



MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES



NÚM.

145/7

N O T A V E R B A L

Amigos a Don Pepe

El Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores saluda atentamente a la Embajada de la República de Venezuela en España y se complace en comunicarle que Su Majestad la Reina ha fijado el día 20 de Enero próximo, a las 12,00 horas, para recibir en Audiencia en el Palacio de la Zarzuela al Excmo. Sr. Enrique Tejera París, acompañado de su esposa.

El acceso al citado Palacio se efectuará por "Somontes", en el Km. 3,400 de la carretera Madrid-El Pardo.

El Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores aprovecha esta oportunidad para reiterar a esa Embajada el testimonio de su alta consideración.

Madrid, 17 de Diciembre de 1996



A LA EMBAJADA DE LA REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA EN

M A D R I D



EMBAJADA
DE LA
REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA
MADRID - ESPAÑA

OP

Madrid, 15 de Diciembre de 1996.

Excmo. Sr. D. Enrique Tejera París
Embajador de Venezuela
Capitán Haya, 1 Edf. Eurocentro pl. 13
28020 Madrid

Señor Embajador y apreciado amigo:

Me es muy grato saludarle en ocasión de informarle que hoy, 15 de Diciembre, salgo para mi país, una vez concluidas mis funciones como Embajador de la República Dominicana en España.

Es oportuno el momento para expresarle la honda satisfacción que mi esposa y yo hemos experimentado al compartir con usted y su distinguida esposa las actividades de una gestión diplomática en un momento histórico, tanto aquí en España, al igual que en nuestros respectivos países, se ha caracterizado por sinceros esfuerzos de la diplomacia para alcanzar una mejor y mayor comprensión entre todos los seres humanos por lograr paz y bienestar.

Quiero dejarle constancia que en las nuevas actividades que seguiré en mi país, el recuerdo de su amistad y fraternal compañía, será una dinámica estimulante en mi labor.

Mi esposa y yo le reiteramos a usted y su esposa las expresiones de nuestro cordial afecto,

Hasta siempre

FABIO F. HERRERA CABRAL
EMBAJADOR

Mi dirección:
Calle Dagua, 3
Los Cacicazgos, Santo Domingo
Tlf. 5379236 y 4737252
Fax 5477307



EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA

13 DIC. 1996

FECHA RECEPCION

REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA
CAMARA DE DIPUTADOS

PRESIDENCIA

Caracas, 12 de Diciembre de 1996

@ @

Excelentísimo Doctor
Enrique Tejera París
Embajador de Venezuela en España
Madrid.

Estimado Embajador:

Las actividades parlamentarias en el último período de sesiones han sido verdaderamente exigentes, por lo que fui postergando una nota de agradecimiento a sus muchas atenciones. Hoy deseo enviarle por este medio las gracias a Usted y a su gentil esposa, propiciando este medio para hacerles llegar mis más fervorosos votos por una !Feliz Navidad!

Cordialmente;


Ramón Guillermo Aveledo
Presidente

10/12/96 15:23

34 22 28 07 37

COVC. CANARIAS

001



CONSULADO GENERAL
DE LA
REPÚBLICA DE VENEZUELA
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE
(ESPAÑA)

cc

DE: Amable Espina, Cónsul General de la República de Venezuela	Nro. Número: 00 34 22/290757 Nº Págs. incluida ésta: 1 Autoriza: AE/mme.
PARA: Excmo. Sr. D. Enrique Tejera Paris, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de Venezuela en España.	Fecha: 10-12-1996 ASUNTO: Remisión programa de la visita del Sr. Embajador a Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Destino: Madrid.	Núm.: 84. —

Querido Enrique:

Tengo el gusto de adjuntarte el tercer proyecto (casi definitivo) de tu visita oficial a Canarias.

Te ruego no olvidar el envío de las fotos y también necesito el título de la Conferencia, que vas a dictar en la Universidad.

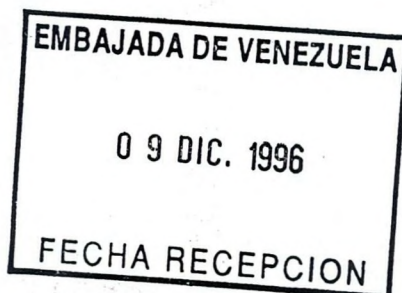
Espero hablar contigo esta tarde.

Un abrazo fuerte,


Amable Espina
Consul General

ANEXO: Lo indicado.

REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
GABINETE DEL MINISTRO



Caracas, 06 DIC 1996

Señor Embajador:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a usted en la oportunidad de remitirle comunicación firmada por el Canciller Miguel Angel Burelli Rivas, dirigida a Su Excelencia Dr. Abel Matutes, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de ese país, con el ruego de hacerla llegar a su alto destinatario.

reunion ministerial, y con la visita de Estado que con ese motivo haré a Cuba.

Por tanto, pido al Embajador de Venezuela al ex Canciller Enrique Tejera, que me dirija a Su Excelencia el Dr. Abel Matutes, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de ese país.

Atentamente,



Olga Jacome de Agudo
Directora del Gabinete del Ministro

Al Señor
Enrique Tejera París
Embajador Extraordinario y
Plenipotenciario de Venezuela
Madrid, España.



*El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
de la República de Venezuela*

Caracas, **05 DIC 1996**

91596

Excelencia:

He recibido su amable invitación para la reunión que propone a propósito de la conclusión de las conversaciones sobre la paz en Guatemala.

Nunca había deseado tanto, como en esta ocasión, acudir a una cita de semejante trascendencia. Estoy comprometido, sin embargo con la Asociación de los Estados del Caribe, la cual celebra en esa fecha en La Habana, su reunión ministerial, y con la visita de Estado que con ese motivo haré a Cuba.

Por tanto, pido al Embajador en Madrid, el ex Canciller Enrique Tejera, que me represente en el acto por usted convocado.

Con este motivo expreso a usted los sentimientos de mi más cordiales aprecio y amistad.



Miguel Ángel Burelli Rivas
Miguel Ángel Burelli Rivas
Miguel Angel Burelli Rivas

A Su Excelencia
Dr. Abel Matutes
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
Madrid, España.

Madrid, 5 de diciembre de 1.996

Er. @ @

EXCMO. SR. D.

ENRIQUE TEJERA PARIS

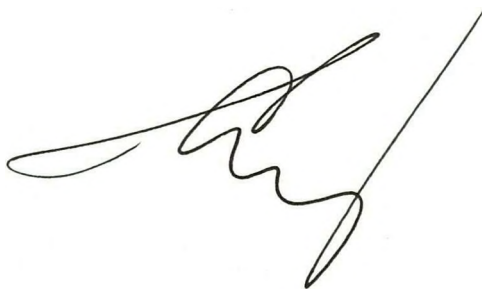
Embajador de Venezuela

Madrid

Estimado Embajador:

Le agradezco muy sinceramente el envío de su disertación "Bienvenidos a la Jornada sobre Privatizaciones en Venezuela", que me ha llenado de satisfacción porque expresa fielmente la potencialidad presente y futura de la República de Venezuela.

Uniendo mi felicitación a las muchas, que habrá recibido, y deseándole los mejores logros durante su mandato en España, le saluda con la mayor consideración y afecto,



Madrid
Llegada 10:45 a.m.

EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA

27 NOV. 1996

FECHA RECEPCION

3295767

MADRID 17 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1996

EXTERIORES - CARACAS

XET6

ENTREGA INMEDIATA AL CIUDADANO MINISTRO

55555

EN LA MUY GRATA Y MAS BIEN PROLONGADA CONVERSACION QUE TUVE EL HONOR DE TENER CON SU MAJESTAD EL REY AL PRESENTAR CREDENCIALES ESTE COMENZO DICIENDO QUE TENIA ENTENDIDO QUE HABIA "SERIOS PROBLEMAS ENTRE NUESTROS PAISES". COMO USTED COMPRENDERA ME PREOCUPO ESTE COMIENZO E INTENTE SABER DISCRETAMENTE A QUE SE REFERIA MAS SOLO LOGRE, MENCIONANDOLO YO QUE ME HABLARA DEL PROBLEMA DE LOS ETARRAS. LE DIJE QUE TENGO ENTENDIDO QUE LOS ETARRAS FUERON ADMITIDOS EN VENEZUELA POR SOLICITUD DEL GOBIERNO ESPANOL, QUE TODOS LOS INDICIOS SON QUE GUARDAN BUEN COMPORTAMIENTO Y CUMPLEN CON SU OBLIGACION DE PRESENTARSE PERIODICAMENTE A LA POLICIA, QUE A VECES ES MEJOR TENER A ESE TIPO DE PERSONAS MAS LEJOS QUE CERCA PERO QUE VENEZUELA, SI SE INSISTIA, DARIA FIEL CUMPLIMIENTO AL TRATADO DE EXTRADICION. CONCLUY DICIENDO: QUE NO ES POSIBLE PREJUZGAR SI SU POSICION ES DEFENDIBLE SEGUN LA CLASIFICACION QUE PERMITE EL MISMO TRATADO. RESPONDIÓ SU MAJESTAD QUE LO IMPORTANTE ES QUE LOS TUVERA BIEN VIGILADOS PORQUE BIEN SABIA YO QUE ETA, EN ESPAÑA SALTA POR DONDE MENOS SE ESPERA CON GRAVES ATENTADOS. EL TEMA QUEDO ASI Y LA CONVERSACION SE HIZO DE TEMAS MAS GENERALES, TERMINANDO EL REY EN LA ACTITUD MAS CORDIAL QUE PUEDA IMAGINAR USTED. PREOCUPADO SIN EMBARGO DESPUES DE ESTA CONVERSACION SOLICITE Y OBTUVE HOY UNA ENTREVISTA CON EL SUBSECRETARIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES CARVAJAL, QUE ESTUVO PRESENTE CON LA ENTREVISTA CON EL REY Y LE EXPRESE MI PREOCUPACION NUEVAMENTE SOBRE EL INICIO DE LA CONVERSACION CON EL REY. DE MODO MUY CORTES PERO DE NATURAL MAS BIEN SECO, CARVAJAL ME DIJO QUE NO HABIA NINGUN OTRO PROBLEMA QUE EL SUPIERA PERO QUE HABLARIA MANANA CON EL SENOR CARBAJAL, DIRECTOR DE ASUNTOS CONSULARES POR SI ESTE TENIA ALGO MAS QUE DECIR SOBRE LAS EXTRADICIONES Y OTROS PROBLEMAS. CARBAJAL SE ENCUENTRA HOY DE PERMISO PORQUE AYER MURIO SU PADRE. LO LLAMARA MANANA.

DEBO AGREGAR OTRO ASUNTO: EL SUBSECRETARIO CARVAJAL INSISTIO REITERADAMENTE OBTENER UN PUESTO EN NUESTRO AVION PRESIDENCIAL PARA UN FUNCIONARIO DE PROTOCOLO DE LA CASA REAL. CUANDO LE DIJE QUE EN EL AVION APENAS CABIAN OCHO O DIEZ PERSONAS ME CONTESTO QUE TENIA ENTENDIDO QUE ERAN CATORCE PERO LE DESCUNTE CUATRO DE TRIPULACION. EN TONO CORDIAL ME DIJO "BUENO, PUES A VER A QUIEN PUEDEN BAJAR DEL AVION". PENSANDOLO BIEN Y VISTO QUE LA VISITA OFICIAL COMIENZA Y TERMINA EN MADRID Y QUE LA IDA A BARCELONA BIEN PUEDE EQUIPARARSE A LAS DE BALEARES Y CANARIAS, SUGIERO ENCARECIDAMENTE QUE ME PERMITA USTED QUEDARME EN MADRID Y CREO QUE SE FACILITARIA LA SOLUCION DE ESTE PROBLEMA.

CORDIALMENTE,

ENRIQUE TEJERA PARIS

ETP
R

BITOR EUROPE Limited
FAX No. 0181-232-6100
TELEPHONE No. 0181-232-6000

Eugenia Vasquez
Regional Sales Manager

By Fax

@a

To: Dr. Enrique Tiquet Pardo
Embajada de Venezuela en España

Reference: 210-36-4-557 14/93

Date: 6.11.96

No. of Pages: 2

Subject: B. Vasquez

On 11th November 1996, I received from Mr. Enrique Tiquet Pardo, Director General of the Venezuelan Embassy in Madrid, a letter of introduction to the Ministry of Industry and Energy.

The letter stated that Mr. Tiquet Pardo was a member of the Venezuelan delegation to the 1996 World Energy Conference, which was held in Madrid from 11th to 15th November 1996. It was requested that the Ministry of Industry and Energy should provide Mr. Tiquet Pardo with the necessary facilities to enable him to attend the conference.

It was noted that Mr. Tiquet Pardo was a member of the Venezuelan delegation to the 1996 World Energy Conference, which was held in Madrid from 11th to 15th November 1996.

Yours faithfully,

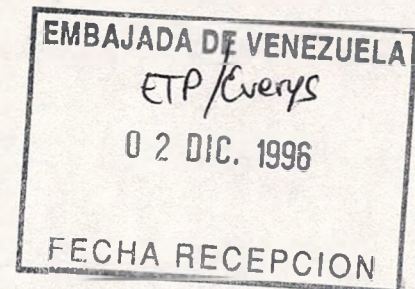
Attachments

Eugenia Vasquez

RECIBIDO 08 NOV. 1996

REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA

ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS
POLITICAS Y SOCIALES
APARTADO 1121
CARACAS 1010-A



Caracas, 7 de noviembre de 1996

Excelentísimo Señor
Dr. ENRIQUE TEJERA PARIS
Embajador de Venezuela en España.
Su Despacho.-

GW
@@

Apreciado Embajador :

Mediante la presente acuso recibo de su comunicación
de fecha 28 de octubre próximo pasado.

Al agradecerle altamente sus elogiosos conceptos, me
permito elevarle las expresiones de mi mayor consideración.

Atentamente,



Hildegard Rondón de Sansó
Hildegard Rondón de Sansó
Presidenta

HRS/evy.-

1198

La Embajada de Venezuela, saluda atentamente al Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores del Reino de España, y en atención a su nota verbal N° 115/6, de fecha 4 de los corrientes, se permite hacer, por instrucciones de su gobierno, las siguientes consideraciones:

1. El Gobierno de Venezuela comparte el pesar del Gobierno de España por el lamentable incidente ocurrido en la Cárcel "La Planta", durante el cual perdieron la vida ciudadanos venezolanos y el súbdito español Juan Carlos Izquierdo, recluso allí por robo a mano armada;
2. El Estado venezolano, a través de los órganos competentes del Poder Público Nacional, y actuando de conformidad con el ordenamiento constitucional y legal vigente, adelanta las investigaciones de rigor a fin de que se establezcan judicialmente las responsabilidades y sanciones a que haya lugar. En ello mi gobierno, celoso defensor de la vida y del respeto a la integridad del ser humano, no se dará tregua;
3. El Gobierno de Venezuela invita, por intermedio del Gobierno de España, a los familiares del ciudadano español fallecido, a hacer uso de las acciones y recursos que garantiza la legislación venezolana, a fin de reclamar las indemnizaciones a que pudiera haber lugar;
4. El Gobierno de Venezuela lamenta profundamente y rechaza el tono de la nota del Gobierno de España, incompatible con el excelente estado de las relaciones entre ambos países.

La Embajada de Venezuela, reitera al Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, el testimonio de su más alta consideración.



Madrid, 07 NOV. 1996

Al
Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores
Palacio de Santa Cruz
Madrid.-

REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

*Cretia.
proceder*

LA EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA,
saluda atentamente a Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores del Reino de España,
y en atención a lo expuesto en su nota verbal N° 115/6, de fecha 4 de los
corrientes, se permite hacer, por instrucciones de su gobierno, las siguientes
consideraciones:

1.- El Gobierno de Venezuela comparte el pesar del gobierno de España por ~~los~~ ^{el} lamentable incidente ocurrido en la Cárcel "La Planta", donde perdieron la vida ciudadanos venezolanos y el ~~ciudadano~~ ^{ciudadano} español Juan Carlos Izquierdo, recluso allí por robo a mano armada;

2.- El Estado venezolano, a través de los órganos competentes del Poder Público Nacional, y actuando de conformidad con el ordenamiento constitucional y legal vigente, adelanta las investigaciones de rigor a fin de que se establezcan judicialmente las responsabilidades y sanciones a que haya lugar. En ello mi gobierno, celoso defensor de la vida y del respeto a la integridad del ser humano, no se dará tregua;

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4.- El Gobierno de Venezuela lamenta profundamente y rechaza el tono de la nota del Gobierno de España, incompatible con el excelente estado de las relaciones entre ambos países.

LA EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA,
reitera al Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, el testimonio de su mas alta consideración.

Caracas,



MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES

NÚM.

115/6

N O T A V E R B A L

El Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores saluda atentamente a la Embajada de Venezuela en Madrid y lamenta tener que expresarle su profundo disgusto por el fallecimiento en el incendio de la prisión venezolana de "La Planta", del nacional español Juan Carlos Izquierdo Hernández, que se hallaba recluso en la misma.

Ante la gravedad de los hechos y teniendo en cuenta que es la segunda vez en 22 meses que se produce la muerte de un nacional español en una prisión venezolana, el Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores solicita del Gobierno de Venezuela una aclaración de lo sucedido, así como información sobre las medidas tomadas en relación con los responsables de este triste acontecimiento.

Igualmente solicita se tomen las medidas para que los familiares de la víctima puedan recibir la indemnización correspondiente.

El Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores aprovecha esta oportunidad para reiterar a la Embajada de Venezuela en Madrid el testimonio de su más alta consideración.

