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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

June 19, 1975

No. 341

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JOINT U.S.-SPANISH COMMUNIQUE

The sixth round of negotiations between the Spanish and the United States delegations took place in Washington from June 16 to June 19. The Spanish delegation was chaired by the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Juan Jose Rovira, and the American delegation was headed by Ambassador-at-Large Robert J. McCloskey.

The two delegations continued the discussion on the key aspects of the defense relationship between the two countries and noted the progress being made in defining areas of mutual agreement.

The discussions included an examination of the subject of the Spanish facilities which are used by American forces, and Spanish military defense needs.

The two delegations agreed to set up a steering committee which would establish guidelines and supervise working groups which would study specific technical problems.

As a result of their decision to accelerate the pace of work, the two delegations agreed to hold the seventh round in Madrid during the week beginning June 30th.

The Spanish Ambassador offered a dinner in honor of the two delegations, and Ambassador McCloskey reciprocated with a luncheon in the State Department in honor of Under Secretary Rovira.

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For further information, please contact the Department of State.

SPANISH BASES NEGOTIATIONS

Yesterday the U. S. and Spanish governments issued a communique at the conclusion of the sixth round of negotiations on bases agreements (attached), and Amb. McCloskey did a background briefing at State.

Q. What are the next steps in the Spanish bases negotiations? Have the Spanish asked us to shut down any facilities or have they levied any new demands on us in exchange for keeping our bases in Spain?

A. First, a joint U. S. -Spanish communique issued yesterday on this subject states that the two delegations have agreed to set up a steering committee for the purpose of studying specific technical problems. The delegation has agreed to meet again the week of June 30. It is my understanding that there was a briefing on the bases agreement yesterday at the State Department, and you might wish to check there for details.

Q. What about Spanish demands that the U. S. bases in Spain not be used in the event of another Middle East war?

A. I have checked on that report. This question is not and has not been a negotiating issue throughout the duration of the negotiations.

U. S. - SPANISH JOINT STATEMENT

Washington, D. C.

October 4, 1975

Secretary of State Kissinger and Foreign Minister Cortina today concluded a series of meetings held over the past two weeks in New York and Washington by agreeing to a new framework agreement governing cooperative relationships between the U. S. and Spain. The new agreement would replace the one which was negotiated in 1970, and which expired on September 25. The two Ministers also agreed that the working groups will now resume their activities on the supplementary documents which will have to be completed before the new agreement can be brought into effect.

SPANISH BASES AGREEMENT

Q. Foreign Minister Cortina said Saturday that this accord "has importance in this moment because there has not been interference in our political situation." Doesn't this, by implication, link the bases negotiations with current unrest in Spain?

A. As the State Department and as I have stated previously, we consider these negotiations entirely separate from the recent political events which have been the subject of press attention.

D. C.

FYI: Copy of Communique released in ~~New York~~ Saturday attached.

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October 6, 1975

U. S. - SPANISH AGREEMENT

The New York Times and Washington Post report today that the way has been cleared for a new U. S. - Spanish agreement that allows the U. S. to continue use of Spanish military bases and recommends increased military aid to Spain.

Q. What is the President's view of the Spanish bases negotiations?

A. As you know, the United States has been holding consultations with Spain on this issue on a regular basis since the summer of 1974. The tenth round in the negotiations concluded on September 18th. On September 22nd, Secretary of State Kissinger met with Spanish Foreign Minister Cortina in New York to discuss this matter further. They met again in Washington on September 26. *and in New York on October 3 & 4.*
As you know, a We attach importance to defense issues of mutual interest to *communiqué was released Saturday on the agreement.*
Spain and the U. S. and therefore to the progress being realized in the talks.

Q. What levels of military assistance are being discussed (and all questions on specifics of the negotiations;)

A. The talks are still going on and I would refer you to the State Department on that.

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MOROCCO - SPAIN

BACKGROUND:

NOT FOR DISSEMINATION

Morocco is protesting Spain's appeal of Saturday for a meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss King Hassan's planned mass march into Spanish Sahara. The Security Council meets today to discuss Madrid's request.

