



DEPARTMENT OF STATE


Washington, D.C. 20520

May 14, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN O. MARSH
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Subject: The Vice President's Attendance
at a Dinner in His Honor at the
Embassy of Mexico -- May 15

Briefing materials for use by the Vice President
are attached.


for George S. Springsteen
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Major Current Issues in Mexico-United States Relations.
2. Suggested Talking Points for a Toast.
3. Biographic Data on Senator Enrique Olivares Santana, Head of the Mexican Senate Delegation to the Interparliamentary Conference.
4. Biographic Data on Congressman Luis Danton Rodriguez, Head of the Mexican House of Representatives Delegation to the Interparliamentary Conference.
5. Biographic Data on the Mexican Ambassador to the United States.
6. Short Description of the Interparliamentary Conference.

Talking Points for a Toast

- Express pleasure at being the guest of honor in the Embassy of our great friend and neighbor -- Mexico.
- Comment that you feel at home in the presence of distinguished parliamentarians, having served so many years in the United States House of Representatives and now President of the United States Senate.
- State that you have followed with interest the contributions to United States - Mexico relations made by the Interparliamentary Conferences over the past fourteen years.
- Complement both delegations for their open exchange of views which can only lead to even greater understanding between our two countries.
- Express your pleasure that Mexico and the United States have the desire and the will to settle common problems peacefully and in a spirit of cooperation and compromise.
- Express your admiration for the Government of Mexico which is making great progress in providing economic and social benefits to the Mexican people.
- Toast the Fourteenth Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference -- may it and all future conferences enjoy the same spirit of cooperation and understanding that has characterized the first thirteen annual conferences of parliamentarians of our two countries.

Jose Juan DE OLLOQUI Labastida
(Phonetic: day ohYOHkce)

MEXICO

Ambassador to the United States

Addressed as: Mr. Ambassador

Jose Juan de Olloqui, 42, presented his credentials as Mexico's Ambassador to the United States in February 1971. He had previously served since July 1966 as the representative of Mexico, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Barbados and Jamaica at the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington and concurrently since January 1970 as Mexico's delegate to the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress.

De Olloqui considers the treatment of Mexican migrant workers who enter the United States illegally and US trade restrictions and tariffs on Mexican products as the more serious issues between Mexico and the United States. He is trying to promote increased tourism and commerce between the two countries.

De Olloqui holds a doctor of laws degree from the National Autonomous University of Mexico, and he earned a master's degree in economics from The George Washington University in September 1970. Before his arrival in Washington he compiled a distinguished record at the Bank of Mexico and in various government positions that he held.

The Ambassador has published and translated a number of works on economic and juridical themes. His interest in big game hunting has led him to travel widely. He speaks English. He and his attractive blonde wife, the former Guillermina Gonzalez, have four young children.

January 1974

ENRIQUE OLIVARES

(Phonetic: ohleeVAhrace)

President of the Senate;
Secretary of Political
Action, Institutional
Revolutionary Party

Addressed as: Senator Olivares

Enrique Olivares, 51, was elected to a 6-year term in the Senate on 5 July 1970, and when that body convened on 1 September it elected him its President. Long active in the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), he was also named one of that party's two secretaries of political action in March 1972.

Olivares is a schoolteacher by profession. He was a Federal Deputy from Aguascalientes during 1958-61 and Governor of that state from 1962 until 1968. A liberal social reformer, he demonstrated great concern for rural education and agriculture while Governor. Olivares was secretary general of the PRI from January 1969 to December 1970.

Married to the former Belén Ventura, a teacher, Olivares has four children. Olivares does not speak English.

May 1972

Luis Danton RODRIGUEZ Jaime
(Phonetic: rohDREegace)

MEXICO

Addressed as: Licenciado Rodriguez

Rodriguez has worked in government banking institutions and taught finance and banking since the end of his previous term in the Chamber of Deputies in 1967. As presiding officer of the Chamber for the month of September 1973, Rodriguez had the honor of replying to President Echeverria's annual State of the Union Message. Rodriguez is clearly one of the most important figures in the present Chamber and serves as right-hand man to the Chamberleader. He was, for example, the principal organizer of Ambassador Jova's initial call on the Chamber on March 13, 1974. He was a member of the large Mexican delegation to the Interparliamentary Union meeting in Bucharest in April this year and is the leader of the Chamber's contingent to this year's Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference.

