

**The original documents are located in Box 28, folder “State Visits - Juan Carlos” of the Ron Nessen Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

### **Copyright Notice**

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Ron Nessen donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

May 27, 1976

No. 276



PROGRAM FOR THE STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THEIR MAJESTIES  
THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN

June 2-5, 1976

Tuesday, June 1

8:30 p.m.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain, and their party will arrive at Andrews Air Force Base via Royal DC 8 aircraft.

9:00 p.m.

Arrival at Blair House.

Wednesday, June 2

10:30 a.m.

Arrival at the White House where Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Brown, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa, the Ambassador to Spain and Mrs. Stabler and the Mayor of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Washington.

11:00 a.m.

His Majesty, the King of Spain, will meet with president Ford at the White House.

11:00 a.m. Her Majesty, the Queen of Spain will have coffee with Mrs. Ford and Members of the Welcoming Committee in the Blue Room.

12:30 p.m.

His Majesty, the King of Spain, will address the Joint Meeting of Congress at the U.S. Capitol.

1:15 p.m.

The Senate Foreign Relations and the House International Relations Committees will host a luncheon in honor of His Majesty, the King of Spain, at the U.S. Capitol - Room S-207.

**For further information contact:** M. Masserini - 632-0685

Wednesday, June 2

2:55 p.m.

Their Majesties will arrive at the Pan American Union, 17th Street and Constitution Avenue, Northwest .

His Majesty will lay a wreath at the Statue of Isabella de Catolica. Following the Ceremony Their Majesties will proceed to the Council Room.

His Majesty will address the OAS Council meeting.

8:00 p.m.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, at the White House.

Dress: White tie and decorations

Thursday, June 3

10:00 a.m.

His Majesty the King of Spain will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

11:00 a.m.

Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, will attend the opening of the exhibition "Christopher Columbus and His Time", at the Smithsonian Institution, Museum of History and Technology.

11:30 a.m.

Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain will attend the Dedication Ceremony of the Bernardo Galvez Statue at Virginia Avenue and 22nd Street, Northwest.

1:00 p.m.

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Kissinger will give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, at the Department of State, Thomas Jefferson Room.

3:45 p.m. Her Majesty will attend the opening of the "Nuestra Senora de Atocha" Exhibit, National Geographic Society Building, 17th and M Streets, Northwest.

4:00 p.m.

The Honorable Walter E. Washington, Mayor of the District of Columbia, will present the Key of the City to His Majesty, the King of Spain, at Blair House.

4:30 p.m.

Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, will attend the unveiling of the Don Quixote Statue at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Thursday, June 3 (continued)

- 5:00 p.m. The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States will meet with His Majesty the King of Spain at Blair House.
- 8:00 p.m. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain will give a dinner in honor of the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford at the residence, 2801 16th Street, Northwest.
- Dress: White tie and decorations.

Friday, June 4

- 10:00 a.m. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain will arrive at the Washington Monument Ground (Reflecting Pool Side) for the Departure Ceremony.
- 10:20 a.m. Departure from Andrews Air Force Base via Royal DC-8 Aircraft for New York City.
- 11:10 a.m. Arrival John F. Kennedy International Airport (Port Authority Terminal), New York.
- 11:45 a.m. Arrival at the Waldorf Towers Hotel, New York City.
- 1:00 p.m. The Secretary General of the United Nations and Mrs. Kurt Waldheim will give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain, United Nations Building.
- 4:00 p.m. His Majesty, the King of Spain, will meet with Mr. David Rockefeller, Suite 35-A, Waldorf Towers.
- Mr. Rockefeller will accompany His Majesty to the Herbert Hoover Suite, Waldorf Astoria where His Majesty will meet with the New York Council on Foreign Relations.
- 4:10 p.m. Her Majesty will visit Hispanic Society, 155th Street and Broadway.
- 4:45 p.m. His Majesty will meet with the Business Council for International Understanding, Suite 35-A, Waldorf Towers.
- 5:00 pm-6:30 p.m. His Majesty will meet with distinguished visitors, Waldorf Towers - Suite 35-A.

Friday, June 4 (continued)

7:00 p.m. Her Majesty will receive Dr. McGill, President of Columbia University, Suite 35-A, Waldorf Towers.

8:30 p.m. The Spanish Institute and the Spain-United States Chamber of Commerce will host a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria, Grand Ballroom.

Dress: Black tie.

Saturday, June 5

10:30 a.m. Their Majesties will visit the Goya Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

11:30 a.m. Their Majesties will attend ceremonies at Casa Y Circulo Cultural de Espana, 314 East 30th Street, New York City, New York.

1:00 p.m. The Honorable Abraham Beame, Mayor of the City of New York, and Mrs. Beame will host a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, at the World Trade Center (107th Floor).

3:30 p.m. Their Majesties will visit the Monument of the Spanish Martyrs of the Revolutionary War at Ft. Greene Park, Brooklyn, New York.

4:15 p.m. Their Majesties will attend the opening of the Spanish Tourism Office, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

8:15 p.m. Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, will leave the Waldorf Towers for John F. Kennedy International Airport,

9:00 p.m. Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, and their party will depart the United States via Royal D-8 Aircraft.

# PREPRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE



May 27, 1976

No. 276

## PROGRAM FOR THE STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN

June 2-5, 1976

### Tuesday, June 1

- 8:30 p.m. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain, and their party will arrive at Andrews Air Force Base via Royal DC 8 aircraft.
- 9:00 p.m. Arrival at Blair House.

### Wednesday, June 2

- 10:30 a.m. Arrival at the White House where Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Brown, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa, the Ambassador to Spain and Mrs. Stabler and the Mayor of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Washington.
- 11:00 a.m. His Majesty, the King of Spain, will meet with president Ford at the White House.
- 11:00 a.m. Her Majesty, the Queen of Spain will have coffee with Mrs. Ford and Members of the Welcoming Committee in the Blue Room.
- 12:30 p.m. His Majesty, the King of Spain, will address the Joint Meeting of Congress at the U.S. Capitol.
- 1:15 p.m. The Senate Foreign Relations and the House International Relations Committees will host a luncheon in honor of His Majesty, the King of Spain, at the U.S. Capitol - Room S-207.

M. Masserini - 632-0685

For further information contact:

Wednesday, June 2

2:55 p.m.

Their Majesties will arrive at the Pan American Union, 17th Street and Constitution Avenue, Northwest .

His Majesty will lay a wreath at the Statue of Isabella de Catolica. Following the Ceremony Their Majesties will proceed to the Council Room.

His Majesty will address the OAS Council meeting.

8:00 p.m.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, at the White House.

Dress: White tie and decorations

Thursday, June 3

10:00 a.m.

His Majesty the King of Spain will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

11:00 a.m.

Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, will attend the opening of the exhibition "Christopher Columbus and His Time", at the Smithsonian Institution, Museum of History and Technology.

11:30 a.m.

Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain will attend the Dedication Ceremony of the Bernardo Galvez Statue at Virginia Avenue and 22nd Street, Northwest.

1:00 p.m.

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Kissinger will give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, at the Department of State, Thomas Jefferson Room.

3:45 p.m. Her Majesty will attend the opening of the "Nuestra Senora de Atocha" Exhibit, National Geographic Society Building, 17th and M Streets, Northwest.

4:00 p.m.

The Honorable Walter E. Washington, Mayor of the District of Columbia, will present the Key of the City to His Majesty, the King of Spain, at Blair House.

4:30 p.m.

Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, will attend the unveiling of the Don Quixote Statue at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Thursday, June 3 (continued)

- 5:00 p.m. The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States will meet with His Majesty the King of Spain at Blair House.
- 8:00 p.m. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain will give a dinner in honor of the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford at the residence, 2801 16th Street, Northwest.
- Dress: White tie and decorations.

Friday, June 4

- 10:00 a.m. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain will arrive at the Washington Monument Ground (Reflecting Pool Side) for the Departure Ceremony.
- 10:20 a.m. Departure from Andrews Air Force Base via Royal DC-8 Aircraft for New York City.
- 11:10 a.m. Arrival John F. Kennedy International Airport (Port Authority Terminal), New York.
- 11:45 a.m. Arrival at the Waldorf Towers Hotel, New York City.
- 1:00 p.m. The Secretary General of the United Nations and Mrs. Kurt Waldheim will give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain, United Nations Building.
- 4:00 p.m. His Majesty, the King of Spain, will meet with Mr. David Rockefeller, Suite 35-A, Waldorf Towers.
- Mr. Rockefeller will accompany His Majesty to the Herbert Hoover Suite, Waldorf Astoria where His Majesty will meet with the New York Council on Foreign Relations.
- 4:10 p.m. Her Majesty will visit Hispanic Society, 155th Street and Broadway.
- 4:45 p.m. His Majesty will meet with the Business Council for International Understanding, Suite 35-A, Waldorf Towers.
- 5:00 pm-6:30 p.m. His Majesty will meet with distinguished visitors, Waldorf Towers - Suite 35-A.



Friday, June 4 (continued)

7:00 p.m. Her Majesty will receive Dr. McGill, President of Columbia University, Suite 35-A, Waldorf Towers.

8:30 p.m. The Spanish Institute and the Spain-United States Chamber of Commerce will host a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria, Grand Ballroom.

Dress: Black tie.

Saturday, June 5

10:30 a.m. Their Majesties will visit the Goya Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

11:30 a.m. Their Majesties will attend ceremonies at Casa Y Circulo Cultural de Espana, 314 East 30th Street, New York City, New York.

1:00 p.m. The Honorable Abraham Beame, Mayor of the City of New York, and Mrs. Beame will host a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, at the World Trade Center (107th Floor).

3:30 p.m. Their Majesties will visit the Monument of the Spanish Martyrs of the Revolutionary War at Ft. Greene Park, Brooklyn, New York.

4:15 p.m. Their Majesties will attend the opening of the Spanish Tourism Office, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

8:15 p.m. Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, will leave the Waldorf Towers for John F. Kennedy International Airport,

9:00 p.m. Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, and their party will depart the United States via Royal D-8 Aircraft.

THE STATE VISIT  
OF  
THEIR MAJESTIES  
THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN  
TO  
THE UNITED STATES

June 2-5, 1976

DETAILED SCENARIO

MEMBERS OF THEIR MAJESTIES PARTY

His Majesty Juan Carlos I  
King of Spain

Her Majesty Queen Sophia  
Queen of Spain

His Excellency Jose Maria de Areilza,  
Count of Motrico  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Countess of Motrico

His Excellency Jaime Alba  
Ambassador of Spain to the United States

Mrs. Alba

His Excellency Nicolas Cotoner y Cotoner  
Marquis of Mondejar  
General and Head of His Majesty's Staff

Marchioness of Mondejar

His Excellency Juan Jose Rovira y Sanchez Herrero  
Ambassador of Spain on Special Mission for the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- o0o -

His Excellency General Alfonso Armada y Comyn  
Marquis of Santa Cruz de Rivadulla  
Head of His Majesty's Secretariat

Minister Santiago Martinez Caro  
His Majesty's Secretary

Colonel Manuel Davila Jalon  
Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty

Commander Jose Juste Marzo  
Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty

Delegation -1-

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING SPANISH PARTY

From His Majesty's House:

Colonel Juan Bautista Sanchez Bilbao  
Head of Security

Dr. Alberto Salgado Alba  
His Majesty's personal doctor

Mr. Jaime de Urzaiz y Fernandez del Castillo  
From the Press Office of His Majesty

From the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

His Excellency Jaime Arguelles  
Ambassador of Spain  
President of the Spanish Committee for the  
American Bicentennial

Mrs. Arguelles

His Excellency Juan Duran Loriga y Rodriguez  
Minister  
Director General for North American and  
Pacific Affairs

His Excellency Rafael Marquez  
Minister  
Director General of the Office of Diplomatic  
Information

His Excellency Jose Maria Allendesalazar Travesedo  
Count of Montefuerte  
Minister and Deputy Chief of Protocol

His Excellency Fernando Sartorius  
Count of St. Luis  
Executive Director of the Spanish Committee  
for American Bicentennial

Delegation -2-

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING SPANISH PARTY (Cont'd)

Mr. Alonso Alvarez de Toledo y Merry del Val  
Counselor of Embassy  
Deputy Director of the Office of the Minister  
of Foreign Affairs

From The Ministry of Information and Tourism

Mr. Carlos Sentis  
Director General for Coordination of Information

Mr. Gabriel Pena Aranda  
Director General for Radio and Television

Mr. Alberto Aza

Accompanying Their Majesties:

The Duke of Veragua

The Duchess of Veragua

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING AMERICAN PARTY

The Honorable Henry E. Catto, Jr.  
Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mrs. Catto

The Honorable Wells Stabler  
American Ambassador to Spain

Mrs. Stabler

Mr. William R. Codus  
Assistant Chief of Protocol

Miss Marylou Sheils  
Protocol Officer

Mrs. Candy Steeler  
Protocol Secretary

Miss Mary Masserini  
Protocol Press Officer

Mr. James T. Payne  
Protocol Logistics Officer

Mr. Joseph Pinto  
Official Photographer

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING SPANISH PARTY

Staff:

Miss Dolores Martin  
Maid

Miss Pauline Bermejo  
Maid

Mr. Blas Leiva  
Valet

Mr. Fausto Sacristan  
Hairdresser

Lt. Antonio Banda  
Baggage

Mr. Manuel Perez Hernandez  
Baggage

Security:

Mr. Federico Quintero  
Superior Chief of Police, Madrid

Chief Inspector Juan Anguas Sanz

Mr. Juan Antonio Rosel Taberna

Mr. Tomas Alonso Tamayo

Mr. Jose Manuel Fernandez Hidalgo

Mr. Miguel Angel Gil Gutierrez

Mr. Agustin Moreno Paya

Mr. Leopoldo Blanco Gonzalez

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING SPANISH PARTY (Cont'd)

Mr. Jose Marie Ruiz Caballero

Mr. Jesus Murgui Rodriguez

Mr. Carlos Rio-Mirando Garcia

Mr. Manuel Vargas Navarro

Mr. Frutos Marugan Garcia

Mr. Francisco Luis Colino Hernanz

Mr. Luis Miguel Algar Barron

Mr. Luis Gordillo Martinez  
Foreign Minister's Security

Mr. Eduardo Divar Rodriquez

Mr. Celso Galvan Abascal

Mr. Jose Maria Morales Velamazan

Mr. Modesto Sanchez Taberna

Mr. Jose Luis Lopez Gonzalez

Mr. Luis Garcia Moran

Mr. Alfredo Robledo Velasco

Flight Crew:

Captain Manuel Maranon Ravena

First Pilot Jose Ibanez Martinez

Second Pilot Victor Imaz Jahnke



MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING SPANISH PARTY (Cont'd)

Mr. Felipe Rojas Barrionuevo

Mr. Victor Navajo Lazaro

Mr. Angel Gutierrez Alvarez

Mr. Ramon Ortega Garcia

Mr. Luis Carlos Garcia Serrano

Flight Engineers:

Mr. Jaime Gandarillas Carmona

Mr. Alvaro Garcia Abad-Fuentes

Mr. Saturnino Garcia-Consuegra Amoros

Mr. Jose L. Gonzalez Martinez

Mr. Leandro Huerga Garcia

Mr. Casto Juanes Gutierrez

Flight Attendants, etc.:

Mr. Jose Luis Roel Garcia  
In Charge of Cargo

Mr. Joaquin Garcia Perez  
Cargo Attendant

Mr. Apolinar Fernandez Alonso  
Attendant

Mr. Manuel Martinez Aspilche  
Attendant

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING SPANISH PARTY (Cont'd)

Mr. Jose Ramon Almazan  
Attendant

Miss Leonor de la Cruz Delgado  
Stewardess

Miss Ana Valencia Laseca  
Stewardess

Miss Isabel Dias del Peso  
Stewardess

Miss Ana Coll Bagues  
Stewardess

Attendants on Reserve:

Mr. Emilio Alvarez Correchel  
In Charge of Cargo

Mr. Jose Miguel Garcia Alfageme  
Attendant

Mr. Luis Diez Pena  
Attendant

Mr. Antonio Molina Moreno  
Attendant

Miss Marie Jose Ramis Belshaw  
Stewardess

Miss Isabel Perez Lapastora  
Stewardess

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY  
JUNE 1, 1976

7:10pm Their Majesties arrive Andrews Air Force Base via Royal DC8-63 aircraft.

7:45pm Their Majesties arrive Blair House, Washington.

Private evening.

Overnight: Blair House

WEDNESDAY  
JUNE 2, 1976

10:25am Their Majesties depart Blair House enroute the White House.

10:30am White House Arrival Ceremony.

11:00am His Majesty has meeting with President Ford, the White House.

11:15am Her Majesty has coffee with Mrs. Ford.

12:30pm His Majesty addresses the Joint Meeting of Congress, U.S. Capitol.

1:15pm His Majesty has luncheon with Members of Congress, Room S-207, U.S. Capitol.

1:30pm Her Majesty lunches privately at Blair House.

3:00pm Their Majesties visit the Pan American Union.

Summary Schedule -1-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY  
JUNE 2, 1976

4:00pm Their Majesties receive members of  
the Spanish Embassy staff, at Blair  
House.

8:00pm White House Dinner.

Dress: White tie

Overnight: Blair House

THURSDAY  
JUNE 3, 1976

8:30am His Majesty has breakfast meeting  
with invited journalists, at  
Blair House.

9:30am Her Majesty has coffee  
with invited journalists  
at Blair House.

10:00am His Majesty lays a wreath at the Tomb  
of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington  
National Cemetery.

11:00am Their Majesties attend opening of the  
exhibition: "Christopher Columbus and  
His Time," Smithsonian Institution,  
Museum of History and Technology.

11:30am Their Majesties attend dedication  
ceremony of Bernardo Galvez Statue,  
Virginia Avenue and 22nd Street.

Summary Schedule -2-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY  
JUNE 3, 1976

1:00pm Their Majesties attend luncheon hosted by Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, at Department of State. (Presentation of Diego Gardoqui bust).

4:00pm His Majesty receives the Mayor of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Washington at Blair House.

3:45pm Her Majesty attends the opening of the "Nuestra Senora de Atocha" Exhibit, National Geographic Society Building.

4:30pm Their Majesties attend dedication of the Don Quixote Statue, at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

5:00pm His Majesty receives The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States, at Blair House.

8:00pm Their Majesties host a dinner at the Embassy of Spain Residence.

Dress: White tie

10:00pm Reception following dinner.

Overnight: Blair House

Summary Schedule -3-

FRIDAY  
JUNE 4, 1976

- 8:30am His Majesty meets with the Spanish press, at Blair House.
- 9:45am Farewell call on President and Mrs. Ford, at the White House.
- 10:00am Departure Ceremony, Washington Monument Grounds.
- 10:05am Depart Washington, D.C. via U.S. Presidential helicopters.
- Flying time: 10 minutes
- 10:20am Depart Andrews Air Force Base via Royal DC-8 aircraft enroute New York.
- Flying time: 50 minutes
- 11:10am Arrive John F. Kennedy International Airport (Hangar 17), New York.
- 11:45am Their Majesties arrive the Waldorf Towers Hotel, New York City.
- 1:00pm Their Majesties attend luncheon hosted by the Secretary General of the United Nations and Mrs. Kurt Waldheim, at the United Nations Building.
- 2:50pm Their Majesties receive members of the Spanish Mission to the United Nations, at the United Nations.
- 4:00pm His Majesty receives Mr. David Rockefeller, in Suite 35-A, Waldorf Towers.
- His Majesty meets with the New York Council on Foreign Relations, Herbert Hoover Suite, Waldorf Astoria
- 4:30pm Her Majesty visits Hispanic Society.

Summary Schedule -4-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY  
JUNE 4, 1976

4:45pm His Majesty meets with the Business Council for International Understanding, Suite, 35-A.

5:00pm to 6:30pm His Majesty receives distinguished visitors, Suite 35-A.

7:00pm Her Majesty receives Dr. McGill, President of Columbia University, Suite 35-A.

8:30pm Their Majesties attend dinner hosted by The Spanish Institute and the Spain-United States Chamber of Commerce the Waldorf Astoria, Grand Ballroom.

Dress: Black tie

Overnight: Waldorf Towers

SATURDAY  
JUNE 5, 1976

9:00am His Majesty has breakfast meeting with invited publishers and media owners, in Suite 35-A.

10:30am Their Majesties attend Goya exhibition. Metropolitan Museum of Art.

11:30am Their Majesties attend ceremonies at Casa y Circulo Cultural de Espana

12:15pm Their Majesties return to Waldorf Towers Hotel.

1:00pm Their Majesties attend luncheon hosted by the Mayor of the City of New York and Mrs. Abraham Beame, at the World Trade Center (107th floor).

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SATURDAY  
JUNE 5, 1976

- 3:30pm Their Majesties visit monument to Spanish martyrs of the Revolutionary War, Brooklyn, New York.
- 4:15pm Their Majesties attend opening of the Spanish Tourism Office, 665 Fifth Avenue.
- 5:00pm Their Majesties receive members of the Spanish Consulate at the Waldorf Towers, Suite 35-A.
- 8:15pm Their Majesties depart the hotel enroute John F. Kennedy International Airport, (Hangar 17)
- 9:00pm Their Majesties depart the United States via Royal DC-8 aircraft.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE  
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
	Portion of the Detailed Scenario for the State Visit of the King and Queen of Spain, 34 pgs (double-sided)		B

FILE LOCATION

Rou Nessen Papers, Box 28, "State Visits - 6/2-6/74, Juan Carlos

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

CSO  
2/27/14

MEMBERS OF THEIR MAJESTIES PARTY

His Majesty Juan Carlos I  
King of Spain

Her Majesty Queen Sophia  
Queen of Spain

His Excellency Jose Maria de Areilza,  
Count of Motrico  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Countess of Motrico

His Excellency Jaime Alba  
Ambassador of Spain to the United States

Mrs. Alba

His Excellency Nicolas Cotoner y Cotoner  
Marquis of Mondejar  
General and Head of His Majesty's Staff

Marchioness of Mondejar

His Excellency Juan Jose Rovira y Sanchez Herrero  
Ambassador of Spain on Special Mission for the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- oOo -

His Excellency General Alfonso Armada y Comyn  
Marquis of Santa Cruz de Rivadulla  
Head of His Majesty's Secretariat

Minister Santiago Martinez Caro  
His Majesty's Secretary

Colonel Manuel Davila Jalon  
Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty

Commander Jose Juste Marzo  
Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty

Delegation -1-

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING SPANISH PARTY

From His Majesty's House:

Colonel Juan Bautista Sanchez Bilbao  
Head of Security

Dr. Alberto Salgado Alba  
His Majesty's personal doctor

Mr. Jaime de Urzaiz y Fernandez del Castillo  
From the Press Office of His Majesty

From the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

His Excellency Jaime Arguelles  
Ambassador of Spain  
President of the Spanish Committee for the  
American Bicentennial

Mrs. Arguelles

His Excellency Juan Duran Loriga y Rodriganez  
Minister  
Director General for North American and  
Pacific Affairs

His Excellency Rafael Marquez  
Minister  
Director General of the Office of Diplomatic  
Information

His Excellency Jose Maria Allendesalazar Travesedo  
Count of Montefuerte  
Minister and Deputy Chief of Protocol

His Excellency Fernando Sartorius  
Count of St. Luis  
Executive Director of the Spanish Committee  
for American Bicentennial

Delegation -2-

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING SPANISH PARTY (Cont'd)

Mr. Alonso Alvarez de Toledo y Merry del Val  
Counselor of Embassy  
Deputy Director of the Office of the Minister  
of Foreign Affairs

From The Ministry of Information and Tourism

Mr. Carlos Sentis  
Director General for Coordination of Information

Mr. Gabriel Pena Aranda  
Director General for Radio and Television

Mr. Alberto Aza

Accompanying Their Majesties:

The Duke of Veragua

The Duchess of Veragua

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING AMERICAN PARTY

The Honorable Henry E. Catto, Jr.  
Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mrs. Catto

The Honorable Wells Stabler  
American Ambassador to Spain

Mrs. Stabler

Mr. William R. Codus  
Assistant Chief of Protocol

Miss Marylou Sheils  
Protocol Officer

Mrs. Candy Steeler  
Protocol Secretary

Miss Mary Masserini  
Protocol Press Officer

Mr. James T. Payne  
Protocol Logistics Officer

Mr. Joseph Pinto  
Official Photographer

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING SPANISH PARTY

Staff:

Miss Dolores Martin  
Maid

Miss Pauline Bermejo  
Maid

Mr. Blas Leiva  
Valet

Mr. Fausto Sacristan  
Hairdresser

Lt. Antonio Banda  
Baggage

Mr. Manuel Perez Hernandez  
Baggage

Security:

Mr. Federico Quintero  
Superior Chief of Police, Madrid

Chief Inspector Juan Anguas Sanz

Mr. Juan Antonio Rosel Taberna

Mr. Tomas Alonso Tamayo

Mr. Jose Manuel Fernandez Hidalgo

Mr. Miguel Angel Gil Gutierrez

Mr. Agustin Moreno Paya

Mr. Leopoldo Blanco Gonzalez

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING SPANISH PARTY (Cont'd)

Mr. Jose Marie Ruiz Caballero  
Mr. Jesus Murgui Rodriguez  
Mr. Carlos Rio-Mirando Carcia  
Mr. Manuel Vargas Navarro  
Mr. Frutos Marugan Garcia  
Mr. Francisco Luis Colino Hernanz  
Mr. Luis Miguel Algar Barron  
Mr. Luis Gordillo Martinez  
Foreign Minister's Security  
Mr. Eduardo Divar Rodriquez  
Mr. Celso Galvan Abascal  
Mr. Jose Maria Morales Velamazan  
Mr. Modesto Sanchez Taberna  
Mr. Jose Luis Lopez Gonzalez  
Mr. Luis Garcia Moran  
Mr. Alfredo Robledo Velasco

Flight Crew:

Captain Manuel Maranon Ravena  
First Pilot Jose Ibanez Martinez  
Second Pilot Victor Imaz Jahnke

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING SPANISH PARTY (Cont'd)

Mr. Felipe Rojas Barrionuevo

Mr. Victor Navajo Lazaro

Mr. Angel Gutierrez Alvarez

Mr. Ramon Ortega Garcia

Mr. Luis Carlos Garcia Serrano

Flight Engineers:

Mr. Jaime Gandarillas Carmona

Mr. Alvaro Garcia Abad-Fuertes

Mr. Saturnino Garcia-Consuegra Amoros

Mr. Jose L. Gonzalez Martinez

Mr. Leandro Huerga Garcia

Mr. Casto Juanes Gutierrez

Flight Attendants, etc.:

Mr. Jose Luis Roel Garcia  
In Charge of Cargo

Mr. Joaquin Garcia Perez  
Cargo Attendant

Mr. Apolinar Fernandez Alonso  
Attendant

Mr. Manuel Martinez Aspilche  
Attendant



MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING SPANISH PARTY (Cont'd)

Mr. Jose Ramon Almazan  
Attendant

Miss Leonor de la Cruz Delgado  
Stewardess

Miss Ana Valencia Laseca  
Stewardess

Miss Isabel Dias del Peso  
Stewardess

Miss Ana Coll Bagues  
Stewardess

Attendants on Reserve:

Mr. Emilio Alvarez Correchel  
In Charge of Cargo

Mr. Jose Miguel Garcia Alfageme  
Attendant

Mr. Luis Diez Pena  
Attendant

Mr. Antonio Molina Moreno  
Attendant

Miss Marie Jose Ramis Belshaw  
Stewardess

Miss Isabel Perez Lapastora  
Stewardess

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

THE STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF  
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN

PRONUNCIATION, FORM OF ADDRESS AND PLACE CARD INFORMATION

HIS MAJESTY JUAN CARLOS I

King of Spain

Pronunciation: wahn KAR-LOS  
Form of Address: Your Majesty  
Place Card: H.M. The King of Spain

HER MAJESTY QUEEN SOPHIA

Queen of Spain

Pronunciation: so-FEE-ah  
Form of Address: Your Majesty  
Place Card: H.M. The Queen of Spain

HIS EXCELLENCY JOSE MARIA DE AREILZA

Count of Motrico

Pronunciation: mo-TREE-ko  
Form of Address: Mr. Minister or Count  
Place Card: The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain

COUNTESS OF MOTRICO

Wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: mo-TREE-ko  
Form of Address: Countess  
Place Card: The Countess of Motrico

HIS EXCELLENCY JAIME ALBA

Ambassador of Spain to the United States

Pronunciation: AL-BA  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador  
Place Card: The Ambassador of Spain to the United States

MRS. ALBA

Wife of Ambassador of Spain

Pronunciation: AL-BA  
Form of Address: Mrs. Alba  
Place Card: Mrs. Alba

HIS EXCELLENCY NICOLAS COTONER Y COTONER  
General and Head of His Majesty's Staff

Pronunciation: mon-DAY-har  
Form of Address: Marques  
Place Card: The Marques de Mondejar

MARCHIONESS OF MONDEJAR  
Wife of General and Head of His Majesty's Staff

Pronunciation: mon-DAY-har  
Form of Address: Marquesa  
Place Card: The Marquesa de Mondejar

HIS EXCELLENCY JUAN JOSE ROVIRA Y SANCHEZ HERRERO  
Ambassador of Spain on Special Mission for the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: row-VEE-rah  
Form of Address: Your Excellency or Mr. Ambassador  
Place Card: H.E. Juan Jose Rovira

- oOo -

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL ALFONSO ARMADA Y COMYN  
Head of His Majesty's Secretariat

Pronunciation: ar-MAH-dah  
Form of Address: General Armada  
Place Card: General Armada

MINISTER SANTIAGO MARTINEZ CARO  
His Majesty's Secretary

Pronunciation: mar-tee-nez kar-oh  
Form of Address: Mr. Martinez Caro  
Place Card: Mr. Martinez Caro

COLONEL MANUEL DAVILA JALON  
Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty

Pronunciation: DAH-vee-lah  
Form of Address: Colonel Davila  
Place Card: Colonel Davila

COMMANDER JOSE JUSTE MARZO  
Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty

Pronunciation: mar-zow  
Form of Address: Commander Juste  
Place Card: Commander Juste

THE DUKE OF VERAGUA

Pronunciation: ver-AH-gwah  
Form of Address: Duke  
Place Card: The Duke of Veragua

THE DUCHESS OF VERAGUA

Pronunciation: ver-AH-gwah  
Form of Address: Duchess  
Place Card: The Duchess of Veragua

HIS EXCELLENCY JAIME ARGUELLES

Ambassador of Spain  
President of the Spanish Committee for the American Bicentennial

Pronunciation: ar-GWAY-ess  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador  
Place Card: H.E. Jaime Arguelles

MRS. ARGUELLES

Wife of Ambassador of Spain

Pronunciation: ar-GWAY-ess  
Form of Address: Mrs. Arguelles  
Place Card: Mrs. Arguelles

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE  
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
	Government Reports, 10 pgs.		A

FILE LOCATION

Ron Nessen Papers, Box 28, "State Visits - 6/2-5/76 - Juan Carlos"

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

SM  
2/27/14

department of state \* may 1975

OFFICIAL NAME: Spanish State

**GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE**

Spanish territory comprises the mainland of Spain, the Balearic

Islands, the Canary Islands, the presidios of Ceuta and Melilla and three other enclaves under Spanish sovereignty on the Mediterranean

coast of Africa, and the African Province of Spanish Sahara.

Spain's most striking topographical features are its high plateaus and its internal compartmentalization by mountain and river barriers. The Spanish landmass rises sharply from the sea with only a narrow coastal plain except in the Andalusian lowlands. The greater part of the peninsula is a high plateau divided by mountains and broad, shallow depressions. There are few bays, virtually no coastal islands, and a scarcity of natural harbors.

Nearly three-quarters of Spain is arid, with less than 20 inches of rainfall annually. Northwestern Spain, however, resembles England in climate, with slight variations in temperature and plentiful rainfall, while the coastal regions in the east and south enjoy a typically Mediterranean climate, with long dry spells and warmer temperatures.

Madrid, the capital city, is located almost in the center of the Iberian Peninsula, at a level of 2,150 feet, on a large plateau surrounded by the mountain peaks of the high Sierras of Guadarrama and Gredos and the mountains of Toledo.

Spain's population density is roughly equivalent to that of New England and is lower than that of most European countries. The pattern of population has shifted in recent years with large-scale migration from rural to urban areas.

Under a Concordat with the Vatican, Roman Catholicism is the official

**PROFILE**

**Geography**

AREA: 195,988 sq. mi., including the Balearic and Canary Islands (size of Ariz. and Utah combined). CAPITAL: Madrid (pop. 3.5 million). OTHER CITIES: Barcelona (2 million), Valencia (700,000), Seville (560,000), Zaragoza (500,000), Bilbao (450,000), Malaga (400,000).

**People**

POPULATION: 35.5 million (1975 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 1.1%. DENSITY: 176 per sq. mi. RELIGION: Roman Catholic. LANGUAGES: Spanish (official), Catalan, Basque. LITERACY: 97%.

**Government**

TYPE: Constitutional Monarchy (with-out King). CONSTITUTION: Fundamental Laws of the State (various). INDEPENDENCE: July 18, 1936.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—Chief of State (incumbent for life), President (Prime Minister) of Government, 5-year term. *Legislative*—Unicameral *Cortes* (561 seats, among which 104 elected members, 4-year term). *Judicial*—Supreme Court.

POLITICAL PARTY: National Movement. SUFFRAGE: Heads of household. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 50 metropolitan Provinces; 2 Presidios, 3 enclaves, and 1 Province in Africa.

FLAG: Two red horizontal bands separated by a wider yellow band; the national coat of arms, centered on the flag, shows an eagle flanked by the Pillars of Hercules.

**Economy**

GNP: \$74.6 billion (1974). REAL GROWTH RATE: 5% (1974). PER CAPITA GNP: \$2,100.

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 39.2% cultivated, 52.3% pasture. *Labor* 25%. *Products*—cereals, vegetables, citrus fruits, feedgrains, wine, olives and olive oil, live-stock.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 39%. *Products*—processed foods, textiles, footwear, petrochemicals, steel, ships, automobiles, consumer goods.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Coal, lignite, water power, uranium, mercury, pyrites, fluorspar, gypsum, iron ore, zinc, lead, tungsten, copper.

TRADE (1974): *Exports*—\$7.1 billion: fresh fruit, iron and steel products, shoes, clothing, textiles, alcoholic beverages, textile machinery, printed matter, ships. *Imports*—\$15.4 billion: crude petroleum, general industrial machinery, transportation equipment, cereals, electrical machinery, organic chemicals, oilseeds. *Partners* (1973): European Communities (EC) 45.4% (of which F.R.G. 12.7%, France 11.6%, U.K. 7.2%), U.S. 14.9%.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 56 pesetas=US\$1.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N. and its specialized agencies, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), International Energy Agency (IEA), International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT), World Tourism Organization (WTO).



517559 3-75

religion; about 0.1 percent of the population practices other religions.

### HISTORY

For centuries before it became a unified nation, the Iberian Peninsula was a battleground of invasion and resistance. From the Mediterranean came the Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, and Moors. From the European Continent came the Celts, whose influence in northern Spain was considerable, followed in the 2nd century B.C. by the Romans. The present Spanish language, religion, and law stem from the Roman invasion. The Visigoths arrived in the 5th century A.D., but the last Roman strongholds along the southern coast did not fall until the 7th century. In 711 the Moors of North Africa sailed across the straits and swept into Andalusia and, within a few years, pushed the Visigoths up the peninsula to the

Cantabrian Mountains. Efforts to drive out the Moors, known as the Reconquest, lasted over 700 years and finally resulted in a unified nation under Isabella and Ferdinand, the Catholic Kings, in 1492, the year in which Columbus discovered the New World. The 16th century saw Spain's rise to preeminence as a world power, thanks to the immense wealth derived from the Americas and the power of the Hapsburg Empire. But a series of long and costly wars and revolts were capped by the disaster of the "Invincible Armada" in 1588, after which Spanish power in Europe declined steadily. The death in 1700 of Charles II, last of the Hapsburg rulers, brought about the War of the Spanish Succession in which the House of Bourbon eventually came to Madrid. A century later Spain became embroiled in the Napoleonic Wars, during which Napoleon's brother Joseph was placed on the Spanish throne (1808-1814).

After the long campaign of the Peninsular War, which brought fame to the Duke of Wellington, the Bourbon Monarchy was restored. In 1812, during the French occupation of Madrid, the progressive Constitution of Cadiz was drawn up, embodying principles which were at the center of the political dispute between liberals and conservatives for another hundred years. This sad century for the Crown saw the revolt and independence of the American colonies; three Carlist Wars over the succession issue; the institutionalization of the military *pronunciamiento* as a call to insurrection in the name of protecting the national interest; the brief ousting of the Monarchy and establishment of the short-lived First Republic; economic stagnation; and finally the Spanish-American War (1898) in which Spain lost Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Neutral in World War I, Spain subsequently suffered

from lack of governmental authority and experienced economic, political, and social crises. In 1923 Gen. Primo de Rivera installed a Military Directory which lasted until 1929.

In 1931 a Republican-Socialist coalition won huge victories in the municipal elections. The next day King Alfonso XIII renounced power and fled to France. After the flight of the King, elections were held for a Constituent Assembly which adopted a republican constitution. The history of the Second Republic (1931-36) was as turbulent as it was brief. Three broad but basic problem areas—the disputes between the liberals and the Church, between the landowners and middle class with the working class, and between the advocates of regional autonomy versus central control from Madrid—underlay the endless political disputes of the Republic. The one thing held in common by all factions—republicans, monarchists, liberals, conservatives, radicals, fascists, socialists, the Church, anarchists, the military, communists, peasants, and regionalists alike—was their stubborn refusal to compromise. The reforms undertaken or attempted by successive governments of the Republic were, in the last analysis, always too little for the Left and too much for the Right to accept. Enormous pressures from all sides coupled with growing and unchecked partisan violence led inevitably to the outbreak of civil war in July 1936.

The Spanish Civil War (1936-39) had repercussions throughout Europe and North America because of the issue of foreign intervention. The Axis powers supported the insurgent forces, while the Soviet Union and the International Brigades supported the Republicans. Vigorous efforts by France and Britain, supported by the United States and many other countries, to secure general agreement on a policy of nonintervention, were futile. Following the Nationalist victory, Gen. Franco ruled a nation exhausted politically and economically. World War II began 6 months after the close of the Civil War, and the Spanish economy did not really begin to recover until the late 1940's.

### GOVERNMENT

By law and in practice, Gen. Franco has controlled the processes and institutions of government. He is Chief of State, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, and Chief of the National Movement (the only legal political organization in Spain).

The authoritarian regime is based on the Principles of the National Movement and on a group of laws, which have constitutional force, called the Fundamental Laws of the State. Under one of these, the 1947 Law of Succession, Spain officially became a monarchy, although no king has been placed on the throne.

A second basic piece of legislation, the 1966 Organic Law, created the separate position of President of Government (Prime Minister). In accordance with these laws, in July 1969, Gen. Franco designated Prince Juan Carlos de Bourbon y Bourbon, a grandson of the last reigning monarch, Alfonso XIII, to succeed as Chief of State. The Prince, who holds the title of Prince of Spain, will be sworn in as Chief of State and King upon Gen. Franco's death or retirement. Also in accordance with the Organic Law, Gen. Franco in 1973 appointed Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco as President of Government, in charge of overall government operations. Following the assassination of Carrero Blanco in December 1973, Gen. Franco appointed then-Interior Minister Carlos Arias Navarro as President of Government, serving for a 5-year term.

As President of Government, Arias presides over the Cabinet under Gen. Franco's supervision. The Cabinet, last changed in March 1975, meets with Gen. Franco every other Friday to discuss and approve the most important government decisions.

The unicameral *Cortes*, or national legislature, elaborates and approves laws introduced by the government, holds hearings and may initiate legislation on its own. It ratifies international treaties or agreements that affect the full sovereignty or territorial integrity of Spain, and it is consulted on ratification of other treaties affecting matters within its competence. The

### READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material currently being published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse the specific views in unofficial publications as representing the position of the U.S. Government.

Castro, Americo. *The Spaniards: An Introduction to Their History*. Translated by King and Margaretten. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971.

Crozier, Brian. *Franco*. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1967.

Feis, Herbert. *The Spanish Story: Franco and the Nations at War*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1966.

Herr, Richard. *Spain*. Englewood, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1971.

Jackson, Gabriel. *The Spanish Republic and the Civil War, 1931-1939*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1965.

Matthews, Herbert L. *Half of Spain Died*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1973.

Michener, James. *Iberia*. New York: Random House, 1968.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. *Economic Survey: Spain*. Paris: OECD (annual publication).

Payne, Stanley G. *Falange: A History of Spanish Fascism*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1961.

Payne, Stanley G. *Politics and the Military in Modern Spain*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1967.

Pritchett, V. S. *The Spanish Tempter*. New York: Knopf, 1955.

Szulc, Tad. *Portrait of Spain*. New York: American Heritage Press, 1972.

Thomas, Hugh. *The Spanish Civil War*. New York: Harper, 1961.

Welles, Benjamin. *Spain: The Gentle Anarchy*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1965.

*Cortes* may not deal with matters falling within the exclusive purview of the Chief of State, who also has veto power over legislation and may issue laws by decree.

## TRAVEL NOTES

**Clothing**—Clothes suitable for temperatures in Washington, D. C., are recommended. Slacks, but not shorts, are worn in public. Sweaters and raincoats are advisable.

**Health**—Sanitary conditions and facilities are adequate in the large cities, but avoid milk, uncooked vegetables, and tap water. Typhoid, typhus, and gamma globulin shots are suggested.

**Telecommunications**—Local and long-distance telephone services are available and reasonable. Government telegraph offices handle all telegrams.

**Transportation**—Public transportation is inexpensive but crowded. Taxis are numerous and reasonable, but sometimes difficult to find. Air and rail facilities serve most cities in Spain, with good connections to major cities in Europe. Rental cars are available, with or without a driver. Major highways are good.

There are presently 561 seats (*procuradores*) in the *Cortes*. The term of office is 4 years. An important innovation in the Organic Law is the provision for direct election, by heads of families, of 104 members of the *Cortes*. The remaining members hold their seats *ex officio*, by indirect election or by appointment by the Chief of State. They represent the government, the National Council of the Movement, the Syndicates, local government, and other institutions and groups.

The judiciary is made up of ordinary courts, which have competence in civil and criminal cases; extraordinary courts, which include the military courts and the Court of Public Order; and special courts, such as labor and juvenile courts. Judges are appointed by the government. The jury system is not used, both the prosecution and the defense attorneys arguing their cases directly before the bench. The judicial system has no real independent power, since judges may interpret laws but may not question their validity. The penal code is based upon adaptations of the Napoleonic Code.

The Province is the first-level administrative division. The Provinces

(47 on the mainland plus one in the Balearic Islands and two in the Canary Islands) are governed by Civil Governors appointed by the Chief of State and responsible to the Minister of the Interior. The Civil Governors, who have broad powers, are assisted administratively by provincial councils (*diputacion provincial*) which are elected indirectly and have representation from each municipality in the Province, the provincial syndical organization, and professional associations. Local government is organized on the basis of municipalities, the smallest territorial subdivision in the government structure.

### Principal Government Officials

Chief of State, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, Chief of the National Movement—Gen. Francisco Franco Bahamonde

Prince of Spain—Juan Carlos de Bourbon y Bourbon

President of the Government—Carlos Arias Navarro

First Vice President and Minister of Interior—Jose Garcia Hernandez

Second Vice President and Minister of Finance—Rafael Cabello de Alba

Third Vice President and Minister of Labor—Fernando Saurez Gonzalez

Under Secretary of Presidency—Antonio Carro Martinez

Secretary General of National Movement—Fernando Herrero Tejedor

### Other Ministers

Agriculture—Tomas Allende Garcia-Baxter

Air—Lt. Gen. Mariano Cuadra Medina

Army—Lt. Gen. Francisco Coloma Gallegos

Commerce—Jose Luis Ceron Ayuso

Development Planning—Joaquin Gutierrez Cano

Education—Cruz Martinez Esteruelas

Foreign Affairs—Pedro Cortina Mauri

Housing—Luis Rodriguez de Miguel

Information and Tourism—Leon Herrera Esteban

Industry—Alfonso Alvarez Miranda

Justice—Jose Maria Sanchez de Ventura y Pascual

Navy—Adm. Gabriel Pita da Veiga y Sanz

Public Works—Antonio Valdes Gonzales-Roldan

Syndicates—Alejandro Fernandez Soto

Ambassador to the U.S.—Jaime Alba Delibes

Ambassador to the U.N.—Jaime de Pinies

Spain maintains an Embassy in the U.S. at 2700 15th St., NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

## POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Following the political turbulence culminating in the civil war, Spain has had governmental stability under Gen. Franco for about three and a half decades. There have been a number of cabinet changes over the years but continuity has been assured through the powers exercised by Gen. Franco as Chief of State, which have been granted to him for life by constitutional provision. Under the present Cabinet, which includes figures identified as technocrats in key Ministries, the main emphasis of government policy has been on social and economic development of the country and on promoting Spain's international standing.

Political parties, considered by the Spanish Government leadership to be largely responsible for the turbulence in pre-Franco Spain, are not permitted under the existing government system. There exists, however, a legal political organization, called the National Movement, intended to accommodate various viewpoints among Spaniards who wish to participate in the political process, provided they respect the Principles of the National Movement (which establish the ideological basis of a corporate state) and other Fundamental Laws.

In January 1975, and as part of President Arias' program to increase public participation in the political process, a law was promulgated to permit the formation of "political associations" with the approval of the National Movement. Although this law has been criticized by those who feel that it does not respond to the diversity of political opinion in Spain, several associations are in the process of formation.

Actually, prominent figures in the Movement hold diverse political views, ranging from old-guard Falangist doctrine to advocacy of accelerated

development of a more open political system.

National political issues do not generally figure prominently in the corporate elections, or in designations of deputies to the *Cortes*, or even in the direct election of deputies by heads of household. The last elections and appointments of *procuradores* took place in September and October of 1971 and resulted in a *Cortes* with about the same political complexion as before. Among the *procuradores* are a few persistent critics of government policy. Bills introduced by the executive branch of the government may encounter overt opposition from such critics or others in the legislature. However, the legislation introduced is almost always passed, though bills are debated in *Cortes* commissions and in plenary and are sometimes modified before passage.

Current pressures for political change are focused on Spain's efforts to achieve a closer association with Western Europe. Many Spaniards argue that Spain will be unable to attain this objective unless it adopts political institutions more in harmony with other Western European countries.

## ECONOMY

During the second half of the 1950's, the Spanish economy was characterized by a basic disequilibrium between the supply of real resources and increased domestic demand which resulted in strong inflationary pressures and a rapid deterioration of the balance-of-payments position. A severe stabilization program was introduced in 1959 which brought with it a fundamental change in Spain's attitude to foreign trade and capital operations. The multiple exchange rate was abolished and the peseta devalued; imports were progressively liberalized; the tariff system was entirely modified; and a liberal attitude was adopted toward invisible transactions and inward foreign, private investment.

These basic changes opened the way for the extremely rapid growth which has characterized the economy since 1960. The GNP has risen dramatically, from little more than \$8

billion in 1960 to over \$74 billion in 1974. Significant socio-economic changes have also taken place, and Spain now has a large middle class with a lifestyle similar to other Western European countries. However, the overall pattern of income distribution remains uneven, and, despite the recent gains, the average standard of living in Spain is still below those of the more developed countries in Europe.

Tourism is a major commercial activity and an important source of foreign exchange. Over 35 million tourists visit Spain each year, providing well over \$3 billion in foreign exchange. Spain is now acknowledged as the leading tourist country in Europe.

Although 1974 showed an overall growth of 5 percent, Spain experienced economic difficulties similar to those afflicting other Western economies, and 1975 is expected to be even worse. Inflation (18 percent in 1974), unemployment, and balance-of-payments deficits will pose serious problems for Spanish decisionmakers.

In 1974 Spanish imports increased by 62 percent and exports rose by 38 percent.

The U.S. share of the Spanish import market has declined somewhat as a percentage of the market (15.4 percent in 1974) but has increased in value, reaching nearly \$2.4 billion in 1974. By comparison, more than 45 percent of Spain's total trade was conducted with members of the EC.

## Industry

Encouraged by a variety of government incentives and controls, Spanish industry has had an excellent long-term growth record, averaging 8.7 percent per year in the decade 1961-71.

Leading sectors have been leather, shoes and clothing, and rubber products. Considerable investments are also being placed in basic steel, shipbuilding, petroleum refining, plus basic and secondary chemicals.

Government-coordinated programs such as the "industrial poles program" have brought about a geographic redistribution of industry. Basic industry (iron and steel, chemicals, metal working) historically has tended to locate in

the Bilbao-Santander-Oviedo area, while transformation industries (textiles, plastics, autos) gravitated around Barcelona. Madrid, on the other hand, was and is the financial center and a location for light industry.

The Instituto Nacional de Industria (INI), a wholly owned government holding company, is the government's chosen instrument in the industrial field. Its mission is to operate strategic and "essential" industries in which private capital cannot or does not wish to participate; to rationalize and consolidate industrial sectors; and to be the leader for the introduction of new technology.

## Agriculture

In recent years Spanish agricultural growth has not kept pace with advances in industry and other sectors of the economy. Agriculture's share of the GNP declined from one-fourth in 1960 to one-seventh in 1975. During this period agricultural imports increased sharply, resulting in large trade deficits in agricultural products which adversely affected the balance of payments. Despite the many factors hampering agricultural growth, Spanish agriculture has advanced in the past decade. More and better inputs, notably machinery and fertilizers, are being used on farms. Irrigation and land consolidation have made significant inroads. Government incentive programs and other measures have led to increased production and trade, regional development, and general market improvements.

## Labor

The Spanish Syndical Organization (SSO) is the all-embracing official labor grouping. The SSO is a "vertical" organization which includes worker, employer, and government representatives. It is headed by a Cabinet minister, functions as part of a government ministry, and covers all of Spain's 14 million employers and workers. A new syndical law passed in February 1971 did not alter the vertical structure of the SSO, although it introduced some liberalizing features in order better to fulfill the aspirations of both labor and management, and it increased the number of elected SSO



officials. Strikes have been illegal for many years, but a law of May 1975 permits work stoppages under certain limited conditions.

#### Balance of Payments

During the early years of the 1970's, Spain's growing foreign exchange earnings from tourism, remittances from Spanish workers in other countries, and long-term capital inflows were more than sufficient to cover the gap in the current account for goods and services. Spain ran a payments surplus of more than \$1.6 billion in 1973, pushing net international reserves to \$6.8 billion at the start of 1974, which was a very high level for an economy the size of Spain's. However, the greatly increased cost of petroleum imports, a slowdown in tourism, and a surge in imports combined in 1974 to produce a net foreign exchange loss of \$800 million, with net reserves still at a healthy level of \$6 billion at the start of 1975. The balance of payments is expected to show a further loss in 1975.

#### Foreign Investment

Foreign investment has played an important role in the rapid development of the Spanish economy since 1960. Foreign investment supplies the capital to finance needed investment and is the principal source of advanced technology and modern management techniques. According to official estimates, cumulative gross foreign investment during the period from 1960 to 1970 totaled about \$2.2 billion. The U.S. Department of Commerce estimates that the total U.S. investment in Spain at the end of 1974 was \$1.3 billion. These figures show a significant role for the United States as a source of foreign investment in Spain. However, the United States has not gained a disproportionate degree of influence in the Spanish economy, since it is estimated that U.S. investment amounts to less than 1 percent of total gross asset formation.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS

Over the past two decades, Spain has pursued a foreign policy designed

to expand its contacts with the rest of the world and promote its international standing. In consequence, it has come to play an increasingly prominent role in world affairs, in contrast to its isolated position in the years immediately following World War II. Until the early 1950's Spain was excluded from the United Nations as well as from Western regional organizations because of its past links with the Axis powers and its authoritarian regime. Now Spain is a member of the United Nations, virtually all major world bodies, and several Western regional organizations.

Full integration in Western Europe is a primary objective of Spanish foreign policy. Bilateral relations between Spain and other West European countries have improved considerably in recent years, and in June 1970 Spain and the European Economic Community (EEC) concluded a preferential trade agreement—widely considered a step toward Spain's eventual full integration in the EEC. However, attitudes of influential political groups in some Western countries continue to impede the full integration of Spain in Western regional organization. Spain is not a member of NATO but makes an important contribution to Western defense through bilateral military cooperation with the United States.

Spain is also strengthening its relations with Eastern Europe. It has formal commercial and consular agreements with most East European countries, signed a commercial accord with the U.S.S.R. in September 1972, and entered into diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic and with the People's Republic of China early in 1973. The Spanish have also participated actively in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

One sensitive issue in Spain's European policy is the dispute over Gibraltar, which was taken by England in 1704 during the War of the Spanish Succession. The Spanish contend that Gibraltar is a piece of Spanish territory whose continued occupation by the British is a relic of a bygone colonial era. The British maintain that any change in the status of Gibraltar,

established by the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713, would be contrary to the desires of the Gibraltarians; in a 1967 referendum, they voted nearly unanimously to retain their ties to the U.K. The Spanish and British Foreign Ministers have engaged in a series of talks seeking a way to resolve the issue in a mutually satisfactory way.

Relations with North Africa are of particular importance to Spain because of geographical proximity, historical ties, economic interests, and political and security considerations. The Spanish, claiming a special understanding with the Arabs derived from historical ties, generally enjoy congenial relations with countries in the region. Their relations with Arabs and Africans have been enhanced by Spain's grant of independence to Equatorial Guinea in 1968, cession of the coastal enclave of Ifni to Morocco in 1969, and consistent support of the Arab side of the Arab-Israeli dispute. In recent years, these relations have been complicated by pressures on Spain, notably from Morocco, Mauritania, and Algeria, to relinquish control of Spanish Sahara, which has the status of an Overseas Province of Spain. The issue has been the subject of several U.N. resolutions urging Spain to decolonize Spanish Sahara. The Spanish maintain they favor self-determination in the area and are willing to conduct a referendum there whenever the inhabitants so desire. The 1974 U.N. General Assembly approved a resolution asking the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on the conflicting historical claims to the territory.

Another area of particular interest to Spain is Latin America. In this area, Spanish policy emphasizes the concept of Hispanidad, which denotes the complex of language; religious, ethnic, cultural, and historic ties; and common values which bind Spanish-speaking America to the mother country. Economic and technical cooperation is also an important aspect of Spanish policy in Latin America. Spain generally enjoys cordial relations with countries in the region. A conspicuous exception is Mexico, which has persisted over the years in recognizing the pre-Franco republican gov-

ernment of Spain. In their overall foreign policy approach, the Spanish tend to identify themselves with the aspirations of developing countries.

#### U.S.-SPAIN RELATIONS

Spain and the United States have a long history of official relations and are now closely associated in many fields. This association has been furthered in recent years by the exchange of numerous high-level visitors and by conclusion of the bilateral Agreement of Friendship and Cooperation in August 1970. This agreement replaced the defense cooperation accord which was signed in 1953 and extended after expiration of its original 10-year period. The new agreement, in effect until 1975 and subject to renewal for another 5-year term by mutual accord, provides a framework for U.S.-Spanish cooperation across a wide spectrum. In addition to extending the bilateral defense relationship, it includes provisions for cooperation in education and culture, science and technology, environment and urban development, agriculture, economic relations, and public information.

The Agreement of Friendship and Cooperation makes an important contribution to the U.S. defense posture in Europe and to stability in the Mediterranean area. Under its provisions, Spain authorizes the United States to use certain facilities on Spanish military installations while the U.S. provides military assistance to Spain's armed forces. The major facilities used by the United States under these provisions are at the air bases of Torrejon, Zaragoza, and Moron and at the naval base of Rota. A Joint Committee, cochaired by the Spanish Foreign Minister and the U.S. Ambassador to Spain, oversees U.S.-

Spanish defense relations and deals with any problems that may arise from these relations. A Joint Declaration of Principles issued in July 1974 reaffirmed the importance that the Spanish and United States Governments give to mutual cooperation and emphasized their view that their defense cooperation should be coordinated with other Western defense efforts, on the basis of equality of all participants.

Another important sector of U.S.-Spanish cooperation is space exploration. Under agreements in force until 1984 and subject to renewal at that time, the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Spanish National Institute of Aerospace Technique (INTA) jointly operate tracking stations in the Madrid area and the Canary Islands in support of earth orbital, lunar, and planetary exploration missions. The Madrid space station is one of the three largest tracking and data-acquisition complexes supporting NASA operations.

U.S.-Spanish economic relations have expanded considerably over the past several years. In other sectors as well there are numerous programs of U.S.-Spanish exchanges and cooperation. In addition to major cultural-scientific projects jointly undertaken by the two governments under the current agreement, the U.S. Embassy conducts programs for Spanish visitors in various fields to this country and assists in exchanges of graduate students and professors under the Fulbright Program. The U.S. Information Service directs cultural centers in Madrid and Barcelona which teach English to several thousand students yearly and present a variety of programs dealing with American life and thought; this

information is promulgated also through the Spanish media. Thousands of American university students go to Spain every year under regular study programs.

Recognizing that Spain has an important contribution to make to Western cohesion and strength, the United States favors a larger Spanish role in Western defense and integration of Spain in West European regional organizations. Reflecting the importance attached by the United States and Spain to close relations through high-level consultation, President Nixon visited Spain in October 1970, and Prince Juan Carlos visited the United States in January 1971. In December 1973 then-Vice President Ford attended the funeral in Madrid of Prime Minister Carrero. Numerous Cabinet-level officials have exchanged visits between the two countries over the past few years.

#### Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Wells Stabler  
Deputy Chief of Mission—Samuel D. Eaton  
Chief, Joint U.S. Military Group (JUSMG) and Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG)—Rear Adm. William E. Lemos  
Consul General, Barcelona—William W. Lehfelddt  
Consul General, Seville—Curtis C. Cutter  
Consul, Bilbao—Walter G. West

The U.S. Embassy is located at Serrano 75, Madrid 6; Consulate General, Barcelona, at Via Layetana 33-4; Consulate General, Seville, at Paseo de las Delicias, 7; Consulate Bilbao, at Plaza de los Alferoces Provisionales, 2-4.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7800  
Revised May 1975

Office of Media Services  
Bureau of Public Affairs

\* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1975 O - 584-084 (2176)

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402  
Price 30 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$23.10 per year; \$5.80 additional for foreign mailing.

U.S. GOVERNMENT  
PRINTING OFFICE  
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402  

---

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
501  
SPECIAL FOURTH-CLASS RATE  
BOOK