A Moroccan communique accused Madrid of distorting the facts in its appeal to the UN and charged that Spain alone is responsible for the present situation. The statement denied that the planned march of 350,000 unarmed Moroccans would constitute an "invasion."

Moroccan authorities are continuing preparations for the march and claim to have recruited enough volunteers. Special trains and nearly 8,000 trucks will be used for transport. The first contingents of marchers may begin moving to assembly points in southern Morocco on Wednesday.

The march could lead to fighting with the pro-independence Saharans even if the Spanish try to avoid a clash. According to press reports from Madrid, the Algerian-supported Polisario Front and the leader of the territory's general assembly have said that their followers will go to the border to stop the Moroccans. King Hassan has already warned that Moroccans will defend themselves against any non-Spanish forces. The Moroccans have 12,000-15,000 troops in the south available to intervene.

* * * *

Q. What is the U. S. reaction to the situation evolving in the Spanish Sahara?

A. As you may know, the UN Security Council is holding an emergency meeting this morning at 11:00 a. m. to discuss this matter. The U. S. is following the situation closely and wishes, of course, that the issues relating to the Spanish Sahara are settled peacefully. ~~We are pleased that the UN is taking this matter under urgent consideration.~~

SPAIN - UPDATE

FRANCO: Business as usual, but the vigil goes on. Embassy Madrid reports that Spain is calm as it awaits the transition.

-- Government, business and entertainment continue much as usual.

-- The military and the police are on an alert, but it is a modest one .

-- All members of the Council of the Regency, which will hold power until Juan Carlos' takeover, have been in Madrid since Oct. 26.

While high level attention is focused on succession problems, Franco's incapacity has not produced governmental paralysis. Day to day business continues and the Government of Spain, without Franco at the helm, made a fundamental decision to try anew to reach agreement with Morocco on the Sahara.

SAHARA: SPANISH OPTIMISM: Spanish Minister of the Presidency Carro Martinez, who participated in last week's negotiations with Morocco, told Ambassador Stabler October 27:

-- He is optimistic that Spain and Morocco will reach agreement; this should be evident soon when the Moroccan negotiators return.

-- Under no circumstances can Spain permit the marchers to enter Saharan territory.

October 31, 1975

ASSUMPTION OF POWER BY PRINCE JUAN CARLOS

Q: Has the President sent a congratulatory message to Prince Juan Carlos now that the latter has assumed the powers of Chief of State from Generalissimo Franco?

A: No, there has been no communication. As you know, Prince Juan Carlos assumed the office of Chief of State on a temporary basis for the present. As you may recall, the President and Juan Carlos had talks in Madrid last June, and I know that the President wishes him well at this moment in Spanish history.

(FYI: Under Spanish law, Prince Juan Carlos assumed the powers of Chief of State on October 30 on a temporary basis for the duration of Generalissimo Franco's incapacitation due to illness. He did this under similar circumstances in the summer of 1974. The Prince would not assume the powers of Chief of State on a permanent basis until Franco's passing or formal abdication. Protocol dictates that congratulatory messages to Juan Carlos not be sent until that time. END FYI.)

ASAD SETS NEW TERMS FOR TALKS

- Q. According to Jonathan Randal in the Post today, Syrian President Asad wants to amend the Resolution 242 by including a direct reference to the Palestinians right to self-determination instead of the vague reference to the Arab refugee questions in the original resolution. In view of the upcoming expiration date for the UN forces on the Golan (Nov. 30) how does the Administration intend to respond to this new development?
- A. Our objective remains one of seeking a settlement within the framework of the Geneva Conference, in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Our position on the means to this end has always been to pursue whatever realistic course was acceptable to the parties and we have said we will not tolerate stagnation or stalemate in the peace process. As to next steps, we have made clear our willingness to help facilitate progress on the Syrian front and have indicated that eventually there must also be a resolution of other problems such as the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people.
- FYI: Resolution 242 states that the Security Council "Affirms further the necessity. . . .for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem."

SPANISH SAHARA CRISIS

Q. The Moroccan march in the Spanish Sahara begins today. Does the President have any reaction to the events taking place there?

A. The United States hopes that the problem can be resolved peacefully with UN mediation. We voted in favor of a recent Security Council Resolution calling for a peaceful solution to the dispute between Spain and Morocco, through the help and efforts of the Secretary General.

