

Rosalynn Carter's Trip to Venezuela, 6/12-12/77

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Telegram	AM Embassy Libreville to Secretary of State 1362 1 page	6/7/1977	A

File Location: First Lady's Office - Press Office; Mary Hoyt's Foreign Trip Files; Rosalynn Carter's Trip to Venezuela,
6/12-12/77 Container 25

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Telegram	AM Embassy Caracas to Secretary of State 6185 4 pp	6/17/1977	A
Telegram	DIRNSA to NSA / ZULU ECHO 2 pp	6/10/1977	A

File Location: File Location: First Lady's Office - Press Office; Mary Hoyt's Foreign Trip Files; Rosalynn Carter's
Trip to Venezuela, v 6/12-12/77 Container 25

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TELEGRAM

INCOMING Amembassy LIMA

ACTION:

S/S 1-6

INFO:

AMB

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POL

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COMM

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AGRIC

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ADMIN

B&F

GSO

PER

C&R

USIS

USAID

DEA

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MAAG

IAGS

CHRON

TOTAL

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Classification

RECD:

3 JUN 77 19 130

O 032222Z JUN 77 ZEP-4
FM AMEMBASSY CARACAS
TO RUESLM/AMEMBASSY LIMA IMMEDIATE 2337
INFO RUESUZ/AMEMBASSY BRASILIA IMMEDIATE 1516
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 7883
RUEADW W/WHITE HOUSE
BT
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CARACAS 5583

FOR MARY HOYT AND S/S FOR BODINE; DEPT FOR A; WHITE HOUSE
FOR KATHY CADE

E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: OVIP (CARTER, MRS. ROSALYNN), VE
SUBJECT: MRS. CARTER'S VISIT TO CARACAS: SCENARIO FOR
THE CEREMONY AT THE NATIONAL PANTHEON (TOMB OF SIMON
BOLIVAR)

1. APPROVAL OF THE FOLLOWING SCENARIO FOR THE WREATH-LAYING
CEREMONY AT THE NATIONAL PANTHEON IS REQUESTED.

2. MOTORCADE ARRIVES AT PANTHEON. MRS. CARTER, AMBASSADOR
VAKY AND AMBASSADOR PONCE LEAVE THEIR CAR AND PROCEED UP
THE STEPS TO ENTRANCE OF PANTHEON. AT THE DOOR OF THE
PANTHEON MRS. CARTER AND PARTY WILL BE MET BY CURATOR
HECTOR SANTELLA OF THE NATIONAL PANTHEON AND THE US SERVICE
ATTACHES COL. WILLIAMS, COL ROACH, AND CAPT LEWEY.

2. MRS. CARTER'S PARTY FORMS AS FOLLOWS: IN THE FIRST
ROW, MRS. CARTER IS IN THE CENTER WITH AMBASSADOR PONCE
ON HER RIGHT AND AMBASSADOR VAKY ON HER LEFT. IN THE
SECOND ROW ARE, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, MRS. VANCE, MRS.
VAKY AND MRS. HOYT. IN THE THIRD ROW, ARE, AMBASSADOR
TODMAN, MRS. DOBELLE AND MR. PASTOR. THIS GROUP PROCEEDS
THROUGH THE DOOR AND DOWN THE LENGTH OF THE PANTHEON TO
THE SARCOPHAGUS WHICH CONTAINS THE REMAINS OF SIMON
BOLIVAR. BEHIND FOLLOW GOV OFFICIALS, THE SERVICE
ATTACHES AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE U.S. OFFICIAL PARTY, IN
NO PARTICULAR ORDER. TO THE LEFT, AS ONE FACES THE
SARCOPHAGUS, BUT SOMEWHAT BEHIND MRS. CARTER'S PARTY WILL
STAND THE SERVICE ATTACHES. TO THE RIGHT WILL
STAND GOV OFFICIALS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE U.S.
OFFICIAL PARTY.

3. WHEN THE PARTY IS IN POSITION BEFORE THE SARCOPHAGUS,
THE CURATOR WILL INVITE MRS. CARTER TO PLACE THE WREATH
(WHICH IS IN A READY POSITION ON THE RIGHT OF THE
SARCOPHAGUS). WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF AMBASSADOR VAKY,
MRS. CARTER MOVES THE WREATH AND ITS STAND TO THE FRONT
OF THE SARCOPHAGUS AND RETURNS TO POSITION.

4. EVERYONE REMAINS IN POSITION AND OBSERVES ONE
MINUTE OF SILENCE, DURING WHICH THE CARILLON WILL PLAY
THE U.S. NATIONAL ANTHEM. MRS. CARTER THEN SIGNS THE
GUEST BOOK WHICH IS ON A STAND IN FRONT AND TO THE LEFT.
AMBASSADOR VAKY ALSO SIGNS.

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CARACAS 5583

5/2/02

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CARACAS 5583

5. TO FACILITATE THE WORK OF TELEVISION AND NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS, MRS. CARTER AND HER PARTY HAVE BEEN REQUESTED, FOLLOWING THE BOOK SIGNING, TO TAKE POSITIONS WITH THEIR BACKS TO THE SARCOPHAGUS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE WREATH WHICH WILL BE IN POSITION IN FRONT OF THE SARCOPHAGUS. A PROTOCOL REPRESENTATIVE WILL INDICATE THE POSITION FOR MRS. CARTER AND EACH MEMBER OF HER PARTY.

6. WHEN PHOTOGRAPHS HAVE BEEN TAKEN, THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE CEREMONY WILL TURN AND BOW THEIR HEADS SLIGHTLY TOWARD THE SARCOPHAGUS. THE CURATOR WILL ACCOMPANY MRS. CARTER TO THE DOOR WHILE HE DESCRIBES THE VARIOUS MUMUMENTS IN EVIDENCE.

7. ON CONCLUSION OF THIS TOUR MRS. CARTER AND PARTY WILL DEPART THE PANTHEON. AMBASSADOR PONCE WILL ESCORT MRS. CARTER TO THE MOTORCADE.

VAKY

CONFIDENTIAL

VENEZUELA TOAST - PRESIDENT/s DINNER

THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, FOR YOUR KIND WORDS. I'M HAPPY TO
E HERE IN YOUR BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY, AND I HAVE ENJOYED MY CONVERSATIONS
WITH YOU.

WE SHARE MUCH IN COMMON -- AND I THINK ONE OF THE THINGS THAT
BINDS US TOGETHER SO STRONGLY IS THE CONCERN FOR THE FREEDOM AND DIGNITY
OF THE INDIVIDUAL. WE APPLAUD YOU FOR YOUR DETERMINATION TO GUARD YOUR
DEMOCRACY AND TO SPEAK OUT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

JIMMY SAID IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS, "BECAUSE WE ARE FREE WE CAN
NEVER BE INDIFFERENT TO THE FATE OF FREEDOM ELSEWHERE. OUR MORAL SENSE
DICTATES A CLEAR-CUT PREFERENCE FOR THOSE SOCIETIES WHICH SHARE WITH
US AN ABIDING RESPECT FOR INDIVIDUAL HUMAN RIGHTS." THUS IT IS THAT WE

-2-

COUNT ON VENEZUELA AS A GREAT ALLY IN A WORLD-WIDE EFFORT TO PROMOTE
AND PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS.

ALREADY YOUR STATEMENTS, MR. PRESIDENT, ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ON
THE ECONOMIC RIGHTS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAVE WON YOUR RESPECT
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS A STATESMAN AND AS A LEADER.

WE NEED TO WORK TOGETHER IN THIS SAME SPIRIT OF JUSTICE TO MAKE
GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS MORE EFFECTIVE AND EQUITABLE.

WE STRONGLY BELIEVE THAT THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES MUST PARTICIPATE
MORE FULLY IN GLOBAL DISCUSSIONS.

IN JUST A FEW WEEKS, MR. PRESIDENT, WE WILL RECIEVE YOU AND
MRS. PEREZ IN THE UNITED STATES. WE LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR VISIT.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

FIRST LADY ROSALYNN CARTER'S VISIT TO VENEZUELA JUNE 10-12, 1977

Friday, June 10, 1977

Arrival, Caracas, Venezuela

3:30 PM: Military aircraft arrives Maiquetia Airport.

4:00 PM: Arrival Ceremony concludes and Mrs. Carter and party depart in motorcade for La Viñeta.

4:30 PM: Motorcade arrives La Viñeta.

4:45 PM: Mrs. Carter and motorcade depart for National Pantheon for wreath laying ceremony.

5:05 PM: Motorcade arrives Pantheon.

5:20 PM: Pantheon ceremony concludes and Mrs. Carter and motorcade depart for Miraflores Palace for meeting with President Perez.

5:30 PM: Motorcade arrives Miraflores Palace.

6:35 PM: Presidential meeting concludes and Mrs. Carter and motorcade depart for La Viñeta.

6:55 PM: Motorcade arrives La Viñeta.

Free evening.

Saturday, June 11, 1977

9:00 AM: Mrs. Carter and motorcade depart for La Casona for meeting with Mrs. Perez and briefings.

9:30 AM: Motorcade arrives La Casona.

10:40 AM: Briefings conclude and Mrs. Carter and motorcade depart for Casa Sindical for meeting with Venezuelan Labor Confederation and Unified Workers Federation.

11:45 AM: Meeting concludes and Mrs. Carter and motorcade depart for La Viñeta.

12:05 PM: Motorcade arrives La Viñeta.

12:30 PM: Mrs. Carter arrives for Press Conference in movie theater, Circulo Militar.

12:55 PM: Press Conference concludes.

1:00 PM: Mrs. Carter meets with U.S. Mission employees and their families and the North American Community in Salon Venezuela, Circulo Militar.

1:55 PM: Meeting with American Community ends and Mrs. Carter returns to La Viñeta.

2:00 PM: Mrs. Carter's meeting with former President Romulo Betancourt.

2:30 PM: Meeting concludes.

Free time

8:10 PM Mrs. Carter and motorcade depart for Presidential dinner at La Casona.

8:30 PM: Motorcade arrives at La Casona.

10:30 PM: Presidential dinner concludes and Mrs. Carter and motorcade depart for La Viñeta.

10:50 PM: Motorcade arrives La Viñeta.

Sunday, June 12, 1977

9:05 AM: Mrs. Carter and motorcade depart La Viñeta for Miraflores Palace for meeting with President Perez.

9:30 AM: Motorcade arrives Miraflores Palace.

10:30 AM: Presidential meeting concludes and Mrs. Carter and motorcade depart for La Viñeta.

10:55 AM: Motorcade arrives La Viñeta.

11:00 AM: Mrs. Perez arrives La Viñeta to escort Mrs. Carter to airport.

11:15 AM: Mrs. Carter and motorcade depart for Maiquetia airport.

11:45 AM: Motorcade arrives Maiquetia airport for departure ceremony.

12:00 PM: Mrs. Carter and party depart for USA -- Andrews Air Force Base.

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DEPARTURE STATEMENT - VENEZUELA

I wish to express my deep appreciation for the warm and cordial reception given to me and Mrs. Vance during our visit to Venezuela. President Perez, members of his Cabinet and the people of this great democracy have made our stay here valuable and memorable.

I am especially grateful for the open discussions we have had. I look forward with much pleasure to the visit of President Perez to the United States in 2 1/2 weeks, and to the opportunity to continue the important dialogue between our two countries.

We have maintained close relations throughout our history as nations. I hope that through these personal contacts and exchanges of ideas, we may draw even closer together in the years ahead.

ARRIVAL STATEMENT - VENEZUELA

Thank you very much for this wonderful welcome.
I have looked forward to visiting Venezuela, a country that shares with the United States the ideals of democracy, freedom, human dignity and equality under law.

As you know, President Carter has said that he welcomes any opportunity to strengthen ties of friendship with the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. I am pleased to be here to represent him and the American people for that purpose.

I am looking forward to discussions with your esteemed President, Carlos Andres Perez, and with other distinguished leaders, both within and outside the Government.

I look forward to exploring ways of broadening respect for human rights in our Hemisphere as well as means for closing the economic gap between the industrialized and developing nations.

Once again, muchisimas gracias por su amable recepcion. La Senora de Vance y yo estamos honradas de estar aqui con ustedes en su lindo pais.

Text of Mrs. Carter's Toast At Dinner Hosted By
by President Carlos Andres Pérez

I want to thank you for this wonderful visit that I've had in your beautiful country. I've enjoyed my conversations with you, Mr. President, and enjoyed being with you, Mrs. Pérez.

We have so many things in common but I think the thing that binds us together more than anything - our two countries - is our strong commitment to the individual -- the freedom and dignity of the individual -- and you, Mr. President, with your pronouncements, your speeches -- have become recognized in the whole world as a statesman and a leader.

In just a few weeks you will be coming to the United States. I look forward to seeing you again there and I spoke with Jim tonight on the telephone and he told me to tell you how much he looks forward to your visit and discussing with you the problems that confront not only our countries but the region and the entire world.

(Translation from remarks by Mrs. Carter in Spanish): I will return to the United States and I will tell my husband that the ties of friendship with Venezuela are very strong. Thank you very much for your marvelous hospitality.

CARTER VISIT TO CARACAS

(UPI)

CARACAS.-

Caracas morning papers report that Venezuela is preparing a warm welcome for Rosalynn Carter with a series of ceremonies reserved for high-level guests. There will be no hostile scenes such as those which have characterized past US political visits.

In his two private interviews with Mrs. Carter, President Carlos Andrés Pérez will freely discuss any matters she may wish to raise.

Her visit precedes that of President Pérez to Washington, taking advantage of this period of good U.S.- Venezuelan relations.

President Pérez has supported the Human Rights and non-nuclear proliferation policies of President Carter. However, official Venezuelan circles are hoping that the "discriminatory articles" contained in the US Trade Act which was approved by former President Ford, will be repealed. These provisions of the law exclude Venezuela and Ecuador from receiving the benefits import preferences due to the fact that both countries are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

This could be one of the major points in the conversations between President Perez and Mrs. Carter, and at the end of this month, between the two heads of State in Washington.

U.S.-Venezuelan relations have experienced a series of ups and downs which at times have almost reached the crisis stage. One of these occurred recently when the New York Times reported that Perez had received CIA funds when he was serving as Minister on of the Interior ten years ago. The crisis passed over when Carter stated that the information was unfounded and that Perez is one of the great leaders of the third world.

VENEZUELA WILL NOT INCREASE OIL PRICES

UPI

New York - According to Feli Rossi Guerrero, Venezuelan oil spokesman stationed in the U.S., Venezuela will not increase its oil price 5% next July, but will make some small price adjustments. His declaration was published by the "Wall Street Journal" today. The 5% increase in July was agreed upon by the OPEC nations recently over the opposition of Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. Venezuela was among the 11 nations that agreed to the increase. "I do not anticipate any significant change in the price of crude oil on July 1st.", Rossi declared to the financial journal, which noted that "OPEC observers suggested that the Venezuelan decision is a significant indication of the movement within this cartel toward a resolution on different oil prices." It added that the Venezuelan President, Carlos Andres Perez, and his Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources have been the leaders in recent negotiations to achieve a compromise on prices. OPEC sources indicate that a draft of an agreement to end price discrepancies is being prepared now. "A formal decision on this matter and an official communiqué will be published by the OPEC headquarters in Vienna this month.", according to the Wall Street Journal's sources.

POSSIBLE SUGAR CONFERENCE TO ESTABLISH WORLD SUGAR RESERVE

by Leonard Kirschen (AP)

LONDON

The International Sugar Organization announced today a conference of sugar producing and consuming countries to try to agree on the establishment and financing of a world sugar reserve. Ernest Jones-Parry, Executive Director of the Organization, said he hoped 15 or 16 countries would accept the invitation and meet here for about 10 days beginning next July 20th.

The Conference which convened April 18th in Geneva to negotiate a second International Sugar Agreement, ended unsuccessfully after 6 weeks. The Sugar Agreements established in 1968 are for price stability and producer participation in the world market. This agreement expires October 1st. It includes export quotas but no world sugar reserve.

Israeli Prime Minister Takes Charge

By: Mathis Chazanov

U P I

Tel Aviv.- Prime Minister Menahem Begin of Israel initiated his rightist Liked administration today by calling for the Labor Party to join a coalition with the new government party. Labor Party leader Shimon Peres rejected Begin's call for solidarity saying that the ideologies of the two parties are irrenconcinable. Nevertheless, he added that his party agreed to fight three of the U. S. government's most recent proposals:

- 1.- Establishment of a new Palestinian state.
- 2.- Withdrawal of Israeli troops to 1967 frontiers.
- 3.- Participation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in Mid-East peace talks.

Begin said that the PLO is a "group of assassins" and termed the creation of a Pelestinian state "impossible and inconceivable", adding that negotiation with a terrorist organization is "out of the question."

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HOPES FOR DEMOCRACY DESTROYED IN BOLIVIA

BY: HAROLD OLMOS

A P

La Paz.- Hopes for a return to traditional democracy disappeared from the Bolivian political horizon today, President Hugo Banzer condemned the democratic system and its proponents in Bolivia and stated that a revolution is being lived in the country today.