13 May 1974

A Joint Senate and House of Representatives Resolution of April 9, 1960, provides for up to twenty-four Members of Congress (twelve from each House) to be appointed to meet jointly and at least annually with representatives of the Chamber of Deputies and Chamber of Senators of the Mexican Congress for discussions of common problems in the interest of relations between the United States and Mexico. The Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate appoint the United States delegates, at least four of whom must be from each the Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs Committees.

The site of the Conference alternates between the two countries; last year it was held at Guajuato, Mexico. The US delegates will host the Conference in Washington, May 13-18, 1974.

The agenda for this year's IPC has been agreed upon in outline form with a number of sub-headings to be added as plans progress. In its present form the agenda is:

Committee I - Political Affairs

1. Results of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Mexico.
2. Colorado River Salinity.
3. Cooperation in Nuclear Desalinization.
4. Law of the Sea.
5. Bilateral Problems.

Committee II - Economic and Social Affairs

1. Balance of Payments Problems.
2. Bilateral Trade Matters.
3. Border Problems.

4. Energy.

5. Tourism and Other Exchanges.

There is no indication thus far of the size or specific composition of the Mexican delegation to the IPC this year, but traditionally it has been much larger than the United States delegation. Characteristically, the Mexican delegation comes to the IPC as a monolith, well prepared and anxious to present and defend the position of the Mexican Government on all issues of interest to Mexico, and with a reluctance to focus on issues of primary interest to us. The nature of our political system precludes this approach by the United States delegation. However, the Department, at the request of the delegation, prepares detailed papers on bilateral issues which are incorporated into a Congressional publication for the background use of the delegates.

Senator Mansfield has participated in every IPC since they began in 1960, and he has been the Chairman of the Senate Delegation since 1969. It is due in large part to his active interest that the Conferences have been successful.

Mr. Dix (Pennsylvania) will be the Chairman of the House Delegation. Other US delegates are as yet unknown.

Traditionally, the Secretary of State has delivered the welcoming remarks when the IPC is hosted by the US Congressional delegation. Deputy Secretary Rush delivered the welcoming remarks this year in the absence of Secretary Kissinger.

Major Current Issues in Mexico-United States Relations

1. Illegal Mexican Immigrants

The existence of large numbers of Mexican workers illegally in the United States has been a major issue between the two countries for several years. The number of these illegals is growing annually and it is now estimated that there are well over one million living in this country. In 1972 about 459,000 Mexican illegals were apprehended and deported by the US Immigration and Naturalization Service; in 1973 this number increased to 608,000.

The Government of Mexico recognizes that the root cause of this problem is the great disparity between the two countries in wage levels and job opportunities. It looks on large scale immigration to the United States as inevitable and permanent, and believes that the only way to protect its nationals from alleged mistreatment by American employers and US officials who apprehend and deport them is to enter into a government-to-government agreement to reinstitute a bracero program for their legal importation such as was in effect from 1951 to 1965. The Government of Mexico insists that the only obstacle to such an agreement is the attitude of US labor leaders.

Following the June 1972 meeting in Washington between President Nixon and President Echeverria, each country established a special national group to study the problem. In its report to President Nixon of January 15, 1973, the US study group recommended various relatively minor administrative and legislative proposals to help alleviate the problem, including the support for legislation that would impose penalties on American employers who knowingly hire aliens illegally in this country. The report specifically recommended that a bracero program not be reinstated.

As a result of the high level of importance that the Government of Mexico attaches to this problem and its expressed desire for a new bracero program, the

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Government of the United States recently reassessed the desirability of such a program. The high level of unemployment (especially among farmworkers), the increasing use of machine and chemical technology which reduces the demand for hand labor, and the concern of labor organizations and minority groups (including Chicano organizations) that foreign labor competes unfairly with domestic labor and depresses wage levels argue against the reinstatement of a bracero program.

