; (c) U.S.-supplied Social Progress Trust Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank—\$32 million for rural and urban housing, \$30 million for water supply facilities, \$10 million for agrarian reform, and \$1 million for higher education.

Grant technical assistance given Venezuela by AID in such fields as education, labor, public safety, public administration, agricultural credit, and low-cost housing and urban renewal totaled \$12 million in 1961-70. Food for Peace (Public Law 480 program) donations to Venezuelan charitable organizations totaled \$24.6 million in 1961-68, when it was phased out. Some 1,256 Peace Corps volunteers have served in Venezuela since the program began there in June 1962. That figure

includes the 250 volunteers who were in Venezuela at mid-1970 working to strengthen agricultural and consumer cooperatives, agrarian reform settlements, municipal administration, and rural public health programs. The cost of Peace Corps programs to date has been slightly more than \$16.9 million.

Military equipment worth about \$95 million has been sold to Venezuela from 1953 through 1970. U.S. technical assistance and training of the Venezuelan military, which began in 1961, is valued at \$9.3 million and is continuing at the rate of about \$1 million a year.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

President—Dr. Rafael CALDERA
 President of the Senate (and Congress)—Dr. José Antonio PEREZ Díaz
 President of the Chamber of Deputies—Dr. Antonio LEIDENZ
 President of the Supreme Court—Dr. Carlos ACEDO Toro
 Secretary of Planning and Development—Luis Enrique OBERTO González
 President, Venezuelan Guayan Corporation—Brig. Gen. Rafael ALFONZO Ravard

Council of Ministers

Interior—Lorenzo FERNANDEZ
 Foreign Affairs—Aristides CALVANI
 Finance—Pedro Rafael TINOCO
 Defense—Vice Adm. Jesus CARBONELL Izquierdo
 Development—Hector HERNANDEZ Carabano
 Public Works—José CURIEL
 Education—Dr. Enrique PEREZ Olivares
 Health and Social Assistance—José Jesus MAYZ Lyon
 Agriculture—Daniel SCOTT Cuervo
 Labor—Nectario ANDRADE Labarca
 Communications—Enrique BUSTAMANTE Luciani
 Justice—Edilberto ESCALANTE
 Mines and Hydrocarbons—Hugo PEREZ LaSalvia
 Governor of Federal District—Carlos GUINAND Baldo
 Secretary General of Presidency—Luis Alberto MACHADO
 Minister Without Portfolio (for Housing)—Alfredo RODRIGUEZ Amengual

Ambassador to the U.S.—Julio SOSA Rodríguez
 Ambassador to the U.N.—Andrés AGUILAR Mawdsley
 Ambassador to the OAS—Gonzalo GARCIA Bus-tilles

Venezuela maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2445 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. There are also Consulates at Baltimore, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Mobile, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, San Francisco, and Savannah. Visas are issued only by Consulates.

PRINCIPAL U. S. OFFICIALS

Ambassador—Robert McClintock
Deputy Chief of Mission—Frank J. Devine
Economic and Commercial Counselor; AID Representative—H. André Weismann
Commercial Attaché—George Falk
Press and Cultural Counselor (USIS)—
Administrative Counselor—Ray Sena
Political Counselor—William H. Luers
Defense Attaché—Col. Newell Mitchell, USAF
Army Attaché—Col. Donald R. Moore
Naval Attaché—Capt. James Parce
Commander, U.S. Military Group—Col. Jesse T. Ugalde, USA
Agricultural Attaché—Robert S. FitzSimmonds
Consul General—George Phelan
Director, Peace Corps—William Billion

The U.S. Embassy in Venezuela is located at Avenida Francisco de Miranda and Avenida Principal de La Floresta, Caracas.

READING LIST

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- Venezuela Election Factbook: December 1, 1968. Washington, D.C.: Operations and Policy Research, 1968.
- Venezuela Up-to-Date. Washington, D.C.: Embassy of Venezuela.

FOR INFORMATION on how to obtain other Department of State publications, as well as films, tape-recorded materials, speakers, etc., request a complimentary copy of "A Pocket Guide to Foreign Policy Information Materials and Services" from the Distribution Control Division, Office of Media Services, Room 5819A, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7749
Revised September 1971

Office of Media Services
Bureau of Public Affairs

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1302
done C. F.
CO 164

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The President concurs with your opinion and has requested that you inform the Government of Venezuela that the appointment of Andres Aguilar as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Government of Venezuela would be agreeable to the Government of the United States.