FYI: A UN compromise plan is being formulated which would place a UN peace keeping force in the area until a referendum gives the Saharans a chance to determine their own future. Any details on our role in helping to resolve this dispute should be referred to State.

November 21, 1975

SPANISH SAHARA - UPDATE

Algeria
Yesterday wire reports indicated that ~~region~~ ^{Algeria} sharply denounced the recent Spanish-Moroccan-Mauritanian agreement on Spanish Sahara and set the stage for a full-scale UN debate on the future of the territory.

In a formal note attached to UN Secretary General Waldheim's latest report on Spanish Sahara, Algeria declared the tripartite agreement null and void and attacked Spain for not fulfilling its responsibilities as the administering power of a non-self-governing territory. Algiers argued that Spain could transfer administrative responsibilities only to the Saharan people or, failing that, to the UN itself.

Spain, however, claims to have acted in accordance with UN directives. The Spanish have rationalized their decision to transfer administration of the territory to Rabat and Nouakchott by asserting that the question of sovereignty is a separate issue that only the UN can resolve.

Algeria also insisted that Morocco and Mauritania do not have the right to exercise authority in the territory unless the General Assembly officially recognizes that their claims take precedence over self-determination. The Algerians have been trying to return the Saharan problem to the General Assembly, which in past resolutions has strongly supported the principle of self-determination.

#

FYI: Our position on the Spanish Sahara issue remains unchanged.

We hope that the dispute can be resolved peacefully under UN auspices.

PORTUGAL

BACKGROUND--FYI ONLY:

Anti-Communists in the Portuguese military appear to be in a stronger position following the rebellion yesterday by leftist paratroopers.

According to latest reports, government forces have retaken the three air bases and the Lisbon region air headquarters that were occupied by the rebels. The mutinous paratroopers, however, regained control over their home air base in Tancos, some 77 miles north of the capital, after temporarily losing it to loyalist forces. Radio and television stations taken over by leftist military groups yesterday were cut off the air by the government, which substituted programs originating in Porto.

Backed by several members of the Revolutionary Council -- including a subdued Otelo de Carvalho -- President Costa Gomes last night declared that the Lisbon military region was under a state of siege. He ordered a midnight-to-six curfew and banned the publication of all newspapers in the region today.

Q. How does the President view the current situation in Portugal?

A. The President is, of course, following the situation there closely, and while he has no specific comment on the events of yesterday, his views on Portugal are well known.

He has said that he supports the emergence of a democratic pluralistic government reflecting the will of the people. We have, as you know, informed the Portuguese government that we are sending a proposed assistance program to the Congress (\$35 million).

U.S. REPRESENTATION AT CEREMONIES HONORING
KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN
(If Asked)

Q: Do you have any word on the composition of the U.S. delegation to the ceremonies on Thursday, November 27, in Madrid honoring King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia?

A: The Vice President will lead the United States delegation to the November 27 ceremonies. The U.S. Ambassador to Spain, Wells Stabler, will be a member of the delegation.

Q: At what level will other nations be represented?

A: I don't have firm word on the representation of other countries at these ceremonies.

Q: What are the ceremonies planned in honor of the King and Queen?

A: We understand that the ceremonies include a religious service at the Church of Saint Jeronimo in Madrid, followed by a reception at the Royal Palace and a military pass-in-review.

Q: Why the small size of the U.S. delegation?

A: As with the ceremonies on November 22 and 23, the number in the U.S. delegation accords with the wishes of the Spanish government as to the size of foreign delegations at this event.

Q: What about Mrs. Rockefeller?

A: Mrs. Rockefeller is accompanying the Vice President.

FORD - BREZHNEV MEETING

Q. Yesterday, you left open the possibility that either Ford or Kissinger might meet with General Secretary Brezhnev or Foreign Minister Gromyko on SALT. Can you give us any additional information today?

A. The situation remains as I stated it yesterday and as Secretary Kissinger has indicated on previous occasions. He said he would be willing to meet with Soviet officials on specific SALT issues, should the situation warrant it, but I have nothing further to give you on the likelihood of such a meeting at this time. There are no present plans for the President to meet with the General Secretary on SALT issues.