2. Narcotics

In our view, the most serious current problem in our relationship with Mexico is the continuing influx from Mexico into the United States of illegal narcotics, principally heroin. Despite progress in our efforts to encourage greater activity on the part of Mexico to stop illegal narcotics from entering this country, the flow of Mexican-produced heroin into the United States has increased both quantitatively and in terms of geographical extent. As the supply of heroin from Western Europe and Turkey has been curtailed, the relative importance of Mexico as a source of heroin has increased even more dramatically. Mexican heroin in FY 1972 accounted for only 8 percent of the heroin seized in the United States; that figure is now about 70 percent.

The Government of Mexico is committed at the highest level to cooperate in narcotics control efforts, but Mexicans tend to approach the problem with the view that it exists primarily due to the United States demand for illicit drugs. The Mexican control programs also tend to emphasize the destruction of marijuana whereas we would prefer greater concentration on the eradication of the opium poppy grown extensively in the western part of Mexico.

Since 1970 we have given about \$6 million of equipment (primarily helicopters) to assist the GOM in narcotics control efforts.

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3. Colorado River Salinity Agreement

As Special Representative of President Nixon, former Attorney General Herbert Brownell in August 1973 negotiated an agreement with Mexico to settle the 12-year problem of saline Colorado River waters being delivered to Mexico, waters which Mexico asserts are not usable for agricultural purposes. The solution to the problem requires the construction in Arizona of a large desalting plant with various accompanying public works. The agreement provides that the United States will improve the quality of water delivered to Mexico no later than June 30, 1974, subject to enabling legislation for the necessary public works.

Mexican authorities are concerned that enactment might not occur by June 30. We have assured them that we believe it can and will be done. The House is expected to enact a bill by June 1 and we expect that the Senate will adopt it before the end of that month.

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DINNER IN HONOR OF VICE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD
THE MEXICAN EMBASSY
May 15, 1974
8:00 p. m.

Briefing information for the Vice President.

BACKGROUND: On the occasion of the visit of the Mexican Parliamentary Delegation, Ambassador and Mrs. de Olloqui (O-YO-KEY) are offering a reception and dinner in your and Mrs. Ford's honor. Approximately 125 guests have been invited from the U.S. Congress and the Mexican Congress (see Tab A for guest list).

Sequence of Events:

8:30 p. m. You and Mrs. Ford arrive at the Mexican Embassy and are met by Lt. Col. Sardo. I will escort you into the Embassy where you will be met by Ambassador and Mrs. de Olloqui. The Ambassador will escort you to the second floor of the Embassy where a cocktail reception will be underway. No receiving line is planned and you will be permitted to mingle with the guests.

9:00 p. m. You and Mrs. Ford will be escorted to the dining area. Round tables of 10 will be used. You will be seated at a centrally located table in the room with Ambassador de Olloqui, Speaker Carl Albert and other guests. Mrs. Ford will be seated with Mrs. de Olloqui and other guests at another table.

Entertainment will be provided during the meal by a Mariachi group.

Ambassador de Olloqui will offer a toast at the end of the meal. You are expected to respond and suggested talking points are appended at Tab B.

Departure: Upon completion of dinner you and Mrs. Ford may depart at your convenience. Lt. Col. Sardo will escort you to your limousine.

NOTES:

A biography of Ambassador de Olloqui is at Tab C.

Appended for your information is appropriate background on U.S. -Mexican Parliamentary exchanges (Tab D).

Provided also for your information is a background paper on current U.S. /Mexican relations and policy issues (Tab E).

TAB A -- Guest List

TAB B -- Talking Points for Toast

TAB C -- Biographical Sketch of Ambassador de Olloqui

TAB D -- Background on U.S. -Mexican Parliamentary Exchanges

TAB E -- Background on Current U.S. /Mexican relations and policy
issues

DINNER IN HONOR OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND MRS. FORD AT THE MEXICAN EMBASSY, OFFERED BY THE AMBASSADOR OF MEXICO AND MRS. DE OLLOQUI ON MAY 15TH., 8:00 P.M. 1974.

The Vice-President of the United States of America

Mrs. Ford

Senator Mike Mansfield

Mrs. Montoya (Senator Montoya's wife)

Senator Sam Nunn

Mrs. Nunn

Senator Walter D. Huddleston

Mrs. Huddleston

Senator Paul J. Fannin

Senator Peter V. Domenici

Mrs. Domenici

Congressman James C. Wright, Jr.