Madrid 4 de noviembre de 1996



A LA EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA EN MADRID.-

MSJ-06

MADRID 5 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1996

EXTERIORES

CARACAS

ATT: GABINETE DEL MINISTRO

NRD. XE196

SSSSS

AYER LUNES, A LAS 6 P.M. OCURRI A LA CANCELLERIA ESPANOLA CONVOCADO POR EL SUBSECRETARIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES JOSE DE CARVAJAL Y ESTE ME ENTREGO LA DESAGRADABLE NOTA VERBAL QUE TRANSCRIBO MAS ADELANTE. AUNQUE EL SEÑOR DE CARVAJAL FUE PERSONALMENTE MUY AMABLE, NO ALCANZO SU BUENA LIRICA A MODERAR MI MAL RATO.

ESTARIA YO PRONTO A PREPARAR UNA RESPUESTA, DE NO SER POR LA REFERENCIA A UNA PRETENDIDA INDEMNIZACION A LOS FAMILIARES. CONSIDERO URGENTE QUE USTED ME INSTRUYA AL RESPECTO Y, DE SER POSIBLE, ME HICIESE ENVIAR UN PROYECTO DE RESPUESTA.

ATENTAMENTE,

ENRIQUE TEJERA PARIS

EMBAJADOR

''MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES

NUM.11516

NOTA VERBAL

EL MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES SALUDA ATENTAMENTE A LA EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA EN MADRID Y LAMENTA TENER QUE EXPRESARLE SU PROFUNDO DISGUSTO POR EL FALLECIMIENTO EN EL INCENDIO DE LA PRISION VENEZOLANA DE ''LA PLANTA'', DEL NACIONAL ESPANOL JUAN CARLOS IZQUIERDO HERNANDEZ, QUE SE HALLABA RECLUIDO EN LA MISMA.

ENRIQUE TEJERA PARIS

EMBAJADOR

'' MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES

NUM. 11516

NOTA VERBAL

EL MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES SALUDA ATENTAMENTE A LA EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA EN MADRID Y LAMENTA TENER QUE EXPRESARLE SU PROFUNDO DISGUSTO POR EL FALLECIMIENTO EN EL INCENDIO DE LA PRISION VENEZOLANA DE ''LA PLANTA'', DEL NACIONAL ESPANOL JUAN CARLOS IZQUIERDO HERNANDEZ, QUE SE HALLABA RECLUIDO EN LA MISMA.

ANTE LA GRAVEDAD DE LOS HECHOS Y TENIENDO EN CUENTA QUE ES LA SEGUNDA VEZ EN 22 MESES QUE SE PRODUCE LA MUERTE DE UN NACIONAL ESPANOL EN UNA PRISION VENEZOLANA, EL MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES SOLICITA DEL GOBIERNO DE VENEZUELA UNA ACLARACION DE LO SUCEDIDO, ASI COMO INFORMACION SOBRE LAS MEDIDAS TOMADAS EN RELACION CON LOS RESPONSABLES DE ESTE TRISTE ACONTECIMIENTO.

IGUALMENTE SOLICITA SE TOMEN MEDIDAS PARA QUE LOS FAMILIARES DE LA VICTIMA PUEDAN RECIBIR LA INDEMNIZACION CORRESPONDIENTE.

EL MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES APROVECHA ESTA OPORTUNIDAD PARA REITERAR A LA EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA EN MADRID EL TESTIMONIO DE SU MAS ALTA CONSIDERACION.

MADRID, 4 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1996

A LA EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA EN MADRID. --''

El Embajador de Venezuela

aa

Excmo. Señor
Adolfo Suárez
Duque de Suárez
Antonio Maura, 4
28014 Madrid

Madrid, 06 de noviembre de 1996

Muy estimado amigo:

He tratado infructuosamente, como uno de los primeros deseos desde mi llegada a Madrid, de tener el placer de saludarle personalmente. Recuerdo con admiración y afecto la última vez que nos vimos en el Hotel Ritz, en la ocasión de constituirse la Comisión de Apelación prevista en el tratado entre Venezuela y Colombia. No pierdo la esperanza de poder departir algún día con usted, ahora que pasaré algún tiempo en Madrid. Entretanto, le ruego recibir mis mejores saludos y las seguridades de mi alto aprecio.

Cordialmente,

Enrique

Enrique Tejera París



31/10/96
XE 194
almeida: D5SPROT

Secrete
Cifrado
cc

Como continuación a suyo número 3495 de fecha 4 de octubre de 1996 y al mio número XE-83 del 8 de octubre de 1996 pláceme informar que hoy me visitó largamente el Cónsul General de Marruecos en Algeciras para quien su gobierno ha pedido el beneplácito como Embajador en Caracas. El Embajador fue agradable e interesante en su información. Su consulado actual es la oficina externa más grande de Marruecos y llega a tener un centenar de empleados durante el verano cuando vienen a España un millón de Marruecos. En el territorio de su consulado hay 50.000 residentes y un número muy alto de inmigrantes ilegales que permanecen allí o transitan por la zona. El personal permanente del consulado es de 50 personas y con ^{Todas} estas cifras es comprensible que se produzcan frecuentes roces.

^{El señor} Estuvo en Ginebra donde trabajó especialmente en la cuestión de refugiados y publicó tres libros, uno de ellos sobre el tratamiento de minorías. Como dato curioso me dijo que la etnia reinante y dominante en Marruecos, actual descendiente de los antiguos celjucidas que trajeron la lengua árabe y la religión mahometana son considerados una minoría, pues sólo tienen el 40% de la población marroquí, ^{en tanto que} el 60% lo integran casi totalmente los ^{barberes} descendientes de los vándalos que fueron expulsados de Vandalucía ^{por los visigodos}.

El Cónsul General en Algeciras nos dejó saber, ^{y R mis} a la Ministro Consejero, Antonieta Mosquera de Martínez, que tiene dos tíos en el Gabinete de su Majestad, ^y que él mismo fue Jefe de Gabinete del Presidente del Parlamento, que su abuelo fundó una ciudad a principios de siglo y que su acreditación en Venezuela fue pedida el 20 de septiembre. Igualmente la pidieron para él mismo en Panamá, Trinidad y Guyana con residencia en Caracas.

Relativamente perplejo como sigo, veo muy difícil e innecesario retardar más nuestro beneplácito procurando que enviaran otro candidato, ^{que resultaría muy} de condiciones ^{probablemente} similares o inferiores. Recomendando, por tanto, ^{que se} que se conceda el beneplácito y agradeceré a usted que me haga conocer la decisión de nuestro Gobierno.

Cordialmente,

31-10-85 12:52

DE: 917330214

NOMB: HOTEL CHAMARTIN

PAG. 2

22

MOVIL N° 909-544740

CRSA HABITACION: (956) 63 0040.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION

EX N° 850/96

PARA : Embajador Enrique Tajaró Poma Embajada de Venezuela en España

DE : Dirección General Sectorial de Información y Opinión

ASUNTO : Remisión de Información

FECHA : 13 de octubre de 1996

PAG. : (03 incluyéndose esta)

Señor Embajador:

Es grato transmitirle algunos datos periodísticos sobre su intervención durante las "Jornadas sobre Privatizaciones", llevadas a cabo en Madrid, publicadas en los diarios españoles "20.1" y "Últimas Noticias", en la edición de hoy.

Quisiera que se le remita para su uso y fines consiguientes.



Alcalá Zamora
Alcalá Zamora
Zaida Rangel R.
E/Dirección General Sectorial
de Información y Opinión

Se anexa lo indicado

RECIBIDO 31 OCT 1996



El embajador de Venezuela en Madrid, Enrique Tejera. Está entre los empresarios españoles, en un foro sobre privatizaciones, lo positivo y productivo de invertir en nuestro país. (Foto: Archivo).

Embajador de Venezuela en Madrid: Entre empresarios en Madrid:

"Venezuela es la mejor opción para invertir"

MADRID, octubre 23 (Europa Press). El embajador de Venezuela en Madrid, Enrique Tejera, se reunió hoy con un grupo de empresarios españoles para discutir las posibilidades de inversión en el país latinoamericano. Tejera destacó la estabilidad política y económica de Venezuela, así como su potencial en sectores como el petróleo, el gas natural y la agricultura. Los empresarios presentes expresaron su interés en colaborar con el gobierno venezolano en proyectos de desarrollo y privatización.

El embajador Tejera afirmó que Venezuela es una opción atractiva para la inversión extranjera debido a su rica dotación de recursos naturales y su posición estratégica en el Caribe. Señaló que el país cuenta con una de las reservas de petróleo más grandes del mundo y que su economía está diversificada gracias a la explotación de gas natural y a la actividad agrícola. Tejera invitó a los empresarios españoles a explorar las oportunidades que ofrece Venezuela y a establecer relaciones comerciales sólidas.

que el gigante ha despertado.

En esta París manifestó entusiásticamente ante los economistas españoles que Venezuela es el país políticamente estable "situación que por la demás ha despertado, siendo además un país que cuenta con reservas de gas, petróleo y carbón de gran magnitud. Los países y exportadores de Venezuela (OPEP) en forma eficiente y produciendo la energía propia como la electricidad, el 10 por ciento de las reservas de gas del mundo están en Venezuela. Dónde producimos además acero y aluminio, con varios yacimientos minerales y con una capacidad exportadora para el futuro de algunos otros hidrocarburos, con una mano de obra y tecnología."

Venezuela
es la mejor
opción
para invertir

Según nuestro embajador en España

2001

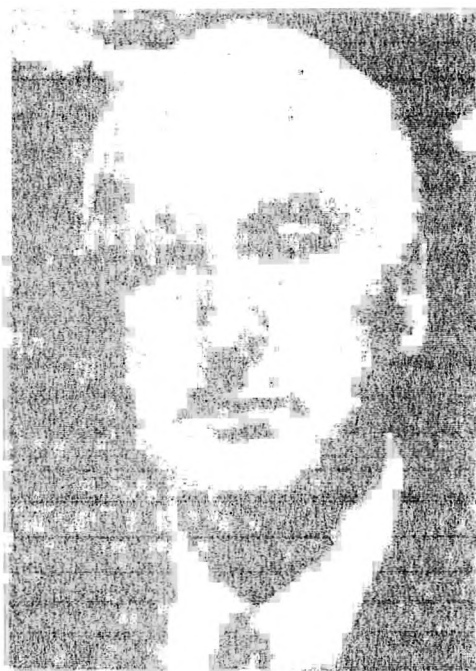
Según nuestro embajador en España

Venezuela, la mejor opción para invertir

Managua, Nicaragua, 28 de octubre. La conferencia sobre el futuro de la inversión en América Latina y el Caribe, organizada por el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) y el Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI), se celebró en la ciudad nicaragüense. En ella, el embajador venezolano en España, Enrique Tejera, afirmó que Venezuela es la mejor opción para invertir en América Latina.

Tejera, quien participó en la conferencia, destacó que Venezuela es una de las pocas naciones que, además de tener reservas de petróleo, cuenta con vastas reservas de oro, hierro, aluminio y otros minerales. También mencionó que Venezuela tiene una de las tasas de crecimiento más altas de la región, lo que la convierte en una opción atractiva para los inversionistas.

Tejera Pardo, quien se encuentra en su último año de mandato como embajador en España, afirmó que Venezuela es una de las pocas naciones que, además de tener reservas de petróleo, cuenta con vastas reservas de oro, hierro, aluminio y otros minerales. También mencionó que Venezuela tiene una de las tasas de crecimiento más altas de la región, lo que la convierte en una opción atractiva para los inversionistas.



Enrique Tejera Pardo, embajador de Venezuela en España.

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Reunión sostenida entre el Señor Embajador Enrique Tejera París y las señoras Carmen Cecilia Capriles y Carmen Cecilia López Lugo celebrada en la sede de la Embajada en día lunes 14 de octubre de 1996.

La reunión se inició con la solicitud de la señora Capriles de renovar el pasaporte de su madre la señora López Lugo, a lo cual se le indicó que las renovaciones se encontraban suspendidas por cuanto se le entregaría un nuevo documento, seguidamente se le informó el procedimiento a seguir y se acordó que la señora López pasaría por la Sección Consular el día jueves 17 de octubre.

La reunión continuó en un tono muy cordial durante la cual se conversó sobre diversos temas, como la situación actual del proceso jurídico iniciado por la Señora Lugo contra su ex-esposo el Señor Miguel Ángel Capriles. Posteriormente se conversó sobre temas de interés político derivados de la reciente visita del Presidente Rafael Caldera a España. Asimismo, la Sra. Capriles solicitó una invitación para el cóctel ofrecido por el Embajador a la delegación del gabinete económico venezolano que se encontraba en Madrid para asistir al Seminario sobre Privatización en Venezuela, para dos ejecutivos de Iberia.

Un aspecto significativo de la reunión fue cuando el Embajador Tejera preguntó a la señora Capriles sobre sus proyectos en relación con su cargo como Agregado Comercial de la Embajada. La Sra. Capriles informó sobre su conversación con la Dra. Beatriz Timer de Lazo, Directora de Personal del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores en la cual se le indicó que solicitara un permiso no remunerado, por motivos de índole personal. Dicho permiso le fue otorgado por diez meses, y posteriormente fue prorrogado por seis meses más (las notificaciones se encuentran en el expediente personal de la Sra. Capriles ubicado en el archivo de la Embajada). La Sra. Capriles manifestó su interés de incorporarse a sus actividades en la Embajada una vez finalice su permiso a mediados de febrero de 1997. Del mismo modo el Embajador expresó su interés en contar con ella para proyectos futuros a realizarse en la Embajada.

Finalmente, la Sra. Capriles puso a la disposición de la Embajada los medios de comunicación venezolanos pertenecientes a la cadena de prensa propiedad de su familia.

SCM
21/10/96

Nº 1114

MEMORANDUM

PARA: Embajador
Enrique Tejera París

DE: Shelangel Carreño
Tercer Secretario

ASUNTO: Remisión de Información

FECHA: 17.10.96

llevar a Shelangel y felicitación

Se remite anexo, el resumen de las palabras pronunciadas por el Ministro de Cordinplan, Dr. Teodoro Petkoff, en el marco de las Jornadas sobre la Privatización en Venezuela, celebrada en Madrid, el pasado miércoles 16 de octubre de 1996.



Resumen de las palabras pronunciadas por el Ministro de CORDIPLAN, Dr. Teodoro Petkoff, en el marco de la Jornada sobre Privatizaciones en Venezuela, organizada por el Instituto de Comercio Exterior español, celebrada en la sede de la Bolsa de Madrid, el día miércoles 16 de octubre de 1996.

Se podría señalar que el discurso pronunciado por el Dr. Petkoff estuvo dividido en tres partes fundamentales: una primera parte introductoria donde destacó algunas características de la economía venezolana, una segunda parte donde explica la llamada Agenda Venezuela y una parte final donde evaluó el resultado actual del programa de ajustes iniciado por el Dr. Caldera.

En la parte introductoria de su conferencia el Dr. Petkoff destacó la contradicción que existe cuando se observa a un país con la inmensa cantidad de recursos que tiene Venezuela y la severa crisis económica en la que se encuentra; no quiso profundizar en las causas que llevaron a la crisis, señalando que serían materia para un seminario aparte. No obstante, indicó que probablemente se debería a la bendición/maldición que ha significado ser un país petrolero, que durante mucho tiempo fue receptor de gran cantidad de divisas por concepto del petróleo, hasta que el sector mostró signos de no poder seguir financiando la economía del país.

Señaló como características de la economía venezolana de los últimos quince años:

Disminución sistemática del Producto Interno Bruto (PIB).

Retroceso puntual en la capacidad adquisitiva del venezolano; esto explica la existencia de una sociedad polarizada entre una minoría (20%) que no está en el sector pobreza y una inmensa mayoría (80%) ubicada en los sectores de pobreza crítica y pobreza relativa.

La aplicación de políticas económicas erráticas que impedían el aprovechamiento de la riqueza del país y un diagnóstico acertado de la raíz del problema.

La Agenda Venezuela

La parte central del discurso pronunciado por el Dr. Teodoro Petkoff la constituyó la explicación del nuevo programa económico del Presidente de Venezuela, Dr. Rafael Caldera. El Dr. Petkoff indicó que a partir del 15 de abril del presente año, Venezuela se encuentra en un nuevo camino, que se inició con la apertura petrolera y el regreso a nuestro país de los grandes nombres del mercado petrolero mundial a actuar en sociedad con PDVSA.

El Programa de Estabilización y Ajuste Macroeconómico, llamado Agenda Venezuela, implicó un alto grado de audacia y decisión de un Gobierno que se encuentra en minoría parlamentaria y cuyos pilares importantes son:

- Reducir el Déficit Fiscal procurando un aumento del ingreso, por la vía impositiva:
 - ⇒ Aumento de la participación en la fiscalidad de PDVSA, hacia un 14 % aproximadamente.
 - ⇒ Incremento de la Tasa del Impuesto al Consumo en un 16%.
- Aumento de la Gasolina aproximadamente en un 1000% de su precio interno, en este punto explicó el Dr. Petkoff, que había sido una medida muy difícil ya que se temía una grave reacción social como consecuencia de este aumento.
- Desmantelamiento del Control de Cambio, igualmente explicó el Ministro de Cordiplan, que durante la crisis financiera del pasado año se había decidido mantener un control de cambio que produjo serias distorsiones al generarse un tipo de cambio oficial y dos pequeños cambios "negros" o no oficiales. Actualmente, el Banco Central de Venezuela mantiene en forma autónoma un sistema de bandas muy eficiente, pero se encuentra muy atento para evitar que se produzca una sobrevaluación del bolívar.

EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA EN ESPAÑA

Capitán Haya, 1. / Madrid. 28020

Tlf: 555-8452, 53, 55 y 61

Fax: 597-1583 / Telex: 23699

T E L E F A X

TO:	DR. VICTOR MARRERO United States Representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council
FROM:	Ambassador ENRIQUE TEJERA PARÍS

Date	Message N°	Total Pages
11-10-96		ONE

Dear Victor,

I finally have the feeling of being in Madrid after surviving our President's State Visit (he was amazingly good) and numerous diplomatic Courtesy Visits , including Ambassador Gardner. With him I commented on your efforts to move the United Nations towards an agreement against corruption; he also sent a very good information on this matter.