Upon rejecting formal democracy, he said that it would perpetrate social injustice in Bolivia and that eventually it would be turned into a "great hypocrisy" and a "false democracy".

The President made these comments during the inauguration yesterday of the expansion of a mineral plant that will be capable of processing more than two-thirds of the tin that Bolivia produces. The President's words echoed the demands that have been taking shape during the past few weeks to force the government to accelerate its constitutionalization plans.

The last elections in Bolivia took place eleven years ago. According to Banzer, a new institutional order is now being created, but the traditional government system will play no part in it. He did not give any details of this "new order", but he did say that those still hoping for formal democracy "do not want to understand what has taken place in Bolivia".

FIVE BASQUES FREED

COPENHAGAN

(AP)

Copenhagen.- Hours after being brought to Copenhagen in voluntary exile, five Basque nationalists freed from a Madrid prison were enjoying almost complete liberty. Danish officials emphasized the hope that their stay in Denmark would be brief.

The five Basques bring to 17 the total number of prisoners freed and exiled, in anticipation of the Spanish elections to take place on June 15.

Sources at the Foreign Ministry said that the Basques will not be considered political refugees, but will be treated like Spanish tourists; and as such, they will have complete freedom of movement and action in Denmark.

Caracas

JUNE
PRESS CONFERENCE - ~~JULY~~ 11

CIRCULO MILITAR

Colleagues of the press, I have the honor to present to you Mrs. Rosalynn Carter. The first question will be received from the Venezuelan press.

Mrs. Carter: Thank you very much.

Q. Señora Rosalynn Carter, Radio Caracas Television. You, as well as your husband are defenders of human rights. Nevertheless, up until now we have not seen effective steps taken by the government of the United States to put a stop to the violation of human rights in Latin American countries. What practical measures does the American Government plan to put into effect immediately?

A. I think that we have already taken measures - I think that we are looking very closely at our country. My husband is committed to promoting human rights in our country and in the whole world. I think we have a very good record at home. I think Jimmy's position reflects the will of the people of our country and I do believe that we have a good record. We will examine any situation at home where we think we are not protecting the human rights of our people. But I am very pleased about the situation in our country and I am very pleased about the conversations that I have had in the countries that I have visited in helping us promote and protect human rights. The heads of the states that I have visited, helping us promote and protect human rights in the whole world -- this is not just a policy of my husband...we want it to be a multi-lateral position of policy of all the world working together to promote and protect human rights.

Q. Judy Woodruff, NBC. Mrs. Carter, your trip is almost over. What do you think you've accomplished in the last two weeks?

A. Well, when I left home I said that if I can do three things -- if I could develop a partial relationship between my family and the heads of the states of the countries I was visiting, I thought that would be very helpful to all countries involved. I think I have done that. I wanted to discuss with the leaders of those countries the foreign policy of my husband. I have done that. I think now they understand the foreign policy of the United States. And the third thing is to consult with the leaders - let them know that we believe that the countries in the Latin American and Caribbean areas are all individual countries with different problems. We want to consult with them, cooperate with them, work closely on the problems that we have between our own country, between the countries in the region -- we want the cooperation and the input from the countries in Latin America on regional as well as global issues. And I think that I have made this clear to them.

Q. Judy Woodruff, NBC. A follow-up. Do you think you have accomplished any changes or the beginnings of changes in foreign policy as a result of your discussions with some of these leaders?

A. I think that - I hope I have made some first steps towards a closer relationship with the countries that I have visited. Jimmy wanted me to come on this trip to Latin American very early in his Administration, to let the Latin American countries know that he is interested in them -- he wants to work closely with them, consult with them - as I said earlier, not only on questions between the ^{countries} ~~questions~~ that I have been to, but

consult with them on problems of the region and of the world. I think that I have done that, I think that I have opened some dialogue that might be helpful to all of our countries.

Q. Mrs. Carter, David Dow, CBS News. Yesterday in your arrival statement here in Venezuela, you said that we want to develop a very special relationship with you -- Venezuela, that is. Was that meant as an informal word of friendliness or does it convey something tangible in the real diplomatic sense that it did when Henry Kissinger used the same term "special relationship" in Brazil more than a year ago?

A. I don't know anything about the terminology that Henry Kissinger used, but as this is new to me, you know, I said it as a matter of friendship - I have been in seven countries - we look forward to developing a special relationship with the Latin American countries and letting them know that we are interested in them. We are long-time friends of Venezuela, and we want to have this close, personal friendship with the leaders, with the people of this country.

Q. David Dow, CBS. I guess my question is does it mean -- the special relationship -- does it mean any special treatment as far as relations for Venezuela over those of other nations?

A. I have not tried to single out any one country over another.

Q. My name is Rosita Regalado, representative of El Nacional. Mrs. Carter, I would like to know how you feel about taking such an active role in your country's international policies, which in my view, is a new step for the First Ladies of the world's countries?

A. Well, I don't know whether you know it or not , but I campaigned for a year and a half for my husband and learned the domestic issues. I thought that I was helpful to him in letting the people of the United States know his position on issues on a domestic level . Since he has been President, I have been studying foreign affairs , particularly the relationships that our country has with the Latin American and Caribbean countries. If I can be helpful to my husband -- and I will go back and tell him firsthand the conversations that I have had with the leaders , the impressions that I have had of the countries -- if I can be helpful in bringing the relationships between the countries that I have visited, and my husband closer together - my husband and the United States - I think that that's a very good thing. And I really believe that the conversations that I have had with the leaders are good, they've been not just in general terms but on specific issues, and I think I can take this back and will be very helpful to Jimmy this way as I was in the campaign, with domestic issues.

Q. Chelita Rojas, La Zeta magazine. Mrs. Carter, how would you explain that your husband's government has taken as a principal banner the defense of human rights and now is making overtures towards a regime like Fidel Castro's?

Translator: Overtures toward whom?

Rojas: The regime of Fidel Castro.

A. We want to normalize relations with all countries and we have opened dialogue with Cuba, but that is all. We think that it is better to open dialogue -- we have many, many problems with them that we have to overcome before we do normalize relations with Cuba -- but at least we

have opened dialogue and I don't think there's any other way that we can develop normal relationships with any country other than to open dialogue - even if you have many differences and many problems, you can begin to talk about them and that's what we have done with Cuba.

Q. Mrs. Carter, Marlene Simmons from the Los Angeles Times. In your conversations with President Pérez, did he specifically ask that the Carter Administration change the provisions of the Trade Act so that they would no longer discriminate against Venezuela because of its membership in OPEC?

A. No, we decided to save that until Sunday. I will talk with him about it tomorrow.

Q. Mrs. Carter, good afternoon. I am Israel Mendez of National Radio, Venezuela. Ex-President Richard Nixon broke the diplomatic ice with Peking through ping pong games. The Soviet Union, in light of the information that is arriving, seems to be very disturbed by your husband's gestures in favor of human rights. Will you be willing to go to the Soviet Union to make these diplomatic maneuvers in favor of the crusade which your husband has begun?

A. I don't know. One thing that I would like to say is that the human rights issue is not an issue of my husband alone. He is committed to furthering, promoting and protecting human rights in the world. But it's not a policy of just our own. We want to work on a multi-lateral basis to protect and promote human rights. I think we're doing that. I've been talking with leaders about the different - the American Convention on Human Rights, strengthening the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights,

at the OAS General Assembly in Granada -- I've been talking to the leaders of the countries that I've visited about this in my whole trip - and the human rights issue is not just - it's not just a United States issue. It's an issue that involves all of the countries in the world. I do not know what reaction the Russians have had to it.

Q. Faye Joyce, with the St. Pete Times. Mrs. Carter, you've repeatedly spoken of your trip in terms of the information you are bringing from your husband and the information you're going to take back to him. This is also an unprecedented mission for an American woman -- for any woman -- and you seem to me to shy away from that aspect of what you're doing. Are you uncomfortable about being identified with feminism or about taking credit for breaking new ground for women?

A. I have not been uncomfortable at all. I have enjoyed the visit -- I do think that it's going to be very, very helpful to our country and to the countries where I have been - and I'm just glad that I've had the opportunity to do it.

Q. Faye Joyce. Do you see any significance in the fact that you are a woman who is doing this?

A. If it has not been done before, maybe it is significant. I don't know - I've always worked -- I worked in the peanut warehouse and I didn't think about a woman working in the peanut warehouse. I campaigned for Jimmy -- I campaigned because we didn't have any money. And I had - and everybody in my family had to go and campaign. I'm doing this because I really think it can be helpful to Jimmy. I'm glad I'm a woman.

Applause.

Q. Good afternoon, Mrs. Carter. My name is Zaida Rosales. I'm a correspondent for Venezuelan Television. I would like to make more concrete your answer to the question by the first Venezuelan correspondent in the following terms. In what way can your country contribute to help end the violation of human rights in Latin America, so well known by everyone?

A. I think we can work together with the countries in Latin America. As I said before, I have been asking all of the leaders with whom I have met to sign and ratify the American Convention on Human Rights. I have asked them to work to be sure that it's brought up at the General Assembly meeting of the OAS in Granada, in just a few days -- I think it's next week -- and at that meeting to strengthen the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and make it more autonomous. These things I have talked with the leaders of the countries in which I have been. I think it is very, very important that we work together with the countries in Latin America to promote human rights and I think we can do it.

Q. Mrs. Carter, did President Pérez give you any idea what he hopes to accomplish later this month when he comes to Washington to meet with your husband?

A. We didn't talk about that yet. My conversation with him yesterday was a general overview of the Carter Administration foreign policy. He talked to me at some length about human rights - about nuclear non-proliferation, in which he's in agreement with my husband on both of those issues completely. He talked to me about the Caribbean area

and some of the things that are happening in that area. And we decided that since we had another hour on Sunday morning that we would bring up the specifics at that time. So on Sunday morning we are going to get down more to the specific issues and identify those areas in which he wants to talk with Jimmy about in Washington later this month.

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Q. Mrs. Carter, Everett Baumann of the Daily Journal. We have information that your husband's government is going to recommend to the Congress that there be rescinded the discriminatory clause against the OPEC countries. We also have information that this cannot succeed in Congress, but if it were presented as an amendment excluding Venezuela and Ecuador this would have a chance to be approved. Do you believe you can say something on this?

A. We understand the position of Venezuela completely and sympathize with that position - and we appreciate the fact that Venezuela has been a reliable supply of petroleum for our country and did not participate in the embargo. Unfortunately, this is linked in the minds of many people with the quadrupling in the price of energy in our country. We are going to review this. There are questions in Congress about the amendment - about when to consider it, whether to consider it -- just how to go about the amendment. But, as I said, we are going to review the amendment. I cannot make you any promises about it because I can't come down and say that we promise you that we will amend the Trade Act, not knowing whether we can or not. But we do want you to know that we sympathize with the Venezuelans and understand their position.

Thank you very much.

End of press conference.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THIS WONDERFUL WELCOME. I HAVE LOOKED FORWARD TO VISITING VENEZUELA, A COUNTRY THAT SHARES OUR IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY, FREEDOM, HUMAN DIGNITY AND EQUALITY UNDER LAW.

I BRING YOU GREETINGS FROM MY HUSBAND AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. MY VISIT HERE IS AN INDICATION OF THE IMPORTANCE JIMMY AND I BOTH ATTACH TO OUR RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA.

VENEZUELA HAS BEEN A GREAT LEADER IN THE HEMISPHERE AND IN THE WORLD. YOU HAVE PROMOTED NEW AND IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS LIKE SELA -- THE LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC SYSTEM -- A CREATIVE WAY TO PROMOTE THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.

I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO DISCUSSIONS WITH PRESIDENT PEREZ AND WITH OTHER DISTINGUISHED LEADERS.

-2-

WE HAVE A FULL AGENDA. BECAUSE WE SHARE SO MANY THINGS IN COMMON, OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAVE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO FIND WAYS TO MAKE OUR IDEALS REAL. TODAY WE FACE MANY CHALLENGES: HOW CAN WE BROADEN RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS? HOW CAN WE NARROW THE ECONOMIC GAP BETWEEN THE DEVELOPED AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES? HOW CAN WE LIMIT THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAPABILITIES AND USE OUR RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT RATHER THAN FOR PURCHASING ARMS? THESE ARE SOME OF THE THINGS THAT I LOOK FORWARD TO DISCUSSING WITH YOUR LEADER.

VENEZUELAN ARMED FORCES DENY RUMORS OF
INFILTRATION

Associated Press of Caracas

Caracas--, The Armed Forces strenuously denied the rumors that some of their ranks are infiltrated by elements of the extreme left at the same time that the Government reiterated that the fears of the farming sector about an increase in guerrilla activity in the country are exaggerated.

The association of the farmers of the eastern states of Anzoategui and Monagas threatened to abandon their farming and livestock activities yesterday after claiming that leftist guerrillas are subjecting them to blackmail. It is also believed that two officials of the armed Forces were fired recently after being found guilty of collaborating with the out-laws that operate in the region.

General Damaso Perez, commander of the "Armed Forces of Cooperation" (a specialized organ of the Army), categorically denied the accusations. However, the director of military intelligence, said that he had ordered an investigation.

The Minister of Defense, General Francisco Eloy Alvarez Torres, maintained that the Armed Forces "are capable of detecting any kind of infiltration with its own security organisms."

VENEZUELAN ARMED FORCES DENY RUMORS OF
INFILTRATION

The farmers have made claims of extortion and kidnapping against the guerrillas, which might be some of the 23 guerrillas who escaped from jail in Caracas, via an underground tunnel, two years ago.

ROSALYNN CARTER IN CARACAS

Caracas (UPI)

The First Lady of the United States, Rosalynn Carter, travels today to complete her two week tour of seven Latin American countries. During meetings with each Head of State, she has emphasized the preoccupation of her husband, Jimmy Carter, with the human rights issue.

President Carlos Andres Perez and Minister of Foreign Relations Ramon Escobar Salom, will receive the visitor at Maiqueta Airport with their respective wives. During the 48 hours that Mrs. Carter will be in Caracas she will meet twice with the Venezuelan President, according to Escobar Salom.

The Lopez Administration has openly shown its support for the human rights policy formulated by President Carter, as well as for the nuclear non-proliferation policy of the United States.

In contrast to the violent demonstrations occurring in the past protesting visits of high level US officials, the leftists factions have abstained from making comments about the presence of Mrs. Carter in Venezuela. Observers believe that this silence can be attributed to support for President's Carter's human rights policy, a topic constant appearing in the declarations of the leftist sectors.

Owing to this tranquil atmosphere, the Venezuelan authorities have not adopted extraordinary security measures to protect Mrs. Carter during her stay. One proof of this is that her schedule had been announced one week in advance of her arrival, whereas in other cases, it had been kept secret.

The Venezuelan Television chain, which only transmits the arrival of Heads of State to Venezuelan, has announced that it will cover the arrival of the First Lady of the United States.

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June 9, 1977

ARRIVAL STATEMENT - VENEZUELA

Thank you very much for this wonderful welcome. I have looked forward to visiting Venezuela, a country that shares ~~with the United States~~ ^{our} the ideals of democracy, freedom, human dignity and equality under law.

I bring ^{you} from Jimmy his personal greetings ^{from my husband} ~~to President~~ ^{of the people of the U.S.A} Carlos Andres Perez and to the Venezuelan people. My visit here is an indication of the importance ^{Jimmy & I} ~~which we~~ both attach to our relations with Venezuela.

Venezuela has been a great leader in the hemisphere and in the world. ^{You have} ~~It has~~ promoted new and important institutions like SELA--~~the Latin American system~~ ^(Economic) ~~which stands out as a creative and new way to promote the economic development of the region.~~

I am looking forward to discussions with ~~your~~ esteemed President ~~of~~ Carlos Andres Perez, and with other distinguished leaders, ~~both within and outside the Government.~~

We have a full agenda. Because we share so many ^{things in} ~~goals~~ ^{common} our two countries have a special responsibility to find ways to make our ideals real. Today, we face many challenges: How can we broaden respect for human rights? How can we narrow the economic gap between the ^{developed} ~~industrialized~~ and the developing countries? How can we limit the spread of nuclear weapons capabilities and use our resources for development rather than ^{for} ~~to~~ purchase ^{inf} ~~arms~~? ~~I look forward to the search~~

These are some of the things that I look forward to discussing with your leaders.

~~between our two governments for answers to those questions.~~

Once again, muchisimas gracias por su amable recepcion.
La Señora de Vance y yo estamos honoradas de estar aqui con
ustedes en su Lindo país.

CARACAS, JUNE 12, 1977: MRS. CARTER'S DEPARTURE STATEMENT

I HAVE ENJOYED MY VISIT TO YOUR BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY VERY MUCH. THIS CITY AND ITS PEOPLE ARE DELIGHTFUL, AND MY TALKS WITH YOUR PRESIDENT WERE VERY VALUABLE TO ME. WE SPOKE OF MANY THINGS -- RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ENERGY, NON-PROLIFERATION, AND MANY OTHER THINGS, ESPECIALLY THE NEED TO WORK TOGETHER.