Mrs. Wright

Congressman Eligio de la Garza

Mrs. de la Garza

Congressman Abraham Kazen Jr.

Mrs. Kazen

Congressman Morris K. Udall

Mrs. Udall

Congressman Charles E. Wiggins

Mrs. Wiggins

Congressman Manuel Lujan Jr.

The Speaker of the House

Congressman J. Herbert Burke

Mrs. Burke

Congressman John B. Conlan

Mr. Pat M. Holt

Mrs. Holt

Mr. Albert C. F. Westphal

Mrs. Westphal

Mr. Julian Saenz Hinojosa (Minister, Mexican Embassy)

Mrs. Saenz

Miss Yolanda Sanchez (Mexican TV reporter)

Mr. Jerome Cooper (Miss Sanchez' escort)

Miss Ymelda Dixon (Washington-Star News reporter)

Mr. Roberto Casellas (Minister, Mexican Embassy)

Mrs. Casellas

The Deputy Secretary of State

Mrs. Rush

The Assistant Secretary of State

Mrs. Kubisch

Mr. Henry Raymond (Reporter)

Senator Enrique Olivares Santana

Mrs. Olivares

Senator Victor Manzanilla

Mrs. Manzanilla



Senator Enrique Gonzalez

Mrs. Gonzalez

Senator Oscar Flores Tapia

Mrs. Flores

Senator Alejandro Carrillo

Mrs. Carrillo

Senator Ignacio Maciel

Mrs. Maciel

Senator Francisco Aguilar

Mrs. Aguilar

Senator Carlos Perez Camara

Mrs. Perez

Senator Florencio Salazar

Mrs. Salazar

Senator Gilberto Suarez Torres

Mrs. Suarez

Senator Agustín Ruíz Soto

Mrs. Ruíz

Senator Samuel Terrazas

Mrs. Terrazas

Senator Jose Bruno del Río

Mrs. del Río

Senator Javier García Paniagua

Mrs. García



Senator Guadalupe López Bretón (Ms.)

Congressman Luis Danton Rodríguez

Mrs. Danton

Congressman Rodolfo Echeverría

Mrs. Echeverría

Congressman Carlos Madrazo

Mrs. Madrazo

Congressman Pindaro Uriostegui

Mrs. Urióstegui

Congressman Alejandro Cervantes

Mrs. Cervantes

Congressman Federico Martínez

Mrs. Martínez

Congressman Juan José Hinojosa

Mrs. Hinojosa

Congressman Antonio Martínez Baez

Mrs. Martínez

Congressman Gabriel Legorreta

Mrs. Legorreta

Congressman Maria Guadalupe Cruz (Ms.)

Congressman Mariano Araiza

Mrs. Araiza

Congressman Humberto Mateos

Mrs. Mateos

Congressman Jorge Hernández García

Mrs. Hernández

Congressman Concepción Rivero Zenteno (Ms.)

Ambassador Juan Gallardo Moreno

Mr. Ricardo Samaniego

Mr. Adrian Lajous (Translator)

Mr. Edmundo Sigler (Reporter)

Mr. Carlos Fuentes (Mexican writer)

Mrs. Fuentes

Mr. Leonardo Femat (Coordinator)

Senator Lawton Chiles

Mrs. Chiles



Jose Juan DE OLLOQUI Labastida
(Phonetic: day ohYOHkee)

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January 1974

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(Phonetic: ohleeVAHrace)

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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

May 15, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE VICE PRESIDENT

As an additional item during your attendance at the Mexican Embassy dinner this evening, you have agreed to a 5-minute TV interview with Miss Yolanda Sanchez, to be video taped for future showing on Mexican TV. The interview will be conducted in English, will be approximately 5 minutes long, and will consist of approximately four questions. Two of those questions will be in the area of the relative importance of Latin America in U.S. foreign policy and your assessment of the current state of U.S. /Mexican relations. The material previously provided you as Tabs to the Scenario for the event will be of assistance in preparing you for this interview. In addition, appended are some key questions and policy responses prepared by the National Security Council relative to Latin America as additional material you may wish to review.


