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**COLLECTION:**
- Clinton Presidential Records
- National Security Council
- Speechwriting (Paul Orzulak)
- OA/Box Number: 4022

**FOLDER TITLE:**
- [Spain] [2]

**RESTRICION CODES**

- **Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**
  - P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
  - P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
  - P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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Your highnesses, members of the Spanish delegation, ladies and gentlemen: on behalf of the American people, I am delighted to welcome the King and Queen of Spain back to the United States. Over the past seven years, Hillary and I have had the pleasure of sharing several special occasions with King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia.

Five years ago, I welcomed them to the White House on the occasion of their son’s graduation from my alma mater, Georgetown University. On that day, the King and Queen also received honorary doctorates. The King joked that the reason the University gave him the degree was that if his son started bragging about his Master’s, he could say: yes, but I am a doctor.

Today, we meet on the anniversary of a special occasion, not just for our two nations, but for the cause of democracy itself. Nineteen years ago today,

- Woesa rain a-bit in
- Mandela take oath of ifhip
- Yeltsin
- All people, etc.
King personally saved Spain from a return to military dictatorship by angrily turning down senior army generals who invited him to join their conspiracy, an authoritative source close to the king claimed Wednesday.

In a dramatic confrontation in the royal palace at the outset of the abortive rebellion Monday, the source said, Juan Carlos defiantly told the generals: "your coup will succeed over my dead body."

The source, who asked not to be named, said the 43-year-old monarch then moved quickly to discourage other top commanders of the 240,000-strong army from joining the rebellion.

His action effectively kept all but one of the operational commanders from deploying their troops and left the 200 civil guardsmen who had seized the entire 350-member parliament and caretaker government as hostages isolated and with no recourse but surrender.

More than 20 of the conspiring officers -- thus far including only one general -- are under arrest and face possible courts martial for sedition and mutiny.

The mutineers' chief spokesman in the palace confrontation was Deputy Chief of Staff Gen. Alfonso Armada Comin, Marquis of Santa Cruz de Rivadulla, one of Juan Carlos' oldest and most trusted associates. Armada Comin was personally chosen by the late dictator Gen. Francisco Franco to supervise Juan Carlos' military training and later served as secretary of the royal household.

Armada Comin, 61, was dismissed as deputy chief of staff Wednesday but was not arrested.

Those under arrest included Maj. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, dismissed as
commander of the Valencia military region, and civil guard Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, who stormed the parliament building at the head of 200 heavily armed men Monday, taking the nation's entire political elite hostage for 18 hours.

Slowly emerging details of the conspiracy suggested that it was far more widespread than first reported. Early indications from military sources had suggested that Tejero Molina acted virtually on his own initiative without any promise of support from the army.

In fact, Tejero Molina waited all night inside the parliament for the army backing that never came, the sources said. Television cameras that continued taping the events in the chamber automatically throughout the tense vigil clearly show Tejero Molina pacing up and down and repeatedly glancing at his watch as though for an appointment.

Reports from various authoritatives and other reliable sources suggested the following sequence of events during the night of the coup:

At about 5 p.m. Armada Comin and other officers demanded an urgent audience with the king while the parliament met to debate the confirmation of Premier Designate Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

At the same time, armored and infantry units in Valencia, 250 miles southeast of Madrid, received orders from Milans del Bosch to impose a curfew throughout the city and occupy strategic locations.

Meanwhile, in Madrid, Tejero Molina and his men boarded a fleet of six civilian buses purchased two months earlier in the name of Tejero Molina's wife Carmen.

In the palace, the king flatly rejected the generals' invitation, telling them he was determined to carry out to the letter his constitutional role in preserving democracy and basic freedoms in Spain.

The military men argued in vain that regionalism, Basque terrorism and political squabbles constituted a threat to the national integrity, security and honor of Spain. According to some reports they tried to persuade the king to accompany them to the parliament and personally proclaim its indefinite dissolution in favor of a military command council headed by Armada Comin or Milans del Bosch.

This was presumably the arrival for which Tejero Molina waited in vain throughout the night.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

JUAN CARLOS I (95%)
REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER KEIZO OBUCHI OF JAPAN
AT STATE ARRIVAL CEREMONY

The South Grounds

9:55 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Prime Minister Obuchi, Mrs. Obuchi, members of the Japanese delegation, my fellow Americans. Mr. Prime Minister, we welcome you to America and to the White House, and to greet you in the spring when the cherry blossoms every year remind us of the generosity and friendship of the Japanese people.

The cherry blossoms -- or in Japanese, sakura -- have made it through changing times, environmental challenges, and even most recently, the attention of our local population of beavers. (Laughter.) They have endured, as our friendship has endured, and will continue to endure forever.

For a half-century, our friendship has been a bedrock of security in Asia. It remains so. But now it is proving itself in the face of new challenges, as well -- from protecting the environment to fighting AIDS, to stopping the spread of deadly weapons. We are allies today because we share common values and a common vision of the future, rooted in democracy, human rights and political pluralism.

Mr. Prime Minister, you have been in office less than a year, but already you have taken important steps in meeting the challenges that face you and reaching the goals that unite us. Our nations are proud to reaffirm our partnership for the new century. We value our security relationship, what it does to build peace in northeast Asia, our common efforts in Indonesia, and Japan's consistent contributions to relief efforts so far from your shores -- from Central America to the Middle East and, now, to Kosovo.

The economic difficulties of recent years have been a challenge to many people in Japan and throughout Asia. But with the right choices, Japan, and Asia, will emerge stronger, more open, more democratic, better adapted to meet the 21st century.

In just a few years, we will mark the 150th anniversary of our relationship. The Japanese and the American people have come a great distance in that time together. We work together; our children study together; our Armed Forces have served together. We even share a national pastime. In fact, just last Saturday, at a time when American Major League baseball teams all across the country are competing for Japanese pitching talent, a new pitcher from across the Pacific threw out the first ball at Wrigley Field.

Mr. Prime Minister, you did a fine job. (Laughter.)
Mr. Prime Minister, the Japanese-American friendship is testament to the basic truth that with trust and understanding and genuine partnership, we can meet the challenges of the new century and give our children a more peaceful and prosperous future.

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Obuchi, you honor us with our visit and, again, we welcome you to the United States.

(APPLAUSE.)