H. A. Kissinger
Henry A. Kissinger

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1972
CENTRAL FILES

1302

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

February 8, 1972

TO: Jeanne W. Davis
FROM: Ashley C. Hewitt 
SUBJECT: Agreement for Venezuelan Ambassador

Attached for Dr. Kissinger's signature is a memorandum for the Secretary of State concurring in the appointment of Dr. Andres Aguilar as the Venezuelan Ambassador to the US.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1972

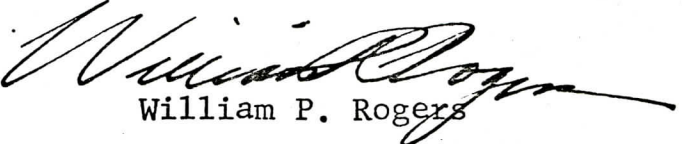
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

Dear Mr. President:

The Government of Venezuela has inquired whether our Government agrees to the appointment of Dr. Andrés Aguilar as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Venezuela to the United States. A biography of Dr. Aguilar is enclosed. A thorough review of United States Government records reveals no grounds for objection.

I believe this appointment would be satisfactory. If you concur, I shall be pleased to inform the Government of Venezuela.

Respectfully,


William P. Rogers

Enclosure:
Biography.

The President,
The White House.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

A RESTRICTED DOCUMENT OR CASE FILE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE ITEM REMOVED AND THE REASON FOR ITS REMOVAL, CONSULT DOCUMENT ENTRY NUMBER 1A ON EITHER THE DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD (GSA FORM 7279 OR NA FORM 1421) OR NARA WITHDRAWAL SHEET (GSA FORM 7122) LOCATED IN THE FRONT OF THIS FILE FOLDER.

A sanitized copy substituted for an original item which contains information restricted under the Privacy Act.

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF VENEZUELA
DR. ANDRES AGUILAR
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION
OF HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

It is a great honor for me to present to Your Excellency the Letters accrediting me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Venezuela to the United States of America.

It gives me pleasure to evoke on this occasion the long standing ties of friendship which unite our two countries and to express my conviction that our common ideals of peace, justice and progress, and our best interests, constitute a solid foundation for a mutually beneficial and enduring collaboration, inspired by friendship and reciprocal respect.

It is also my pleasant duty to convey to Your Excellency the personal greetings from His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Venezuela, Dr. Rafael Caldera.

The highest aspiration of the peoples of the world is the establishment of a lasting peace, founded on justice. The attainment of this ideal is a long and arduous task but an essential one for the progress and the very survival of mankind. Development plays a vital role in this endeavour since the vast differences in the levels of development of the nations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and international security. "Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere", to quote the very appropriate words of the Declaration adopted in 1944 by the International Labor Conference at its meeting in the historical city of Philadelphia.

For Venezuela, development is the essential task. Our main objective is an integrated development, both economical and social, within the framework of a democratic system respectful of the dignity of man and his fundamental rights and freedoms.

We are well aware that the principal responsibility for our development lies with ourselves. Political stability combined with the favorable attitude of the Venezuelan people toward the changes required by development, create propitious conditions for an orderly and rapid pace of progress.

However, Venezuela's capacity to further its development depends to a large degree on the proceeds

received from its non-renewable resources and particularly from petroleum. A rational utilization of these resources is, therefore, vital for my country.

Venezuela needs and shall need for many more years the means that these resources provide if she is to achieve her goals of diversifying her economy, creating conditions of stability and well-being and assuring her people a decent standard of living.

The United States market is of extraordinary importance to Venezuela as almost 50% of our oil exports come to this country. It follows that the oil import policies of the United States have definite influence on her petroleum industry and indeed on her whole economy.

Our goal has been, and continues to be, the achievement of a reasonable participation for Venezuelan oil in the ever-expanding import market of the United States. We have sustained, and still hold the view that the best solution, consistent with the principles of hemispheric justice and solidarity, is to give Venezuela the same treatment accorded to other nations of the continent.

We are convinced that in this area both countries need each other. Venezuela needs markets for its petroleum and the United States is one of the most important natural markets for this product. On the other hand, this country, in order to meet its increasing

demand for energy, is in need of the substantial resources that Venezuela is able to provide.

It should also be borne in mind that Venezuela has been a secure source of oil for the United States, in peace or war, and also provides a market of one billion dollars a year for goods and services from the United States.

Venezuela has always attached great significance to its relations with the other countries of this continent.

