

INDICATE:
☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

January 15, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER FLANIGAN

FROM: JONATHAN ROSE

Jerry Warren states that an Associated Press reporter inquires why we have no ambassador to Venezuela. The reporter says this is a subject of intense speculation in Venezuela. Does the Administration have a position?

BB
MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE

12/10/69

EXECUTIVE

PR5-1/F

CO164

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

Dr. Eduardo ⁺Fernandez

FROM:

Arnold Nachmanoff

SUBJECT:

Letter and photo for Bill
Casselman

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

BB

14

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE

1/22/70

EXECUTIVE

PE2

0039

00164

ND18-2/0039

Route Slip
LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

Sec. of State

FROM:

Walter Melencamp

SUBJECT:

Mrs. Maria del C. Cubenas
x

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

BB
MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE

1/24/70

(5)
EXECUTIVE

TA4/Sil
FG 221-22

CO164

PR7-2/P*

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

Francis W. Herron

FROM:

Peter Flanigan

SUBJECT:

Hugo * Perez La Salvia

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

BB
MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE

1/27/70

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

Sec. of Interior Hickel

FROM:

Peter Flanigan

SUBJECT:

Oil

4
EXECUTIVE

TA4/Oil

CO28

CO164

FG221-22

FG19

5F
CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

January 27, 1970
Tuesday - 9:45 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. R. HALDEMAN

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin

RE: Foreign Visitors Schedule

Attached you will find Henry Kissinger's recommendation regarding proposed visits by Western Hemisphere Chiefs of State. Behind this memorandum you will find the proposed Visitors Schedule for 1970 which was reviewed with the President in San Clemente. TAB A of that December 31 memorandum poses the question of President Caldera of Venezuela and Prime Minister Burnham of Guyana visiting the United States. You will note that you had disapproved this at the President's instruction.

If the President does approve Caldera of Venezuela and Pacheco of Uruguay, then the dates will have to be negotiated. As I remember, he felt rather strongly about inviting Burnham of Guyana -- so I doubt if he will approve that visit.

DLC:ny

February 2, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY TREZISE

During a Sunday afternoon stroll with Ambassador Sosa of Venezuela, the subject of oil, as you might imagine, came up. During the discussion, he indicated that his own idea of what would be satisfactory to the Venezuelans was as follows: Including District V and Puerto Rico, crude imports from Venezuela are apparently 500,000 barrels a day. In addition, approximately one million barrels of residuals are imported into the United States from Venezuela. Maintenance of the residual plus an additional 100,000 barrels a day from Venezuela and a further sharing in the growth of the United States' market from that point forward, seems to Sosa a reasonable goal for Venezuela. This is for your information.

Peter M. Flanigan

February 4, 1970

EXEC
SP2-4/1970

C0164

Dear Mr. Herron:

The years ahead present both new and familiar challenges to our country: the opportunities as well as the demands before us are exceptional. My recent address to the Congress on the State of the Union indicates a number of the goals we must achieve, together with approaches planned and already under way, and I hope you will find a copy of the speech useful.

With my best wishes,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

Mr. Francis Herron
American Charge d'Affaires ad interim
Caracas

RN:NMM:map

B/B

RDC

48

INTENDED TO BE AN
WORKING
on 1.1

February 9, 1970
Monday - 11:15 a.m.

C.F.

CO164

CO67

GP
CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM WATTS

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin

RE: Scheduling of Visits by President Caldera (Venezuela)
and President Suharto (Indonesia)

1. May 5 - 6 would be agreeable for a visit by President Caldera of Venezuela and State can begin exploration with the Venezuelans.
2. May 19-20 would be agreeable for the visit of President Suharto of Indonesia.

DLC:ny

RECEIVED
JUL 15 1970
CENTRAL FILES

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

6620/7116/6838

CONFIDENTIAL

February 6, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR DWIGHT CHAPIN

FROM: William Watts

SUBJECT: Scheduling of Visits by President Caldera
(Venezuela) and President Suharto (Indonesia)

I have your memorandum to Mr. Kissinger of February 3 on the Caldera visit approval.

For scheduling purposes, the only open month during the first half is March. An alternative to March, would be to schedule Caldera in early May -- perhaps utilizing the May 5-6 dates for exploration with the Venezuelans. The Caldera visit will involve two days of the President's time, since it will be a State Visit. Let me know your thinking so I may inform State.

On another matter, the Department of State now requests that the invitation to President Suharto be changed from May 26-27 to May 19-20, since Secretary Rogers will be out of the country on the former dates. You will recall that the 19-20 dates had been tentatively approved by Hugh Sloan, per my memo to you of January 28. Will this fit in the President's schedule?

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
CONFIDENTIAL MARKING
E.O. 12958, Section 1.1
By CP WARS, Date 10-29-82

RECEIVED

FEB 5 1 11 PM '70

THE WHITE HOUSE

ET
MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE 2/9/70

EXECUTIVE

CO164
0067

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO: Mr. William Watts

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin

SUBJECT: Scheduling of Visits by Pres. Caldera
(Venezuela) and Pres. Suharto (Indonesia)

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

gah/

EXECUTIVE

CO 164

PR 2-1

76 6-11-1/7 Langany
Peter

February 17, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HAIG

I understand that the President must go ahead with his appointment with the Venezuelan Minister of Mines at noon on February 27th. Will you please inform the Minister that I will be available at 11:15 to see him if he wishes to talk further with me.

Peter M. Flanigan
Assistant to the
President

RECEIVED
FEB 20 1970
FILES

February 18, 1970

EXEC.
SP2-3-33
CO 164

Dear Mr. President:

Early in each year, by tradition, the President addresses the Congress of the United States on the State of the Union. This year I have sent a separate message to the Congress on the subject of United States foreign policy and I thought you might find a copy of the message useful, given the deep and shared desire of our peoples to live in peace with our neighbors throughout the world.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

His Excellency
Dr. Rafael Caldera
President of the Republic of Venezuela
Caracas

RN:NMM:mtm

EXECUTED

ME 3-7/LG/CARACAS

TAB/C0164

C0164

FG22

On behalf of all the citizens of the United States,
I commend the sponsors and participants in this
"Unions in Action" exhibit.

The responsibility for economic and social development in our Hemisphere has to be shared in order for progress to be real. And this exhibit is a splendid example of the new partnership between our nations which can make the Seventies a decade in which the quality of life is uplifted for all our people.

The time for dependency and slogans is over. The time for unity and action as individuals and independent states is at hand. And those who take part in this exhibit bring the citizens of Venezuela and the United States closer to the goals we share.

RICHARD NIXON

Statement sent to:
Mr. David P. Taylor
Exec. Ass't. to the Secretary
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS

RN:Hasek:sar

CC: Miss Rose Mary Woods, M. A. Passman, Margita White, E. Hasek, CF
Pete Vahey (NSC).

Req'd by: Labor Dept. thru Eliska Hasek

Approved by: James Keogh and Pete Vahey (NSC)

Due: ASAP for Printing, etc.

Event: May 15, 1970

sent by W. H. Messenger

RECEIVED

MAR 16 1970

CENTRAL FILES



elm
S/S 4279

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

8530
EXECUTIVE

SP2-3-33

CD164
①

March 20, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Letter to the President from the
President of the Republic of Venezuela

Enclosed is a letter from President Caldera of Venezuela to the President, acknowledging receipt of the copy of "A New Strategy for Peace" which the President sent him. He comments positively on certain key features of the message which are relevant to Latin America, and forwards his comments to the Venezuelan press on President Nixon's message. Also enclosed is a translation of the letter.

The Department recommends that no reply be made.

for *Melvyn L. Eliot, Jr.*
Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

Letter from President Caldera
and translation.

RECEIVED
APR 10 1970
CENTRAL FILES



S/S 4279

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

Courtesy Copy

EXECUTIVE

SP2-3-33

CO 164

8530

①

March 20, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Letter to the President from the
President of the Republic of Venezuela

Enclosed is a letter from President Caldera of Venezuela to the President, acknowledging receipt of the copy of "A New Strategy for Peace" which the President sent him. He comments positively on certain key features of the message which are relevant to Latin America, and forwards his comments to the Venezuelan press on President Nixon's message. Also enclosed is a translation of the letter.

The Department recommends that no reply be made.

for *Malvyn Lintsky*
Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

Letter from President Caldera
and translation.

MICROFILM DATA	
DO	✓
INIT	✓
DATE	3/2
ORIG	NSC
TO	J. PAF
WAC	✓
SUB	

*Called S/S
Ron Weist
w/Concur 3/25/70
per m. Vaky 3:45 PM.
(PS)*

EXECUTIVE

GII

CO 164

①

3/26/70 }

The Ambassador of Venezuela
appreciates the mementos
of the trip to the moon
sent by His Excellency,
Richard Nixon.

BB1

C.F.
CO164

April 2, 1970
Thursday - 12:15 p.m.

RDC

42

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM WATTS

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin

RE: State Visit of Venezuelan President

This will confirm a conversation with your office that we have tentatively blocked out June 3 and 4 for the State Visit of President Caldera of Venezuela. We will also hold May 5 and 6, as you requested, until we hear from your office.

DLC:ny

RECEIVED
JUL 15 1970
CENTRAL FILES

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

March 18, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DWIGHT CHAPIN

FROM: William Watts *W*

SUBJECT: State Visit of Venezuelan President

May 5-6 have been blocked out for the state visit by President Caldera of Venezuela. These dates were communicated to the Venezuelan Foreign Minister by our Embassy, with a request for confirmation of their suitability for President Caldera.

We have now been informed by the Foreign Minister that May 5-6 are not convenient for President Caldera, and they have requested a date early in June if this is at all feasible.

Could you let me know if a June date is feasible? If not, then I would propose that we go back to the Venezuelans with the word that June is not possible; and therefore if May 5-6 cannot be accepted, that we then postpone the visit to the latter half of the year. At that time we ought to be able to propose a substitute date; could you give me such a date for the latter half of the year?

We would like to keep May 5-6 blocked out for this visit until we settle on an alternate date. It may be that if the June date is not possible, the Venezuelans would accept May 5-6.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12356, Section 1.1
By *EP* NARS, Date *10-29-87*

well Try June 3 & 4
C
CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE

4/2/70

EXECUTIVE
00164

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

Mr. William Watts

FROM:

Dwight L. Chapin

SUBJECT:

State Visit of Venezuelan Pres.

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES – CONFIDENTIAL FILE

April 2, 1970
Thursday - 5:30 p. m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. R. HALDEMAN

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin

RE: Caldera Visit

We have been notified that the Caldera Visit tentatively scheduled for May 5 and 6 is not convenient for President Caldera. They have asked for dates in early June and I have given them the dates of June 3 and 4. We are holding both May 5 and 6 and June 3 and 4 for this visit. It should be settled in the very near future.

DLC:ny

RECEIVED
JUL 15 1970
CENTRAL FILES

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE 4/4/70

EXECUTIVE
TA4/4il
CO164

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO: Mr. Kissinger

FROM: Exec. Sec. State

SUBJECT:

Ltr. to the President from the
President of the Republic of
Venezuela

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

INFORMATION

April 13, 1970

EXECUTIVE

SP 2-3-33

CO 9

CO 16

CO 28

CO 50

IT 6

CO 54

CO 160

CO 68

CO 72

CO 76

CO 78

CO 80

CO 100

CO 108

CO 110

IT 50

CO 120

CO 133

CO 163

CO 164

FO 2/CO45

FO 2/CO 95

FO 2/CO 112

FO 2/CO 133

FO 2/CO 170

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Henry A. Kissinger

SUBJECT: Letters from Foreign Leaders about Your
Foreign Policy Message

LETTERS FROM AMERICAN AMBASSADORS OVERSEAS

re: Foreign Policy Message

1. Ecuador - Charge d'Affaires Samuel D. Eaton
x
2. Mali - Ambassador G. Edward Clark
x
3. Niger - Charge d'Affaires Alfred J. Erdos
x
4. Singapore - Ambassador Charles T. Cross
x
5. Zambia - Ambassador Oliver L. Troxel, Jr.
x

General de Gaulle - France
x

Harold Macmillan - Great Britain
x

Commission President Rey - European Community
x

Secretary General Brosio - NATO
x

Original letters from the heads of the aboved listed countries are filed in,

OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS _____
x

00164



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

S/S 5480

April 14, 1970

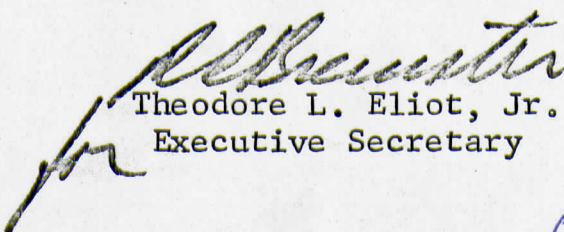
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Letter to the President from the
President of the Republic of
Venezuela

Enclosed is a letter to the President from the President of Venezuela, Dr. Rafael Caldera, dated March 20, 1970, transmitted to the Department by the Venezuelan Embassy under cover of a diplomatic note on April 9.

The letter contains expressions of gratitude for the warm welcome accorded by the President to the Venezuelan Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons during his recent visit to Washington (February 27) and for the understanding displayed by the President concerning U.S.-Venezuelan petroleum relations in his talk with the Minister. Also enclosed is the Department's translation of this letter.

The Department recommends that no reply be made to this letter.


Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

Letter from President Caldera
and translation.

Conceded per Vally

RECEIVED	
JUN 12 1970	
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ORIG)	NSC
TO)	PAF
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REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA
DESPACHO DEL PRESIDENTE

Miraflores, 20 de Marzo de 1970

Señor Presidente:

El doctor Hugo Pérez La Salvia, Ministro de Minas e Hidrocarburos de mi gobierno, me ha referido la cordial acogida que usted le dispensó y la interesante conversación que sostuvo con usted en su reciente visita a Washington.

Veo en este hecho, señor Presidente, una nueva muestra de comprensión de su parte de los importantes aspectos que median en las estrechas y cordiales relaciones existentes entre nuestros dos países, y en especial de la trascendental importancia que para Venezuela tiene el acceso de su petróleo al mercado norteamericano.

Quiero por ello hacer llegar a usted mi complacencia y reiterarle mis sentimientos de alta consideración y estima,

RAFAEL CALDERA
Presidente de la República de Venezuela

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

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Miraflores, March 20, 1970

Mr. President:

Dr. Hugo Pérez La Salvia, Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of my Government, has informed me of the warm welcome accorded him by Your Excellency and the interesting conversation that he had with you during his recent visit to Washington.

I see in this, Mr. President, new evidence of your understanding of the important aspects that contribute to the close and cordial relations existing between our two countries and, in particular, of how very important it is to Venezuela for its petroleum to have access to the United States market.

Consequently, I wish to express to Your Excellency my gratification and to renew to you the assurances of my high consideration and esteem.

[Signed] R. Caldera

Rafael Caldera

President of the Republic
of Venezuela

His Excellency
Richard Nixon,
President of the
United States of America,
Washington.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
REFERRAL

Log #9454

EXECUTIVE

OS 3/#13

C0164

To: State Secretariat

Date: April 20, 1970

ACTION REQUESTED

- ____ Draft reply for:
____ President's signature.
____ Undersigned's signature.
____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
XXX Translation
XXX Direct reply.
XXX Furnish information copy.
____ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.
____ For your information.
____ For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Log #9454

MICROFILM	DATA
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DATE	4/20/70
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TO J	PAF
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Description:

____ Letter: (6) Telegrams Other:
To: President
From: (1) M. Podgornyi of the USSR, (2) Pres. Balaguer of the Dominican Republic,
Date: April 18, 1970 (3) Pres. Toure of Guinea, (4) Pres. Helou of Lebanon,
Subject: Mission of Apollo 13 and its safe return. (5) Pres. Duvalier of Haiti,
// (6) Pres. Caldera of Venezuela. //
All are in foreign languages.

By direction of the President:

for R.A. James
Jeanne W. Davis
NSC Secretariat

RECEIVED
APR 22 1970

ET-



S/S 6217

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

EXECUTIVE

CO164

9772

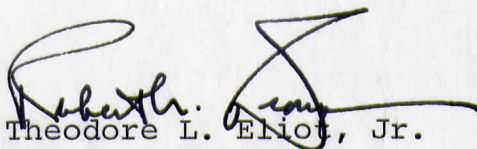
April 28, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Letter to the President from the
President of Venezuela Accepting
Invitation for State Visit, June 2-3

Enclosed is a note dated April 16, 1970 from the
Venezuelan Foreign Minister transmitting President
Caldera's acceptance of the President's invitation to
visit the United States and to visit Washington June 2
and 3. Also enclosed is the English translation of
the note made by our Embassy in Caracas.

The Department recommends that no reply be made
to this letter.

for 
Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

Letter from President Caldera
and English translation.

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 6-9-70
EH

"NO FURTHER ACTION,
FILE MESSAGE" UPV 5/1/70.

NOTIFIED S/S (JACKSON) OF
CONCURRENCE IN NAWA 1325
5/5/70. *EH*

RECEIVED

MAY 7 1970

CENTRAL FILES

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ORIG) NSC	
TO) PAF	
	WHC ☒
	SUBF

Nº. 586.-



Caracas, 16 de abril de 1970

Señor Encargado de Negocios:

Tengo el agrado de transcribirle la respuesta del Señor Presidente de la República a la atenta carta del Excelentísimo Señor Presidente de Estados Unidos, cuyo texto aparece en la nota de esa Embajada N°216, de fecha 14 de los corrientes:

"Apreciado Señor Presidente:

Muy sinceramente le agradezco la amable invitación que ha tenido a bien hacerme, en atenta carta del día 14 de los corrientes, para que, en unión de mi esposa, viaje a ese gran país amigo en visita oficial y permanezca en Washington el 2 y el 3 de junio próximo.

En nombre de mi esposa y en el mío propio acepto complacido su amable invitación, gracias a la cual tendré el honor y el placer de considerar con usted, en franca y amistosa conversación, cuestiones de suma importancia para nuestros dos países y para

.....

*Al Honorable Señor
Francis W. Herron,
Encargado de Negocios ad- interim de los
Estados Unidos de América
Caracas.*

Nº. _____

- 2 -

los intereses generales del Nuevo Mundo y confío en que esa entrevista habrá de traducirse en resultados positivos y de beneficio común para nuestros pueblos.

Muy grato será para mí reiterarle personalmente en esa oportunidad las expresiones de mi cordial amistad.

Atentamente,

Rafael Caldera "

Aprovecho la oportunidad para reiterarle las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración.


Aristides Calvani

Republic of Venezuela
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
No. 586

Caracas, April 16, 1970

M. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

I have the pleasure to convey to you the reply of the President of the Republic to the kind letter of His Excellency the President of the United States, the text of which was contained in the Embassy's Note No. 216 of the 14th of this month.

"Dear Mr. President:

"I am deeply grateful for the thoughtful invitation which you conveyed to me and Mrs. Caldera in your letter of April 14 to travel on an official visit to the United States and to visit Washington June 2 and 3.