He hopes to work together in this endeavour , which is an important part of Venezuelan policies.

Best regards.

Cordially,



Enrique Tejera París

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
ON THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

August 9, 1996

res fundelo.

Dear Ambassador Tejera-Paris:

I write to express my congratulations and best wishes on your new assignment, as well as my deep personal appreciation for the assistance and cooperation and, most important, the friendship you have rendered to the United States Mission and to me during your service in New York as Permanent Representative of Venezuela.

It has been an honor and privilege to have had the opportunity to work closely with you on so many matters of great global significance. I hope we will have other occasions to do so in the future and look forward to our meeting again.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Victor Marrero

His Excellency
Dr. Enrique Tejera-Paris
Permanent Mission of Venezuela
335 East 46th Street
New York, NY 10017

EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA EN ESPAÑA

Capitán Haya, 1. /Madrid. 28020

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Fax: 597-1583 /Telex: 23699

TELEFAX

TO:	MR. ERIC CARLSON
FROM:	Ambassador ENRIQUE TEJERA PARÍS

Date	Message N°	Total Pages
10-10-96		ONE

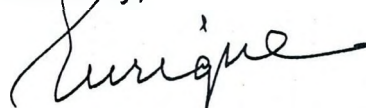
Dear Eric

I am sorry we missed Marcia and you. On that very week I was in the act of presenting my Credentials to King Juan Carlos I.

Congratulations on your fax for Mr. Appleton.

I hope that I shall be able to help you from here and have the pleasure to welcome you in Madrid.

Cordially,



Enrique Tejera París



aa

Madrid, 10 de octubre de 1996

Señora
Doris Sierra
Ciudad.-

Querida Doris:

Hoy habrás oído la lectura de las instrucciones sobre correspondencia archivo y recuperación de información. Deseo pedirte que compartas esta tarea conmigo y aceptes ser la responsable en esta materia tan delicada.

Es hora de que en el Servicio Exterior se reconozca la importancia y la responsabilidad de sus Oficiales. Estoy seguro, por el conocimiento que he tenido de tu trabajo, tanto ahora como cuando fui Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y tu trabajabas en la Dirección de Gabinete, de que estás plenamente capacitada para realizar este trabajo y para exigir a todos tus compañeros, incluyendo al Jefe de la Misión, máxima colaboración con esta seria responsabilidad.

Te deseo el mejor éxito y te aseguro que no dejará de ser reconocido.

Cordialmente,

Enrique Tejera París

1

22

Madrid, 8 de octubre de 1996

Exteriores, Caracas

Atención: DGSRPROT-DIR

XB-83
Nº . Refierome suyo XDGSPROT-DIR 3495 del 4/10/96. De alto personero del M.A.E. se obtuvo siguiente comentario sobre actual Cónsul marroquí en Algeciras, candidato a Embajador en Venezuela: "se trata de un individuo desagradable hasta físicamente, poco colaborador con las autoridades españolas en cuanto al ingreso de ilegales, felices estamos ^{de} que se marche, pobre Venezuela".

Atentamente,

Enrique Tejera París
Embajador

caracas, 04 de octubre de 1996.

edgar p.

embavenez-madrid

xdgsprot-dir.-3495

informole gobierno de la republica de marruecos se propone designar al senor mohamed maoulainine como embajador extraordinario y plenipotenciario en venezuela. agradezco de brevedad posible comentarios sobre su trayectoria profesional y cualquier otra opinion usted pueda suministrar. actualmente se desempeña como consul en algeciras.

nelson valera parra.

directoe general sectorial del protocolo.



Energy @ @ Corruption

FYI ... FOR YOUR INFORMATION

~~Mr. NELSON~~
~~ECON~~

FYI

September 25, 1996

U.S. SEEKS END TO BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION IN TRADE (Kantor gives strategy for countering unfair practices)

Washington -- The United States will do its part to ensure that bribery and corruption are not "business as usual" in international commerce, says Secretary of Commerce Mickey Kantor.

Kantor made the comments as he released the fourth annual National Export Strategy Report September 24.

The 232-page report includes chapters on issues in international trade, with one devoted to "Transnational Bribery."

"Bribery is cited by American business as one of the most difficult barriers they confront abroad," says a Commerce Department press statement released with the report. "Since 1994, there have been allegations of bribery by foreign firms in 39 international commercial contracts valued at \$64,000 million. It is estimated that U.S. firms lost 36 of these contracts, valued at approximately \$11,000 million," according to the statement.

Other chapters in the report outline initiatives designed to improve the prospects for U.S. exporters.

Following is the text of the chapter on "Transnational Bribery."

(Note: \$1 billion = \$1,000 million)

(begin text)

The Problem

For a number of reasons corruption abroad undermines our national and economic security here at home. First, bribery is a barrier to trade which hurts U.S. commercial interests. Bribery is essentially an unpredictable and unfair tariff increase. U.S. exporters are put at a competitive disadvantage (or precluded from participating in major projects altogether) when foreign firms engage in bribery, while U.S. companies -- because the U.S. is the only country which specifically outlaws bribery of foreign officials -- do not. Bribery and corruption can have a major impact on U.S. jobs and exports. Companies that produce better products at a better price are penalized as contracts go to sellers whose product would otherwise be less desirable. Often the harm is not limited to one lost sale: downstream exporters also lose potential sales of replacement parts or servicing, and fewer future sales are possible when scarce resources are spent on bribes.

Second, transnational bribery undermines U.S. objectives to promote democracy and economic development in developing countries. Bribes undermine democratic accountability and distort trade and investment in countries where it flourishes. Officials who reap large dividends from bribes are not accountable to their citizens; weak governments become weaker and public trust is harder to maintain. The impact of the resulting misallocation of resources is likely to be greatest in the countries least able to afford it. While fragile democracies are the most vulnerable,

the democratic underpinning of even the most developed countries are threatened by corruption as it becomes more difficult to separate bribery abroad from bribery at home.

Third, corruption abroad inhibits our ability to play a key role in the reconstruction of economies where we have important foreign policy interests. A strong role for U.S. trade and investment is critical to support the peace process in recently war-torn economies. The best way for a peace process to take hold and become durable is by creating a better life through jobs in the private sector.

Bribery both limits the ability of U.S. companies to play this essential role and threatens the establishment of these fragile democracies.

Finally, bribery and corruption affect the strength of the global trading system. In countries where it exists, it hurts the economy by denying it the benefits of trade agreements. And officials who engage in bribery may oppose negotiations to liberalize their economies because it could disrupt relationships which benefit them personally.

While it is difficult to measure the full extent of its effect, we are beginning to get a better sense of the problem's magnitude. Since the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) adoption of anti-bribery recommendations in mid-1994, we have learned of significant allegations of bribery by foreign firms in

139 international commercial contracts valued at \$64 billion. We estimate U.S. firms lost 36 of these contracts, valued at approximately \$11 billion. Since these figures represent only those cases which have come to our attention, we suspect the magnitude of the problem is much greater than these estimates suggest. Bribery continues to be pivotal in many export competitions, with the bribing companies still winning an estimated 80 percent of the contract decisions.

Traditional competitors of U.S. companies from other OECD nations have paid the lion's share of transnational bribes in the past. As OECD governments move toward officially discouraging the practice, the preponderance of the practice in these markets may diminish. But it is clear that this has become a worldwide problem as companies from non-OECD countries have begun to engage more actively in bribery.

Transnational bribery is often masked by euphemistic terms, such as "inducement," "gratuity," "sweetener" or "commission." It generally involves a company from an industrialized country offering an illicit payment to a developing country public official with perceived or real influence over contract awards. The influence sought varies from shifting a contract award to a favored bidder or at an exorbitant price, to garnering a judge's favorable ruling, or to ensuring that a civil service position is awarded to a sympathetic individual.

Major contracts in infrastructure or defense may be so large that a bribe which is very small - from the bidder's point of view - is nonetheless a fortune to a government official. Although even a relatively small bribe may be effective, recent examples exist of European firms offering agent commissions of 20 percent or more on a \$1 billion contract in an Asian market if the European aircraft was chosen.

Our Recent Success

The U.S. has led the charge against bribery and corruption on several fronts, and over the past year we have made progress. We have worked to stop transnational bribery on both the "supply" and "demand" side of the problem -- making it disadvantageous for companies to pay bribes as well as making it

difficult for those awarding contracts to be influenced by bribes when doing business. We have also supported initiatives in various crosscutting fora, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Organization of American States (OAS), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) fora and the United Nations (U.N.). We also are looking at other domestic near-term measures that will be meaningful for the U.S. business community as these multilateral steps take root. These efforts actively involve the Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce and Justice, and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.

On the supply side of the equation, a key obstacle has been that no other country specifically outlaws foreign corruption. U.S. firms have been prohibited from bribing foreign officials since 1977 under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. While we had hoped other countries would follow our lead, they have not yet followed suit, although a few countries have stated publicly that their existing criminal statutes can cover bribery abroad. As a result, many of our trading partners' domestic corporations are legally able to pay bribes to foreign officials while American companies cannot.

Our major initiative to stop the flow of bribes from countries whose companies engage in corruption has been in the OECD. Our agenda has been to get other OECD countries to join us in making international bribery a criminal offense and to discourage bribery through other legal changes (such as eliminating tax deductibility). Events this year have moved us closer to our goal.

The U.S. launched its first efforts to multilateralize prohibitions on transnational bribery in the OECD shortly after the 1977 passage of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. After unsuccessful attempts in the 1980s to develop meaningful disciplines building on an anti-bribery provision in the OECD's Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises, the United States proposed negotiation of an international agreement in the OECD on the prohibition of overseas bribes (as mandated by the 1988 Trade Act). In 1993 the Clinton Administration elevated U.S. efforts to secure action in the OECD by involving high-level officials from the State and Treasury Departments. The United

States sponsored the 1994 OECD Recommendation on Bribery in International Business Transactions that calls on member states to "take concrete and meaningful steps" to deter, prevent and combat bribery of foreign public officials.

The first significant OECD steps on bribery came to fruition at the May 1996 Ministerial Conference. First, the OECD adopted the Recommendation on Tax Deductibility of Bribes to Foreign Public Officials, which calls on members that allow the tax deductibility of bribes to "reexamine such treatment with the intention of denying this deductibility" (more than half of the OECD member states treat international bribery as a business expense, hence consider it tax deductible). Second, OECD Ministers made a political commitment to criminalize bribery "in an effective and coordinated manner," and to examine the "modalities and appropriate international instruments to facilitate criminalization and consider proposals in 1997."

Next steps at the OECD are for countries to report to November and February working group meetings the actions they have taken in implementing these recommendations. These will form the basis for a Secretariat report to the May 1997 OECD Ministerial. Our hope is that the outcome of that process will be agreement on principles for criminalization and means to implement those principles. At the June 1996 Lyon Summit our OECD efforts were reinforced when the G-7 resolved to combat corruption in international business transactions through supporting ongoing efforts in other multilateral organizations.

On the demand side of the problem we have been working to implement a new OAS convention criminalizing transnational bribery and to implement the anti-corruption certification process included in financing supported by the North American Development Bank (NADBank).

Recent success in the Organization of American States (OAS) on an Inter-American Convention Against Corruption indicates bribery is a problem of concern not only to the U.S. -- it is a hemispheric issue that other OAS countries also recognize as a priority. The Convention, which came about as a result of

the 1994 Summit of the Americas Plan of Action, was completed in March 1996. It has been signed by 23 of the total 35 OAS member states, but has not yet been ratified by any country.

Among other achievements, it is the world's first anti-corruption treaty which requires signatories to criminalize bribery of foreign officials. Signatories must update their domestic legislation to criminalize a set of specific corrupt acts related to bribery and illicitly obtained benefits. Cooperation among signatories is strengthened on extradition, mutual legal assistance, and asset forfeiture for corruption-related crimes.

While the Convention does not set specific deadlines for implementation of these commitments, discussion is already underway on ways to help member countries rewrite laws and regulations to comply and technical and other assistance to facilitate the process. The OAS Secretary General is required to report to next summer's General Assembly on member countries' progress in adopting and implementing required changes.

In the NAFTA-created NADBank, the U.S. successfully won agreement from its NAFTA partner Mexico in 1996 that its guidelines require companies to certify that they have not engaged in bribery of foreign or domestic officials in projects funded by NADBank. Companies must also have corporate policies that prohibit bribery and must assert that they have not been convicted of bribery within five years of the certification. If NADBank discovers that a company has been convicted of bribery, it may debar that company from future participation in a NADBank funded or guaranteed project. Secretary Rubin has urged that the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), including regional banks, press for similar procedures in the projects that they fund or guarantee.

Crosscutting Measures to Combat Corruption

The United States is pursuing initiatives in many multilateral fora that will reduce transnational bribery even as they pursue other U.S. objectives. We will attempt to launch negotiations at the December

Singapore Ministerial on an interim agreement to increase the openness and transparency of foreign government procurement -- which will have direct market access benefits for U.S. firms. We are also working with the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to assist them in establishing procedures that guard against bribery and corruption in projects which they sponsor. And we are looking at other effective measures we can take domestically that will help equalize the competitive posture of U.S. firms in major project competitions with other foreign companies.

In the World Trade Organization (WTO) our near-term goal is an interim arrangement negotiated with all WTO members which would promote transparency, openness and due process as a step towards a subsequent comprehensive WTO procurement agreement.

Membership in the new WTO Government Procurement Agreement (GPA), which took force on January 1, is voluntary rather than mandatory for WTO members. Signatories are predominantly industrialized countries, including the United States, Canada, the EU member states, Israel, Japan, Norway, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland. The United States is continuing to encourage individual countries to accede to the GPA with negotiations now ongoing with Singapore and Taiwan, but most WTO Members have indicated that they are not ready because its strict disciplines would require substantial changes in domestic laws and procedures. As a result, many key markets in Asia, the Americas, Eastern and Central Europe and Africa are not subject to the rigorous disciplines of the Government Procurement Agreement. Estimates of the value of procurement markets in these countries are in the trillions of dollars.

To move more countries towards implementing government procurement reforms and eventual commitment to the GPA, the United States and some of our trading partners have agreed to seek consensus at the Singapore Trade Ministerial on a mandatory WTO interim procurement accord including disciplines on transparency, openness and due process. This understanding was reached at the Kobe Ministerial this April among the Quad

countries (the U.S., Japan, EU and Canada), and reiterated at the G-7 Ministerial in July. Disciplines may include publicizing procurement opportunities, setting out specific evaluation criteria, awarding of contracts strictly on the basis of specified criteria and providing access to independent review bodies to challenge procurement decisions.

In the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC) and the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) we are opening a dialogue with developing countries on transparency and accountability on procurement and, in the process, building a consensus for a WTO initiative prior to the Singapore Ministerial. The Action Plan of the Summit of the Americas calls on the "governments of the world to adopt and enforce measures against bribery in all financial or commercial transactions within the Hemisphere." APEC's Osaka Action Agenda called on member economies to achieve transparency in their procurement laws and procedures. After the ministerial, efforts in these regional groups are intended to complement WTO work.

In the United Nations the U.S. introduced a proposal for a "United Nations Declaration on Corruption and Bribery in Transnational Commercial Activities" at the July 1996 session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council, which calls on member states to criminalize bribery (domestic or transnational) and prohibit tax deductibility of bribes. The U.S. has also played an instrumental role in the development of a Model Procurement Law of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The Law is designed to promote transparency and objectivity in public procurement proceedings; it specifically requires the rejection of a tender, proposal, offer or quotation if it is accompanied by a bribe from a supplier or contractor. Most recently Poland and Albania adopted the law, and a number of other countries are considering its implementation.

The U.S. has pursued an aggressive anti-bribery strategy through the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to strengthen guidelines for procurement in contracts they finance. In 1995, the World Bank revised its procurement rules for goods and works to

strengthen transparency, mandate the use of standard bidding documents, incorporate written guidance to bidders, and tighten and clarify bidding procedures. These revisions are safeguards against bribery and corruption, and are supplemented by ongoing Bank training and technical assistance for member governments' contracting officials and auditors.

This year the World Bank took additional action against bribery by explicitly stating that it is the Bank's policy not to tolerate fraud or corruption on Bank, financed contracts by bidders or borrowers. Anti-bribery amendments to the World Bank's loan conditions, procurement rules, and standard bidding documents were approved in July 1996. The amendments require disclosure of commissions and gratuities paid or to be paid to agents relating to their bids or to contract execution on World Bank financed contracts. Sanctions were incorporated into the procurement rules. The Bank will reject proposals for contract award or cancel the portion of the loan if the bidder or the borrower has engaged in fraud or corruption in the procurement or execution of the contract. Companies determined by the Bank to have engaged in corrupt or fraudulent practice will be blacklisted from participation in Bank-financed contracts, either indefinitely or for a stated period of time. These amendments are major steps forward.

World Bank management has also proposed three interrelated, constructive approaches to controlling corruption through 1) economic policy reforms in developing countries, 2) institutional reforms in developing countries, and 3) the Bank's fiduciary responsibility on its projects. These approaches will be more fully explored in discussions with the Board later this year. Simultaneously, we are pressing the Bank to enhance its supervision of procurement through increased procurement staffing, more rigorous headquarters review of procurement, limited delegation of procurement oversight to field offices, and comprehensive one-stop advertising.

The World Bank procurement reforms reflect useful interchange on the corruption issue between Bank management and U.S. business community representatives, as well

as with U.S. government officials. An exchange of letters between the President of the World Bank and the Chairman of the Business Roundtable's International Trade and Investment Task Force has helped inform World Bank staff efforts in preparing amendments to procurement guidelines and bidding documents.

The Development Committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund addressed international bribery as part of its major examination begun in late 1994. In a report released in March 1996, the Development Committee Task Force emphasized the MDBs' important role in helping member countries create and maintain an environment of effective government and a strong civil society, including a reliable framework of rules and institutions. The report recommended that MDBs coordinate procurement policies and rules.