IT HAS BEEN AN EXCELLENT TRIP, AND I NOW LEAVE FOR HOME TO SEE AMY AND JIMMY.

THANK YOU FOR EVERYTHING.

(DELIVERED IN SPANISH)

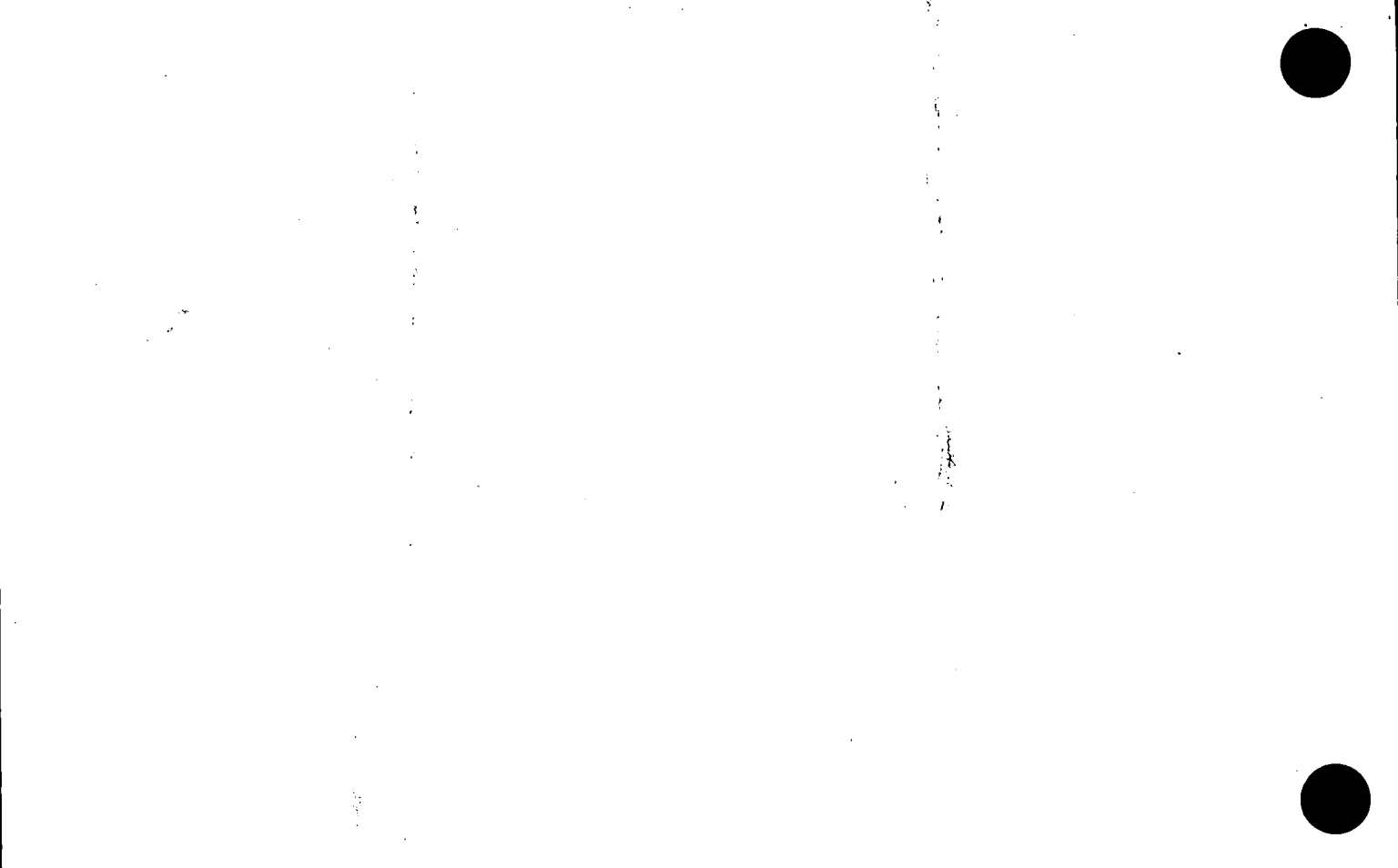
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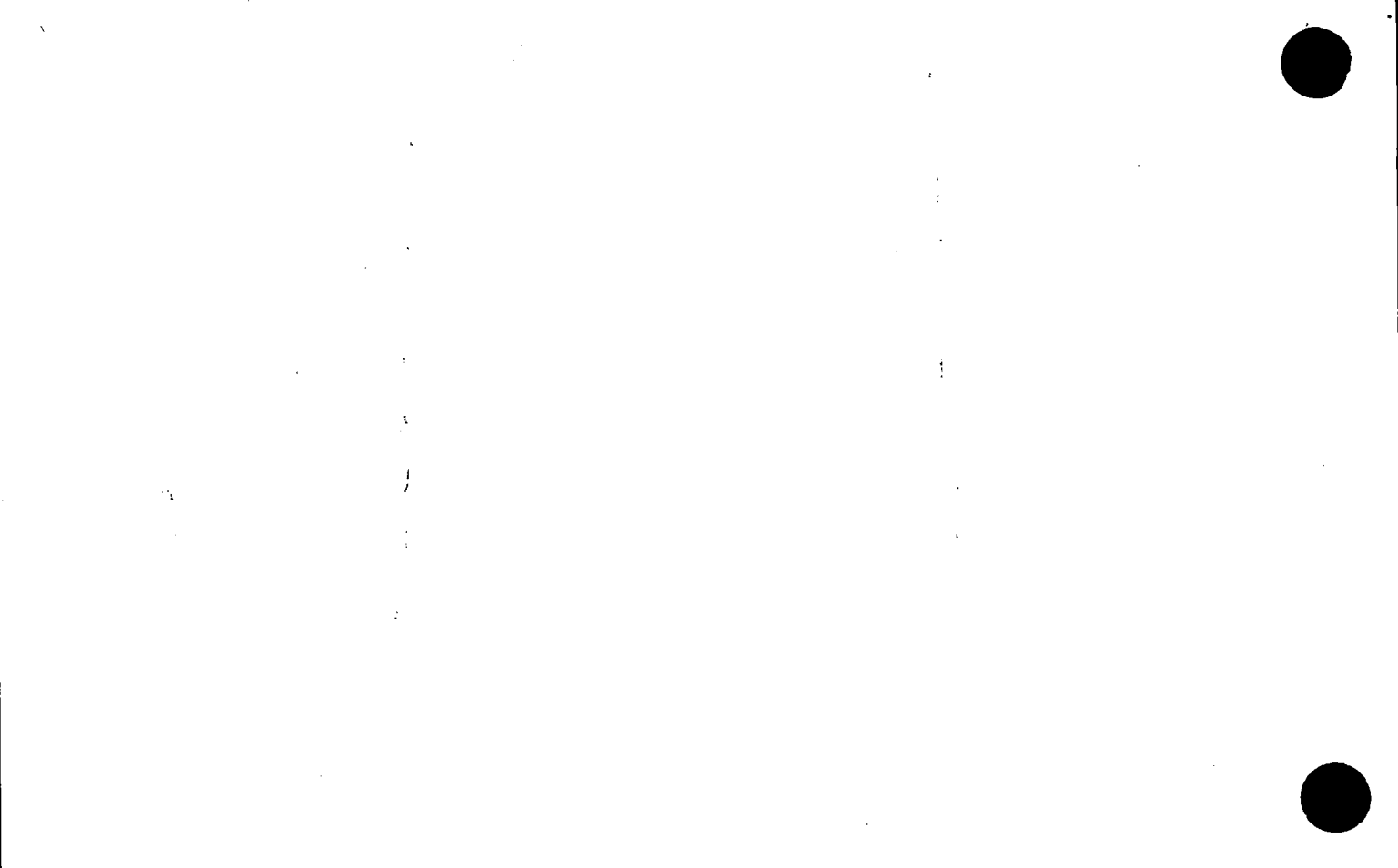
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VENEZUELA

TOAST FOR DINNER HOSTED BY MRS. CARTER

Mr. President, Mrs. Perez and distinguished guests:
As you know, Caracas is the final stop on this, my first trip to Latin America since moving into the White House. I have been greatly impressed in each country that I have visited not only by the warm and enthusiastic welcome accorded me, but also by the deep interest Latin Americans have in the United States.

As our countries move together toward the twenty-first century, we in the United States envision a hopeful world: a world dominated by increasing demands for basic freedoms, for fundamental rights, for higher standards of human existence. The United States and Venezuela stand side by side in the shaping of this world.

Caracas is only three hours from the United States by airplane, but the ties between our two peoples are too close to be measured in physical terms. In 1822, the United States was the first country in the world to recognize Venezuela's independence. It is a fitting coincidence that the dates of our countries' independence, July 4 and July 5, are back-to-back. The bonds between us were reconfirmed last year during the celebration of the

Independence of the United States, Mr. President, with your eloquent proclamation. Thanks to the friendship and generosity of the people of Venezuela, a sculpture by the brilliant artist Alejandro Otero now graces the Mall of our capital city.

Throughout the long history of our two countries, we have mutually cherished the ideals of democracy, freedom and human rights. Today, these ideals are sadly endangered in much of the world. As my husband said in his address to the Organization of American States this April, "The challenge before us today is not just to reaffirm those principles, but to find ways to make them a reality."

Venezuela and the United States stand together in the hard struggle to create this reality. Your determination to protect your system of democracy while speaking out boldly in the name of freedom serves as a beacon for others in this Hemisphere.

In the spirit of our mutual determination to defend democracy, freedom and human rights, Mr. President, I offer a toast to the continued friendship between our two great republics.

Mary

PRESS CONFERENCE - JULY 11

CIRCULO MILITAR

Colleagues of the press, I have the honor to present to you Mrs. Rosalynn Carter. The first question will be received from the Venezuelan press.

Mrs. Carter: Thank you very much.

Q. Señora Rosalynn Carter, Radio Caracas Television. You, as well as your husband are defenders of human rights. Nevertheless, up until now we have not seen effective steps taken by the government of the United States to put a stop to the violation of human rights in Latin American countries. What practical measures does the American Government plan to put into effect immediately?

A. I think that we have already taken measures - I think that we are looking very closely at our country. My husband is committed to promoting human rights in our country and in the whole world. I think we have a very good record at home. I think Jimmy's position reflects the will of the people of our country and I do believe that we have a good record. We will examine any situation at home where we think we are not protecting the human rights of our people. But I am very pleased about the situation in our country and I am very pleased about the conversations that I have had in the countries that I have visited in helping us promote and protect human rights. The heads of the states that I have visited, helping us promote and protect human rights in the whole world -- this is not just a policy of my husband...we want it to be a multi-lateral position of policy of all the world working together to promote and protect human rights.

Q. Judy Woodruff, NBC. Mrs. Carter, your trip is almost over. What do you think you've accomplished in the last two weeks?

A. Well, when I left home I said that if I can do three things -- if I could develop a partial relationship between my family and the heads of the states of the countries I was visiting, I thought that would be very helpful to all countries involved. I think I have done that. I wanted to discuss with the leaders of those countries the foreign policy of my husband. I have done that. I think now they understand the foreign policy of the United States. And the third thing is to consult with the leaders - let them know that we believe that the countries in the Latin American and Caribbean areas are all individual countries with different problems. We want to consult with them, cooperate with them, work closely on the problems that we have between our own country, between the countries in the region -- we want the cooperation and the input from the countries in Latin America on regional as well as global issues. And I think that I have made this clear to them.

Q. Judy Woodruff, NBC. A follow-up. Do you think you have accomplished any changes or the beginnings of changes in foreign policy as a result of your discussions with some of these leaders?

A. I think that - I hope I have made some first steps towards a closer relationship with the countries that I have visited. Jimmy wanted me to come on this trip to Latin American very early in his Administration, to let the Latin American countries know that he is interested in them -- he wants to work closely with them, consult with them - as I said earlier, not only on questions between the ^{countries} ~~questions~~ that I have been to, but

consult with them on problems of the region and of the world. I think that I have done that, I think that I have opened some dialogue that might be helpful to all of our countries.

Q. Mrs. Carter, David Dow, CBS News. Yesterday in your arrival statement here in Venezuela, you said that we want to develop a very special relationship with you -- Venezuela, that is. Was that meant as an informal word of friendliness or does it convey something tangible in the real diplomatic sense that it did when Henry Kissinger used the same term "special relationship" in Brazil more than a year ago?

A. I don't know anything about the terminology that Henry Kissinger used, but as this is new to me, you know, I said it as a matter of friendship - I have been in seven countries - we look forward to developing a special relationship with the Latin American countries and letting them know that we are interested in them. We are long-time friends of Venezuela, and we want to have this close, personal friendship with the leaders, with the people of this country.

Q. David Dow, CBS. I guess my question is does it mean -- the special relationship -- does it mean any special treatment as far as relations for Venezuela over those of other nations?

A. I have not tried to single out any one country over another.

Q. My name is Rosita Regalado, representative of El Nacional. Mrs. Carter, I would like to know how you feel about taking such an active role in your country's international policies, which in my view, is a new step for the First Ladies of the world's countries?

A. Well, I don't know whether you know it or not , but I campaigned for a year and a half for my husband and learned the domestic issues. I thought that I was helpful to him in letting the people of the United States know his position on issues on a domestic level . Since he has been President, I have been studying foreign affairs , particularly the relationships that our country has with the Latin American and Caribbean countries. If I can be helpful to my husband -- and I will go back and tell him firsthand the conversations that I have had with the leaders , the impressions that I have had of the countries -- if I can be helpful in bringing the relationships between the countries that I have visited, and my husband closer together - my husband and the United States - I think that that's a very good thing. And I really believe that the conversations that I have had with the leaders are good, they've been not just in general terms but on specific issues, and I think I can take this back and will be very helpful to Jimmy this way as I was in the campaign, with domestic issues.

Q. Chelita Rojas, La Zeta magazine. Mrs. Carter, how would you explain that your husband's government has taken as a principal banner the defense of human rights and now is making overtures towards a regime like Fidel Castro's?

Translator: Overtures toward whom?

Rojas: The regime of Fidel Castro.

A. We want to normalize relations with all countries and we have opened dialogue with Cuba, but that is all. We think that it is better to open dialogue -- we have many, many problems with them that we have to overcome before we do normalize relations with Cuba -- but at least we

have opened dialogue and I don't think there's any other way that we can develop normal relationships with any country other than to open dialogue - even if you have many differences and many problems, you can begin to talk about them and that's what we have done with Cuba.

Q. Mrs. Carter, Marlene Simmons from the Los Angeles Times. In your conversations with President Pérez, did he specifically ask that the Carter Administration change the provisions of the Trade Act so that they would no longer discriminate against Venezuela because of its membership in OPEC?

A. No, we decided to save that until Sunday. I will talk with him about it tomorrow.

Q. Mrs. Carter, good afternoon. I am Israel Mendez of National Radio, Venezuela. Ex-President Richard Nixon broke the diplomatic ice with Peking through ping pong games. The Soviet Union, in light of the information that is arriving, seems to be very disturbed by your husband's gestures in favor of human rights. Will you be willing to go to the Soviet Union to make these diplomatic maneuvers in favor of the crusade which your husband has begun?

A. I don't know. One thing that I would like to say is that the human rights issue is not an issue of my husband alone. He is committed to furthering, promoting and protecting human rights in the world. But it's not a policy of just our own. We want to work on a multi-lateral basis to protect and promote human rights. I think we're doing that. I've been talking with leaders about the different - the American Convention on Human Rights, strengthening the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights,

at the OAS General Assembly in Granada -- I've been talking to the leaders of the countries that I've visited about this in my whole trip - and the human rights issue is not just - it's not just a United States issue. It's an issue that involves all of the countries in the world. I do not know what reaction the Russians have had to it.

Q. Faye Joyce, with the St. Pete Times. Mrs. Carter, you've repeatedly spoken of your trip in terms of the information you are bringing from your husband and the information you're going to take back to him. This is also an unprecedented mission for an American woman -- for any woman -- and you seem to me to shy away from that aspect of what you're doing. Are you uncomfortable about being identified with feminism or about taking credit for breaking new ground for women?

A. I have not been uncomfortable at all. I have enjoyed the visit -- I do think that it's going to be very, very helpful to our country and to the countries where I have been - and I'm just glad that I've had the opportunity to do it.

Q. Faye Joyce. Do you see any significance in the fact that you are a woman who is doing this?

A. If it has not been done before, maybe it is significant. I don't know - I've always worked -- I worked in the peanut warehouse and I didn't think about a woman working in the peanut warehouse. I campaigned for Jimmy -- I campaigned because we didn't have any money. And I had - and everybody in my family had to go and campaign. I'm doing this because I really think it can be helpful to Jimmy. I'm glad I'm a woman.

Applause.