Through the years, the American Nations have strived in common for a closer cooperation in political, economic, social, cultural and juridical matters. We believe that this long tradition of common endeavours should stimulate and give new impetus to inter-American cooperation.

It is for this reason, Mr. President, that we have been pleased by your recent statement that the United States would continue to give special priority to its relations with the countries of the hemisphere.

Your country, Sir, because of the position it holds in the continent and in the world, can make an exceptional contribution to the prosperity and stability of the American Nations.

In the field of trade, and in the dissemination of the benefits derived from science and technology, to mention only two aspects of special importance, the

United States is well placed to promote hemispheric cooperation.

The imagination, ingenuity and ability of the people of the United States to carry out the boldest projects, have enabled this country to solve seemingly insurmountable problems. Undoubtedly, the application of these same talents to the attainment of development and peace would be of inestimable value.

The conviction that the Government of the United States is ready to make its best contributions to these noble causes, encourages us to hope that the point of view of Venezuela would meet sympathetic consideration and that our two countries will reach mutual and advantageous agreements.

Having lived in the United States for a number of years, I have had an opportunity to acquaint myself better with its history and people. I have thus been able to appreciate the love for freedom, the sense of justice, and the respect that the citizens of this great nation have for the views and opinions of other peoples. I am confident that these and other virtues of the people of the United States, as manifested throughout its brilliant history, will greatly facilitate and make pleasant this important mission entrusted to me by my President.

As I hand to Your Excellency the Letters of Credence confirming my appointment as Ambassador Extra-

ordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela to the United States of America, and at the same time the Letter of Recall of my predecessor, I should like to express, on behalf of my Government and of myself, our best wishes for the prosperity of the people and Government of the United States of America and for the personal happiness of Your Excellency.

EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REMARKS OF DOCTOR ANDRES AGUILAR M.,
AMBASSADOR OF VENEZUELA TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ON PRESENTING HIS CREDENTIALS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY, RICHARD M. NIXON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

It is a great honor for me to present to Your Excellency the Letters accrediting me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Venezuela to the United States of America.

It gives me pleasure to evoke on this occasion the long standing ties of friendship which unite our two countries and to express my conviction that our common ideals of peace, justice and progress, and our best interests, constitute a solid foundation for a mutually beneficial and enduring collaboration, inspired by friendship and reciprocal respect.

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We are well aware that the principal responsibility for our development lies with ourselves. Political stability combined with the favorable attitude of the Venezuelan people toward the changes required by development, create propitious conditions for an orderly and rapid pace of progress.

However, Venezuela's capacity to further its development depends to a large degree on the proceeds received from its non-renewable resources and particularly from petroleum. A rational utilization of these resources is, therefore, vital for my country.

Venezuela needs and shall need for many more years the means that these resources provide if she is to achieve her goals of diversifying her economy, creating conditions of stability and well-being and assuring her people a decent standard of living.

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this product. On the other hand, this country, in order to meet its increasing demand for energy, is in need of the substantial resources that Venezuela is able to provide.

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As I hand to Your Excellency the Letters of Credence confirming my appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela to the United States of America, and at the same time the Letter of Recall of my predecessor, I should like to express, on behalf of my Government and of myself, our best wishes for the prosperity of the people and Government of the United States of America and for the personal happiness of Your Excellency.

May 15, 1972.

EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

His Excellency
The President of the United States of America
The White House

Rafael Caldera
Presidente Constitucional de la República de Venezuela,
Al Excelentísimo Señor
Richard M. Nixon,
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América.
Excelentísimo Señor Presidente:

Cumpleme llevar a conocimiento de Vuestra Excelencia que he designado al Señor Doctor Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley como Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de la República de Venezuela ante Vuestro Gobierno.

Las dotes de inteligencia y patriotismo que realzan la persona del Doctor Aguilar Mawdsley, lo hacen merecedor de mi confianza; y, en tal virtud, ruego a Vuestra Excelencia se digne reconocerlo, con tal carácter y dar entero crédito a todo lo que Os exprese en mi nombre y en el del Gobierno de Venezuela, especialmente cuando Os trasmita los votos que formulo por la prosperidad de esa Nación y por la ventura personal de Vuestra Excelencia.

Calder

Reprendadas:

El Encargado del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores,

J. Andrés Zamora

Palacio de Miraflores, en Caracas a los
siete días del mes de abril del año de
mil novecientos setenta y dos.

