

Venezuela's True Problem.

Part II

Attracted by the country's oil riches, since the beginning of the past century the Rockefellers have had a strong presence in Venezuela.

In 1941, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Nelson Rockefeller as coordinator of the newly-created Office of Inter-American Affairs, thus saving him from the draft and giving him a free hand to mess in the politics and the economies of the countries South of the border. As expected, one of his main targets was Venezuela.

In typical Rockefeller fashion, as soon as he was in charge, "coordinator" Nelson began advancing the family businesses, particularly the Creole Petroleum Company,[1] a subsidiary of Standard Oil, of which he was an officer and large stockholder. Nelson's activities were so crude and blatant that Venezuela's President Rómulo Betancourt openly accused him of "exploiting our country" under his specious, hypocritical pretense of humanity and "philanthropy." [2]

President Betancourt was right. "Coordinator" Rockefeller took advantage of his position to acquire vast, rich tracts of land in Venezuela, including the Monte Sacro ranch, formerly owned by Simón Bolívar, with high agricultural and strategic military value

Continued Rockefeller-generated public violence and subversive activity against President Rómulo Betancourt prevented the Venezuelan government from concentrating efforts on solving economic problems by economic diversification. Among these activities, Betancourt had to suppress serious attempts by Communist-pro-Castro groups to oust him. In the spring of 1963, Rockefeller agent Fidel Castro sent several tons of

weapons and ammo to a revolutionary group who was planning to kill Betancourt.[3]

Castro's obsession to assassinate Betancourt has been amply documented. It is revealing though, that Castro's attempts to overthrow the Venezuelan government were not directed to overthrow a pro-American, tyrannical or antidemocratic government. On the contrary, they were directed to avoid the establishment of a nationalist democracy in Venezuela by sabotaging the coming presidential elections in 1963.

Castro's plan on behalf of his Rockefeller friends consisted in inciting some of the Venezuela's military to stage a coup d'état and that way derail the democratic process in the country. But Betancourt and his democratic reformists were fully committed to carry on with the elections and, eventually, Castro lost interest in the Venezuelan process. Unfortunately, Venezuela's three-year economic decline, thanks mostly as the result of the activities of the Rockefellers and other oil speculators, left Betancourt vulnerable to attacks from both leftist-Communist and rightist opposition groups.

Nevertheless, despite all their effort, in the 1980s Venezuela's economy boomed thanks mainly to oil, and the Rockefellers were not happy. So, they conceived a clever way to destroy Venezuela's economy with the help of their agent Fidel Castro.

Hugo Chávez was the typical Latin American gorilla, a knuckle-dragging military man, abundant in muscle and lacking in brains. In 2000, with the secret help of Castro and the CIA, he managed to grab power in Venezuela. Immediately, following Castro's advice, he began a process of destruction of his country very similar to what Castro did in Cuba and the CFR conspirators are currently doing in other Latin American countries.

As soon as Chavez took power, Castro began taking control of

the country. Thousands of Cuban soldiers joined the Venezuelan army, particularly controlling heavy equipment and the air force.[4] Cubans also developed a repressive apparatus similar to the one already existing in Cuba. Soon after, Venezuela's economy began to decline.

In April 2002 opposition against Chávez grew to the point that a group of the military attempted to overthrow him, but rumors circulated that the CIA alerted him about the upcoming coup. The CIA strongly denied it, but on November 24, 2004, State Department Deputy Spokesman Adam Ereli pointed out, citing a 2002 report of the Office of Inspector General on U.S. policy toward Venezuela in the run-up to the coup, that the U.S. Government had alerted the Government of Venezuela of possible coup attempts, and a credible assassination threat.[5] Evidently, keeping Chávez in power in Venezuela was another Castro-CIA joint operation on behalf of their Rockefeller masters.

In 2004, tired of seen how Chávez' disastrous policies were destroying the country, some democratic sectors of the Venezuelan people called for a referendum. As if on cue, senior CFR agent Jimmy Carter flew to Venezuela representing his own Carter Center to monitor the election.[6]

Polls conducted by the very reliable American firm of Penn, Schoen, and Berland showed Chávez losing by a large margin, but Chávez claimed victory by a small margin. Widespread cases of irregularities and evidence of fraud were reported, but Carter saved the day by legitimizing Chávez fraudulent victory.