Q. Good afternoon, Mrs. Carter. My name is Zaida Rosales. I'm a correspondent for Venezuelan Television. I would like to make more concrete your answer to the question by the first Venezuelan correspondent in the following terms. In what way can your country contribute to help end the violation of human rights in Latin America, so well known by everyone?

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Thank you very much.

End of press conference.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

ON EVENTS FOR

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1977

Mrs. Rosalynn Carter

BRIEFING AT LA CASONA

The following people will participate in the briefing for Mrs. Carter to be given by Mrs. Blanquita Perez at 9:30 AM, Saturday, June 11 at La Casona :

Representing FUNDACOMUN --Foundation for Community Development and Municipal Support:

- (A) Sonia Perez Rodriguez - President of Fundacomun (daughter)
Dr. Alfonso Quintero - Director of Training
Dr. Alfredo Michelena - Director of Planning
Lic. Victor Silva - Director of Social Development

Representing Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho Foundation
-- National Scholarship Foundation:

- (B) Dr. Ruth Lerner de Almea - President
Leila Dorantes - Assistant to the Coordinator for Public Communication

(C) Representing Fundacion del Niño --The Children's Foundation of Venezuela:

- Mrs. Ana Maria Paris Montesinos - Director General
Mr. John Nacimiento - Vice President
Ms. Maria Carlota Ruesco - Office of Planning

BRIEFING AT LA CASONA

FUNDACOMUN

FUNDACOMUN is Venezuela's Foundation for Community Development and Municipal Support. It was created in 1962 to serve all of the country's communities and municipalities.

FUNDACOMUN works to channel technical and financial resources into social and political development projects on the local level. It is more involved in planning and research than in practical operations.

Among other things, FUNDACOMUN has set up Service Centers all over the country, which offer a variety of basic services: medical, educational, consumer and public safety.

BRIEFING AT LA CASONA

GRAN MARISCAL DE AYACUCHO FOUNDATION

As one of his first acts, President Carlos Andrés Pérez on June 4, 1974 decreed the establishment of the Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho Scholarship Program. It was originally intended to assist up to ten thousand Venezuelan students each year throughout the five-year terms of his presidency, and perhaps beyond.

The Program's name commemorates the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Ayacucho, the beginning of modern Latin American history and the effective end of its colonial period.

It was aimed at the rapid development of the country's economy in critical areas by preparing the technical personnel which the country needs to operate the petroleum, petrochemical, iron and steel industries and to develop agriculture, fishing resources, a merchant marine and ship building facilities.

As a means of rapidly expanding the pool of trained manpower, Venezuelan officials decided to take the step of "borrowing" teaching capacity in the colleges and universities of other nations in the Americas and Europe in order to supplement the facilities available in Venezuela itself. This step permitted an immediate implementation of the Program on a large scale, and thus avoided the delay of several years which would have been required to develop sufficient faculty and physical plant in Venezuela.

After one year, the Government converted the Program into a Foundation to coordinate the many existing government and other public and private scholarship programs.

At present, the Foundation awards scholarships and educational credits, provides technical and financial aid and promotes studies and research. Sixty-six percent of the annual budget is being utilized for scholarships for students of moderate economic means from the interior for studies at education centers in Venezuela or overseas.

continued

GRAN MARISCAL DE AYACUCHO FOUNDATION - continued

In January 1976 the Scholarship Foundation had 10,772 scholarship students. Of this total, 3,760 students were in the United States, 3,040 in thirty other foreign countries, including four students in Poland, one in the Soviet Union and five in Rumania. The remaining 3,972 students have scholarships in Venezuela. The majority of students have enrolled for undergraduate work; however, the program has 2,112 graduate students and emphasis is being given to postgraduate studies. Five hundred of the initial scholarship winners graduated in 1976. The number for 1977 is expected to reach 1,700.

BRIEFING AT LA CASONA

THE CHILDREN'S FOUNDATION

The Children's Foundation of Venezuela (Fundación del Niño) was founded in 1966 to offer assistance, protection and recreation to the nation's children. It does so directly and through the creation and support of other organizations and institutions.

The Children's Foundation sponsors Day Care Homes, the Sewing Machine Program (to provide a means of support for poor mothers) and the Mobile Medical Unit Program. Much of its work is in the barrios.

The Foundation is also involved in research in pre-school education, training programs, and various international activities.

MEETING WITH DIRECTORS OF CTV AND FUT

The strength of the trade unions is clearly seen in the \$348 monthly average wage of unionized blue collar workers and the \$802 monthly average of their white collar colleagues -- by far the highest in Latin America. Labor-management relations in Venezuela are usually good -- comparable to those in the U.S.

All executive boards of Venezuelan trade unions on the local, federation, and confederation level are elected on the basis of proportional representation. Union politics reflect the same divisions as national politics with candidates for union office running on the AD, COPEI, MEP, MAS, URD, PCV, etc. ticket. All voting is for a ticket.

CTV

The principal labor central in Venezuela is the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers (CTV), which includes over 90% of organized labor. In its more effusive moments the CTV claims to have organized 1.8 million workers out of a labor force of 3.7 million (approximately 50% of the labor force -- double the U.S. figure). Half of these CTV members belong to the Campesino Federation while some industrial federations are poorly organized with few dues payers. Despite these qualifications, the CTV has a hard core of five or six hundred thousand well-organized, well-led trade unionists who dominate the primary labor market.

The CTV is made up of about fifty regional and industrial federations. Local trade unions may belong to a regional and/or an industrial federation. Each regional and industrial federation sends delegates to the CTV Congress under a complicated formula of representation based on dues-paying membership. Locals attend their federation congresses on the same basis.

The CTV furnishes Venezuela's worker delegates for meetings of the ILO. The CTV traditionally has maintained good bilateral relations with the AFL-CIO with considerable visiting back and forth.

The long-term trend seems to be toward labor unity with a larger and larger proportion of the unionized labor force concentrated in the CTV.

cont'd

The Unified Federation of Workers (FUT)

The FUT is the regional federation of workers of the Caracas metropolitan area. With its 250,000 members and 100 unions, it is the largest regional federation in the CTV. Many leaders of the FUT have gone on to become leaders of the CTV including CTV President Jose Vargas (in Geneva at the ILO). The most important unions in the FUT are construction, textiles, transport, plastics, waiters, hospital workers, school employees, and petroleum workers.

FUT is firmly in the hands of AD. Its 9 member executive council is 7 AD, 2 COPEI.

The FUT, like the CTV, is firmly democratic, although it contains a minority of workers who vote for various far left political parties in union elections. The FUT, like all other Venezuelan unions, holds elections every three years.

The highest office in the FUT is that of its Secretary General, Sotero Rodriguez.

MEETING WITH AMERICAN COMMUNITY

NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF VENEZUELA

President: Aldo Sparzani

The North American Association of Venezuela (NAA) is a non-profit organization founded in 1942 with the objective of stimulating respect, friendship and understanding between the United States and Venezuela. All US citizens resident in Venezuela are members, as are any citizens of other nations who wish to join. The NAA offers a scholarship program, counselling services for Venezuelan students interested in studying in the US, donations to schools in poorer areas of Venezuela's major cities, donations to hospitals and maintenance of day-care centers. There are eight chapters throughout the country, with headquarters in Caracas. There are no dues for members. Financial resources are acquired annually through the NAA Friendship Raffle.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

7

TO : The White House - Ms. Carol Benefield

FROM : ADM - Weikko Forsten

SUBJECT: Mrs. Carter's Visit to Venezuela - Gift Exchanges

DATE: June 21, 1977

The following gifts were received by Mrs. Carter during her visit to Venezuela June 10-12, 1977, and are forwarded to you in accordance with the instructions in Quito 3629.

1. Parchment from Club Intercambio. Mrs. Margot Boulton de Bottome, President of Club Intercambio, wished to present the parchment personally to Mrs. Carter. However, Ambassador Vaky - in that Mrs. Vaky is a member of the Club - undertook to see to it that the parchment reaches Mrs. Carter. The situation was explained to Mrs. Edith Dobelle and the importance of an acknowledgement signed by Mrs. Carter. Enclosed with the parchment is a brief description of the Club's activities and a list of the names of ladies belonging to the board of directors. The address is Club Intercambio, Apartado 2080, Caracas, Venezuela.

2. Selected Writings of Bolivar. Two volumes of The Selected Writings of Bolivar by Vicente Lecuna, a Bolivarian historian, were presented to President and Mrs. Carter by Miss Valentina Lecuna, daughter of the author. Attached to the books is a letter from Miss Lecuna to Mrs. Carter. The address is Srta. Valentina Lecuna, Edif. Capricornio, 9-A, Ave. Los Jabillos, La Florida, Caracas, Venezuela.

3. Silver Spoon. A silver spoon from Venezuela was given to Mrs. Carter by the United States Embassy Women's Association of Venezuela during the June 11 tea at the residence of Ambassador and Mrs. Vaky. The address is Mrs. Susan Diaz, President, United States Embassy Women's Association of Venezuela, American Embassy, A.P.O., N.Y. 09893.

4. Wooden Urn. An urn with wood inlay was given to Mrs. Carter by Mrs. Judith Perez, the wife of the artist. Both Mr. and Mrs. Perez are Ecuadoreans by birth but are now naturalized Venezuelan citizens. Although Mrs. Perez was unable to present the urn to Mrs. Carter personally, she said that she wishes to give it to Mrs. Carter "with all of her love and affection." She stated that her husband is one of the few artists in the world who can do this kind of wood inlay. The attached photograph is of another urn which Mrs. Perez had intended to give to Mrs. Carter but it was unfortunately stolen while it was on display at their gallery and has not been recovered. The artist would



5010-110

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be pleased to make a duplicate of the stolen urn if Mrs. Carter would like to have it for the White House. It would be appreciated if the White House would return the photograph and let Mrs. Perez know about the duplicate urn. The address is Sra. Judith de Perez, Ave. Sucre, 3a. Transversal, Quinta Livia, Dos Caminos, Caracas, Venezuela.

5. Venezuela T-Shirt. The Venezuela T-shirt was presented to Mrs. Carter by the Troops on Foreign Soil Girl Scouts of America in Caracas for Amy Carter. The address is Mrs. Patricia King, T.O.F.S. Girl Scouts of America, c/o United Christian Church, Apartado 60320, Caracas 106, Venezuela.

6. Potted Orchid. The potted orchid was presented by the North American Association of Venezuela during the June 11 reception hosted by the Association. The orchid is a new hybrid grown in Venezuela by Dr. Abraham Jesurun which has been registered internationally as the "Rosalynn Carter Orchid." The orchid was transported to Washington aboard Mrs. Carter's plane. Six other cut orchids were presented by the Association to other members of Mrs. Carter's party. The address is Mr. Aldo B. Sparzani, President, North American Association of Venezuela, Apartado 60835, Caracas 106, Venezuela.

7. Flowers Sent to Mrs. Carter. Floral arrangements were sent to Mrs. Carter's rooms at the Circulo Militar by the following people:

a. Fruit and flowers from former President Rafael Caldera and Mrs. Caldera, Qta. Tinajero, Avda. Cachimbo 2, Los Chorro, Caracas, Venezuela

b. Flowers from Dr. Ramon Escovar Salom, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Escovar, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Casa Amarilla, Plaza Bolivar, Caracas, Venezuela. A second floral arrangement was also sent to Mrs. Vance.

c. Flowers from the Board of Directors of the Circulo Militar. The address is La Junta Directiva, Circulo de las Fuerzas Armadas, Paseo de los Precursores, Santa Monica, Caracas, Venezuela.

d. Flowers from the Union of Jewish Women. The address is Sra. Clara Sznajderman, Presidenta, Union de Damas Hebreas, Qta. Clara, Esq. El Bosque, Ave. Moledano, La Castellana, Caracas, Venezuela

e. Flowers from Sra. Carmen Teresa de Guerrero, Residencias Acuario, Piso 3, No. 34, Parque Humboldt, Prados del Este, Caracas, Venezuela.

6

THE WHITE HOUSE

August 3, 1977

Mr. Victor Moreno Marquez
c/o North American Association of
Venezuela
Edificio Blandin
Piso 2
Chacaito
Caracas, Venezuela

Dear Victor:

It was a pleasure for me to present you with
the North American Association Scholarship
during my recent visit to Caracas. May I
again extend to you my sincere congratulations.

I am enclosing a picture which I thought you
might like to have as a reminder of that happy
occasion.

Sincerely,

Rosalynn Carter

Enclosure

*President of North American ASSN (NAA)
at that time: Aldo B. SPARZANI
(he is now a VP)
Now: Bernard B. Kaufman*

6

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August 3, 1977

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Enclosure

*President of North American Assn (NAA)
at that time: Aldo B. SPARZANI
(he is now a VP)
Now: Bernard B. Kaufman*

THE WHITE HOUSE

August 3, 1977

Miss Giseh Diaz Acuna
c/o North American Association
of Venezuela
Edificio Blandin
Piso 2
Chacaito
Caracas, Venezuela

Dear Giseh:

It was a pleasure for me to present you with the North American Association Scholarship during my recent visit to Caracas. May I again extend to you my sincere congratulations.

I am enclosing a picture which I thought you might like to have as a reminder of that happy occasion.

Sincerely,

Rosalynn Carter

Enclosure

Embassy so that we can deliver the correspondence to the recipients by our messenger service. The xx Caracas city mail service is notoriously inefficient, and should the correspondence be sent by international mail, there is a strong possibility it would not reach its destination.

3. Scholarship recipient Giseh Diaz Acuna is female. In addition, FYI, there was a second scholarship recipient, Señor Victor Moreno Marques.

VAKY



UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

TELEGRAM

5

POL-7 Mrs. Carter's Visit

INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

7039

E.O. 11652:
 TAGS:
 SUBJECT:

ACTION:

ACTION: SecState WASHDC ruehc 8411

UNCLASSIFIED CARACAS 7039

FOR A - JEAN GILDEA

EO 11652: N/A

TAGS: OVIP (Mrs. Carter's Visit)

SUBJECT: Thank You Letters for Mrs. Carter's Visit

REF: STATE 158956

POL/7 (3)

AMB
 DCM
 REX
 CHRON

1. Following is information requested reftel:

A. Names/address of hostesses who assisted at La Viñeta:

- 1) Carmen Cecilia Adrián, First Secretary
- 2) Margaret Rodríguez, Attaché Third Class
- 3) Jacqueline Mora Villaveces, Assistant

---Address for all the above is:

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
 Dirección de Protocolo
 Conde a Principal, Casa Amarilla
 Caracas

*Guest house where
 Mrs. Carter stayed*

DRAFTED BY:

POL:GAMunro/bs

DRAFTING DATE

7/14/77

TEL. EXT.

115

CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:

The Ambassador

CLEARANCES:

UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION

OPTIONAL FORM 152(H)
 (Formerly FS-413(H))
 January 1975
 Dept. of State

B. Names/addresses of women participants at Mrs. Pérez' briefing for Mrs. Carter at La Casona, Saturday, June 11:

- 1) Señorita Sonia Pérez Rodríguez
President of the Foundation,
FUNDACOMUN
Edificio FUNDACOMUN
Avenida Lincoln - al lado del cine Broadway
Sabana Grande
Caracas
- 2) Señora Ruth Lerner de Almea
President of the Foundation,
Fundacion Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho
Torre Europa
Avenida Francisco de Miranda
Chacao
Caracas
- 3) Señora Ana María de París Montesinos
Director General, Fundacion Venezolana del Niño
- 4) Señora Esther Meneses de Paredes Bello
Director, Fundacion Venezolana del Niño
- 5) Doctora María Carlota Ruesco
Chief of the Planning Office, Fundacion Venezolana del Niño

--The address for the three foregoing women is:

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Classification

OPTIONAL FORM 152a(H)
(Formerly FS-413(H)a)
January 1975
Dept. of State

Fundación Festival del Niño

Edificio Fundación Festival del Niño

Avenida Libertador con Mariperez

Caracas

- 6) Señora María Madrid de Terán

Secretary to the First Lady, La Casona

- 7) Señorita Natty Salazar

Chief of Press Relations to the First Lady

La Casona

- 8) Carmen Izquierdo

Assistant for Administrative Affairs

La Casona

--The address for the latter three women is:

Residencia Presidencial La Casona

Urbanización Santa Cecilia

Caracas

Danute

- 9) Señora/~~Danute~~ de Rosales

Interpreter

Edificio Belvedere

Calle Suapure

Colinas de Bello Monte

Caracas

2. The Embassy strongly suggests that any correspondence from Mrs. Carter to these women be sent via diplomatic pouch to the

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

Biographies & Profiles

BLANQUITA RODRIGUEZ DE PEREZ First Lady of Venezuela (1974-1979)

Blanquita de PEREZ, like her husband, was born in the town of Rubio, State of Táchira, and attended school there. Her father was General Manuel RODRIGUEZ Galvis, and she was educated in the local Catholic High School, "Nuestra Señora del Rosario".

After a 10-year courtship, she married Carlos Andrés PEREZ in 1948. She and her husband are very dedicated to their five daughters and one son. They have one grandchild.