PRIME MINISTER OBUCHI: Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, thank you very much. It is a great pleasure for my wife and me to officially visit the United States on your kind invitation. At this critical juncture, immediately prior to the new millennium, I am making the first official visit of a Japanese Prime Minister to the United States in 12 years.

More significant than this, however, is that the leaders of allies across the Pacific are meeting in this great Capital City, where the leaders of NATO, spanning across the Atlantic, gathered last week.

Japan took the first step toward modernization, awakened by the arrival of Commodore Perry's four black ships in 1853. There have been many twists and turns for the past 146 years since then. Today, owing to the dedication of our predecessors, Japan and the United States have built up an alliance that brings about great mutual benefit, and is invaluable for the peoples of the two countries.

Both Japan and the United States respect the universal values of freedom and democracy, and seek a policy objective of maximizing individual happiness. At the core of our relations, which share values and policy objectives, is the security alliance. This alliance is also the foundation of peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region.

Japan and the United States, as two nations with global responsibilities, have been working together on regional and global issues. Combining our strength and resources through intensive policy coordination, our partnership has made achievements in many fields around the world. Such a cooperative relationship, bound together by mutual trust and resulting in such success, is rare in the history of the world.

Japan and the United States are the two largest economies of the world. I am here to discuss with President Clinton the way the cooperation between Japan and the United States should be as we move toward the 21st century.

These days, Japan has been facing economic difficulties. Since assuming the office of Prime Minister, I have boldly implemented every kind of measure aimed at achieving Japan's economic recovery. Supported by the effect of these measures, our economy is showing an emerging sign of change for the better. At the same time, the nation's businesses and industries, which until last year suffered from an overhanging stagnant mood, have begun to demonstrate a forward-looking and positive outlook and attitude. I am determined to ensure a successful revitalization of the Japanese economy through overcoming, with unwavering resolve, any obstacle we may encounter in the process.

I would like to promote Japan-U.S. cooperation even further through my talk with President Clinton today, in order to
achieve a more peaceful and more prosperous 21st century.

Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, thank you once again for your hospitality. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 10:10 A.M. EDT
REMARKS BY PRESIDENT CLINTON 
AND PRESIDENT HAVEL OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC 
AT ARRIVAL CEREMONY 

The South Grounds

9:52 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: President Havel, Mrs. Havlova, members of the 
Czech delegation, my fellow Americans: Mr. President, it is a joy to 
welcome you to the United States and to the White House. Your 
remarkable life embodies a great lesson, that people who love their 
country can change it, even against tremendous odds; that words can be 
powerful instruments of change; and that, together, words and deeds can 
be the pillars of freedom.

Ten years ago, the world was a very different place. Like half of 
Europe, Czechoslovakia lay shrouded beneath a failed ideology. Human 
 hopes were suppressed. Debate was stifled. And you spent years in jail 
for standing up and speaking out for liberty and human rights.

Today we celebrate the dramatic movement out of that very 
different, darker world, toward freedom and self-determination. We 
celebrate ideas, not ideologies. From South Africa to South Korea to 
South America, societies are redefining themselves, removing barriers to 
the imagination, struggling to find a new balance in a new world, 
cultivating the limitless resources of their people.

This is a universal phenomenon. Neither American, nor European, 
but instead universal. Nonetheless, it owes a very great deal in our 
time to the inspiration provided by a single man, Vaclav Havel, who for 
years spoke when it mattered and often at enormous personal cost.

Now we are poised to build a world of the new century. More 
people than ever are free to pursue their own destiny. And we are 
grateful for the unprecedented achievement of this century we are about 
to leave. We are also aware, however, that far too much of the 20th 
century saw division and dislocation and destruction, and nowhere more 
than in the heart of Europe.

In the last decade, Europeans have gone far toward repairing the 
damage wrought by a century of war -- rebuilding old relationships, 
unifying the hopes and dreams of people who were arbitrarily separated 
for far too long. No President, no person, has done better work toward 
this end than President Havel.

Since assuming office, Mr. President, you have provided a voice of 
dazzling eloquence to the debate over Europe's future and the future of 
the world, a voice of both humility and great power. You have addressed 
issues large and small, regional and global, material and spiritual -- 
but always in the most human way. You have articulated a politics of
hope, reminding us that all nations form a community on our small planet. You have spoken forcefully about our collective obligation to the future. And for our children's sake, we must do all we can to back up your vision with real deeds.

Since 1989, the Czech people have taken enormous strides to build that better world. You have made concrete contributions to the search for peace in Bosnia and Kosovo. In Bosnia, your soldiers stand shoulder to shoulder with ours. You have strengthened cooperation with your neighbors. You have taken steps to heal past wounds with Germany and Russia. You are providing humanitarian assistance to Chernobyl victims in Ukraine, and sharing with other states the lessons you have learned in building a vibrant free market democracy. You have stood with the community of nations against military aggression in the Gulf, sent peacekeepers to Africa and the former Soviet Union, and promoted efforts to control the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Soon you will be members of the most successful military alliance in history, NATO. Of course, many challenges remain -- economic and political reform is a bumpy road; it does not happen overnight, and there are many new challenges to this new century we are about to enter. But together, we are building a stronger foundation for peace and prosperity.

I want to especially commend you now for looking toward the new millennium; for taking some time in each of these years leading up to the millennium to think about the future and plan for it in your Forum 2000 program, which you have invited the First Lady to participate in in the next couple of weeks.

Mr. President, at the end of your historic speech to Congress in 1990, you remembered that the people who founded America were bold in word and deed. Today there is not a leader on Earth whose words and deeds have meant more to the cause of freedom than your own. They will live forever in the hearts and minds of people who care about human dignity and the power of the imagination to shape the soul and the future.

On behalf of all Americans, I am deeply honored to welcome you back to the White House. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HAVEL: Mr. President, dear Hillary, thank you for your invitation. I have arrived in the United States at a time when all of Central Europe is remembering the 80th anniversary of the fall of the Hapsburg monarchy, and self-liberation of its nations. A significant role was played in the process by the support of the United States and, personally, by that of President Wilson.

America, though geographically distant, stood up for the ideals of freedom and democracy in our region. I cannot fail to mention the fact that President Wilson had a distinguished partner in this quest in the person of our first President, Thomas Garrigue Masaryk. Unfortunately, the hopes of that time were reduced to dust. Europe was overrun by the tempest of fascism, Nazism, national chauvinism and, finally, communism. I consider it one of the truly great experiences of my life that I've arrived in America at a time when I may acknowledge the work which virtually assures that the hopes of 1918 will at last be fulfilled. You certainly know that I am referring to American support, as well as to your personal support, Mr. President, for the enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

There is no doubt in my mind that it was your personal leadership that made this historic development possible. I perceive the alliance with American presence in Europe as one of the most important guarantees
of our democratic development. At the same time, I firmly believe that the enlargement process will not end at the Polish, Czech and Hungarian borders.