Al Excelentísimo Señor
Richard M. Nixon
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América.

Rafael Caldera

Presidente Constitucional de la República de Venezuela,

Al Excelentísimo Señor,

Richard M. Nixon,

Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América.

Excelentísimo Señor Presidente:

Cumpleme llevar a conocimiento de Vuestra Excelencia que he decidido poner término a la Misión que fue confiada al Señor Doctor Julio Sosa Rodríguez como Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia.

Al haceros esta participación, me es grato elevar cordiales votos por la prosperidad de los Estados Unidos de América y por la ventura personal de Vuestra Excelencia.

R Caldera

Refrendada:

El Encargado del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores,

J. Antonio Zambrano

Palacio de Miraflores, en Caracas, a los siete días del mes de abril del año de mil novecientos setenta y dos.

Al Excelentísimo Señor

Richard M. Nixon,

Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América.

BBI

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE *5/15/72*

EXECUTIVE
CO 164

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO: *The President*

FROM: *Stephen Bull*

SUBJECT: *Amb. Andres Aguilar*
Presentation of Credentials

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

galt/

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE *2/8/72*

EXECUTIVE

CO 164
FG 11

~~LETTER, MEMO, ETC.~~

TO: *Sec of State*

FROM: *Dr Kissinger*

SUBJECT: *Appt of Andres Aguilera^x as Ambassador*

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

FILE MEMO:
BB/bw
June 6, 1972

EXECUTIVE

FG 1-2/CO	ST 51
FG 12	CO 110
FO 8	CO 10
<u>CO 164</u>	CO 115
CO 35	CO 66
CO 21	CO 133
CO 9	CO 165
CO 19	CO 31
CO 119	CO 68
CO 100	CO 72
ST 11	CO 139

Correspondence regarding Treasury Secretary John _x Connally's Round
the World Trip as the President's Personal Representative, 6/6/72 -
7/2/72 will be filed as above.

EXECUTIVE

CA7/Venezuela-21.5. (3)⁺
CO164

THE WHITE HOUSE FG88
WASHINGTON

June 22, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR THE STAFF SECRETARY

FROM: PETER M. FLANIGAN *PMF*

I recommend that the President approve the following CAB decisions:

- China Airlines, Ltd. (Docket 23021 et. al.)
- Chinook Flying Service, Ltd. (Docket 23781)
- Pomair N. V. (Docket 23608)
- Seagreen Air Transport Limited (Docket 24177)
- Surinaamse Luchtvracht Onderneming N. V. (Docket 23378)
- // -- ^x Venezolana International de Aviacion, S. A. (Docket 24342) //
- Windward Islands Airways International N. V. (Docket 24007)

Signed & dated 6/23/72
Received in Board Office 6/27/72
Copies of the 7 sent to Van De Carr, Pres Office,
for his info 6/24/72
7 originals returned to Chairman, CAB 6/26/72
7 copies to Reg. Admin, Pres 7005, NFOA, OMB 6/22/72

JUL 7 1972
CENTRAL FILES

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE 6/22/72

EXECUTIVE

TAH/29

CO 164.

FG6-20

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

Jim Loken

FROM:

Bob McDermatt

SUBJECT:

Venezuelan Oil Tariffs

*Hills, Wilbur
Long, Russell*

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE



Department of State

94
TELEGRAM

June 24/1972
LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

173

PAGE 01 STATE 114126

63
ORIGIN SS-14

INFO OCT-01 ARA-10 NSC-10 E-11 SSO-00 NSCE-00 RSC-01 1047 R

DRAFTED BY TEXT AS RECEIVED FROM WHITE HOUSE
24 JUNE 1972

APPROVED BY S/S-O: RICHARD D. CHRISTIANSEN

ARA: MR. WHITING

DESIRED DISTRIBUTION

S/S, S/PC, ARA, E, NSC

P 242031Z JUN 72
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY CARACAS PRIORITY

054536

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 114126

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL LETTER REGARDING TRAVEL OF
ARTHUR BURNS

FOLLOWING IS FOR INFORMATION OF AMBASSADOR. DR.
BURNS CARRYING ORIGINAL.
QUOTE

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: *CATHERINE, P. 7. 5. 1, D.B.*

MY ESTEEMED ADVISOR AND FRIEND, DR. ARTHUR BURNS,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL
RESERVE SYSTEM, WILL BE VISITING VENEZUELA JULY 6
AND JULY 7. IT IS MY HOPE THAT IT WILL BE POSSIBLE
FOR HIM TO MEET WITH YOU IN ORDER THAT HE MAY CONVEY
PERSONALLY MY GREETING AND DISCUSS WITH YOU AND YOUR
ADVISORS SUBJECTS OF MUTUAL INTEREST RELATING TO INTER-
NATIONAL MONETARY AND ECONOMIC POLICY.