"Mrs. Caldera and I accept with pleasure your thoughtful invitation. I look forward to the honor and pleasure of considering with you, in frank and friendly conversation, matters of great importance for our two countries and for the hemisphere in general. I am confident that positive and beneficial results will be realized for both our nations.

"I am happy that I will have this opportunity to extend personally to you my feelings of cordial friendship.

Sincerely,

Rafael Caldera"

I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

/s/

Aristides Calvani

Yes
MR. CHAPIN

We're trying to change Caldera to a one day
visit -- per your memo today to Kissinger.

Do you want to talk to Watts? Or wait until
we hear from Kissinger?

Nell

20164

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

10114 - 10088

ACTION

May 12, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DWIGHT CHAPIN

FROM: William Watts *W*

SUBJECT: Schedule for President Caldera's Visit

President Caldera of Venezuela is scheduled for a State Visit June 2 and 3. The Venezuelans have pressed for some changes in the timing of the arrival and of the farewell meeting.

The Venezuelans have requested that the arrival ceremony, tentatively scheduled for June 2 at 10:00 AM, take place in the afternoon of June 1. The reason for this request is that President Caldera feels that his stay in Williamsburg or Blair House prior to the arrival ceremony would be misconstrued in Venezuela as a "quarantine". There would be no business meeting after the arrival ceremony. That would be the next morning.

They have also requested that the farewell meeting be set for June 4 instead of June 3. Because of some extended talks he wishes to have on oil, we think this a reasonable request.

We have two possible schedules:

Schedule AMonday, June 1:

4:00 PM -Arrival Ceremony

Tuesday, June 2:

11:00-12:00 -Business Meeting

~~8:00 PM~~ (Mrs. Nixon entertains
Mrs. Caldera @ Coffee)8:00 PM -President's Black Tie
DinnerThursday, June 4:10:00-10:30 -Departure Meeting
A. M.Schedule BTuesday, June 2:

10:30 AM - Arrival Ceremony

11:00-12:00 - Business Meeting

(Mrs. Nixon entertains
Mrs. Caldera at coffee)

8:00 PM -President's Dinner

Thursday, June 4:10:00-10:30 - Departure Meeting
A. M.*Need to approve this*

State is asking for final approval and firm blocking of time on the schedule. As noted, we have no objection to the delay of the farewell meeting to June 4 and recommend it. The advance of the arrival ceremony would be awkward, however, and we do not think it necessary. If you can do it just as easily as not, then we would agree because it would save us some pain with the Venezuelans. On the other hand, if you think there is real objection from the President's point of view, we would be prepared to tell the Venezuelans we cannot advance the arrival ceremony.

Will you confirm one of the above schedules, and block out the President's schedule accordingly.

Schedule A _____

Schedule B _____

RECEIVED
JUN 8 1970
OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Outdoor

DINNER IN HONOR OF
RAFAEL CALDERA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

The White House
June 2, 1970
8:00 p.m.

Dress: Black tie ... long dresses for the ladies

President Caldera's Arrival: Standard Procedure

- 8:00 p.m. at North Portico Entrance ... President and Mrs. Caldera; Ambassador and Mrs. Mosbacher
- You will greet ... Mrs. Nixon remains in Yellow Oval Room
- Photo coverage of greeting

Yellow Oval Room Group: Standard Procedure

- Rogers, McClintocks, Sosas, and Calvani (alone) will assemble just prior to the 8:00 arrival of the Calderas and the Mosbachers
- Color Guard will request permission to remove the Colors at approximately 8:10 p.m. ... at that time, all guests will depart except the Calderas

Grand Entrance: Standard Procedure

- Approximately 8:12 p.m. descend Grand Staircase preceded by Color Guard ... President Caldera to your right; Mrs. Caldera behind her husband and to Mrs. Nixon's right
- Pause at foot of staircase for official photos ... President Caldera to your right; Mrs. Caldera to your left; then Mrs. Nixon

- Color Guard re-forms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause during fanfare by trumpeters, Ruffles and Flourishes, and announcement ... take receiving line positions (President Caldera to your right; then Mrs. Nixon; then Mrs. Caldera)
- Follow Color Guard into East Room when "Hail to the Chief" is played

Receiving Line: Standard Procedure

- Take position just inside center door of East Room ... the Chief of Protocol will present your guests
- After receiving line, follow guests to Rose Garden for dinner

Dinner: Note CHANGE in location -- Rose Garden

CHANGE

- E-shaped table in the Rose Garden
- Strolling Strings play during dessert
- No press coverage of the dinner; toasts will be piped live to the press and to members of the official Indonesian party who have been invited for 10:00 p.m. ... transcripts will be released to the press

After Dinner: Note CHANGE in location

- After dinner guests include: (1) members of the official Venezuelan party not invited to dinner (2) State Department and NSC people who are working on the visit

CHANGE

- Guests proceed to the Diplomatic Reception Room, Vermeil Room, and Library for coffee, brandy, and cigars ... after-dinner guests join dinner guests there

CHANGE

- You and Mrs. Nixon and President and Mrs. Caldera are escorted to the Map Room to meet with some of your guests

Entertainment: Note CHANGE in location -- to East Garden

- CHANGE
- Enter East Garden through door from East Hall and seat Mrs. Nixon in the first row
 - Introduce entertainment (female vocalist Vikki Carr) . . . stand-up microphone will be located under arbor at west end of East Garden . . . Background information and suggested remarks are attached.
 - At conclusion of performance, go forward to thank performer
 - Photo opportunity by official White House photographer only

Departure: Note CHANGE in location -- to South Portico

- CHANGE
- You and Mrs. Nixon and Ambassador and Mrs. Mosbacher escort President and Mrs. Caldera to the South Portico
 - You and Mrs. Nixon are escorted to the Family Quarters
 - Champagne will be served to the guests who remain in the Garden

NOTE: Lists of the dinner and after-dinner guests are attached.

Constance Stuart

Mr. & Mrs. Viron P. Vaky
9815 Singleton Drive
Bethesda, Maryland 20034

NSC Staff

✓

Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Nachmanoff
4343 Lorcom Lane
Arlington, Virginia 22207

NSC Staff

Colonel & Mrs. Robert M. Behr
3548 Queen Anne Drive
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

NSC Staff

Hon. & Mrs. John H. Crimmins
4112 Dana Court
Kensington, Maryland 20795

Dep. Asst. Secy. of State

Mr. & Mrs. Edward S. Little
1615 Belle Haven Road
Alexandria, Virginia 22307

Dir., Office of North Coast Affs.,
Dept. of State

Mr. & Mrs. John B. Robinson
3416 Legation Street, N.W. - 20015

Dep. Dir., Office of North Coast
Affs., Dept. of State

Mr. & Mrs. P. Peter Sarros
4407 North 19th Street
Arlington, Virginia 22207

Chief, Venezuelan Affairs, Country
Dir., Dept. of State



Mr. Arturo Uslar Pietri
Director, El Nacional

Mr. Teofilo Nunez
Director, El Universal

Dr. Oscar Guruceaga
President, Fedecamaras

Dr. Reinaldo Cervini
President, Pro-Venezuela

Give invitations to Margaret Deeb

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Chapin

May 28, 1970

FOR: H. R. HALDEMAN

FROM: CONSTANCE STUART

SUBJECT: Proposed Scenario for the Caldera Dinner - June 2, 1970

Attached are two proposed scenarios for the dinner in honor of President Caldera, June 2, 1970. One is the standard format for the dinner in the State Dining Room and entertainment in the East Room. The other is for a change in the standard format, proposing that the dinner take place in the Rose Garden and the entertainment in the East Garden, with an inclement weather alternative of an in-door dinner set up in the traditional fashion.

Mrs. Nixon has approved the outdoor scenario with the concurrence of the West Wing.

1) Yellow Oval Room Group:

Vice President and Mrs. Agnew _____
Secretary and Mrs. Rogers _____
Ambassador and Mrs. McClintock (U.S. Ambassador to Venezuela) _____
Ambassador and Mrs. Sosa (Venezuelan Ambassador to US) _____
Calvani (Foreign Minister of Venezuela) _____
Secretary and Mrs. Meyer (Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs) _____
Others _____

2) Press Coverage:

Photo coverage of arrival at North Portico _____
Official photos on Grand Staircase _____
Toasts piped to Library and Theatre _____
Transcripts released to press _____

Indoor Scenario (standard format) _____

Outdoor Scenario _____

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On the occasion of the visit of
His Excellency
The President of the Republic of Venezuela
and Mrs. Caldera

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DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Tuesday, June 2, 1970
at eight o'clock

SW Gate
Party - NW Gate
HD
Black tie
Response
Enclosure

The President & Mrs. Nixon

His Excellency The President of the Republic of Venezuela
& Mrs. Caldera

H.E. The Ambassador of Venezuela & Mrs. Sosa-Rodriguez
2445 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. - 20008

Balance of Official Party (8)

The Vice President & Mrs. Agnew

The Secretary of State & Mrs. Rogers
Department of State - 20520

The Secretary of the Treasury & Mrs. Kennedy
Treasury Department - 20220

The Postmaster General & Mrs. Blount
Post Office Department - 20260

The Secretary of Commerce & Mrs. Stans
Department of Commerce - 20230

Senator & Mrs. Roman L. Hruska
United States Senate - 20510
(Nebr.)

Senator & Mrs. William B. Spong, Jr.
United States Senate - 20510
(Va.)

Senator & Mrs. Edward J. Gurney
United States Senate - 20510
(Fla.)

The Governor of New York & Mrs. Rockefeller
22 West 55th Street, NYC 10019
(Nelson A.)

Rep. & Mrs. Jack Edwards
House of Representatives - 20515
(Ala.)

Rep. & Mrs. George Bush
House of Representatives - 20515
(Tex.)

Rep. & Mrs. Manuel Lujan, Jr.
House of Representatives - 20515
(N. Mex.)

Hon. & Mrs. Frank Shakespeare
United States Information Agency
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. - 20006
(Dir.)

Hon. (Amb) & Mrs. Robert McClintock
c/o Hon. Emil Mosbacher, Jr.
Chief of Protocol - Dept. of State - 20520
(U.S. Ambassador to Venezuela)

Hon. (Amb) & Mrs. Emil Mosbacher, Jr.
Department of State - 20520
(Chief of Protocol)

Brig. General James D. Hughes
WH
(Military Asst. to the President)

Hon. Henry A. Kissinger
WH
(Asst. to the President for National Security Affairs)

Hon. & Mrs. Charles A. Meyer
Room 6263, Department of State - 20520
(Asst. Secy. of State for Inter-American Affairs)

Hon. Luis A. Ferre
Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
La Fortaleza
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00903

Hon. (Mrs) Dorothy A. Elston
1026 16th Street, N.W. - 20036
(Treasurer of the United States)

Hon. (Mrs) Mary Brooks
1110 West Watergate
2700 Virginia Avenue, N.W. - 20037
(Director of the Mint)

Hon. & Mrs. Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Treasury Department - 20220
(General Counsel)

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur M. Becker
Suite 400
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW 20006

Lawyer; Mudge Rose Guthrie Alexand

Mr. & Mrs. Charles A. Black
115 Lake View Drive
Woodside, California 94062

Mrs--Shirley Temple

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas L. Boardman
The Cleveland Press
901 Lakeside Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

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Ft. Worth, Texas 76102

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Hon. & Mrs. Sterling Cole
1737 H Street, N.W. - 20006

Lawyer; former Congr. from N.Y.

Mrs. Everett McKinley Dirksen
R. F. D. #2, Box 280
Sterling, Virginia 22170

Hon. (Justice) & Mrs. Robert M. Duncan
Supreme Court of Ohio
State House Annex
Columbus, Ohio 53215

Mr. & Mrs. David Eisenhower
(send c/o Ushers Office)

Mr. & Mrs. James A. Elkins, Jr.
101 Farish Circle
Houston, Texas 77024

Chmn., Dir., Fed. Res. Bank of
Houston

Mr. & Mrs. Ody J. Fish
135 Cottonwood Avenue
Hartland, Wisconsin 53029

Republican State Chairman

Mrs. Harvey C. Fruehauf
The Whittier
415 Burns Drive
Detroit, Michigan 48214

Mr. & Mrs. Harvey C. Fruehauf, Jr.
257 Ridge Road
Grosse Pointe, Michigan 48236

Mr. & Mrs. Edwin H. Gott
United States Steel Corporation
525 William Penn Place
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15230

Chairman

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Mr. & Mrs. William M. Hickey
The United Corporation
250 Park Avenue, NYC 10017

President

Mr. & Mrs. Lee Hills
Detroit Free Press
Detroit, Michigan 48231

Pres., Knight Newspapers, Inc.

Mr. Cyril M. Joly, Jr.
187 State Street
Augusta, Maine 04330

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Kaiser Industries Corporation
300 Lakeside Drive
Oakland, California 94604

Chairman

Mr. & Mrs. John A. Keenan
W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company
Fort Madison, Iowa 52627

President

Hon. & Mrs. Eugene J. Keogh
1247 Hancock Street
Brooklyn, New York 11221

Former Congr. from N. Y.

Dr. & Mrs. Russell A. Kirk
Mecosta, Michigan 49332

Columnist, Author

Mr. Jay Lovestone
AFL-CIO
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Director of International Affairs

Mr. & Mrs. Gordon M. Metcalf
Sears, Roebuck & Company
925 South Homan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60607

Chairman

Miss Patricia Nixon

Mr. & Mrs. George Putnam
2355 Kimridge Road
Beverly Hills, California 90210

Mr. & Mrs. James H. Rademacher
National Association of Letter Carriers
100 Indiana Avenue, N.W. - 20001

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Mrs. Ben Regan
203 East 72nd Street, NYC 10021

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General Motors Corporation
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Detroit, Michigan 48202

Chairman

Mr. & Mrs. David Rockefeller
Room 5600
30 Rockefeller Plaza, NYC 10020

Chmn., Chase Manhattan Bank;
Chmn., Council for Latin America

Hon. & Mrs. H. Chapman Rose
1759 Union Commerce Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Lawyer; Former Under Secy. of
the Treasury

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3300 North Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 89012

Republican State Chairman

Mr. & Mrs. H. Roger Tatarian
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Vice Pres. & Editor

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3133 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. - 20008

Mr. & Mrs. Barry Zorthian
Time-Life Broadcast, Inc.
Time-Life Building
Rockefeller Center, NYC 10020

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Mr. & Mrs. Peter Kiewit,
1000 Kiewit Plaza
Omaha, Nebraska 68131

Pres., Omaha World Herald

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAY 28, 1970

FOR THE PRESS

NO. 164

STATE VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY DR. RAFAEL CALDERA, PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA, AND MRS. CALDERA TO THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA.

June 2 - 5, 1970

Official Party

His Excellency Dr. Rafael Caldera
President of the Republic of Venezuela

Mrs. Caldera

His Excellency Aristides Calvani Silva
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Julio Sosa Rodriguez
Ambassador to the United States

Mrs. Sosa

His Excellency Pedro Rafael Tinoco, Jr.
Minister of Finance

Her Excellency Haydee Castillo de Lopez Acosta
Minister of Development

His Excellency Hugo Perez La Salvia
Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons

His Excellency Eduardo Enrique Fernandez
Deputy Secretary General of the Presidency

Captain Manuel Diaz Ugeto
Vice Chief of the Military Household

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Tuesday, June 2, 1970

10:00 a.m. EDT

His Excellency Dr. Rafael Caldera, President of the Republic of Venezuela, and Mrs. Caldera and members of their party will arrive at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, aboard a special aircraft.

President and Mrs. Caldera will be greeted by the Chief of Protocol of the United States and Mrs. Mosbacher.

10:10 a.m.

Departure from Andrews Air Force Base by Special United States Marine Corps helicopter.

10:25 a.m.

Arrival at the President's Park (Ellipse) Washington, D.C.

10:30 a.m.

His Excellency Dr. Rafael Caldera, President of the Republic of Venezuela, and Mrs. Caldera will arrive at the White House where they will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Nixon, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers, the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, and Mrs. William C. Westmoreland, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa and other officials. Military honors will be rendered.

11:00 a.m.

President Nixon will meet with President Caldera at the White House.

Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Caldera will have coffee in the Diplomatic Reception Room in the White House with members of the Official Venezuelan party and the welcoming committee.

Following the coffee, Mrs. Caldera, accompanied by Mrs. Mosbacher, will proceed to Blair House.

-3-

Tuesday, June 2, 1970 Cont'd.

President Caldera, accompanied by Ambassador Mosbacher, will proceed to Blair House.

12:30 p.m. The National Press Club will give a luncheon in honor of President Caldera at the National Press Building, 14th and F Streets, Northwest.

2:10 p.m. Departure from the National Press Club Building.

2:15 p.m. Arrival at Blair House.

3:30 p.m. President Caldera will meet with the Honorable Walter J. Hickel, Secretary of the Interior at the Blair House.

4:30 p.m. President Caldera will meet with Gen. George Lincoln, Office of Emergency Preparedness, and Mr. Peter Flanigan, Special Assistant to the President, at the Blair House.

5:00 p.m. President Caldera will meet with the Honorable Maurice H. Stans, Secretary of Commerce, at the Blair House.

5:30 p.m. President Caldera will meet with Dr. Henry Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, at the Blair House.

8:00 p.m. The President of the United States and Mrs. Nixon will give a dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Caldera at the White House.

Dress: Black Tie.

Wednesday, June 3, 1970

9:20 a.m. President Caldera, accompanied by Ambassador Mosbacher, will depart Blair House.

-4-

Wednesday, June 3, 1970

9:30 a.m. President Caldera will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery.

9:55 a.m. Departure from Arlington National Cemetery.

10:00 a.m. President Caldera will lay a wreath at the statue of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial.

10:10 a.m. Departure from the Lincoln Memorial.

10:15 a.m. President Caldera will lay a wreath at the statue of Simon Bolivar C Street between 18th and 19th Streets, N.W.

10:25 a.m. Departure from the statue of Simon Bolivar.

10:30 a.m. Arrival at Blair House.

10:50 a.m. President and Mrs. Caldera will depart Blair House.

11:00 a.m. President and Mrs. Caldera will receive the Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions at Washington and their wives and the Ambassadors, Representatives to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States and their wives at the Embassy of the Republic of Venezuela - 2443 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest.

12:00 noon President and Mrs. Caldera will depart from the Embassy of Venezuela.

12:10 p.m. Arrival at the United States Capitol.

12:30 p.m. President Caldera will address a Joint Meeting of Congress.

1:25 p.m. President and Mrs. Caldera will depart from the Capitol.

-5-

Wednesday, June 3, 1970, Cont'd.

- 1:30 p.m. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers will give a luncheon in honor of the President of Venezuela and Mrs. Caldera in the Benjamin Franklin Room, Department of State.
- Following the luncheon, Mrs. Caldera, accompanied by Mrs. Mosbacher, will return to Blair House.
- Secretary Rogers will meet with President Caldera.
- 5:15 p.m. President and Mrs. Caldera will meet with the staff of the Venezuelan Embassy.
- 6:00 p.m. President and Mrs. Caldera will receive Venezuelan residents in Washington at the Embassy of the Republic of Venezuela - 2443 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
- 7:15 p.m. President and Mrs. Caldera, will attend the Senators versus Chicago White Sox ballgame at the R. F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium.