Blanquita has actively supported her husband's political career and proved herself a hard campaigner during the recent contest. She personally inaugurated over 1,500 local committees supporting the Pérez candidacy and led a "Women for Carlos Andrés" movement. With a campaign schedule of her own most of the time, she visited many schools, retiree homes, and hospitals.

As First Lady she has promised to broaden the activities of the Fundación del Niño (Children's Foundation), to work for better hospital care and improve the general education level of women.

Blanquita de Pérez enjoys collecting art, especially landscape paintings, and gardening, admitting she is enchanted by roses.

Biographies & Profiles

SONIA PEREZ RODRIGUEZ
President of FUNDACOMUN

Sonia Perez Rodriguez, President of FUNDACOMUN, the Venezuelan social development agency, is the oldest daughter of President Carlos Andres Perez.

Miss Perez was born in Caracas in 1949. She graduated from the Andres Bello Catholic University in 1972 with a degree in sociology.

Before being appointed to her current position early this year, she had worked in various capacities in FUNDACOMUN as a sociologist, as Director of the Department of Research and Evaluation for the Community Action Division, and as Director of the Community Action Division. Miss Perez has published several papers on social policy and community development.

ANA MARIA BRUNI CELLI DE PARIS MONTESINOS
President of the Venezuelan Children's Foundation

Ana Maria Bruni Celli de Paris Montesinos, President of the Venezuelan Children's Foundation, is a graduate of the National Teacher Training Institute in Caracas.

Earlier in her career, Mrs. Paris Montesinos worked as a classroom teacher, professor of education, and Director of the Venezuelan Educational Institute in Barquisimeto, Lara State. Before taking up her current position in 1974, she was a professor of education at the Associated Educational Institutes in Caracas.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Biographies & Profiles

DR. RUTH LERNER DE ALMEA
President, Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho Foundation

Dr. Almea, President of the Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho Foundation, Venezuela's international student scholarship program (see further description), was born in Rumania. Her family moved to Venezuela when she was four years old. She graduated from Teacher's College in Caracas with a degree in secondary school education and did graduate study in France.

Dr. Almea taught high school for a number of years in Venezuela, as well as in El Salvador and Honduras. In 1961 she was named National Supervisor of Secondary Education and was active in the development of educational reform programs. She served as Vice-Minister of Education before being appointed to her present position in 1976.

Dr. Almea is married to Mr. José Almea, who is also an educator. They have two daughters.

In addition to Spanish, Dr. Almea speaks English and some French, German and Yiddish.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

*Resigned
usually*

DR. DIEGO ARRIA SALICRU
Minister of Information and Tourism

Dr. Arria was born in Caracas on October 1, 1938. He attended Venezuelan primary and secondary schools. He then went to the United States where he received a BA degree in economics from the University of Michigan and did post graduate work in urban economics at Georgetown University.

Dr. Arria also held various positions in the InterAmerican Development Bank and the IDB while in the U.S. After returning to Venezuela, he served as President of National Cooperation for Hotels and Tourism and as Director of Tourism in the Ministry of Development.

In 1973 he founded and became Director of Causa Común, an independent political organization which allied itself with the Acción Democrática Party in the last election. In addition, Dr. Arria served as media advisor and strategist in the highly successful campaign of President Carlos Andrés Pérez.

Following President Pérez' election, Dr. Arria was appointed Governor of the Federal District. As Governor, Dr. Arria launched a drive to spruce up the Federal District; was a proponent of opening up private beaches in the Federal District to the public; worked to forbid new industries from locating in Caracas; and generally fostered a keener sense of civic consciousness among Caraqueños.

Dr. Arria was appointed to his current position on January 7, 1977. He is married to Carmen Eugenia Atencio de Arria and has one daughter.

CARMEN EUGENIA ATENCIO DE ARRIA

Known to her friends as "Tiqui," Mrs. Arria devotes much time to Mission Cristiana, a charity group. Her hobbies include yachting and travel.

Now: Dr. Celestino Armas

Biographies and Profiles

DR. MANUEL MANTILLA GACERES Governor of the Federal District

Dr. Mantilla was born on June 6, 1925, in San Antonio, Táchira State. He studied law at the Central University of Venezuela and earned his degree in La Paz, Bolivia.

Dr. Mantilla began his political career as a councilman in the Federal District in 1946, but was forced into exile in Bolivia during the Pérez Jiménez regime. During that time he worked for the Bolivian Government and for the Coordinating Committee of Venezuela's Acción Democrática Party.

Dr. Mantilla served as Venezuela's Interior Minister from 1963-64. He was appointed Secretary General of the Presidency in 1964, a post he retained until 1969. Before being named to his present position in January 1977, he was Governor of Miranda State.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

RAMON ESCOBAR SALOM
Minister of Foreign Relations

Dr. Ramon Escobar Salom, Minister of Foreign Relations, was born in Barquisimeto, Venezuela, July 23, 1926. He graduated from the Central University of Venezuela with a Doctorate in Political Science and Law.

Elected a National Deputy in 1948 at the age of 21, he was the youngest Parliamentarian in Latin America. Elected Senator for the Federal District at 31, he was also the youngest Senator of Venezuela, and, as Minister of Justice from 1964 to 1966, was the youngest Minister in the Cabinet.

A professor of Constitutional Law at the Central University of Venezuela Law School, he has practiced his law profession for some years and has served as legal consultant to several national industries.

Dr. Escobar Salom is a member of the National Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

The author of several works, he is fluent in both French and English.

He is married to Carmen Delia Leon Garmendia and has four children.

CARMEN DELIA LEON GARMENDIA DE ESCOBAR

Mrs. Escobar was born in Barquisimeto, Venezuela. She and Dr. Ramon Escobar Salom were married in 1948 when Dr. Escobar was a deputy for the state of Lara in the Congress. The family moved to Caracas in 1954.

Mrs. Escobar is especially interested in her family and home but has also been active with the wives of the diplomatic corps.

The Escobars have four children, three daughters and a son.

Daughter: Elena Escobar Naranjo [to Mrs. Carter's school]

Replaced

LaCasona - 9:30 - 10:40

9 Americans

(1)

US

Presidential Car:

Mrs Carter

Mrs Vaky

Mrs Velasquez - Gisela Cordero de Velasquez - Acompañante

Major Bajares - Venez military escort

Backup car:

Mrs. MacBean - Personal Asst. to Mrs. Carter

Karen Noto

Secret Service

Car #1:

Mrs. Vance

Mrs. Naranjo - Elisa Escovar de Naranjo - Acompañante

Car #3:

Mrs. Edith Dobelle - wife of Chief of Protocol

Mrs. Hoyt - Press Secretary to Mrs. Carter

Car #6:

Ms. Fenderson - Secretary to Mrs. Carter

Ms. Van Reigersberg - Translator for Mrs. Carter

Venezuelans 12

Mrs. Perez

FUNDACOMUN:

Sonia Perez Rodriguez - President

Dr. Alfonso Quintero - Director of Training

Dr. Alfredo Michelena - Director of Planning

Lic. Victor Silva - Director of Social Development

Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho

Dr. Ruth Lerner de Almea - President

Leila Dorantes - Assistant to the Coordinator for Public Communication

Fundacion del Niño:

Mrs. Ana Maria Paris Montesinos - Director General

Mr. John Nacimiento - Vice President

Ms. Maria Carlota Ruesco - Office of Planning

ACCOMPANYING LADIES

Mrs. Gisela Cordero de Velasquez

Mrs. Elisa Escovar de Naranjo

OFFICIAL ATTENDANT

Major (Army) Gonzalo Bajares

to Mrs. Carter

(2)

ARRIVAL STATEMENT OF MRS. ROSALYNN CARTER
FIRST LADY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AT SIMON BOLIVAR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
MAIQUETIA, VENEZUELA, JUNE 10, 1977

Thank you very much and thank you for this wonderful welcome. I have looked forward to coming to Venezuela, a country that we have so much in common with. We share the common ideals of democracy and freedom and human dignity and equality under the law.

I bring you greetings from my husband and from the people of the United States of America.

I think my visit here is an indication that Jimmy and I want to have a very special relationship with your country.

Venezuela has been a leader in the Hemisphere and the world -- you have promoted new and important institutions such as SELA, the Latin American Economic System, a creative way to promote economic development in the region.

I look forward to my conversations with President Perez and other distinguished leaders while I am in your country. And we do have a full schedule because we share so many things in common.

Our two countries have a responsibility to try to make our ideals real. Today we face many challenges -- How can we broaden in the respect for human rights?

--How can we narrow the economic gap that exists between developing countries and developed countries?

--How can we limit the spread of nuclear weapons capabilities and use our resources for development rather than to purchase arms.

These are some of the things that I will look forward to speaking with your leaders about.

Estoy muy contenta de estar con ustedes en su lindo país. Muchas gracias por su acogida tan simpática.

Text of President Carlos Andres Pérez Toast
at Dinner in Honor of Mrs. Rosalynn Carter

Mrs. Carter, as President of Venezuela, and interpreting the feelings of the people of Venezuela, I feel very special pleasure in presenting you the salutations of my people and in raising my glass for the happiness of President Carter, and of yourself, Mrs. Carter, and of the people of the United States.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Faith Collins

DATE: March 27, 1978

FROM : Frank Foulger
AmEmbassy CARACAS

SUBJECT: People met by Mrs. Carter on June 10-11, 1977 visit.

Enclosed is the info you requested on the people met by Mrs. Carter during her visit to Venezuela last year. Please note in Item 3 that two of the Cabinet members have been changed. A useful item for you would be the Ready Press Reference distributed by USIS. I do not have a copy right now but you should be able to get one from a USIS person at the hotel.

ITEM

1. List of people in motorcade.
2. Mrs. Carter's civilian and military escorts.
3. Bios of several important people met by Mrs. Carter.
4. Participants at La Casona briefing.
5. Aides at La Viñeta (guest house where Mrs. Carter and some members of party stayed).
6. Two students who were presented North American Association scholarships by Mrs. Carter.
7. Brief description of gifts received and from whom.
8. Event Officer's notes on La Casona briefing.

Needless to say, Mrs. Carter met many other people but these are the ones she had extended contact with or is very likely to meet again this trip (especially those in Item 4).

I hope this is of some use. Please call if you need anything else.



5010-110

Enclosed: As indicated

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

PRESS CONFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC; CARLOS ANDRES PEREZ
WITH AMERICAN JOURNALISTS

The President

Good evening. I am delighted to have this opportunity to greet you and to talk to you. And I am even more delighted ^{since} ~~as~~ you are part of a historical tour which is that of the First Lady, Mrs. Carter, through several Latin American countries. It is a historical tour, not only because the President's wife is involved, but because of the message that President Carter has given to mankind. I believe that ⁱⁿ the history of the United States there have been very many illustrious Presidents, but never have we heard a clearer voice to revindicate the ethical values which should accompany the actions of a democratic state. Therefore, I am very pleased on this occasion to be with you, who participated in Mrs. Carter's visit to Venezuela. I hope that although these days will be very active for you, you will take full advantage of them to learn to know better Latin America. And that, through this contact, there may be better communication with the United States press and media and that these contacts will play an important role in the future. I will be very pleased to answer any questions now.

Bernard Shaw, NSC News

Could you tell us what you talked about to President's Carter's wife regarding world oil prices and Venezuela's intentions in this respect?

I did not talk with Mrs. Carter specifically on any one subject. We spoke on all subjects of interest in Bi-lateral policies, in Latin American policies and the overall policies between the United States and Venezuela. I could mention, to satisfy your curiosity, that Venezuela, as a member of OPEC, follows a policy to which it had to contribute.

OPEC's policy is not hostile to any country in the world. Nor does it attempt to seek confrontation with any other nation. Your question on oil prices could be restated by appointing you to ask the transnationals or large American industries what prices they will set on machinery, capital goods and manufactured articles which the developing countries import. Whether they will be sold at yesterday's prices or will they be sold at ever increasing prices.

~~so that it would be sold at ever increasing prices~~ Is it fair since petroleum is a basic energy factor to mobilize U.S. industry and the world's industry, while they are raising the prices of what we must import, is it fair that we be required to retain stable prices on basic resources. In the worst case these prices are manipulated downwards. I am answering you in this way not because of politics but because I think it is necessary to carry to the United States's people the feeling that oil prices are not created by a cartel or a monopoly, but they are an expression, a reflection of a concerning reality which is based on the concept of international injustice imbalance and unfairness in exchange relations between the developed countries and developing countries.

Bernard Shaw

Mr. President, since you have spoken so heartily about the subject, could you speak with Mrs. Carter as fervently?

The President

There is no doubt, I am very pleased to say that Mrs. Carter is an extraordinary woman. She fervently concerns herself with world problems and she is very interested in Latin America. Our first talks were open and frank, and I^{am}/certain that our next talk on Sunday in which we will settle certain aspects related to my coming visit to the United States, will be even more important than the conversation that I was honored to have this afternoon with Mrs. Carter.

Mr. President, I am Cheryl Arvidson from UPI. Could you tell us something about your impressions on Mrs. Carter as a diplomat and which were the subjects you discussed at that meeting?

The President.- I would like to say that as ^{the} host to Mrs. Carter I am obligated to say *formal words of recognition,*

but believe I am very sincere ~~that~~ when I say that I am positive ^{ly} surprised by Mrs. Carter's knowledge on the problems and even more important a new style of a policy which I like.

Susana McBee from the Washington Post.- Mr. President, ~~could you~~ are you planning to talk to Mrs. Carter about the North-South Dialogue in Paris?

The President.- This afternoon we mentioned the North-South Dialogue *By* ~~re~~ nature and by vocation I am an optimist. I ~~believe~~ believe that the advancing world is heading ~~in a positive direction~~ towards a real understanding of basic issues. But we must know how to ~~weigh~~ ^{weigh} the North-South Dialogue which ended in Paris last week. It was not a success, but it is not a failure. *The* fact, that the Dialogue took place, ~~is an event of great importance~~
~~importance~~

10.6.77

pag. 5

~~is~~ is an event of great importance and very interesting subjects were brought out, such as the Common Reserve Fund. We hope that in the future these talks will be taken to the United Nations and to the UNCTAD meeting and progress will continue to be made.

And I have something more to say. If the Third World countries feel, as we do, separated to some extent by the slack results of the dialogue, the industrialized countries must also be thinking that they did not advance their lines of strategy as they had planned. As a result they must think that, if there is no greater understanding they will not get what they wish either. I am referring to the fact that the developing countries do not accept separate discussions on the energy problem.

These discussions must be continued at a world level and a new economic order among the industrialized countries and the developing countries must be established.

I wish to add to the question on petroleum by mentioning that oil was the factor that led the industrialized countries to dialogue with the developing countries. For this reason we have said on many occasions that petroleum is not a weapon of confrontation but rather an instrument for negotiation, which we responsibly wish to handle in OPEC to contribute to the understanding between the U.S. and the underprivileged nations.

I would like to thank you for your visit to the Palacio de Miraflores. I wish you a pleasant stay in my country and I hope that we will meet again in Washington and continue our North-South Dialogue.

VENEZUELAN BOLIVAR (Bs) CONVERSION TABLE AT Bs 4.28 = U.S.\$

(Bolivar = 100 centimos)

Bs to dollars

<u>Bs</u>	<u>US\$</u>
.25	.06
.50	.12
1.00	.23
2.00	.47
3.00	.70
4.28	1.00
5.00	1.17
10.00	2.34
50.00	11.68
100.00	23.36
500.00	116.82
1,000.00	233.64
2,000.00	467.29

Dollars to Bs

<u>US\$</u>	<u>Bs</u>
.10	.43
.25	1.07
.50	2.14
1.00	4.28
5.00	21.40
10.00	42.80
20.00	85.60
50.00	214.00
100.00	428.00
200.00	856.00
300.00	1,284.00
400.00	1,712.00
500.00	2,140.00

NOTE: All U.S. dollar values are rounded to nearest U.S. cent.

February 23, 1978

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

8

TO : Mr. Asencio

DATE: June 14, 1977

FROM : Pat McMahon

SUBJECT: Mrs. Carter's Morning Briefing with Mrs. Perez at LaCasona
Saturday, June 11.

The following is a summary and highlights of the morning meeting of the two first ladies. This is from my point of view. There is very little of substance here since my attendance at the bulk of the briefing was circumvented by events beyond my control.

I arrived at 8:15 am. David Lopez Henriquez had assured Dan and I that the guards would have our names and had requested that we send him a letter with our names and carnet numbers to facilitate our entry into La Casona. The guards had never heard of me. A ~~Sergeant~~ at the gate house disappeared with my carnet and I was told to wait. The guards were very solicitous, they offered me magazines to read and set up a chair for me. About 20 minutes later, the ~~Sergeant~~ reappeared with my carnet and escorted me into La Casona. No one had yet arrived from Protocol so I was left to wander the house alone. (The house is lovely but some of the furniture is in need of refinishing.) After I had made a tour of the house I went back to the main hallway and spotted a man holding a large gift wrapped box. I approached him and he was David Lopez Henriquez.

