

The original documents are located in Box 34, folder “State Dinners - 6/2/76 - Spain (1)” of the Sheila Weidenfeld Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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For immediate release
 Wednesday, June 2, 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE
 Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

The President and Mrs. Ford will host a white-tie dinner in honor of Their Majesties King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia of Spain on Wednesday, June 2, 1976 at 8:00 P.M.

Entertainment will be provided by violinist Gil Morgenstern in the East Room following dinner.

Mrs. Ford has chosen as centerpieces for the dining tables examples of American Folk Art in the form of antique American weathervanes. This collection contains examples of the earliest weathervanes found in America, two-dimensional, homemade versions of either wood or iron, as well as the later three-dimensional, full-bodied vanes made of copper, zinc and iron.

Many of the pieces represent the more popular subjects for weathervanes such as horses, often depicting famed racing and trotting horses of the day such as "Ethan Allen" and "Patchen;" rooster or "weathercock" vanes, cows, which were often used by farmers to advertise the breeds they specialized in; fish, popular in coastal New England; retrieving dogs, and a ram. Some of the more unusual vanes are: a sheet-iron, one dimensional cowboy "bronco-buster," one of the few 19th century vanes found in the American west; a copper eagle with a five-foot wingspan dating from about 1830 which originally perched on a courthouse in a small town in upstate New York; one of the few signed vanes, an iron horse made by John Brady, a blacksmith who worked at Sturbridge, Massachusetts in the late 18th century; a full-bodied copper horse and rider with original gilding, circa 1848, believed to depict either General Zachary Taylor or General Winfield Scott, both popular folk heroes of the Mexican-American war.

Guests will be greeted by another rare example, a five-foot, full-bodied hackney pony, probably used as a trade sign in a blacksmith shop or a stable in Pennsylvania. Decorating the President's table is another rare example, an 18th-century dove made of sheet-iron.

The centerpieces will be surrounded by calendula, marigolds, and sweetpeas. The rooms will be decorated with orange and yellow tiger lilies, rubrum lilies, twigs and ivy, irises and cornflowers, creating an atmosphere of country fields and wildflowers.

The round tables will be draped with yellow cloths and the napkins tied with yellow ribbons with a cinnamon stripe. The three-inch candlesticks are 18th century-style early American with saucer bottoms, and are on loan from Garfinckles. Tables will be set with the Johnson China, Monroe vermeil flatware, and the Morgantown crystal.

Janet and John Wallach of Washington, D.C., have donated their time to coordinate the decorations. Most of the weathervanes are from their private collection and their American Folk Art Shop in Georgetown; the remainder are from private collections.

The menu: Mousseline of Red Snapper, Fleurons; Supreme of Duckling; Grilled Orange Slices, Wild Rice Amandine, Zucchini with Mushrooms; Hearts of Lettuce Salad, Bel Paese Cheese; Macadamia Nut Souffle; Sauce Sabayon and Demitasse.

Wines: Saint Michelle Chenin Blanc, Charles Krug Gamay, Schramsberg Blanc de Blanc.





AMERICAN
FOLK ART
GALLERY

3214 "O" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

202 338-2479

Wallach (Home #)

338-3867

Memo for Sheila
Fran
Sally

From QUENNEVILLE

Gil Morgenstern is 22 years old.

Father (physician) plays violin and viola
Mother plays piano
Older Brother plays violin, viola and flute

Gil now lives in Edison, New Jersey (3 miles from New Brunswick)
He is not married

He has recently been invited to play with the Berlin Philharmonic
and has also played in France and Spain

The King and Queen enjoy classical music (especially the Queen).

NUMBERS TO BE PLAYED

1. (6 min. 15 sec) Preeludium and Allegro (Fritz Kreisler)
2. (4 min. 45 sec) La Plus que Lente (Claude W.C. Debussy) (French)
3. (9 min. 10 sec) Tzigane (Morice Bavel)

(PRESS PERMITTED TO FILM FIRST THREE MINUTES AND LAST NUMBER)

piano accompnist
- David Darvey, N.Y.C., 54 yrs old
- Plays for all recitals
- plays for Lettine Price (Opera) also
- played for her during Johnson Admin.
Jvan Talamian teaches at Juilliard
& Curtis (Philadel.)



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DINNER IN HONOR OF
THEIR MAJESTIES
THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN

June 2, 1976

8:00 p. m.

Dress: White tie ... long dresses for the ladies

Arrival:

- 8:00 p. m. ... at North Portico Entrance ... King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto.
- You and Mrs. Ford will greet.
- Photo coverage of greeting.

Yellow Oval Room:

- Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger; Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Jose Maria de Areilza (Count and Countess of Montrico); American Ambassador and Mrs. Wells Stabler; and Foreign Ambassador and Mrs. Jaime Alba will assemble just prior to the 8:00 p. m. arrival of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia and Ambassador and Mrs. Catto.
- Color Guard will request permission to remove Colors at approximately 8:10 p. m. ... all guests except King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia will depart at this time.

Grand Entrance:

- Approximately 8:12 p. m. ... descend Grand Staircase preceded by Color Guard.



- Pause at foot of staircase for official photograph (King Juan Carlos I to your right ... Queen Sophia to your left ... then Mrs. Ford).
- Color Guard reforms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause for Ruffles and Flourishes and announcement ... take receiving line positions (King Juan Carlos I to your right ... then Mrs. Ford ... then Queen Sophia.)
- Follow Color Guard into East Room when "Hail to the Chief" is played.

Receiving Line:

- Take position just inside door of East Room ... Ambassador Catto will present your guests.
- After receiving line, follow guests into State Dining Room.

Dinner:

- Round tables (State Dining Room and Red Room)
- The Air Force Strolling Strings will play during dessert.
- No press coverage of dinner ... toasts will be piped to the press ... transcripts will be released to the press ... there will be mini-camera coverage of the toasts with a small photo pool.