Thursday, June 4, 1970

- 8:30 a.m. President Caldera and members of his official party will have a business breakfast with guests at Blair House.
- 9:25 a.m. Mrs. Caldera, accompanied by Mrs. Mosbacher, will depart from the Blair House.
- 9:30 a.m. Arrival at the Children's Hospital 2125 13th Street, N.W., where Mrs. Caldera will tour the wards and facilities.

-6-

Thursday, June 4, 1970

10:00 a.m. President Nixon will meet with President Caldera at the White House.
Following the meeting with President Nixon, President Caldera, accompanied by Ambassador Mosbacher, will return to Blair House.

12:00 noon President Caldera and Mrs. Caldera, accompanied by Ambassador and Mrs. Mosbacher, will arrive at the Pan American Union, 17th Street and Constitution Avenue.
President Caldera will address the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States.

1:00 p.m. The Chairman and the Permanent Members of the Organization of American States and their wives will give a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Dr. Rafael Caldera, President of the Republic of Venezuela, and Mrs. Caldera.

3:00 p.m. Departure from the Organization of American States.

3:25 p.m. Arrival at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.

3:30 p.m. EDT President and Mrs. Caldera and members of their party will depart aboard a Special United States Air Force Flight for Houston, Texas.

4:40 p.m. CDT Arrival at Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas.

4:50 p.m. Departure from Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas.

5:30 p.m. Arrival at the Warwick Hotel.

-7-

Thursday, June 4, 1970

7:00 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mosbacher will give a reception and dinner in honor of His Excellency Dr. Rafael Caldera, President of the Republic of Venezuela, and Mrs. Caldera at the River Oaks Country Club.

Friday, June 5, 1970

9:30 a.m.

Departure from the Warwick Hotel.

10:00 a.m.

Arrival at the Manned Space Craft Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Houston, where President and Mrs. Caldera will tour the facilities.

1:00 p.m.

Departure from the Manned Space Craft Center.

1:15 p.m.

Arrival at Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas.

1:30 p.m.

President and Mrs. Caldera will depart for Venezuela.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF HIS EXCELLENCY DR. RAFAEL CALDERA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA, AND MRS. CALDERA.

Sequence of Events at Arlington National Cemetery.
Wednesday, June 3, 1970

At 9:20 a.m., President Caldera, escorted by Ambassador Mosbacher, will depart from Blair House and proceed to Arlington National Cemetery.

At 9:30 a.m., President Caldera and his party will arrive at the Memorial Gate of the Cemetery. The motorcade will be met by an Army Liaison Officer, whose automobile will conduct it to the East Entrance of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Roosevelt Drive. A 21-gun salute will begin as the motorcade enters the Cemetery.

The party will be met at the East Entrance by Major General Roland M. Gleszer, Commanding General of the Military District of Washington, who will escort President Caldera throughout the ceremony.

The party will form a column of two's behind President Caldera and General Gleszer.

When the column has formed, it will move up the right hand walk between the state and territorial flags of the United States until President Caldera and General Gleszer reach a point about three steps from the color of Venezuela, when all will halt. The Color Guard will PRESENT ARMS and members of the party will render the appropriate salute.

President Caldera and General Gleszer will then turn left, the Color Guard will turn into place behind them and when it has done so, the remainder of the column will move forward and follow, turning left. After a few steps to the left, all turn right at the center of the Mall and walk toward the Tomb.

When President Caldera reaches a point near the foot of the steps, which will be indicated by General Gleszer, all will halt. The Honor Guard on the steps will PRESENT ARMS. The band will play four ruffles and flourishes and the national anthem of Venezuela during which members of the party will give the appropriate salute.

When the Honor Guard comes to ORDER ARMS after the honors, the entire party will move forward (with the Honor Guard again at PRESENT ARMS) until President Caldera reaches the top step in front of the Tomb. The band will play the national anthem of the United States during which all will give the appropriate salute.

When the Honor Guard returns to ORDER ARMS after the anthem, the wreath bearer and the bugler will move forward. As the bugler takes his post, the wreath will be presented to President Caldera.

When President Caldera is in possession of the wreath, the Honor Guard will PRESENT ARMS and all should give the appropriate salute and maintain it until the completion of "Taps". President Caldera will step forward and place the wreath at the Tomb and return to his position beside General Gleszer. The drummer will sound four muffled ruffles and the bugler will sound "Taps".

When the Honor Guard resumes ORDER ARMS, General Gleszer will escort President Caldera up the right hand steps to the Plaza where he may observe the inscription on the west end of the central Tomb "Here In Honored Glory Rests an American Soldier Known But to God." The Color Guard will move to its departure station.

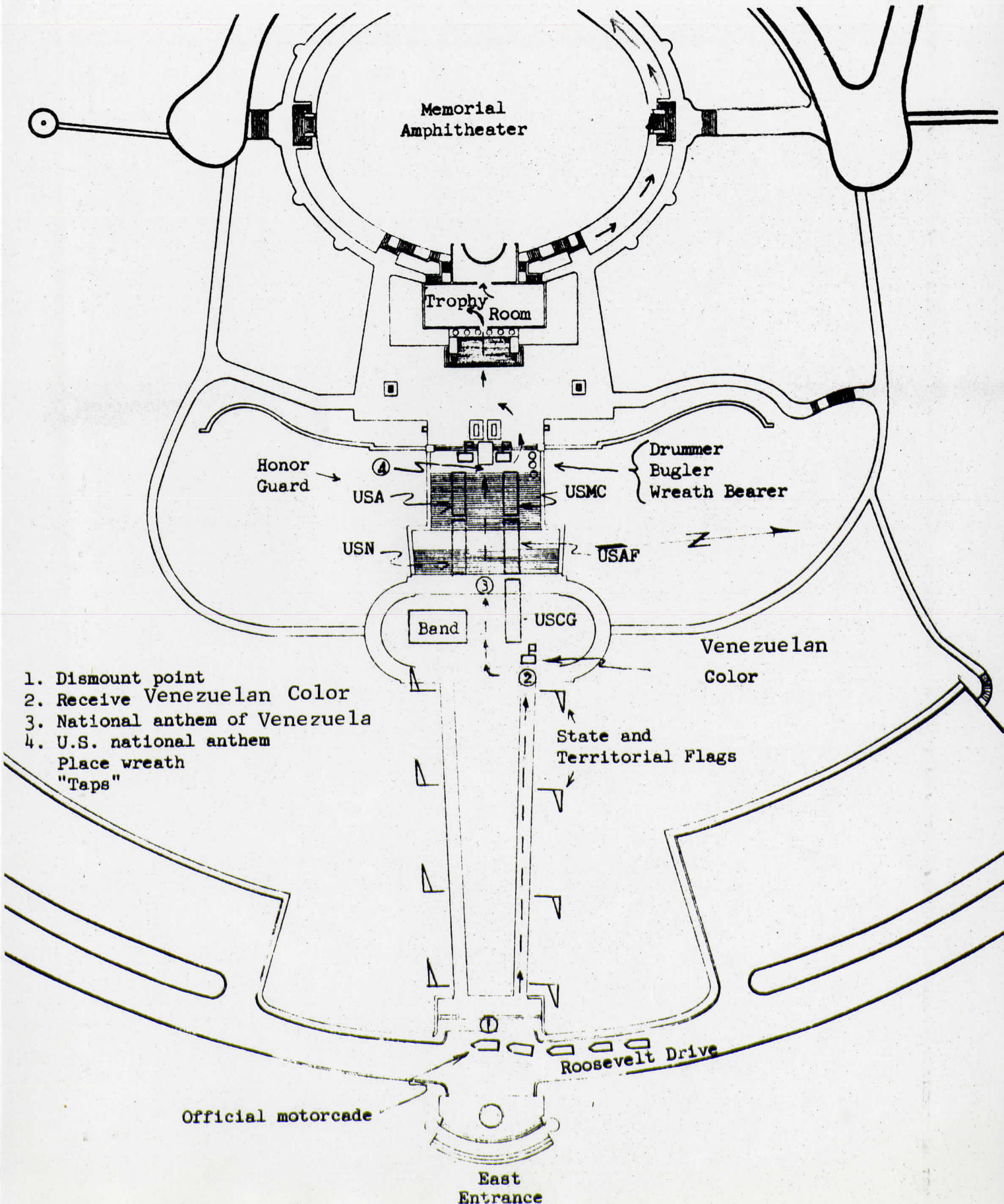
After President Caldera has viewed the inscription, he will turn, cross the plaza, and mount the steps to the entrance to the Trophy Room. The party in column will follow.

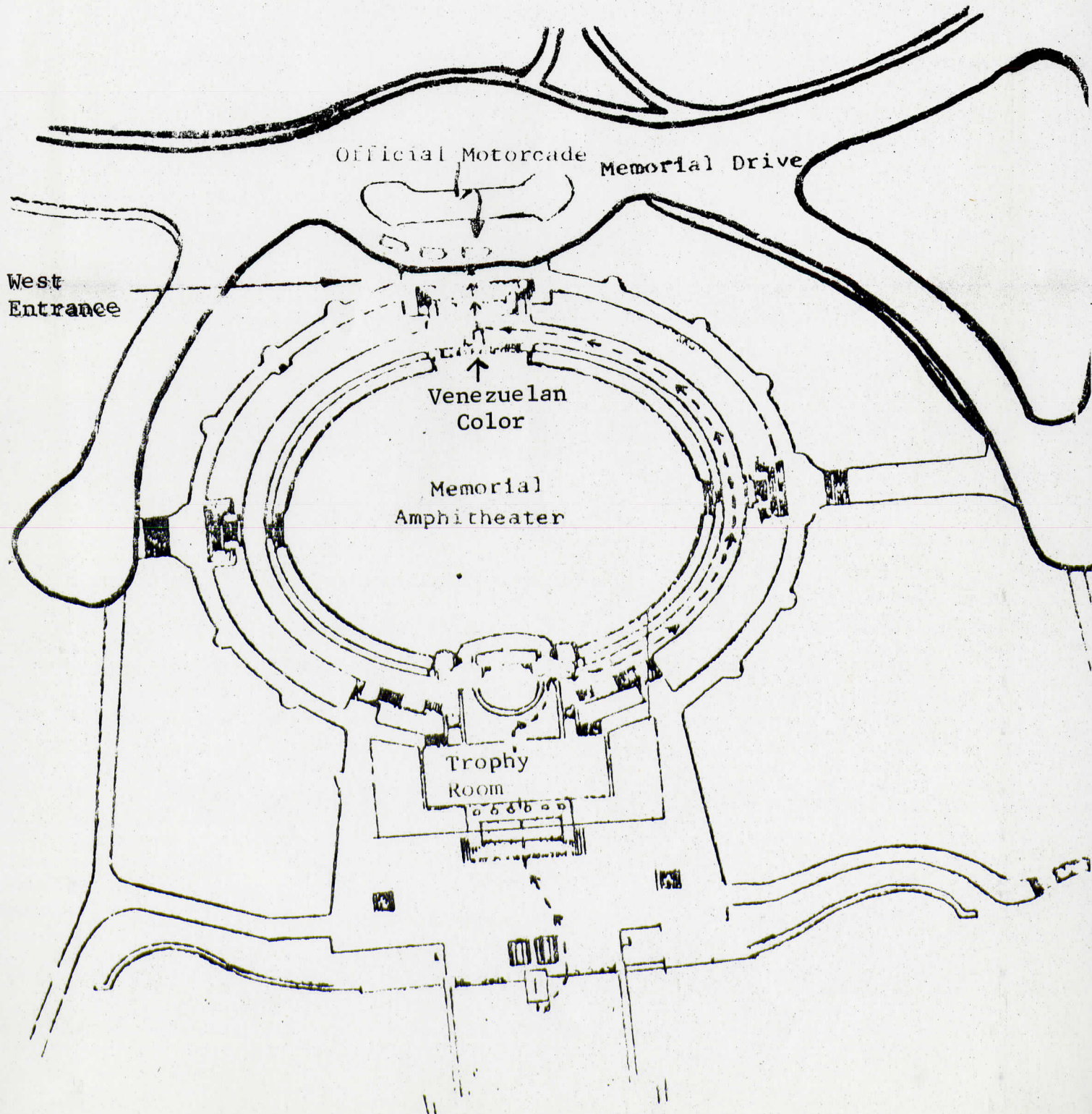
President Caldera and the party will then enter the Trophy Room where they will be shown the objects of interest on view in the room. When the visit to the Trophy Room is completed, the party will proceed, still in column, around the North Colonnade of the Amphitheatre to the West Entrance.

When President Caldera reaches a point in front of the Color Guard at the West Entrance, the column will halt while President Caldera and General Gleszer turn to the left so as to face the Color. The Guard will PRESENT ARMS, and all members of the party will give the appropriate salute, thus dismissing the Color and terminating the ceremony.

General Gleszer will accompany President Caldera from the West Entrance. President Caldera and his party will enter their cars and the motorcade will depart from Arlington National Cemetery and proceed to the Lincoln Memorial.

NOTE REGARDING GENTLEMEN'S HATS: If hats are worn, they should be removed on all occasions when the Colors are received and dismissed, and during all musical selections. It is customary to salute the flags during the playing of national anthems. A civilian salutes by holding his right hand over his heart. If a hat is worn, the hat is held over the left shoulder with the hand over the heart.



TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER
(Trophy Room)

9:25 a.m.

June 3, 1970

LIMOUSINE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

Car # 1

1 President Caldera

2 Ambassador Mosbacher

3 _____

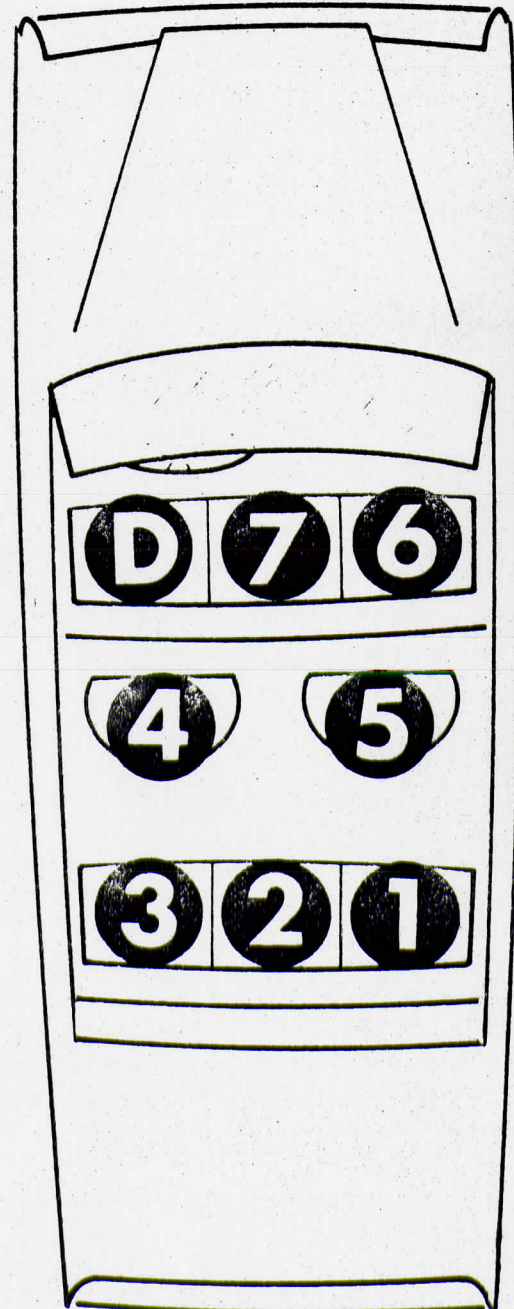
4 _____

5 _____

6 Mr. Bennington

7 Captain Diaz

Driver _____



VEHICLE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

CAR 3

- 1 Minister Calvani
- 2 Ambassador Sosa
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



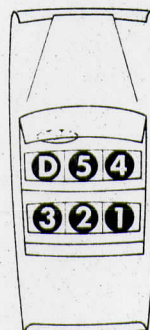
CAR

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



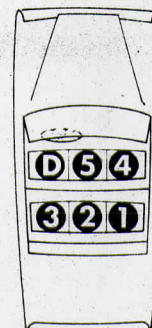
CAR 4

- 1 Minister Tinoco
- 2 Minister Lopez
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



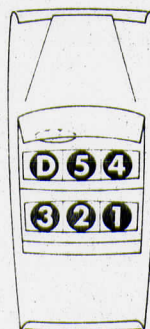
CAR

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



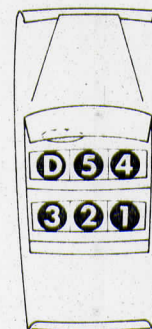
CAR 5

- 1 Minister Perez
- 2 D/SG Fernandez
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



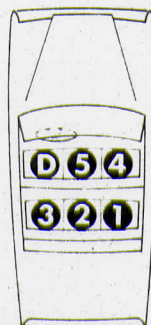
CAR

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



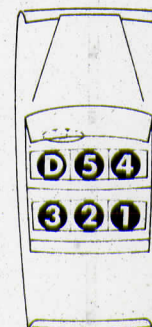
CAR

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



CAR

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF HIS EXCELLENCY
DR. RAFAEL CALDERA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA,
AND MRS. CALDERA.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE VISIT TO LINCOLN MEMORIAL
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1970.

At 9:55 a.m., President Caldera, accompanied by Ambassador Mosbacher and Major General Roland M. Gleszer, will depart Arlington National Cemetery and proceed to the Lincoln Memorial.

At 10:00 a.m. President Caldera and his party will arrive at the Lincoln Memorial. General Gleszer will accompany President Caldera throughout the ceremony. The troops present will be brought to ATTENTION.

The party will form a column of two's behind President Caldera and General Gleszer. President Caldera and General Gleszer will walk up the steps toward the memorial. Other members of the party will follow by two's.

President Caldera will stop just inside the Rotunda of the Lincoln Memorial, here he will be briefed by the Military Ceremonies Officer.

After this briefing, the troops will be brought to PRESENT ARMS and General Gleszer will escort President Caldera forward to a position directly in front of the statue of Lincoln, halting on the white line.

When President Caldera has halted, the troops will be given ORDER ARMS and a wreath bearer approaching from the left will present the wreath to President Caldera. President Caldera will place his hands on the wreath as the wreath bearer carries and guides it into position. The troops will be brought to ATTENTION when President Caldera touches the wreath. When the wreath is in position, the wreath bearer will return to his original position, and President Caldera, after pausing for a few seconds, will step backward to his original position.

When President Caldera is back beside General Gleszer, the bugler will sound "Taps". At the conclusion of "Taps," the troops will be brought to ORDER ARMS.

General Gleszer will then escort President Caldera out of the rotunda and down the steps to the motorcade. As President Caldera moves from in front of the statue, the troops will be brought to PRESENT ARMS. Other members of the party will follow by two's. As President Caldera leaves the rotunda, the troops will be brought to ORDER ARMS.

President Caldera, accompanied by Ambassador Mosbacher and General Gleszer, will depart the Lincoln Memorial and proceed by limousine to the Statue of Simon Bolivar 18th Street and Virginia Avenue.