Treasury Secretary Rubin has strongly endorsed this task force recommendation and has urged its incorporation into the ongoing reform efforts now underway at all of the multilateral development banks. He has underscored the need for the institutions to establish uniform procurement rules harmonized to the highest standard, the required use of standard bidding documents, strong headquarters oversight of the procurement process, and address transnational bribery on a collaborative basis.

Domestic Initiatives Against Bribery

While we continue to work abroad in all available multilateral fora, we must also ensure our domestic policies discourage bribery and corruption on the part of both U.S. companies and companies abroad which benefit from U.S. programs.

To this end, we will add an anti-corruption amendment to ensure that our Advocacy Guidelines promote equitable competitive conditions for U.S. companies and so that our advocacy assistance is not used in any manner that would promote transnational bribery. These guidelines outline the circumstances under which the U.S. government provides support for companies submitting international commercial bids or proposals. This support can take the form of

letters, representations, or other interventions by U.S. officials.

Several U.S. companies have expressed concern that under the current Advocacy Guidelines, foreign-owned U.S. companies may be able to take advantage of U.S. advocacy assistance while their foreign parent company (or its subsidiaries) may nonetheless engage in the bribery of foreign government officials. We will amend our guideline procedures to address this problem.

While U.S. companies must comply with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) to benefit from advocacy support, foreign parents and affiliates of U.S. entities seeking assistance are not subject to the FCPA. Therefore, we are amending the Advocacy Guidelines to condition the provision of advocacy support on the U.S. entity and its foreign parent and affiliates not paying bribes in connection with the transaction for which advocacy support is sought and their maintaining a policy prohibiting the bribery of foreign officials.

The Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im Bank), before it approves a disbursement under a loan or guarantee, requires the U.S. supplier to submit a supplier's certificate signed by a company officer which discloses any discounts, allowances, rebates, commissions, fees or payments other than those that are disclosed in the invoices, are payable to regular full-time employees for regular compensation, are regular commissions or fees in the ordinary course of business to regular agents or representatives, or are bank letter of credit fees.

Under the insurance program, at the time of claim filing Ex-Im Bank requires the policyholder or the supplier, as appropriate, to submit the same information regarding the insured transaction. This information, together with payments disclosed in the invoices, is subject to questioning by Ex-Im Bank staff. False representations can subject the certifying party to the penalties provided by law for the making of false statements in applications relating to Federal government programs. If any payments disclosed in the supplier's certificate, claim documentation or invoices appear to be inappropriate to the normal course of doing business, Ex-Im Bank may refer the matter to the U.S. Justice

Department for further investigation. In otherwise covered loss.

addition, Ex-Im Bank's documentation for long-term transactions contains representations by the borrower and the suppliers that the purchase contract and the performance by the parties of their obligations under it does not violate any applicable laws. Failure of this representation to be true constitutes an event of default, giving Ex-Im Bank the right to exercise all of the rights and remedies available under the financing agreement and under applicable laws.

To minimize any possibility of bribery in connection with transactions which Ex-Im Bank might support, Ex-Im Bank recently revised its supplier certificate to require, in addition to the information already required from the suppliers as described above, disclosure of offers or other arrangements by the supplier or by third parties for any payments not already disclosed in the invoices submitted to Ex-Im Bank. This additional requirement seeks to uncover unusual payments that take place with the knowledge of the supplier, but that are not made directly by the supplier.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) requires that U.S. companies, investment funds, and joint ventures supported by OPIC financing (including foreign subsidiaries that are obligors on such financing) represent and covenant that their projects comply with the FCPA and all other applicable laws, including applicable foreign laws, pertaining to corrupt practices. A violation of these provisions could lead to a default on, or suspension of, OPIC financing, creating significant deterrents to such practices.

Similarly, OPIC insurance contracts provide that no compensation will be paid if corrupt practices by the insured are the preponderant cause of any otherwise covered loss. Thus, OPIC could decline to pay a claim if it determines, for example, that the insured precipitated a claimed loss by attempting to bribe or actually bribing foreign officials.

OPIC is also in the process of amending its insurance application form to obtain representations and covenants like those in its finance documentation. Breach of such provisions could lead to termination of insurance or denial of compensation for any

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) cooperates with OECD donor partners to reduce opportunities for transnational bribery in projects funded by bilateral assistance. USAID also promotes "good governance" in developing countries, which builds institutional capacity to fight corruption.

This May OECD Development Assistance Committee Members (United States, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Spain, France, Finland, Italy, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Portugal, U.K., Sweden and Switzerland) adopted a statement of principle to include anti-corruption provisions in bilaterally-funded procurement contracts.

Beginning October 1, 1996, USAID will require an anti-corruption statement in its bilateral assistance procurement contracts which will prohibit bribery and subject any such contracts to cancellation and legal action. However there is no specific date by which other Development Committee Members are required to implement this recommendation. Members will report to the Committee in December 1996 on their progress toward implementation.

USAID directly and indirectly reduces transnational bribery by providing technical assistance to developing countries' governments, private voluntary organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to encourage respect for the rule of law and strengthen government accountability. USAID combats bribery and corruption in sectors where corruption is often endemic.

Focusing on three areas, these anti-corruption programs include activities which:

- Develop integrated financial management systems and promote legal reform in public and private sectors;

- Encourage collaboration between citizens and government officials to develop transparent and accountable governments. This includes active NGO participation

in identifying, planning and implementing initiatives which attack corruption at its base; and promote higher standards in government practice and ethics; and

- Provide support to NGOs and academics to enhance understanding of corruption's social costs and develop incentives for effective anti-corruption programs.

USAID's programs include a grant to the NGO Transparency International which has facilitated the development of local anti-corruption NGOs in over 40 nations. In addition, USAID continues to coordinate various conferences which are used as catalysts for developing anti-corruption strategies within governments.

USIA officers have worked with embassy country teams throughout the world to encourage good government practices and to highlight the economic costs of corruption to developing countries. They have also helped persuade governments of developed countries to criminalize corruption of foreign government officials. In cooperation with USAID, USIA arranged a four-hour television interactive for Latin America on the Convention Against Corruption. A 1994 USIA conference on corruption in Brazil led to the creation of an indigenous non-governmental organization which last year held regional conferences in major Brazilian cities and an international conference in Sao Paulo. USIA programming has led to the founding of a Brazilian branch of Transparency International and two state-level non-government organizations to combat corruption. USIA has also implemented an outreach program in Africa, sending speakers to Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia to discuss preventing corruption in economic institutions to safeguard development resources.

USIA will continue to strengthen its efforts on several fronts by providing authoritative spokespersons on a regular basis to USIA media - VOA, Worldnet TV, Wireless File and Foreign Press Centers - to keep foreign governments and public informed of U.S. policies on bribery. The agency will

continue exchange and information programs to better inform foreign decision-makers on bribery issues, contribute to civic education programs that build public awareness of the civic and economic damage caused by corruption and conduct foreign public opinion research and foreign media reaction to document and analyze foreign views about anti-corruption campaigns.

The Strategy

-- Accord top priority to pursuing criminalization of commercial bribery through the OECD in 1997.

-- Monitor closely OECD countries' implementation of their commitments to eliminate the tax deductibility of bribes.

The tax deductibility of bribes is a classic form of export subsidy. Several countries have taken steps to eliminate this practice in accordance with their OECD commitments, and we will be monitoring progress in this area closely.

-- Seek agreement at the Singapore Trade Ministerial on a firm schedule for negotiating and concluding the Interim Agreement on Government Procurement.

-- Work in APEC and the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) to promote transparency and accountability in member countries' procurement practices and seek APEC and FTAA groups' active support for Singapore Ministerial WTO negotiations.

-- Create a process to urge the prompt implementation of the OAS Convention and signing/ratifying by all outstanding OAS members.

-- Use embassy reporting to backstop progress monitoring by the official OAS mechanism.

-- Continue work with international financial institutions to ensure they implement the G-7 mandate on

increased transparency and standardization in procurement.

- Seek to strengthen MDB procurement oversight at MDB headquarters and oppose delegation of procurement oversight to field offices in project countries. Seek other governments' active participation in both efforts.

- Seek commitment of the World Bank and other regional MDBs to require companies to commit that they have not engaged in bribery of foreign or domestic officials in bank-financed projects and that they have corporate policies that prohibit bribery.

- Encourage the World Bank and other regional development banks to take steps to ensure no bribery takes place in connection with any project for which they are providing financial assistance, through the inclusion of strong anti-corruption provisions prohibiting the bribery of foreign officials in tender and loan documents, followed by strict auditing and accounting measures to ensure compliance.

-- Amend Ex-Im Bank's Supplier Certificate to minimize any possibility of bribery occurring in transactions in which Ex-Im Bank may support. In addition to disclosing irregular payments made by the supplier, suppliers will be required to disclose offers of irregular payments and irregular payments made to the buyer by third parties. This requirement will help uncover irregular payments that take place with the encouragement or approval of the supplier, but that are not made directly by the supplier.

-- Amend OPIC's insurance application to strengthen anti-bribery provisions and to require applicants to agree that projects will be carried out in compliance with all applicable U.S.

and foreign laws, including those related to corrupt practices.

-- Amend the U.S. government's Advocacy Guidelines to condition advocacy assistance on the firm and its foreign parent or affiliates:

(1) not paying a bribe in connection with the transaction for which advocacy is sought, and (2) maintaining and enforcing a policy prohibiting the bribery of foreign officials. Companies must adhere to these conditions to receive advocacy support.

-- Establish at the Commerce Department a hotline for reporting possible instances of bribery of foreign officials by non-U.S. companies. The hotline will provide a centralized, easily accessible location for reporting information on a confidential basis. The information collected will assist the U.S. government in assessing the nature and extent of foreign bribery and in formulating effective anti-bribery initiatives.

-- Continue USAID efforts to ensure that bilateral donor groups counteract transnational bribery through controls on bilaterally funded procurement and through efforts to support good governance reforms.

-- Support the activities of nongovernmental organizations like Transparency International in their efforts to combat international business corruption.

-- Consult regularly with the business community for their input on implementation of the commitments we have already obtained and new ideas on ways to curtail transnational bribery.

(end text)

EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA

INDIA

Embajadora ~~Josefina~~ *Jocelyn* *Henriquer*

Nueva Delhi, 11 de Septiembre de 1996

Dr. Enrique Tejera París
Embajador de Venezuela
Madrid

Estimado Embajador y amigos,

Me alegró mucho su nuevo destino. Recuerdo con afecto nuestro viaje a Granada, en lo que fue entonces una de las primeras reuniones del Grupo de Rio con la Union Europea, y el delicioso paseo por los maravillosos jardines que dejaron en esa ciudad los "moros". Estoy segura que disfrutara de España y como siempre tendrá mucho éxito. Felicidades y suerte para Usted y Pepita.

No podía faltar el que tan pronto tuviese que pedirle auxilio. Esta vez se trata de lo siguiente: La Academia de Letras de la India, ha ofrecido publicar, en hindi y bengali, una antología de cuentos latinoamericanos que saldrá el próximo año, en ocasión del 50 aniversario de la Independencia de la India. Cada uno de los países representados en Delhi -10- presentará un cuento para esta edición. Desde luego que el único requisito es que no se requieran los derechos de autor.

Informalmente he solicitado se consulte a Adriano Gonzalez Leon, para averiguar si estaría dispuesto a enviarme este cuento. Entiendo que con gusto desea colaborar con su cuento "El Lago", lo cual me complace mucho, pues no será muy frecuente que se le presente la oportunidad de que se traduzca a estos idiomas una obra, que podría tener aproximadamente unos 100 millones de potenciales lectores, si nos referimos solamente a los cultos que hablan hindi y bengali, que de lo contrario sumarian mas de 300 millones! Mucho le agradezco si pudiese confirmar esta oferta con Gonzales Leon y autorizarlo a que me envíe el texto por fax a la Embajada al No: 91-11-647 1686.

Sigo disfrutando de la India y satisfecha con los resultados del trabajo realizado, pero ya comienza a sentirse el peso de los casi 3 años en un país fascinante pero duro en lo cotidiano, complejo en el ejercicio de su comprensión y agobiante en la vivencia tan profunda de todas las realidades de la humanidad.

Lamentablemente, en la medida que me fui metiendo mas en los quehaceres y obligaciones, se fue haciendo corto el tiempo para dedicarme con serenidad a registrar mis experiencias, las que he seguido teniendo y muchas, pero ahora no puedo compartir. Aún no he logrado la disciplina para sentarme sistemáticamente a escribir.

Le pido nuevamente excusas por molestarlo con esta solicitud, pero a veces es difícil que Caracas reaccione con celeridad.

Para Usted y Pepita un saludo muy cordial,

Con el afecto de siempre,




ECO-HAB International Inc.

FAX COVER PAGE

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Date: SEPTEMBER 4, 1996 Pages (Including this page): 4
 To: Dr. Enrique Teyera Paris Office: Venezuelan Mission to UN
 Phone No.: _____ Fax No.: 212-370-1512
 From: ERIC CARLSON Office: EH1 West
 Phone No.: 619-756-3525 Fax No.: 619-756-5375
 Subject: HABITAT AGENDA Reference: _____

Message:

Eric Carlson Associates

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANT SERVICES

September 4, 1996

16016 VIA DICHA, POB 3425
RANCHO SANTA FE, CA 92067
PHONE 619-756-3525
FAX 619-262-0849 756-5375Ambassador Enrique Tejera Paris
Venezuelan Mission to United Nations
New York, N.Y.
FAX 212-370-1512

Dear Enrique:

Greetings, and good wishes. How are you? Marcia and I will be staying at the Beekman Tower from September 12 to 20 and I look forward to seeing you.

There will be an Eco-Hab meeting at IPA September 17 at 5 PM. Also, I have Board meetings of Cooperative Housing Foundation in Silver Spring on September 13 and the Community Cooperative Development Foundation in Philadelphia September 20. I just returned from 2 weeks in Philippines as guest speaker-advisor for anniversary of Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement.

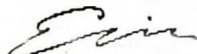
As for Istanbul Conference, Habitat II, I am pleased with the plan of action--the "Habitat Agenda," which provides guidelines for policy and action by all countries, public, private and NGO sectors. I have written four articles about this, and will send you some--the World Bank's Urban Age should be out next week. The Habitat Agenda includes much of what I have been advocating since 1952. The "housing finance" recommendations contain just about all the suggestions from our Eco-Hab Conferences, in New York and Manila. So, our efforts really paid off handsomely in their total acceptance by Habitat II. The Habitat Agenda is "self-propelling" and countries can make good use of these guidelines regardless of UNGA action. If you live long enough, sometimes old visions can materialize.

As for Eco-Hab International Foundation we will toast its success in achieving original objectives. But we have had no success in obtaining funding for its continuance. As it is broke, and I am broke, we will probably act on Tuesday to close it down. I thank you for your hosting of the Conferences at the Mission. Meanwhile, the Cisneros Together Foundation has come through with important financing for the Habitat "Best Practices" project. This was a "hit" at Istanbul and there is a proposal to designate several regional centers.

With the oil price situation, Venezuelan recovery should be speeding along. As a curio, I send you copy of March fax from me to Al Appleton.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,



Eric Carlson

FAX

980-8632

Please send to Al Appleton

FOR AL APPLETON

RPA

FROM ERIC CARLSON

March 5, 1996

SOME CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING VENEZUELA PROJECT POSSIBILITIES

1. Eco-Hab is in good position to promote a project development in Venezuela for which it will provide advisory services. Venezuela is presently in a very cash-poor situation, but agreements have now been reached that envisage a doubling of present oil output, to assure that Venezuela will remain the largest supplier of oil to the USA for years to come. This will mean that 13 foreign companies will invest \$11 billion in Venezuela before 2005. Over the 10 year period, Petroleos de Venezuela will invest \$33 billion. Other foreign projects are expected to total another \$16 billion of investment. The Government's share of profits from oil discovered would range from 88 to 92 per cent. With such huge investments around the corner and agreed to, it seems obvious that Environment and Development Aspects, and their planning, should open up a considerable bit of business, and that Eco-Hab may be able to push itself in as an above-the-fray contender. Much depends on the relationship with the Ambassador, who is also very close to the state-owned oil company, Petroleos de Venezuela. Possibly, also, some of the winning oil companies could be interested in certain planning advisory services. There are strong NGO-environmental groups in Venezuela--so they must step carefully. Venezuela is not a jungle country; few things can be hidden.

This will require your best thinking, as to possible options and modus operandi. We must have a reasonable schema in mind if Ambassador asks for ideas or suggests discussions with an interested party.
2. CORDIPLAN, the Central Office for Coordination and Planning in the President's office, was created by Enrique Tejera in 1958-59, and is still a major influence within the government. Probably it will be involved with respect to any external advisory planning service. There is also a Ministry of Urban Development--for which the Inter-American Development Bank has been playing with a large loan of \$400 million or so. INAVI the National Housing Institute is under the Ministry. There is also FUNDACOMUN, which I helped set up--the Foundation for Community Development, and Municipal Assistance--which is somewhat moribund by now. On the NGO-Non-profit side is the Fundacion de la Vivienda Popular, well-established, innovative and productive. The Rural Housing Program still continues, but needs basic reorganization and perhaps privatization. On the private sector side is the National Bank for Savings and Loans (BNAP) and some 20 or so savings and loan entities--somehow they did not collapse with the rest of the banking system, but probably are weakened. There are also private mortgage banks--Bancos Hipotecarios. There is a strong Ministry of the Environment, but I don't know who heads it now. Total freedom prevails with all press, radio, TV, etc. There Micro-enterprise lending is making good headway. Politics is everywhere. Venezuelans are somewhat spoiled by the oil flows--they like to get things for free.
3. A big project could be to contract for a review and evaluation of the delivery system for housing and community infrastructure. Get the facts down, with projections. Following Istanbul, this could be a commissioned study by Eco-Hab International.
4. Many of the large oil companies have their own Foundations and this could be another resource for funding specific projects, especially Urban Environment.
5. Eco-Hab International should offer to establish an office in Venezuela, if



Eric Carlson
Environment and Habitat Consultant

Problem-solving and strategy implementation for international housing finance

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- Provide advice and technical services for diverse organizations concerned with human settlements and sustainable development
- Undertake missions and assignments from governments, the private sector, NGOs, the World Bank, regional banks, UNDP and others
- Promote public-private sector partnerships and training and evaluation programs

Currently: Principal, Eric Carlson Associates, Rancho Santa Fe, CA; President, ECOHAB International Foundation, NY and Special Advisor, China Housing Finance Committee, Beijing; Founding Trustee and Executive Committee, Cooperative Housing Foundation, Silver Spring, MD; Senior Associate, Institute of Public Administration, NY; Trustee, Community Cooperative Development Foundation, Bridgeport, CT.