After the event, there was speculation that Carter blessed Chávez's stolen election to prevent further violence. But one should keep in mind that Carter was actually protecting the interest of his Rockefeller masters, and Chávez's role as Latin American bogeyman was vital in the conspirators' plans for keeping Venezuela's oil industry under control.

Nevertheless, despite his corruption and incompetence, Chavez was a true believer who didn't want to destroy his country. Actually, he had plans to increase Venezuela's oil production. Even worse, he had mentioned his intentions to help struggling Caribbean nations with oil imports at a discount to 11 regional nations – Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic. Moreover, since 2007, following Chavez's orders, Venezuela's CITGO began sending free heating oil to low-income families in the U.S.[7]

As expected, the Rockefellers were not happy. So, they decided to get rid of Chavez and assigned the task to their hit man, Fidel Castro. Soon after, Chávez died in a Havana clinic, allegedly of a sudden devastating cancer.[8]

Nicolás Maduro, the man Castro selected to substitute for Chavez, had been trained in Cuba both ideologically and militarily.[9] So, wittingly or unwittingly, Maduro has continued the disastrous policies initiated by Chávez, whose ultimate goal is the destruction of Venezuela's oil industry. The result is the present crisis.

Some time ago, Mexican President Porfirio Díaz said: "Poor Mexico. So far from God and so close to the U.S." Unfortunately, this would be easily applied to most of the countries south of the border, including Venezuela. What Díaz missed, though, was that what he called "the U.S." was actually the Invisible Government of the U.S., whose visible head is the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), an organization created and controlled by the Rockefellers.

When Hugo Chávez took power in Venezuela, Petróleos de Venezuela S.A. (PDVSA) was the fifth largest oil company in the world. Today it has fully collapsed. Currently, its political system, dominated by the United Socialist Party, has led to Venezuela being ranked one of the most corrupt countries since 1995.

On the other hand, Venezuela's economic collapse and the destruction of its oil production capabilities have contributed to the rising global price of oil. The Rockefellers cannot be happier. The deadly sin of economic competition has been eliminated.

Even more important, like Cuba, Venezuela, a country that, just a few decades ago, was incredibly prosperous and thriving, has become another successful example of the establishment of the coming New World Order. Latin America's once-richest nation, sitting atop the world's largest known oil reserves, is now plagued with chaos, starvation, and an oppressive police state.

The lifestyle in Cuba under Castro's regime, as a direct result of the implementation of the Rockefeller's Agenda 21, has been absolutely brutal. Nevertheless, in some ways it still pales in comparison to the chaos unfolding right now in Venezuela.

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FootNotes:

1. The Creole Petroleum ties to the CIA have always been *vox populi* in Venezuela. See, "Ex-Agent Says C.I.A. Screened Oil Staff," *The New York Times*, Jan 113, 1975.
2. Robert Silverberg, *The Fabulous Rockefellers* (Monarch Books: Chicago, 1961), p. 107.
3. "Communist Activities in Latin America," *Report of the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs*, U. S. House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs (July 1967).
4. At some time Cuba had 8 battalions with 4,500 infantry troops plus a battalion at [Fuerte Tiuna, under the command of 2 generals, 4 colonels, 8 lieutenant colonels and 25 lower officials](#). All of them wear Venezuelan

uniforms.

5. See, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2004/38758.htm>.
6. Steven F, Hayward, "[The Carter-Chavez Connection](#)," *Front Page Magazine*, August 26, 2004.
7. Jasmine Garsd, "[Strange Bedfellows: How Venezuela Keeps Low-Income Americans Warm](#)," ABCNews, March 4, 2013.
8. Alexis Barrionuevo, "[Chávez Puts His Trust in Castro for Care](#)," *The New York Times*, July 16, 2011. See also, Servando Gonzalez "[Hugo Chavez: Another Victim of Fidel Castro's High-Tech Political Assassinations?](#)."
9. Ethan Bronner et al, "[How Has Maduro Survived? With Lots of Help From Cuban Operatives](#)," *Bloomberg*, April 1, 2019.