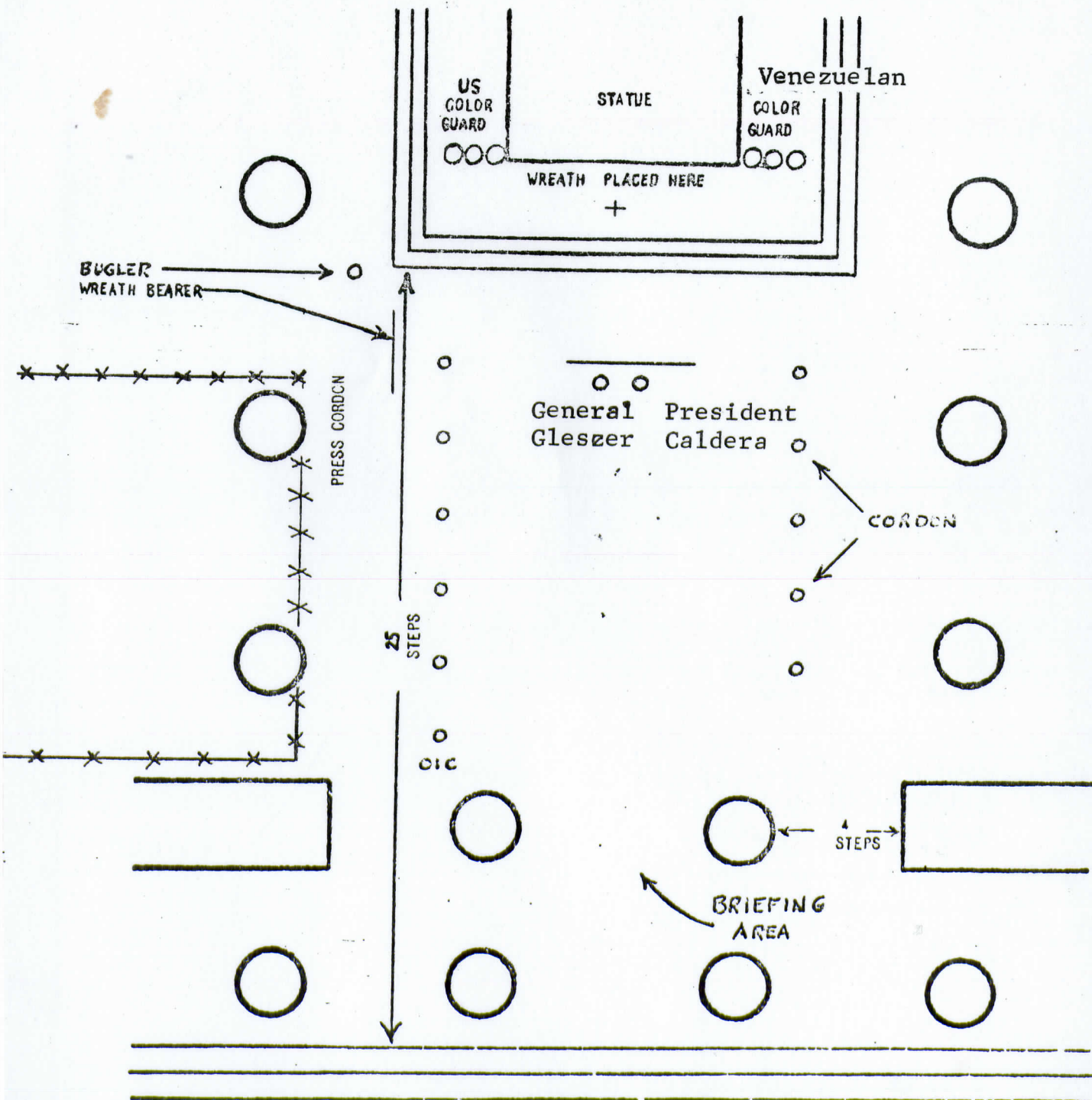


DIAGRAM OF CEREMONY AREA
Lincoln Memorial
(Interior)

Motorcade from Arlington National Cemetery to Lincoln Memorial
10:00 a.m.

LIMOUSINE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

Car # 1

1 President Caldera

2 Ambassador Mosbacher

3 General Gleszer

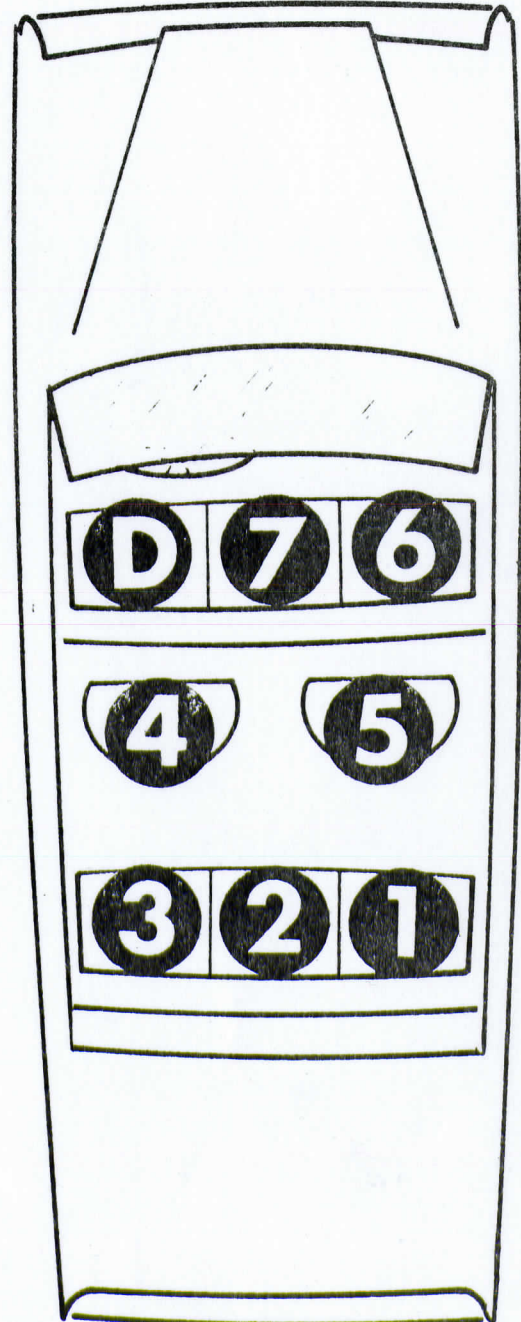
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6 Mr. Bennington

7 Captain Diaz

Driver _____

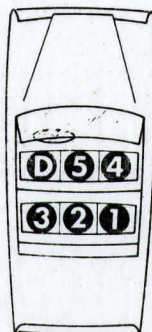


10:00 a.m.

VEHICLE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

CAR 3

- 1 Minister Calvani
- 2 Ambassador Sosa
- 3 _____
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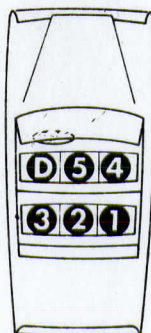
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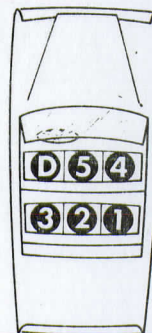
CAR 4

- 1 Minister Tinoco
- 2 Minister Lopez
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CAR 5

- 1 Minister Perez
- 2 D/SG Fernandez
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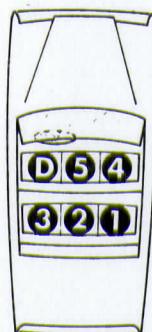
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF HIS EXCELLENCY
DR. RAFAEL CALDERA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA,
AND MRS. CALDERA.

Administrative Arrangements for the Visit to the Statue
of Simon Bolivar.

Wednesday, June 2, 1970

At 10:15 a.m. President Caldera, accompanied by Ambassador Mosbacher and Major General Roland M. Gleszer, will arrive at the Statue of Simon Bolivar, 18th and Virginia Avenue, Washington, D.C. General Gleszer will accompany President Caldera throughout the ceremony. The troops present will be brought to ATTENTION as President Caldera leaves his car. The Military Ceremonies Officer will brief President Caldera.

Following the briefing, the troops will be brought to PRESENT ARMS and General Gleszer will escort President Caldera forward through the cordon halting in front of Simon Bolivar's statue on the white line. Other members of the official party will follow by two's.

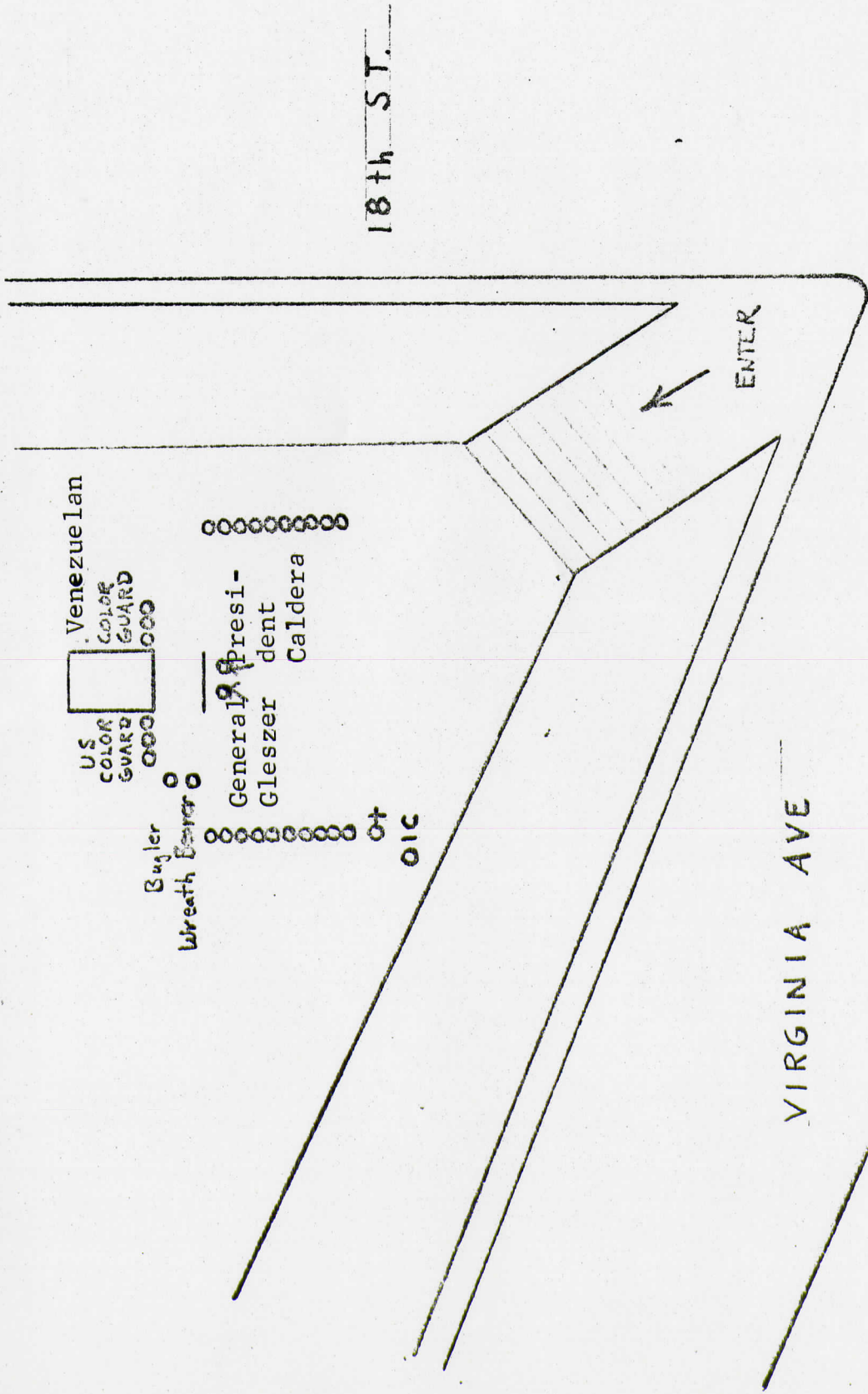
When President Caldera and his party have halted, the troops will be given ORDER ARMS and the wreath bearer will approach from the left. When the wreath bearer presents the wreath to President Caldera, the troops will be brought to PRESENT ARMS. President Caldera will place his hands on the wreath. The wreath bearer will carry and guide the wreath into position. When the wreath has been placed the wreath bearer will return to his original position. President Caldera after pausing for a few seconds will step back to his position on the white line.

When President Caldera is back beside General Gleszer, the bugler will sound "Taps". At the completion of "Taps", the troops will be brought to ORDER ARMS.

General Gleszer will then escort President Caldera back through the cordon to the motorcade. The troops will be brought to PRESENT ARMS as soon as President Caldera starts to move away from the white line in front of the statue. The troops will be brought to ORDER ARMS when the wreath party has moved through the cordon. When President Caldera reaches his car, General Gleszer will say goodbye.

President Caldera, accompanied by Ambassador Mosbacher, will proceed to the Blair House by motorcade.

WREATH CEREMONY - SIMON BOLIVAR STATUE



LIMOUSINE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

Car # 1

1 President Caldera

2 Ambassador Mosbacher

3 General Gleszer

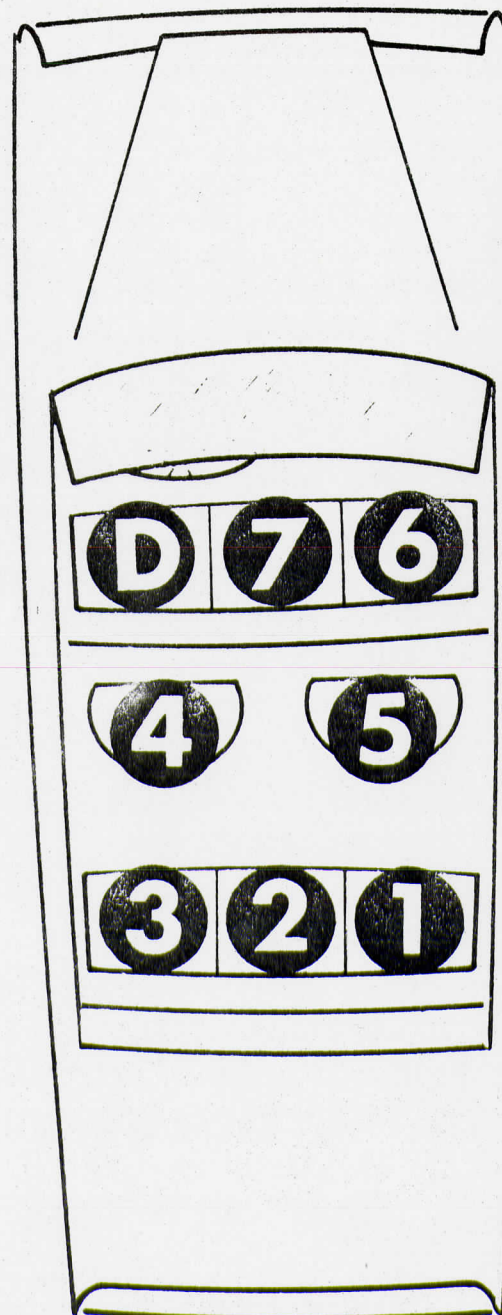
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6 Mr. Bennington

7 Captain Diaz

Driver _____



VEHICLE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

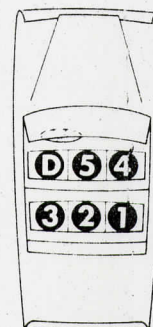
CAR 3

- 1 Minister Calvani
- 2 Ambassador Sosa
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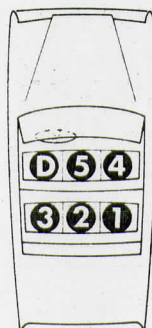
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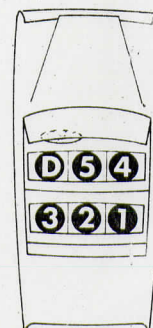
CAR 4

- 1 Minister Tinoco
- 2 Minister Lopez
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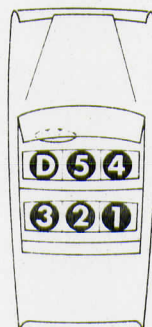
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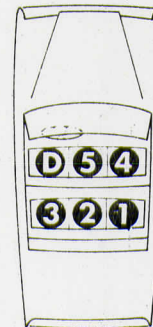
CAR 5

- 1 Minister Perez
- 2 D/SG Fernandez
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CAR

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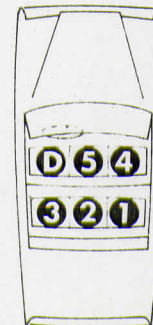
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REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

BACKGROUND NOTES

Population: 9.9 million (1969 est.)

Capital: Caracas

Venezuela, located on the northern coast of South America, is bounded by Colombia, Brazil, and Guyana and lies astride the major sea and air routes linking the northern and southern portions of the Western Hemisphere. With a coastline of 1,750 miles on the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean and an area of 352,150 square miles, Venezuela is about the size of Texas and Oklahoma combined. Venezuela claims additionally the territory east of the present boundary to the Essequibo River which was allocated to Guyana by the Arbitral Award of 1899.