Career Highlights: In 1990 the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO) cited Eric Carlson for "40 years of distinguished service in strengthening international understanding and cooperation in the fields of housing and urban development as a member of the United Nations Secretariat, as a counselor to governments and international organizations, and as a contributor to the resolution of difficult questions in housing policy and finance."

His participation in international programs has taken Swedish-born Carlson to countries such as Barbados, Bhutan, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Jordan, Kenya, Mozambique, the Philippines, and Tanzania on scores of missions and conferences. He produced substantive reports which lay the groundwork for much of today's thinking in housing finance. For example, in 1952 he wrote the UN report on "Housing Through Cooperative and Nonprofit Associations" and in that same year helped established the Cooperative Housing Foundation for concrete action. He is co-founder/member of five international NGOs.

In 1955 he represented the UN on the successful tripartite mission on housing finance in Latin America; in 1961 he was the World Bank's first housing adviser for the mission to Spain where a 16 year national housing program was in implementation; in 1974 he was the first head of human settlements for the UN Environment Program and then first director of the UN Habitat Foundation. From 1982 to 1990 he was the first consultant for the International Union for Housing Finance in London and Chicago and helped regional organizations in Africa and the Caribbean as well as participating in the Asian Coalition for Housing Finance. In 1984 he began his continuing relationship with China's vast housing and urban reform efforts, entailing many invited visits and establishment of the China Housing Finance Committee.

The success of the 1955 UN mission to Latin America resulted in Carlson's appointment by the Pan American Union to be director of CINVA, the InterAmerican Housing Center in Bogota, Colombia. Carlson developed innovative field work and demonstration programs for the interdisciplinary postgraduate

Eric Carlson

Page Two

students selected from all countries of the region. He oversaw the invention and international promotion of the CINVA-RAM, portable earth block-making press, which helped build thousands of houses and other structures around the world. Carlson continues to promote sustainable community technology.

On request of the Venezuelan Government in 1958, Carlson directed the large scale evaluation of the "Superbloques", 96 high rise buildings in Caracas and La Guaira constructed by the former dictatorship. The report signaled the need for new housing policy and new institutions in a new democratic framework. Carlson was invited to be technical advisor to CORDIPLAN in the Office of the President for such implementation and restructuring from 1959 to 1963. It was a time of great progress.

In 1964 Carlson was appointed to the UN Secretariat as Chief of Housing, Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. The housing finance development project was one of his many responsibilities. Carlson's efforts at the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment in 1972 helped in achieving a recommendation and later a General Assembly Resolution to establish the UN Habitat Foundation as a facility to help countries get seed capital and technical assistance as they develop local housing finance systems. The Foundation was established under UNEP in Nairobi and declared operational in 1975. Carlson directed UNEP's preparatory planning group for the 1976 HABITAT conference in Vancouver. He became first Head of Human Settlements for UNEP, and later directed financial and technical services for the Habitat Foundation. The Foundation was transferred to the Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in 1978. Carlson left the UN Secretariat in 1982 to engage in other activities.

Organizer/Director, International Conferences and Seminars:

Throughout his varied career. Carlson has associated with innovative thinkers and high-level planners, and he continues to organize and participate in key conferences and seminars around the world. In 1995-96, he brought together over 100 housing finance professionals to two events geared to produce new ideas for HABITAT II, the ECO-HAB International Forum, "Habitat and Housing Finance for Millennium III," and the ECO-HAB International Roundtable, "Roundup for Habitat II," both held at the Venezuelan Mission to the UN. He was co-director of the first UN Conferences on Rural Housing, Maracay, Venezuela (1967); and on Improvement of Slums and Marginal Settlements, Medellin, Columbia (1970); the UN Habitat Foundation Regional Meetings on Housing Finance and Management; the first International Workshop on Housing Problems in China, Shenzhen, China (1987); the Fannie Mae Roundtable, Housing Finance for Sustainable Development, Washington, DC (1992), and many others.

Education: Columbia University, NY, BA; Institute of Public Administration, NY, MPA; Philippine Women's University, Manila, Honorary PhD, Humanities.

Teaching: Adjunct Associate Professor, Columbia University School of Architecture; Lecturer, New School for Social Research, NY; Central American Advanced School of Public Administration, San Jose, Costa Rica; Brazil School of Public Administration, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; San Diego State University, San Diego.

Languages: Swedish, English, Spanish, Portuguese, French.

Family: Married, three grown children.

JUL-29-1996 16:18

FROM MISION GUATEMALA ONU

TO

5573528 P.01



MISION PERMANENTE DE GUATEMALA
ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

VIA TELEFAX

NO. G/3/

NO. PAGS. 4 CLASIFICACION: ORDINARIO

PARA: MISION PERMANENTE DE VENEZUELA ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS.

TRAMITE SUGERIDO: FAVOR HACERLO LLEGAR AL SEÑOR EMBAJADOR.

ASUNTO: DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO EN EL ALMUERZO DE DESPEDIDA OFRECIDO
A S.E. EMBAJADOR ENRIQUE TEJERA-PARIS DE VENEZUELA.

=====

NUEVA YORK, 29 DE JULIO DE 1996

DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO POR EL EMBAJADOR JULIO ARMANDO
MARTINI HERRERA, REPRESENTANTE PERMANENTE DE GUATEMALA EN SU
CALIDAD DE PRESIDENTE DEL GRUPO LATINOAMERICANO Y DEL CARIBE -
GRULAC-, EN EL ALMUERZO DE DESPEDIDA OFRECIDO AL EMBAJADOR
ENRIQUE TEJERA-PARIS REPRESENTANTE PERMANENTE DE VENEZUELA EL
VIERNES 26 DE JULIO DE 1996 EN LAS NACIONES UNIDAS.

Según el proverbio chino, no hay banquete que no llegue en algún momento a su fin.// La presencia en nuestro grupo regional de nuestro dilecto amigo el Embajador Enrique Tejera París/ ha sido para nosotros un deleite fácilmente comparable a un banquete.// Banquete en que los aquí presentes, que hemos tenido el privilegio de ser los colegas de don Enrique, hemos podido disfrutar y admirar la manera magistral como él desempeña sus funciones/ así como gozar de su trato;// hemos podido así degustar los más exquisitos manjares profesionales y culturales,/ todos ellos servidos por el organizador del banquete, el "caterer" podríamos decir,/ nuestro entrañable y eminente colega Enrique, que ha representado a su ilustre Venezuela en las Naciones Unidas y en este cónclave más reducido e íntimo/ el GRULAC con toda la brillantez que no podía menos de esperar/ cualquiera que hubiese tenido el mas mínimo conocimiento de la anterior trayectoria de don Enrique.// En efecto, antes de encabezar la representación de su patria ante la organización mundial, el Embajador Tejera París ha contraído extraordinarios méritos en el ejercicio de altos cargos,/ tanto nacionales,/ incluidos los de Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores,/ Gobernador de uno de los Estados de Venezuela y representante ante la OEA, como internacionales,/ incluidos cargos dentro de las Naciones Unidas.// Don Enrique se había destacado, además, como estadista,/ como docente universitario,/ como especialista de la administración pública,/ como alto funcionario bancario, a nivel nacional e internacional, como intelectual y escritor en cuya lapidaria elegancia percibimos un eco de Andrés Bello.//

- 2 -

Pero si es indiscutible que,/ por exquisito que sea,/ todo banquete debe,/ al igual que todas las cosas de la vida,/ llegar algún día a su fin, /tampoco puede admitirse que el fin sea prematuro,/ sobre todo/ cuando lo ofrecido es de rara e insuperable calidad y de abundancia casi ilimitada.//

Por eso propongo que/ formal y airadamente/ nos quejemos ante el ilustrado Gobierno de Venezuela/ por no haber tenido en cuenta/ nuestro ferviente deseo/ de seguir disfrutando de los placeres que nos proporciona la presencia de don Enrique,/ el privilegio de tenerlo como colega.// Cruel ha sido el tratamiento que nos ha infligido dicho Gobierno al no postergar por algún tiempo el envió de nuestro colega Enrique a la villa del oso y el madroño, permitiéndonos de esa manera gozar un poco más de su trato, así como de algunas ocasiones más de ver lucirse sus notabilísimas dotes diplomáticas e intelectuales y de admirar de cerca su fascinante y tan especial personalidad, personalidad que, si tuviera que definirla con una sola palabra, diría que consiste en verdadera/ clase.

To illustrate what I have just said about Enrique's fascinating personality,/ his class,/ I would like to recount an anecdote. As I was chatting some time this year with a distinguished Guatemalan friend of mine,/ the conversation turned to the subject of personality./ My friend, Roberto, gave an example of how striking a personality could be/ by referring to

- 3 -

Enrique, with whom/ he had come into fleeting and impersonal contact about 30 years ago./ The occasion of Roberto's contact with Enrique, whom he had never seen again, was the attendance of both Enrique and himself at a meeting/ in the central bank of Guatemala,/ at which Enrique had taken the floor/ on a rather barren, technical matter.

Roberto said/ that, despite the superficiality and brevity of his encounter with Enrique, to whom in fact, as far as he can remember, he was not formally introduced, he has remained so impressed by Enrique's personality/ that he would not forget him/ if he lived to be a hundred.// The most salient point of Roberto's impression of Enrique/ was not unrelated to Cicero./ Roberto had no doubt that, had that great Roman attended the meeting/ he mentioned, he would have perceived in Enrique the embodiment of the quality by which Cicero distinguished the best orators, namely what he called gravitas.

Los reconocimientos a nuestro querido amigo Enrique.// Sería sobradamente fácil alargar. Pero nada pudiera ser más innecesario y superfluo, puesto que todos nosotros conocemos perfectamente/ las dotes y cualidades que adornan a don Enrique,/ que ilustran cuán acertado anduvo Buffon cuando afirmó que "le style c'est l'homme". Sólo que de haber conocido a don Enrique/el Ilustre intelectual francés hubiera agregado "quel style/ et quel homme!".

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Permitid por lo tanto que complemente esta expresión de nuestra admiración y respeto por el Embajador Tejera París,/ admiración y respeto que corren parejas con el cariño que sentimos por él y su encantadora esposa, cariñosamente Pepita, quien, como una gran Embajadora no está atrás de un gran hombre, como dice el refrán, sino a la par de él. Manifestando, que junto con lo mucho que nos entristece su partida,/ el consuelo que nos viene/ pensando en los exitos y placeres que les está reservando a nuestros queridos amigos el país que para los hispanoamericanos aquí presentes es la madre patria.

Por último,/ y para bien de la armonía que debe reinar entre todos los miembros del GRULAC, retiro,/ si bien con algún pesar, mi propuesta queja ante el Gobierno de Venezuela/ por la pérdida que nos inflige al privarnos de compañía tan grata.// Aunque esta queja no podría suscitar alguna animosidad en el plano político porque, como tan atinadamente lo ha dicho don Enrique Tejera-París en una de sus obras, cito "la política es "la ciencia de promover la armonía".

Dear Ambassador:

On behalf of all of us/ I wish, dear Enrique, the very very best,/ every joy and happiness,/ to you and your family.



799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

USUN - ECOSOC OUTGOING FAX

DELEGACION de VENEZUELA
NACIONES UNIDAS NUEVA YORK

JUL 18 1996

ASIG

REC

EXP

N/A

CLASSIFICATION

FROM: AMBASSADOR VICTOR MARRERO

FAX #(212)415-4299
TELE # (212)415-4278

DATE 7/18/96

TO: (1) Ambassador Tejera-Paris (Venezuela)

FAX #: 557-3528

(2) Ambassador Oscar de Rojas

FAX #: _____

(3) _____

FAX #: _____

SUBJECT: Thank you. (Hard cover to follow)

MESSAGE/REMARKS:

Every
@ P
est

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
ON THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

July 18, 1996

Dear Ambassador Tejera-Paris:

I write to express the United States' deep appreciation for Venezuela's co-sponsorship of the draft resolution introduced by my delegation today in the Economic and Social Council concerning corruption and bribery in transnational commercial activities. I know your leadership on this issue resulted in Venezuela's prompt decision to join us in this initiative, and reflects your government's own leading role in this regard. I also thank you for the strong and eloquent statement you made in support of the proposed resolution.

I look forward to working closely with you in advancing the resolution to approval by the Council.

Sincerely,



Victor Marrero

cc: Ambassador Oscar de Rojas

His Excellency
Dr. Enrique Tejera-Paris,
Permanent Mission of Venezuela,
335 East 46th Street,
New York, NY 10017.

REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

DGSP-DPDC

01618

Caracas,

11 JUL 1996

Señor Director,

Mucho estimaré a usted se sirva impartir sus instrucciones para que se tramite el siguiente mensaje:

ETAT
DELEVENEZ
NUEVA YORKATENCION: ENRIQUE TEJERA PARIS
EMBAJADOR

PERMITOME INFORMARLE POR RESOLUCION ESTE DESPACHO N° 000123, DE FECHA 01-07-96, EL CIUDADANO RAMON ESCOVAR SALOM, HA SIDO DESIGNADO EMBAJADOR REPRESENTANTE PERMANENTE DE VENEZUELA ANTE LA ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS, CON SEDE EN LA CIUDAD DE NUEVA YORK, ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA ATENTAMENTE, POR EL MINISTRO, EMBAJADOR CORINA RUSSIAN, DIRECTOR DE PERSONAL DIPLOMATICO Y CONSULAR.



C. R.

mag,
080796



John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library

Columbia Point Boston, Massachusetts 02125

May 10, 1996

His Excellency Enrique Tejera-Paris
Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations
Permanent Mission of Venezuela to the United Nations
335 E. 46th Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Please find enclosed the letter from President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela to President John F. Kennedy of the United States, dated July 22, 1963, that you requested. Also enclosed is a copy of a news article that President Betancourt refers to in his letter.

If I may be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Fawcett
Archivist, Foreign Policy Staff



4478
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 1915
T3/R-XX
Spanish

4 UNDER

NOV-19-126

NAPEAL

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Miraflores, July 22, 1963

His Excellency
John F. Kennedy
President of the United States
White House

My dear Mr. President:

I am using this procedure to write to you directly rather than through the normal channels of our respective Embassies because of the nature of the subject that I am going to discuss with you very candidly.

After my visit to the United States and our clarifying talks, I have noted an alarming and progressive deterioration in the political situation of Latin America. There is a return to the cycle of the 1948 coups d'état which were so prejudicial to Latin America and relations between the two Americas in the decade of the fifties.

After the coup d'état of Peru, before my visit to Washington, came the one in Guatemala on the very eve of the elections, and the ruling Military Junta in that country has given no indication of reopening the election procedure. Only a week ago the Government of Ecuador was overthrown by the military, and I am very apprehensive that something similar may occur in Santo Domingo.

In all these instances my Government, together with the Governments of Costa Rica, Santo Domingo, and Honduras (except in the case of the latter with respect to Guatemala), has broken relations with the de facto governments resulting from the seizing of power by the military. My

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
Statewide Through M63
By <i>LF</i> NAHA Date <i>7/10/96</i>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

Government also broke relations with the dictatorship of Mr. Duvalier, of Haiti, on the day when he himself extended his term of office.

The attitude of the Government of the United States, which has abandoned the position initially taken in the case of Peru, has been to establish relations with the governments resulting from the seizure of power by force. I have already expressed my sincere opinion to you personally and with modesty, without seeking to influence the way in which your Government conducts its foreign policy with Latin America. I said to you, as you will recall, that the hasty action of recognizing de facto governments would certainly not help to increase the friendship of the Latin American countries for the Government of the United States.

But now, because of what occurred in Ecuador, the New York Times correspondent has published in Washington some statements obtained from Department of State sources which have caused unconcealable alarm and displeasure among the large democratic sectors of Latin America. Although no one is named as being responsible for those statements, it is obvious, because of the tone and contents of the news note, that they were obtained from official sources of the United States Department of State. It is precisely matters like these which justify the unpleasant reaction produced in Latin America:

"United States officials describe Ecuador's new leaders as manifesting 'a sense of mission' that holds close to the principles of the Alliance for Progress."

I take the liberty of enclosing the clipping containing that report from the New York Times, because it is very likely and possible that you have not been informed about it.

Neither in Guatemala, Peru, Argentina, nor Ecuador have those who have been self-elected by force^{done anything nor will they} do anything to make serious reforms in the economic and social system of those countries and thereby promote their advancement and create better living conditions for their peoples. In fact, this view expressed by Winston Churchill is very applicable: "It is always very dangerous for soldiers, sailors, and airmen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-3-

to intervene in politics. They enter a field in which the values are very different from those with which they are accustomed to deal." [Translation of the Spanish; original Churchill statement not available for reference.]

What they have achieved and will achieve is not the eradication of Communism, but the creation among their peoples of a feeling of frustration and lack of faith in the democratic and representative system of government. Furthermore, by such intervention in the field of political activity and the improper use of the arms that the republics have placed in their possession, the armed forces lose the unity achieved through sound institutionalist and professional doctrine; they become anarchical and incite the people's repudiation. Moreover, if this nightmare of coups d'état continues, together with the proclamation of the argument that would perhaps have been pleasing to the late Mr. Dulles that those who achieve them have a "sense of mission," I clearly foresee what will happen in ten, fifteen, or twenty years. What will happen is what happened in Cuba; the people will finally abolish the regular armed forces, which will have been undermined and thrown into anarchy by the political feuds and ambitions of their members. That would be followed by chaos and Communist or Nazi totalitarianism, because it is a commonplace but nonetheless true fact that only people who have confidence in the exercise of the right to vote and in the strength of a representative system of government and nonpolitical and professional armed forces can guarantee the normal and progressive development of the countries of Latin America. I am expressing myself in this way, not because I am a pessimistic visionary but because I am a realist with some experience as a man who has had an opportunity in public life to gain a first-hand idea of the feelings and reactions of his own people and all the peoples of Latin America.

In my opinion not only is the Alliance for Progress at stake, for it cannot function in a half-oriented Latin America, where the governments are always threatened with coups d'état. What is at stake is something more profound: whether or not forms of government, very similar, if not identical, in their mental attitude and reactions to that existing in Cuba, are to spread rapidly over this part of the Hemisphere.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is important to call attention to two facts:

First, that my Government has not been guided in its position with respect to the de facto governments by personal friendships or relations with the deposed presidents. My acquaintance with three deposed presidents, Prado Ugarteche, Frondizi, and Arosemena, was casual; I never knew them personally nor did I exchange even so much as a letter with them or with two other presidents who were also removed from office, Colonel Lemus of El Salvador and General Idígoras Fuentes of Guatemala. When elections were held in El Salvador, the Government of Venezuela resumed diplomatic relations with the elected leaders in that country, and will do the same with those of Peru and Argentina. I have been guided by the belief that in international politics there is a minimum of ethics that must be followed, and by the obsessive recollection that coups d'état move in cycles and that those occurring since 1948 have brought three easily identifiable results for the American Hemisphere:

(1) A stage of administrative ineptitude and political persecution of democratic forces in the countries affected by dictatorial regimes;

(2) An obvious expansion of Communist ideology in those countries, especially among their youth groups which, in turning radical, find an outlet for their irritated frustration; and

(3) A visible deterioration in relations between the United States and the countries of Latin America, as shown by the discourteous manner in which Vice President Nixon was received in those countries.

The second point is one by which I am not guided in mentioning to you these concrete fears that ^{what} happened in other countries of Latin America may happen in Venezuela during the remaining months of my administration. I am not underestimating the negative influence that this epidemic of coups d'état may exert on certain minority sectors of the armed forces of Venezuela. But their commands are in the hands of institutionalist officers, imbued with the idea that in these years of constitutional government they have acquired prestige and respectability by their conduct in backing the regime which the people themselves chose in free elections. But the important thing is to point out that I consider myself able and in a position to preside, with the impartiality

which I am displaying, over the presidential and legislative elections that will be held in my country next November and to hand over my office to my successor in March of 1964. I am not thinking, therefore, of immediate risks to Venezuela but of a dangerous situation for all America if formulas are not contrived that will permit of two results:

(1) To discourage, with very firm and categorical declarations of the democratic governments, those who may be thinking of continuing the pernicious example of Guatemala, Peru, Argentina, and Ecuador; and

(2) To persuade those who are irregularly governing de facto in Guatemala, Ecuador, and Haiti to set a date in accordance with legal precepts for holding elections similar to those that have already taken place in Argentina and Peru.

You will have noted, Mr. President, that I have avoided all circumlocution in order to set forth my apprehensions and opinions with crystal clarity. The language employed will give an idea of how overwhelmed with concern I feel in the face of the somber picture that prevails in Latin America.

Your friend who cordially salutes you,

/Signed/ Rómulo Betancourt

WASHINGTON SEES GAIN FOR ECUADOR

Coup Welcomed as Ending an Incompetent Regime

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 13—Few military coups in Latin America have given the United States Government so little heartache as the overthrow of President Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy of Ecuador.

Officials here had long been alerted to expect the forceful removal of the hard-drinking President as the climax of growing dissatisfaction with his indecisive government.

The belief here was that Communist subversion, taking advantage of deep social unrest, had reached alarming proportions and that President Arosemena had been unwilling or unable, to do anything about it.

Over the last year some close advisers of President Kennedy have viewed with growing alarm the influence of the military in Latin America, especially in the light of coups in Argentina, Peru and Guatemala.

Blow to Aid Program

These developments were regarded as a severe blow to Mr. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress program. This program stipulated that economic and social development must go together with respect for democratic institutions.

It was feared that the coups represented a resurgence of the Ultra-conservative militarism that thwarted democratic development in most Latin American countries during the nineteen-fifties.

This assessment was not shared by some high officials in the State Department. These officials tended to view the military as a factor making for stability.

The recent elections in Peru and Argentina have strengthened the belief of these officials that Latin America's military leadership has evolved new attitudes. They see military leaders as defenders of the constitutional process, rather than usurpers.

In many instances, it is felt, young military officers have demonstrated a greater awareness of the urgency of social reform than have some civilian authorities.

Recognition Expected Soon

Before recognizing the governing military junta in Ecuador, a step expected to come within two weeks, the United States will want to receive assurances of the junta's intention to hold elections. A similar promise was expected from the military leaders who seized power in Guatemala on March 30.

The Kennedy Administration did not display the customary pattern for democratic procedure when the chiefs of Ecu-

adorian armed forces demanded Arosemena's resignation Thursday and sent him into exile in Panama. The military leaders accused the President of appearing in a drunken condition at a diplomatic function, and took this to be final evidence that he was incapable of exercising responsible leadership.

The State Department, satisfied that this was the reason for the virtually bloodless coup, has begun consultations with other Western Hemisphere governments to give diplomatic recognition to the military junta.

The Junta, headed by Capt. Castro Jijon of the Ecuadoran Navy, has already announced its intention to call for a constitutional assembly that would draft a new basic law, with provisions for social reform and repression of subversive elements.

Leaders Attitude Hailed

United States officials describe Ecuador's new leaders as manifesting "a sense of mission" that holds close to the principles of the Alliance for Progress.

Washington's major complaint against Mr. Arosemena, apart from its irritation over his intemperate personal habits, was his failure to control extremist left-wing elements and to take energetic action to stimulate the listless economy. Officials here made no attempt to contempt their feeling that his removal is likely to benefit Ecuador.

Maurice M. Bernbaum, United States Ambassador to Ecuador, had been warning the Administration for more than a year against interpreting the removal of Dr. Arosemena, if and when it came, as just another coup by power-seeking military leaders.

Mr. Bernbaum, skillful and well-informed career officer, reported recently that no amount of aid from the Alliance would be effective in Ecuador as long as there was no forceful leadership to carry out social and economic reforms.

United States officials shared with many Ecuadorians the fear that the inaction of the Quito Government had allowed terrorism and Communist-inspired subversion to go unchecked. For that reason United States sources welcomed the quick action by the junta yesterday in outlawing the Communist party and vowing to wipe out pro-Castro terrorists.

Some recent arrests in Quito suggest considerable dissarray in extreme left-wing ranks, reflecting the ideological struggle between Moscow and Peking.

The two most dramatic cases involved persons who had been ousted from the Communist party for advocating violent methods now out of favor with the official party leaders, who favor Moscow.

One was the seizure of José María Roura in May after he returned from Western Europe. There, United States sources assert, he had been in touch with Chinese Communist agents.

Mr. John M. Deutch
Director
Central Intelligence
Agency (CIA)
Washington, DC 20505
(703) 482-1100

25 March 1996

THE DIRECTOR
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Sir:

Your World Fact Book is widely used and quoted. Most of its information is obviously based on the censuses and statistics produced by national governments and international organizations. These figures are generally up-to-date, and no doubt are selected on the basis of their usefulness to the readers of your Fact Book.

However, there is in your latest World Fact Book a reference to "Ethnic divisions" of Venezuela (mestizo 67%, white 21%, black 10%, indian 2%) which is baseless and inaccurate.

There is no way to determine racial figures in Venezuela. At least since the final abolition of slavery in Venezuela in 1854, no census, statistic or personal document -public or private- makes any reference to race, religion, paternity or origin.

Racial composition is meaningless in the majority of countries as a real or potential source of conflict, and it is neither realistic nor prudent to stir them when they do not exist. What is really dangerous is the gap between rich and poor, which is not mentioned in your Book and is a growing phenomenon both in your country and mine. Other facts might also be useful for commercial or strategic intelligence. For instance, the aculturation produced by immigration which, in the case of my country, has transformed its citizens in one of the three largest producers and consumers of pasta in the world, all with imported wheat, could be an interesting intelligence fact for trade planners and exporters.

REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA
MISIÓN PERMANENTE
ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

25 March 1996

The Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

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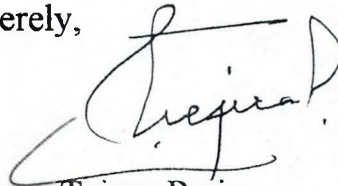
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May I also point out that in your racial classification you recognize the existence of mestizos, but you do not mention the pleasant, enthusiastic and traditional mixture of blacks and whites so characteristic of many countries and for such a long time!

We are very proud in Venezuela of the lack of race or related problems in our country and, as a Venezuelan, I would welcome the elimination of those "figures" from your Fact Book, as its readers might be misled into thinking that Venezuela has abandoned its longstanding egalitarian social policy and is asking for and recording data on races or illegitimacy at birth, as in our XVIII Century.

Finally, I call to your attention the national reports to the Committee of Experts, created in accordance of the Convention for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tejera-Paris', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Enrique Tejera-Paris
Permanent Representative of
Venezuela to the United Nations

de Enrique Tigua París

Para el Señor
Presidente.

Personal y Confidencial

M.Y. 10 Mayo 1996.

(1/2)

al fax 58.2.286.0615

Personal y Confidencial

Nueva York, domingo 10 de marzo de 1996.

Mi muy querido Presidente:

La razón de mi llamada de esta mañana fué aliviarme de un posible motivo de vergüenza: que la buena intervención de Roberto Pérez Lecuna en favor mío pudiera traerte más dificultades y preocupaciones que las que te embargan de día en día, dándote una errada impresión de mi ánimo, que siempre será de agradecimiento y nunca de incompuesta o impaciencia.

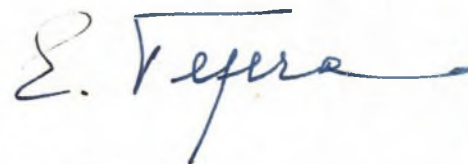
Al ahunciar que no podía aceptar el cargo que Ramón Escobar anunció a sus Directores con tanta seguridad, fué solo para prevenirte contra la posible "liberación" del personaje principal. Tan buenas razones parecen existir para traer al uno como para dejar al otro. No pretendo aconsejar, pero mi invariable amistad me obliga a dejar al descubierto lo que pienso de una operación de la que podía ser parte.

Como te dije en la grata ocasión en que me hablaste de Naciones Unidas, mi interés principal era iniciar los estudios de Chayes, Joyce y Highet. Mañana lunes me presentarán ("discutiremos" como dicen aquí) una carta muy importante. Me atrevo a pedirte que pueda seguir siendo tu contacto y colaborador en este asunto.

Dejar este cargo no me produce ni alegría ni tristeza. Quisiera seguir mi vida activa sirviendo a mi país y aquí, después de presidir los trabajos del Consejo Económico y Social y de nuestra victoria para elegir a Gonzalo Parra (que comenzó con tu gestión en Chile) no veo en realidad por delante sino trabajos estrictamente técnicos y, francamente, pudiera sentirme subempleado. Hemos sido felices aquí, Pepita y yo, por nuestra intensa actividad. Hemos ido combinando nuestras amistades de Naciones Unidas con amistades de Nueva York, interesantes para nosotros pero también para nuestro Gobierno, y estas amistades no se pierden como no perdimos las de Washington.

Me iré tan agradecido o más que cuando fuiste tan cordial aquella tarde de comienzos de gobierno en Miraflores. Entonces recordamos a Pérez Guerrero y su teoría del "tú comprenderás". Ahora me toca a mí decirte que cuando la política obliga al "tú comprenderás" los amigos son para comprender y seguir apoyando y no para agregar inquietudes o convertirse en problemas fastidiosos, que mas bien deben contribuir a obviar. Tal fué el propósito de mi tan matinal llamada.

Te abraza cordialmente tu inveterado amigo,



REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA
MISIÓN PERMANENTE
ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

T E L E F A X

PARA: Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores

ATT.: DGSPI/DAM

DE: Embajador Enrique Tejera París

FECHA: 7 de marzo de 1996

Tengo a honra informar a usted que, siguiendo sus instrucciones, se acaba de establecer las Relaciones Diplomáticas con el Principado de Andorra, hoy jueves 7 de marzo de 1996, a la 1 p.m.. El Embajador de Andorra señor Juli Minoves-Triquell y el suscrito cruzaron las cartas de rigor y se firmó la participación al Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas. El Embajador de Andorra pronunció amables palabras ~~que~~ fueron contestadas por el suscrito y de las que, por valija, enviaremos un resumen junto con fotografías.

Acto seguido se hizo un breve brindis junto con los funcionarios presentes de Andorra y Venezuela.



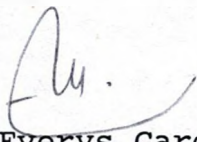
Atentamente,

REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA
MISIÓN PERMANENTE
ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

**ESTABLECIMIENTO DE RELACIONES DIPLOMATICAS
ENTRE VENEZUELA Y ANDORRA**

Hoy al mediodía Venezuela y Andorra establecieron Relaciones Diplomáticas en el Salón de Conferencia de la Misión de Venezuela ante Naciones Unidas después del intercambio protocolar de cartas y de firmar la comunicación al Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas el Embajador Enrique Tejera París en nombre del Gobierno de Venezuela y el Embajador Juli Minoves-Triquell en nombre del Gobierno de Andorra pronunciaron palabras alusivas al solemne acto. De inmediato el Embajador Tejera París ofreció a nombre del Gobierno de Venezuela un pequeño brindis a los presentes funcionarios tanto de Andorra como de Venezuela.

Nueva York, 7 de marzo de 1996


Everys Cardozo
Asistente



REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA

MISION PERMANENTE

ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

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*Director de Secretaría
del Ministerio de Hacienda*

Caracas,

30 ENE 1996

HOS-147

Doctor

Enrique Tejera París

Representante Permanente

Misión Permanente de la República de Venezuela
ante las Naciones Unidas

Nueva York.-

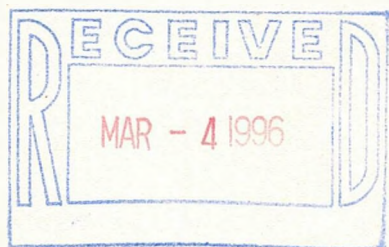
Siguiendo instrucciones del Ciudadano Ministro de Hacienda, Dr. Luis Raúl Matos Azócar, tengo el agrado de dirigirme a usted en la oportunidad de acusar recibo de su gentil comunicación, de fecha 22 de noviembre de 1995, a la cual anexa los artículos de prensa: "Tokyo Lands Hard on Troubled Daiwa", "Bankers Agree: A Good Fraud is Getting Hard to Ferret Out" y "U.S. Wants to Send Banks a 'Clear' Message".

Agradecemos altamente todas sus atenciones y me complace participarle que dicho material ha sido revisado con especial atención.

Sin más por los momentos, quedo de usted.

Cordialmente,

Pilar Álvarez Victoria
D.G.S. de Secretaría



CONFIDENCIAL

Nueva York, 30 de abril de 1996

Mi querido Presidente:

Las deudas externas de Venezuela en gran parte fueron contratadas ilegalmente. Los personeros venezolanos -en particular durante el gobierno del Dr. Luis Herrera Campins- violaron alegremente nuestras leyes confabulándose al efecto y en cada caso un industrial, un funcionario y un representante de banco extranjero, este último obligado a prestar una gruesa cuota mensual del dinero colocado en su banco... por nosotros mismos y otros países petroleros.

Con motivo del cambio de gobierno en 1984 me llamó William Joyce (el mismo abogado que venía trabajando en la cuestión de límites con Guyana, desde hacía años) y me dijo que era posible demandar en Estados Unidos a los bancos prestamistas, por violación de leyes estadounidenses muy estrictas: la ley "anti-racketeers" y la ley "anti-trust". Le pedí un memorandum y se lo transmitimos, Eloy Lares y yo, al Presidente Lusinchi el 10 de julio de 1985, junto con la opinión de otro abogado estadounidense, que le pedí al Dr. Joyce: una profesora de la Universidad de Georgetown, creo recordar. No tengo copia de esta opinión, que corroboraba la de Joyce, pero parecía igualmente convincente. Entre tanto me informaron que Venezuela gastaba millones, literalmente, en honorarios de los abogados que ayudaban a la renegociación

sin, que yo sepa, hacer esfuerzo alguno por corroborar a negar la tesis de Joyce.

Me es grato hacerle llegar ahora a usted las copias que le ofrecí el mes pasado en Caracas.

Qué se pudiera hacer? Estoy hoy tan alejado del asunto que no me atrevería a esbozar solución alguna.

Como bien sabemos, para evitar estas demandas (cuya posibilidad supieron los bancos extranjeros pues me lo confirmaron entonces los doctores Azpúrua Ministro de Hacienda y Tinoco cuyo escritorio representaba a los bancos extranjeros) se realizó la llamada renegociación de la deuda y, como consecuencia, se hizo novación para borrar del panorama a los acreedores originales.

Cuando pregunté, delante del Dr. Barrios, al Dr. Azpúrua por qué no demandaban a los bancos en Nueva York como era ciertamente posible, nos contestó: "Hay que pensar en las consecuencias" y me preguntó si yo tendría inconveniente en contratar a otros abogados; le contesté que ni Lares ni yo teníamos otros interés que transmitir la idea de Joyce y que no queríamos aparecer como intermediarios de otro tipo; y que le recomendaba que se entendiera directamente con Joyce.

A mi juicio, la consecuencia hubiera sido que los bancos hubieran corrido a buscar arreglos, rápidamente, para evitar que sus personeros fueran a la cárcel. La táctica que proponía el escritorio de Joyce era iniciar demandas sorpresivas en dos o tres Estados distintos, para provocar alarma en nuestros acreedores.

Tengo entendido que aún pudieran llevarse a juicio, por su pecado original. La utilidad o factibilidad de esto, no las conozco y quizá valdría la pena explorar si todavía pudieran sacarse ventajas para Venezuela, a todo evento,

como se dice en nuestra profesión. Sin embargo, la solución escogida (novación) ha prestado involuntariamente el mismo resultado que se esperaba entonces con la demanda: reducir la deuda a la mitad, pues nuestros bonos se cotizan muy por debajo de su valor nominal y es buen negocio para el Fisco irlos recomprando, como entiendo que se viene haciendo. Temo, no obstante, que van a subir sólidamente.

En todo caso señor Presidente, quería corroborar lo que le había contado en marzo pasado sobre este episodio.

Lo abraza cordialmente,

Señor doctor
Rafael Caldera
Presidente de la República
Su Despacho.-

Anexos:

- 1) Copia de Carta al Presidente Lusinchi.
- 2) Borrador Confidencial original y en re-transcripción.
- 3) Faxes de Joyce (1989) a Edgar Leal
y memorandum de Joyce.

New York, February 26, 1996

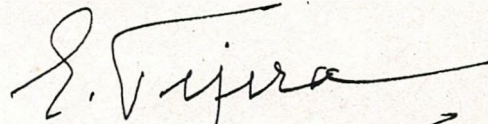
01383

Dear colleague:

It has been brought to our attention that in the international dispute Guinea-Bissau vs. Senegal, the Arbitral Award of 31 July 1989, where Mr. Julio Barberis acted as President of an Arbitral Tribunal, far from setting a dispute on a border problem between those two countries his explanatory opinion created a new controversy that had to be brought to the International Court of Justice by Guinea-Bissau.

Mr. Barberis' views expressed in his declaration in the Arbitral Award were the heart of the matter for the case raised to the International Court of Justice. We thought that the enclosed Report of the International Court of Justice might be of interest to you.

Cordially,



Enrique Tejera Paris
Permanent Representative

H.E. Ambassador
Mr. Adelino Manó Queta
Permanent Representative
of Guinea-Bissau to the
United Nations
New York

of the Arbitration Tribunal. However correct it may be to conclude that this declaration did not undo the vote by which President Barberis enabled a majority to be created for the operative clause, it certainly expresses an approach to the competence of the Tribunal which is at variance with that enshrined in the Award itself. This approach is couched in cautious terms of what the Tribunal "could" rather than "should" have done, but the sole motive behind the negative corollary attached to the Award's operative provision in the President's reformulation was clearly to convey his opinion that the Tribunal's competence had been broader than the Award allowed. This is particularly clear from the second half of the declaration. One can only note that the Award does not disclose whether any vote was taken on the important issues covered in paragraph 87 of the Award.

Now the Court could enter into the scope of the Tribunal's competence to the extent required to determine whether the Tribunal's own interpretation of it, as disclosed by the Award, was not manifestly untenable. For that purpose it had to rely on the wording of the Special Agreement and of paragraph 87 of the Award, there lying the focus of the matter. But, analytically speaking, there is no doubt that, far from being manifestly untenable, what the Tribunal said contains nothing to sustain an assertion of invalidity, even supposing that failure to exhaust jurisdiction would be sufficient to justify a finding in that sense.

The declaration of President Barberis therefore casts doubt on whether paragraph 87 really is "the opinion of the Tribunal". Had that paragraph *in fact*, rather than just formally, belonged exclusively to the reasoning of the Award, this would not have been a crucial matter: as instanced by the very opinions appended to the present Judgment, there is no necessity for the member of a tribunal to agree with every part of the reasoning before he can vote in favour of the decision. But paragraph 87 undeniably contains not merely reasoning but two decisions, including one of major importance. Hence it is an understatement for the Court merely to have pointed out that the structure of the Award was "open to criticism".

By appending his declaration, Mr. Barberis ensured that he would appear to the reader in two distinct personalities: the arbitrator who voted for the decision as it stood, and the arbitrator who would have preferred, not an entirely different decision, but the inclusion of a further decision or decisions on matters concerning which the Award had remained silent. Mr. Barberis was consequently faced with a serious dilemma, and one can sincerely sympathize with him in that respect: but as a distinguished jurist he must have realized the difficulties in store for him, and the risk of his being, as a judge, in no position to justify himself if criticized. As was wisely said some eighty years ago:



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Date: February 25, 1996 Pages (including this page): 1

To: Ambassador Enrique Tejera-Paris Office: Venezuelan Mission to UN

Phone No.: 212-557-2055 Fax No.: 212-370-1512

From: Eric Carlson Office: EHI West

Phone No.: 619-756-3525 Fax No.: 619-756-5375

Subject: Habitat II Conference, Istanbul Reference:

Dear Enrique:

Message: Regarding Istanbul Conference, I am investigating possibilities for financing my travel and participation there. It is not easy.

It may help to be attached to a country delegation. If you are to head the Venezuelan delegation for the Conference, could you add me on to it as a special adviser?

As former director of the Proyecto de Evaluación de los Superbloques del Banco Obrero, as 5 year former technical advisor to Cordiplan, as co-founder of the Asociación Mundial de Vivienda Rural in Caracas, and as former UN Secretariat chief of housing and deputy director of the UN Habitat Foundation in Nairobi, my credentials may be acceptable. Moreover I can be helpful to the delegation on several key issues. We could also help devise strategy for implementing a new system of interconnected regional and sub-regional centers to help carry out the plan of action to emerge from the Conference.

Will be leaving for Washington DC on February 29 for one-day Excom meeting of Cooperative Housing Foundation. Am sending you the CHF annual report for your info.

With best regards.

Eric Carlson

*Enrique
H. al Dr. Bivero*

El Embajador de Venezuela
PARTICULAR

PERSONAL

Nueva York, 16 de febrero de 1996

Respetado señor Presidente:

El pasado viernes 9 estuve en Washington para asistir a una comida que nos ofreció Tom Lovejoy, el conocido conservacionista, amigo de Kath Phelps y director del Museo Smithsonian. Una casa encantadora de más de dos siglos, situada en medio de un bosque, con una biblioteca de libros antiguos sobre ciencias naturales y otra bien completa en una casita anexa.

En la comida estaban Alexander Watson y su señora (El Secretario Adjunto para A.L.) y el Secretario del Interior Bruce Babbitt y su señora; esta última, Harriet Babbitt, es la Embajadora de Estados Unidos ante la O.E.A.

Watson me dijo que se va del Departamento de Estado a presidir The Nature Conservancy, una conocida organización ecologista; que es falso que estén haciendo una "purga" en el Departamento de Estado; que apenas es casual que al mismo tiempo se vayan Skol y otros "liberales pro democracia", unos a retiro y otros, como él, a cargos más permanentes o mejor remunerados.

Allí estaba también Enrique Iglesias, quien me dijo que, para reemplazar a Watson, estaba en primera línea de posibilidades nuestra amiga la propia Sra. Babbitt. El cambio sería dentro de un

mes y no hay confirmación sobre el posible nombramiento.

Harriet Babbitt es una mujer joven y agradable, pero abogada litigante de reconocida experiencia y con poca tolerancia al mucho hablar de la O.E.A. Está trabajando con ahinco en el proyecto de convención contra la corrupción y reconoce y admira la iniciativa y postura de usted al respecto. Me habló muy bien del eficiente paso de Gonzalo Parra Aranguren y lamentó que la presidencia de la comisión estuviera en las manos poco activas del Representante chileno en la O.E.A. Ha estado varias veces en Venezuela y "le encanta". Como su esposo, se interesa mucho en el paisaje, los parques nacionales y la naturaleza.

El Secretario Babbitt me dijo ser un enamorado de nuestro país. Trabajó muy joven en los barrios de Caracas en los años sesenta, cuando era del Peace Corp; no pierde oportunidad de ir a Venezuela de paseo y quisiera pasar unos días en la Gran Sabana; al parecer usted lo convidó a quedarse en una casa en Santa Elena, pero la Ley le prohíbe aceptar invitaciones privadas. Ahora que le escribo a usted y está nevando me pregunto si el momento no sería bueno para hacerles una invitación oficial?

Como Secretario del Interior, Bruce Babbitt tiene a su cargo los parques nacionales, el turismo, la conservación... y ciertos aspectos del petróleo. (Esto último, me dijo, más reducido que en los 60, desde que crearon las "agencias" de Energía y del Ambiente -esta es la de la gasolina "contaminante"- que de todos modos siguen vinculadas al Departamento del Interior). El Secretario Babbitt y su ministerio poseen una completa información

sobre el turismo ecológico y en particular sobre el exitoso programa que con esto y la investigación científica hacen y disfrutan en Costa Rica.

En cuanto a Alexander Watson, va a presidir esa organización que, entre otras cosas, compra grandes extensiones de tierra en países en desarrollo, para donar estas tierras a los respectivos gobiernos con la condición de que los dediquen a parques nacionales.

Me atrevo a sugerir que nuestro Ministro del Ambiente, en consulta con el Embajador Davidoff, plantee una visita de consultas del Secretario del Interior acompañado de expertos. Una carta de usted a Watson quizá también pudiera ser buena idea. Y si el Ministro Pérez Lecuna les pudiera enviar su excelente y útil "Balance Ambiental de Venezuela 1994-95", sería muy oportuno.

Lo saluda respetuosamente,



Enrique Tejera París
Representante Permanente

Señor doctor
Rafael Caldera
Presidente de la República
Su Despacho.-

CONFIDENCIAL

00335

Nueva York, 15 de febrero de 1996

Respetado señor Presidente:

La tempestad italiana sobre la reforma del Consejo de Seguridad se ha ido calmando, al menos en lo que nos respecta. He invitado a almorzar a mi amigo el Embajador Fulci la próxima semana para agradecerle su ayuda en la promoción de la candidatura de Gonzalo Parra y, además, no se vé en un futuro próximo la posibilidad de resolución alguna sobre la reforma del Consejo de Seguridad.

Estados Unidos, Francia, Gran Bretaña y la casi totalidad de los países europeos desean que Alemania y Japón ingresen como miembros permanentes del Consejo de Seguridad. Esta proposición se basa en la fuerza económica y el potencial de esos dos países. No dejó de impresionarme también el argumento que usted produjo al vuelo de la conversación telefónica que me permití pedirle el domingo pasado, en vista de que "me amenazaron" con que podría llamarlo el Presidente italiano a quejarse de mi intervención en el Comité de Reforma ocurrió a usted en el momento que si de algún modo puede demostrarse el avance de las Naciones Unidas en cincuenta años, es incorporando al Consejo de Seguridad a los dos grandes vencidos de la IIa. Guerra Mundial.

No hay razón para Venezuela oponerse a esta proposición y sólo pedimos a los miembros permanentes que se agregara representantes de América Latina y de otras regiones, en nuestro caso, Brasil.

Por lo demás esto dificultará también que se tome una resolución, puesto que Argentina y México se oponen a que sea Brasil, Pakistán e Indonesia se oponen a que sea la India, etc....

II

Cuando llegué a Nueva York con esa posición, el Embajador Fulci vino a verme con la propuesta italiana. Debo decirle que me impresionó la sensatez y justicia de esta propuesta, que haría que un grupo selecto de países circularan con relativa frecuencia como miembros no permanentes del Consejo; reservándose al mismo tiempo otro número de puestos a todos los demás países que, tardando relativamente más tiempo en ser miembros no permanentes, tendrían sin embargo la seguridad -hoy muy remota para ellos- de ser de tiempo en tiempo miembros del Consejo por un año.

Unos meses después, el Gobierno de México hizo otra propuesta similar, de la que por lo pronto se habla poco.

Nuestra Delegación ha expresado en las oportunidades necesarias, en la Asamblea y en las comisiones, la posición de Venezuela. Además, complaciendo al Embajador de Italia, que nos pidió repetidas veces mencionar su propuesta ("como fall back position", fueron sus palabras) me tomé la libertad de hacerlo, reiterando nuestra posición y luego pidiendo cada vez que, de no resultar ésta, se considerara la propuesta italiana "u otra lo más cercana posible" (México).

Todo iba muy bien en la Asamblea, pero en la reunión de la Comisión, leí que:

"Si se llegara sólo a un aumento de los miembros permanentes, hay países que han demostrado de modo tan notable su capacidad para contribuir activamente en la concepción y ejecución de las decisiones del Consejo de Seguridad, que su

presencia permanente en este cuerpo es tan deseable cuanto justificada su aspiración. En este sentido y sin excluir a otros, apoyamos la posibilidad de que fueran miembros permanentes Alemania, Brasil y Japón". "Debe haber una representación regional permanente más proporcionada y por esta razón mi Gobierno señaló al efecto a la República Federativa del Brasil".

Allí saltó el Embajador Fulci. No tomó en cuenta que me referí más largamente a la proposición italiana y a la apertura a los pequeños países:

"De no lograrse consenso para la aprobación de un aumento puro y simple de los miembros permanentes... llamamos la atención sobre lo aconsejable que va resultando una seria consideración de la propuesta de Italia".

Sin tomar en cuenta ni agradecer esta vez, ni las declaraciones nuestras que tanto agradeció antes en la Asamblea (Y Asamblea "mata" Comisión) el Embajador Fulci convocó a los periodistas italianos, rayó a Venezuela de entre los países que lo apoyaron, nos amenazó con "informar a la colonia italiana de Venezuela, que es tan numerosa"; hizo que su Ministra llamara a nuestro Canciller, y me llamó quejándose de que yo había mencionado "a sus enemigos" y que su Presidente lo llamaría a usted. Yo procuré calmarlo, sobre todo cuando me dijo que Italia "no dejaría entrar a Alemania"... y que no había leído mi intervención (que sin embargo, había sido distribuída). Le pedí una semana de pausa... y le dije que yo lo llamaría dentro de unos días.

III

Debo informarle que agregué, en mi intervención en la Comisión, un ingrediente o recomendación hasta ahora no mencionada: que la autoridad moral, la prudencia y el respeto por la democracia y los derechos humanos deberían ser condiciones indispensables para la elección de un miembro; y que deberían marginarse, en esta grave

selección, los países donde se vulneran estos derechos.

IV

Al dar precozmente por descartado el interés que nunca le hemos negado, el Embajador Fulci me dijo que lo apoyan Argelia, Canada, España, Guyana, Nueva Zelandia y Pakistan. No estoy tan seguro de cada uno de estos apoyos, pero en todo caso son pocos y la oposición a la propuesta italiana, en cambio, es muy fuerte.

A mi entender estas deliberaciones van para largo y no se limitaran a decir entre el racionalismo de las propuestas de Italia y México y el pragmatismo del bloque de los grandes, pues quedará todavía por resolver si Alemania y Japon (y los regionales como Brasil) entrarían con veto o sin veto, o si, en vez de crearse los tres tipos de miembros que acusan a Italia de proponer, se crean tres al agregar miembros permanentes pero sin veto; y los japoneses y alemanes no aceptarían esto.

En fin, señor Presidente, que como bien me lo dijo usted esto toma visos de pleito de grandes, cuyo resultado conviene esperar; ya nuestra posición está dicha en la Asamblea, hasta por nuestro más alto nivel político y no es necesario machacarla. Seguiré con pleno convencimiento sus instrucciones y procuraré, del modo más discreto y amable posible, marginarme de esta contienda, que va adquiriendo visos de paralogismo.

Lo saluda respetuosamente, su amigo,



ALLAN RANDOLPH BREWER-CARIAS

PROFESOR DE DERECHO ADMINISTRATIVO
DE LA UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DE VENEZUELA
ABOGADO

*Everys
prop. carta
que se fuere*

Caracas, 14 de febrero de 1996

Doctor

Enrique Tejera París

Ciudad.-

Enrique Tejera

La presente tiene por objeto recordarle que la Academia ha fijado la sesión correspondiente al día 5 de marzo de 1996 a las 5:00 p.m., como oportunidad para que tenga lugar la votación con el objeto de cubrir la vacante actualmente existente entre los Individuos de Número de la Corporación, originada por el lamentado fallecimiento del Dr. Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley.

Como es de su conocimiento, un grupo de Académicos hemos postulado la candidatura del Dr. Pedro Nikken para llenar esa vacante, y otros Académicos han postulado las candidaturas de los Dres. José Guillermo Andueza y James Otis R.

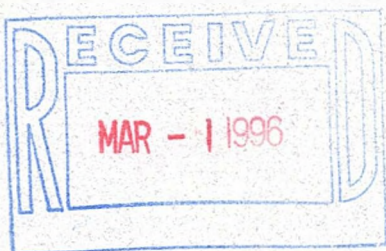
Por ello, en nombre de quienes hemos postulado candidatos le agradecemos su asistencia a dicha sesión, de manera que la votación a efectuarse se haga con el mayor número de Académicos asistentes.

Reciba un cordial saludo.

Atentamente,

Allan R. Brewer-Carias

Allan R. Brewer-Carias



Nueva York, 21 de agosto de 1995

(Traducción no oficial. Every's Cardozo)

Estimado Editor: Su "Indicador Global de manos engrasadas" le hace un flaco servicio a Venezuela y a los Estados Unidos, para mencionar sólo dos de los países que incluye, pues el "Indicador" está, aparentemente basado solamente en encuestas de opinión de negociantes y periodistas y no toma en cuenta ni la persecución de la corrupción ni la actitud del gobierno o de la ciudadanía contra una maldición que es tan antigua como universal.

Tanto su país como el mío se han distinguido por denunciar y llevar a tribunales a los sospechosos de corrupción y éste no es el caso de un buen número de países mejor colocados en el Indicador. Por siglos, algunas naciones distinguidas ni siquiera han cuestionado el origen de las riquezas de soberanos, dictadores o sus descendientes, por ejemplo.

En Venezuela, servidores públicos de todos los niveles, incluyendo Presidentes, han sido llevados a juicio, algunos con argumentos legales más bien técnicos. Un antiguo Presidente fue extraditado de los Estados Unidos. Venezuela fue pionera en establecer (en 1945) la declaración obligatoria de bienes al comienzo y al final del ejercicio de un cargo público. El Presidente Caldera ha presentado e insistido en Miami y en Río de Janeiro en la persecución universal de la corrupción y un nuevo proyecto de tratado se está preparando en las Naciones Unidas fuertemente apoyado por Venezuela.

Recordemos también que la corrupción no es un monopolio del sector público como lo vienen probando, en su país y en el mío, juicios contra banqueros y otros hombres de negocios. Si puedo también dar mis observaciones como viejo científico-social, los negociantes perdedores tienden a acusar a los ganadores y a quienes les conceden contratos. En cuanto a la opinión pública, los habitantes de grandes ciudades y capitales -particularmente los ubicuos taxistas, tan citados- tienden a ser grandes críticos del gobierno y, permítaseme recordar, ningún ciudadano norteamericano sobrepasa a mis coterráneos caraqueños en el arte de la autodenigración. Los rumores constituyen, por tanto una información más bien incompleta y su veracidad varía muy ampliamente de país a país o de una región a otra.

La opinión pública debe ser respetada y analizada, precisamente para combatir la proliferación del delito. Las percepciones, sin embargo, no deberían reemplazar a las realidades y las encuestas son útiles cuando están respaldadas por la matemática de los muestreos o por una buena metodología monográfica que permita ponderar todas las variables. Cordialmente, Enrique Tejera París. Representante Permanente.

REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA
MISIÓN PERMANENTE
ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Nueva York, 21 de junio de 1995

Señor
Guillermo Alvarez Bajares
Ministro de Estado
Jefe de la Oficina Central de Información
Caracas, Venezuela

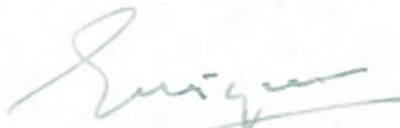
Querido Guillermo:

Una vez más se distingue tu colega James Brooke por su capacidad de manipular medias verdades en desdoro de Venezuela. Esta vez las utiliza para llegar a la conclusión de que el público venezolano está encantado de su servicio telefónico. Pero este artículo aparece en la primera página de la sección económica del New York Times y va a hacer mucho daño, particularmente por el ataque al Presidente Caldera y su comparación con el Presidente Pérez.

Estoy persuadido de que Brooke está contratado o convencido por una gran maquinación destinada a desestabilizar al Gobierno y a la economía de Venezuela con el objeto de obligarnos a vender a PDVSA. Esta opinión no es producto de la imaginación sino de serios indicios que han surgido a raíz de conversaciones con personajes encumbrados de las finanzas neoyorquinas.

Que James Brooke no es un periodista honesto y equilibrado me lo demostró en una conferencia que dio sobre Brasil en la Sociedad de las Américas. Según él todo era tan perfecto dos meses antes de asumir la presidencia Henrique Cardoso que en el período de preguntas y respuestas que siguió a la conferencia una avezada periodista neoyorquina le pidió con sorna: "Algo negativo, por favor?" El hombre dirigió una mirada nerviosa a mi amigo David Rockefeller que estaba enfrente y al lado mío, y fue Rockefeller el que dio la respuesta que todos esperábamos de Brooke: "Sin duda el Brasil va muy bien, pero hay que reconocer que tiene serias diferencias en la distribución de la riqueza".

Recibe un cordial abrazo,



Enrique Tejera París
Representante Permanente

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

GTE's Rocky Role in Venezuela Is a Warning on Foreign Privatization

Yankees, Phone Home!

GTE Role in Venezuela Is Warning on Privatization

By JAMES BROOKE

CARACAS, Venezuela — In the three years since Venezuela's creaky state telephone company was privatized, the new American managers have increased the number of lines by 50 percent, doubled international circuits and quadrupled the number of working pay phones.

So, Venezuelans have been heaping praise and honor on the country's largest single foreign investment, right?

Not exactly. In the same three years, Bruce E. Haddad, president of a consortium led by the GTE Corporation of the United States that runs Venezuela's Cantv phone company, has been arrested once, called to testify before congressional committees 23 times and has faced marches by union workers chanting "Gringos out of Cantv." Last year, Government bureaucrats suddenly refused to allow his company to buy dollars, forcing it to default on millions of dollars in overseas loans.

Through it all, Mr. Haddad — who is also president of Cantv — has remained upbeat. "You have to take a long-term view, you have to expect ups and downs," said the 41-year-old Florida native and longtime executive of GTE's telephone company in the Dominican Republic.

Venezuela has one of Latin America's rockiest economic environments, but GTE's experience here serves as a warning to American business about the hazards of operating in a region that is starting to open politically sensitive public utilities to foreign investment.

From Mexico to Brazil to Argentina,

At the very least, as GTE has discovered, running a public utility with 2.3 million subscribers can be vastly more complicated, and certainly more politically sensitive, than building cars or selling soap.

Venworld, the GTE-led consortium, paid \$1.9 billion for a 35-year-controlling concession of Venezuela's telephone company in 1991. The president at the time, Carlos Andrés Pérez, was a free-market advocate who welcomed the foreign involvement.

Since then, Venezuela has gone through two coup attempts, four changes of government and seven communications ministers. Rafael Caldera, Venezuela's current president, often follows policies at odds with those of Mr. Pérez, his lifelong political rival.

"There are still people in Congress debating whether Cantv should have been privatized to begin with," said Joseph A. Mann, editor of Political Impact, a newsletter here. "The Government should go out of its way to help Cantv. But I think that Caldera firmly believes that the company should be in the hands of the Government."



John J. Maier for The New York Times

Bruce E. Haddad, an American, has been running Cantv for a consortium led by the GTE Corporation. "This is a long-term commitment," he said.

Latin American countries are seeking foreign investors to run former government monopolies like power generation and telecommunications. As American companies take up the task, they are sometimes encountering echoes of the nationalist passions that led to widespread seizures of foreign-owned utilities in the 1960's and 1970's.

Last year, without a political godfather, Cantv repeatedly became embroiled in conflicts with Mr. Caldera's new administration. After the Government imposed exchange controls one year ago, the company found itself far down a long list of businesses seeking to buy dollars.

"While 98 percent of our revenues were in local currency, 95 percent of our debt payments were dollar-denominated," Mr. Haddad recalled.

With leftists initially controlling the Government currency board, which must approve foreign-exchange transactions, the American-controlled telephone company was promptly cut off from access to dol-

lars.

"I granted two hours of my time to listen to the petition of the president and vice president of the company," Iván Pulido Mora, then board coordinator, petulantly told reporters last August in response to questions about Cantv's foreign-exchange requests.

Although telecommunications has been a rare growth sector of Venezuela's troubled economy, the foreign-exchange problem took almost a

year to resolve. In May, the company renegotiated its debt to 40 foreign banks, winning a Government guarantee of near-automatic access to dollars to service the debt.

The disruptions — and Venezuela's general economic slump — caused Cantv to slash its capital investment plan by 40 percent, to \$408 million this year. Even with this reduction, Cantv investments will total \$2.4 billion for the first four years of private operation, 10 times the \$239 million invested during the last three years of public ownership. In addition to GTE, Cantv's controlling consortium of private investors includes AT&T, Telefónica de España, Banco Mercantil and Electricidad de Caracas.

Relations with the Government took another nasty turn last August when Cantv briefly cut off 80 percent of Government ministry telephone lines for nonpayment of Government telephone bills totaling \$100 million. Since then, the unpaid debt has stopped growing, partly because officials allowed Cantv to install pay

REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA
Misión Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas Nueva York

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TELEFAX No

22 agosto 1995

PARA : Sr. Lic. Guillermo Alvarez Bajares

FAX 571-2489

NUMERO DE PAGINAS: Siete incl. esta.



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Date: July 10, 1995 Pages (including this page): _____
To: Ambassador Enrique Tejera Paris Office: UN Permanent Mission, Venezuela
Phone No.: 212-476-9723 Fax No.: 212-370-1512
From: Eric Carlson Office: EHI West
Phone No.: 619-756-3525 Fax No.: 619-756-5375
Subject: Maritza Izaguirre Reference: Forum Report & Carola Ravell

Dear Enrique:

Message:

For your info, herewith faxed letter from Maritza Izaguirre, IDB Executive Director for Venezuela and Panama; my response; and "Los Anos de CORDIPLAN," a memorializing article for Carola Ravell.

I am accepting an invitation to speak at a "Trans-Americas Congress" dealing with "Caring Communities", to be held in Chile, September 27 to 30. Perhaps we can do some ECO-HAB promotion there. July 18-19 will be in Las Vegas for the NAHRO International Committee meeting.

Thank you for seeing Lisa in San Francisco--she is now busy on several projects on a free-lance basis.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Eric
Eric Carlson

St Lic.
Guillermo Alvarez Bayare
58-2-571.2489



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Date: August 17, 1995 Pages (including this page): 3
To: Dr. Enrique Tejera-Paris Office: Ambassador, Venezuela Mission to UN
Phone No.: 212-557-2055 Fax No.: 212-370-1512
From: Eric Carlson *Eric Carlson* Office: EHI West
Phone No.: 619-756-3525 Fax No.: 619-756-5375
Subject: PR in Venezuela Reference: Wall Street Journal article.

Dear Enrique:

Message: I'm sure you have seen it by now, but here is the text of the WSJ article from Wednesday's issue, front page, left feature.

This is a super-hatchet job which can not be quickly refuted. Not a single positive note. Where were the government's "public relations" people when Matt Moffett came to town with: "High Noon" scenario? In fact, where was the leadership of both government and civic society to defend itself from this muck-world journalistic scavenging? "Populist Disaster" and "Drifting into Chaos" in the headlines are not images enhancing from any point of view. They may be outrageous distortions but such judgments can sometimes be self-fulfilling. Doesn't anyone care?

My only immediate suggestion is to try to get one or two more articles from Moffett while he is on the spot in Venezuela. Get him out of Caracas to see the populist disaster and chaos in the regions for himself. Feature entry to more successful practical developments and projects, involving public-private sector cooperation and views of local businessmen and civic leaders, etc. May be dangerous, but worth the effort to get a more positive slant on things.

I'm sad about this latest debacle and journalistic antagonism. Some of it could have been blunted or deviated or even produced some positive notes within Matt Moffett's terms of reference. At least the President of Avensa has not absconded as did the President of Aeromexico. And as for the scandals in Colombia they have all the headlines now. Big ones. Even more so than our very own Whitewater Affair, whose hearings have now cost over \$20 million--centered around an alleged fund misplacement or misuse of \$30,000.

I hope your trip to Europe and stint at ECOSOC was useful. Lisa will be visiting us over Labor Day weekend. I may get to NY in mid-month.
Kind regards.



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Date: August 28, 1995 Pages (including this page): 3
To: Dr. Enrique Tejera-Paris Office: Ambassador, Venezuela Mission
Phone No.: 212-557-2055 Fax No.: 212-370-1512
From: Eric Carlson *Eric Carlson* Office: EHI West
Phone No.: 619-756-3525 Fax No.: 619-756-5375
Subject: PR in Venezuela Reference: Wall Street Journal article

Dear Enrique:

Message: It is none of my business, but the article still makes me mad. So, herewith some additional thoughts. It could have been inspired and paid for by the Venezuelan Bankers Association of Miami using a Venezuelan economic consultant or firm who hired the hapless Carlos and probably, with good contacts at WSJ and Dow Jones, saw to it that Matt Moffett was properly briefed and chaperoned for his "investigative journalism" in Caracas. How an article of this type could get through any editor at WSJ will remain a mystery--with its incredible first three paras of non-sequiturs and disinformation at the beginning and three paras of the same at the end, bolstered throughout by a determination to denigrate the government, the workers, the students, the people of Venezuela. In these we can again see the mind-set of "ill-will" revealed in the Carlos story.

When he visits the UN in October, it is clear that President Caldera must have a clear strategy, be cogent, and also prepared for one or several press conferences for which there will be well-written press releases and other info materials available. Certainly, there should be a "luncheon" at the Waldorf or elsewhere where the President Tells His Story and Gives Reassurance. There should be radio, TV and fax coverage, using the UN opportunity.

Lisa called to say she was sending me copy of the August 17 USA Today which features a four page supplement paid for by Venezuela, Ukraine, and Ivory Coast. She said it looks amateurish, is poorly conceived in general, and probably will be counter-productive among those who see it--usually at the country's airports and certain other cities where USA Today circulates. She thinks it probably cost the Government a fair amount, plus the various commissions that would be taken along the way.

We get back to our starting point--the WSJ is not the only game in town. Venezuela must cultivate the right people to fair coverage at NY Times, Economist, Washington Post, Journal of Commerce, and the press of other countries as well--particularly Japan and key European countries. Above all, it needs a PR Advisory or Oversight Committee leading to a PR Policy not controlled by those unqualified.

Wale
Sheet Journal

Philippine Progress August 21 95

It is hard to overstate how tumultuous the transition in the Philippines was from the autocratic rule of Ferdinand Marcos to democracy under Corazon Aquino. Mrs. Aquino wasn't a particularly successful politician, and the Philippines to some extent disappeared from the news. So it's nice to be able to note some salutary progress under President Fidel Ramos.

As always, steady progress is always vulnerable in such places; witness the manner in which a small number of embittered spoilers in Mindanao like the terrorist group Abu Sayyaf have the ability to cause enough chaos to scare investors away. Abu Sayyaf rampaged through the town of Ipil in April; the raid left more than 50 dead and many of the city's businesses in ruins. It followed another major setback to confidence in January, the discovery that Middle Eastern terrorists with links to Abu Sayyaf were planning to use Manila to stage attacks on international aviation.

The return of terrorism, allegedly helped by radical Middle Eastern forces, raises the stakes dramatically for Mr. Ramos and his campaign to reform the Philippine economy. Talks about greater political autonomy for the regions may help, but his best ally against the hotheads is economic growth and higher living standards for the people of Mindanao. Thus the success of the East Asian Growth Area, which groups Mindanao with insular Malaysia, Brunei and a large chunk of Indonesia, may be as accurate a barometer of progress as the peace talks themselves.

This nascent growth triangle deserves more international support than it's getting. The maxim of "a rising tide lifts all boats" has never been truer than in East Asia in the last decade, and the people of Mindanao are in need of a better ride. Up until recently, the economy of this area had been stagnant for a decade.

The political and economic road the Philippines is traveling is by now well tested. Fellow Asean members Thailand, Malaysia and others have dealt with communist and secessionist movements by pressing ahead with their economic agenda, outflanking those with the guns by putting washing machines and color TVs in the homes of their supporters.

In the Philippines another good example of the pacifying effects of economic growth is President Ramos's new executive secretary, Ruben Torres. A former communist leader, Mr. Torres was granted amnesty and now enjoys working to alleviate poverty in the countryside from one of the most powerful posts in the cabinet.

President Ramos, then, deserves praise at the moment for having the courage to abandon the nation's tradition of head-on conflict for the longer term view. Democratically elected himself, he understands the appeal and wisdom of allowing Philippine Muslims a broader say over local affairs. And his efforts to open the economy to the outside world, like the initiatives on tax reform and lifting restrictions on foreign investors, show promise of extending the benefits of growth further beyond the confines of Manila.

An example of a tremendous
PR turnaround for the Philippines

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URBANOMICS

PAGE 03



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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20577

DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO

DIRECCION CABLEGRAFICA
INTAMBANC

6 de julio de 1995

Señor
Eric Carlson
Presidente
ECO-HAB International, Inc.
Nueva York, N.Y.

Eric:

Recibe una cordial felicitación por la excelente iniciativa para la realización del Foro celebrado en marzo pasado, así como las actividades preliminares para la reunión de Turquía en 1996.

En otro orden de ideas, me imagino que tendrás conocimiento del fallecimiento de nuestra querida amiga Carola Ravell, ocurrido el pasado mes de abril. La Fundación Eugenio Mendoza publicará próximamente un libro homenaje a Carola, al cual contendrá la participación de algunos de los que tuvimos el honor de compartir y aprender de su experiencia. Te incluyo copia de mi aporte a esa publicación.

Amiga,

Maritza Izaguirre Porras

Anexo: lo indicado



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July 10, 1995

Date: _____ Pages (including this page): _____
To: Maritza Izaguirre Porras Office: Executive Director, IDB
Phone No.: 202-623-1034 Fax No.: 202-623-3607
From: Eric Carlson *Eric Carlson* Office: EHI West
Phone No.: 619-756-3525 Fax No.: 619-756-5375
Subject: Carola Ravell Reference: Fax, July 6, 1995

Dear Maritza:

Message:

Many thanks for your comments on the Report. It was a good experience all around, and I think we have contributed to some trend-bending points of view. I have had several discussions with Ambassador Enrique Tejera, the Father of Cordiplan, about some possibilities for follow-up of the report in Venezuela, especially at this critical time. It seemed to me that a small EHI reconnaissance team working with Venezuelan entities, formal and informal, could help develop some new thinking and project potentials linking economic, social, environmental and habitat concerns. This would especially involve the community participation aspect. But how slowly everything moves! Last year at this time Berti, myself and Helena Benitez met with the Minister of Urban Development and others. We were informed that a large loan project for IDB was in an advanced planning situation. Two weeks ago in Washington I met with Robert Daughters who told me there has not yet been any implementation on this project. Devastating?--it would have been for Carola!

Please know how extremely pleased and grateful I was to receive your splendid testimonial article about Carola's work and influence. I will treasure it in my Venezuelan file, and perhaps use it in connection with some future writings. So that you can see our thoughts were in parallel I fax you herewith my own testimony about Carola, sent to Berti on April 26.

I know how proud Carola was regarding your work and progress--she considered you her most outstanding colleague. She will not be forgotten by anyone who met her. Perhaps from the Fundacion Mendoza book project you mention there can go forward some other suitable memorial project in her name.

With warm regards -
Eric

TRANSMISSION REPORT

: VENZUELA MISSION UN (AUG 22 '95 10:31AM)

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