AS YOU KNOW, DR. BURNS IS A KEY OFFICIAL IN THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND ONE OF THE FOREMOST
AUTHORITIES ON THESE SUBJECTS. SHOULD YOU BE ABLE TO
MEET WITH HIM, I HOPE YOU WILL EXPRESS YOUR THOUGHTS

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
2



Department of State

TELEGRAM

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

PAGE 02 STATE 114126

TO HIM MOST FRANKLY. I WILL LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING
HIS COMMENTS WHEN HE RETURNS.

I ALSO WANT TO TAKE THIS OCCASION TO EXPRESS MY

APPRECIATION FOR THE WARM RECEPTION WHICH YOU AND
THE OFFICIALS OF YOUR GOVERNMENT GAVE TO MY PERSONAL
REPRESENTATIVE FORMER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
JOHN CONNALLY DURING HIS RECENT VISIT. I LOOK FORWARD
TO HEARING MORE FULLY THE DETAILS OF HIS MEETING WITH
YOU WHEN HE RETURNS FROM HIS TRIP.

WITH WARM REGARDS,

SINCERELY,

RICHARD NIXON

UNQUOTE

IRWIN

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

TA429
CO164

June 26, 1972

Dear Julio:

I was delighted to be able to have a relaxing visit with an old friend such as yourself on the eve of my exciting trip to the Soviet Union. After a week of hectic and often frustrating preparation, you improved my spirits enormously, and I hope I was not too difficult a companion. I certainly owe you a recount of our fascinating visit, hopefully in Venezuela in the near future.

Needless to say, I am most pleased that our governments have today executed an exchange of notes which will keep U.S. oil tariffs at their present level and preserve the most favored nation basis upon which our countries have based their trade for many years. In this period when trade tensions seem to be growing in much of the free world, it is strong testimony to the basic friendship between our two countries that we were able to resolve a delicate situation in a manner that furthers our common interests. Your able assistance certainly played a key role in this successful endeavor.

As we discussed during our visit, and as indicated in our mutual announcement today, it is now time to get on with exploring longer term aspects of our petroleum relationships. While I cannot accept all of the points made in your letter of May 26 concerning the need for a Western Hemisphere preference under our Oil Import Program, I agree our governments must mutually explore the proposals set forth in your letter concerning heavy oils and asphalt, and the other issues which we discussed during our meeting.

Brigid and I send our very best wishes to Delores, you and your family. I hope you have another opportunity to visit Washington in the near future and that next time we can meet again under less hectic circumstances.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Peter M. Flanigan
Assistant to the
President

Hon. Julio Sosa Rodriguez
Apartado 61302
Caracas, Venezuela

EXECUTIVE

TAS

CO164

CA129

Long, Russell B.

June 29, 1972

Dear Chairman Mills:

You will recall that we chatted recently about the efforts of the Administration to avoid sharp increases in the U.S. tariffs on petroleum and petroleum products as a result of the action taken by the Government of Venezuela to terminate its trade agreement with the United States effective at the end of this month.

As you may know, the United States has this week concluded an exchange of notes with the Government of Venezuela whereby the 1952 trade agreement is amended to delete provisions objectionable to each government, but the United States concessions on petroleum tariffs, as well as mutual Most Favored Nation treatment, are retained. I enclose for your information a copy of the text of the exchange of notes and the U.S. announcement.

I am pleased that despite the obstacles you and I discussed, including the lack of Presidential authority to negotiate a new agreement, we were successful in finding a solution which provides a legal basis for continued low petroleum tariffs. I am grateful for your support in this endeavor.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

PETER M. FLANIGAN

Peter M. Flanigan
Assistant to the
President

The Honorable William D. Mills
Chairman, House Ways & Means
Committee
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

PMF:JBLoken:mcb 6/28/72; RETYPED per PMF:ph 6/29/72
bcc: Bill Timmons

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 29, 1972

50825
EXECUTIVE

TA4/29

00164

Dear John:

You will recall that we chatted recently about the efforts of the Administration to avoid sharp increases in the U.S. tariffs on petroleum and petroleum products as a result of the action taken by the Government of Venezuela to terminate its trade agreement with the United States effective at the end of this month.