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

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

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

THE PEOPLE

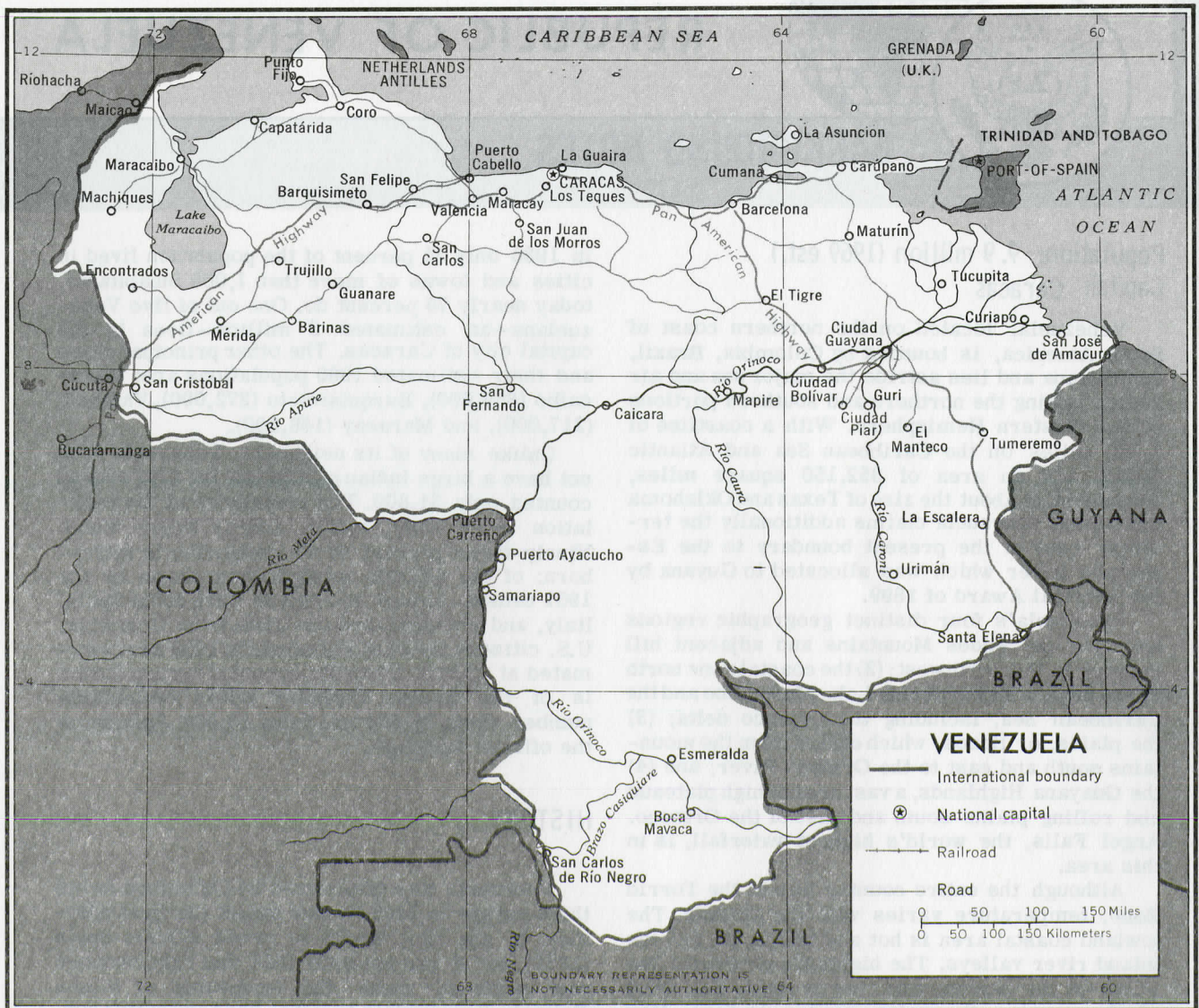
With an estimated 9.9 million people in 1969, Venezuela is one of the least densely populated countries of the hemisphere (about 27 persons per square mile). However, the population is concentrated in the Andes and along the coast and is rapidly increasing. Although nearly half of the country lies south and east of the Orinoco, that area contains only 4 percent of the population. The annual population increase since 1950 has been about 3.5 percent, one of the highest rates in Latin America and the world. The population is also rapidly changing from rural to urban; whereas

in 1936 only 35 percent of the population lived in cities and towns of more than 1,000 inhabitants, today nearly 70 percent do. One out of five Venezuelans—an estimated 2 million—lives in the capital city of Caracas. The other principal cities and their estimated 1969 populations are: Maracaibo (655,000), Barquisimeto (272,000), Valencia (217,000), and Maracay (186,000).

Unlike many of its neighbors, Venezuela does not have a large Indian population; the 1961 census counted only 31,800. The remainder of the population is of white, Indian, and/or Negro blood. Ninety-three percent of the population is native-born; of the 542,000 foreign-born shown by the 1961 census, almost two-thirds were from Spain, Italy, and Portugal, and one-fifth from Colombia. U.S. citizens living in Venezuela in 1968 were estimated at 22,000. About 96 percent of the population is of the Roman Catholic faith; Protestants number about 26,000 and Jews 10,000. Spanish is the official language.

HISTORY

Venezuela was discovered by Columbus on his third voyage in 1498. It was one of the first colonies in the New World to revolt against Spain (1810), but it was not until 1821 that independence was achieved under the leadership of Simón Bolívar, Venezuela's national hero and native son. Venezuela, together with what are now Colombia, Panama, and Ecuador, was part of the "Great Colombia" union until 1830, when it separated and began its own existence as a sovereign state. Its 19th-century history was characterized by frequent periods of political instability, dictatorships, and revolutionary turbulence. The 20th century has been marked by long periods of authoritarianism, as represented by the dictatorships of Gen. Juan Vicente GÓMEZ (1908-35) and Gen. Marcos PÉREZ Jiménez (1952-58), and by the efforts made between 1936 and 1948 and since 1958 to develop effective representative government. Since the overthrow of Pérez Jiménez on January 23, 1958, three consecutive democratic elections have been held—1958, 1963, and 1968. Romulo BETANCOURT (1959-64) of the Democratic Action (AD) Party became the first popularly elected President in Venezuelan history to complete his term of office. He was succeeded by Raúl LEÓN (1964-69), also of AD, who became the first President to preside over the peaceful transfer of power to a successor from another political party. Rafael CALDERA of the Social



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Christian Party (COPEI), a 54-year-old university professor and internationally recognized labor law expert, took office on March 11, 1969, for a 5-year term.

GOVERNMENT

The Republic of Venezuela consists of 20 states, a Federal District, two Federal Territories, and certain islands in the Caribbean which are designated Federal Dependencies. The National Government is composed of separate legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The legislative power is vested in the Congress, which consists of a Senate of 55 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 214 members. Congress is in session from March 2 to July 6 and from October 1 to November 30, except in election years when there is a single session from March 2 to August 15. Congress may vote to prolong its meetings, and the President of the Republic may call special sessions. The powers which the President may legally exercise are very extensive. These include the power to appoint Cabinet Ministers and state and territorial governors by decree, without congressional confirmation. Governors and other state officials are considered agents of the National Government, although their powers are somewhat limited by state constitutions and elected state legislatures.

There is no Vice President; in the event the Presidency becomes vacant, the President of the Senate acts as chief executive for not more than 30 days, during which Congress in joint session must elect a new President of the Republic. The President and members of Congress, the 20 state legislatures, and the city councils are all elected on the same day every 5 years; there are no midterm or by-elections. The President may not be reelected within 10 years following the end of his term. Ex-Presidents are life members of the Senate. All Venezuelan citizens who are at least 18 years of age and who are not members of the armed forces or serving a prison sentence are required to vote; participation in elections is very high (more than 80 percent of all those of voting age). Each political party has its own ballot with a distinctive color and symbol, so that illiterates may vote. Braille ballots are available for the blind.

Judicial power is exercised by a Supreme Court of Justice and by the other courts whose functions are similar to those of the judiciary of other countries. Justices of the Supreme Court are elected by the Congress. Lower court judges are appointed by a judicial council consisting of representatives of the three branches of government. The present Constitution of Venezuela was adopted on January 23, 1961. It guarantees freedom of religion, speech, assembly, and other basic rights.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

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

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

An equivalent subversive threat has been posed since late 1960 by extremists of the left, financed and trained by the Castro regime in Cuba, who attempted through terrorist activities, sabotage, insurrections in connivance with disgruntled military men, and guerrilla activities, to overthrow the Betancourt government and its successor. These insurgent activities evoked no popular support and served to discredit further the Communists and their allies. Responsible sectors in Venezuela, including the overwhelming majority of the organized rural and urban labor movement, the military, and members of the business community, strongly support the Government in its efforts to counter the left-extremist insurgency.

In mid-1960 leftwing elements who had been ousted from AD formed their own political party, Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), an extreme Marxist and pro-Fidel Castro organization. MIR closely allied itself with the Communist Party of Venezuela (PCV) in attempts to overthrow the Venezuelan Government by subversion and insurrection. The PCV is numerically weak (6 percent of the 1958 vote and 3 percent in 1968) and has had its once-influential positions in the communications media, labor organizations, and the teaching profession greatly reduced. It is still strong in the student movement, however.

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

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

The PCV-MIR effort to overthrow the Betancourt government by force received two severe setbacks in quick succession at the end of 1963. In November, the Government captured a large shipment of arms and ammunition from Cuba which had been secretly landed on the Paraguaná peninsula as a part of a detailed plan for the insurgents to take over the city of Caracas on election day. This discovery led to the imposition of sanctions against Cuba by the Organization of American States. In December the people of Venezuela dealt the insurgents a major psychological blow by flocking to the polls in disregard of Communist threats to kill anyone who dared to vote. As a result of these setbacks, the PCV decided in 1964 to deemphasize urban terrorism aimed at a quick overthrow of democratic government and to stress the rural guerrilla movement as an instrument of the "prolonged struggle." In late 1965 and early 1966, faced with the failure of the guerrillas to win popular support, the PCV began to abandon even this concept and to revert to the "popular front" tactics it had used in 1957-59. This resulted, however, in a break with the MIR, which continued armed insurgency, and with many of the PCV's own guerrilla commanders, who in June 1966 proclaimed their independence of the party and their loyalty to Fidel Castro. This group remains active, although greatly diminished in numbers and demoralized.

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

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

ECONOMY

Natural Resources/Agriculture

Venezuela is the world's leading oil exporting country and the third largest producer (after the United States and the Soviet Union). Oil accounts for 93 percent of Venezuela's foreign exchange earnings, almost two-thirds of government revenue, and about 26 percent of its gross national product (GNP). Venezuela has more foreign private investment—\$5,071 million in 1965—than any other developing country in the world, and 86 percent of it is in oil. Oil production in Venezuela has grown from 2.8 million barrels a day in 1957 to 3.6 million in 1968. However, Venezuelan output has not grown as fast as the rest of the world's; Venezuela's share of world production has dropped from 15 percent in 1957 to 10 percent in 1967, and its share of world exports even more sharply from 37 to 18 percent. Venezuela's oil reserves have fallen from 6 to 4 percent of total world reserves in the same period. This in part reflects the dramatic increase in the world supply of oil which has reduced Venezuela's role, but it is also due to the decline in activity of the private oil companies since the Venezuelan Government's announcement in 1959 that it would not grant any more concessions for oil exploration. Although the Government recognizes the validity of existing concessions—granted in 1943-44 and 1956-57 for 40-year periods—the number of exploratory wells drilled fell from 598 in 1958 to 75 in 1967. Foreign investment in petroleum fell from a high of \$6.1 billion in 1961 to \$4.4 billion in 1966. However, in July 1967 the Venezuelan Congress passed laws which authorized the executive to negotiate "service contracts" in place of concessions and to offer tax incentives to the oil companies for the construction of plants which would remove the sulphur from Venezuela's oil, making it more salable on the world market. As a result, contracts were signed in early 1968 with the two largest companies, Creole (Standard Oil of New Jersey) and Shell, by which they agreed to invest \$160 million in desulphurization facilities over the next 2 years. Bids for "service con-

tracts" for further petroleum explorations in the south Lake Maracaibo region were made in mid-1969 by 17 foreign companies. After congressional approval of generalized "bases" which have been pending since October 1969, contracts will be negotiated.

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

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

Industry/GNP/Budget

Manufacturing, which has been growing at the rate of almost 8 percent a year, accounts for 15 percent of the GNP and 16 percent of the labor force. Important industries include food and beverages, petroleum products, textiles and clothing, automobile assembly, tires and tubes, pharmaceuticals, metals, and paper and other wood products. Venezuela ranks fourth in Latin America in electric power production, and first on a per capita basis. The Guri Dam, on the Caroní River in eastern Venezuela, began generating 525,000 kilowatts of electricity in late 1968 and will expand to 1,750,000 kilowatts by 1977 and eventually to 6 million kilowatts.

In 1968 the GNP was equivalent to \$9,110 million, the fourth highest GNP in Latin America. The GNP increased about 5.5 percent in 1968. Per capita GNP in 1968 was \$927, the highest in Latin America. During the first 6 years of the Alliance for Progress, real GNP, adjusted to eliminate the effects of price increases, increased 23 percent, at an average annual rate of 5.3 percent. Due to the high rate of population growth, however, the average annual per capita increase in real terms was 1.7 percent.

Government income in 1968 amounted to \$1,950 million, while expenditures were \$2,033 million, resulting in a budget deficit of \$83 million. The 1969 budget, as approved by Congress, provides for \$2,062 million in expenditures and \$2,018 million in revenue. In 1968, 65 percent of government income came from taxes and royalties paid

by foreign oil companies, 16 percent from income taxes on other foreign and Venezuelan companies and private individuals, and the remainder from tariffs, fees, and sales taxes. Revenue from income taxes on individuals and nonextractive industries more than doubled between 1961 and 1967 as the result of tax reform and improved collection methods. Of expenditures by the Federal Government in 1968, 23 percent went for public works, 15 percent for education, 11 percent for defense, and 10 percent for health and social security.

Investment/Currency/Trade

Venezuela has a mixed economy, with approximately 60 percent of gross fixed investment coming from private enterprise and 40 percent from the Government. Public and private investment has averaged 21.6 percent of GNP in the first 6 years of the Alliance for Progress. Of the major public services, only the railroads, telephone and telegraph, and water supply are wholly government-owned. The Government also owns a steel mill, one of the two domestic airlines and part of the international airline (VIASA), a chain of hotels, an oil company, and a petrochemical company.

The currency of Venezuela is the bolivar, historically one of the most stable in the world. The restrictions on exchanging bolivars for other currencies, initiated in 1960 to correct a temporary balance-of-payments disequilibrium, were abolished in January 1964, and a rate of 4.48 bolivars per U. S. dollar was established for almost all transactions. Monetary policy is notably conservative. External public debt at the end of 1968 amounted to only \$417 million, less than half Venezuela's official gold and dollar reserves of \$916 million. These reserves are the highest in Latin America, and on a per capita basis they are higher than those of the United States and among the highest in the world. Wholesale prices increased only 29 percent between 1958 and 1968, making Venezuela's price level one of the most stable in Latin America.

U. S. total trade (exports plus imports) with Venezuela is greater than with any other country in Latin America. In 1967 Venezuela's exports were valued at \$3 billion, half of which went to the United States in direct and indirect exports; its imports were valued at \$1.3 billion, of which 49.5 percent came from the United States. In August 1966 Venezuela joined the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA), and it has negotiated a series of agreements for a reciprocal lowering of tariffs with other Latin American countries. In May 1968 Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru agreed to create the Andean Common Market. While Venezuela participated in the negotiations leading to its formation, it did not become a member. However, it has announced it is reassessing possible future membership.

U. S. private investment in Venezuela, estimated at \$3 billion, is greater than in any other country except Canada, the United Kingdom, and

West Germany and represents about one-fourth of all U. S. investment in Latin America. The current outlook for most new investments is good, although foreign investment in stock insurance companies has been restricted to not more than 49 percent of any one company, and this principle may be extended to other sectors. Venezuela has a rapidly growing consumer market, the highest per capita buying power in Latin America, ample natural resources, a freely convertible currency and stable prices, and an active program of encouraging foreign investment, particularly in manufacturing. A recent trend is toward joint Venezuelan Government-foreign company investments, particularly in petrochemicals. Wages are comparatively high—the average monthly wage in manufacturing in 1967 was \$189 for blue collar workers and \$475 for white collar—and there is a shortage of skilled labor.

CURRENT PROBLEMS

Political

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

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

Social and Economic

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

These problems are made more difficult by the tremendous pressures created by rapid population growth. Venezuela doubles its population every 20 years. Nearly half is under 15 years of age and 70 percent is under 30. The simple mechanics of educating such a large school-aged

population are enormous. About 1,571,000 children between the ages of 5 and 19 were unable to attend school in 1967 because of the shortage of teachers and classrooms, and 1,425,00 persons more than 6 years of age were illiterate. Of those who enter the first grade, less than one in four can expect to enter high school and only one in five of those will enter a university. Notwithstanding, great progress has been made in education in recent years. The proportion of children of school age enrolled in elementary and secondary schools has risen from 33.6 percent in 1957-58 to 52.0 percent in 1960-61 and 54.3 percent in 1966-67. Illiteracy has fallen from 49 percent in 1950 to 35 percent in 1961 and 21 percent in 1967. University enrollment doubled between 1958 and 1962 and doubled again between 1962 and 1968. Four new public universities have been founded: the University of Carabobo in 1958, the University of the East in 1960, the Central-Western Regional University in 1967, and Simon Bolívar University, which opened in 1970, bringing the total number of universities to five public and two private. Half of the nation's college students is enrolled at Central University at Caracas.

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

VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES

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

FOREIGN RELATIONS

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

A serious problem exists in relations with Guyana. This problem arises from Venezuela's claim of the area up to the Essequibo River, more than half the size of Guyana as now constituted. The dispute has been under discussion by a Guyana/Venezuela Mixed Commission established by the Geneva agreement of 1966. The agreement provides for other means of peaceful settlement in accordance with article 33 of the U.N. Charter if the commission does not agree on a solution of the dispute by the termination date of the mixed commission whose final report is now scheduled to be completed in May 1970.

Among the international and regional organizations of which Venezuela is a member are the United Nations and several of its specialized agencies, the Organization of American States (OAS), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

U. S. POLICY

The United States desires to maintain the traditionally friendly relations between our two countries and peoples in order to further our mutual objectives: (1) strengthening democratic institutions; (2) accelerating sound economic, social, and cultural development through orderly and progressive changes within the framework of a free society; and (3) cooperating in the defense and security of this hemisphere against aggression or subversion.

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

Grant technical assistance given Venezuela by AID in such fields as education, labor, public safety, public administration, agricultural credit, and low-cost housing and urban renewal, totaled \$11 million in 1961-69. Technical assistance is continuing at the rate of about \$1 million a year. Food for Peace donated to Venezuelan charitable organizations totaled \$24.6 million in 1961-68. Some 1,056 Peace Corps volunteers have served in Venezuela since the program began there in June 1962. That figure includes the 235 volunteers who were in Venezuela at mid-1969, working to strengthen agricultural and consumer cooperatives, agrarian reform settlements, municipal administration, and rural public health programs. The cost of Peace Corps programs to date has been slightly more than \$14.6 million.