Mrs. Perez' personal secretary (a well dressed blonde who spoke very good English) arrived and took over as the stage manager of the meeting. She walked Lopez Henriquez through a dry run of the visit. She handed me the books on the Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho Foundation and I was instructed to hand them out after the principals were seated. She also showed me their English brochures on the Fundacion del Niño but somehow these never found their way into the hands of the official party. There was some concern on the part of the White House and GOV people to keep the press out of the meeting itself but Yale Newman persisted and it was agreed that the press would be allowed for the first few minutes.

Mrs. Carter arrived about 9 minutes early which threw off the GOV officials. Doña Planquits had not yet appeared and the personal secretary and 2 officers from Protocol greeted Mrs. Carter.



5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Meanwhile, in the hallway 2 junior secretaries were hustling Mrs. Perez into the reception area. She, apparently, was in the final stages of dressing for the morning and they were hurriedly putting her jacket on.

After the greeting, the party moved into a large room where the gifts were exchanged. The Venezuelan gift was a lovely landscape. (The Venezuelans did not seem too impressed with the crystal branch of dogwood.) That went fairly well but there were some communication problems. The secretary led them across the hall into the Conference Room while Clagget and I held the press back in the gifts room. After everyone was seated, the press was allowed in for photographs and filming.

There was an initial awkward moment in the conference room when the two First Ladies just sat and smiled at one another. Mrs. Carter broke the silence by greeting Mrs. Perez in Spanish. Conversation continued after that ~~through~~ through the interpreters. Mrs. Perez sat opposite Mrs. Carter at the conference table. At the right hand of Mrs. Perez was Ana Maria Paris Montesinos and the interpreter was seated on the left. Mrs. Perez began the briefing with a short summary of each of the institutions that were to be discussed. (During this period Sonia Perez walked in and she is exactly like her photographs.) The meeting then was turned over to Mrs. Paris Montesinos, Director of Fundacion del Niño.

Mrs. Paris Montesinos talked for 30 minutes about the Foundation, giving a general summary of its history, function and operation. Mrs. Carter asked about its quasi-private status and showed a great deal of interest in the volunteer support and staffing of the Foundation. She also inquired about the neighborhood concept of the program that one woman in an area would, under the direction of the Foundation, care for her working neighbors' children. Mrs. Vance asked about dental and medical student participation and whether they received University credit for their work with the children. At the conclusion of the Foundation briefing a slick English language film was shown. smiling faces, clean, painted barriers, music.

About 10 minutes into the meeting Mrs. Vaky began taking notes on her name card. This prompted a secretary to dole out stenographers' notebooks and pencils to the participants. Shortly after that interruption, waiters began to serve coffee and fruit juice. That was the start of an endless procession of waiters who were in and out of the conference room with refills, dirty cups and special orders.

During the film, Mrs. Carter requested an aspirin and water. At the film's conclusion, she excused herself for 10 minutes. She returned and Fundacion was on stage starring Sonia Perez. After a few minutes of Fundacion, Mrs. Carter excused herself again and Mrs. Perez followed her into the adjacent room to be of assistance. Mrs. Vance then shifted the focus of the briefing to herself. I excused myself from the briefing and was unable to attend the remaining portion. I missed the bulk of Fundacion and all of the Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho speeches.

11

On behalf of the press corps I must say,
Some kind of a trip, oi vay!!
From the battle of La Molina to the hills of Granja Azul,
Are you on the bus or are you in the pool?
Are you sure you have the correct passes?
Ooh, look at Barbara Heineback throwing the animals on their -----!
Meg Osmer had a wonderful first week,
New York couldn't understand why she couldn't speak.
In Ecuador, Carl Sorenson, ordering around the junta.
A Lima photog tells Tasnadi he's a punta.
Marlene Cimons worried about her weight,
My God, where are we, what's the exchange rate?
Vivacious Dina Modianot struggling to get the film out,
Hermes Munoz sliding around and about.
No pictures today, there go our hopes.
You know the rules, get behind the ropes.
There goes the Secret Service, rushing off the plane.
Gotta buy those guys a magnum of champagne.
There goes Susan McElhinney, rushing down the ramp.
I have all these post cards, where do you get a stamp.
With that funny thing in his ear gallops Lane Vernardos,
In San Jose tonight I think I'll eat tostados.
Ambling down the aisle comes smiling John King.
Great guy, just doing his thing.
A high government source said today,
I'm beat, I'm going to hit the hay.
Oooooops, In Brasilia they brought up the Playboy bit.
If I can't get my film out, I'm going to have a fit.
Tim Murphy is wiring out his pictures.
In the bathrooms here they sure have funny fixtures.
I'm pooped, I think I'll find some place to park it.
Have you been shopping yet, down at the indian market?
Mrs. Carter looks great, I don't know how she does it.
Are you in the pool today or are you going to bus it?
Holy cow, Jurate forgot her dress.
Don't they know she's White House press?
Hey, get in front of me and you're in a lot of trouble.
Get in front of Tim Murphy and that goes double.
Great pictures, those kids sitting on the wall.
Mrs. Carter played it right, pictures for us all.
Felt like I was on the beach, sand between my toes.
Say, Henreale, let's be friends, let's not be foes.
The family in the village was really great.
That film I shipped, I wish I knew it's fate.
Look at those gals, buying all that jewelry.
Say, do you feel up to some Tom foolery?
They say in Bogota you have to watch your pocket.
Cheryl yelling, out of my way, I have to send a rocket.
Faith Collins says in the schedule there's a change.
Look out the window at that rugged mountain range.
Just heard some wise words from Barbara Bodine.
She says eat not the lettuce and nothing bovine.
That leaves just fish and beans and pollo.
Just three more days to go, oh boy, oh boy, oh boyoh.
I just got tangled up with Bob Sullivan's umbilical.
Some days on this trip it gets kind of physical.
Nancy Lewis is over there, buying out the store.
Can't you hear her yelling, more, more, more.
Rings on her fingers, bells on her toes.
She loves those gold things the indians wear in their nose.
Laura Foreman just said she comes from Memphis.
Oh, I'm beat, I feel kind of non compos mentis.
Quiet now, we'll have some words from Mary Hoyt.
Look at this crazy driver, he thinks he's A.J. Foyt.
Were you in the bus when we ran into the funeral?
Flowers on top of the cabs and buses, most unusual.
For her kids Jane Whitmore is buying ponchos.
If I had money, in Costa Rica I'd buy a couple of ranchos.
Barry May, turning on his accent British.
His sense of humor though is strictly U.S. wittish.

Undale, driver, Mrs. Carter we have to gain on.
Aren't we lucky we haven't been rained on.
McBee is tapping the brain of Hillenbrand.
Remember John King's funny bit about Sally Rand.
Karen is busily passing out her pills,
People are talking about their various aches and ills.
A gal who keeps her sense of humor is Jean Gildea.
Eivind just told Marlene her hairdo is passe.
Judy Woodruff says her hair spray makes her face rigid.
Thank God this trip wasn't in places frigid.
He really throws around the Spanish, that Al Ortiz.
He didn't do so go though, with the Pourtuguese.
Sullivan strolled by, by Stanford he is preceded.
Mother said there would be days like these, why wasn't she heeded.
Fitzpatrick took a lick upside the head.
My expense account is going in the red.
Hoyt and McBee talking in the men's room -- I think they've lost their way.
Here we go again, up, up and away.
It's been a tiring and tun trip and we've all made new friends.
Boy, those altitudes were giving me the bends.

The flight crew on the trip have been marvelous,
I think they need some applause from all of us.
It will take a couple of days at home to find out where we're at.
We'll see each other again, love to all, and I'll drink to that.

Wally Bennett
June 12, 1977

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the
United States of America

INCOMING

AMEMBASSY BRASILIA

O 072108Z JUN 77

FM AMEMBASSY CARACAS

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 7926

RUEADWW/THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC IMMEDIATE

INFO RUEHIA/USIA WASHDC IMMEDIATE 5803

RUESBG/AMEMBASSY BOGOTA IMMEDIATE 3456

RUESUZ/AMEMBASSY BRASILIA IMMEDIATE 1522

RUESKN/AMEMBASSY KINGSTON PRIORITY 510

RUESLM/AMEMBASSY LIMA PRIORITY 2344

RUESQI/AMEMBASSY QUITO PRIORITY 2118

RUESJO/AMEMBASSY SAN JOSE PRIORITY 584

BT

UNCLAS CARACAS 5684

UNCLASSIFIED

SECSTATE FOR ARA; USIA FOR ILA GEORGE MILLER, IOP/M, IPS, IBS

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: OVIP (CARTER, ROSALYNN), VE

SUBJECT: MRS. CARTER'S TRIP, MEDIA REACTION

1. THREE OF VENEZUELA'S MAJOR NEWS WEEKLIES, RESUMEN, BOHEMIA AND MOMENTO, RUN EXTENSIVE AND HIGHLY FAVORABLE STORIES ON MRS. CARTER AND HER TRIP, ALONG WITH NUMEROUS PHOTOS (MOST POST SUPPLIED) OF HER, THE CARTER FAMILY AND THE OFFICIAL PARTY. ALL EMPHASIZE THE SUBSTANTIVE NATURE OF THE TRIP AND MRS. CARTER'S ROLE AS JIMMY'S ADVISOR AND ALTER-EGO. THE MOST SERIOUS AND RESPECTED OF THE THREE, "RESUMEN," TRIES TO GIVE THE GOOD WILL ASPECT OF THE TRIP ITS DUE, IN EVALUATING THE TRIP'S OVERALL IMPORTANCE. STORY IS ENTITLED "ONLY GOOD WILL?" WITH SUMMARY SUBHEAD, "THE TRIP OF ROSALYNN CARTER THROUGH LATIN AMERICA APPEARS TO BE A NEW STEP IN THE CREATION OF A DISTINCT DIPLOMACY FOR LATIN AMERICA. AS THE WORDS AND FACTS COME OUT, THEY MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY GESTURES OF FRIENDSHIP." PIECE ENDS: "IF THE IMAGE OF A PREPOTENT UNCLE (SAM) HAS NOT YET PRODUCED RESULTS, MAYBE TALK 'BETWEEN BROTHERS' - EVEN WITH ALL OF THEIR DIFFERENCES - IS BETTER. PERHAPS US DIPLOMACY AT THIS MOMENT, TOO, IS COMING INTO THIS FEELING FOR FELLOW-MAN"

2. AL CARACAS PAPERS GIVE PROMINENT PLAY TO LOCALLY GENERATED STORIES ABOUT MRS. CARTER'S ARRIVAL HERE FRIDAY, INCLUDING DETAILS OF HER TWO DAY SCHEDULE. THEY RUN WITH POST-SUPPLIED PHOTOS.

3. EL NACIONAL RUNS THREE COLUMN, TWO DECK FRONTPAGE HEAD, "ROSALYNN CARTER WILL HOLD TWO INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRESIDENT;" SUBHEAD, "PROGRAM OF HER VISIT FOR FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY OF THIS WEEK." THREE LOCALLY GENERATED STORIES ARE JUMP PAGED ALONG WITH OFFICIAL PHOTO OF MRS. CARTER; ONE OF HER WITH PRESIDENT CARTER AND SMALL PHOTOS OF MS. VANCE AND OF ROBERT PASTOR. ONE GOES INTO DETAIL ON HER MEETINGS WITH CAP AND THE REST OF HER SCHEDULE; ONE DESCRIBES THE OFFICIAL PARTY; AND THE THIRD IS A PROFILE OF HER. THE LATTER RUNS WITH SUBHEADS, "THE NORTH AMERICANS DESCRIBE HER AS THE PERSONIFICATION OF THE US WOMAN OF 1970: ENERGETIC, INTELLIGENT, RECEPTIVE TO NEW IDEAS AND SURE OF HER OWN IDENTITY; IN PRIMARY SCHOOL, SHE HAD A SCHOOL MATE WHO WOULD LATER BECOME HER HUSBAND: THE CURRENT PRESIDENT, JIMMY CARTER. IN SCHOOL SHE ALSO LEARNED SPANISH." STORY RUNS IN SIX COLUMNS WITH BOL TWO-DECK HEAD.

4. ALL MAJOR PAPERS ALSO RUN WIRESTORIES ON HER ARRIVAL IN BRAZIL, WITH HEADS INDICATING IT IS HER MOST "DIFFICULT" STOP. EL NACIONAL GIVES RPROMINENT INSIDE FRONTPAGE SPACE AND THREE COLUMN, THREE DECK HEAD TO AP STORY, "TODAY SHE MEETS WITH GEISEL - ROSALYNN CARTER EMPHASIZES COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS ON HER ARRIVAL IN BRAZIL;" SUBHEAD, "LEADERS OF A STUDENT STRIKE SEND A LETTER TO THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRST LADY."

VAKY

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JUN - 7 1977

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ACTION

USIS-3

INFO

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POL-2

ECON

DCM-2

ADMIN-2

DAO

PSS

S/S-10

CHRON

24

STATE _____ OTHER _____

REPEAT OF _____

MRS. CARTER/MacBEAN _____  _____ SUSPENSE _____

MRS. VANCE _____  _____

TODMAN _____ ✓  _____

PASTOR _____ ✓ _____ BOGOTA _____

MRS. HOYT _____ ✓ _____ CARACAS _____

MRS. DOBELLE _____ _____ A/GILDEA _____

KING _____ _____ USSS _____

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BODINE _____ _____ CHRON _____ ✓

REMARKS: _____

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AMCONSUL RECIFE

06/08/77

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TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1499
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RUESUZ/AMCONSUL RECIFE IMMEDIATE 005
BT
UNCLAS MEDELLIN 0142

RECIFE FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY TODMAN

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: CASC, CO (WILLIAMSON, DON FREDERICK)
SUBJ: DEATH OF U.S. PRISONER

REF: (A) 76 MED 0213C (B) MED 0143

1. DON FREDERICK WILLIAMSON DPOB MAY 20, 1946, MASSACHUSETTS, WAS SHOT AND KILLED BY MEDELLIN POLICE ON JUNE 7, WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE FROM ARMED GUARDS ACCOMPANYING HIM TO COURT HEARING.

2. WILLIAMSON WAS ARRESTED AT MEDELLIN AIRPORT ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1976 AND CHARGED WITH POSSESSION OF COCAINE (REF A). HE HAD NOT BEEN TRIED OR SENTENCED AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH.

3. ALSO KILLED IN SHOOTOUT BETWEEN PRISONERS AND POLICE WERE VENEZUELAN CITIZEN EDGAR VISO VOLLEBRACHT (WHO WAS ORIGINALLY ARRESTED WITH WILLIAMSON) AND MEDELLIN POLICE AGENT. TWO ADDITIONAL POLICEMEN REPORTEDLY SUFFERED MINOR GUNSHOT WOUNDS. POST WILL REPORT ADDITIONAL DETAILS WHEN AVAILABLE.

4. NOTIFICATION TO PARENTS SENT VIA REF B.
YOULE
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SECTION INFO	AMERICAN EMBASSY BOGOTA, COLOMBIA	
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	DE RUESON #1227 1611255 ZNR UUUUU ZZH O 101240Z JUN 77 FM AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN TO RUEHIA/USIA WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1578 INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC IMMEDIATE RUESBG/AMEMBASSY BOGOTA PRIORITY 154 RUESUZ/AMEMBASSY BRASILIA PRIORITY 525 RUESRS/AMEMBASSY CARACAS IMMEDIATE 1734 RUESKN/AMEMBASSY KINGSTON PRIORITY 1805 RUESLZ/AMEMBASSY LA PAZ PRIORITY 59 RUESLM/AMEMBASSY LIMA PRIORITY 103 RUESMG/AMEMBASSY MANAGUA PRIORITY 50 RUEHME/AMEMBASSY MEXICO PRIORITY 169 RUESDO/AMEMBASSY MONTEVIDEO PRIORITY 39 RUEHZP/AMEMBASSY PANAMA PRIORITY 611 RUESPR/AMEMBASSY PORT AU PRINCE PRIORITY 139 RUEHSP/AMEMBASSY PORT OF SPAIN PRIORITY 2244 RUESGT/AMEMBASSY GUATEMALA PRIORITY 98 RUESQI/AMEMBASSY QUITO PRIORITY 45 RUESUA/AMCONSUL RIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 394 RUESJO/AMEMBASSY SAN JOSE PRIORITY 58 RUESNA/AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO PRIORITY 44 RUESSD/AMEMBASSY SANTO DOMINGO PRIORITY 245 RUESAL/AMEMBASSY SAN SALVADOR PRIORITY 49 RUESUP/AMCONSUL SAO PAULO PRIORITY 29 RUESTE/AMEMBASSY TEGUCIGALPA PRIORITY 39 BT UNCLAS GEORGETOWN 1227 USIAC E.O. 11652: N/A SUBJECT: MRS. CARTER'S VISIT REFERENCE: USIA 15006-U 1. GOVT. OWNED MORNING DAILY GUYANA CHRONICLE JUNE 10 HAS SHORT INSIDE-PAGE REPORT UNATTRIBUTED TO ANY WIRE SERVICE UNDER HEADLINE, "MRS. CARTER DUE IN CARACAS TODAY." ITEM SAYS SHE WILL REVIEW U.S. LATAM POLICY AS OUTLINED BY PRESIDENT AT OAS AND NOTRE DAME SPEECHES. SAYS SHE WILL MEET PRES. PEREZ AND FM ESCOVAR SALOM, TALKS WILL DEAL WITH HUMAN RIGHTS, ECONOMIC MATTERS, NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, AND ARMS CONTROL. 2. GOVERNMENT-OWNED RADIO STATION GBS 7:00A.M. NEWS JUNE 10 REPORTED MRS. CARTER'S ARRIVAL BOGOTA YESTERDAY, TALKS WITH PRESIDENT MICHELSEN, STUDENT DEMONSTRATION IN CALI. 3. NO EDITORIAL COMMENT ON MRS. CARTER'S TRIP NOTED IN GUYANA SO FAR. KIBBLE BT #1227	
	~~UNCLASSIFIED~~	

AMERICAN EMBASSY
BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

5/5-10

INCOMING TELEGRAM

- AMB
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FM AMEMBASSY CARACAS
TO RUESBG/AMEMBASSY BOGOTA NIACT IMMEDIATE 3468
INFO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 7956
RUEADWW/THE WHITE HOUSE
BT

9 JUN 77 20 44Z

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE CARACAS 5770

FOR MARY HOYT, S/S FOR BODINE

WHITE HOUSE FOR KATHY CADE

DEPT FOR A

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: OVIP (CARTER, MRS. ROSALYNN), VE
SUBJECT: PARTICIPANTS AT LA CASON BRIEFING, JUNE 11, 1977,
9:30 A.M.

1. THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE BRIEFING
FOR MRS. CARTER TO BE GIVEN BY MRS. BLANQUITA PEREZ AT
9:30 A. M., SATURDAY JUNE 11 AT LA CASONA:

2. REPRESENTING FUNDACOMUN--FOUNDATION FOR COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT AND MUNICIPAL SUPPORT:

SONIA PEREZ RODRIGUEZ--PRESIDENT OF FUNDACOMUN
DR. ALFONSO QUINTERO--DIRECTOR OF TRAINING
DR. ALFREDO MICHELENA--DIRECTOR OF PLANNING
LIC. VICTOR SILVA--DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

3. REPRESENTING GRAN MARISCAL DE AYACUCHO FOUNDATION--
NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION:

DR. RUTH LERNER DE ALMEA--PRESIDENT
LEILA DORANTES--ASSISTANT TO THE COORDINATOR
FOR PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

4. REPRESENTING FUNDACION DEL NINO--THE CHILDREN'S
FOUNDATION OF VENEZUELA:

MRS. ANA MARIA PARIS MONTESINOS--DIRECTOR GENERAL
MR. JOHN NACIMIENTO--VICE PRESIDENT
MS. MARIA CARLOTA RUESCO--OFFICE OF PLANNING

VAKY

BT
#5770

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THE DAILY JOURNAL

Venezuela's English-language newspaper

Caracas, Sunday, June 12, 1977 — Vol. 32, No. 223

Price: Bs. 1.50 — throughout Venezuela, daily & Sunday

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Inside today:

Queen's birthday celebration page 2
Carter appeals to the people page 2
Who will be AD's next sec'y gen'l page 4
Venezuela's endangered species page 6

THINK ABOUT IT COLDLY....!!



ALSO IN AIR-CONDITIONING
LO MEJOR ES SIEMPRE:

GENERAL ELECTRIC

TELEPHONE: 71.98.11 al 22 (SERIAL) - EXT.: 141, 211, 324 y 347

Bloodhounds track Ray; 1 man caught

PETROS, Tenn.(AP) — One of five convicts who climbed over a prison wall with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassin James Earl Ray was recaptured yesterday as searchers used bloodhounds and helicopters to track through a snake-infested mountainside.

David Leß Powell, 27, a convicted murderer, was captured while walking down the road near the entrance to the Frozen Head State Park about 8 miles northeast of the penitentiary, officials said.

Authorities said he offered no resistance and had apparently first been sighted by a helicopter.

Charles Bass, assistant corrections commissioner, said the manhunt was extended after searchers found a tennis shoe print, believed to have been made by Larry Hacker. Bass described him as the probable leader of the escape.

Ray, serving a 99-year-term, bolted over a wall of the maximum-security Brushy Mountain State Prison about 7 p.m. Friday. He used a ladder made of light pipe stolen from a workshop.

Bass said there were strong indications the fugitives split into at least two groups. The search was focused on two areas known as "Frozen Head, a promontory 10 miles from Brushy Mountain, and another area called "Twin Forks."

Bass said the authorities believed the men had split up because of the way the dogs were reacting to the scents they were following. But, he said, the men probably were still going in circles.

The bloodhounds were tracking the scent of three of the men, authorities said, but it was not known if Ray was one of them. Searchers said they twice came within hearing or sight of the escapees but were unable to capture them.

"Now that they're in daylight, they are a little better oriented than they were before. . . But they are still not sure where they are."

The FBI yesterday took charge of the case, put Ray on its list

(Please turn to page 3)

By MARY HELEN SPOONER
Journal Staff Writer

Rosalynn Carter yesterday reiterated the United States' desire to have a "very special relationship" with Venezuela, but denied that this implied Venezuela would be singled out for special treatment among Latin American countries.

"I said this as a matter of friendship. I have been in seven countries, and we look forward to developing a special relationship with the Latin American countries and letting them know we are interested in them," she told reporters at a noon press conference.

Mrs. Carter said she was pleased with her meeting with President Carlos Andres Perez Friday evening, in which they discussed a "general overview" of the Carter administration's foreign policy. They also discussed nuclear proliferation and human rights, she said, noting that he and her husband were in agreement on these two issues.

The U.S. trade Act's anti-OPEC clause, which denies trade privileges to members to the oil cartel, would be

discussed at their meeting today, she said.

"We decided that since we had another hour on Sunday morning that we would bring up the specifics at that time," Mrs. Carter said. "We understand the position of Venezuela completely and sympathize with that position. And we appreciate the fact that Venezuela has been a reliable supplier of petroleum for our country and did not participate in the embargo. Unfortunately, this is linked in the minds of many people with the quadrupling of oil prices in our country."

"The clause was added to the Trade Act in 1974 by the U.S. Congress following the Arab oil embargo. Subsequent attempts to amend the clause, which affects Venezuela as a member of OPEC, have been met with resistance because of the negative public reaction to higher oil prices.

Mrs. Carter said she and President Perez planned to go over this issue and other matters he would bring up at his meeting with President Carter next month.

The First Lady met earlier

with Mrs. Perez and with members of the governing boards of the Children's Foundation, the Foundation for Community Development and the Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho Scholarship Fund at La Casona. But an attack of nausea forced Mrs. Carter to leave the meeting after 40 minutes, and to skip a scheduled meeting with labor leaders later that morning.

Physician turned away

According to Venezuelan
(Please turn to page 4)

Rosalynn Carter: No country will be singled out for special treatment here



ROSALYNN CARTER started her day with a visit to La Casona, where she met with Mrs. Blanca de Perez, First Lady of Venezuela, to learn about Venezuela's social welfare programs. Above, Mrs. Carter and her interpreter at left with Mrs. Blanca de Perez and Mrs. Ana Maria de Paris Montesinos, director of the Fundación del Niño, at right. (Photo by Freddy Marín)

Troops storm hijacked train; 2 hostages killed

ASSEN, The Netherlands (AP) — Heavily armed Dutch commandos backed by jets and armored cars stormed a train and school at dawn yesterday and freed 53 hostages held for 20 days by South Moluccan gunmen. Two hostages and six of the 13 gunmen were killed.

The government said 12 persons — one terrorist, two commandos and nine hostages — were wounded. The terrorist was reportedly shot in the abdomen, and doctors feared for his life.

All of those killed were aboard the train, including hostages identified as J.M. O. Monsjou, 19, a woman from nearby Groningen, and M. van Baarsel, 40, a man from Elst in southeast Holland. A government spokesman said the hostages were killed when they sprang to their feet during a brief firefight.

Justice Minister Andreas van Agt claimed they were not killed by the troops, implying they were shot by the terrorists.

"There were indications about the health of the hostages that were so bad, and there was the risk that the situation would become even worse,"

Van Agt said. "We were also afraid of the increasingly harder attitude of the terrorists toward the hostages."

Premier Joop den Uyl told reporters the terrorists, demanding independence from Indonesia for their Pacific island homeland, had threatened the lives of the hostages several times since the hijackings began May 23.

The government gave no official account of the raid. But an officer who asked not to be identified said the raids began just before sunrise when five F104 jet fighters thundered over the train, where most of the hostages were held.

While 35 marksmen opened up with covering fire and smoke bombs, 30 commandos sprang from nearby foxholes, blasted open the door of the train with plastic explosives and burst inside, quickly subduing the Moluccans with bursts of automatic weapons fire.

After the attack, witnesses said the train was riddled with bullet holes. The front of the train,

(Please turn to page 2)

Petroven informs clients July increase abandoned

Daily Journal Staff

Petroleos de Venezuela has informed its overseas clients that it will not implement the five per cent price increase for its oil exports scheduled for July 1 of this year, according to government sources quoted in El Nacional.

Earlier last week the Wall

Street Journal carried a story which quotes the Venezuelan oil attaché at the country's embassy in Washington as saying that Venezuela would not put into effect the five per cent increase approved by OPEC nations for July 1.

At the December meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC),

11 member nations agreed to a two-stage, 15 per cent increase, with a 10 per cent increase on January 1, and the remaining five per cent to be put into effect July 1. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, however, refused to go along with the price hike, and have imposed only a five per cent increase.

On the scene in Holland

A million lawnmowers backfired

EDITOR'S NOTE: Associated Press newsman A.O. Sulzberger Jr. was inside military lines at dawn today when Dutch marines stormed a hijacked train and freed 49 of 51 hostages. Here is his account:

GLIMMEN, The Netherlands (AP) — The train was a shadowy outline against the gray dawn. Inside, the 20th day of captivity was beginning for 51 passengers held hostage by armed South Moluccan terrorists.

A young Dutch army sergeant and I stood at a security post three-quarters of a mile up the tracks from the train. He was telling me: "There's too much light for an attack now."

Then the Dutch marines moved in with all they had.

This is how the sergeant and I experienced our first battle — a surgically precise air and land assault that snatched 49 hostages alive from gunmen the Dutch authorities had described as the toughest nuts they ever had to crack.

The attack terrified us both. Blind in the weak light, we dropped to the ground as the dry, concentrated sound

of automatic weapons fire and heavy machine guns reached us.

The young sergeant ripped his gun off his shoulder and rolled across the ground, coming to a stop at the barbed wire by the roadside. His armed companions found cover behind trees, beneath armored cars and huddled against a railway embankment.

In the distance, the barrage sounded like a million lawnmowers backfiring. Reporters, most of whom had been asleep in their cars, woke up and scuttled back and forth.

I was lying on the ground, screaming into a telephone: "There's a lot of firing. It's concentrated, very concentrated," when I heard the rolling thunder of two F104 jet fighters. Wingtip to wingtip the planes streaked over the crowd of 30 reporters and a dozen soldiers. Flames erupted from the planes; afterburners, blazing against the washed-out sky of that early hour.

For 10 minutes, first two, then four and finally six jets made their runs, circled and returned. As they passed over the

train, where terrorists battled marines with the hostages' lives in the balance, the ground shook with explosions.

Those bursts, as we later learned, were set off on the ground to confuse the gunmen.

One reporter standing a few feet away from me was screaming:

"They're going to bomb the train. They're going to kill them all." Military officials said later that the planes dropped nothing.

The jets pulled away after the final run, and their roar was replaced by the chatter of gunfire, which died down in its turn.

In the quiet, the thought stabbed me: "The train, what's it like on the train?"

It turned out that two hostages and six terrorists died.

But at that moment, I was thinking of bodies, of wrecked train compartments torn apart by the firepower I had just seen and heard.

The young sergeant picked himself up trembling and shook his head silently. So did I.

Profile: James Earl Ray

A good dancer, able escapee

By ROXINNE ERVASTI
Associated Press Writer

James Earl Ray was a loner, a drifter and a failure at nearly everything he tried his hand at — except dancing and eluding capture in one of history's biggest manhunts.

The man who confessed — then immediately recanted — to firing the single rifle shot that killed the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., on April 4, 1968, has made successful his third attempt to escape from a 99-year prison sentence for the crime.

Ray and six other fugitives — one was shot and captured — scaled the walls at maximum security Brushy Mountain State Prison in Tennessee Friday evening after a staged fight between other inmates diverted guard's attention,

according to prison accounts.

Ray, 49, was the eldest of nine children and the son of an alcoholic father whose offspring knew little more than poverty.

He has been described by those who knew him as a child, a nightmare-plagued rebel, one who flaunted his disdain for authority at an early age by becoming a truant.

Yet Ray was sensitive, his principal at school in Ewing, Mo., once recalled. "I remember one day he came up to my desk wearing patched overalls and asked whether I thought the other kids would pay attention to his appearance."

Ray gave up school when he was a 10th grader, drifted and joined the Army, spending most of the time in Germany.

where he was sentenced to hard labor for drunkenness and eventually discharged 1948 for "ineptness and lack of adaptability" to military regimen.

He adapted less to civilian life and was to spend most of his post-Army years behind bars.

Various accounts of Ray's criminal activities, which apparently began with a typewriter theft in Los Angeles shortly after his discharge, portray him as bumbling, caught for just about every petty burglary and robbery he committed over the next 10 years.

During one holdup getaway, a Life Magazine article said, Ray forgot to close his car door and fell out when the automobile swerved around a corner.

Between his stints in jail, Ray worked as a baker, a laborer and once said he had cooked on a Mississippi boat. He never married, although there were several women in his life. He was fond of beer and vodka, hillbilly music and dancing — he had enrolled in dance lessons at various times in his life.

"The Mole."

Ray distinguished himself in prison by his frequent solitary escape attempts, which earned him the cellblock nickname of "The Mole."

He succeeded on his third escape try from Missouri State Prison in 1967, and was a fugitive when King was slain in Memphis.

Until his capture in London on June 8, 1968, authorities placed Ray in Toronto, Montreal where he was suspected of robbing a house of prostitution, Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, across the United States and Lisbon, Portugal.

Over 3,000 FBI agents had hunted the elusive Ray, who had been known to use six aliases, including Ramon George Sneyd, the name he gave in taking a room in London before his arrest.

Nearly a year later, as his trial was to begin on March 10, 1969 — his birthday — Ray pleaded guilty to King's murder.

He almost immediately recanted his admission of guilt, saying he was part of a conspiracy to assassinate King, and spent the next seven years in unsuccessful appeals all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, which last year refused to grant him a hearing.

When Ray could not get relief in the judicial system, he turned to the U.S. House of Representatives, which had established a committee to investigate the murders of King and President Kennedy.

Ray had in recent months been interviewed by committee counsel and his attorneys have said he might testify publicly.

One April night in Memphis...

By LESSEAGO

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. had just turned toward his second-floor room at the Lorraine Motel to get a topcoat when a single rifle slug slammed into his neck on a cool April night in 1968.

The Nobel Prize-winning civil rights leader had come to Memphis to help the city's striking sanitation workers win recognition for their union. He was dead by the time an ambulance reached St. Joseph's Hospital 15 blocks away.

Two months and four days later, a many-aliased escapee from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City was captured in London by Scotland Yard detectives and held for American authorities in connection with the slaying.

Police identified the fugitive as James Earl Ray, then 40, who had been serving a sentence for armed robbery when he escaped.

FBI agents and Memphis police unveiled a huge pile of largely circumstantial evidence linking Ray with the killing.

Investigators said Ray stood in a bathtub in the rear of a Main Street flophouse that evening, waited until the civil rights leader appeared on the motel balcony and fired a Remington rifle equipped with a telescopic sight through the bathroom window.

Then, according to the police, Ray fled down the stairs, dropped a bundle containing the rifle and a pair of binoculars on the sidewalk climbed into a white Mustang and sped away.

The Mustang left in its wake grief, anger and widespread rioting as the nation's blacks reacted to the death of King.

National Guardsmen were called out to control rioting in Memphis and Nashville as well as in several other large cities across the nation.

The FBI entered the case, sending some 3,000 agents criss-crossing the country in pursuit of King's killer.

They were after a man who used names like Ramon George Sneyd, or Eric Starvo Galt or Paul Bridgeman or John Willard — all borrowed from someone else.

FBI agents, working with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, traced the fugitive to Canada. Then, following a search of about 200,000 Canadian passport applications and photos, the trail led to London.

A week later, James Earl Ray was captured. Nine months later, he pleaded guilty to murder in Criminal Court at Memphis, and Judge Preston Battle sentenced him to 99 years in prison.

Almost immediately Ray recanted his confession, but the courts have refused to grant him the trial he has been seeking since 1969.