DEVELOPING US-SPANISH RELATIONS

Background Only:

Spain Moves Toward Closer Ties with EC and NATO: Noting "a new dynamism in Spanish diplomacy, " Embassy Madrid evaluates Foreign Minister Areilza's diplomatic offensive in Europe. Following discussions with the French and German embassies in Madrid and with the ministry of foreign affairs, the embassy reports that Areilza:

- has initiated a comprehensive plan to visit Portugal and most EC countries before the end of March;
- wants to hold an exploratory meeting with NATO Secretary Luns in hope of an eventual NATO tie;
- is seeking Spanish membership in the Council of Europe and has pressed hard for Spanish observers at council meetings.

In talks already held in France, Luxembourg and the FRG, Areilza has disclosed the Spanish timetable for plans leading to democratization, including:

- some sort of constitutional referendum in the coming summer;
- local elections in November and parliamentary elections in early 1977, based upon universal suffrage.

While greatly impressed with Areilza's salesmanship, the French and Germans are awaiting specific constitutional changes before committing themselves to more than pledges of support for Spain's efforts.

* * *

Q. The Washington Post carries a story today that the U.S. plans to offer Spain increased military aid and a formal mention of Spanish contributions to NATO as part of a new military bases agreement. Can you confirm the story, and why must the U.S. make additional concessions?

A. As you know the U.S. has been holding consultations with Spain the U.S. - Spanish bases issue since the summer of 1974. Last October, Secretary

Kissinger and Spanish Foreign Minister Cortina concluded consultations by agreeing to the broad outlines of an agreement governing cooperative relationships between the U.S. and Spain, including bases arrangements. I would refer you to The State Department for more specific information about the negotiations, but in general we are continuing to work within the framework of the general agreement formulated in October. You can be sure that whatever agreement is finalized will be within this agreed upon framework.

February 18, 1976

US-SPANISH TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION

Q: Mr. President, on February 17 you transmitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification the new Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the United States and Spain. Do the treaty and the supplementary agreements thereto establish an obligation or commitment on the part of the United States to come to Spain's assistance against an outside attack?

A: As I have stated in the past, the United States attaches great importance to trans-Atlantic cooperation with Spain on security matters and to Spain's contribution to Western defense. In this context, the treaty recently negotiated establishes a strengthened relationship between the United States and Spain, including the provision for military coordination and planning related to Western defense matters. While the treaty does not establish a mutual defense obligation, it does underscore the interests we share in having a strong and credible defense in the Western European/Atlantic area -- and, I believe will make a very important contribution to these interests.

Q: According to press reports from Madrid, the price tag on this treaty is \$1.2 billion in U.S. economic and security assistance to Spain over the next five years, even though we will reportedly be reducing our presence at one air base and withdrawing our ballistic missile submarines from Rota. Under the circumstances, do you believe that the price tag is reasonable in terms of the benefits we derive from Spain?

A: In my opinion, the new US-Spanish treaty benefits both countries equally by mutually strengthening our defense capabilities. The

majority of our assistance to Spain is in terms of loans and credits.

The revised basing arrangements reflect changes in military technology and requirements that have taken place over the past few years or are expected to occur in the near future.

(FYI: The assistance package for Spain amounts to approximately \$770 million over the next five years -- over \$600 million in loans and credits and the balance in various forms of grants. Independent of the treaty, we are planning to provide \$450 million in Export-Import Bank loans, thus giving rise to the press reports of \$1.2 billion for the agreement. Further, we have agreed to remove most of our tanker aircraft from Spain for relocation elsewhere in Europe and to withdraw, by July 1, 1979, the ballistic missile submarines based at Rota. END FYI.)

Q: Do you foresee any difficulty in obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of the treaty?

A: This treaty clearly provides benefits to both the United States and Spain in a number of important areas of cooperation. I am certain that the Senate will approach the treaty in a positive and constructive manner.

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT OF STATE VISIT OF
HIS MAJESTY KING JUAN CARLOS I OF SPAIN
(Tuesday, March 2, 1976, at 11:30 a.m. EST)

The President has invited their majesties the King and Queen of Spain to come to the United States on a State Visit June 2-3, 1976. Their majesties have accepted the President's invitation with pleasure. The King looks forward to meeting with the President and senior United States officials during the visit. The State Visit of their majesties underscores the importance the United States attaches to close and harmonious relations with Spain. It also highlights during America's bicentennial celebration the contribution which Americans of Spanish descent have made to the building of the United States.

* * * *

Q: When did Juan Carlos become King?

A: He was formally invested on November 29, 1975.

Q: Has the President met the King before or will this be the first time?

A: The President and the King have met before, most recently during the President's visit to Madrid May 31-June 1, 1975.

Q: Is the timing of the visit linked to the recent signing of the treaty with Spain?

A: The invitation was extended last May when the President visited Madrid. While not related to the negotiations that have just been

successfully concluded, their majesties' visit will certainly serve to emphasize the strong and close ties between the two countries that are reflected in and strengthened by the new treaty.

Q: Has the Royal Couple visited the United States in the past?

A: They last visited the United States in 1971.

Q: Will they be visiting other cities besides Washington?

A: I am not sure of their plans outside the June 2-3 period in Washington.

CONTINGENCY WHITE HOUSE PRESS GUIDANCE
SWEDISH KING CARL XVI GUSTAV'S
MEETING WITH PRESIDENT FORD

January 27,* 1976

*

(The Swedish Government may announce today that King Carl XVI Gustav will visit the United States in connection with our Bicentennial celebrations. Announcement of the King's itinerary, including a visit to Washington, may prompt questions whether the President will meet with the King.)

* * *

Q: The Government of Sweden today announced that King Carl XVI Gustav will pay a private visit to the United States in connection with our Bicentennial celebrations. Will the President meet with the King during His Majesty's visit to Washington?

A: Carl XVI Gustav, King of Sweden, will call on President Ford at the White House on April 5, 1976. The President welcomes His Majesty's visit to the United States in connection with our Bicentennial celebrations and in recognition of the many important contributions of Swedish immigrants to the cultural heritage and building of America. Their meeting will give the King and the President an opportunity to become acquainted and to review the Swedish-American activities planned during the King's visit.

Q: Is this a State Visit?

A: No, it is a private visit by the Swedish King relating to our Bicentennial celebration. The President is looking forward to greeting and meeting with the King during his visit to Washington.

STATEMENT OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

Swearing-in of Prince Juan Carlos and Funeral of
Generalissimo Franco

The President has asked the Vice President to represent the United States at the swearing-in of Prince Juan Carlos as Spain's Chief of State on Saturday, November 22, and at the State Funeral of Generalissimo Francisco Franco on the following day. The United States Ambassador to Spain, Wells Stabler, will be a member of the U.S. Delegation. Mrs. Rockefeller will accompany the Vice President.

The Vice President will also lead the United States delegation to the ceremonies honoring King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia scheduled for Thursday, November 27. The names of the other members of the U.S. delegation to the November 27 ceremonies will be announced as soon as they are available.

* * * * *

Q: Are you correct in the sequence of events? The swearing-in before the funeral?

A: Yes. The swearing-in ceremony will be on Saturday with the funeral on Sunday.

Q: What are the ceremonies planned in honor for the King and Queen on November 27?

A: We understand that the November 27 ceremonies include a religious service for the King and Queen in the Madrid Cathedral, followed by a reception in the Royal Palace and a parade.

Q: Why will the United States be represented by only two dignitaries at the swearing-in and funeral ceremonies?

A: The number in the U. S. delegation accords with the wishes of the Spanish government as to the size of foreign delegations at these ceremonies.

Q: Will the Vice President be meeting with other foreign leaders while he is in Madrid?

A: I would refer you to the Vice President's office on the details of the trip.

Q: What will the Vice President be doing between Sunday and Thursday?

A: Again, his office will probably have details for you. It is my understanding he will remain in Spain during this period.

Q. The Vice President was supposed to chair the Public Forum in Indianapolis November 25. Who will do that now?

A. Rogers C. B. Morton will chair the Forum in the Vice President's place.

EXECUTIONS IN SPAIN

Q: ~~Mr. President~~, over the weekend (September 27) the Spanish government executed five men convicted of murdering police officers. In protest, some twelve European nations have recalled their ambassadors to Madrid. President Echiverra has called for Spain's expulsion from the U. N. What action does the United States contemplate? Is our silence to date connected with our continuing support of the Franco regime or with the US-Spanish bases negotiations?

A: The issue of capital punishment stirs very deeply held, very sincere and very differing feelings not only in this country but in

countries throughout the world. ^{The President is} ~~I~~ am fully aware of the reactions

in Europe to the executions in Spain, but ^{we} ~~I~~ prefer not to address this

case in any greater detail as it is an internal Spanish matter. ^{ONLY IF PRESSED} [I

can say, however, that our policy of not commenting specifically on

this matter is in no way connected with the US-Spanish bases

negotiations which are a separate issue entirely.] ^{other than to say that we do not regret the cycle of violence which leads to such a tragic outcome}

Q: Specifically, Mr. President, what about Echiverra's call for Spain's expulsion from the United Nations?

A: The United States Government has been very clear on this issue; we strongly object to exclusion of any member from the General Assembly or other U. N. bodies as a method of conducting diplomacy.

* * * * *

(FYI: The five terrorists executed on Saturday in Spain were convicted in courts-martial of the killing of policemen. Two are Basque separatists and three are members of a Marxist-Leninist dissident communist group. Spanish law provides for military trials in cases involving death of policemen. Three of those executed were tried under the new anti-terrorism law which provides an automatic death penalty upon conviction, but Franco has the power to commute the sentences.

Franco did commute the death sentences of six other convicted terrorists, including two pregnant women.

The widespread protests throughout Europe this weekend over the execution result from a combination of:

- People who oppose capital punishment;
- Those who oppose courts-martial for civilians and claim such trials violate normal court procedures; and
- Those who disapprove of the Franco regime. END FYI.)

SPAIN

Q: Mr. President, will the United States continue to press for closer links between Spain and NATO considering the lack of unanimity registered on this issue at the Brussels summit?

A: I strongly believe that Spain is an integral part of the West and must be brought closer to Western structures. In this regard, we continue to favor a Spanish relationship with the Alliance, while recognizing that this is a process which will take time. We hope that a better understanding and appreciation of Spain's contribution to the defense of the West and of Spain's overall role in the West will develop with time and lead to a closer Spanish relationship with NATO.

EUROPEAN TRIP - SPAIN

Q: Mr. President, why are you going to Spain at a time when many observers believe that the Franco regime is in its waning days?

A: The United States regards Spain as a friendly European state with an important role to play in Europe and the Mediterranean and, of course, there are very friendly ties among the Spanish and American peoples. Based on the 1970 Friendship Agreement and last year's Declaration of Principles, our two governments have excellent cooperation in many fields -- agriculture, science and technology, education and defense. I look forward to discussing these matters with Spanish leaders and also to considering further improvements in US-Spanish relations in the future. We believe that Spain is an integral part of the West and must be brought closer to Western structures.

U.S. -Spanish Bases and Negotiations

Q: What base facilities do we have in Spain?

A: We have two active air bases at Zaragoza and Torrejon; an inactive base which we maintain for contingency purposes at Moron; and a naval base at Rota from which nine Polaris submarines are serviced.

Q: What is the status of the U.S. -Spanish base negotiations?

A: As you know, the United States has been holding consultations with Spain on this issue on a regular basis since the summer of 1974. On October 4, Secretary Kissinger and Spanish Foreign Minister Cortina concluded two weeks of consultations by agreeing to the broad outlines of an agreement governing cooperative relationships between the United States and Spain, including bases arrangements. Consultations are continuing on the details of the general agreement at this time.

Q: Do we envisage any problems with the base agreement in the event of a transition of power?

A: Your question is based on a hypothetical premise. As I said, we are continuing our consultations with the Government of Spain.

Franco's Health

Q: What can you tell us about Generalissimo Franco's health today?

A: I am already reporting on the health of one Chief of State. The Government of Spain is issuing reports on Franco as they see fit. It is our understanding that he is ill but that he has shown signs of improvement.

Q: Has the President been in touch with him?

A: No.