Military equipment worth about \$93.3 million has been sold to Venezuela on credit since 1958. U. S. technical assistance and training of the Venezuelan military, which began in 1961, is valued at \$7.7 million and is continuing at the rate of about \$1 million a year.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

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

Cabinet Ministers

Interior—Lorenzo FERNÁNDEZ
 Foreign Affairs—Aristides CALVANI
 Finance—Pedro Rafael TINOCO
 Defense—Brig. Gen. Martín José GARCIA Villasmil
 Development—Dr. Haydee Castillo de LOPEZ Acosta
 Public Works—José CURIEL
 Education—Hector HERNÁNDEZ Carabano
 Health and Social Assistance—José Jesus MAYZ Lyon
 Agriculture—Jesus LÓPEZ Luque
 Labor—Nectario ANDRADE Labarca
 Communications—Ramon José VELÁSQUEZ
 Justice—Orlando TOVAR Tamayo
 Mines and Hydrocarbons—Hugo PÉREZ La Salvia
 Governor of Federal District—Carlos GUINAND Baldo
 Secretary General of Presidency—Luis Alberto MACHADO
 Minister Without Portfolio for Housing—Alfredo RODRIGUEZ Amengual

Ambassador to the U.S.—Julio SOSA Rodríguez
 Ambassador to the U.N.—Andrés AGUILAR Mawdsley

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

PRINCIPAL U. S. OFFICIALS

Ambassador designate—Robert McClintock
Charge d'affaires, ad interim—Francis W. Herron
Economic and Commercial Counselor and AID Representative—H. Andre Weismann
Commercial Attaché—G. Alonzo Stanford
Press and Cultural Counselor (USIS)—Edmund Schechter
Administrative Counselor—Seymour Levenson
Political Counselor—Edward T. Walters
Labor Attaché—Martin C. Forrester
Defense Attaché—Col. Roy D. Wathen, USAF
Naval Attaché—Capt. Neil S. Weary
Army Attaché—Col. John J. Morgan
Commander, U.S. Military Group—Col. Jesse T. Ugalde, USA

Agricultural Attaché—Robert S. FitzSimmonds
Consul General—Charles G. Sommer
Chief, Inter-American Geodetic Survey—Lt. Col. Robert R. Chedester, USA
Director, Peace Corps—Stephen F. Dachi
Consul, Maracaibo—Richard B. Moon

The U.S. Embassy in Venezuela is located at Avenida Francisco de Miranda and Avenida Principal de La Floresta, Caracas. A Consulate is located at Avenida 15 and Calle 78, Maracaibo.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7749
Revised May 1970

Office of Media Services
Bureau of Public Affairs

NOTE: This special revision of the Background Notes on Venezuela, prepared for official use in connection with the visit of President Caldera to the United States, is not for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office. The December 1969 edition, which is available, differs only slightly (10 cents each, 25 percent discount for orders of 100 or more sent to the same address).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF HIS EXCELLENCY
DR. RAFAEL CALDERA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA,
AND MRS. CALDERA.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ARRIVAL AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Tuesday, June 2, 1970

His Excellency Dr. Rafael Caldera, President of the Republic of Venezuela and Mrs. Caldera and their party will arrive by helicopter at the (Ellipse) President's Park at 10:25 a.m. on Tuesday, June 2, 1970.

Members of the Venezuelan and American Parties at the White House

See Enclosure No. 1

Suggested Car Seating Arrangements from the Ellipse to the White House.

See Enclosure No. 2

Welcoming Committee

Members of the Welcoming Committee are requested to arrive at the South Lawn of the White House by 10:05 a.m., entering the White House grounds at the Southwest Gate and proceeding to the Diplomatic Entrance.

See Enclosure No. 3

Arrival Ceremony

At 10:25 a.m., President and Mrs. Nixon will depart from the President's Office. The trumpets will play four ruffles and flourishes and "Hail to the Chief". During the playing of "Hail to the Chief", President and Mrs. Nixon will walk to the vicinity of the platform to await the arrival of President and Mrs. Caldera.

At 10:30 a.m., President and Mrs. Caldera, accompanied by the Honorable Emil Mosbacher, Jr., Chief of Protocol of the United States, and Mrs. Mosbacher, will enter the Southwest Gate of the White House. The trumpets will sound a fanfare as the cars approach. (See enclosures Nos. 4 and 5). The limousine carrying President and Mrs. Caldera will stop at the Diplomatic Entrance, where Ambassador Mosbacher will present President and Mrs. Caldera to President and Mrs. Nixon. Then the Honorable William P. Rogers, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Rogers, the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, and Mrs. William C. Westmoreland will be introduced. While photographs are being taken of the greetings, protocol officers will assist the members of the Venezuelan party to their places to the right of the platform.

Following the photographs, President Nixon will escort President Caldera onto the platform. Mrs. Nixon will escort Mrs. Caldera to a position to the right of the platform.

PLATFORM

STEP

President Nixon

President Caldera

STEP

When all are in position, the Commander of Troops will bring the Honor Guard to Present Arms.

As the Commander of Troops salutes, the trumpets will sound four ruffles and flourishes and the band will play the national anthem of Venezuela, followed by the national anthem of the United States. A 21-gun salute will be fired simultaneously with the music.

Upon completion of the honors, the troops will be given Order Arms, the Commander will salute and report, "Your Excellency, the Honor Guard is Formed."

President Nixon will escort President Caldera toward the band. The Commander of Troops will take a position to the right of President Caldera and guide him through the inspection. As the inspection party turns in front of the band, President Nixon will take a position to the right of the Commander of Troops.

The band will play appropriate music during the inspection. The inspection will begin at the right front of the band. The inspection party will pass along the front rank of troops. Members of the inspection party will render salutes when passing in front of the colors.

When the inspection party reaches the left flank of the front troops, the Commander of Troops will halt, salute and report: "Your Excellency, this completes the inspection." President Nixon will escort President Caldera back to the platform. The Commander of Troops will return to his post and give the command "Drum and Bugle Troop in Review" and the United States Marine Corps Drum and Bugle Corps will pass in front of the platform and exit. The Commander of Troops will bring the Honor Guard to Present Arms. He and his staff will salute President Caldera. After bringing the Honor Guard to Order Arms, the Commander of Troops will salute and report: "Your Excellency, this concludes the ceremony."

President Nixon and President Caldera will move to the microphone at the left side of the platform. The troops are brought to a position of parade rest. President Nixon will welcome President Caldera and President Caldera will respond.

Upon conclusion of the remarks, President and Mrs. Nixon will escort President and Mrs. Caldera into the Diplomatic Reception Room. As they leave the platform, the trumpets will sound a fanfare. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers and the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, and Mrs. William C. Westmoreland will join them and a receiving line will be formed on the east side of the room.

Members of the Venezuelan party and the Welcoming Committee will be escorted into the Diplomatic Reception Room where they will be presented to President and Mrs. Nixon, President and Mrs. Caldera, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers, and the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, and Mrs. William C. Westmoreland. After each person has been presented, he will leave by the same door by which he entered.

When the greetings have been completed, President Nixon will take President Caldera to the President's Office. Others attending the meeting will follow.

President Caldera and the members of the Venezuelan party not attending the meeting will be escorted to the Diplomatic Entrance and enter their cars in the driveway. The cars will proceed to Blair House. (See enclosure No. 6)

The automobiles of the Welcoming Committee will then comes to the Diplomatic Entrance for their departure.

(Please refer to Enclosure No 7 for Inclement Weather Ceremonies).

ENCLOSURE NO. 1

MEMBERS OF THE VENEZUELAN AND AMERICAN PARTIES AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Members of the Venezuelan Official Party

His Excellency Dr. Rafael Caldera
President of the Republic of Venezuela

Mrs. Caldera

His Excellency Aristides Calvani Silva
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Julio Sosa Rodriguez
Ambassador to the United States

Mrs. Sosa

His Excellency Pedro Rafael Tinoco, Jr.
Minister of Finance

Her Excellency Haydee Castillo de Lopez Acosta
Minister of Development

His Excellency Hugo Perez La Salvia
Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons

His Excellency Eduardo Enrique Fernandez
Deputy Secretary General of the President

Captain Manuel Diaz Ugeto
Vice Chief of the Military Household

(Continued on other side)

Unofficial Members of the Venezuelan PARTY

Senator Luis Tovar

Senator Miguel Angel Capriles

Deputy Pedro Pablo Aguilar

Mr. Oscar de Guruceaga
Fedecamaras

Mr. Reinaldo Cervini
Pro-Venezuela

Mr. Luis Nunez-Arismendi
Director, El Universal

Mr. Julian Beroes
Chairman, Radio Difusion Chamber

Mr. Alfredo Ferrara
Director, Radio Caracas Television

Mr. Valeriano Humpierrez
Director, VENEVISION

Mr. Paul Ottamendi
Director, Cadena Venezolana de Television

(Continued)

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL AMERICAN PARTY

The Honorable Emil Mosbacher, Jr.
Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mrs. Mosbacher

The Honorable Francis W. Herron
Deputy Chief of Mission, Caracas

Mrs. Herron

Mr. William R. Codus
Assistant Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mr. Tom McGee
Protocol Officer, Department of State

Mr. Bert Bennington
Security Officer in Charge, Department of State

LIMOUSINE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

Car # 1

1 President Caldera

2 Mrs. Caldera

3 Ambassador Mosbacher

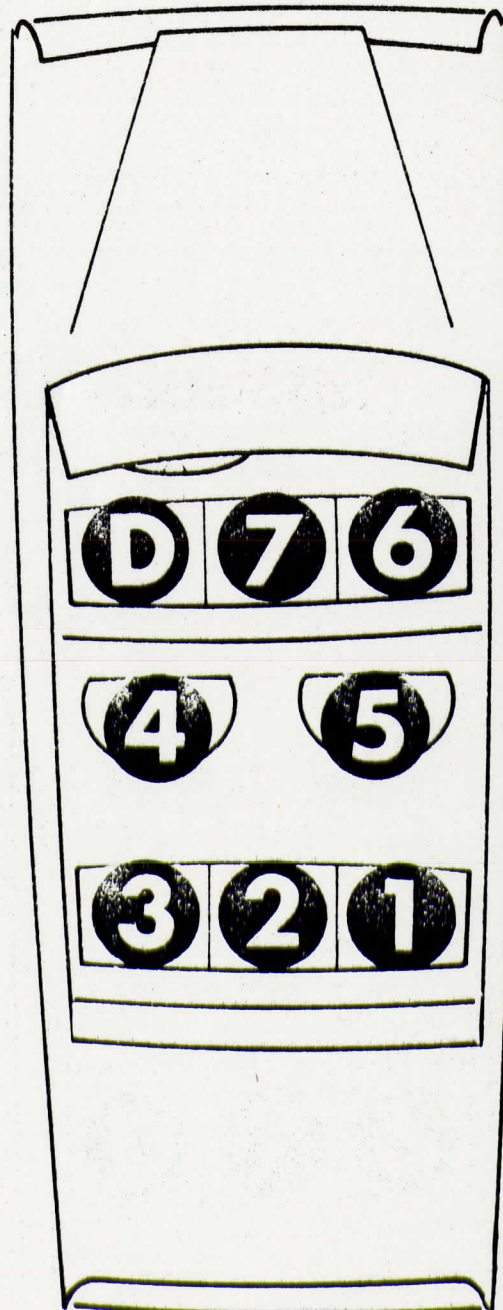
4 Mrs. Mosbacher

5 _____

6 Mr. Bennington

7 Captain Diaz

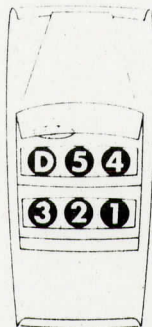
Driver _____



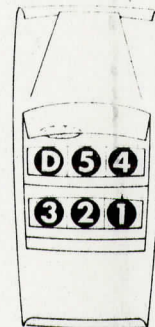
VEHICLE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

CAR 3

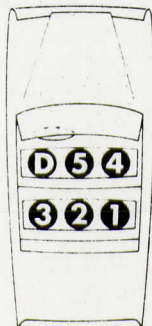
- 1 Minister Calvani
- 2 Ambassador Sosa
- 3 Mrs. Sosa
- 4
- 5

**CAR 7**

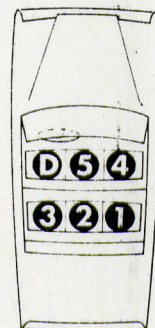
- 1 Dr. Guruceaga
- 2 Dr. Cervini
- 3 Dr. Nunez
- 4
- 5

**CAR 4**

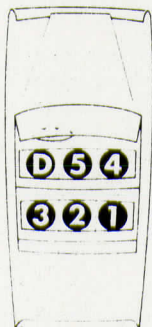
- 1 Minister Tinoco
- 2 Minister Lopez
- 3 Mrs. Herron
- 4 Mr. Herron
- 5

**CAR 8**

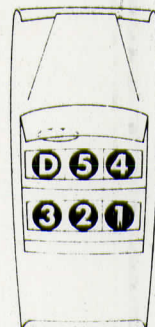
- 1 Mr. Beroes
- 2 Mr. Ferrara
- 3 Mr. Humpierrez
- 4 Mr. Ottamendi
- 5

**CAR 5**

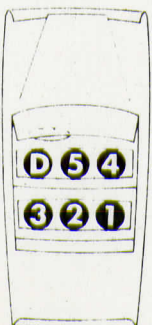
- 1 Minister Perez
- 2 D/SG Fernandez
- 3
- 4
- 5

**CAR 9**

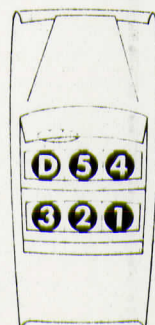
- 1 Lt. Comm. Marquez
- 2 Mr. Aranguren
- 3 Mrs. Siblesz
- 4 Mr. Black
- 5

**CAR 6**

- 1 Senator Tovar
- 2 Senator Capriles
- 3 Deputy Aguilar
- 4 Lt. Chacon
- 5 Mr. McGee

**CAR**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



ENCLOSURE NO. 3

MEMBERS OF THE WELCOMING COMMITTEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE ARRIVAL

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The President of the United States

Mrs. Nixon

The Honorable William P. Rogers
Secretary of State

Mrs. Rogers

His Excellency Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
Ambassador of Nicaragua
Dean of the Diplomatic Corps

Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa

The Honorable Walter Washington
Mayor-Commissioner, District of Columbia

Mrs. Washington

General William C. Westmoreland
Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

Mrs. Westmoreland

The Honorable Francis W. Herron
Deputy Chief of Mission, Caracas

Mrs. Herron

The Honorable Charles A. Meyer
Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American
Affairs

Mrs. Meyer

Dr. Carlos Perez De La Cova
Minister, Counselor, Embassy of the Republic of Venezuela

Mrs. De La Cova

MEMBERS OF THE WELCOMING COMMITTEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE ARRIVAL

The Honorable Gilbert Hahn, Jr.
Chairman, District of Columbia Council

Mrs. Hahn

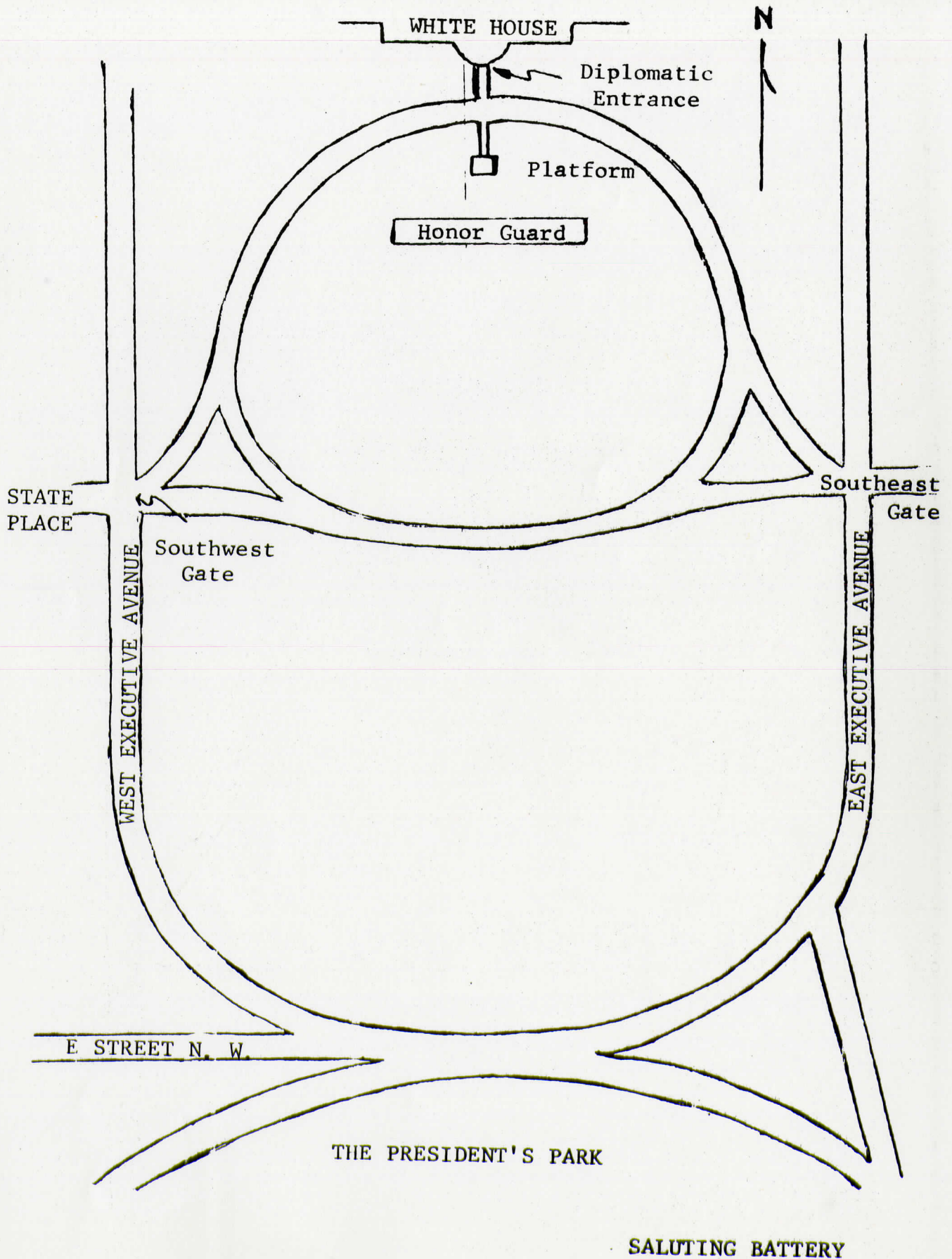
Mr. Edward S. Little
Country Director, Venezuela
Department of State