Jack Marsh

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Major Current Issues in Mexico-United States Relations

1. Illegal Mexican Immigrants

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Since 1970 we have given about \$6 million of equipment (primarily helicopters) to assist the GOM in narcotics control efforts.

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3. Colorado River Salinity Agreement

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Mexican authorities are concerned that enactment might not occur by June 30. We have assured them that we believe it can and will be done. The House is expected to enact a bill by June 1 and we expect that the Senate will adopt it before the end of that month.

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LATIN AMERICACuba Policy

QUESTION: The Senate Resolution calling for a change in Cuba policy, the Washington Foreign Ministers Conference decision to take a poll on inviting Cuba to its next meeting, and the US. Government's decision to permit subsidiaries of American firms in Argentina to trade with Cuba all seem to indicate that we are about to change our Cuban policy. Can you confirm this?

ANSWER: We have said repeatedly that we will be prepared to consider changing our policy towards Cuba when Cuba changes its policies. We have also said that we would listen to the views of other Latin American nations. However, we have seen no indication that Cuba has basically changed its policies of support for subversion in the Hemisphere and close military ties with the Soviets. The Latin American position is embodied in sanctions voted by the OAS. Those sanctions continue in effect. We believe we should continue to respect this collective decision. We therefore see neither any justification nor any great benefit to be gained from Cuba's reentry into the system.

QUESTION: Does the Administration's decision to permit certain U.S. firms in Argentina to trade with Cuba mean that we are dropping sanctions on Cuba?

ANSWER: We made quite clear at the time this decision was announced that it was an exception to the Cuba sanctions policy and that it was based on considerations relating to our relations with Argentina. It did not signify any change in Cuba policy.


Exceptions have been granted in the past in accordance with legislative provisions. We will continue to examine applications for licenses on a case-by-case basis.



U.S. - Latin American Relations in General

QUESTION: Has the United States adopted a new policy towards Latin America following recent meetings in Mexico City and Washington? What is our policy towards Latin America?

ANSWER: We have been giving more concerted attention to the Caribbean and to Latin America recently, which reflects our basic interest in revitalizing the special relationship we believe exists between ourselves and the nations of the Hemisphere. Secretary Kissinger invited those nations to enter into a new dialogue with us last year, and meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the 25 nations were held in Mexico City in February and in Washington in April. These meetings were conducted in a frank and open atmosphere on the basis of an agenda of important subjects suggested by both the Latin Americans and ourselves. We feel that important progress has been made in arriving at a better understanding between us. Some mechanisms have been established to move toward concrete achievements in continuing problem areas and we intend to consult widely and meet frequently. We have also had considerable success in resolving bilateral problems, particularly with Peru and Mexico, and intend to continue in this spirit.



US-Chilean Relations

QUESTION: Is the United States assisting the military junta in Chile?

ANSWER: In general, let me answer that by saying we have simply continued programs which existed during the period President Allende was President. The United States authorized some \$50 million in CCC credits for wheat on an emergency basis in late 1973 as a result of the threat of real human hardship in Chile. We have maintained our normal bilateral assistance program of technical assistance and PL 480 food which carried over from the Allende government. No new programs have been initiated. There is included, however, in the 1975 Aid Presentation to the Congress a modest program (\$25 million) in the agriculture and nutrition areas, as well as some further PL 480 food help.

We have maintained the military assistance program that was in effect during the previous Allende period. The level of this assistance is consistent with that applying to other nations in the Hemisphere and to that under President Allende.

Panama

QUESTION: Is United States' sovereignty over the Panama Canal threatened by the negotiations which are taking place?

ANSWER: First, let me point out what we do not yet have a treaty for submission to the Congress. Since 1965, U.S. and Panamanian negotiators have been discussing the treaty relationship between us and how it might be modified to serve better the interests of both countries. On February 7, 1974, Secretary Kissinger on behalf of the United States signed a Statement of Principles with Panama which would guide further negotiations on the subject. We are only beginning the long and difficult task of negotiating a specific new treaty which will, I assure you, continue to protect U.S. vital interests in the canal. Any treaty negotiated would, of course, be submitted to the Senate and be subject to the full Constitutional process.