As you may know, the United States has this week concluded an exchange of notes with the Government of Venezuela whereby the 1952 trade agreement is amended to delete provisions objectionable to each government, but the United States concessions on petroleum tariffs, as well as mutual Most Favored Nation treatment, are retained. I enclose for your information a copy of the text of the exchange of notes and the U.S. announcement.

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With warmest regards,

Sincerely,



Peter M. Flanigan
Assistant to the
President

The Honorable John W. Byrnes
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

June 29, 1972

MEMO FOR JEANNE DAVIS, NSC

Miss Davis, attached is the President's Independence Day, 1972 message which is being sent to all requests for it.

Thank you,

Shirley Rock
Eliska Hasek's Office

Att. same.

sr

EXECUTIVE

H333

CD 164

RELLAND, Raymond

NORTH AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION

RECEIVED
JUN 30 1972
CENTRAL FILES



Department of State

TELEGRAM

JUN 28 1972

UNCLASSIFIED 941

EXECUTIVE

PAGE 01 STATE 118568

66
ORIGIN ARA-16

INFO OCT-01 CPR-02 NSC-10 P-03 RSC-01 SS-1- USIA-12 PRS-01

1760 R

DRAFTED BY ARA/NC/PPSARROS/ASH
2.747 6/28/72
APPROVED BY S/CPR - MR. HAMPION DAVIS
A. - MR. STOCKMAN
J.A. - MR. CRIPMINS
S.CPR - MISS GUILBAULT
V.F.S. - MISS DENHAM
CPR - MR. MILLER
W.F. - MR. JOHNSON

102461

R 001847Z JUN 72
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY CARACAS

UNCLAS STATE 118568

1. PLEASE TRANSMIT FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT CALDERA, *PARAGUAY*
FROM PRESIDENT NIXON ON OR BEFORE JULY 5:

CLOTF: IT GIVES ME PLEASURE TO EXPRESS THE GOOD WISHES
AND CONGRATULATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA TO YOU AND TO THE PEOPLE OF VENEZUELA ON THE
SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF YOUR COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE. WE
LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUING THE CLOSE AND COOPERATIVE
RELATIONSHIPS WHICH HAVE CONTRIBUTED SO SIGNIFICANTLY TO
THE WELL BEING OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES. UNQUOTE.

2. WHITE HOUSE DOES NOT PLAN RELEASE BUT HAS NO OBJECTION
TO RELEASE BY GOV. IRWIN



Department of State

TELEGRAM

JUNE 30, 1972

UNCLASSIFIED 680

EXECUTIVE

PAGE 01 STATE 118271

66
ORIGIN ARA-16

H023

CO 164

INFO OCT-01 CPR-02 NSC-10 P-03 RSC-01 SS-14 USIA-12 PRS-01

1060 R

DRAFTED BY ARA/NC/PPSARROS/ABH
22747 6/29/72

APPROVED BY ARA - MR. CRIMMINS
ARA/NC - MR. STOCKMAN
S/S - MR. CURRAN
TEXT RECEIVED FROM WHITE HOUSE

094610

P 300012Z JUN 72
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY CARACAS PRIORITY

UNCLAS STATE 118271

PLEASE TRANSMIT THE FOLLOWING PRESIDENTIAL INDEPENDENCE
DAY MESSAGE TO MR. RAYMOND REULAND, ACTING PRESIDENT,
NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, MARACAIBO, FOR A SPECIAL
INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION. (THIS IS IN RESPONSE
MR. REULAND'S CABLE JUNE 23.)

QUOTE: INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1972

INDEPENDENCE DAY MARKS MORE THAN THE BIRTH DATE OF AMERICA.
IT MARKS THE BEGINNING OF ONE OF HISTORY'S GREATEST AND
MOST NOBLE ADVENTURES. TODAY, IT CONTINUES TO UNFOLD,
196 YEARS AFTER THAT SMALL, BRAVE BEGINNING IN PHILADELPHIA
WHERE A HANDFUL OF INSPIRED MEN PLEDGED THEIR LIVES, THEIR
FORTUNES AND THEIR SACRED HONOR TO A NEW NATION.