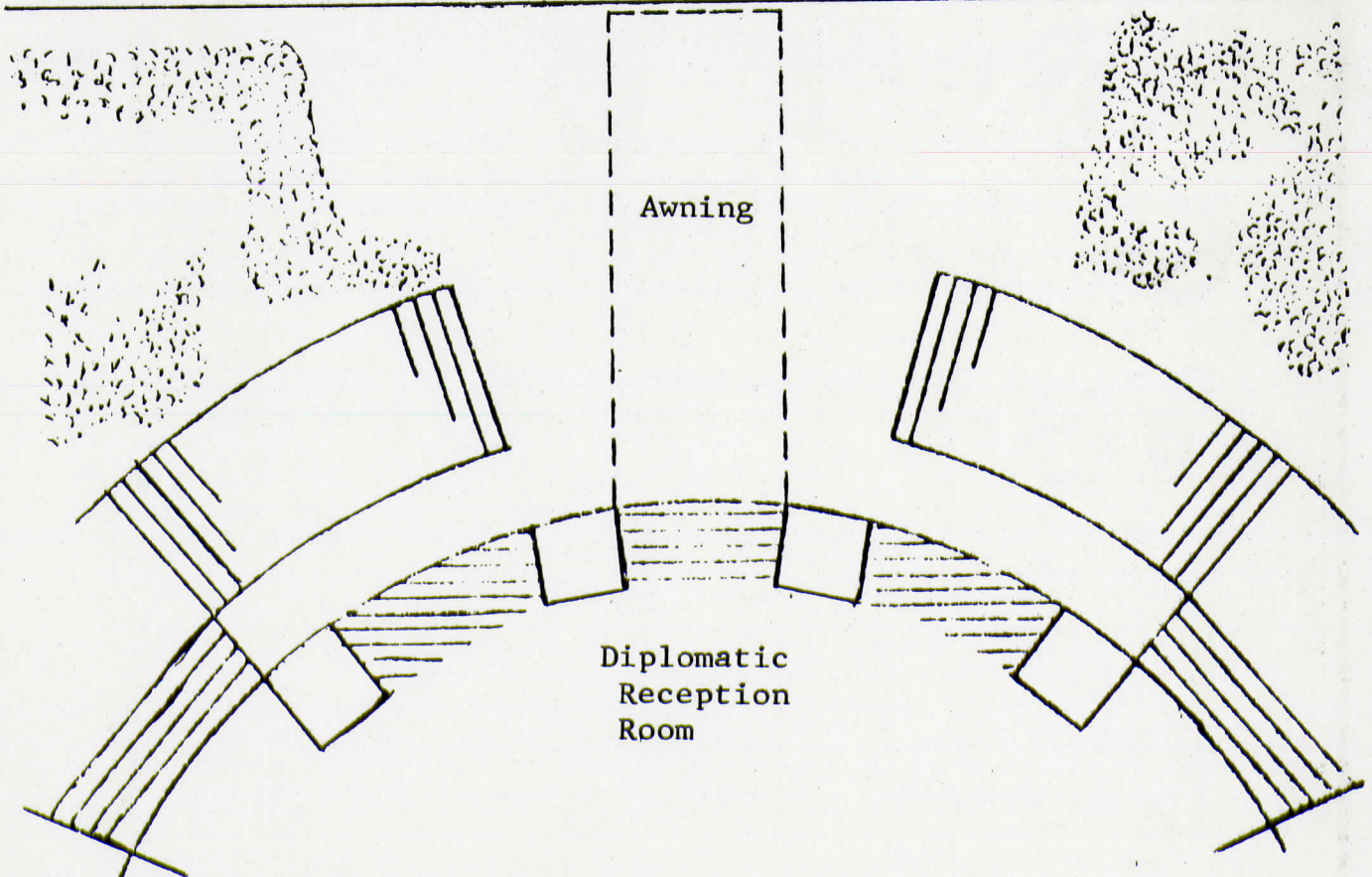
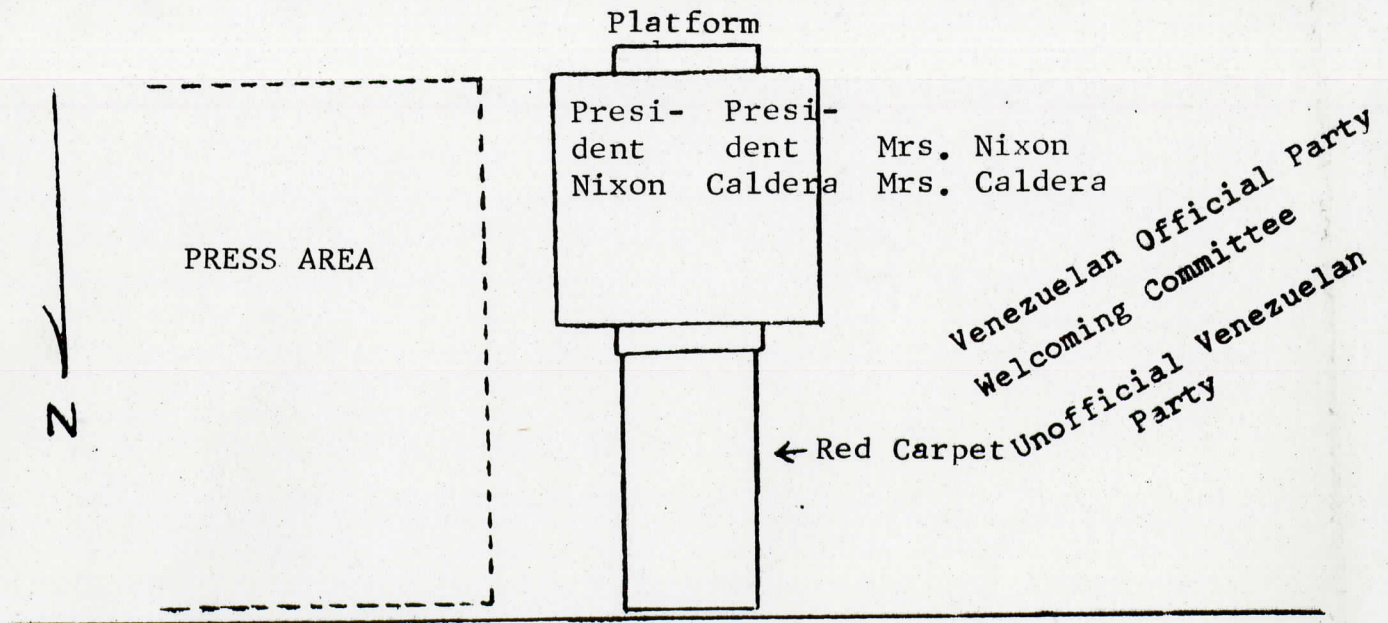
Mrs. Little

Rear Admiral Luis Ramirez
Naval Attaché, Embassy of the Republic of Venezuela

Mr. Peter Sarros
Country Officer, Venezuela
Department of State

Mrs. Sarros





LIMOUSINE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

Car # 1

1 President Caldera

2 Ambassador Mosbacher

3 _____

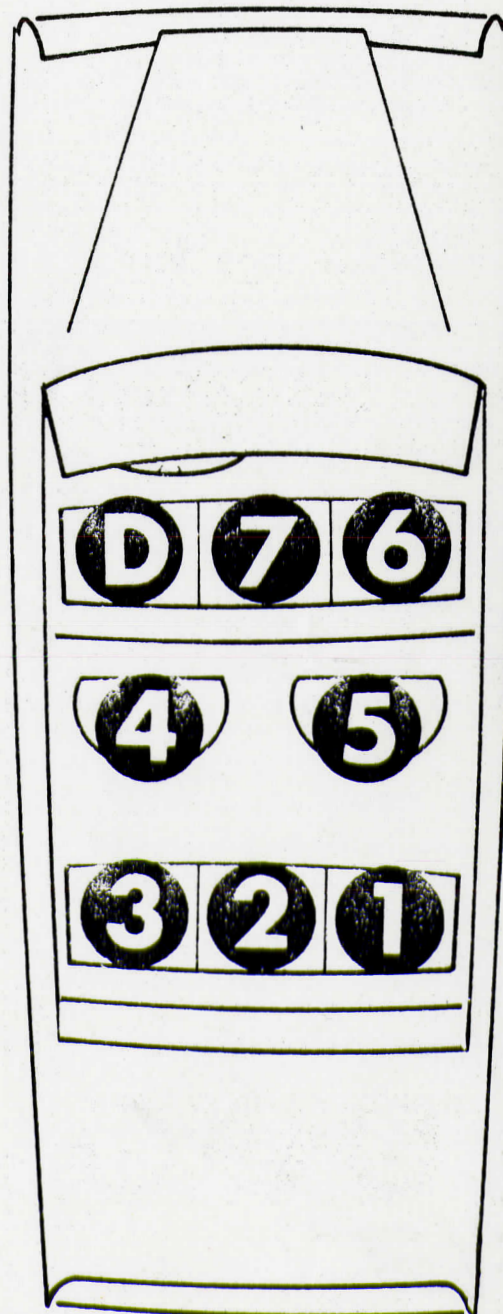
4 _____

5 _____

6 Mr. Bennington

7 Captain Diaz

Driver _____



LIMOUSINE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

Car # 2

1 Mrs. Caldera

2 Mrs. Mosbacher

3 Mrs. Sosa

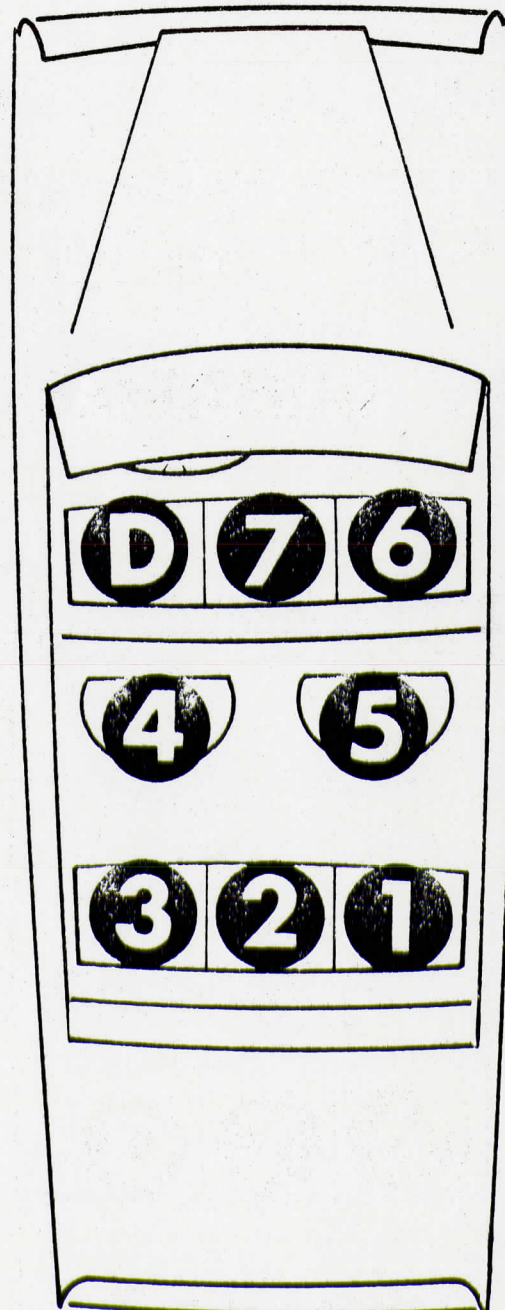
4 Mrs. Siblesz

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

Driver _____



VEHICLE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

CAR 6

- 1 Senator Tovar
- 2 Senator Capriles
- 3 Deputy Aguilar
- 4 Lt. Chacon
- 5



CAR

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- 3
- 4
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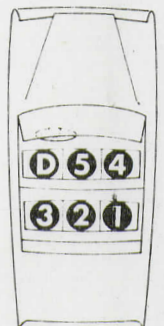
CAR 7

- 1 Dr. Guruceaga
- 2 Dr. Cervini
- 3 Dr. Nunez
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CAR

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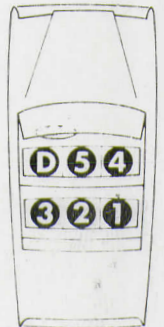
CAR 8

- 1 Mr. Beroes
- 2 Mr. Ferrara
- 3 Mr. Humpierrez
- 4 Mr. Ottamendi
- 5



CAR

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- 4
- 5



CAR

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CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



VEHICLE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

CAR 3

- 1 Minister Calvani
- 2 Ambassador Sosa
- 3
- 4
- 5



CAR

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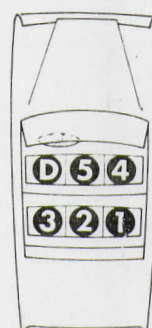
CAR 4

- 1 Minister Tinoco
- 2 Minister Lopez
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CAR

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CAR 5

- 1 Minister Perez
- 2 D/SG Fernandez
- 3
- 4
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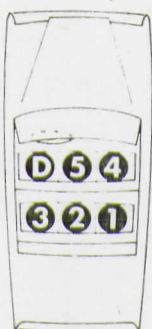
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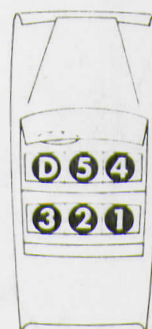
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CAR

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ENCLOSURE NO 7

Inclement Weather Arrival Ceremony

STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF HIS EXCELLENCY
DR. RAFAEL CALDERA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA,
AND MRS. CALDERA.

Tuesday, June 2, 1970

Members of the Welcoming Committee are requested to arrive at the Southwest Gate of the White House by 10:05 a.m. They will be directed to the Diplomatic Entrance and upstairs to the foyer on the first floor. Members of the Welcoming Committee will take their places in the East Room. Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers and the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, and Mrs. William C. Westmoreland will wait in the foyer.

At 10:25 a.m., President and Mrs. Nixon will arrive at the steps of the North Portico to await the arrival of President and Mrs. Caldera. The trumpets will play four ruffles and flourishes and "Hail to the Chief."

President and Mrs. Caldera, accompanied by Ambassador and Mrs. Mosbacher, and their party will arrive at the North Portico of the White House, by way of the Northwest Gate at 10:30 a.m. As President and Mrs. Caldera's limousine enters the Northwest Gate, the trumpets will sound a fanfare. Ambassador Mosbacher will present President and Mrs. Caldera to President and Mrs. Nixon. Then Ambassador Mosbacher will present Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers and the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, and Mrs. William C. Westmoreland. During the greetings, other members of the party will be escorted to their places on the North Portico.

Upon completion of the greetings, President Nixon and President Caldera will take their places on the red carpet. The band will play four ruffles and flourishes, followed by the national anthems of Venezuela and the United States. Following the playing of the anthems, President Nixon will escort President Caldera into the East Room, entering by the center door. Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Caldera, Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers, and General and Mrs. Westmoreland will follow. The other members of the Venezuelan party will be escorted into the East Room. The President will welcome President Caldera to the United States and President Caldera will respond.

Following the remarks, President and Mrs. Nixon will escort President and Mrs. Caldera into the Blue Room. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers, General and Mrs. William C. Westmoreland will follow. The receiving line will be formed at the South end of the Blue Room, where they will receive members of the Venezuelan party and the Welcoming Committee. The people being received will pass through the Green Room into the Blue Room and exit through the main door of the Blue Room.

When the greetings have been completed, President Nixon will take President Caldera to the President's Office. Others attending the meeting will follow.

Mrs. Caldera and members of the Venezuelan party who are not attending the meeting will enter their cars at the North Portico and proceed to Blair House. (See Enclosure No. 6).

The automobiles of the Welcoming Committee will then come to the Diplomatic Entrance for their departure.

Rafael CALDERA Rodriguez
(Phonetic: cah1DAREah)

President

Addressed as: Mr. President

Rafael Caldera, 54, became President of Venezuela on March 11, 1969. Politically, professionally and socially one of the most respected men in Venezuela, Caldera is an outstanding Roman Catholic layman who has long headed the Social Christian Party which he helped to found in 1946.

Caldera has visited the United States several times and in 1962 was an USIA leader grantee. Concerning the US petroleum import policy, Caldera has insisted on equal treatment with Canada and Mexico. His government has reestablished diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and has discarded the Betancourt Doctrine of nonrecognition of "illegal" governments in the Western Hemisphere. Caldera has adopted a policy of pacification for dealing with the guerrilla movement that promises amnesty to those guerrillas who renounce armed combat.

Caldera has declared that Venezuela will firmly maintain its claim to that area of Guyana located west of the Essequibo River. His country will utilize all peaceful and juridical means to settle the border dispute. Caldera has expressed the hope that Cuba can be reincorporated into the inter-American system but insists that this can be done only within the framework of the Organization of American States and only after Cuba has stopped intervening in the internal affairs of other Latin American countries.

Caldera is a noted legal and sociological scholar and is one of the Latin America's leading experts in labor law. He received his law degree from the Central University in Caracas. In 1941 he became the youngest representative ever elected to Congress.

Caldera is the author of numerous published works in the fields of social and labor law, sociology and biology. At 19 he won an award from the Venezuelan Academy of Language for his first book, a biography of Venezuelan scholar Andres Bello. Caldera has traveled widely in Europe and the Americas.

The President is married and has six children. He speaks Italian and French well and knows some German. His English is accurate and understandable.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

Alicia Pietri Montemayor de CALDERA
(Phonetic: cah1DAREah)

Wife of the President

Addressed as: Mrs. Caldera

Alicia Pietri Montemayor married Rafael Caldera on August 6, 1941.

The Calderas have six children. The oldest son, Rafael Tomas, studied in the United States at the University of Notre Dame, and a daughter, Mireya, married Andres Pietri Candor in January 1970.

Mrs. Caldera understands and speaks some English, but requires an interpreter.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

Aristides CALVANI Silva
(Phonetic: cahlVAHnee)

Minister of Foreign
Affairs

Addressed as: Mr. Minister

Aristides Calvani, a lawyer and university professor, became Minister of Foreign Affairs on March 11, 1969. He is a prominent Catholic intellectual and one of the most influential leaders of the Social Christian Party. An expert on social and labor problems in Venezuela, Calvani has been a professor of labor law at the Central University of Venezuela (UCV) and the Catholic University since 1945. He has also been active in the Council of Child Welfare, a director of the Industrial Relations Institute and a founder of the Social Christian Trade Unions.

Aristides Calvani Silva was born in the Port of Spain, Trinidad, on January 19, 1918. In 1942 he received a law degree from UCV. He was a member of the House of Deputies for many years. In 1962 he began to organize the Christian Democratic Formation Institute, a school for training Social Christian leaders from other Latin American countries in the theory and practice of the Social Christian movement. He was a US Foreign Leader Grantee in 1960.

Married to the former Adela Rena Abbo, Calvani is the father of seven children. He speaks Italian and French and understands English well, although he does not speak it fluently.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

Julio SOSA Rodriguez
(Phonetic: SOsah)

Ambassador to the United States

Addressed as: Mr. Ambassador

Julio Sosa Rodriguez has been Ambassador to the United States since October 1969. He is a petroleum engineer with numerous business interests in Caracas, including a real estate and construction firm and a lubricants and petro-chemicals company.

Sosa, 48, was born in Paris, France, and was educated in England, the United States and Venezuela. He is married to the former Dolores Branger and is the father of nine children. He speaks English fluently.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

Dolores Branger de SOSA Rodriguez
(Phonetic: S0sah)

Wife of the Ambassador
to the United States

Addressed as: Mrs. Sosa

Mrs. Sosa, the former Dolores Branger, is a sister-in-law of President Rafael Caldera.

She is the mother of nine children, who range in age from 4 to 17 years. All of the children are currently attending school in Washington.

Mrs. Sosa's life centers around her family. She also devotes considerable time to a small rural school which she founded near her husband's ranch in Venezuela.

A graduate of a New York finishing school, she speaks English well.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

Pedro Rafael TINOCO, Jr.
(Phonetic: teenOco)

Minister of Finance

Addressed as: Mr. Minister

Pedro Tinoco became Minister of Finance on March 11, 1969. In the same month he was named Venezuelan Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank. He is a prominent lawyer and banker and an influential member of the Venezuelan business community. Tinoco has performed in an outstanding manner in his present post. He has been active in politics since 1962 and is considered to be a political independent.

Tinoco was born on October 4, 1927 in Caracas. He attended a military high school in Peekskill, New York, and graduated from the Central University Law School in Caracas. He has traveled widely in Europe and the United States and has had many American clients in his law practice.

Married to the former Carmen Montilla, Tinoco is the father of one daughter. He speaks fluent English.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

Haydee Castillo de LOPEZ Acosta
(Phonetic: LOHpass)

Minister of Development

Addressed as: Madam Minister

Haydee Castillo de Lopez, 36, is an economist. She is an ardent Caldera supporter and became the only woman in his Cabinet, Minister of Development, on March 11, 1969.

Mrs. Lopez holds a diploma in economics from the Central University (UCV) in Caracas and a master's degree in economics from the University of Wisconsin. She has served in the past as an economic adviser to the ARS publicity firm and to VENEPAL, the largest paper and paper-board manufacturer in Venezuela; as head of the department of economic studies for the Mendoza group of enterprises (1964-69); and as a professor at UCV and Andres Bello Catholic University. She has also been a Venezuelan delegate to meetings of the Latin American Free Trade Association, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Economic Commission for Latin America.

In March 1970 Haydee Castillo married Antonio Lopez Acosta, director general of the Central Office of Coordination and Planning. Mrs. Lopez plays chess and "adores" Bach. She speaks excellent English.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

Hugo PEREZ La Salvia
(Phonetic: PEHress)

Minister of Mines and
Hydrocarbons

Addressed as: Mr. Minister

Hugo Perez, 48, became Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons in March 1969. He has been a member of the Social Christian Party (COPEI) since its founding in 1946. Perez is a civil engineer and a former Minister of Development. He holds a bachelor's degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he has also been a visiting professor.

Married to the former Carmen Ayala, Perez is the father of 10 children, who range in age from 7 to 23 years. One daughter is presently studying in Boston. The Minister speaks English and is widely read in the language. He also speaks French.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

Eduardo Enrique FERNANDEZ
(Phonetic: fehrNAHNdess)

Deputy Secretary General
of the Presidency

Addressed as: Mr. Fernandez

Eduardo Fernandez has been Deputy Secretary General of the Presidency since March 1969. He has long been an active youth leader in the Social Christian Party (COPEI). Elected to the Federal Chamber of Deputies in December 1968, Fernandez chose to give up his seat to work on Caldera's staff.

Eduardo Enrique Fernandez was born on October 18, 1940 in Caracas. He holds a law degree from Andres Bello Catholic University and received a master's degree in political science from Georgetown University in Washington, D. C., in 1967.

Married to the former Maria Isabel Reyna, Fernandez has one child three years of age.

Fernandez speaks English.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

The State Visit to the United States of His Excellency Dr. Rafael Caldera, President of the Republic of Venezuela, and Mrs. Caldera.

ARRIVAL AT ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1970, at 10:00 a.m.

At 10:00 a.m. His Excellency Dr. Rafael Caldera, President of the Republic of Venezuela, and Mrs. Caldera and members of their party will arrive aboard a special aircraft from Venezuela at Andrews Air Force Base. The Honorable Emil Mosbacher, Jr., Chief of Protocol of the United States, and Mrs. Mosbacher will greet President and Mrs. Caldera and accompany them directly to the Special United States Marine Corps Helicopters. All members of the Venezuelan and American parties should board their assigned helicopters.

Attachment 1 - Helicopter Seating Arrangements.

At 10:10 a.m., President and Mrs. Caldera, accompanied by Ambassador and Mrs. Mosbacher, and other members of their party will depart Andrews Air Force Base aboard Special United States Marine Corps Helicopters numbers 1, 2 and 3.

At 10:20 a.m., helicopters numbers 2 and 3 will land at the President's Park. Passengers on board helicopters numbers 2 and 3 will proceed to the White House grounds by car immediately after landing at the President's Park. All members of the Venezuelan and American party aboard helicopters number 2 and 3 will be at the White House to await the arrival of President and Mrs. Caldera.

At 10:25 a.m., President and Mrs. Caldera, accompanied by Ambassador and Mrs. Mosbacher, in helicopter number 1, will land at the President's Park and proceed to the White House grounds by limousine. At 10:30 a.m. President and Mrs. Caldera will arrive at the White House.

HELICOPTER SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

Helicopter # 1

President Caldera
Mrs. Caldera
Ambassador Mosbacher
Mrs. Mosbacher
Captain Diaz
Mr. Bennington

Helicopter # 2

His Excellency Calvani Silva
Ambassador Sosa
Mrs. Sosa
His Excellency Pedro Rafael Tinoco, Jr.
Her Excellency Haydee Castillo de Lopez Acosta
His Excellency Hugo Perez La Salvia
His Excellency Eduardo Enrique Fernandez
The Honorable Francis W. Herron
Mrs. Herron
Mr. McGee
Mrs. Siblesz
Commander Marquez
Mr. Aranguren
Mr. Black
U.S. Department of State Security Agent

Helicopter # 3

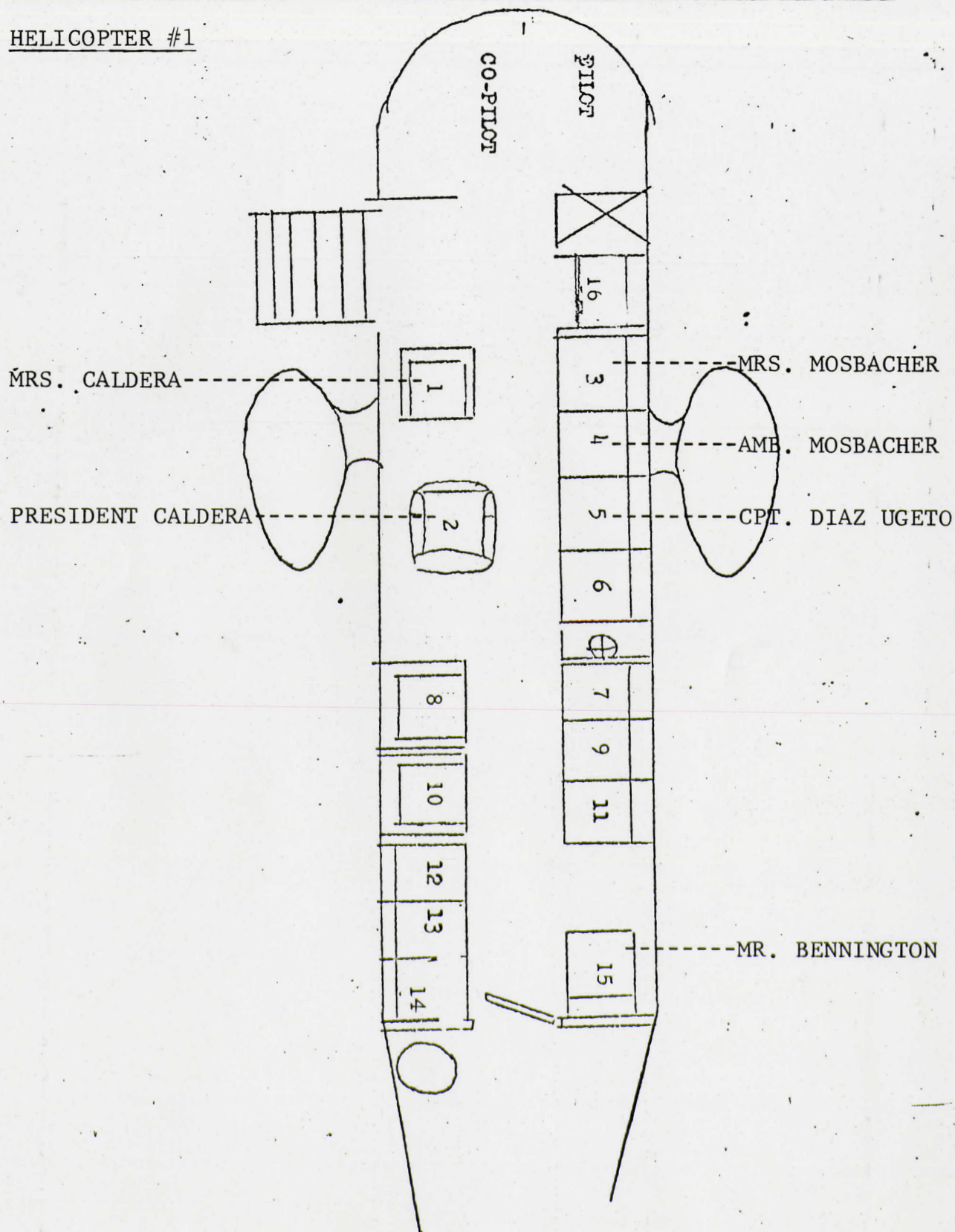
Senator Luis Tovar
Senator Miguel Angel Capriles
Deputy Pedro Pablo Aguilar
Mr. Oscar de Guruceaga
Mr. Reinaldo Cervini
Mr. Luis Nunez-Arismendi
Mr. Beroes
Mr. Ferrara
Mr. Humpierrez
Mr. Ottamendi
Lt. Gomez
U.S. Department of State Security Agent

HELICOPTER SEATING ARRANGEMENT

-3-

June 2, 1970 - 10:10am - Andrews Air Force Base to the Ellipse

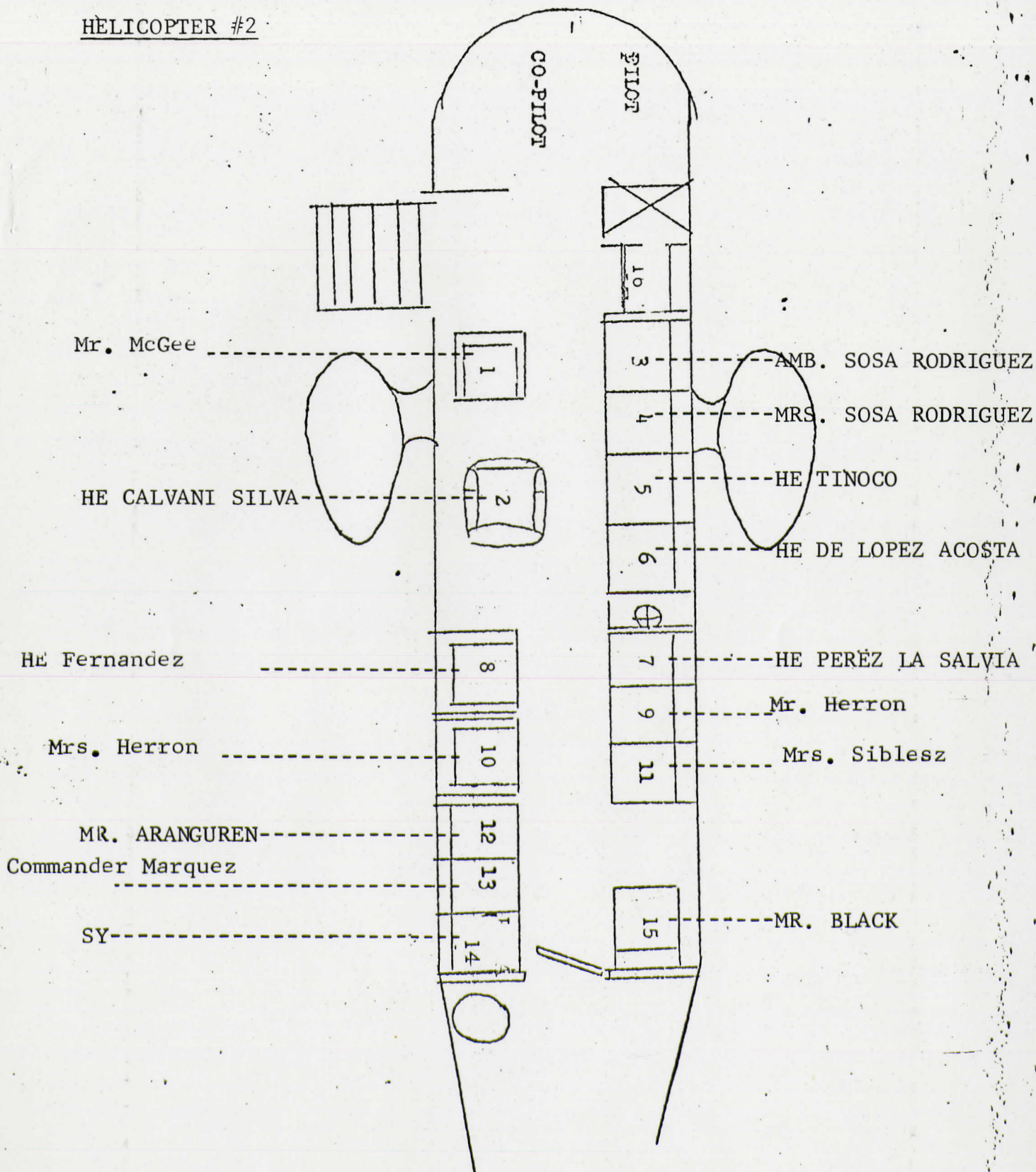
HELICOPTER #1



HELICOPTER SEATING ARRANGEMENT

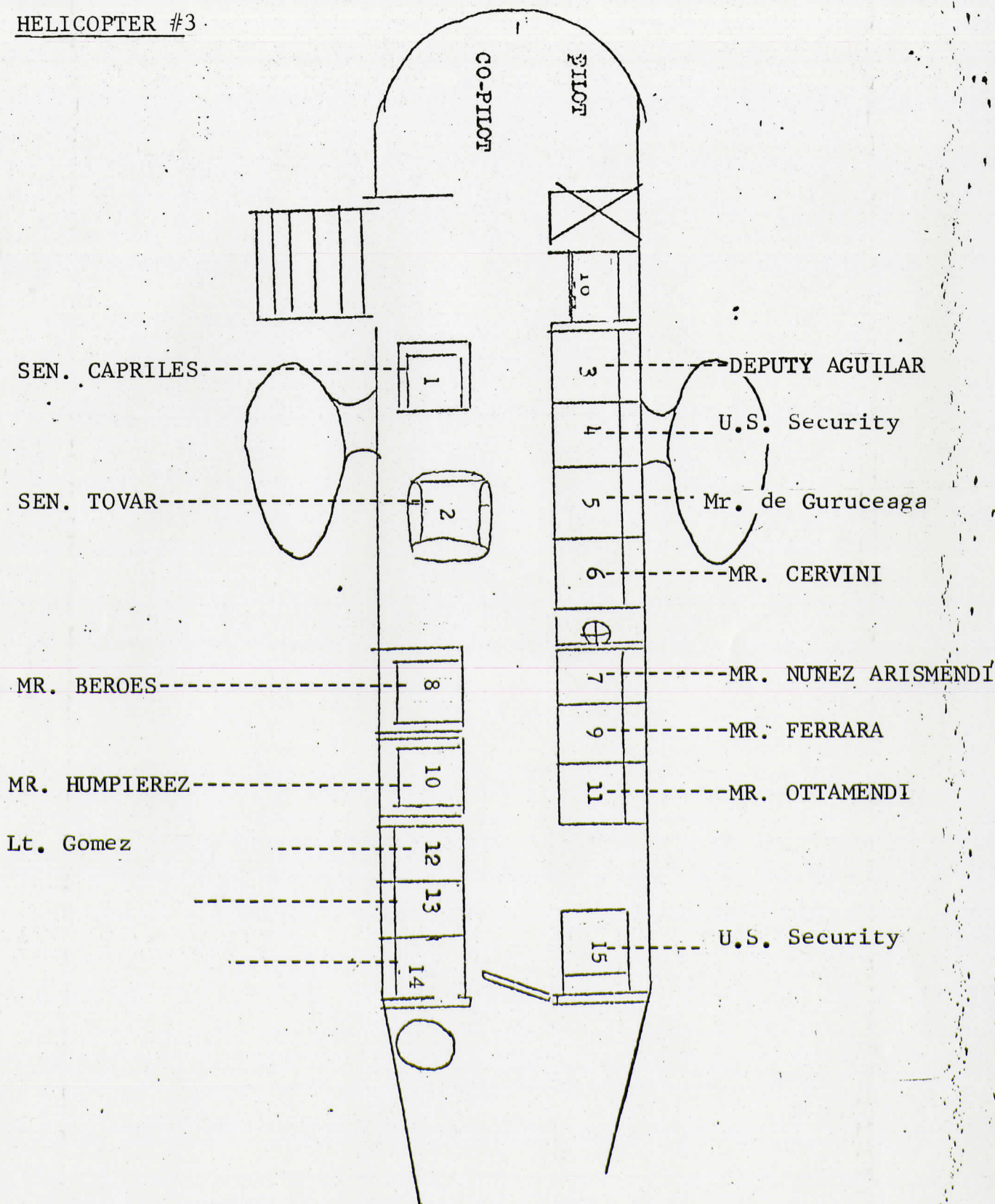
June 2, 1970 - 10:10am - Andrews Air Force Base to the Ellipse

HELICOPTER #2



June 2, 1970 - 10:10am - Andrews Air Force Base to the Ellipse

HELICOPTER #3



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

THE STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF HIS
EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA AND
MRS. CALDERA

Official Party

His Excellency Dr. Rafael Caldera
President of the Republic of Venezuela

Mrs. Caldera

His Excellency Aristides Calvani Silva
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Julio Sosa Rodriguez
Ambassador to the United States

Mrs. Sosa

His Excellency Pedro Rafael Tinoco, Jr.
Minister of Finance

Her Excellency Haydee Castillo de Lopez Acosta
Minister of Development

His Excellency Hugo Perez La Salvia
Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons

His Excellency Eduardo Enrique Fernandez
Deputy Secretary General of the President

Captain Manuel Diaz Ugueto
Vice Chief of the Military Household

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

MEMBERS OF THE UNOFFICIAL PARTY

Senator Luis Tovar

Senator Miguel Angel Capriles

Deputy Pedro Pablo Aguilar

Mr. Oscar de Guruceaga
Fedecamaras

Mr. Reinaldo Cervini
Pro-Venezuela

Mr. Luis Nunez-Arismendi
Director, El Universal

Mr. Julian Veroes
Chairman, Radio Difusion Chamber

Mr. Alfredo Ferrara
Director, Radio Caracas Television

Mr. Valeriano Humpierrez
Director, VENEVISION

Mr. Paul Otamendi
Director, Cadena Venezolana de Television

MEMBERS OF THE UNOFFICIAL PARTY CONT'D.

Lt. Commander Tulio Marquez
Military Aide to the President

Lt. Enrique Gomez
Physician for President Caldera

Mr. Enrique Aranguren
Chief of Civilian Security

Mrs. Clarisa Bullos de Siblesz
Secretary to the First Lady

Mr. Megon Black
Security

Mr. Luis Vasquez G.
Security

Mr. Emilio Vivas M.
Security

Mr. Alfredo Perez F.
Security

Mr. Francisco Alberto Quintero
Security

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL AMERICAN PARTY

The Honorable Emil Mosbacher, Jr.
Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mrs. Mosbacher

The Honorable Francis W. Herron
Deputy Chief of Mission, Caracas

Mrs. Herron

Mr. William R. Codus
Assistant Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mr. Gale Wallace
Press Officer - Department of State

Mr. Neil Seidenman
Interpreter - Department of State

Mrs. Susan Murray
Interpreter - Department of State

Mr. Peter Hickman
USIA

Mr. Ollie Pfeiffer
USIA Photographer

Mr. Bert Bennington
Security Officer in Charge, Department of State

Mr. Peter Roach
Security Officer

Mr. Theodore Croll
Security Officer

Mr. Wayne Combs
Security Officer

Mr. Virgil Milton
Security Officer

Mr. Tom McGee
Protocol Officer - Department of State

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL AMERICAN PARTY CONT'D.

Mr. Edward Robbs
Security Officer

Miss Carol Mc Mahon
Secretary, Department of State