Around the world

Soviets detain US newsman

MOSCOW (AP) — Los Angeles Times correspondent Robert C. Toth was detained yesterday by Soviet police who alleged he had received state secrets from a Russian scientist.

Toth said he was questioned for three hours by police and an agent of the KGB security police. He was then allowed to go home, but was not told what would happen next.

The U.S. Embassy had no immediate comment on the incident.

Toth, 48, is due to leave for home next weekend after three years in Moscow. He said he was seized by five men just after 9 a.m., after he had met with Valery G. Petyukhov, a parapsychology specialist, on a Moscow street.

He said Petyukhov, a laboratory chief at the Moscow Institute of Medical and Biological Preparations, was also seized.

Indian election fever kills 15

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — At least 15 persons were killed and scores injured when violence erupted in northeast India on the first day of state elections, the national news agency said yesterday.

The agency said at least two persons were killed when police opened fire on unruly mobs in Bihar state. The dispatch said rival political groups exchange gunfire in two other incidents, killing at least 11 persons. Two political workers were found stabbed to death in Bihar, the agency said.

The English language Hindustan Times said a man was lynched at one polling station after he fired at a crowd with a pistol. The report could not be confirmed.

ITT sues AT&T

NEW YORK (AP) — In a battle of corporate giants, International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. has taken American Telephone and Telegraph to federal court in a \$150 million anti-trust suit.

ITT accused AT&T in papers filed here Friday of refusing to purchase telephone equipment made by firms other than AT&T subsidiaries, even when the outside equipment was technically superior and cheaper.

The suit alleges that AT&T and its subsidiary firms of Western Electric Co. and Bell Laboratories, Inc., violated the Sherman and Clayton antitrust acts.

AT&T, the nation's largest utility, said it had not seen a copy of the suit and could not comment.

Derailment kills 12 in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — Twelve persons were killed and 50 were injured Friday when a combined passenger-freight train derailed near Cisneros, 300 miles northwest of Bogota, authorities reported.

Colombian National Railroad officials said the locomotive and two of the cars left the tracks as the train approached the station. They ordered an investigation to determine the cause of the accident.

Ray on the lam

... from page 1

of 10 Most Wanted Fugitives, and formally charged all the escapees with conspiring to violate a 1946 Federal law against unlawful flight to avoid confinement. Additional charges were expected to be laid by Tennessee authorities.

Rifle-toting state troopers, FBI agents and prison personnel manned roadblocks to seal off the area as about 150 law enforcement officials trudged through the thick underbrush on the steep terrain, where temperatures overnight fell to the low 50s.

A seventh man who made the break with Ray was shot as he mounted the wall and was captured on the other side. His wound was not serious.

Three helicopters were aloft probing the heavy foliage of the mountainous area with infrared equipment capable of detecting human body heat beneath the overgrowth.

State Corrections Commissioner C. Murray Henderson was confident the men were still in the nearby countryside and would be caught.

"They're pretty much going in circles," he told reporters. "That's normal in this terrain. They just don't know the territory."

"The roads were blocked off in a matter of minutes," he said. "The only other route was over the mountains and that was blocked off a short time later."

Henderson said Ray's smartest move would be to separate from the other escapees "Because he's hot."

Rosalynn visits La Casona; meets US community



ROSALYNN CARTER, pictured above with her translator, held a press conference at noon yesterday in the theater of the Armed Forces Officers' Club, answering questions from Venezuelan and American journalists. (Photo by Marin)



VENEZUELA'S NORTH-AMERICAN COMMUNITY welcomed Rosalynn Carter at a reception yesterday afternoon at the Armed Forces Officers' Club, where an excited crowd of approximately 200 turned out to meet the First Lady. She shook as many hands as she could reach, picked up a toddler and cuddled a surprised baby boy who made it clear he did not care for strangers, even First Ladies. Below, right, Mrs. Carter chats with U.S. Ambassador Viron Vaky and North American Association President Al Spazani. She posed for several photographs with various officials at the reception before making her way through the crowd to greet well-wishers. At left, Mrs. Carter leaves the reception with Mr. Spazani and his wife Blackie for a private lunch. On the way she stopped to say happy birthday to New York Times reporter Laura Forman, one of the American correspondents covering Mrs. Carter's Latin America tour. (Photos by Marin)



GIFT EXCHANGE between two First Ladies. Rosalynn Carter presents Mrs. Blanca Rodriguez de Perez with a handblown glass dogwood branch, and receives a painting by Venezuelan artist Tomas Golding. Mrs. Carter met with Mrs. Perez yesterday morning at the presidential residence and conferred with officials from the Children's Fund, the Community Development Fund and the



Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho Scholarship Foundation. Mrs. Carter was forced to leave the meeting early when she felt ill, but an anti-nausea pill and a 40-minute rest revived the First Lady in time for a press conference and a reception with American residents in Caracas. (DJ photos by Marin)

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Bulletin

James Earl Ray escapes

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — James Earl Ray, serving 99 years for the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., escaped yesterday from Brushy Mountain State Prison in East Tennessee, officials said.

Ray was one of six prisoners who made their way over the prison wall to freedom, FBI agent Harold Swanson said in Knoxville.

THINK ABOUT IT COLDLY...!!



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Rosalynn arrives in Caracas

By MARY HELEN SPOONER
and
MARY CARPENTER
Journal Staff Writers

First Lady Rosalynn Carter arrived in Caracas yesterday on the final stop of her two-week tour of Latin America, and received a brief but warm welcome from her hosts.

Mrs. Carter, whose plane landed at Simon Bolivar airport at 3:30 p.m., was greeted by her Venezuelan counterpart, Mrs. Blanca Rodriguez de Perez, Foreign Minister Ramon Escovar Salom and U.S. Ambassador Viron Vaky. As had happened at her last stop in Colombia, no national anthems played, and

no honor guard was in attendance.

But cadets from the nearby naval academy lined up along the red carpet spread from Mrs. Carter's plane to the terminal where she was officially welcomed by Mrs. Perez. Venezuela has followed President Carter's political career, she said, and shared his deep concern for human

rights, the basis of all democratic systems.

In a short speech, Mrs. Carter told her hosts that she and her husband wanted to have a "very special relationship" with Venezuela.

"I look forward to my conversations with President Perez and other distinguished leaders while I am in your country. And we do have a full schedule because we share so many things in common," she said.

"Our two countries have a responsibility to try to make our ideals real," Mrs. Carter said, listing respect for human rights, the narrowing of the economic gap between industrialized and underdeveloped countries, and the spread of nuclear weapons as concerns shared by the United States and Venezuela.

To the Panteon

Mrs. Carter proceeded from

the airport to the Panteon, where she was met by a crowd of reporters and a small gathering of local citizens. She appeared somewhat tired and waved only slightly to the people, but the group clapped when she emerged after her visit.

Inside, the Carter party lined up along one side of the hall for a few minutes, then stood before the tomb of Simon Bolivar for one minute of silence.

Then Mrs. Carter toured the rest of the monument with a guide and a translator explaining each statue. Apparently this tour was designed to give the TV camera crews time to get to Miraflores and set up before Mrs. Carter's arrival there.

The U.S. Secret Service agents were especially visible yesterday because in addition to the usual cords running down from their earphones, the Venezuelan security forces required that the agents wear

special dark green identification stickers on their lapels. The regulation was not to their liking, and sources say they were annoyed.

Mrs. Carter's arrival at Miraflores where she met with President Carlos Andres Perez was marked by crowds and confusion as reporters, members of her retinue and onlookers attempted to follow her into the conference room.

One overly-zealous Venezuelan security official even temporarily barred the entry of Terence Todman, the Under-Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs.

An ambiguous note to the First Lady's visit to Caracas was seen in the spray-painted message on the wall along Francisco Miranda Avenue: "WELCOME MRS. CARTER — HELP!"

Mrs. Carter is scheduled to meet today with Mrs. Perez, with directors of social welfare groups, with labor leaders, and with members of the American community.



FIRST LADIES MEET — Rosalynn Carter was met at Maiquetia airport yesterday by Venezuelan First Lady Blanca Rodriguez de Perez. Naval cadets formed an honor guard for Mrs. Carter's arrival.

Congress bows to auto, oil lobbies, says Carter

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Carter accused Congress yesterday of bowing to the oil and auto lobbies when it junked key parts of his energy plan.

"The people of this country will be the ones to suffer if our hopes for an energy plan are thwarted," Carter declared. "They will be the ones who will pay for... the special interest victories."

The President's statement was reported by White House Press Secretary Jody Powell, who stopped short of describing Carter as angry. But Powell, clearly angry himself, said of one subcommittee's 12-10 vote to remove price controls from natural gas:

"We will do our best to kill the damn thing."

According to Powell, Carter estimated the decontrol would cost consumers \$86 billion over eight years.

Carter's proposal for phased decontrol would

cost consumers \$15 billion over the same period of time and would be plenty of incentive to increase production, Powell said.

"The difference is a paltry \$71 billion ripoff," Powell said.

The decontrol vote Thursday by a House Commerce subcommittee was one of two virtually simultaneous congressional moves that pulled several of the bigger teeth out of Carter's comprehensive energy program.

The other move came in the House Ways and Means Committee. It killed the President's standby gasoline tax, struck down his proposed tax rebate on high-mileage cars and postponed until 1979 any penalty taxes on automobiles that guzzle gas.

Powell made it clear that Carter blamed the oil and auto lobbies.

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Idi Amin, frustrated in his efforts to attend the Commonwealth in London, threatened yesterday to execute a former British subject who reportedly once carried the Ugandan dictator atop his shoulder in a sedan chair.

Amin also warned the nearly 300 Britons — already barred from leaving the country — they would be arrested if found in groups of more than three "and put into the nearest military or other prison."

"The government is taking this matter very seriously," said Amin's Radio Uganda. "Security forces must watch the imperialist movements and activities very seriously."

The British Foreign Office identified the arrested white businessman as Robert Scanlon, who now holds Uganda citizenship. Radio Uganda said he would be tried for spying and would be

executed by the end of next week if found guilty.

Many observers believed Scanlon's arrest and the harassment of British subjects was an attempt by Amin to humiliate Britain — the former colonial power. But Kampala sources said Scanlon renounced his British citizenship, which would leave the London government no formal basis on which to intervene.

Radio Uganda identified the arrested man as "Cullen," giving no first name, but British officials theorized that this was simply a scrambled pronunciation for Scanlon.

Sources in Kampala, the Uganda capital, said Scanlon, who took Ugandan citizenship in 1975, was arrested Thursday in Kampala.

These sources said he was one of four British residents of Uganda who in a widely publicized 1975 episode carried

Amin on their shoulders in a sedan chair to a reception. Pictures of the incident were distributed worldwide.

Later Scanlon and other Britons swore allegiance to Amin on bended knee.

The Foreign Office said Scanlon is married and has children. Radio Uganda described "Cullen" as a former manager of Cooper Motors, Ltd., in Kampala and a former executive with the Uganda Transport Association and said he had been fired from the two jobs because of his hostility to Africans.

The Kampala sources said Scanlon has been employed by the Cooper firm.

"No announcement will be made about the time and place of the execution, which will not be made known to anybody," said the government-controlled radio. It also said the body would not be handed over to anyone.

Amin threatens alleged UK spy with execution

8-A

EL ESPECTADOR
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Rosalynn: Apariencia de Maestra



Apoyada en el brazo del alcalde de Bogotá, Bernardo Gaitán Mahecha, la esposa del presidente norteamericano asiste a la siembra de un árbol en el nuevo "Parque del Bicentenario", construido por el Colombo Americano frente a sus instalaciones. (Foto de Casas)

Por ALBERTO DUQUE LOPEZ

Ella es como una maestra de escuela.

Tiene gestos tímidos, habla poco, inclina la cabeza con facilidad, camina rápido y se la pasa sonriendo todo el tiempo.

Tiene también esa simplicidad que adquiere la gente cuando después de vivir durante largo tiempo en algún lugar pequeño, se convierte en centro de la atención general.

Rosalynn Carter llegó con cinco minutos de adelanto al programa oficial. Vino vestida con un traje verde, zapatos azules-oscuros, un adorno de oro sobre el pecho y un reloj con manilla negra en la mano izquierda. Lo primero que vio al salir a la escalerilla del avión azul y blanco que la trajo, antes de saludar a la señora de López Michelsen, al canciller Liévano Aguirre y al encargado de negocios de la embajada de su país, fue la hilera de aviones antiguos que están quietecitos, congelados en el aeropuerto militar, mientras alrededor de la zona, caminando de un lado al otro, cerca de un millar de soldados y oficiales no le quitaban el ojo a quienes no llevábamos uniforme.

Fue recibida por una ciudad que se desesperaba en un día festivo, con un sol picante después de una mañana fría que amenazaba con afectar el apretado y austero programa.

Accionar Incansable

Algunas personas se habían apostado en las zonas verdes situadas junto a la malla que rodea la zona militar y sentadas sobre sus ruanas miraban con curiosidad y paciencia el espectáculo de esta mujer, que sin el menor gesto de cansancio daba comienzo a un programa de 24 horas, durante el cual habría de sembrar un árbol, dialogar con los norteamericanos que viven aquí, conversar con la esposa del presidente López y ya en la noche, encabezaba una recepción para invitados de ambos países. Saludó con la mano a todas y cada una de las personalidades que estaban haciendo fila detrás de un cordón de peluche rojo y remates de oro y bajo la mirada de media docena de guardaespaldas con audífonos visibles, se dirigió hacia los dos micrófonos: entonces, habló de cara al medio centenar de periodistas que estaba ubicado tras una malla roja.

En Busca de los Paisanos

En la plataforma del aeropuerto militar habló en inglés y al final dijo un par de frases en castellano, con ese acento que tienen los turistas norteamericanos cuando miran a los niños de



Bajo el sol picante que ayer cayó sobre Bogotá, la señora Carter entrecierra los ojos mientras responde a los saludos de numerosas personas congregadas en el aeropuerto Eldorado. (Foto de Casas).

donde la esperaban dos centenares de paisanos que ocupan distintas posiciones en este país; tomó té, porque tenía sed, y habló con ellos, con un lenguaje simple, como si estuviera en su casa de Georgia, a pocos pasos de la locomotora de un tren que ya no camina y la cual, en noviembre, era rosada y mirada por miles y miles de turistas en el pueblito de Plains.

Les habló del objeto de su viaje. Les habló de lo que busca el presidente Car-

ter, de esas que el 2 de noviembre pasado descubrimos en un barrio de Washington, votando.

El Alcalde en el Colombo

Bernardo Gaitán Mahecha, quien ayer estaba estrenando corbata (seguramente comprada en algún bazar madrileño), aguardaba en el pasillo de acceso la salida de la señora Carter. Mientras ella estrechaba la mano de

Colombo Americano, hacia el nuevo parque bautizado con el nombre de "Parque del Bicentenario".

La señora Carter dio cuatro golpes de tierra con la pala, ágilmente y sonriendo, y ante una insinuación del alcalde, dio dos paladas más: el árbol quedó ahí, quieto, con sus raíces todavía envueltas en plástico, al igual que los otros árboles que servirán para hacer más grata esa zona siempre acosada por estudiantes.

Los camarógrafos norteamericanos se divertían, mientras tanto, filmando el gesto duro de los oficiales que tenían a su mando por lo menos a trescientos soldados con cascos en las distintas esquinas que convergen hacia el Colombo.

La señora intercambiaba algunos comentarios leves con quienes la rodeaban; miró a los curiosos que estaban detrás de una tolda que nadie usó y volvió a salir, hacia el automóvil negro y blindado.

Mientras avanzaba por la avenida 19, hacia la carrera séptima, tuvo que alzar la mano en varias ocasiones, respondiendo el saludo de varios simpáticos.

A Toda Máquina

Desde el momento en que bajó del avión hasta cuando abandonó la sede de la embajada de su país, la señora Carter tuvo que participar de un programa realizado prácticamente a toda máquina.

Llegaba, hablaba, saludaba, se despedía, subía al carro y luego volvía a bajarse y de nuevo repetía los movimientos.

Quienes la seguimos durante su recorrido vespertino teníamos siempre ante los ojos un visaje verde que iba de un lado al otro, rodeada por muchachos altos que miraban así...

El encuentro en la Embajada de Estados Unidos fue más espontáneo, más cálido que todos los anteriores: besó a numerosos niños hijos de empleados y funcionarios colombianos y norteamericanos, hizo algunos chistes con la nutrida concurrencia (se refirió a su visita al Brasil y dijo que su escaso castellano había sido afectado por el portugués) y estuvo ahí, bajo el sol duro, en el patio principal de la embajada, mientras afuera numerosos curiosos estiraban el cuello.

Para muchos empleados de la embajada, especialmente los colombianos, ayer fue un día muy especial: algunos, especialmente las señoras, se demoraban al estrechar la mano de ella para que sus amigos fotógrafos alcanzasen a disparar. Todos estaban contentos a pesar del calor. Todos la miraban. La saludaban. Le deseaban

"Lo que Es Bueno para