FOR NEARLY TWO CENTURIES, THROUGH GOOD TIMES AND BAD, THE
IDEALS OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITY THAT INSPIRED
MEN LIKE WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON AND ADAMS HAVE SURVIVED AND
FLOURISHED. MORE THAN ANY OTHER NATION OF ANY AREA,
AMERICA HAS TRULY BEEN THE HOME OF THE FREE AND THE HAVEN
OF THE WEAK AND OPPRESSED FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.
AND THE CATALYST OF AMERICAN VALUES HAS TRANSFORMED THE

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WEAK AND THE OPPRESSED INTO PART OF A STRONG AND A JUST PEOPLE.

GREAT TRIALS AND GREATER TRIUMPHS STILL LIE AHEAD FOR US AS A PEOPLE. THERE ARE STILL WRONGS TO BE RIGHTED, AND

NEW GOALS OF PEACE, PROSPERITY, JUSTICE AND A BETTER ENVIRONMENT TO BE MET. BUT AS LONG AS WE REMAIN TRUE TO THE IDEALS OF AMERICA, AS LONG AS OUR ENERGY DOES NOT FLAG AND OUR FAITH DOES NOT FAIL, NO PROBLEM IS TOO GREAT AND NO EVIL IS TOO STRONG TO BE OVERCOME BY A UNITED AMERICAN PEOPLE. RICHARD NIXON. UNQUOTE. IRWIN

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July 6, 1972
UNCLASSIFIED 462

EXECUTIVE

MDB-3/CO164

CO 164

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ME1/CO134

LEONI, RAUL (MBS)

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INFO OCT-01 SS-14 NSC-10 CPR-02 P-03 PRS-01 USIE-00 INRE-00

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22747 7/5/72

APPROVED BY ARA/NC • MR. LITTLE

ARA • MR. MEYER

S/CPR • MR. SMOAK

S/S • MR. MILLER

WHITE HOUSE

NC • MR. STOCKMAN

S • MR. BREMER

S/S-U THOMAS

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FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY CARACAS IMMEDIATE

UNCLAS STATE 121305

SUBJ: USG CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT LEONI

1. PLEASE PASS FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT NIXON TO PRESIDENT CALDERA: QUOTE: IT IS WITH DEEP REGRET THAT I HAVE LEARNED OF THE DEATH OF FORMER PRESIDENT RAUL LEONI. HE WAS A COURAGEOUS DEMOCRATIC LEADER OF VENEZUELA DURING AN IMPORTANT PERIOD OF ITS HISTORY. ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, I EXTEND MY SINCERE CONDOLENCES TO YOU AND TO ALL VENEZUELAN. SINCERELY, RICHARD NIXON. UNQUOTE.

2. PLEASE PASS FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY OF STATE ROGERS TO FOREIGN MINISTER CALVANI: QUOTE: THE PASSING OF DR. RAUL LEONI, FORMER PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA, IS A GREAT LOSS FOR YOUR COUNTRY AND FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE AMERICAS. I JOIN THE PEOPLE OF VENEZUELA IN MOURNING THE DEATH OF DR. LEONI IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT HE FOUGHT LONG AND SUCCESSFULLY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE LIBERTY

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AND WELFARE OF HIS PEOPLE. SINCERELY, WILLIAM P. ROGERS.
UNQUOTE.

3. PLEASE PASS FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT NIXON TO MRS. LEONI: QUOTE: MRS. NIXON AND I EXTEND TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY ON THE LOSS OF DR. LEONI, WHO STOOD AS AN INDEFATIGABLE FIGHTER FOR PROGRESS AND DEMOCRACY FOR THE VENEZUELAN PEOPLE. IN OUR COUNTRY, AS IN HIS OWN, HE WILL LONG BE REMEMBERED FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO VENEZUELA AS WELL AS TO THE CAUSE OF GREATER UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE AMERICAS. SINCERELY, RICHARD NIXON. UNQUOTE.

4. WHITE HOUSE DOES NOT INTEND TO RELEASE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES BUT HAS NO OBJECTION TO RELEASE BY GOV.

JOHNSON

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EXECUTIVE

GI 2

FG 25

CO 164

August 2, 1972

MEYER, MERCEDES

Dear Dr. Villalba:

It was a pleasure to have received, through the courtesy of the Honorable Secretary of State, a two-volume set of the *Historia de la Republica de Venezuela* which you sent on August 1, 1972. I am sure that the thought which prompted this gift is a fine one.

These books are valued additions to the collection of the Library of the President, and they will help to preserve those values of the past which are cherished by the free people of Venezuela.