After-Dinner:

- 10:00 p. m. ... guests proceed to parlors for demitasse, liqueurs, and cigars. You and Mrs. Ford will escort King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia to the Blue Room where you will visit informally with your guests.
- 10:05 p. m. ... after-dinner guests will be escorted to the State Floor. You, Mrs. Ford, King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia (King Juan Carlos I to your right ... then Mrs. Ford ... then Queen Sophia) will receive the after-dinner guests from a position in the Grand Hall between



the Blue Room and Green Room doors -- a Military Social Aide will present your guests -- guests will proceed to the East Room and take their seats.

Entertainment:

-- After the guests are seated, you will enter the East Room through the center door and seat Mrs. Ford and King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia.

-- You proceed to the stage which will be located along the center of the east wall and introduce Gil Morgenstern.

NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A).

-- At the conclusion of the performance, you and Mrs. Ford will escort King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia to the stage to thank Gil Morgenstern.

NOTE: There will be press coverage of the entertainment. Photo and mini-camera coverage will be of the first and last parts of the program and of your thanking Gil Morgenstern.

-- After you have thanked Gil Morgenstern, you and Mrs. Ford will escort King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia to the Blue Room where you will mingle informally with your guests.

NOTE: There will be dancing in the Grand Foyer.

Departure:

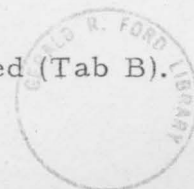
-- You and Mrs. Ford, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto escort King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia to the North Portico.

-- You and Mrs. Ford may wish to return for dancing or return to the Family Quarters.

-- There will be champagne, mixed drinks and dancing for the guests who remain.

NOTES:

-- The dinner and after-dinner guest lists are attached (Tab B).



- A suggested toast is attached (Tab C).
- Military Social Aides will be present.
- Marine Corps Harpist will be playing in the Diplomatic Reception Room as your dinner and after-dinner guests arrive.
- White House photographer will be present.
- The U. S. Army Band will be playing on the South Portico Balcony as your dinner guests arrive.

Maria Downs



DINNER

Saint Michelle
Chenin Blanc
1974

Mousseline of Red Snapper
Fleurons

Charles Krug
Gamay
1972

Supreme of Duckling
Grilled Orange Slices
Wild Rice Amandine
Zucchini with Mushrooms

Hearts of Lettuce Salad
Bel Paese Cheese

Schramsberg
Blanc de Blanc
1973

Macadamia Nut Souffle
Sauce Sabayon

Demitasse

The White House
Wednesday, June 2, 1976

Ed Bergen
10/24/53
David Roffman
Nov 6, 43



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ARRIVAL CEREMONY FOR

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN

WEDNESDAY - JUNE 2, 1976

10:30 A.M.

The South Grounds

From: Terry O'Donnell ^{TOD}

SEQUENCE

10:28 a. m.

You depart Oval Office and proceed to Diplomatic Reception Room where Mrs. Ford will join you.

Following announcement and "Ruffles and Flourishes", you and Mrs. Ford proceed out the Diplomatic Reception Room entrance, cross the driveway, and take your positions facing the entrance to the Diplomatic Reception Room.

10:30 a. m.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain arrive and are introduced to you and Mrs. Ford by Chief of Protocol Henry E. Catto, Jr. You in turn introduce them to Secretary Kissinger and Mrs. Kissinger and Gen. and Mrs. Brown.

You and the King move to the platform and stand facing the troops with the King on your right. Mrs. Ford and the Queen move to right of platform.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE



2.

10:33 a. m.

National Anthems and 21-gun salute.

Inspection of troops - you and the King guided by Commander of Troops. The King should be on the left closest to the troops. The troop commander is in the middle.

NOTE: Your cue for escorting the King down to the Commander of Troops to inspect the troops will be the Commander's report, "Sir, the Honor Guard is formed."

Inspection begins at the right front of the band and proceeds along the front rank of troops. You render salutes when passing in front of the Colors.

At the left flank of the troops, the Inspection Party turns and proceeds toward the platform.

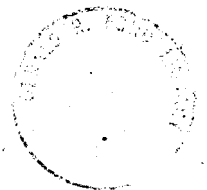
You escort the King onto the platform and take your original positions facing the troops for the Marine Drum and Bugle Corps "pass in review."

10:40 a. m.

After the Commander of Troops reports, "Sir, this concludes the Honors"; you usher the King to stand adjacent to you at the podium while you deliver welcoming remarks.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

The King will respond. His remarks will be interpreted into English.



3.

10:50 a.m.

You usher your guest back to the original platform position facing the troops to await the Command, "Sir, this concludes the ceremony."

10:52 a.m.

You and your guest depart the platform, join Mrs. Ford, and the Queen.

You lead the way up the right outside staircase to the portico, escorting the Queen. The King will escort Mrs. Ford and follow behind.

10:54 a.m.

You will pause at the center of the South Portico balcony for a photograph. The order is as follows:

The King to your right
The Queen to your left --
then Mrs. Ford.

You enter the Blue Room where you will be joined by Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger and General and Brown. Members of the Official Party and the Welcoming Committee are escorted into the Blue Room and are presented to the receiving line. (List of Official Party members at TAB A.)

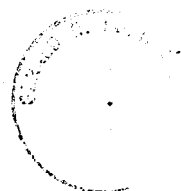
10:57 a.m.

Following a brief visit, you, the King, and Secretary Kissinger depart en route the Oval Office for your meeting.

NOTE: The members of the Official Party and the Welcoming Committee remain in the Blue Room for coffee.

11:00 a.m.

Your meeting with the King begins.



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

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



Sheila

Date Issued 5/21/76

By P. Howard

Revised _____

FACT SHEET
Mrs. Ford's Office

Event State Dinner

Group In Honor of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia of Spain

DATE/TIME June 2, 1976 8:00 p. m.

Contact Pat Howard Phone 2927

Number of guests: Total 160 - Dinner Women x Men x Children --
70 - A-Dinner

Place State Floor

Principals involved President and Mrs. Ford

Participation by Principal yes (Receiving line) yes

Remarks required yes

Background --

REQUIREMENTS

Social: Guest list yes (Social Entertainment's Office will distribute.)

Invitations yes Programs yes Menus yes

Refreshments State Dinner Format

Entertainment yes

Decorations/flowers yes

Music yes

Social Aides yes

Dress White Tie Coat check yes (DRR)

Other --

Press: Reporters yes

Photographers yes

TV Crews yes

White House Photographers yes Color yes Mono. _____

Other --

Technical Support: Microphones yes PA Other Rooms yes

Recording yes

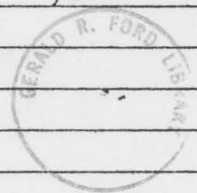
Lights yes

Transportation cars (enter thru SE Gate)

Parking South Grounds

Housing --

Other -- (Risers, stage, platforms) yes



Project Co-ordinator Pat Howard Phone 2927

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.

For Immediate Release
Tuesday, June 1, 1976

p. older one brother (Studying medicine)

T. not married

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY TO MRS. FORD

Gil Morgenstern, violinist, will entertain at the State Dinner honoring Their Majesties King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain, Wednesday, June 2.

This will be Morgenstern's first performance at the White House.

¹⁹⁷⁵
A graduate of Juilliard School in New York, Morgenstern first became interested in violin at the age of five. He still studies with the famed pedagogue Ivan Galamian.

Morgenstern has performed at New York's Carnegie Recital Hall and at Town and Cami Halls. He has also performed recitals throughout the United States and has recently made a Canadian debut in Ottawa. He is presently engaged as guest soloist with the National Symphony, the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, the Santa Barbara Symphony, and the Garden State Philharmonic, among others.

Gil Morgenstern has been the recipient of many prestigious awards and honors. He was the first prize winner for three of the country's most demanding competitions: the Washington International, the National Society of Arts and Letters, and the Music Educators Association.

Morgenstern was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1954. He comes from a musical family that held music sessions at their home frequently. Mr. Morgenstern is also an accomplished pianist with over twelve years experience.

Sheila
gave Fran Levine
this marked info

{ 22 yrs. old
{ Not married
lives in Edison, N.J.



Harry Reasner
asked to play
in Philharmonic

3 songs
Kreisler
Debussy
Ravel
artists

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

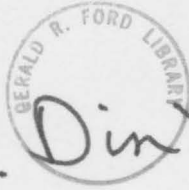
Dress

embroidered
chiffon
Green
cups w/peignis

7. Welsh

mandarin collar

Shah's St. Din.



THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON


April 21, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD

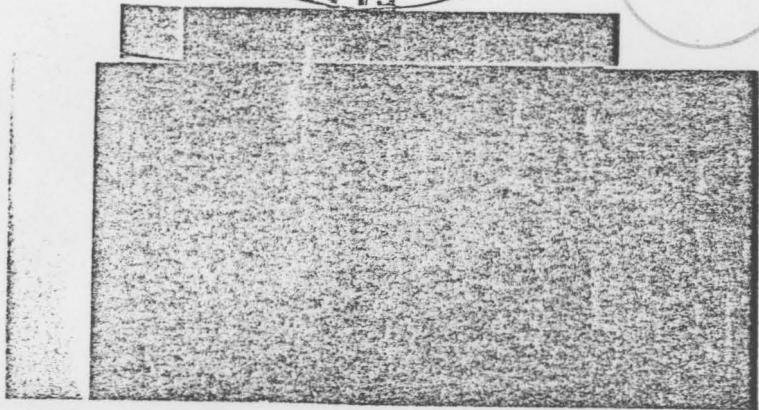
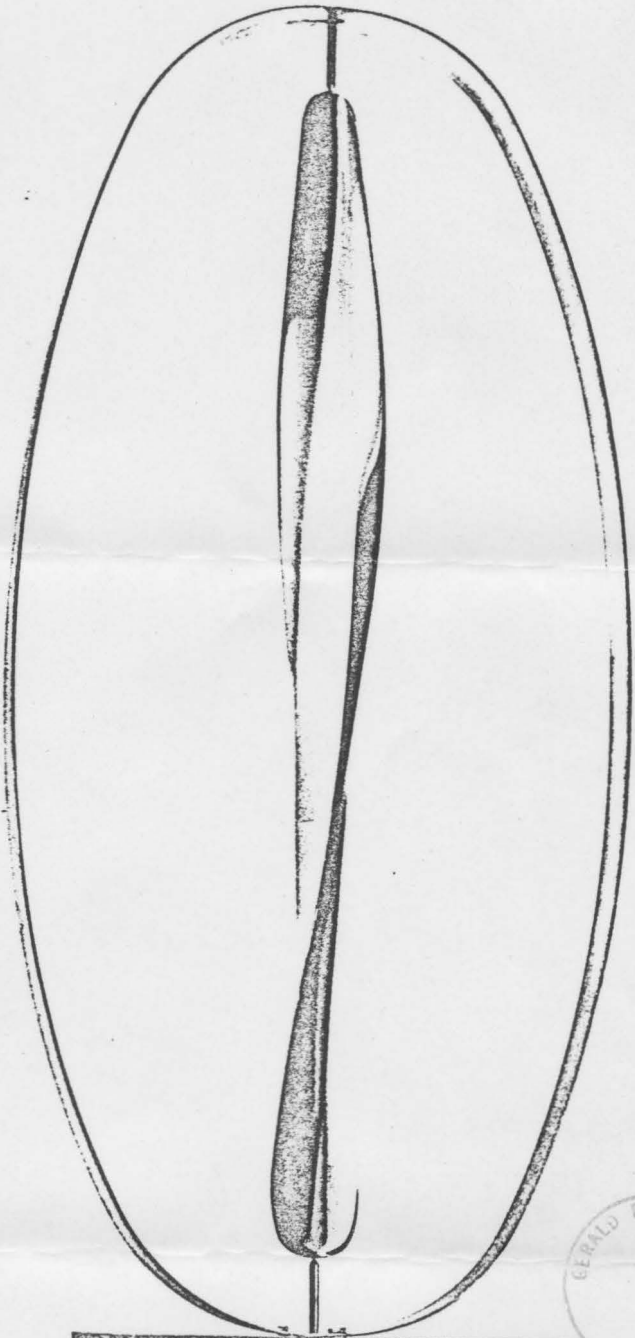
SUBJECT: Official Gift Exchange during the Visit of
Their Majesties King Juan Carlos I and
Queen Sophia, June 2-3, 1976

At this time we do not know what the King and Queen of Spain will be presenting to you and Mrs. Ford during their upcoming visit to the United States. However, we have been informed that they will be prepared for an official gift exchange.

I would like to suggest that you reciprocate by presenting to them the John Safer sculpture which Mr. Safer would like to donate to you for this purpose. A copy of the photograph which was sent to Mrs. Ford earlier is attached. The piece which would sell in a gallery for approximately \$10,000 has an overall height of 78 inches. The pedestal is a 24 inch black acrylic cube, upon which is seated a 16 x 16 x 3 inch aluminum base, anodized to a dark mat finish. The brush finished stainless steel ellipse is 3 inches wide and 1/16 inch thin. The upright insert is a polished smoky acrylic.


Henry E. Catto, Jr.





S/CPR SDolibois

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20520

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STA-501



By Hand

SALLY QUENNVILLE
EAST WING
MRS. FORD'S PRESS OFFICE





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

TO BE RELEASED: Wednesday, June 2, 1976
After the State Dinner

OFFICIAL GIFT EXCHANGE ON THE OCCASION OF
THE STATE VISIT OF
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN

JUNE 2, 1976

Gifts received by the President and Mrs. Ford from
Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain:

To the President:

A world map

A leather-bound book on the Royal Palace, in
~~Madrid~~, with the King's Coat of Arms

To the President and Mrs. Ford:

Photograph

To Mrs. Ford:

A reproduction of an old bread dish with
the King's Coat of Arms

A Spanish embroidered tablecloth for 12 people

To Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain
from the President and Mrs. Ford:

A sculpture donated by Mr. John Safer (photograph
attached.) The piece has an overall height of 78 inches.
The pedestal is a 24 inch black acrylic cube, upon which
is seated a 16 x 16 x 3 inch aluminum base, anodized to a
dark mat finish. The brush finished stainless steel ellipse
is 3 inches wide and 1/16 inch thin. The upright insert is
a polished smoky acrylic.



FACT SHEET
Mrs. Ford's Office

Event State Dinner
 Group In Honor of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia of Spain
 DATE/TIME June 2, 1976 8:00 p. m.
 Contact Pat Howard Phone 2927
 Number of guests: Total 160 - Dinner 70 - A-Dinner Women x Men x Children --
 Place State Floor
 Principals involved President and Mrs. Ford
 Participation by Principal yes (Receiving line) yes
 Remarks required yes
 Background --

REQUIREMENTS

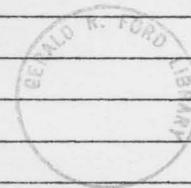
Social: Guest list yes (Social Entertainment's Office will distribute.)
 Invitations yes Programs yes Menus yes
 Refreshments State Dinner Format
 Entertainment yes
 Decorations/flowers yes
 Music yes
 Social Aides yes
 Dress White Tie Coat check yes (DRR)
 Other --

Press: Reporters yes
 Photographers yes
 TV Crews yes
 White House Photographers yes Color yes Mono. _____
 Other --

Technical Support: Microphones yes PA Other Rooms yes
 Recording yes
 Lights yes
 Transportation cars (enter thru SE Gate)
 Parking South Grounds
 Housing --
 Other -- (Risers, stage, platforms) yes

Project Co-ordinator Pat Howard Phone 2927

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 27, 1976

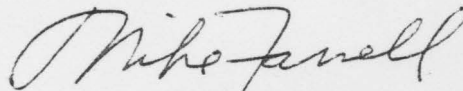
MEMORANDUM FOR: ALL WHITE HOUSE/O.E.O.B. STAFF

SUBJECT: Arrival Ceremony
Their Majesties
The King and Queen of Spain
Wednesday, June 2, 1976-10:30 a.m.

You and your family and friends are invited to attend the Arrival Ceremony on the South Lawn for Their Majesties The King and Queen of Spain.

The Ceremony begins at 10:30 a.m. and guests accompanied by a White House or O.E.O.B. pass holder will be admitted through the East Gate, which will open at 9:30 a.m. Admittance has been changed from the S. W. Gate because of construction work. If you are unfamiliar with the proper standing areas, one of the Executive Protective Service Officers will be happy to assist you.

The President and Mrs. Ford hope you will enjoy joining them in extending a warm welcome to our distinguished guests.



Michael J. Farrell

Director

Office of White House Visitors



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

RECIPROCAL DINNER
HOSTED BY

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN

Thursday - June 3, 1976
The Embassy of Spain

Attire: WHITE TIE

Departure: 8:14 P.M.

From: Terry O'Donnell

TOD

SEQUENCE

8:14 p.m.

You and Mrs. Ford board motorcade on South Grounds and depart en route the Spanish Embassy.

8:20 p.m.

Motorcade arrives the Spanish Embassy where you will be met by Their Majesties, King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

Escorted by the King and Queen, you and Mrs. Ford proceed to the sitting room.

8:23 p.m.

Arrive sitting room and pause for brief conversation.

NOTE: In the sitting room will also be Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller, Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger, the Foreign Minister and the Ambassador of Spain.



8:29 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford and the King and Queen form receiving line as follows in the sitting room:

The King
The Queen
President Ford
Mrs. Ford

8:30 p. m.

Receiving line begins.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

8:55 p. m.

Receiving line concludes.

9:00 p. m.

Escorted by the King and Queen, you and Mrs. Ford proceed to Dining Room and are seated at table for dinner. (Head Table Seating attached at TAB A)

9:40 p. m.

Dinner service concludes.

9:45 p. m.

Toast by King Juan Carlos I.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

9:50 p. m.

Toast concludes.

9:50 p. m.

PRESIDENTIAL RESPONSE TOAST.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

NOTE: A toast microphone will be placed in the Head Table centerpiece.

9:55 p. m.

Toast concludes.

9:55 p. m.

Coffee is served.



3.

10:05 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by the King and Queen, depart Head Table en route reception area.

NOTE: You and the King may wish to go to the sitting room for a brief private meeting.

10:10 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford and the King and Queen arrive reception area and informally greet reception guests.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 300

10:30 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by the King and Queen, proceed to motorcade for boarding.

10:35 p. m.

Motorcade departs Spanish Embassy en route the South Grounds.

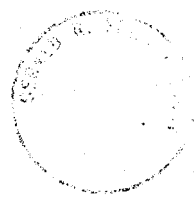
10:41 p. m.

Arrive South Grounds.

HEAD TABLE SEATING DIAGRAM

Spanish Reciprocal Dinner

The Chief Justice
Senora Condesa ele Montrico
The Vice President
Mrs. Ford
The Queen
The King
The President
Mrs. Rockefeller
The Foreign Minister
Mrs. Burger
Secretary Kissinger





TELEVISION OF SPAIN
801 SECOND AVENUE, SUITE 302
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
(212) 689-9577

5/25
Secreted to
Maria
Sally

May 6, 1976

Ms. Sally Quenneville
Staff Aid
Mrs. Ford's Press Office
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Ms. Quenneville:

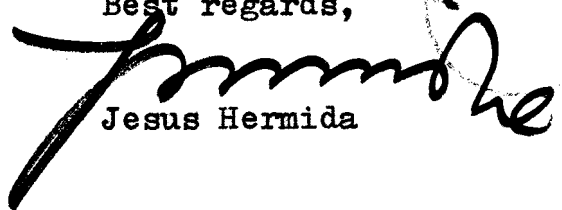
Regarding our conversation during the visit of the advance party for the State Visit of Their Majesties King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain to the United States, I would like to submit to you in written my original request in order to provide a preview coverage of the visit for the Television of Spain.

As you may recall, we talked about the possibility of recording some statement by Mrs. Ford regarding the upcoming State Visit.

We will be very open to any suggestions which you may have in order to provide the Spanish people with some TV report regarding Mrs. Ford, who as you know, is a very well known and popular figure in our country.

We thank you very much for any guidance you can provide us with regarding this matter.

Best regards,


Jesus Hermida

tve

TELEVISION OF SPAIN
801 SECOND AVENUE, SUITE 302
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017



Commercial Aviation



Ms. Sally Quenneville
Staff Aid
Mrs. Ford's Press Office
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington DC, 20006

GUEST LIST FOR THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD IN HONOR OF THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1976, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, THE WHITE HOUSE

Their Majesties The King and Queen of Spain
His Excellency Jose Maria de Areilza, Count of Motrico,
and the Countess of Motrico
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency The Ambassador of Spain
and Mrs. Alba

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

The Duke and Duchess of Veragua

His Excellency Jaime Arguelles and Mrs. Arguelles
Ambassador; President of the Spanish Committee for the
American Bicentennial

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

The Speaker and Mrs. Albert

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger

Mr. Justice Rehnquist and Mrs. Rehnquist

The Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Rumsfeld

The Honorable W. J. Usery, Jr.
Secretary of Labor

The Honorable John J. Sparkman, U. S. Senate,
and Mrs. Sparkman (Alabama)

The Honorable Clifford P. Case, U. S. Senate,
and Mrs. Case (New Jersey)

The Honorable Hugh Scott, U. S. Senate,
and Mrs. Scott (Pennsylvania)

The Honorable Barry M. Goldwater, U. S. Senate,
and Mrs. Goldwater (Arizona)

The Honorable Robert Taft, Jr., U. S. Senate,
and Mrs. Taft (Ohio)

The Governor of West Virginia and Mrs. Moore

The Honorable William S. Broomfield, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Broomfield (Michigan)

The Honorable Burt L. Talcott, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Talcott (California)

The Honorable Tim Lee Carter, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Carter (Kentucky)

The Honorable Eligio de la Garza, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. de la Garza (Texas)

The Honorable Abraham Kazen, Jr., House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Kazen (Texas)

The Honorable Harold L. Runnels, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Runnels (New Mexico)

The Honorable Charles J. Thone, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Thone (Nebraska)

The Honorable Donald J. Mitchell, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Mitchell (New York)

The Honorable Butler C. Derrick, Jr., House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Derrick (South Carolina)

The Honorable Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs

The Honorable Robert J. McCloskey, Ambassador at Large,
and Mrs. McCloskey

The Honorable Stephen M. DuBrul, Jr., President and Chairman,
Export-Import Bank of the United States, and Mrs. DuBrul

The Honorable James C. Fletcher, Administrator, National Aeronautics
and Space Administration, and Mrs. Fletcher

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830164

Beverly
Eber



The Honorable Wells Stabler, American Ambassador to Spain,
and Mrs. Stabler

The Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Catto

The Honorable James E. Connor, Secretary to the Cabinet,
and Mrs. Connor

The Honorable Arthur A. Hartman, Assistant Secretary of State for
European Affairs, and Mrs. Hartman

Lieutenant General William W. Quinn, USA, ret., and Mrs. Quinn
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable John David Lodge, Former Ambassador to Spain,
and Mrs. Lodge

The Honorable Raymond L. Telles, Member, Equal Employment
Opportunity Commission, and Mrs. Telles

Miss Marcarena Alba
Daughter of the Ambassador of Spain and Mrs. Alba

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Blunck, Washington, D. C.
Senior Vice President, Hilton Corporation

Mr. and Mrs. D. Emilio Botia Sanz de Sautola
Chairman, Banco de Santander

The Honorable Bobbie E. Brooks, Mayor of Riviera Beach, Florida,
and Mrs. Brooks

Mrs. Philip Dickson, Bethesda, Maryland
Guest of Mr. John H. Safer

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond C. Firestone, Akron, Ohio
Chairman, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company

The Honorable Peter M. Flanigan, Managing Director, Dillon, Read
& Co., Inc., and Mrs. Flanigan, New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard H. Friedman, Fort Worth, Texas
Executive Vice President, Fort Worth National Bank

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Getzen, Sarasota, Florida

Miss Tawny E. Godin, Yonkers, New York
Miss America of 1976

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Goodman, New York, New York
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, National Broadcasting
Company, Inc.

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Jr., New York, New York
Wife of the Editor-in-Chief, Hearst Newspapers

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Hebb, Jr., West Hartford, Connecticut

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Heiskell, New York, New York
Chairman, Time, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Alan J. Hirschfield, New York, New York
President, Columbia Pictures Industries, Inc.

Mr. Salvador Hoyos, New York, New York
Guest of Miss Marcarena Alba

Mr. and Mrs. Royston C. Hughes, Edgewater, Maryland
Deputy Chairman, President Ford Committee

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Kirby, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Chairman, Westinghouse Electric Corporation

Mr. and Mrs. Bowie Kuhn, New York, New York
Commissioner of Baseball

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lauren, New York, New York
Fashion designer

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lazarus, Cincinnati, Ohio
Chairman, Federated Department Stores

Dr. Fanning Miles Little, Spartanburg, South Carolina
Guest of Miss Tawny E. Godin

Mr. and Mrs. Donal J. MacAdam, Newport Beach, California

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Martschink, Charleston, South Carolina

Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. McClure, Jr., Alma, Michigan
President, McClure Oil Company

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Medders, Jr., Wichita Falls, Texas
Partner, Medders Oil Company

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mitchum, Los Angeles, California
Actor



Mr. Gil Morgenstern, Edison, New Jersey
Violinist

Dr. and Mrs. Mates Morgenstern, Edison, New Jersey
Parents of Mr. Gil Morgenstern

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mosbacher, Houston, Texas
President Ford Committee, Finance Committee

The Honorable Edward G. Mussallem, Mayor of St. Augustine, Florida,
and Mrs. Mussallem

Mr. Jaime Penafiel Nunez
Hola (Spanish magazine)

Mr. Jose M. Hernandez Puertolas
La Vanguardia (Spanish newspaper)

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reasoner, New York, New York
ABC News

Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell Robinson, Palm Beach, Florida

Mr. and Mrs. C. Dana Rollings, Sarasota, Florida
President, Pan American Bank of Sarasota

Mr. Mstislav Rostropovich
Cellist

Mr. John H. Safer, Rockville, Maryland
Sculptor

The Honorable Charles W. Sandman, Jr., and Mrs. Sandman
Cape May, New Jersey

Mr. and Mrs. V.A. Schwarz, Takoma, Washington

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Sebastian, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Seibert, Jr., Wheeling, West Virginia

Miss Susan Stabler
Daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Wells Stabler

The Honorable Hobart Taylor, Jr. and Mrs. Taylor, Washington, D.C.
Partner, Dawson, Riddell, Taylor, David & Holroyd

Mr. John Ulbricht, Galilea Mallorca, Spain
Painter

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas V. H. Vail, Cleveland, Ohio
Publisher, The Cleveland Plain Dealer

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wallach, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, New York, New York
President, Whitney Industries, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Cale Yarborough
Auto racer

? (*Big Stal racer*
H.



For Immediate Release
Wednesday, June 2, 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF PRESS SECRETARY TO MRS. FORD

Mr. Gil Morgenstern, violinist, will entertain at the State Dinner honoring Their Majesties King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain, tonight in the East Room of the White House.

This will be Morgenstern's first performance at the White House.

Morgenstern has performed at New York's Carnegie Recital Hall and at Town and Cami Halls. He has also performed recitals throughout the United States and has recently made a Canadian debut in Ottawa. He is presently engaged as guest soloist with the National Symphony, the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, the Santa Barbara Symphony, and the Garden State Philharmonic, among others.

Gil Morgenstern has been the recipient of many prestigious awards and honors. He was the first prize winner for three of the country's most demanding competitions: the Washington International, the National Society of Arts and Letters, and the Music Educators Association.

A 1975 graduate of Juilliard School in New York, Morgenstern first started studying violin at the age of five. He studies under Ivan Galamian.

Morgenstern was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1954. He comes from a musical family. He is also an accomplished pianist with over 12 years experience.

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For Immediate Release
Tuesday, June 1, 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY TO MRS. FORD

Gil Morgenstern, violinist, will entertain at the State Dinner honoring Their Majesties King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain, Wednesday, ~~8 June~~ ~~P2~~.

This will be Morgenstern's first performance at the White House.

A graduate of Juilliard School in New York, Morgenstern first became interested in violin at the age of five. He still studies with the famed pedagogue Ivan Galamian.

Morgenstern has performed at New York's Carnegie Recital Hall and at Town and Cami Halls. He has also performed recitals throughout the United States and has recently made a Canadian debut in Ottawa. He is presently engaged as guest soloist with the National Symphony, the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, the Santa Barbara Symphony, and the Garden State Philharmonic, among others.

Gil Morgenstern has been the recipient of many prestigious awards and honors. He was the first prize winner for three of the country's most demanding competitions: the Washington International, the National Society of Arts and Letters, and the Music Educators Association.

Morgenstern was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1954. He comes from a musical family that held music sessions at their home frequently. Mr. Morgenstern is also an accomplished pianist with over twelve years experience.

*Ray Adams -
638-2260 -
Ivan Galamian
- piano accomp.*



THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY TO MRS. FORD

Gil Morgenstern, violinist, will entertain at the State Dinner honoring Their Majesties King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain, Wednesday, June 2.

This will be Morgenstern's first performance at the White House.

A graduate of Juilliard School in New York, Morgenstern first became interested in violin at the age of five. He still studies with the famed pedagogue Ivan Galamian.

Morgenstern has performed at New York's Carnegie Recital Hall and at Town and Cami Halls. He has also performed recitals throughout the United States and has recently made a Canadian debut in Ottawa. He is presently engaged as guest soloist with the National Symphony, the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, the Santa Barbara Symphony, and the Garden State Philharmonic, among others.

Gil Morgenstern has been the recipient of many prestigious awards and honors. He was the first prize winner for three of the country's most demanding competitions: the Washington International, the National Society of Arts and Letters, and the Music Educators Association

Morgenstern was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1954. He comes from a musical family that held music sessions at their home frequently. Mr. Morgenstern is also an accomplished pianist with over twelve years experience.

Sponsored by 7th. morn. music club DC (International)

(national)

(national)

Cal.

→ Harry Baermann guest-

*→ Invited to play in Berlin w/ Berlin Phila
→ Spain + France this summer*

2:30 rehearsal



- 3#5*
- 1. 6 1/2 min. Fritz Kreisler Preludium Allegro*
 - 2. 4:45 Claude Debussy La Plus que Lenta*
 - 3. Morice Ravel Tzigane 9:10*

GIL MORGENSTERN, VIOLINIST

10
54
22

BIOGRAPHY

Born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1954, violinist Gil Morgenstern is fast becoming one of the country's most exciting talents. Coming from a musical family, Gil Morgenstern has been surrounded by music as far back as he can remember. His father, a physician, plays violin and viola; his mother plays piano; and his older brother, violin, viola, and flute. When chamber music sessions were held at the Morgenstern home, it was then that he was exposed to family trio playing. He soon developed a great interest in the violin and at the age of 5 began lessons on a quarter-sized violin. Since that time and having changed to a full-sized instrument, Gil Morgenstern has gone on to perform at New York's Carnegie Recital Hall and also at Town and Cami Halls. From these initial performances, Mr. Morgenstern has played numerous recitals throughout the United States and has recently made a most successful Canadian debut in Ottawa. In addition, he has been eagerly engaged as guest soloist with the National Symphony, the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, the Santa Barbara Symphony, and the Garden State Philharmonic, among others.

Gil Morgenstern has been the recipient of many prestigious awards and honors. He was the first prize winner for three of the country's most demanding competitions: the Washington International, the National Society of Arts and Letters, and the Music Educators Association. He is a graduate of the Juilliard School in New York and continues to study with the famed pedagogue Ivan Galamian. Mr. Morgenstern performs on a magnificent Jean-Baptiste Vuillaume violin made in 1857. He is also an accomplished pianist and has played that instrument for over twelve years and also has an extensive knowledge of music theory. His musical tastes favor the classics and his favorite composer is Beethoven.

When not busy concertizing, Gil Morgenstern enjoys reading, traveling, and sports such as tennis, baseball, and pool. In addition, he also has an unusual affinity for French and German and can converse fluently in both languages.



- married ? no
- children ?
- Lives Where? — Edison, N.J.
- Schooling? gradu. ? 1975 ^{Edison}
- brothers/sisters: one brother (older);
- Why was he: Mrs. Schouse, Wolf-Trap
Maria Downs contacted

Gil
201.572.0742

GIL MORGENSTERN, VIOLINIST

PROGRAM BIO

In a relatively short period of time, and in spite of his youth, the American-born and American-trained violinist Gil Morgenstern is fast becoming one of the country's most exciting talents.

After beginning his violin studies at the age of 5, he has gone on to perform at New York's Carnegie Recital Hall, and also at Town and Cami Halls. Since these initial performances, Mr. Morgenstern has performed numerous recitals throughout the United States and has recently made a most successful Canadian debut in Ottawa. In addition, he has been eagerly engaged as guest soloist with the National Symphony, the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, the Santa Barbara Symphony, and the Garden State Philharmonic, among others.

Gil Morgenstern has been the recipient of many prestigious awards and honors. He was the first prize winner for three of the country's most demanding competitions: the Washington International, the National Society of Arts and Letters, and the Music Educators Association.

He is a graduate of the Juilliard School in New York and continues to study with the famed pedagogue Ivan Galamian.

Mr. Morgenstern has been heard over New York's classical music radio stations: WNYC, and on Robert Sherman's "Listening Room" broadcast over WQXR.

Tony Russo
Personal Manager
212.397.6911

OR
Loren Brenowitz, Asst.
Connie Monroe, secy.



WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
List	Requests to Cover State Dinner (1 page)	ND	C

File Location:

Sheila Weidenfeld Files, Box 34, Folder: 6/2/1976 - Spain (1)

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Memo for Sheila
Fran
Sally

From QUENNEVILLE

Gil Morgenstern is 22 years old.

Father (physician) plays violin and viola
Mother plays piano
Older Brother plays violin, viola and flute

Gil now lives in Edison, New Jersey (3 miles from New Brunswick)
He is not married

He has recently been invited to play with the Berlin Philharmonic
and has also played in France and Spain

The King and Queen enjoy classical music (especially the Queen).

NUMBERS TO BE PLAYED

1. (6 min. 15 sec) Preeludium and Allegro (Fritz Kreisler)
2. (4 min. 45 sec) La Plus que Lente (Claude W.C. Debussy) (French)
3. (9 min. 10 sec) Tzigane (Morice Ravel)

(PRESS PERMITTED TO FILM FIRST THREE MINUTES AND LAST NUMBER)



FACT SHEET
Mrs. Ford's Office

Event State Dinner
 Group In Honor of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia of Spain
 DATE/TIME June 2, 1976 8:00 p. m.
 Contact Pat Howard Phone 2927
 Number of guests: Total 160 - Dinner Women x Men x Children --
 Place State Floor
 Principals involved President and Mrs. Ford
 Participation by Principal yes (Receiving line) yes
 Remarks required yes
 Background --

REQUIREMENTS

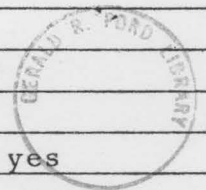
Social: Guest list yes (Social Entertainment's Office will distribute.)
 Invitations yes Programs yes Menus yes
 Refreshments State Dinner Format
 Entertainment yes
 Decorations/flowers yes
 Music yes
 Social Aides yes
 Dress White Tie Coat check yes (DRR)
 Other --

Press: Reporters yes
 Photographers yes
 TV Crews yes
 White House Photographers yes Color yes Mono. _____
 Other --

Technical Support: Microphones yes PA Other Rooms yes
 Recording yes
 Lights yes
 Transportation cars (enter thru SE Gate)
 Parking South Grounds
 Housing --
 Other -- (Risers, stage, platforms) yes

Project Co-ordinator Pat Howard Phone 2927

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.



PRESS 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.

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.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Itinerary	Detailed Scenario for the State Visit of the King and Queen of Spain, June 2-5, 1976. (42 two-sided pages)	ND	B

File Location:

Sheila Weidenfeld Files, Box 34, Folder: 6/2/1976 - Spain (1)

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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

Mr. James T. Payne
Protocol Logistics Officer

Mr. Joseph Pinto
Official Photographer



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

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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. Angel Gutierrez Alvarez

Mr. Ramon Ortega Garcia

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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



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Attendant

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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

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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

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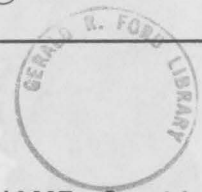
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background NOTES

Spain

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 (without 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, livestock.

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).



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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.

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

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

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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 rain-coats 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. Lehfeldt
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.

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FACT SHEET
Mrs. Ford's Office

Event State Dinner
Group In Honor of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia of Spain
DATE/TIME June 2, 1976 8:00 p. m.
Contact Pat Howard Phone 2927
Number of guests: Total 160 - Dinner Women x Men x Children --
70 - A-Dinner
Place State Floor
Principals involved President and Mrs. Ford
Participation by Principal yes (Receiving line) yes
Remarks required yes
Background --

REQUIREMENTS

Social: Guest list yes (Social Entertainment's Office will distribute.)
Invitations yes Programs yes Menus yes
Refreshments State Dinner Format
Entertainment yes
Decorations/flowers yes
Music yes
Social Aides yes
Dress White Tie Coat check yes (DRR)
Other --
Press: Reporters yes
Photographers yes
TV Crews yes
White House Photographers yes Color yes Mono. _____
Other --
Technical Support: Microphones yes PA Other Rooms yes
Recording yes
Lights yes
Transportation cars (enter thru SE Gate)
Parking South Grounds
Housing --
Other -- (Risers, stage, platforms) yes

Project Co-ordinator Pat Howard Phone 2927

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: Instructions for Social Aides

EVENT: State Dinner - King Juan Carlos I & Queen Sophia of Spain

Date/Time: June 2, 1976 (8:00) No. of Guests: 160

Uniform: White Tie Parking: _____

In-Place Time for Aides: 6:30 pm (Library)

In-Place Time for OIC: 6:15 pm (Duty Aide)

Duty Aide: Capt Walter L. Domina, USMC

First Family Participation: The President and Mrs. Ford

The following Social Aides will attend:

Lt F. Taney Heil, USN
Lt Cynthia T. Atwell, USN
Lt Michael F. Martus, USN
Lt John A. Gaughan, USCG
Major Sherian G. Cadoria, USA
Major T. M. Montgomery, USA
Major Gregory L. Sharp, USA
Capt Janet S. Rexrode, USA
Capt Thomas L. Groppel, USA
Capt Milton Hunter, USA
Capt Lester A. Kelly, USA
1Lt Julia A. Dean, USA

1Lt Gary A. Verhaeghe, USA
Capt John D. Power, USAF
Capt Roger F. Peters, USAF
Capt Charles I. Arms, USAF
Capt Virginia A. McDonald, USAF
2dLt Jeffrey R. Bircher, USAF
* Major Henry W. Buse, USMC
Capt Diane S. Hoeft, USMC
Capt Robert G. Page, USMC
Capt Scott W. McKenzie, USMC
1stLt John B. Sollis, USMC

*Officer in Charge

Music: US Army Band on South Balcony (7:15) (South East Gate)
US Army Herald Trumpets on North Portico (7:15) (NW Gate)
USMC Harp in Diplomatic Reception Room (7:15 & 9:15) (East Gate)
USMC Orchestra in the Lobby (7:30) (East Gate)
US Air Force Strolling Strings in State Dining Room & Red Room (9:00)
USMC Dance Combo in the Lobby (10:30) (East Gate)

Remarks:

3 Doormen from MDW
1 Doorman from Garage
Call system in effect

macCall
ROBERT E. BARRETT
for Major, U. S. Army
Army Aide to the President

DISTRIBUTION:

Capt Kollmorgen
Maj Barrett
Capt Domina
Capt Mead

Social Office
Mrs. Weidenfeld
Secret Service
Visitor's Office
Band

Usher's Office
White House Garage
White House Staff Mess
Mr. O'Donnell
White House Police



King of Spain

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 2

10:30 Arrival
(Live feed satellite)

State Dinner

live toast



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Documentary 1/2 in
Spain 10 days

✓

