

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD [NIXON PROJECT]

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
1	Memo	William Watts for Theodore Eliot 1p. w/attachments Memo fm Theodore Eliot to Kissinger 2pp. 5/12/70; Agenda and list of papers 3pp.	5/13/70	B Conf.
2	Biography	Biographies 22 9pp.	n.d.	B
3	Plans	Floor Plans 4pp	n.d.	A
Items 2 and 3 removed from case: Arrival Ceremony for President and Mrs. Rafael Caldera 6/2/70				

FILE GROUP TITLE

WHCF SUBJECT FILES CO

BOX NUMBER

83

FOLDER TITLE

[EX] CO 164 5/13/70-6/30/70

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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- G. Withdrawn and return private and personal material.
- H. Withdrawn and returned non-historical material.

May 19, 1970
Tuesday - 11:30 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL AL HAIG

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin

RE: Caldera Visit

Before bringing this to the President's attention, I would like to know if you and Henry agree (and strongly recommend) that we stay with the two-day scheduled visit for Caldera. (The President had hoped it could be shortened to a one day visit with a Welcoming Ceremony, Private Meeting, and a Dinner.)

DLC:ny

Should this be sent _____
or

memo directly to HRH _____

Nell

Put
See Affidavit
on covering
memo.

May 14, 1970

Dear Mr. President:

The hospitality which you and the people of Venezuela have recently extended to the Apollo XII astronauts and their wives testifies to the strength of the friendship between our countries. I share their gratitude for the warmth and graciousness of the welcome and the many courtesies shown them during their brief stay in Caracas.

Sincerely,
RICHARD NIXON

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

RN:JK;jj



7310

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

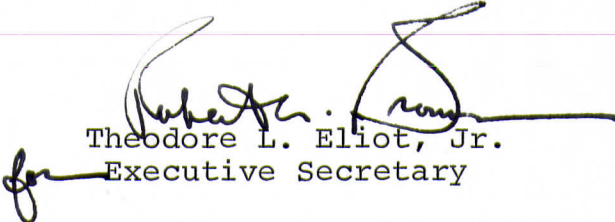
Washington, D.C. 20520

10355
EXECUTIVEC0164
PR7-1
4/11

May 19, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSESubject: Caldera Visit: Discussions at
the White House

As you are aware, President Caldera is scheduled to have a meeting with President Nixon on June 2 at 11:00 a.m. The Department suggests that the Cabinet Room be made available at that time for a concurrent, informal gathering of other male members of the Venezuelan official party with Secretary Rogers, Assistant Secretary Meyer and White House officials participating in the discussions.


Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.
Executive Secretary

MICROFILM DATA	
DO	☒
INIT	8/5/70
DATE	6/5/70
ORIG)	NSC
TO)	PAF
	WHC ☒
	SUBF

RECEIVED

JUN 5 1970

CENTRAL FILES

"NO FURTHER
ACTION REQ"
UPU

NS3 compl 6/5

BW
km

telephone
(Type of request)

5/20
(Date received)

(By)

Name: President Caldera of Venezuela

Request: will be here on a state visit June 2 & 3 and would like to see HAK at Blair House at 5:30 on the 2nd.

Contact: Miss Evans -- protocol at State -- 632-3064
x

DRY's Recommendation: _____

HAK's Answer: YES 5/22

Date and Time: 5/30 on the 2nd of June

Party Contacted: _____

Additional Information: _____

Resolution: _____

Kissinger - Personal

CALDERA 5/25/70
(Last name and pending date)

To: _____

From: _____

EXECUTIVE

C0164
FG6-11-1 / Kissinger, Henry
KISSINGER, HENRY A. */C **

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1970
CENTRAL FILES

C. F.

10165

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CO 164
FG 11

RDC

H

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 13, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Theodore Eliot
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Caldera Visit: Topics for Discussion

With reference to your memorandum of May 12 (S/S 6936) we request that the topic on Venezuelan military modernization not be taken up at the Presidents' level. This should be added to the agenda for the Secretary's talks.

The President will want to have from President Caldera the latter's views as to the general state of the hemisphere and the problems involved--a sort of tour d'horizon. He will want to get President Caldera's perception of hemisphere problems.

Since Caldera may bring up on his own topics such as Cuban policy, it is requested that background papers on each of these possible topics be included in the President's Briefing Book.

William Watts

William Watts

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sect. 3.6

RECEIVED
MAY 18 1970
CENTRAL FILES

By WES NARA, Date 5/8/98

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dispatched 5/14, with outside receipt. rj

MICROFILM	DATA
DO ☒	INIT <u>RS</u>
	DATE
MAY 18 1970	
ORIG)	NSC
TO .)	PAF ☒
	WHC
	SUBT



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

S/S - 6936

May 12, 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Caldera Visit: Topics for Discussion

In preparing for the Caldera visit we have made up the list of topics for discussion which is enclosed. While there is bound to be some overlap between discussions at the level of the President and of the Secretary, we hope to avoid this to the extent possible. The list has accordingly been broken down into three sections: (1) items for discussion between President Nixon and President Caldera; (2) items for discussion between the Secretary and President Caldera in their afternoon meeting on June 3; and (3) items for discussion in the Cabinet Room with members of President Caldera's party while President Caldera is talking with President Nixon.

The proposed topics take into account preliminary suggestions received from the Venezuelan Government on the subjects which President Caldera will wish to cover. The Ambassador of Venezuela expects to provide us with final suggestions in about one week.

We plan now to develop talking points on the listed topics. We would appreciate being informed as soon as possible if you consider any of the proposed topics unsuitable or would have others to suggest for inclusion.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

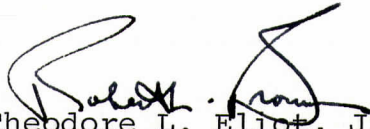
Group 3

Downgraded at 12 year intervals;
not automatically declassified.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

Also enclosed is a copy of the list of papers the Department is preparing in connection with the visit.


for Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

1. List of topics.
2. List of papers.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PRESIDENT'S TALKS WITH CALDERA - AGENDA

1. Petroleum Relations
2. U.S.-Latin American Economic Relations
3. Venezuelan-Guyana Border Dispute
4. Venezuelan Military Modernization

SECRETARY'S TALKS WITH CALDERA - AGENDA

1. Cuban Policy
2. U.S.-Venezuelan Bilateral Economic Issues
3. Venezuelan-Colombian Relations

CABINET ROOM DISCUSSION - AGENDA

1. Petroleum Relations
2. U.S.-Venezuelan Bilateral Economic Issues
3. U.S.-Latin American Economic Relations

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STATE VISIT OF
PRESIDENT CALDERA OF VENEZUELA

June 2-4, 1970

LIST OF PAPERS

I. GENERAL PAPERS

- A. Memorandum for the President, which will include a Perspectives Paper and Talking Points
- B. Briefing Memorandum for the Secretary, which will include Talking Points and Secretary's Schedule
- C. Schedule and Scenario
- D. Delegation List
- E. Biographic Sketches
- F. Facts Book
- G. Memoranda on Conversational Topics for Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Agnew and Mrs. Rogers

II. TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY

- A. Talking Points for the President
 - 1. U.S.-Venezuelan Petroleum Relations
 - 2. U.S.-Latin American Economic Relations
 - 3. Venezuelan-Guyana Border Dispute
 - 4. Venezuelan Military Modernization
- B. Talking Points for the Secretary
 - 1. Cuban Policy
 - 2. U.S.-Venezuelan Bilateral Economic Issues
 - 3. Venezuelan-Colombian Relations

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

III. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- A. Venezuela - Political and Security Situation
- B. U.S.-Venezuelan Petroleum Relations

IV. PUBLIC STATEMENTS

- A. President's Welcoming Statement
- B. President's Toast (Policy Points)
- C. Secretary's Toast
- D. Press Statement

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE

5/13/70

EXECUTIVE

CO164
FG11

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

Mr. Theodore Eliot

FROM:

William Watts

SUBJECT:

Caldera Visit: Topics for Discussion

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

cc/

EXECUTIVE

CO164

May 20, 1970

Wednesday - 6:45 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. R. HALDEMAN

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin

RE: Caldera Visit

Henry Kissinger says it will be necessary to stay with the
two-day scheduled visit for President Caldera. (June 2 and 3)

DLC:ny

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1970
CENTRAL FILES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1970

MEMO FOR DWIGHT CHAPIN

FROM: David Young *DY*

Attached is HAK's endorsement that it is necessary to stick with the two-day scheduled visit for Caldera.

Will you let me know when I can confirm this with State?

Attachment

Thanks

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. KISSINGER

FROM: Richard T. Kennedy *RTK*

SUBJECT: Caldera Visit

Dwight Chapin wants your endorsement that it is necessary to stick with the two-day scheduled visit for Caldera in the face of the President's new policy of restricting such visits to one day. Bill Watts sent a memo to Chapin (also attached) which outlined the reasons why at this late date it would be extremely difficult to change the schedule -- Caldera is coming in two weeks. The attached memo from Nachmanoff to Watts with supporting rationale for keeping the two-day visit has Vaky's concurrence.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you authorize me to confirm to Chapin that a two-day visit is necessary.

Approve *RTK*

Disapprove _____

*Call memo to
H say
visit
HAK say
for - 2 day
succ. /C*

EXECUTIVE

C0164

PP5-1

10494 ①

May 25, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. CONSTANCE STUART

SUBJECT: Briefing Material for Mrs. Nixon's Use
During the Visit of President Rafael Caldera
of Venezuela, June 2 - 4, 1970

Enclosed are a Briefing Book and a Facts Book on Venezuela
for Mrs. Nixon's use during the visit of President Rafael
Caldera of Venezuela, June 2-4, 1970.

Jeanne W. Davis
Director
NSC Secretariat

Attachment

MICROFILM	DATA
DO. ☒	
INIT <u>RJ</u>	
DATE	
<u>cy</u> MAY 27 1970	
ORIG)	NSC
TO J.	PAF ☒
	WHC ☒
	SUBF

RECEIVED

MAY 27 1970

CENTRAL FILES

Dispatched 5/28/70



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 22, 1970

Quart

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Briefing Material for Mrs. Nixon's
Use during the Visit of President
Rafael Caldera of Venezuela, June 2-
4, 1970

Enclosed are a Briefing Book and a Facts Book
on Venezuela for Mrs. Nixon's use during the visit
of President Rafael Caldera of Venezuela, June 2-4,
1970.

Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.
for Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

As stated.

ET-
X
Checked by Gift Unit

THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 28, 1970

For Mrs. Keplart's
Information
EXECUTIVE
GI3/CO164
CO164

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Gift Exchange -- June Visit of
Venezuelan President Caldera
and Mrs. Caldera

The following gifts are recommended for presentation
to President Rafael Caldera and Mrs. Caldera during their
visit to Washington next week.

President Caldera - Shaped gold paperweight decorated with
Presidential seals on sides and raised gold initials
RC on its green malachite top, presentation inscription
on base. Designed and created by David Webb of New York.

- Inscribed family photograph in silver
frame with vermeil seal. (The Venezuelan Desk of the
State Department suggests:

"To Rafael Caldera,
With appreciation and high
esteem to an old friend,
Richard Nixon
June, 1970")

Mrs. Caldera - Pair of service plates made in limited-
edition reproduction of those selected by Mary Todd
Lincoln for use in the White House during President
Lincoln's administration, together with teakwood
display stands.

E. J. Jr. / n/s
Emil Mosbacher, Jr.

JUL 23 1970
CENTRAL FILES

May 30, 1970

EXECUTIVE

T44/OIL

0028

00164

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. KISSINGER

FROM: PETER FLANIGAN

At a meeting of the Oil Policy Committee, it was agreed that every effort would be made to meet the political requirements for Caldera's visit in terms of imports of oil from Venezuela. It was further agreed that the appropriate language that should be used in discussions with Caldera is as follows:

"The United States contemplates an interim adjustment of the overall import quota for the remainder of 1970. There has been some increase in Canadian imports counted against the quota. But, there will be no reduction in the last half of 1970, as compared to the first half, in total crude imports from overseas, and hence no reduction in purchases from Venezuela if that country continues to hold its recent proportion of the U.S. market (which has provided about 40% of such imports in the last year). Some measures under consideration, if taken, should result in some increase in imports from Venezuela over the next year.

You will note that the above language does not relate directly to a specific number of barrels. It is important that the President stick to this language.

The Venezuelans have made every effort, in conversations between Caldera and Stans in Caracas and between the Minister of Mines and me here in Washington, to defend the principle of equal treatment by the United States for Venezuela and Canada. We must be entirely forthright at this time regarding this matter and say that the quality of treatment cannot be maintained. We must make clear to the

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1970
CENTRAL FILES

White Copy used for Case

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE
Tuesday, June 2, 1970
at eight o'clock

The President & Mrs. Nixon

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

His Excellency Aristides Calvani Silva
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency The Ambassador of Venezuela
& Mrs. Sosa-Rodriguez

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

The Secretary of State & Mrs. Rogers

The Secretary of the Treasury & Mrs. Kennedy

The Postmaster General & Mrs. Blount

The Secretary of Commerce

Senator & Mrs. Roman L. Hruska (Nebraska)

Senator & Mrs. William B. Spong, Jr. (Virginia)

Senator Edward J. Gurney (Florida)

Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller
Governor of New York

Rep. & Mrs. Jack Edwards (Alabama)

Rep. & Mrs. George Bush (Texas)

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

H.E. The Representative of Venezuela on the Council of the OAS
& Mrs. Garcia Bustillos

Hon. & Mrs. Frank Shakespeare
Dir., U. S. Information Agency

Hon. & Mrs. Joseph H. Blatchford
Dir., Peace Corps

Hon. & Mrs. Emil Mosbacher, Jr.
Chief of Protocol

Brig. General James D. Hughes
Military Assistant to the President

00164

FG11

FG12

FG18

FG21

ST32

FG14-4

IT52

FG230

FG11-6

FG11-7

FG2/00164

ST51-2

FG12-7-1

FG12-10

Dinner at the White House **EXECUTIVE**
Tuesday *CO164*

- 2 - 6/2/70

at eight o'clock

Hon. Henry A. Kissinger
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Hon. & Mrs. Charles A. Meyer
Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

Hon. & Mrs. Robert McClintock
U. S. Ambassador-designate to Venezuela

Hon. Luis A. Ferre
Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Hon. Dorothy A. Elston
Treasurer of the United States

Hon. Mary Brooks
Director of the Mint

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur M. Becker
Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Charles A. Black
Woodside, California

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas L. Boardman ✓
The Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio

Dr. & Mrs. Richard F. Brown
Director, Kimbell Art Foundation, Ft. Worth, Texas

Hon. & Mrs. Robert M. Duncan
Justice, Supreme Court of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio

Mr. & Mrs. James A. Elkins, Jr.
Houston, Texas

Mr. & Mrs. Ody J. Fish
Hartland, Wisconsin

Mrs. Harvey C. Fruehauf
Detroit, Michigan

Mr. & Mrs. Harvey C. Fruehauf, Jr.
Grosse Pointe, Michigan

Mr. & Mrs. Richard C. Gerstenberg
Vice Chmn., General Motors Corp., Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

Mr. & Mrs. Edwin H. Gott
Chmn., U. S. Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. G. Alexander Heard
Chancellor, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. & Mrs. William M. Hickey
Pres., The United Corporation, New York, N. Y.

Mr. & Mrs. Lee Hills
Pres., Knight Newspapers, Inc., Detroit, Michigan

Mr. Cyril M. Joly, Jr.
Augusta, Maine

Hon. & Mrs. Edgar F. Kaiser
Chmn., Kaiser Industries Corp., Oakland, Calif.

Mr. Jay Lovestone
Director of International Affairs, AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C.

Tuesday

CO164

- 3 - 6/2/70

at eight o'clock

Mr. & Mrs. Gordon M. Metcalf
Chmn., Sears Roebuck & Company, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. & Mrs. Dann Moss
Mrs--Singer Vikki Carr, Beverly Hills, California

Mr. Walter M. Ringer, Sr.
Chmn., Foley Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mr. David Rockefeller
Chmn., Council for Latin America, New York, N. Y.

Hon. & Mrs. H. Chapman Rose
Cleveland, Ohio

Mrs. Yale Smiley
Minneapolis, Minnesota (Walter Ringer's daughter)

Mr. & Mrs. Donald Stone
E. H. Stern & Co., New York, N. Y.

Mr. & Mrs. Edward O. Sullivan, Jr.
Mt. Kisco, New York (Mrs. Nixon's cousin)

Mr. & Mrs. H. Roger Tatarian
Vice Pres. & Editor, United Press International, New York, N. Y.

Mr. & Mrs. Robert F. Thompson
Vice Pres., Tecon Corp., Dallas, Texas

Mrs. Rose Saul Zalles
Washington, D. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Barry Zorthian
Pres., Time-Life Broadcast, Inc., New York, N. Y.

ENTERTAINMENT - Tuesday, June 2, 1970 at 10 p.m.

The Hon. & Mrs. Carlos Perez de la Cova
Minister Counselor, Embassy of Venezuela

Dr. & Mrs. Ramon Adolfo Illarramendi
Counsellor, Embassy of Venezuela

Dr. & Mrs. Carlos Armando Figueredo-Planchart
Counsellor, Embassy of Venezuela

Hon. Luis Tovar
Senator

Hon. Miguel Angel Capriles
Senator

Hon. Pedro Pablo Aguilar
Deputy

Mr. Julian Beroes
Chmn., Radio Difusion Chamber

Mr. Alfredo Ferrara
Dir., Radio Caracas Television

Mr. Valeriano Humpierrez
Dir., VENEVISION

Mr. Paul Ottamendi
Dir., Cadena Venezolana de Television

Mr. Teofilo Nunez
Director, El Universal

Dr. Oscar Guruceaga
President, Fedecamaras

Dr. Reinaldo Cervini
President, Pro-Venezuela

Colonel & Mrs. Robert M. Behr
NSC Staff

Hon. & Mrs. John H. Crimmins
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State

Mr. & Mrs. Edward S. Little
Dir., Office of North Coast Affairs, Dept. of State

Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Nachmanoff
NSC Staff

Mr. & Mrs. John B. Robinson
Dep. Dir., Office of North Coast Affairs, Dept. of State

Mr. & Mrs. P. Peter Sarros
Chief, Venezuelan Affairs, Country Dir., Dept. of State

Mr. & Mrs. Viron P. Vaky
NSC Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Information relayed to
Connie's office.

May 29, 1970

Good
/c

VIKKI CARR

Vikki Carr was born in El Paso, Texas as Florencia Bisenta de Casillas Martinez Cardona, the eldest of seven children of Carlos Cardona, a construction engineer, but grew up in Rosemead, California, a small town in the San Gabriel Valley. She made her "Debut" at four, singing "Adeste Fidelis" in Latin at the Christmas program. In Rosemead High School she signed up for all available music courses, plus taking leading roles in the school's musical productions. If that wasn't enough, she began working with week-end bands until graduation when she was offered the soloist's spot with the Pepe Callahan Mexican-Irish Band.

After a tour of Australia where she received a tumultuous ovation, she was signed for the "Ray Anthony" TV series, as featured vocalist. Since then, Vikki has guest starred on every major network variety show. To add a continental touch, Vikki recently taped six specials for London Week-end TV. She has headlined in the finest nightclubs in the world, from London's Talk of the Town, to New York's Persian Room (where she just closed) to Los Angeles' Century-Plaza.

Vikki has also joined Danny Kaye in a three-week tour of military bases in Vietnam . . . an experience she rates as one of the most rewarding in her career.

Her status as an international star was heralded in 1967 by an invitation to perform for Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, at the Royal Command Performance in London. Recognized by international audiences as a respected representative of the United States and its Mexican-American community, Vikki has taken on additional duties as Goodwill Ambassadors for the American League Baseball Team, the California Angels. She was also honored by the Mexican-American Council of California as the Outstanding Entertainer of the Year a few years ago.

Although her singing career has advanced rapidly, she has never had a vocal lesson in her life.

Vikki and her husband Dann live in a lovely hilltop house in Coldwater Canyon with their two "permanent boarders," a Yorkie and Silver Toy Poodle.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 2, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Some additional information on Vikki Carr:

1. When you went to Hawaii to greet the Apollo 13 Astronauts, Vikki and her husband had a suite on the same floor as the Presidential Suite at the Kahala Hilton. They were moved out of their suite and to another floor of the hotel in order that your staff could be closer. A fact they took cheerfully.
2. Vikki's husband, Dann Moss, is a graduate of University of Southern California, Mrs. Nixon's alma mater.
3. Most important, Vikki is extremely popular and active in the Mexican-American Community. She has a deep concern for her people. Her efforts are all positive and she steers clear of any militant associations. We are arranging for her to meet with Martin Castillo and other Mexican-Americans in the Administration while she is here.

You can stress her loyalty to her people and tell President Caldera she is one of the America's great ambassadors of talent.

DWIGHT L. CHAPIN

(Huebner) JK

May 28, 1970

Suggested Introduction for Vikki Carr -- Caldera State Dinner

One of our guest's first appearances in show business was with a group called Pepe Callahan's Mexican-Irish Band! And tonight that international combination is repeated. For tonight the Irish-Americans, Vikki Carr, the Nixons, are welcoming a Mexican-American for her first appearance at the White House.

I'm told that Miss Carr is the best cook of Mexican food on the West Coast.

It has been said of Miss Carr that her voice is three times bigger than she is. And someone else has said that she has a voice that actually smiles. Tonight we have the opportunity to hear her voice give us a big smile.

Like many entertainers, our guest artist adopted a stage name when she began her professional career. And I'm glad she did. If she had used her old name, I would have to introduce her as Florencia Bisenta de Casillas (cass-see-yus) Martinez Cardona. But since she changed it, I can simply say: "Miss Vikki Carr."

#####

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON



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

RECEIVED
JUN 5 1970
CENTRAL FILES

- Color Guard re-forms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause during fanfare by two 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 into State Dining Room

Dinner: Standard Procedure

- E-shaped table
- 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: Standard Procedure

- 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
- Guests proceed to parlors for coffee, liqueurs, and cigars ... after-dinner guests join dinner guests in parlors
- You and Mrs. Nixon and President and Mrs. Caldera are escorted to Blue Room

Entertainment: Standard Procedure

- Enter East Room through center door and seat Mrs. Nixon in first row
- Introduce entertainment (female vocalist Vikki Carr) ... 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: Standard Procedure

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

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

Constance Stuart

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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 NO
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) NO
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 NO

Well Please get this info to Connie North for June
C

Don't try something new.

Suggested Toast -- President Caldera

Tonight we come together to honor the President of Venezuela, Dr. Rafael Caldera. We want him to feel -- as the Spanish saying so warmly expresses it -- that he is in his own house.

An educator, scholar, man of letters, political leader and statesman, Dr. Caldera has won a place among the great Americans. He is a worthy spokesman for the aspirations of the developing nations, for Venezuela has exemplified the way in which free men, acting through democratic institutions, can achieve social and economic progress.

Last October when I traced my view of the direction that the relations among the nations of the Hemisphere ought to take in the years ahead, I chose the word "partnership." I can think of few countries with which the United States has enjoyed a more friendly and productive partnership over the years than with Venezuela. We are partners because we are committed to liberty and dignity and peace. We are partners in our dedication to a world order based on justice and the rule of law. We are partners because the economies of our two countries are closely linked. Each country is a significant market for the products and investments of the other country.

On the question of petroleum, so vital to Venezuelan development and trade, I have renewed to President Caldera the pledge of my predecessors to continue close consultations with the Venezuelan government in the formulation of our oil import policies.

President Caldera and I have a great deal in common. We are both lawyers, we both have had long government careers, we both lost Presidential races before we won them.

We both were elected as President in the fall of 1968 and we both took office in the winter of 1969. It is interesting to note, too, that we both introduced our new Cabinets to our countries through the medium of television.

One of the slogans President Caldera used in his campaign was "el cambio" -- a change. It is an appropriate slogan for all national leaders. All of us live in a time of amazing change -- and that means that governments must change if they are to keep up with the times. Sensible, orderly change is what the times demand and leaders like President Caldera have been equal to the times.

Venezuela truly has been a nation of change in recent years. Its

population has tripled since 1936 -- and it has gone from being a 70 percent rural nation to a 70 percent urban nation. Venezuela also has had one of the world's highest economic growth rates. And out of all this change has come a stable and progressive nation, one we are proud to call our national friend.

I understand that the word Venezuela means "Little Venice" and that the country received its name because an early explorer was reminded of Venice when he saw Indian villages built on piles over the water. And just as Venice was one of the great cities of the Old World, so Venezuela has become one of the great countries of the New World.

Ladies and gentlemen, tonight we honor a great Venezuelan and a great leader of this Hemisphere. I ask you now to join with me in a toast to President Rafael Caldera, to Mrs. Caldera, to our other distinguished visitors and to the people of Venezuela.

#####

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ARRIVAL CEREMONY FOR
PRESIDENT AND
MRS. RAFAEL CALDERA
OF VENEZUELA

Tuesday, June 2, 1970

10:30 A.M.

The South Lawn

THE PRESIDENT:

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 10:30 a.m. You and Mrs. Nixon at edge of terrace for Honors, Announcement and "Hail to the Chief".
Down walkway, up driveway to arrival area.
- 10:35 a.m. President and Mrs. Caldera - standard arrival.
Ambassador Mosbacher makes introductions to you and Mrs. Nixon and then to the following:
Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers
General and Mrs. William Westmoreland
You and President Caldera to platform.
Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Caldera to right of platform.
- 10:40 a.m. National Anthems and 21-gun salute.
Inspection of troops - you and President Caldera guided by Commander of Troops.
Return to platform - Marine Drum and Bugle Corps passes in review.
- 10:45 a.m. You deliver welcoming remarks to President Caldera.
President Caldera responds in English.

- 2 -

Arrival Ceremony for President
and Mrs. Caldera of Venezuela
Tuesday, June 2, 1970

10:55 a.m. You and Mrs. Nixon and President and Mrs. Caldera
to Diplomatic Reception Room.

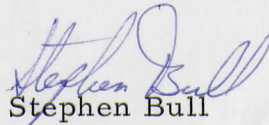
Joined by Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers and
General and Mrs. Westmoreland you receive mem-
bers of Venezuelan party (see attached list).

11:00 a.m. Return to Oval Office for private meeting.

NOTES:

1. Full Press coverage.
2. Suggested remarks have been ~~submitted separately.~~

attached.


Stephen Bull

(INCLEMENT WEATHER)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ARRIVAL CEREMONY FOR
PRESIDENT AND
MRS. RAFAEL CALDERA
OF VENEZUELA

Tuesday, June 2, 1970

10:30 A.M.

The East Room

THE PRESIDENT:

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 10:30 a.m. You and Mrs. Nixon to Grand Hall by Red Room door.
Honors, Announcement and "Hail to the Chief".
Walk to North Portico.
- 10:35 a.m. President and Mrs. Caldera arrive to musical
fanfare.
Ambassador Mosbacher makes introductions to you
and Mrs. Nixon and then to following:
Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers
General and Mrs. William Westmoreland
- 10:37 a.m. National Anthems.
- 10:42 a.m. You and Mrs. Nixon and President and Mrs. Caldera
to the East Room.
You and the President to the platform.
Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Caldera along with other
dignitaries to the side of the platform.
- 10:45 a.m. You deliver welcoming remarks to President Caldera.
President Caldera responds in English.

- 2 -

(Inclement Weather)
Arrival Ceremony for
President and Mrs. Caldera
of Venezuela
Tuesday, June 2, 1970

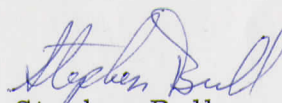
10:55 a.m. You and Mrs. Nixon and President and Mrs. Caldera
to the Blue Room.

Joined by Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers and
General and Mrs. Westmoreland you receive mem-
bers of Venezuelan party (see attached list).

11:00 a.m. You and President Caldera to Oval Office for private
meeting.

NOTES:

1. Full Press coverage.
2. Suggested remarks have been submitted separately.


Stephen Bull

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT CALDERA

MEMBERS OF OFFICIAL VENEZUELAN 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

Suggested Welcoming Remarks -- President Caldera

I am pleased and honored, Mr. President, to welcome you and your party to Washington. Pleased because this gives me the opportunity to renew our personal ties which date back more than a decade. Honored because you come as a representative of Venezuela, a country with which the United States has enjoyed a close and friendly relationship since the formation of the Republic of Gran Colombia under the leadership of Simon Bolivar. Just two days ago, in fact -- on May 31 -- we marked the 134th anniversary of the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Navigation and Commerce between our two nations.

In my speech last October on relations in the Hemisphere, I said that the partnership among the countries of the Inter-American system "should be one in which the United States lectures less and listens more." I intend to follow my own prescription in our conversations, and I hope to have ample opportunity to hear your views on hemispheric matters. I attach special importance to your counsel because you speak for a proud, progressive and democratic nation. Venezuela's record of social and economic progress during the past decade, achieved through representative institutions, is an admirable model

for all Americans. In addition, your distinguished career as a lawyer, university professor and statesman lends all the more significance to your advice on the problems we face together.

In his Inaugural Address, President Caldera defined the following goals as the objectives of his Administration: "peace, human advancement, liberty, and justice." That's a pretty good set of goals -- for Venezuela, for the United States, and for all nations in all parts of the world.

One of the great fathers of Venezuelan independence was Simon Bolivar. Bolivar was one of the first men to dream of a great association of American peoples. "A society of sister nations," he called it, "united, strong and powerful in ability to aid one another." The Venezuelan nation has followed in that tradition. Today we enjoy a hemispheric partnership of nations such as Bolivar anticipated -- and both of our countries are stronger as a result.

It was just 13 years ago today that Nikita Khrushchev made his famous statement to American television viewers that "Your grandchildren in America will live under socialism..." -- meaning, of

course, the Communist economic system. In those 13 years nothing has happened to bear out Mr. Khrushchev's prediction -- and a great deal has happened -- in many American countries -- to refute it. The growth and stability and progress of both Venezuela and the United States have demonstrated the winds of the future are not blowing in the direction of Communism, but in the direction of freedom.

One of President Caldera's slogans in his 1968 campaign was this: "Caldera is a man who keeps his word." And the people of Venezuela agreed. Now that's the kind of man one likes to do business with. And because both of us enter into these talks today in a spirit of trust, we know they will be most useful.

#####

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

STATE ARRIVAL CEREMONY
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1970

SOUTHEAST GATE GUESTS

The Arrival Ceremony for His Excellency, The President of Venezuela and Mrs. Caldera will begin at 10:30 A.M. Guests should place their names on their tickets and present them to the Officer at the Southeast Gate, which will open at 9:30 A.M.

Please note that in the event inclement weather requires the ceremony to move indoors, the tickets will become void. These tickets are non-transferable.

We hope you will enjoy joining President and Mrs. Nixon in extending a warm welcome to President and Mrs. Caldera.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

STATE ARRIVAL CEREMONY
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1970

SOUTHWEST GATE GUESTS

The Arrival Ceremony for His Excellency, The President of Venezuela and Mrs. Caldera will begin at 10:30 A.M. Guests should place their names on their tickets and present them to the Officer at the Southwest Gate, which will open at 9:30 A.M.

Please note that these tickets are non-transferable.

We hope you will enjoy joining the President and Mrs. Nixon in extending a warm welcome to President and Mrs. Caldera.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

→ DWIGHT CHAPIN

STEVE BULL

COLONEL REDMAN

We have been informed by State Department Protocol that President Caldera of Venezuela will not require an airport stand or podium for the arrival ceremony or toast at the State Dinner. Also, President Caldera will make his remarks in English and will not require an interpreter.

You should be advised that President Caldera will stand at attention without saluting during the playing of the National Anthems. When he is inspecting the troops, he will stop, face the Colors and salute by placing the hand over the heart. After saluting, he will continue the inspection of the troops in the usual manner.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES D. HUGHES

cc: LCdr Larson

✓
Steve
for Seminar
✓

JDH



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

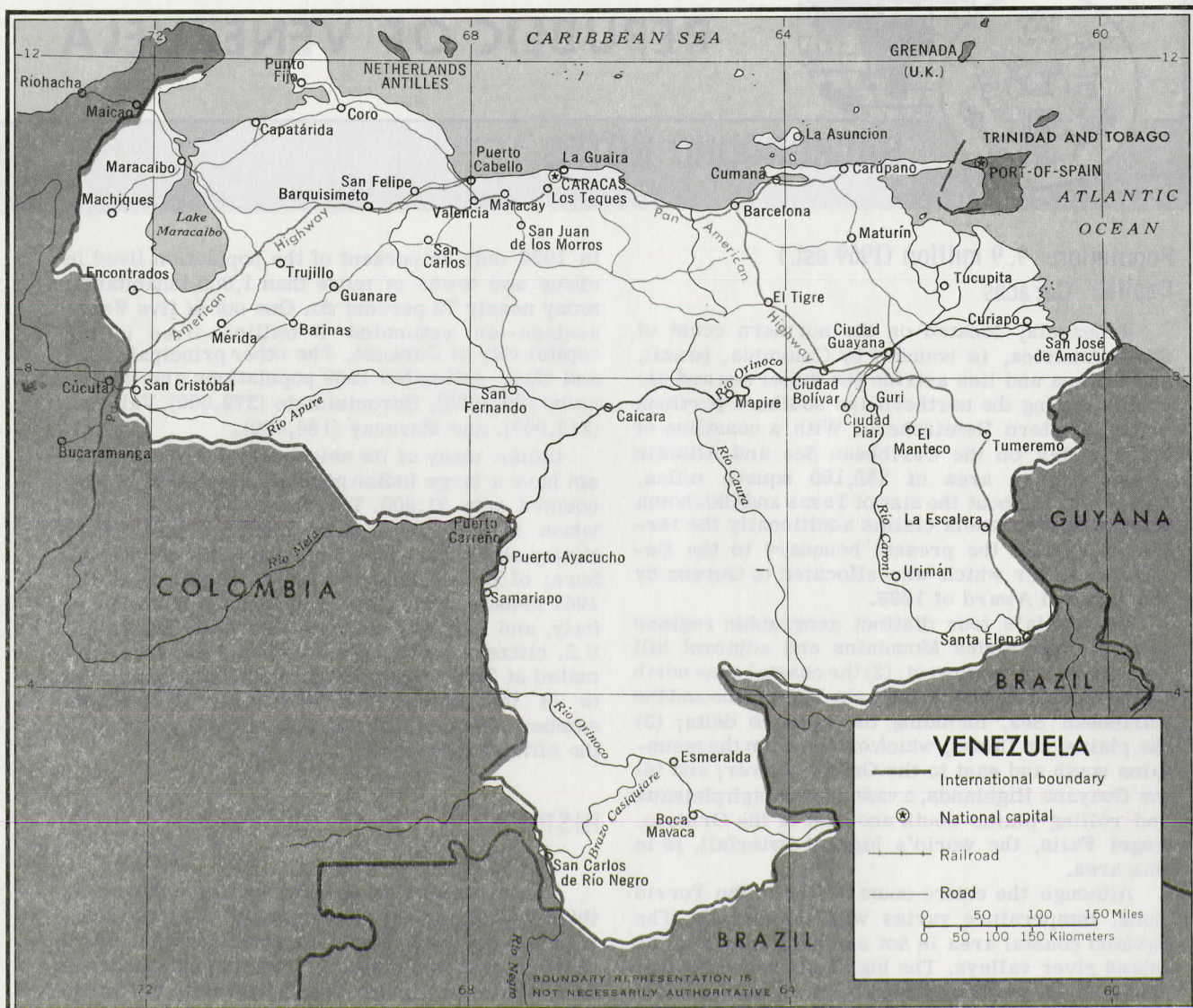
With an estimated 9.9 million people in 1969, Venezuela is one of the least densely populated countries of the hemisphere (about 27 persons per square mile). However, the population is concentrated in the Andes and along the coast and is rapidly increasing. Although nearly half of the country lies south 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



78203 4-70

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 mid-term 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.

READING LIST

- Abercrombie, Thomas J. "Venezuela Builds on Oil." National Geographic. March 1963.
Alexander, Robert J. The Venezuelan Democratic Revolution. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1964.
American University. Area Handbook for Venezuela. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964.
Bonilla, Frank, and Silva Michelena, José A., eds. The Politics of Change in Venezuela. Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1967.
Department of Commerce. Basic Data on the Economy of Venezuela, OBR 67-2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Development of Education in Venezuela. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963.
The Economic Development of Venezuela. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
Friedmann, John. Venezuela: From Doctrine to Dialogue. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1965.
Gilmore, Robert L. Caudillism and Militarism in Venezuela, 1810-1910. Athens: Ohio University Press, 1964.
Gunther, John. Inside South America. New York: Harper and Row, 1966.
Jackson, D. Bruce. Castro, The Kremlin, and Communism in Latin America. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1969.
Levy, Fred D., Jr. Economic Planning in Venezuela. New York: Praeger, 1968.
Lieuwen, Edwin. Petroleum in Venezuela. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1954.
Lieuwen, Edwin. Venezuela, 2d ed. London: Oxford University Press, 1965.
Martz, John D. Acción Democrática. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1966.
Moron, Guillermo. A History of Venezuela. New York: Roy Publishers, 1963.
Peattie, Lisa Redfield. The View From The Barrio. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1968.
Quarterly Economic Review of Venezuela. London: The Economist Intelligence Unit.
Taylor, Philip B., Jr. The Venezuelan Golpe de Estado of 1958. Washington, D.C.: Operations and Policy Research, 1968.
Taylor, Wayne C., and Lindeman, John. The Creole Petroleum Corporation in Venezuela. Washington, D.C.: National Planning Association, 1955.
Venezuela. Washington, D.C.: Organization of American States, 1960.
Venezuela Election Factbook: December 1, 1968. Washington, D.C.: Operations and Policy Research, 1968.
Venezuela Up-to-Date. Washington, D.C.: Embassy of Venezuela.

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).

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

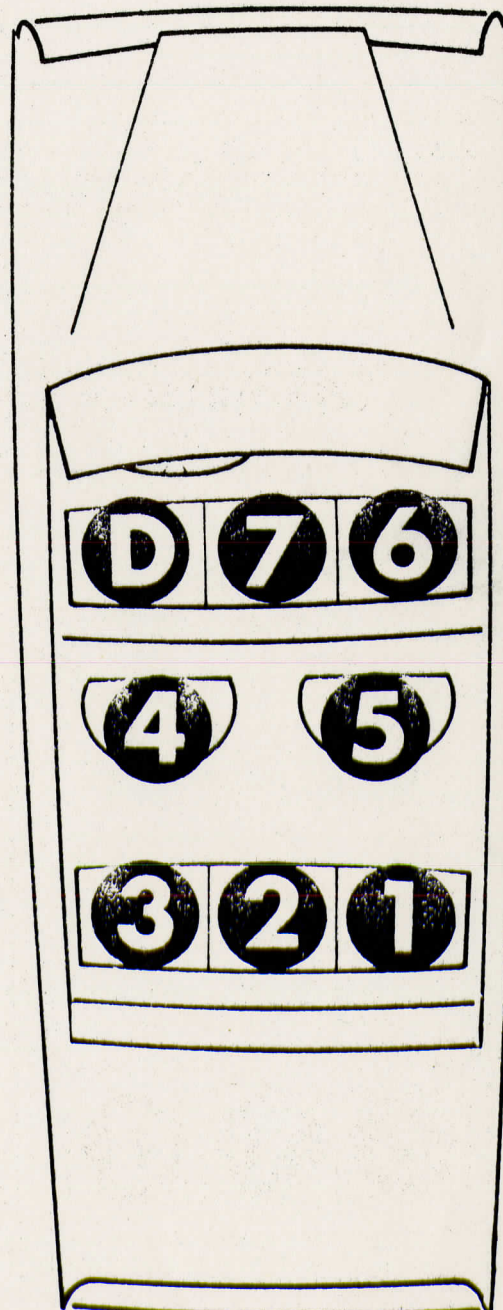
4 Mrs. Mosbacher

5 _____

6 Mr. Bennington

7 Captain Diaz

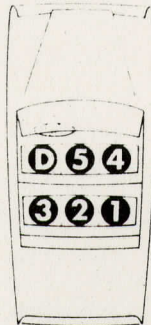
Driver _____



VEHICLE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

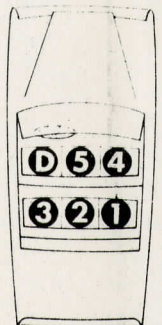
CAR 3

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



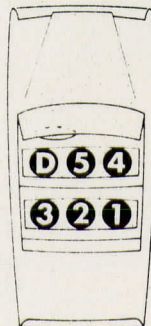
CAR 7

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



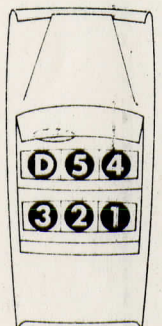
CAR 4

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



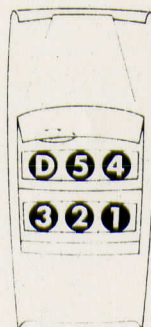
CAR 8

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



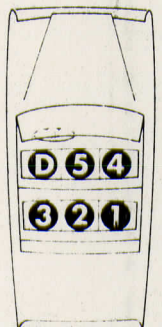
CAR 5

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



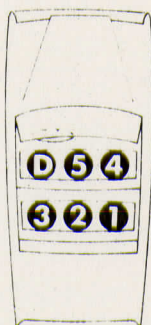
CAR 9

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



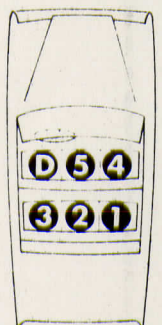
CAR 6

- 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

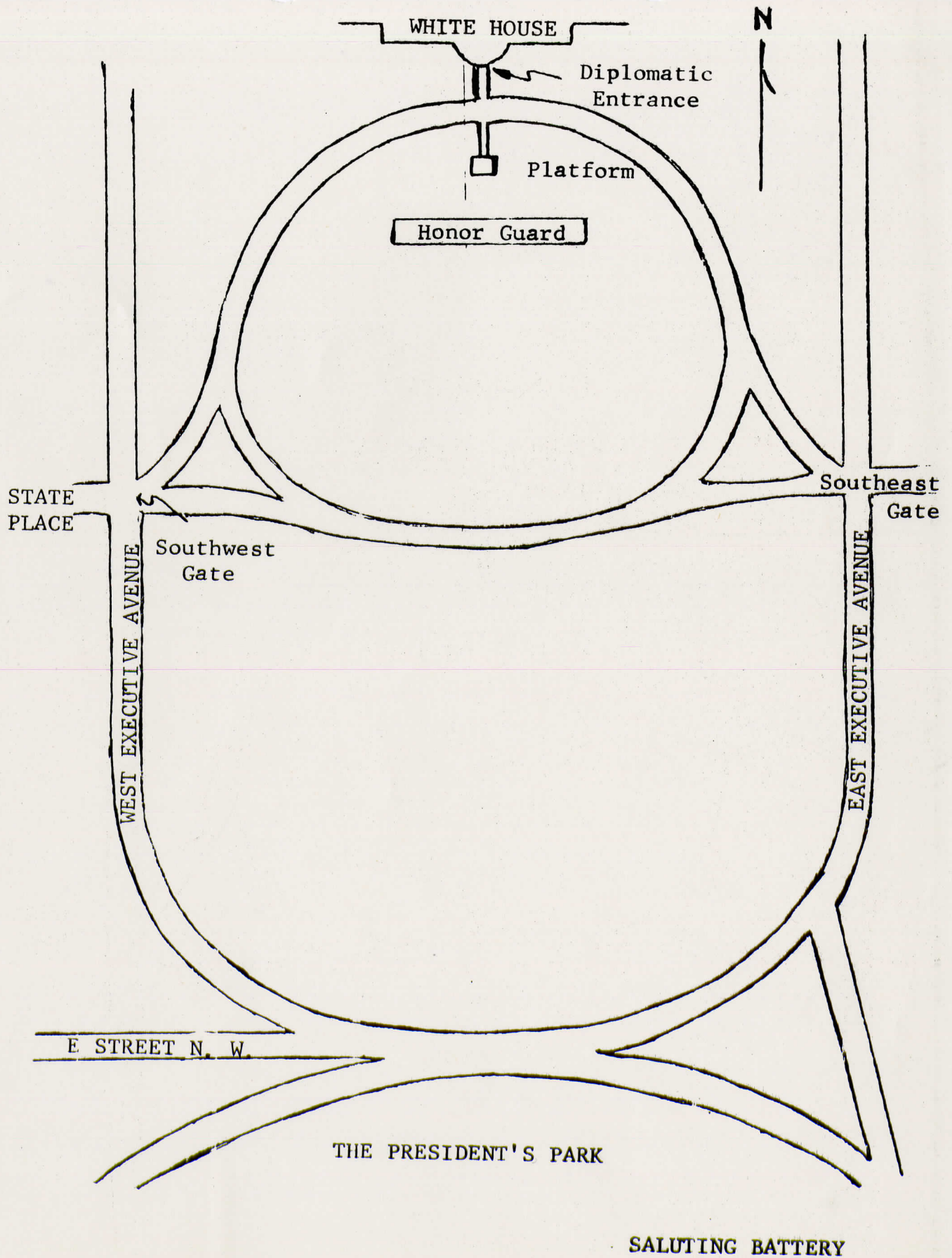
Mr. Edward S. Little
Country Director, Venezuela
Department of State

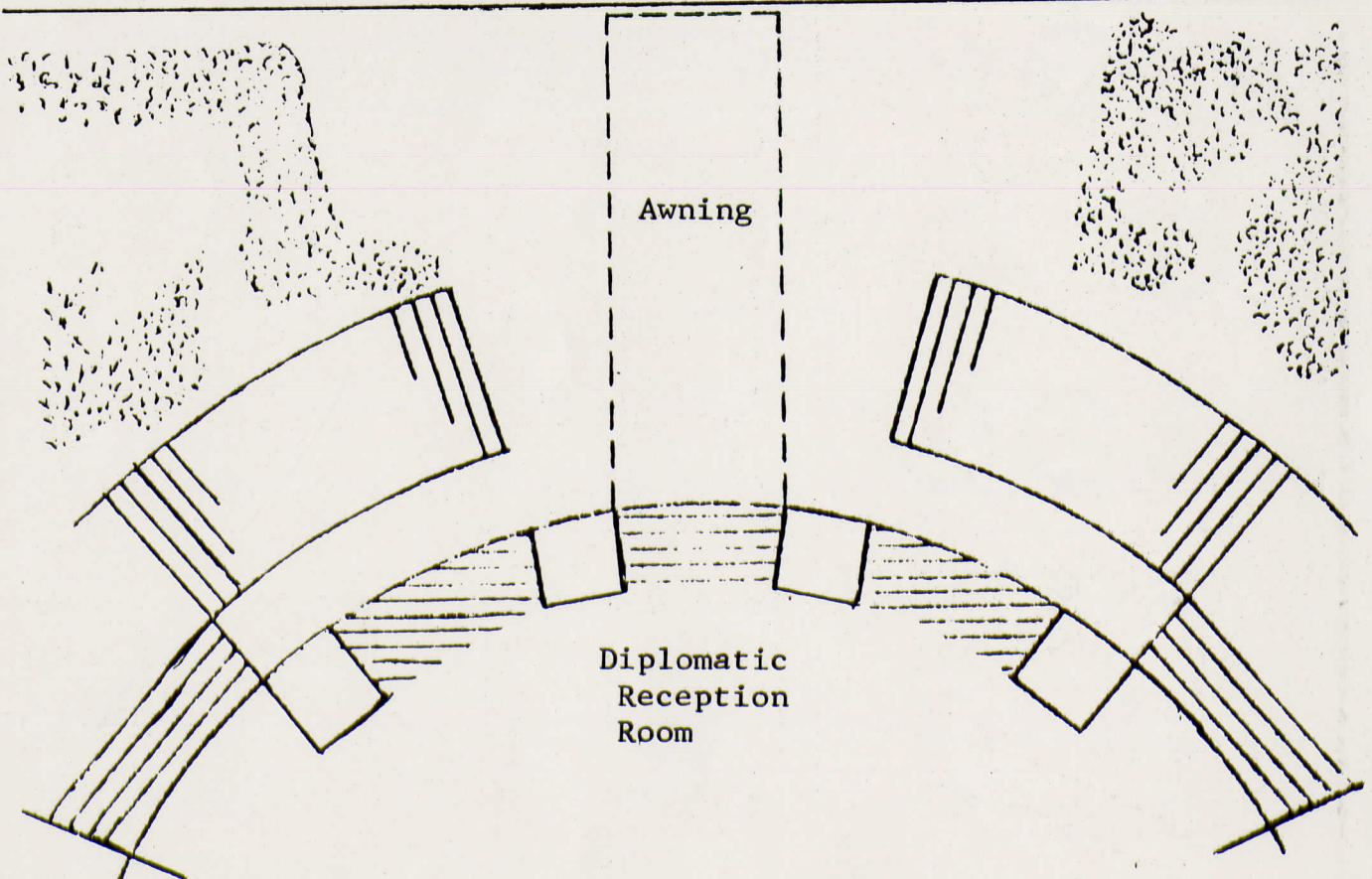
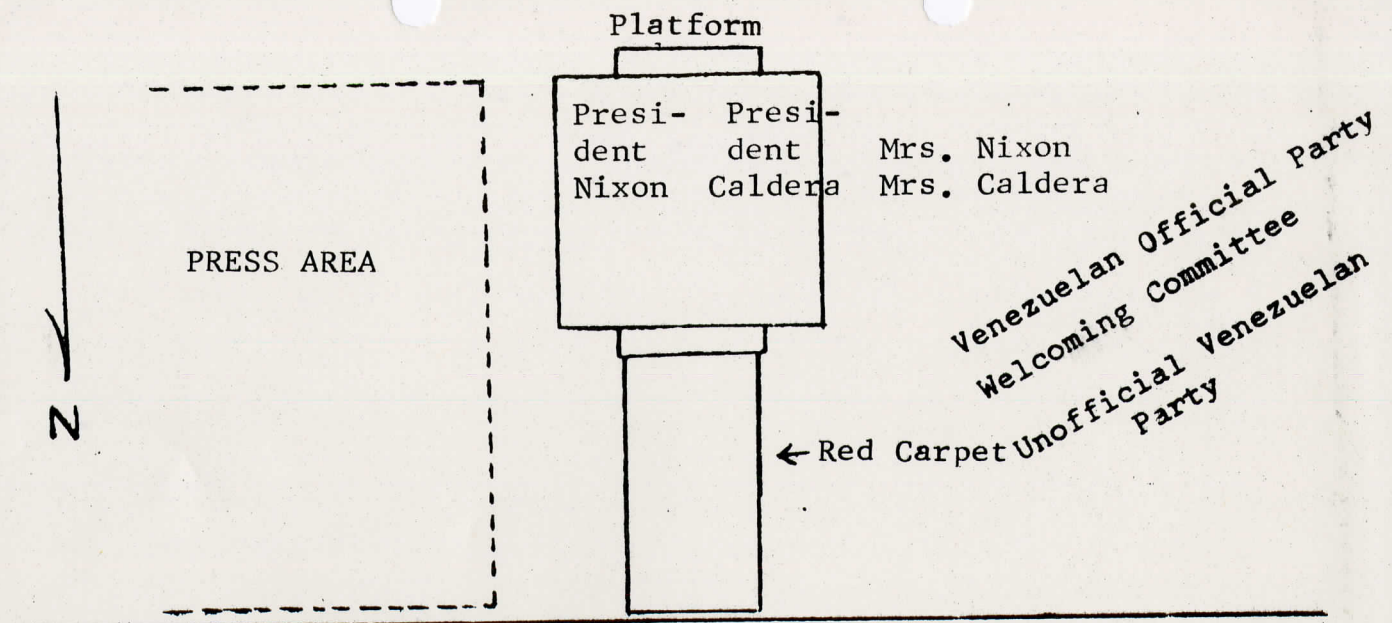
Mrs. Little

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 _____

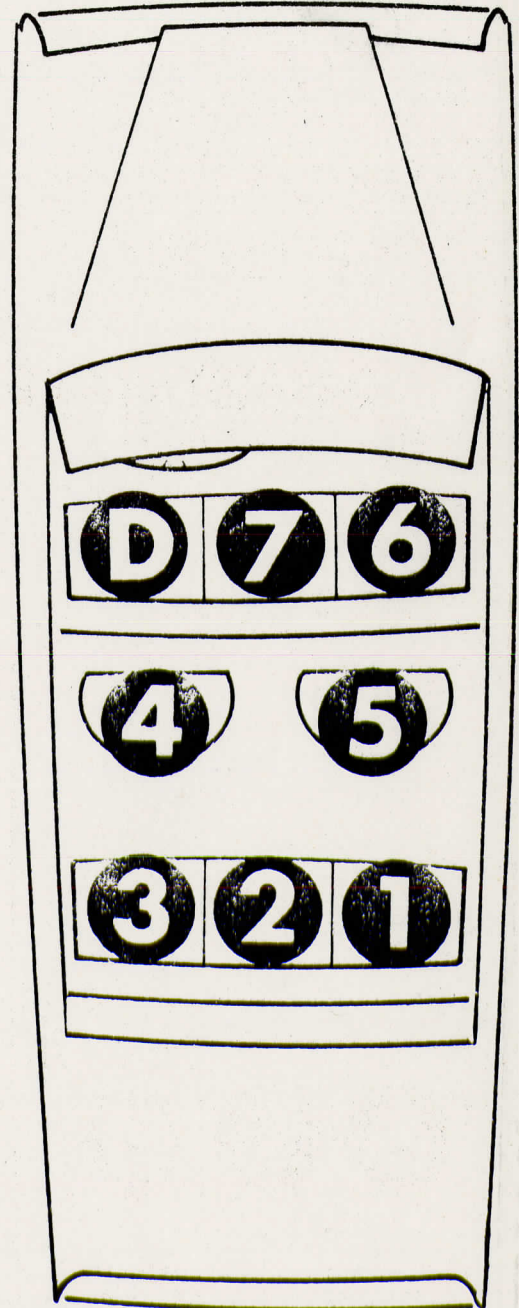
4 _____

5 _____

6 Mr. Bennington

7 Captain Diaz

Driver _____



LIMOUSINE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

Car # 2

1 Mrs. Caldera

2 Mrs. Mosbacher

3 Mrs. Sosa

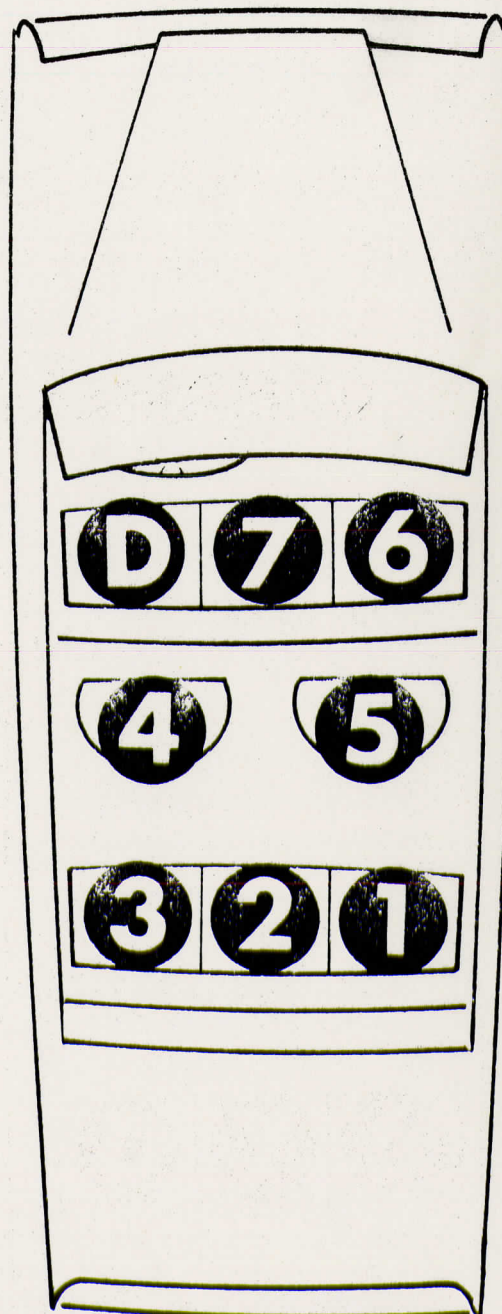
4 Mrs. Siblesz

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

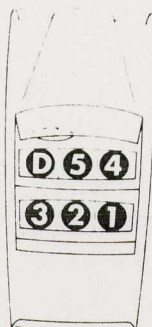
Driver _____



VEHICLE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

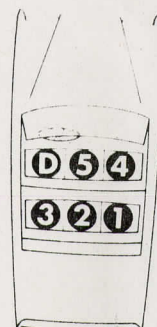
CAR 6

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



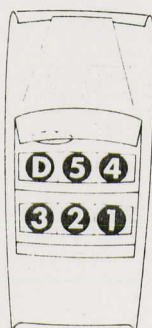
CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



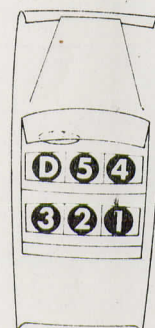
CAR 7

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



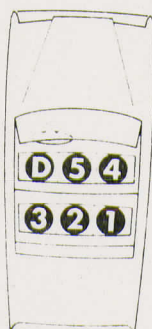
CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



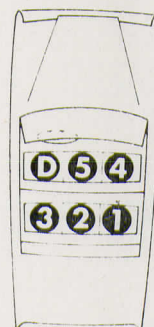
CAR 8

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



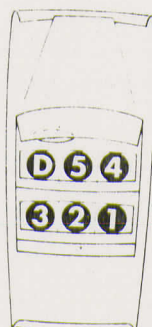
CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



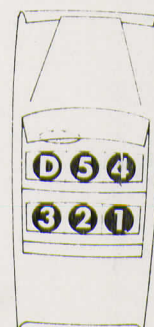
CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



CAR

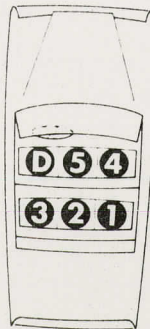
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



VEHICLE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

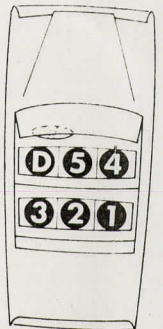
CAR 3

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



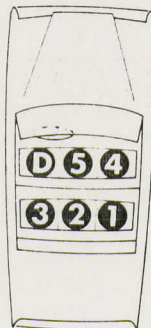
CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



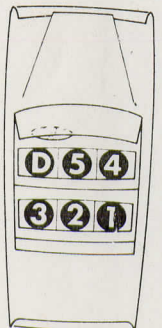
CAR 4

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



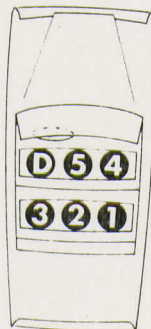
CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



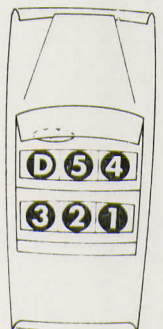
CAR 5

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



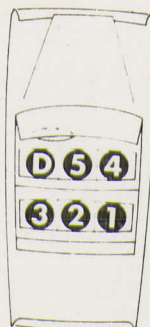
CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



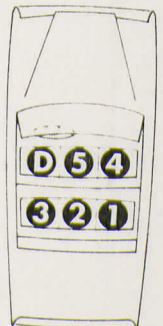
CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



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.

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

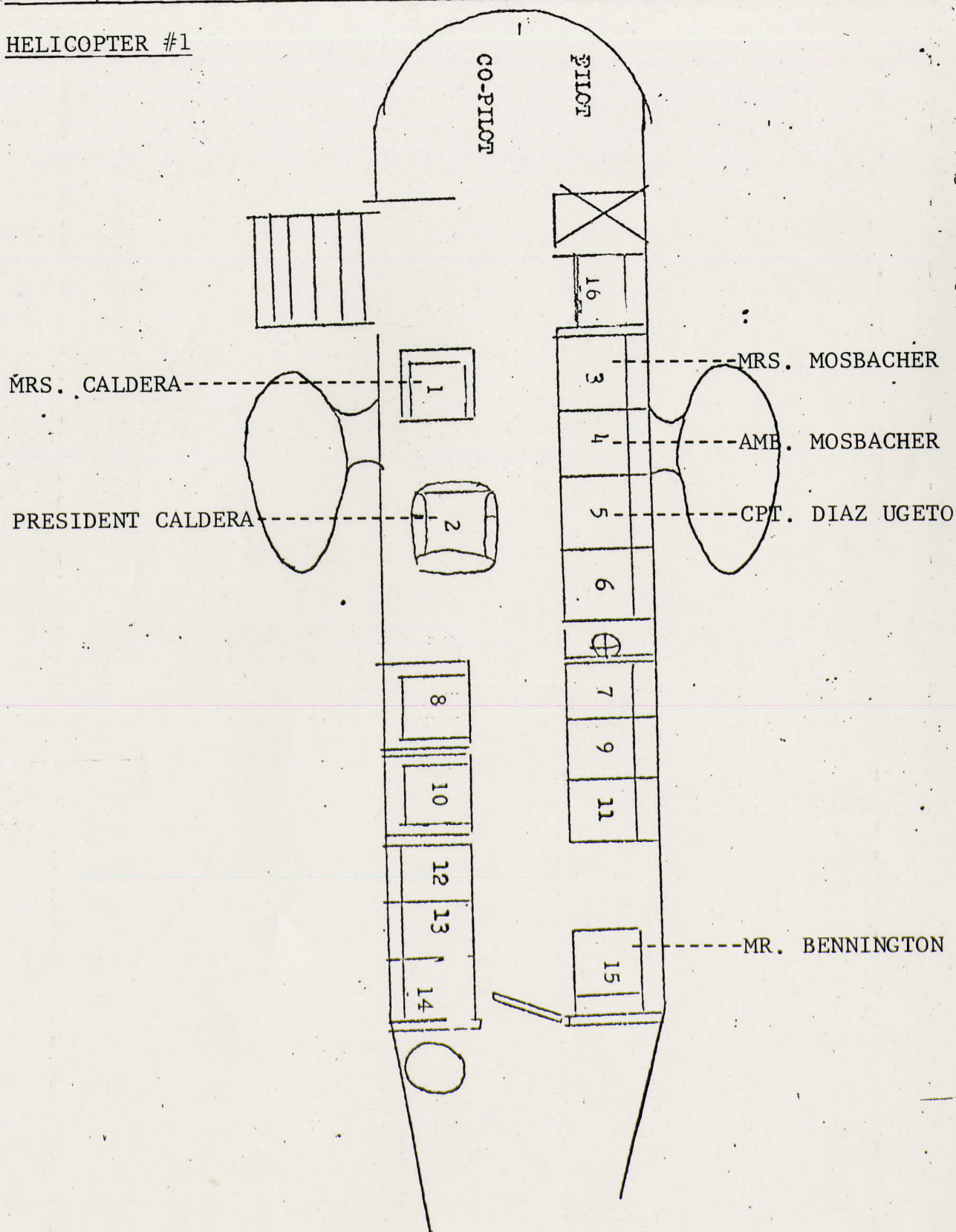
Helicopter # 3

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

June 2, 1970 - 10 00am - Andrews Air Force Base to the Ellipse

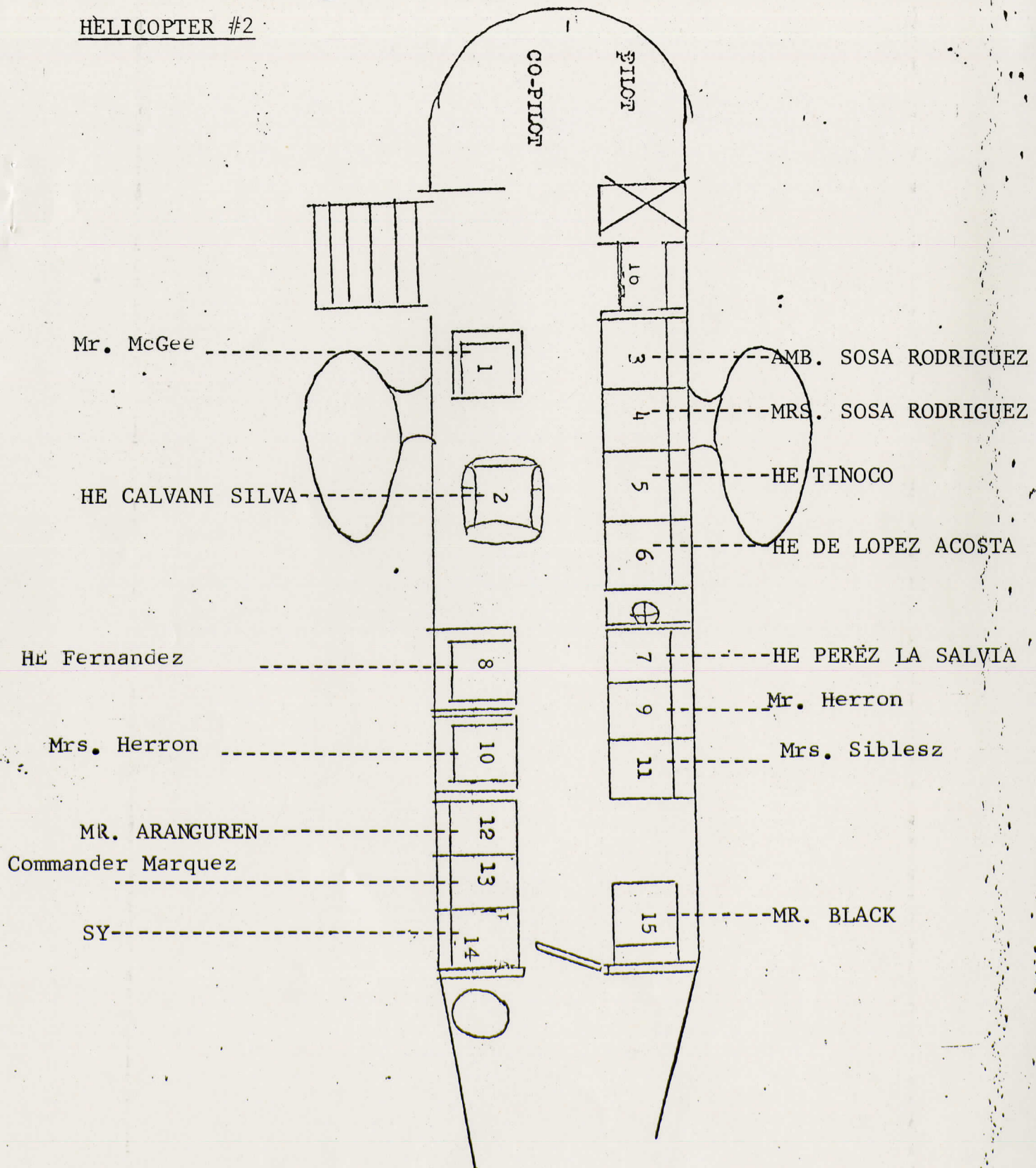
HELICOPTER #1



HELICOPTER SEATING ARRANGEMENT

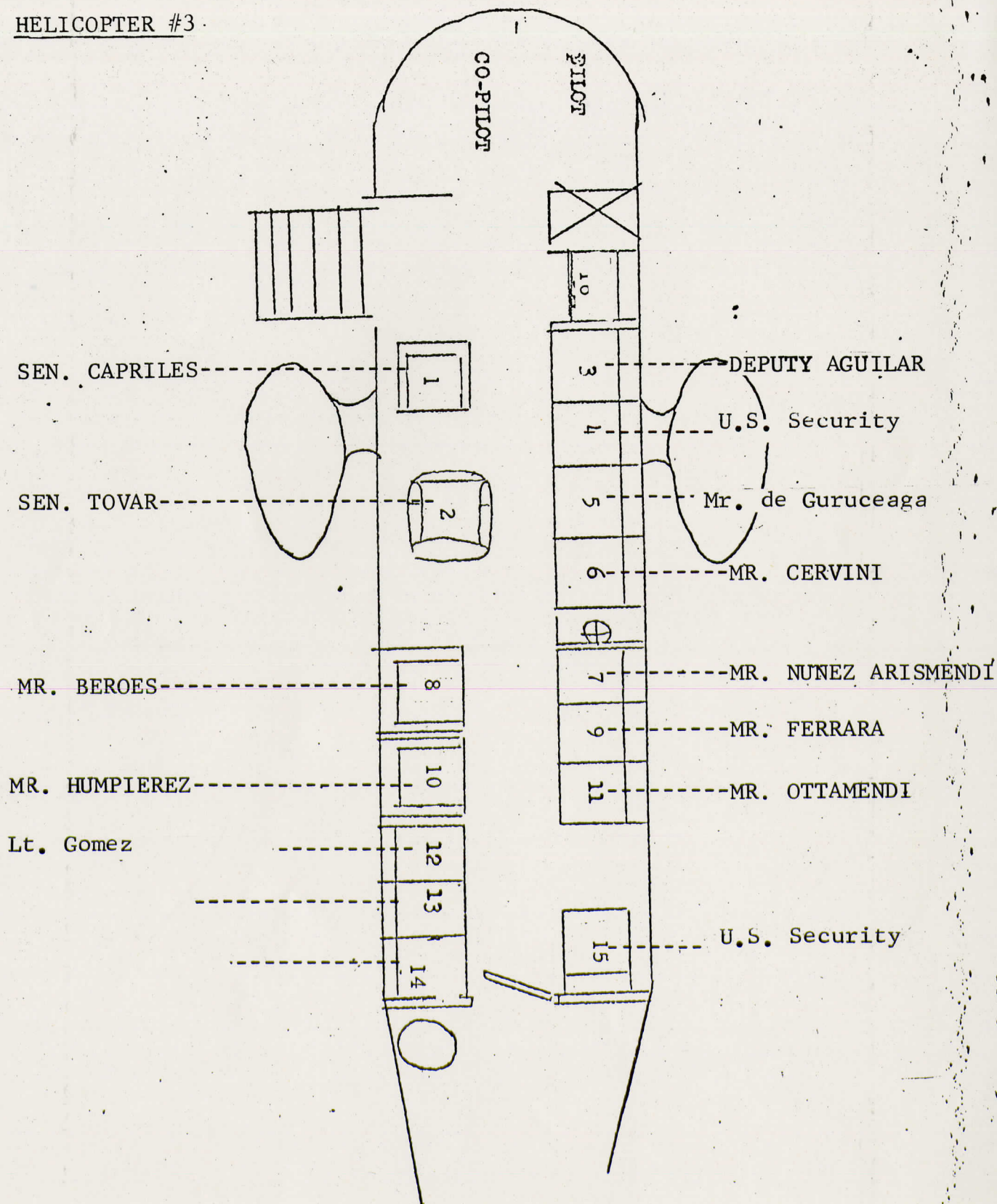
June 2, 1970 - 10:00am - Andrews Air Force Base to the Ellipse

HELICOPTER #2



June 2, 1970 - 10:00am - Andrews Air Force Base to the Ellipse

HELICOPTER #3



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.

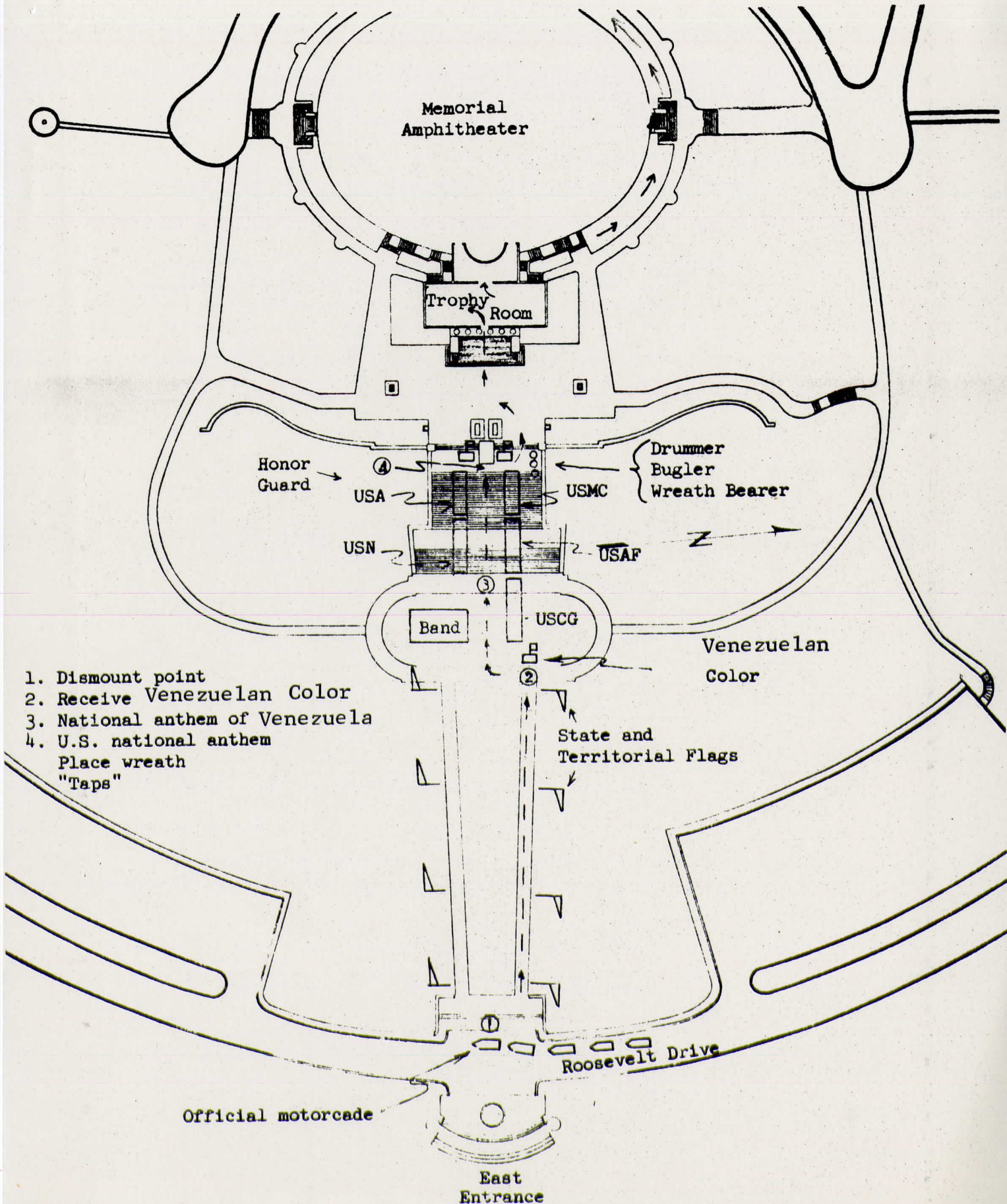
After President Caldera has viewed the inscription, he will turn, cross the plaza, and mount the steps to the entrance to the Trophy Room. The party in column will follow.

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.

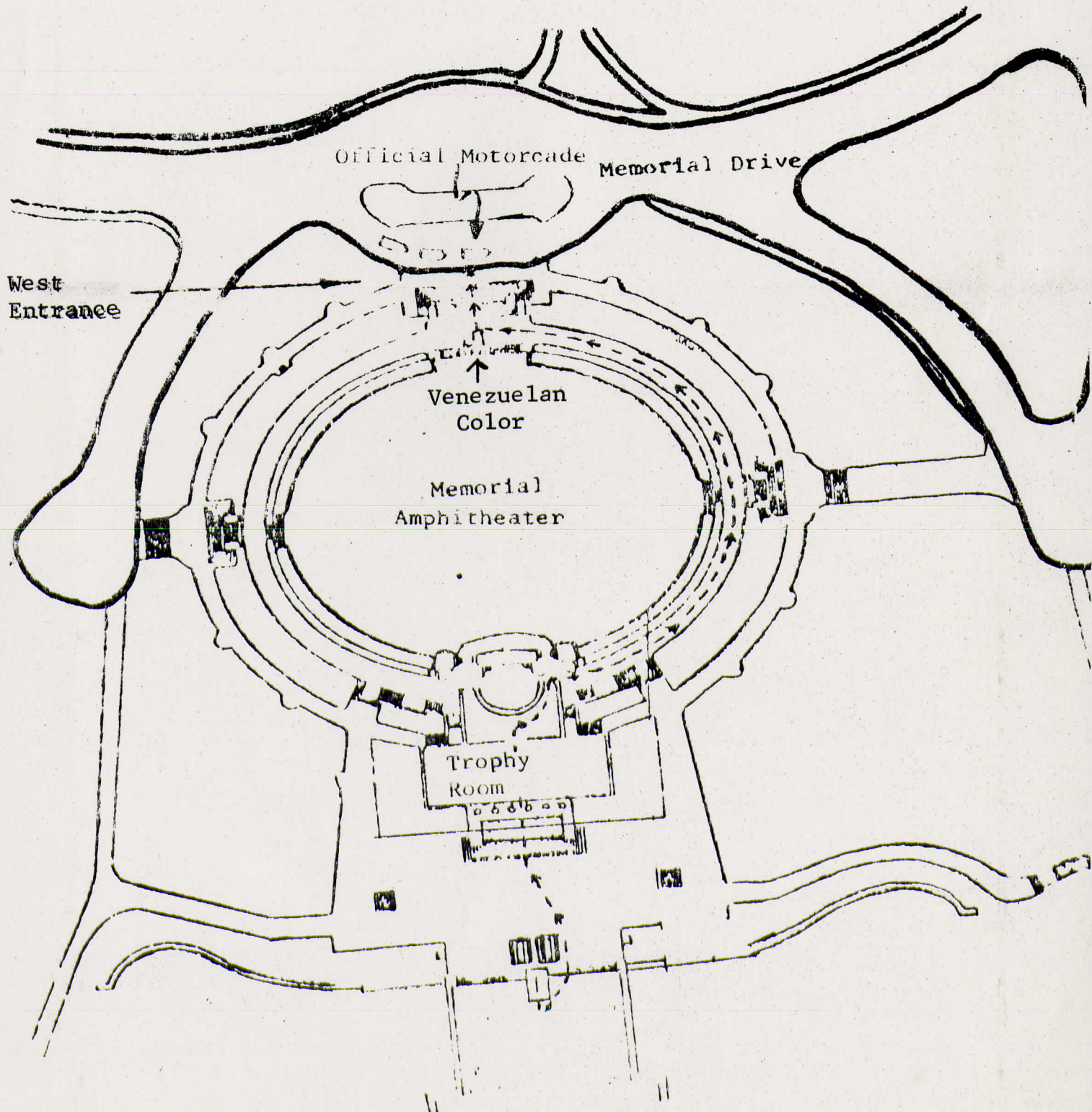
When President Caldera reaches a point in front of the Color Guard at the West Entrance, the column will halt while President Caldera and General Gleszer turn to the left so as to face the Color. The Guard will PRESENT ARMS, and all members of the party will give the appropriate salute, thus dismissing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

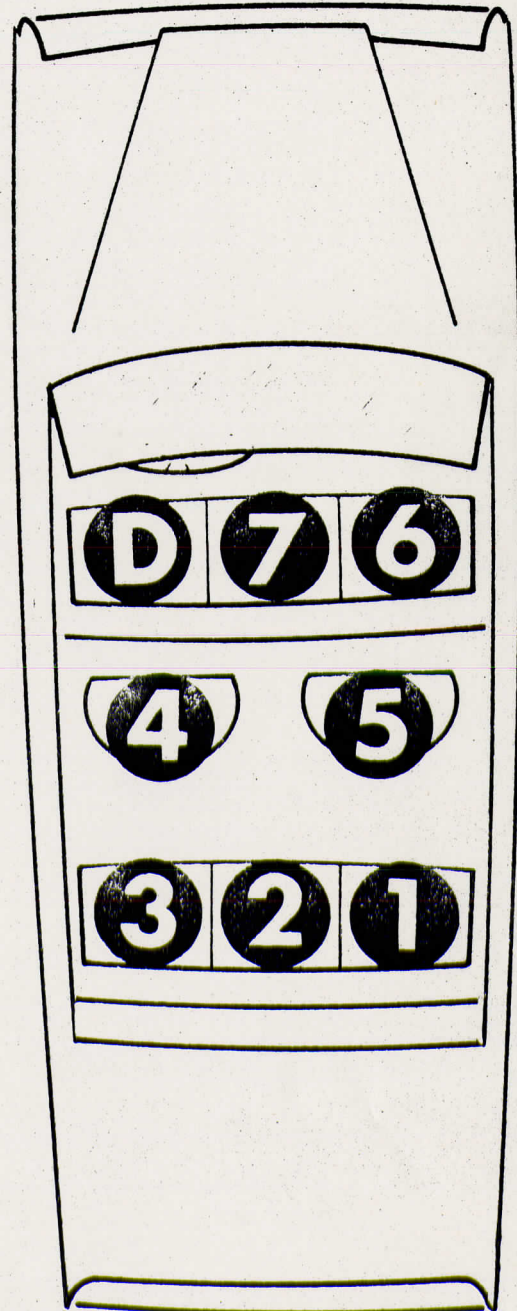
4 _____

5 _____

6 Mr. Bennington

7 Captain Diaz

Driver _____



VEHICLE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

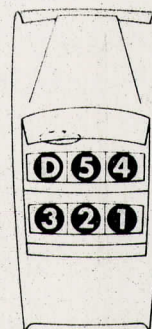
CAR 3

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



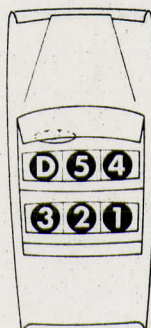
CAR

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



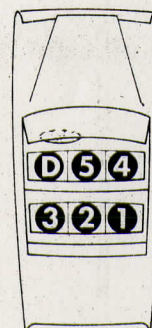
CAR 4

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



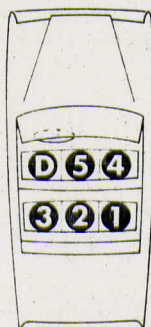
CAR

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



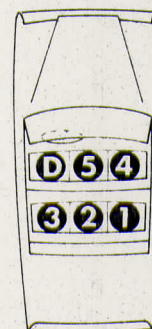
CAR 5

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



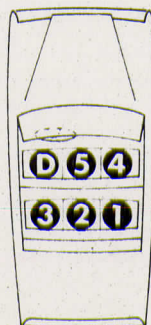
CAR

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



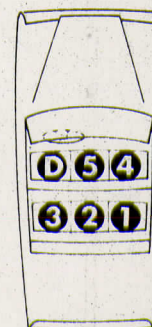
CAR

- 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.

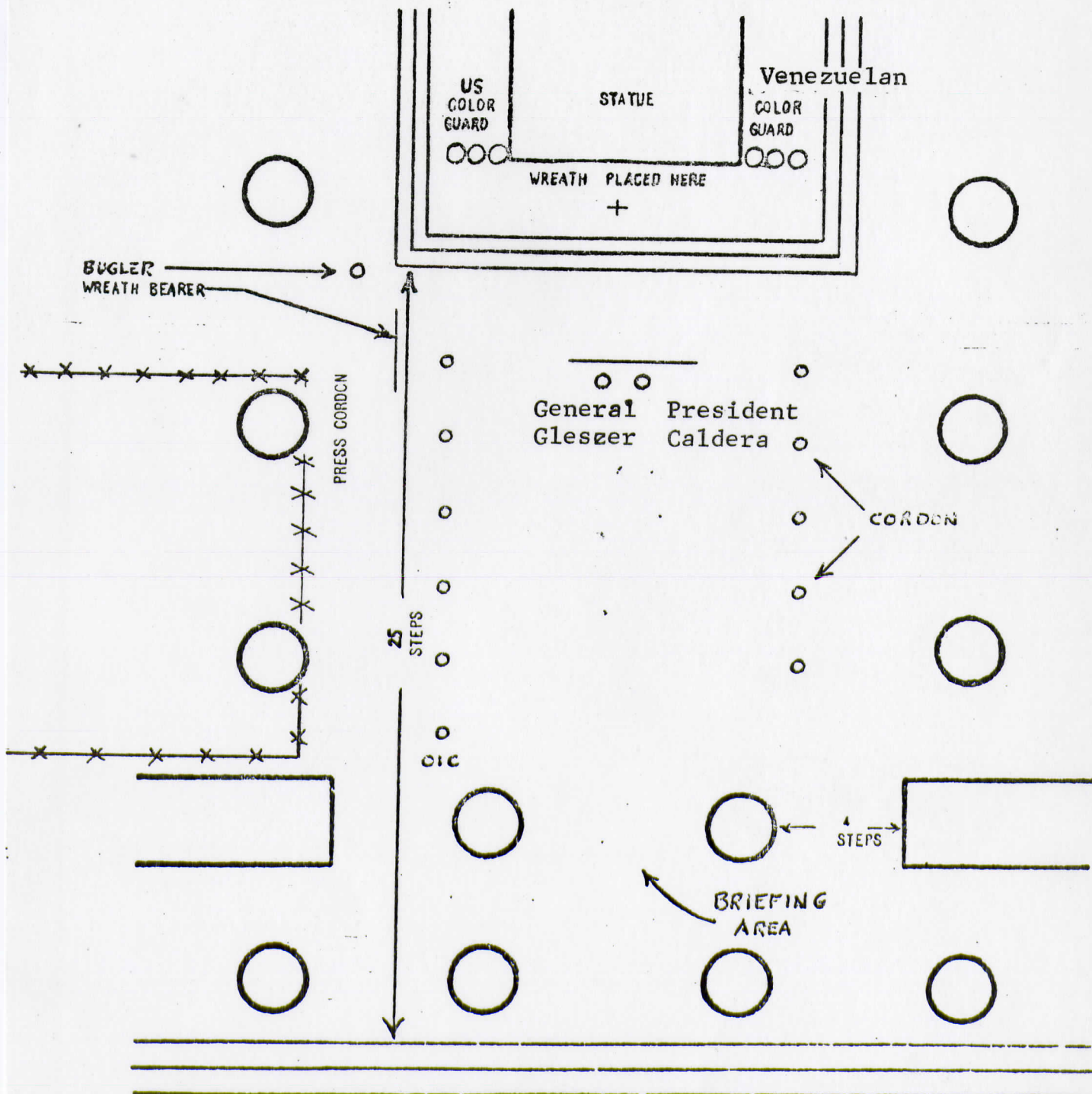


DIAGRAM OF CEREMONY AREA
Lincoln Memorial
(Interior)

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

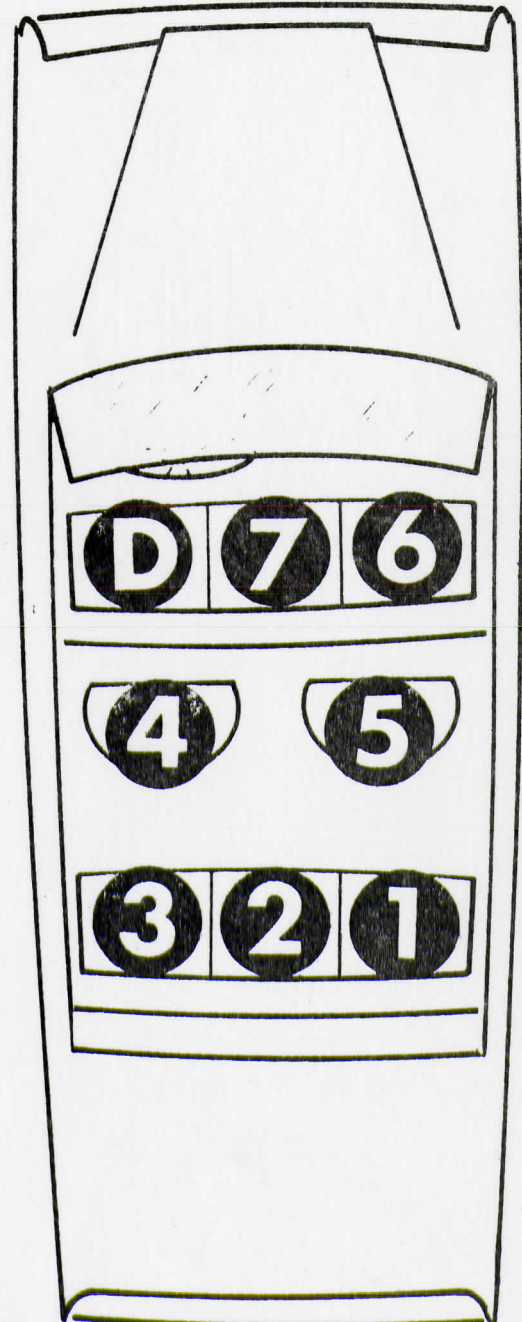
4 _____

5 _____

6 Mr. Bennington

7 Captain Diaz

Driver _____

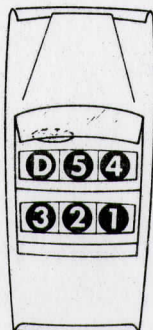


10:00 a.m.

VEHICLE SEATING ARRANGEMENT

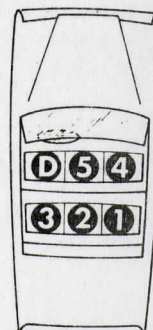
CAR 3

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



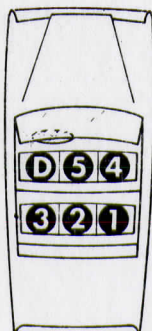
CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



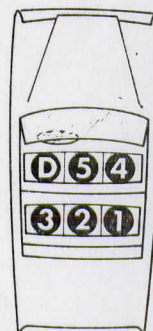
CAR 4

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



CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



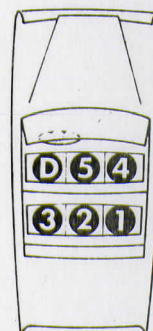
CAR 5

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



CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



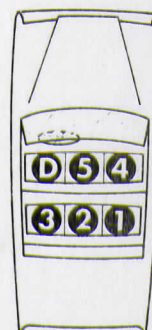
CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



CAR

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

A RESTRICTED DOCUMENT OR CASE FILE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE ITEM REMOVED AND THE REASON FOR ITS REMOVAL, CONSULT DOCUMENT ENTRY NUMBER 2 ON EITHER THE DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD (GSA FORM 7279 OR NA FORM 1421) OR NARA WITHDRAWAL SHEET (GSA FORM 7122) LOCATED IN THE FRONT OF THIS FILE FOLDER.

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 OFFICIAL AMERICAN PARTY

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FOR THE PRESS

MAY 28, 1970

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

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.

BLAIR HOUSE

The President's Guest House
1651 Pennsylvania Avenue
District 7-8572

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

State Visit to the United States
of
His Excellency Dr. Rafael Caldera
President of the Republic of Venezuela
and Mrs. Caldera
June 2 - 5, 1970

NAME	ROOM LOCATION	TELEPHONE & ROOM NUMBER
President Caldera	Second Floor- Blair House (Rear)	(Library) 22
	Second Floor- Blair House (Front)	(Bedroom) 23
Mrs. Caldera	Second Floor- Blair-Lee House (Rear)	(Bedroom) 24
	Second Floor- Blair-Lee House (Front)	(Sitting Room) 25
HE Aristides <u>Calvani</u> Silva	Third Floor- Blair House (Rear)	(Bedroom) 34
	Third Floor- Blair House (Front)	(Sitting Room) 33
HE Hugo <u>Perez</u> La Salvia	Third Floor - Blair Lee House (Front)	(Bedroom) 35
HE Pedro Rafael Tinoco Jr.	Third Floor - Blair House (Rear)	(Bedroom) 32
HE Haydee Castillo de <u>Lopez</u> Acosta	Third Floor - Blair Lee House (Rear)	(Bedroom) 36
HE Eduardo Enrique <u>Fernandez</u>	Second Floor - Blair-Lee House (Front)	(Bedroom) 27

NAME	ROOM LOCATION	TELEPHONE & ROOM NUMBER	
Captain Manuel <u>Diaz</u> Ugeto	Second Floor - Blair-House (Front)	(Bedroom)	21
Mrs. Clarisa Siblesz	Second Floor- Blair-Lee House (Rear)	(Bedroom)	26
Lt. Cdr. Tulio Marquez	Third Floor - Blair-Lee House (Front)	(Bedroom)	37
Miss Fuentes	Fourth Floor- Blair House (Front)	(Bedroom)	43

Contacts: in Protocol

Mr. William R. Codus - 632-1676

Mr. Tom McGee - 632-1276

Beth Evans - 632-3064

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

A RESTRICTED DOCUMENT OR CASE FILE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE ITEM REMOVED AND THE REASON FOR ITS REMOVAL, CONSULT DOCUMENT ENTRY NUMBER 3 ON EITHER THE DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD (GSA FORM 7279 OR NA FORM 1421) OR NARA WITHDRAWAL SHEET (GSA FORM 7122) LOCATED IN THE FRONT OF THIS FILE FOLDER.

EXECUTIVE

(3)

United States Steel Corporation

Pittsburgh Office - 525 William Penn Place

Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230

EDWIN H. GOTT
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS



June 3, 1970

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Mrs. Gott and I wish to express our appreciation to you and Mrs. Nixon for the delightful dinner at the White House and also for the opportunity to meet the President and Mrs. Caldera of Venezuela.

As citizens we are deeply grateful for the manner in which you skillfully handle our relationship with other countries of the world. Venezuela is very vital to United States Steel Corporation, and we thank you for the opportunity to visit with its President and with some of his Ministers and Staff.

More importantly, however, we thank you for the opportunity of spending a most pleasant evening with you and Mrs. Nixon.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1970

June 4, 1970

EXECUTIVE

SI3/CO164

CO164

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Hon. Emil Mosbacher, Jr.

Attached is information pertaining to the gifts received by the President and Mrs. Nixon from His Excellency Rafael Caldera and Mrs. Caldera of Venezuela. This is sent to you in order that an acknowledgment may be prepared.

Rose Mary Woods
Personal Secretary
to the President

copies of gift cards pertaining to gifts from Pres. Caldera:
Documents encased in leather cover inscribed.
Copy of book, "Venezuela and the U. S. Historical Relations" inscribed
Medallion of Pres. Geo. Washington with ivory miniature
Gold bracelet for Mrs. Nixon
2 Vols. of "Selected Writings of Bolivar. "

mek

June 4, 1970

EXECUTIVE

TA4/Oil

00164

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

Under past procedures, increases in imports from Canada have been deducted from other imports, including imports from Venezuela. This Administration is taking action to prevent any such reduction this year of crude oil imports from Venezuela, regardless of what happens with Canada. (As a matter of fact, imports from Canada were recently limited when this Administration imposed import quotas, for the first time, on Canada.)

More importantly, we shortly expect to authorize a substantial increase in imports of refined products from the Western Hemisphere, which means Venezuela for all practical purposes. (The amount is 35,000 barrels per day of heating oil, but as the figure is not final it is hoped it will not be used.)

Peter M. Flanigan

EXECUTIVE

00164
503

June 4, 1970

FG6-11-1/Rose, Jonathan

TO: ROSE MARY WOODS

FROM: JONATHAN ROSE

This is just a brief note to thank you again for the most thoughtful idea you had of including me for the entertainment after the Caldera dinner. With the enormous number of important matters which come across your desk in a single day, I do not know how it is possible for anyone to be so considerate. It is merely an additional indication to a junior staffer of why you are and have been of such magnificent support to the President. I just want to say again how much I and others on the staff appreciate your continuing thoughtfulness.

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 7-8-70

fjc

RECEIVED
JUN 6 1970
CENTRAL FILES

June 8, 1970

EXEC
SP3-88

CO164

Dear Mr. President:

Knowing your interest in the progress of efforts for peace in Vietnam, I am enclosing a copy of the text of the interim report on the Cambodia operation which I made to the people of the United States on June 3. It comes to you with my warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

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

RN:NPM:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

CO164
PR5
PR10

June 10, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR TERRY GOOD

FROM: Muriel Hartley *Muriel*

SUBJECT: Identification of Attached Prints

Terry:

With reference to your memo to me of June 10, I have identified the U.S. and Venezuelan participants in the June 4 meeting with the President as follows:

Starting on the left and going clockwise, they are:

1. Mr. Henry A. Kissinger
2. His Excellency Pedro Rafael Tinoco, Jr.
(Minister of Finance)
3. ~~Her~~ Excellency Haydee Castillo de Lopez Acosta
(Minister of Development)
4. His Excellency Julio Sosa Rodriguez
(Venezuelan Ambassador to the United States)
5. His Excellency Aristides Calvani Silva
(Minister of Foreign Affairs)
6. His Excellency Dr. Rafael Caldera
(President of the Republic of Venezuela)
7. President Richard M. Nixon
8. His Excellency Hugo Perez La Salvia
(Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons)
9. Ambassador Designate from the United States to
Venezuela, Robert McClintock

10. Assistant Secretary of State Charles A. Meyer
(Inter-American Affairs)
11. The Honorable Emil Mosbacher, Jr.
(Chief of Protocol, Department of State)
12. Mr. Viron P. Vaky
(NSC Staff Member)

Attachments

EF
June 23, 1970

EXECUTIVE

C0164

FG6-11-1/Flanigan, Peter

His Excellency Rafael Caldera
President of the Republic of Venezuela
Caracas, Venezuela

Dear Mr. President:

I deeply appreciate your kind note of June 8 which was presented to me by Counselor Illarremendi of your Embassy in Washington.

It was a great honor for me to talk with you during your visit to Washington. We are well aware of the very important discussions which you held with President Nixon, and I trust that you are pleased with the results thereof.

Sincerely yours,

Peter M. Flanigan
Assistant to the
President

RECEIVED
JUN 26 1970
CENTRAL FILES



EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA
WASHINGTON, D.C.

No. 1455 E5

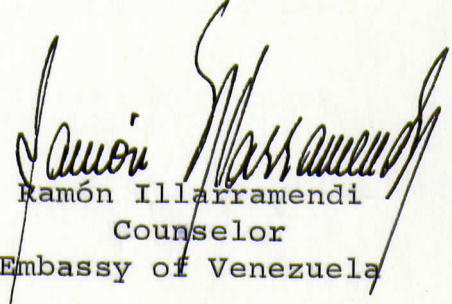
June 19, 1970

The Honorable
Peter Flanigan
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Flanigan:

I am enclosing herewith a letter received
for you from the office of President Rafael
Caldera.

Sincerely yours,


Ramón Illarramendi
Counselor
Embassy of Venezuela



República de Venezuela

El Presidente

Particular

Miraflores, 8 de junio de 1970

Señor
Peter M. Flanigan
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington D. C.

Estimado señor Flanigan:

Al regresar a Venezuela quiero reiterarle mi agradecimiento por las atenciones recibidas durante mi reciente visita oficial a ese país.

Las conversaciones sostenidas con el Señor Presidente Nixon y con altos funcionarios de su Gobierno han despertado grandes expectativas y esperanzas en todos los sectores de Venezuela.

Reciba un cordial saludo,

fyel

June 23, 1970

EXECUTIVE

00164

2773

Dear Mr. Benevides:

The President has asked me to thank you for your telegram concerning the recent State Visit of President Caldera.

We are grateful for your expression of pleasure for the warmth of the reception given to President and Mrs. Caldera by President and Mrs. Nixon.

With deep appreciation for your thoughtfulness,

Sincerely,

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

Mr. Federico ⁺Benevides
Inter-American Development Bank
Washington, D. C.

NMM:State:blm

/

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1970
CENTRAL FILES



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

S/S - 8650

June 19, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Telegram to the President from Frederico
Benevides on Visit of President of
Venezuela

In response to Mr. Melencamp's request of June 12,
enclosing a copy of a telegram sent to President Nixon
by Federico Benevides, a Venezuelan citizen employed
by the Inter-American Development Bank, I recommend that
a reply be made by a Presidential Assistant.

A suggested reply is enclosed.

for Allen H. Jones
Robert C. Brewster
Acting Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Telegram from Mr. Benevides.
2. Suggested Reply.

RECEIVED
JUN 24 1970
CENTRAL FILES

MICROFILM	DATA
DO	INIT <i>RT</i>
	DATE
JUN 24 1970	
ORIG)	NSC
TO)	PAF
	WHC
	SUBF



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

S/S - 8650

June 19, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Telegram to the President from Frederico
Benevides on Visit of President of
Venezuela

In response to Mr. Melencamp's request of June 12,
enclosing a copy of a telegram sent to President Nixon
by Federico Benevides, a Venezuelan citizen employed
by the Inter-American Development Bank, I recommend that
a reply be made by a Presidential Assistant.

A suggested reply is enclosed.

for Allen H. Jones
Robert C. Brewster
Acting Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Telegram from Mr. Benevides.
2. Suggested Reply.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUGGESTED REPLY

Dear Mr. Benevides:

The President has asked me to thank you for your telegram concerning the recent State Visit of President Caldera.

We are grateful for your expression of pleasure for the warmth of the reception given to President and Mrs. Caldera by President and Mrs. Nixon.

With deep appreciation for your thoughtfulness,

Sincerely,

NMM

Mr. Federico Benevides,

Inter-American Development Bank,

Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

EXECUTIVE

506

IT13

To: The Secretary of State

Date: June 12, 1970

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ Undersigned's signature.
- ☐ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- ☐ Direct reply.
☐ 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:

For recommendation on reply. If appropriate, brief draft remarks for the President's signature.

Description:

Letter: ☒ Telegram: Other:

To: The President
From: Federico Benevides, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D. C.
Date: 6/9/70
Subject: Thanks for cordial invitation and warm reception for President and Mrs. Caldera of Venezuela.

By direction of the President:

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

RECEIVED
JUN 13 1970
CENTRAL FILE

(White House File Copy)

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

8650

To: The Secretary of State

Date: June 12, 1970

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
 - ☐ President's signature.
 - ☐ Undersigned's signature.
- ☐ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- ☐ Direct reply.
- ☐ 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:

For recommendation on reply. If appropriate, brief draft remarks for the President's signature.

Description:

Letter: ☒ Telegram: ☐ Other: ☐
To: The President
From: Federico Benevides, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D. C.
Date: 6/9/70
Subject: Thanks for cordial invitation and warm reception for President and Mrs. Caldera of Venezuela.

By direction of the President:


Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

(Copy to remain with correspondence)

1970 JUN 9 PM 4 31

WA297 (WW TXA041) EB NL PDB

8650

TX WASHINGTON DC 9

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR MR. NIXON

AS A VENEZUELAN CITIZEN I FEEL IT IS MY DUTY PRIVILEGE AND
HONOR TO EXPRESS MY DEEPEST GRATITUDE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES AND MRS. NIXON FOR THE CORDIAL INVITATION AND
WARM RECEPTION RECEIVED BY OUR PRESIDENT AND MRS. CALDERA STOP
AS AN OLD AND DEAR FRIEND OF THE CALDERA AND SOSA FAMILIES I

↑

FEEL SPECIALLY TOUCHED THAT THESE FINE VENEZUELAN'S WERE CHOSEN
BY THE PEOPLE OF VENEZUELA AND BY GOD'S WILL TO BRING TO THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE THE GENUINE FEELING OF OUR CITIZENS STOP IT
IS A CAUSE OF REJOICING THE SINCERE UNDERSTANDING MANIFESTED
BY THE PRESIDENT THE CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE OF THIS GALLANT
NATION THAT HAS SO MUCH INCOMMON WITH VENEZUELA IN THE SEARCH
3 FOR LIBERTY DIGNITY AND PROSPERITY STOP I AM SURE, MR. PRESIDENT
THAT THIS MEETING WILL CONTRIBUTE IMMENSELY TO THE SOLIDARITY
OF OUR CONTINENT AND TO THE HAPPINESS OF OUR PEOPLE.

2 RESPECTFULLY YOURS

FEDERICO BENEVIDES INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK.

3 JUL 12 1971

EXECUTIVE

00164

64
F86-11-1/ KISSINGER, HENRY A.

Senor Dr.
Henry Kissinger
Assistant to the President
for National Affairs
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Kissinger:

On my return to Venezuela I want to reiterate my gratitude for the attentions I received during my recent official visit to Washington.

I can assure you that I regard the conversations I had with you and your colleagues as of the utmost importance.

My visit to the United States has awakened expectations and hopes in all sectors of Venezuela. We have confidence that these hopes will be translated into positive actions for the improvement of the relations between both countries.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 25, 1970

TO: Julie Pineau
FROM: Viron P. Vaky
SUBJECT: Attached Letter

Attached is a translation of the letter from President Caldera to Dr. Kissinger. It is a "bread and butter" letter and no response or further action is necessary.

Cordially,

s/ Rafael⁺ Caldera

RECEIVED
JUL 11 1970

EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA
WASHINGTON, D.C.

No. E5-1440

June 17, 1970

Mr. Henry Kissinger
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kissinger:

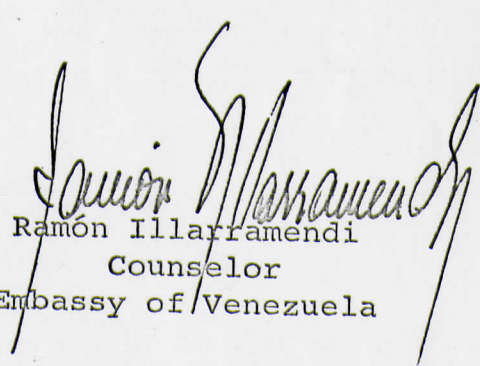
I am enclosing herewith a letter
received for you from the office of
President Rafael Caldera.

Sincerely yours,

NSC

WATTS _____
Bergsten _____
Chapin _____
Davis _____
Holdridge _____
Houdek _____
Kennedy _____
Lynn _____
Robinson _____
Rodman _____
Saunders _____
Smyser _____
Sonnenfeldt _____
Vaky _____
Gen Taylor _____
IL _____
Lake/Morris _____

Other _____


Ramon Illarramendi
Counselor
Embassy of Venezuela



República de Venezuela
El Presidente

Particular

Miraflores, 8 de junio de 1.970

Señor Dr.
Henry Kissinger
Assistant to the President
for National Affairs
Washington , D.C.

Estimado doctor Kissinger:

Al regresar a Venezuela quiero reiterarle mi agradecimiento por las atenciones recibidas durante mi reciente visita oficial a Washington.

Puedo asegurarle que la conversación sostenida con usted y sus colaboradores la estimo de la mayor importancia.

Mi visita a Estados Unidos ha despertado expectativas y esperanzas en todos los sectores de Venezuela. Tenemos la confianza de que esas esperanzas podrán traducirse en hechos positivos para el mejoramiento de las relaciones entre los dos países.

Cordialmente,