With my best wishes to you and the members you represent,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

Dr. Luis Villalba
President
X Bolivarian Society of Venezuela
San Jacinto a Trabazos
Caracas, Venezuela

cc: Hon. John Volpe ✓

RN/lf/State/mek/mw

GIFT

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MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE 9/21/72

EXECUTIVE

TA4/29

FO9

CO164

FO2/CO164

FO4-3

FG11

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO: Mr. Flanigan

FROM: Amb. Robert McChintock

SUBJECT: Recent Conversations re. Development
of Future Venezuelan Petroleum Reserves

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

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EXECUTIVE
FG6-11-1/ FLANIGAN, PETER M.
CHURCH, FRANK SEN.
MATHIAS, CHARLES MCC
SEN
CO164

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 17, 1972

Mr. John^X Rielly, Conference Director
(312) 726-3860

Mr. Reilly was advised that Mr. Flaniga
would be unable to participate in the
^XAtlantic Conference in Venezuela.

J. A. Heberle

Enclosures 2
+ Oversize Attached
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Department of State

11/30/72

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DRAFTED BY TEXT RECEIVED FROM WHITE HOUSE

1 /29/72

APPROVED BY ARA/NC: CJSTOCKMAN

S/S: HBARNES

ARA: JHCRIMMINS

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FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY CARACAS

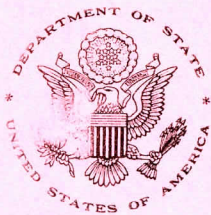
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1. PLEASE TRANSMIT FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT NIXON TO PRESIDENT CALDERA. BEGIN QUOTE DEAR MR. PRESIDENT, I WANT TO EXPRESS MY DEEPEST APPRECIATION FOR YOUR VERY THOUGHTFUL MESSAGE ON MY RE-ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.,

IT IS MY FIRM CONVICTION THAT BECAUSE OF THE PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE IN REDUCING INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS OVER THE PAST YEAR WE NOW HAVE THE BEST OPPORTUNITY SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II TO BUILD A NEW STRUCTURE OF LASTING PEACE IN THE WORLD. I LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU AND OTHER WORLD LEADERS IN ACHIEVING THAT GREAT GOAL.
SINCERELY , RICHARD NIXON END QUOTE.

2. FYI FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF CALDERA'S MESSAGE: BEGIN QUOTE. THE PRESIDENT, AL EXPRESAR A USTED MIS FELICITACIONES POR SU REELECCION COMO DE PRESIDENTE LOS RIODO DE GOBIERNO SEA FRUCTIFERO EN LAS RELACIONES ENTRE SU PAIS Y AMERICA LATINA EN EL MARCO DE LA JUSTICIA SOCIAL INTERNACIONAL Y PARA LA CAUSA DE LA PAZ Y LA AMISTAD ENTRE TODOS LOS PUEBLOS CORDIALMENTE. RAFAEL CALDERA PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA. END

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QUOTE.

3. WHITE HOUSE DOES NOT PLAN TO RELEASE BUT HAS NO
OBJECTION IF RECIPIENT WISHES TO DO SO. PLEASE INFORM
DEPARTMENT IF RELEASED.

4. DECONTROL UPON DELIVERY. ROGERS

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The White House
Washington

1972 DEC 30 AM 7 24

WN6 116 VIA RCA

CARACAS DEC 30 1972 2157

THE PRESIDENT

WHITE HOUSE

DP-286 EN VISPERAS DEL ADVENIMIENTO DE UN NUEVO AÑO
COMA MES ES PARTICULARMENTE GRATO EXPRESAR A VUESTRA EXCELENCIA
EN NOMBRE DEL PUEBLO Y GOBIERNO DE VENEZUELA COMA ASI COMA EN
EL MIO PROPIO COMA LOS MEJORES VOTOS POR VUESTRA VENTURA PERSONAL
Y EL PROGRESO Y BIENESTAR DE VUESTRO PUEBLO PUNTO ES TAMBIEN
PROPICIA ESTA OCASION PARA MANIFESTAROS EL SINCERO PROPOSITO DEL
PUEBLO VENEZOLANO Y SU GOBIERNO DE FORTALECER LOS LAZOS DE AMISTAD

QUE NOS UNEN Y DE COOPERAR FIRMEMENTE PARA EL LOGRO DE LA PAZ
PERMANENTE EN UN MUNDO DONDE IMPERE LA JUSTICIA SOCIAL INTER
NACIONAL

RAFAEL CALDERA

PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA