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.

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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 (Fort 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 p.m.-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.
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M. Masserini - 632-0685

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Dress: Black tie.

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

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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  
- 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 Rodriquez
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

Delegation -3-
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 Shells
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

Delegation -5-
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 Hernandez
Mr. Luis Miguel Algar Barron
Mr. Luis Gordillo Martinez
Foreign Minister's Security
Mr. Eduardo Villar Rodriguez
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

Delegation -6-
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

Delegation -7-
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 Barques
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

Delegation -8-
SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
JUNE 1, 1976

7:10 pm  Their Majesties arrive Andrews Air Force Base via Royal DC-63 aircraft.
7:45 pm  Their Majesties arrive Blair House, Washington.
          Private evening.
          Overnight: Blair House

WEDNESDAY
JUNE 2, 1976

10:25 am Their Majesties depart Blair House enroute the White House.
10:30 am White House Arrival Ceremony.
11:00 am His Majesty has meeting with President Ford, the White House.
          11:15 am Her Majesty has coffee with Mrs. Ford.
12:30 pm His Majesty addresses the Joint Meeting of Congress, U.S. Capitol.
1:15 pm His Majesty has luncheon with Members of Congress, Room S-207, U.S. Capitol.
          1:30 pm Her Majesty lunches privately at Blair House.
3:00 pm 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
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

      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.


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 -5-
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.

Summary Schedule -6-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORM OF DOCUMENT</th>
<th>CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>RESTRICTION</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Portion of the Detailed Scenario for the State Visit of the King and Queen of Spain, 34 pgs (double-sided)</td>
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FILE LOCATION
Ron Nessen Papers, Box 28 "State Visits - 4/26/74, Juan Carlos

RESTRICTION CODES
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
GSA FORM 7122 (REV. 5-82)
MEMBERS OF THEIR MAJESTIES PARTY

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King of Spain

Her Majesty Queen Sophia
Queen of Spain

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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’s Delegation -1-
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Head of Security

Dr. Alberto Salgado Alba
His Majesty's personal doctor

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

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President of the Spanish Committee for the American Bicentennial

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Director General for North American and Pacific Affairs

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

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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-
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Deputy Director of the Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

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Mr. Gabriel Pena Aranda
Director General for Radio and Television

Mr. Alberto Aza

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The Duchess of Veragua

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Mrs. Catto

The Honorable Wells Stabler
American Ambassador to Spain

Mrs. Stabler

Mr. William R. Codus
Assistant Chief of Protocol

Miss Marylou Shells
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

Delegation -4-
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

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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 Rodriguez
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

Delegation -6-
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

Delegation -7-
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 Bargues
Stewardess

Attendents 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

Delegation -8-
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

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: mer-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 DUCHESSE 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
### Withdrawal Sheet (Presidential Libraries)

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**Date:** 2/27/14

**General Services Administration**

GSA Form 7122 (Rev. 5-82)
GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE
Spanish territory comprises the mainland of Spain, the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the presidio 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 landscape 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 religion of Spain. Catholicism is the official religion of the Spanish state and its special status is provided by a Concordat with the Vatican.

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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 official language, religion, and law stem from the Roman invasion. The Visigoths arrived in the 5th century A.D. and lasted 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 Andalucía 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 the Spanish Inquisition, the conquest of the New World, and a change in the attitude of the central political dispute between liberals and conservatives for another hundred years. This sad period was characterized by the absence of any true political vitality. The Bourbon Monarchy was restored.

After the long campaign of the Peninsular War, which brought fame to the Duke of Wellington, the Bourbon Monarchy was restored.

After 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 was one of 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. The takeover of the Spanish economy did not really begin to recover until the late 1940s.

GOVERNMENT

By law and in practice, Gen. Franco 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. Francisco Franco in 1973 appointed Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco as President of Government, in charge of overall government operations.

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 governmental issues.

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 jurisdiction. The 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.

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 that are representing the position of the U.S. Government.


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3
The jury system is not used, both the military courts and the appointed by the government. The military courts, which include the penal code is based on the basis of municipalities, the smallest territorial subdivision in the government structure.

Principal Government Officials
Chief of Staff, 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 Herrera Tejedor
Other Ministers
Agriculture—Tomas Allende Garcia-Baster
Commerce—Jose Luis Ceron Ayuso
Development Planning—Josip Gutierto Camo
Education—Cruz Martinez Estebanos
Foreign Affairs—Pedro Cortina Mautt Houting—Luis Rodriguez de Migue Information and Tourism—Leon Hernandez
Industry—Alfonso Alvarez Miranda
Justice—Jose Maria Sanchez de Coloma y Vill@m
Other services
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Other services

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 the representatives to the Cortes. The National Movement, the Syndicates, local government, and others have established a number of local government bodies. The judiciary is made up of ordinary courts, which have competence in civil and criminal cases; extra-ordinary 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 judiciary system is not used, both the prosecution and the defense attorneys arguing their cases directly before the bench. The judicial system has no real independence, 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 Gov- ernors appointed by the Chief of State and responsible to the Minister of the Interior. The Civil Governors, who have broad powers, are assisted by audi­ diary courts, are affiliated with the government. The provinces (diocesan provincial councils) which are elected indirectly and have representa­ tory functions. The provincial councils are elected on the basis of municipalities, the smallest territorial subdivision in the government structure.

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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 1960s, Spain's gross foreign exchange earnings were a little over $1.6 billion in 1973, pushing national 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 Spain's economy since 1960. Foreign investment supplies the capital to finance needed investment and the know-how and technology and modern management techniques. According to official estimates, cumulative inflow of foreign investment during the period from 1960 to 1974 was about $1.2 billion. The U.S. Department of Commerce estimates that the total U.S. investment in Spain at the end of 1974 was about $3.4 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. A Joint Declaration of 1971, established by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, would be contrary to the desires of the Spanish; a law of May 1975 repealed the Joint Declaration. In a 1967 referendum, they voted nearly unanimously to retain their ties to the U.K. The Spanish and British Foreign Offices have had a series of talks seeking a way to resolve the issue in a mutually satisfactory way.

Relations with North Africa are of particular importance because of geographical proximity, historical ties, economic interests, and political and security considerations. The Spanish, claiming a special understanding with the Arab world 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, Tunisia, 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 calling 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, religion, 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 government 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, education 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 base at Moron and 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.

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