Mr. President, finally, I am delighted to have arrived in your country at a time which I honestly believe to be characterized by the best relations to this point in history between your large and powerful nation and our state, in the very center of Europe. I am delighted to have arrived in your country at a time when we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was also born on American soil.

Mr. President, I am delighted to have arrived in this large, diverse, and interesting land. I'm also pleased to affirm in front of everybody that my wife and I consider you, Mr. President, and the First Lady, as our great friends.

Thank you. Thank you. (Applause.)

END 10:05 A.M. EDT
THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release October 29, 1997

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT CLINTON
AND PRESIDENT JIANG ZEMIN
AT ARRIVAL CEREMONY

The South Lawn

10:18 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: President Jiang, Mrs. Wang, members of the Chinese delegation, welcome to the White House, and welcome to America. Mr. President, your visit gives us both an opportunity and a responsibility. At the dawn of a new century and a new millennium, let us strengthen the bonds between us; let us pursue common causes; let us address our differences openly and with respect; let us build a better world for our children.

We admire the progress China has made in such a short time. Your reforms have lifted millions from poverty, offering better housing and better schools. The Chinese people enjoy today a better standard of living than at any time in China's history. China is playing a stronger role in the community of nations, from promoting peace in Korea and Cambodia, to fighting international crime and drug trafficking. Hundreds of international organizations now benefit from Chinese participation, and we welcome tens of thousands of Chinese students to the United States every year. They come to learn, but they also teach us a lot and they teach a lot especially to our young people with whom they will shape the future.

Mr. President, our challenge is to build on this progress for the benefit of China, the United States and the world. For even as we admire the Great Wall of China, we must work to ensure that fewer and fewer barriers separate us.

Both our countries can best advance our interests and our values by working together rather than standing apart. For together we can lay the groundwork for a safer, better world, where peace prevails and prosperity grows; where we join to fight the threats that none of us can conquer alone; where all our children enjoy clean air, clean water, and a healthy future; and where people are treated with dignity, free to express their beliefs and observe their faiths.

Mr. President, Chinese immigrants who came here in the 19th century called America "the Golden Mountain." They made their dream a reality when they helped to build San Francisco into a thriving cosmopolitan city on a hill. Since then our people have climbed many mountains together. When you laid a wreath at Pearl Harbor, you paid tribute to the alliance between our people that brought victory in World War II. Now, on the verge of a new century, our two great nations must join our strength again.
As we cast our eyes over the horizon and toward the future, one thing is absolutely clear: China, with its ancient civilization and renewed economic and political vigor, will have a profound influence on the new world of the 21st century. How China defines its greatness will shape the future for all the world's children.

Mr. President, together, we can make this new era the brightest chapter in China's long and rich history, the best days America has ever known, and a new age of unprecedented peace and prosperity for all the world. That, Mr. President, is the future we hope for as we welcome you to the United States. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT JIANG: Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton, ladies and gentlemen. Let me thank you, Mr. President, for your kind invitation. It is with great pleasure that I have come to the United States of America for a state visit. I wish to take this opportunity to convey to the great American people the cordial greetings and best wishes of the 1.2 billion Chinese people.

Eighteen years ago, Mr. Deng Xiaoping solemnly announced here that a new era for Sino-American relations had begun. Today the Chinese people have sent me on this mission to the United States to enhance mutual understanding, broaden common ground, develop cooperation, and build a future together, and to bring our relationship into a new stage of development.

On the eve of the 21st century, people all over the world are looking forward to a new century full of hope and our planet blessed with peace, tranquility and prosperity for mankind. Both China and the United State are countries that carry considerable weight in the world. In the new international situation, the shared interests between China and the United States have increased, rather than decreased. Our potential for cooperation has expanded, rather than diminished. Our two countries share broad common interests and should a common responsibility on major issues bearing upon human survival and development. All the people in the world and persons of insight are following closely the course of development of China-U.S. relations. We should view and handle our relations from an historical height and with a strategic perspective.

The past quarter of a century has witnessed the conclusion of three China-U.S. joint communiques which facilitated expansion of our exchanges and cooperation in various fields and proper handling of differences between our two countries. I believe that so long as we continue to strictly abide by the principles as set forth in the three China-U.S. joint communiques, China-U.S. relations will advance steadily and soundly.

I hope that the development of China-U.S will positively promote mutual respect, peaceful coexistence and common development of all countries in the world, different in history, culture, social system and level of development. Let us, the Chinese and the Americans, join hands and, together, with people around the world, work hard to bring about a new century of peace, stability and prosperity.

Allow me to thank you, Mr. President, once again for your warm welcome. Thank you all. (Applause.)

END 10:35 A.M. EST
PRESIDENT CLINTON: President Scalfaro, Mariana Scalfaro, members of the Italian delegation, distinguished guests: On behalf of the American people, I am delighted to welcome President Scalfaro to the United States. It is an honor to return the gracious hospitality the people of Italy showed to Hillary and me in Rome and Naples in 1994.

America and Italy are joined by friendship, family and values. Our founding fathers drew inspiration from the thinkers of ancient Rome to build a new republic based on laws and rooted in liberty and justice.

Thomas Jefferson was moved by the ideas of his friend, Filippo Mazzei, to write the immortal phrase, "All men are created equal." Constantino Brumidi, an artist from Rome, labored for 25 years on the frescoes that adorned our Nation's Capital. Generations of Italian Americans have contributed beyond measure to America's greatness, enriching our nation's character with their spirit and the strength of their heritage.

America and Italy stood together for half a century to safeguard Europe's freedom and advance our common ideals. Now, with the end of the Cold War, the United States looks to Italy as a valued partner more than ever. From keeping the peace in troubled regions to building and undivided Europe.

Earlier this year, I visited Aviano Air Base where the United States and Italy work together to contain the conflict in Bosnia and provide a lifeline to the Bosnian people. Now we are joined in a common support of the peace that is taking hold in Bosnia. I know I speak for all Americans when I thank the people of Italy, its leaders, its troops and its citizens for the enormous effort they have made to bring peace to the people of Bosnia.

I also thank Italy for its support for our common efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East and for its role in the recent conference at Sharm al-Sheikh in Egypt.

Italy and the United States stand together as well in the fight against the forces of hatred and violence, the organized criminals, the drug traffickers, the terrorists who have brought pain and destruction to Italians and Americans alike.

Mr. President, the bonds between our people stretch across the centuries. They extend from the hearts of our neighborhoods to the distant reaches of the heavens where America and Italy now are
cooperating on the international space station. As I said in Rome, and I say again, we, Italians and Americans, are now and forever alleati, amici, una famiglia -- allies, friends, a family. Welcome to the White House. Welcome to America. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT SCALFARO: Greetings, Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton. And through you I bring my greetings to the American people and to the United States, a country that has sacrificed thousands of its young men and women on the altar of liberty for Italy and other countries in the world.

Mr. President, I want to say how sincerely I have really wished to be at the White House here on this day. I really, truly wished very much to be here, but my desire was not like some other heads of state, even in Europe, that come here almost to get a promotion, because I come here and I think, with the utmost sincerity, and I think this other attitude would be a lack of respect toward your country and my country.

This friendship between our countries has lasted, you said, through the centuries, and I underscore it's been uninterrupted, this friendship that ties our two countries. And I want to remember a moment that was very significant in my youth.

On August 10, 1946, during the peace conference in Paris, Italian Prime Minister -- made a speech and this speech had followed Italy's participation in the war and aside -- we had fought alongside with the allies, with the partisans, to fight for Italy. But the only person that showed some friendship to us was the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Burns. And I think at this point the seeds of our deep friendship were born.

August 10, 1946, was nine days before you were born. (Laughter.) But I was already active in politics at that point. (Laughter and applause.)

And we were very touched also when, in 1946, Fiorello LaGuardia diverted the ships full of grain to Italy because Italy, 24 hours later, would have been completely out of any grain. And on April 4, 1949 -- we will celebrate the 47th anniversary of NATO, which was an agreement for peace and liberty.

And since the signing of the Atlantic agreement in Washington, our presence has been felt and we belong to and are a faithful member of NATO. We participated in Somalia, in Mozambique, and as you mentioned earlier, in Bosnia. Our presence is important and felt.

I had the honor of enjoying your hospitality here at the White House when, as Under Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, I came here to the White House to meet the great then Secretary of State Dulles and the great Judge Warren. This was little more than 10 years ago, and as Interior Minister, I was very glad to sign agreements that were extremely important, basic in fighting terrorism and organized crime, and have served as a model for such agreements to fight drug trafficking and organized crime in the European Community, North Africa, and the Middle East.

For this friendship that your government shows us I thank you, thank you, Mr. President, for what the United States does throughout the world for the cause of peace, for what you are doing between Israel and the Palestinians and in Bosnia. A peace that is still stained by blood at times, but it is the road that we have to follow.
For having been on your side, unwavering for 40 years, for this participation of ours, over 40 years, we feel we have a right to take part in and have an important role in international affairs, not only in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin, but throughout the world. I feel, therefore, that Italy has a right to participate as a partner on the side of the United States to defend liberty and justice, particularly for those people who are most in need, and for peace among nations. (Applause.)

Mr. President, I'm here, after 50 years, to renew our friendship -- a friendship that is a free choice of ours -- and to bring my greetings to the people of the United States -- two countries where Italian immigration, present here, through their work, has made America great.

Thank you, Mr. President. (Applause.)

END

10:35 A.M. EST
THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release February 1, 1996

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT CLINTON
AND PRESIDENT JACQUES CHIRAC OF FRANCE
UPON ARRIVAL

The South Lawn

10:47 A.M. EST

PRESIDENT CLINTON: President and Mrs. Chirac, members of
the French delegation, to all the distinguished guests here, French and
American alike, at the White House today, on behalf of the American
people, it is my pleasure to welcome back to Washington the leader of a
great nation and a great people, President Jacques Chirac.

Let me begin by saying that I know I speak for all
Americans when I express our condolences to the people of France on the
loss of our friend, President Mitterand, a leader and statesman whose
half-century of public service made a vast contribution to France and to
the world.

The friendship we celebrate today, the friendship we
strengthen today, was forged in the very infancy of the United States.
Two hundred and eighteen years ago this very week, our nations signed a
treaty of alliance.

Today, our partnership and the ideals at its core -- life,
liberty and the pursuit of happiness -- "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite"
-- are making a difference to people all around the world. From the
Persian Gulf to Haiti, from Burundi to Bosnia, France and America, side
by side, standing for democracy, for progress, and for peace.

France was America's very first ally. Today, after all
these years, France remains among our best allies and best friends.
Now, at the dawn of a bright new century, we must build on our legacy of
leadership to expand opportunity for people within our borders, our
vision and our strength must extend beyond our borders. We must unite
our people around the promise of peace, as our predecessors joined
against the peril of war; and that is what we mean to do.

Together, we are raising the flag of an undivided Europe,
where the language of democracy is spoken in every land. We are
supporting the spread of strong market economies across the entire
continent. We are transforming NATO to meet new challenges and opening
its door to new members. And I welcome France's historic decision to
participate once again in NATO's defense councils.

Together, we are helping Bosnia find its way from war and
devastation to peace and reconstruction. I salute France, its
humanitarian organizations and especially its soldiers for the
tremendous sacrifices they have made to help the Bosnian people. The
United States is proud to work with you to help the peace take hold and
endure.
Together, we are leading the fight against the forces of destruction -- the terrorists, the organized criminals, the drug traffickers -- the forces that threaten our children, our communities and our future.

Together, we are bringing the great institutions of global cooperation into the 21st century, from renewing the United Nations to revitalizing the G-7, which will host in Lyons later this year. France and America are partners for progress.

Mr. President, in your Inaugural Address, you declared: "France is an old country. But it is also a young and enthusiastic nation, ready to give its best as long as it has shown a horizon instead of walls." So let our two nations and our two great peoples march toward the future together, shaping those new horizons of hope and opportunity for France, for America and for the world.

PRESIDENT CHIRAC: Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, ladies and gentlemen: May I tell you today what a joy it is for me, Mr. President, to be here again with you in this country that is very close to my heart. And I would like you to know how very much my wife and myself appreciate the warmth of your welcome.

Now, this is the first state visit of a French President for 12 years, and I wanted the keynote of this visit to be the friendship between our two peoples, a friendship which, as you said, Mr. President, goes back a very long time, that has, in fact, been shaped by history, during which we so often were seen fighting side by side for the same ideals.

It is a firm friendship based on common values, the values of civilization: liberty, human dignity and peace. It is also a friendship that is very much alive, as is indeed shown by the diversity and the wealth of our relations and the outstanding cooperation between our two countries.

Today, as in the past, France and the United States share the same determination to work together in building the world of tomorrow, a world which will be safer, more prosperous, and with more justice. When they band their efforts together to serve the same cause, our two countries can push back the hand of fate in order that hope be rekindled.

We are showing this in Bosnia, where American and French soldiers are combining their efforts to ensure that peace should take hold. And beyond that, let us work together to shape the security architecture of the new Europe and in order to adapt this alliance that is so essential, the Atlantic alliance.

Let us respond together to the great challenges of our time. I have in mind first of all the aid that we owe to the poorest countries in the world. And I also have in mind what we must do in order to deal with those other problems, which are the preservation of our environment. And in order to combat the scourges of our times, such as drugs, organized crime, and terrorism, and also those terrible pandemics, such as AIDS.

Mr. President, later on during the day I'll have an opportunity of discussing with you these great and important subjects, and I will also be discussing them before the members of the United States Congress.

Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton: I also wish this visit to mark the strength and the wealth of the diversity of the ties between
France and America in the fields of science and commerce, research and culture.

Beyond our two countries, I would like to speak of the Euro-American relationship. Now, let us organize for the 21st century the necessary partnership between the United States that the world needs more than ever and the European Union that is building itself up and is asserting itself more and more as one of the pillars of the world of tomorrow. Let us organize a genuine global partnership in the interest of our peoples and of peace in the world.

At the beginning of my visit to your country, I would wish to express to the great American people, the friend and the ally always of the French people, the warm greeting of France: Long live the United States of America, long live France, long live Franco-American friendship.

Thank you. (Applause.)

END

11:05 A.M. EST
Spanish Military Fails in Attempt to Seize Government

A group of about 200 civil guards, led by Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, burst in on the parliament building in Madrid Feb. 23, taking the cabinet and about 350 legislators hostage. The attempted right-wing coup collapsed the next day as the army remained loyal to King Juan Carlos, who firmly opposed the planned takeover.

Following the failed coup, the lower house of parliament Feb. 25 endorsed Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo as premier by a vote of 186-158. The legislators Feb. 23 had been in the process of voting on the new government headed by Calvo Sotelo when they were interrupted by the civil guards. [See 1981 Spain: Calvo Sotelo Named Premier]

The Takeover of Parliament

On entering the parliament chamber, the civil guards fired off bursts from their automatic weapons and ordered the legislators to lie on the floor. No one was injured. The gunfire was heard on live radio broadcasts from parliament, but soon after the guards took over, communications with the building were cut off. (Journalists were evicted from the building but a television camera was left on and recorded the scene in the chamber on videotape, which was broadcast Feb. 24 after the coup was squelched.)

Shortly after the guards gained control of parliament, Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, head of the Valencia military region, declared a state of emergency. Bosch, saying that there was a "vacuum of power" in Madrid, declared in a radio broadcast that all political activities in his region were banned and all public services would come under the control of the military. Bosch also announced a 9 p.m. curfew and prohibited all strikes. In the parliament building in Madrid, a civil guard read Bosch's proclamation to the legislators. Tejero, who had led the assault on parliament, made a telephone call to Bosch after seizing control of the building. In the call, he said, "Nothing new, my general. Long live Spain." The phrase "nothing new" was associated with the late dictator Francisco Franco and his forces in the civil war.

In what was apparently another part of the attempted coup, troops supported by tanks briefly took control of the main national television and radio station just outside Madrid. There were different
accounts of this development. According to one, troops supporting the coup took over the station and then withdrew or were ousted by troops loyal to the king within a few hours. According to another, the occupation of the station was from the first just a precautionary measure undertaken in accordance with a pre-existing plan for responding to national emergencies.

Tejero and Bosch were both known for their right-wing views. Tejero had received a seven-month sentence in 1980 for his part in a 1978 plot to overthrow the government, while Bosch had also been linked in rumors to attempts to overthrow the government. [See 1980 Spain: Admiral Dismissed after Ship Escapes, 1980 Spain: Army Plotters Sentenced; Other Developments]

While holding the legislators captive, Tejero released a manifesto in which he said that the object of the uprising was not to bar "true democracy" for Spain. Instead, the manifesto focused on the dangers of regional separatism and the terrorism associated with it. "In short, we want the unity of Spain, peace, order and security," the manifesto said.

A number of parliamentary leaders were separated from the rest of the legislators and removed from the main meeting room by the guards under Tejero. Adolfo Suarez, who had resigned as premier in late January, was taken out, as were Deputy Premier Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun, Socialist Party leaders Felipe Gonzalez and Alfonso Guerra and Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo.

In taking over the parliament, Tejero apparently hoped to rally other military leaders to his cause. However, in the early morning of Feb. 24, King Juan Carlos appeared on television to say that he "firmly rejected" the rebellion and to tell all military commanders to obey the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Juan Carlos also said that "the crown, symbol of the permanence and unity of the fatherland, cannot tolerate in any form actions or personal attitudes that aim at interrupting by force the democratic process."

After the king's TV appearance, Bosch ended the state of alert he had ordered in Valencia and removed his tanks from the streets of the town.

In addition to conferring with top military commanders, the king instructed the ministerial undersecretaries to continue at their jobs. In effect, the undersecretaries constituted a back-up government while the cabinet ministers were held hostage.

As it became clear to Tejero that the army was not joining in his revolt, he started negotiating his surrender. Tejero and his rebel guards ended their occupation of the parliament building about noon Feb 24, some 18 hours after they had stormed in. The guards were taken by bus to a prison on the outskirts of Madrid, and Tejero surrendered to superior officers and was removed to the main headquarters of the civil guards in Madrid. The only publicly revealed terms of surrender demanded by Tejero were that he assume responsibility for the rebellion, that his surrender take place at a civil guard garrison and that no photographs be taken as he left.
parliament.

Despite the initial gunfire, apparently no one was injured during the coup attempt.

As the freed legislators left the parliament building, a member of the right-wing Democratic Coalition commented, "This proves the value of having a king. If we didn't have a king..." The speaker drew his hand across his neck.

**Key General Dismissed**

Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn was dismissed from his post of deputy chief of staff Feb. 25 amid reports that he had played a role in the attempted coup. He was arrested Feb. 26. The dismissal came as a shock because of Armada's long association with the king. The general had been named military instructor to Juan Carlos when he was a youth and later had been appointed secretary general of the royal household.

The Madrid newspaper Diario 16 charged in its Feb. 25 edition that Armada had been "the key figure in the coup." The newspaper, citing military and political sources, claimed the general had possibly acted as the "mastermind" for the plotters. These sources also claimed that there had been broader military support of the coup than at first appeared, although in the end the officers sympathetic to the coup had decided not to act in the face of the king's opposition.

According to the reports that emerged, Armada met with the king about 90 minutes after the parliament was seized and told him that a majority of the regional commanders supported installation of a military junta. The king reportedly answered that the plotters would have to kill him, if that was their plan.

The king reportedly received telephone calls quickly from two of the nine regional commanders, those in Catalonia and the Basque region, pledging loyalty to the monarch. In Valencia, on the other hand, Bosch had made clear his support for the coup by suspending liberties and declaring a state of emergency. (Bosch was arrested Feb. 25 for "repeated disobedience to orders.")

The other six regional commanders reportedly did not get in touch with the king until many hours after the parliament had been seized. According to some sources, the king asked the armed forces chiefs of staff to call these six commanders, but they refrained from doing so for at least two hours.

The parliament building was seized shortly after six p.m., but the king did not appear on television until past midnight. The delay, observers said, might have come from his efforts to ascertain how much support he could rely upon. One element in this calculation was that the king was assured of the full support of the national police force, which numbered 45,000, and thus provided a counterweight to the uncertain loyalties of the civil guard, with 63,000 men.

After seizing parliament, Tejero named Armada as the official with
whom he wished to negotiate. This contributed to the suspicion that Armada had a role in the planning of the attempted coup. According to some sources, Armada thought he might become leader of the military junta if the coup succeeded.

Ultimately, it was the king's refusal to accept a military takeover that brought around the wavering officers, according to press reports. Even Bosch, in his initial proclamation declaring a state of emergency, had said that his actions were being taken "until the corresponding instructions are received from" the king.

The revelations of broad support in the army for the coup posed a problem for the government. To leave in place officers who sympathized with the plotters might permit similar attempts in the future, a possibility that was pointed out by Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo in parliament Feb. 25. On the other hand, an extensive purge might antagonize or demoralize the security forces.

After the coup collapsed, the king met Feb. 24 with the leaders of the main political parties. He told them, in a statement made public Feb. 26, that "a delicate situation has been created which it is necessary to confront with the greatest serenity and moderation. An open and harsh reaction by political forces against those who committed acts of subversion in recent hours would not be advisable. It would be even more counterproductive if such a reaction was extended generally to the armed forces and the police."

While the king counselled moderation, the arrests of suspected plotters were not limited to Tejero, Bosch and Armada. Also detained were Col. Ignacio Diaz de Aguilar, the chief of staff of an armored division stationed outside Madrid, and Gen. Caruana, the military governor of Valencia. Caruana had refused to arrest Bosch. Several other officers who had gone to the parliament to support Tejero were also arrested.

Col. Diaz, an officer in the army's legal branch, was appointed Feb. 26 to head an investigation of the attempted coup.

**Calvo Sotelo Endorsed**

The attempted coup had the effect of consolidating support for Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, who was approved as premier Feb. 25 by a parliamentary vote of 186-158. Calvo Sotelo, sworn into office Feb. 26 by the king, the same day announced a cabinet that, for the first time since the death of Franco, did not have any military members.

In a vote Feb. 20, before the attempted coup, Calvo Sotelo had failed to win the absolute majority necessary under the constitution to gain approval on the first ballot. The vote was 169 to 158. With 350 seats in the chamber, Calvo Sotelo needed at least 176 votes on the first ballot. The constitution allowed a second ballot on which only a simple majority was needed. It was this vote that was going forward when the civil guards burst into parliament Feb. 23.

In the first vote, Calvo Sotelo was supported just by a few independents in addition to the members of the ruling Union of the Democratic Center. However, in the balloting Feb. 25, he gained the
support of the right-wing Democratic Coalition as well as a Catalan group called Democratic Convergence. Voting against Calvo Sotelo were the Socialists, Communists and Basque regionalists.

Calvo Sotelo rejected a proposal by Socialist Party leader Felipe Gonzalez that the crisis created by the coup attempt warranted a coalition government that would include the Socialists. Gonzalez commented, "Democracy from now on has a date and a meaning. The date is Feb. 23 and the meaning is the attempt to destroy democracy."

Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo paid tribute to the king, saying, "in the long hours that some of us were kept incommunicado, we were all aware that the only person who could oppose this adventure was the head of state. Those hours have brought us all together. I believe that millions of Spaniards, too, have learned the value of democracy when they saw it could be lost in a military coup."

Most of the members of the Cabinet named by Calvo Sotelo had held the same posts under former Premier Adolfo Suarez. Jose Pedro Perez Llorca remained in charge at the foreign ministry, as did Francisco Fernandez Ordonez at the justice ministry. Juan Jose Roson Perez remained interior minister; despite the criticisms that had been levelled at him because of the apparent torture death of a jailed Basque terrorist suspect. Alberto Oliart, a former lawyer and businessman, was appointed defense minister. [See 1981 Spain: Jail Death Prompts Protest]
Eighteen hours after it started with the hostage-taking of every major elected political figure in Spain, a coup attempt ended today with the surrender of the chief plotter and the release unharmed of all his captives.

Shortly after noon, coup leader Antonio Tejero Molina, 49, a lieutenant colonel in the paramilitary Civil Guard, was taken to the Guard's national headquarters to surrender to his own commander-in-chief. His expressed wish to surrender at the El Pardo Palace, Generalissimo Francisco Franco's old residence, was denied.

Tejero's dramatic gesture -- he burst in shooting a pistol and kidnapped the lower house of parliament -- fell apart when the support he apparently was banking on from the Spanish armed forces failed to materialize.

"You can all leave," he said to the 350-member parliament when the negotiations were over. "Nothing has happened. All I know is that this will cost me 30 to 40 years in jail."

Parliamentary speaker Landelino Lavicla, who was presiding over the chamber when Tejero burst in at the head of the first force of 20 rebel Civil Guardsmen at about 6:30 p.m. yesterday and forced him off the dais at pistol point, immediately returned to the tribune to announce that business as usual would be resumed on Wednesday. The main point on the agenda will be the vote that Tejero interrupted for the investiture of Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo to succeed Adolfo Suarez as prime minister at the head of a center-right Cabinet.

In often emotional statements after their release, the deputies nevertheless seemed to share a consensus that things could never be as before among them. Several expressed a desire to work more closely together despite political differences to overcome the humiliation heaped upon the country's political leadership. It was not clear, however, whether these sentiments of the moment could be translated into a broadening of the moderate majority that has steered Spain through a five-year transition from dictatorship to democracy.
The feeling of having faced a common enemy was all the more intense as some of the hostages believed during the night that dictatorship had returned to Spain.

"I was convinced that we would be moved from parliament to a concentration camp," a socialist member of parliament admitted after his release.

The strain of the kidnaping showed as the rumpled hostages emerged free from the parliament building today. Rafael Calvo Ortega, the normally taciturn secretary general of the ruling centrist party, burst into tears. A common theme in their first statements was of the fear they had for their own lives and for the future of representative government here.

"Now is the time to reorganize the state," said Socialist Deputy Luis Solana. "We are going to have to restructure Spain. We all risked our lives, from Fraga to Carrillo."

He was referring to former Franco minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne at one end of the spectrum and to Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo at the other.

Despite striking accounts of individual acts of courage by some leading deputies, the spectacle of the parliament face-down on its belly in response to the threats of a fanatical colonel seems likely to tarnish the still-fragile image of Spanish democracy. The only institution to have emerged from the testing with its prestige enhanced was the constitutional monarchy headed by King Juan Carlos, who worked through the night to prevent the armed forces from following Tejero's lead.

In addition to a solemn three-minute televised appeals for respect of the constitutional order, the king personally called each of Spain's nine major regional military commanders to head off any temptation to rally to the coup. The calls even included one to Capt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch of the Valencia region, who had called out his forces in apparent support of the coup.

Milans del Bosch was arrested tonight and relieved of his command, despite his decision after Juan Carlos' speech to rescind a state of emergency in Valencia and order his troops back to the barracks.

That decision seems to have been the key factor that convinced Tejero not long before dawn that the time had come to start negotiating his surrender. As one of the hostages said, Tejero appeared to have become "the prisoner of his prisoners."

But not before two moments when, as one deputy put it, "I thought we were done for."

The first came at the start of the drama. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, who holds the Cabinet post of deputy premier with overall responsibility for defense, started forward to confront the rebel leader. Tejero "acted as every subordinate does to a superior officer when he is staging a coup -- he drew his gun," said the deputy.

That was when a volley of shots rang out. The coup leader kept pushing Gutierrez Mellado until he finally returned to his seat on the government front...
bench. Then the rest of the Cabinet, following his example, sat up in their seats while most of the other parliament members stayed out of sight under their desks. The scene was rebroadcast by Spanish state television after the deputies had been released.

Unbeknownst to the occupiers of the parliament, there was a remote control camera that filmed the whole 18 hours.

About three hours before the denouement, the second crisis point occurred. Fraga Iribarne, the leader of parliament's conservative minority party, stood up from his seat and said that he had had enough.

"This is an assault on democracy," boomed the irate Fraga. "I am leaving."

The accumulated night-long tension broke with the exhausted deputies suddenly shouting, "Long live Spain. Long live democracy."

Tejero rushed into the hall and again pulled out his pistol; several of the 200 or so rebel Civil Guardsmen armed their automatic weapons. Silence ensued with only Fraga scuffling and shouting as he was led out of the chamber to be placed in a separate place of detention.

Analysts believe that another important factor in the coup's undoing was the unusual dispersal of the Brunete Armored Division, the most powerful coup-minded force in the Madrid region. The division was involved in a coup scare a year ago, and its commander was then transferred. Yesterday, large portions of the division were scattered on maneuvers in widely separated parts of northern Spain.

A contingent of the division's military police seen entering the parliament building during the night is reported by Spanish state radio to have rallied to Tejera's rebels. The major commanding the unit has been arrested, and other arrests of officers implicated in the plot are expected soon, the radio said.

A sign that the plot would fall apart came early in the night when an Army captain who took over the state television and radio broadcast house for nearly two hours left, reportedly after making several telephone calls that apparently convinced him there was not enough steam behind the military movement.

During the time he and his men were there, the state media broadcast martial music. Afterward, the building was surrounded by the loyal elite Special Forces, and the king was free to broadcast his appeal later in the night.

Shortly after Tejera's surrender, a band of about 1,000 right-wing youths went on a rampage in central Madrid, blocking streets, bashing in cars and chanting pro-Tejero slogans. Police soon dispersed them.

The king met in turn today with each of the major released political leaders -- first with outgoing premier Suarez and his key ministers and then with Fraga, Carrillo and Socialist Party leader Felipe Gonzalez.

Aside from demonstrating with overwhelming clarity that the king will not go along with those in the military who still think he shares their nostalgia for the old, antidemocratic order, the hostage-taking seems to have underlined the failure of the forces dedicated to the transition to democracy to support each
other sufficiently against their neofascist and military adversaries.

Many observers seem to believe, however, that the worst crisis since Franco's death may lead to a genuine catharsis for the nation.

The conservative newspaper ABC called for an approach that overcomes narrow party interests. And the conservative Catholic paper Ya editorialized: "As Spaniards, we are ashamed of our country and ourselves. . . . From now on, nothing will ever be the same again. It will take a long time to erase, if that is possible, the marks of what has happened."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
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**COLLECTION:**
Clinton Presidential Records  
National Security Council  
Speechwriting (Paul Orzulak)  
OA/Box Number: 4022

**FOLDER TITLE:**
[Spain] [2]

**RESTRICTION CODES**

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

| P1 National Security Classified Information (a)(1) of the PRA |
| P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office (a)(2) of the PRA |
| P3 Release would violate a Federal statute (a)(3) of the PRA |
| P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information (a)(4) of the PRA |
| P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors (a)(5) of the PRA |
| P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (a)(6) of the PRA |

- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
- PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

| b(1) National security classified information (b)(1) of the FOIA |
| b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency (b)(2) of the FOIA |
| b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute (b)(3) of the FOIA |
| b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information (b)(4) of the FOIA |
| b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (b)(6) of the FOIA |
| b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes (b)(7) of the FOIA |
| b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions (b)(8) of the FOIA |
| b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells (b)(9) of the FOIA |

**Document will be reviewed upon request.**
The Speaker of the House presided.

The Acting President pro tempore taking the chair at the left of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The Speaker. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to conduct the King of Spain into the Chamber the Senator from Montana (Mr. Mansfield), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Robert C. Byrd), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Sessions), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Symington), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Johnston), the Senator from Maine (Mr.鮀ar), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Young), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Hixon Scott), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Griffin), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Stafford), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. domeinici), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Thompson).

The Doorkeeper announced the ambassadors, ministers, and charges d'affaires of foreign governments.

The ambassadors and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the cabinet of the President of the United States, the members of the cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m. the Doorkeeper announced His Majesty, Juan Carlos I, King of Spain.

Juan Carlos I, King of Spain, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The Speaker. Members of the Constitution, it is my great privilege and I deem it a high honor to present to you the foreign leader of a great and friendly state, His Majesty, Juan Carlos I, the King of Spain.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

His Majesty, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Acting President, Members of Congress, I am deeply honored to have been invited to speak to the Congress of the United States of America and, through you, to the great and sovereign people of the United States of America. Let me begin by talking about the past of our two countries and then proceed to examine the present and the future.

Two hundred years ago a system of public life was brought forth upon this earth which you have preserved with faith so that it has come down intact to this very day. Its philosophy, inspired in the respect for the liberty of man and the sovereignty of the people, gave life and form to your Nation, whose foundation you and we, and all the other nations that are your friends, celebrate this year. On the occasion of your bicentennial I extend to you, in the name of the people of Spain, our profound wishes for the happiness of the people of the United States and for a long and prosperous life for your Nation.

Spain cannot be indifferent to events on the American Continent. Spain discovered it and brought to it, from 1492 on and throughout the centuries, her own sons and daughters, the Christian missions, and the Spaniards founded the essential equality of mankind which inspires the laws of the Indies that my predecessors decreed.

The Spanish perception of the dignity of the human person, set forth by our theologians and lawgivers in respect to the American Indian, changed forever the concept of the law of nations and form to your Nation, whose foundation you proclaimed in the Congress of Philadelphia 200 years ago. This homage cannot be limited to a few ceremonial phrases, for it has profound historic roots which rest on the common experiences in which our two nations have participated.

The word of the Congress of Philadelphia found immediate resonance in Spain. I shall make my own the words of the Spanish newspaper El Mercurio Universal which commenting on that historic occasion in January 1776 said:

'The striking description of their complete successes, the spirit of concord and maturity reigning in their Congress, the effective determination with which they unanimously manifest their resolution in the face of danger... such a mark respects their resistance and their just claims.'

In 1776 the Spanish monarchy extended over immense territories of the American continent, yet still maintained the rhythm of expansion. In the same year of the Declaration of Independence Spaniards founded the city of San Francisco. Even as the societies of Spanish America were undergoing important transformations, the Spanish Government reorganized its defensive and diplomatic establishment. It recognized the states of the United States of America by reorganizing its colonies and proceeded to exchange with them special diplomatic missions.

In the first years of the Revolution before Spain entered the war, Spain gave direct aid and assistance to the Colonies: Spain sent help in the form of military equipment, clothing, medicines, and money and let American ships use Spanish Caribbean ports. Besides this direct aid and the indirect assistance represented by the growing military preparations of Spain came to assume great importance.

In September of 1777, after the surrender of Saratoga, Spain decided to avoid direct confrontation with Great Britain and sought to act as mediator, in an effort to assure the independence of the United States. When this failed, Spain at last entered the war in 1795, and, as her allies they tried, among other things, to recover Gibraltar.

The conquest of the Port of Mobile and, above all, the taking of Pensacola by Bernardo de Galvez in May of 1781, marked the triumph of the North Americans in Florida and in the Gulf of Mexico. And the victory at Pensacola foreshadowed the decisive victory at Yorktown in October of that year. The Spanish
ish at Havana also played a part in the success at Yorktown, sending economic resources to help sustain the campaign.

Soon peace consecrated the fruits of an allied victory. As a result, the United States, which in 1795 became a new nation, and Spain signed a treaty on October 27, 1795.

Article 1 read:

There shall be solid and unbreakable peace and sincere friendship between his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects and the United States and its citizens, without exception as to persons or places.

What united our two nations, once your independence was assured, were not only the war in war and the potential relations between us. My country feels itself linked to the formation of the great American Nation by the elements of Spanish culture that have been concerned and influenced by the strain and difficulty into many States of the Union.

The map of the United States is full of hundreds of Spanish names, beginning with the April 2, 1868. In 1555, the city you consider the oldest in the United States was founded. All these names recall for us a history that extends far back into the Middle Ages, with the city of Madrid. It was a conflictive century of our two nations, whose destinies converge again in our days and look toward the future of growing concord and noble achievement.

We Spaniards, also understand that the integration of disparate elements into a national unity gave rise to problems that are as difficult to solve as Spain was formed, over many centuries out of elements of the Iberian, Celtic, Roman, and Germanic cultures. And in the Middle Ages Spain was a conflictive crucible of men and cultures, Modern Spanish, Jewish, and Christian, whose synthesis, however, has left an everlasting impress on our nation. But what has always mattered is the central thread of national unity.

For the people of the United States, the generous spirit of liberty that has inspired your laws and your most eminent statesmen and the example of the excellence to your ideals that has always distinguished your nation, hold the key to a future of growing concord and noble accomplishment.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Acting President, Members of Congress, the King of Spain today is a chief of state of a modern nation of 36 million people. This people respect its tradition, and look toward the future with hope and fidelity. Spain today is a nation of young people. Two-thirds of us are under 40 years of age. We are an old race, but, at the same time, a new people, dynamic, energetic, austere.

Through an immense effort at development over the last decades, the national economy underwent a profound transformation. We have become an industrial power, the tenth in the world. A cultural explosion filled our schools and universities and generally brought the technical competence of our workers and professionals up to the level of the rest of Western Europe.

The evolution of our society has not spared us from tensions, difficulties, setbacks, and even violence. We suffer from the same crisis that affects the rest of the world. That is to say, unemployment, inflation, shrinking demand, and high production costs. We are among the highest concerns of the government. But there is no obstacle that can prevent our community from pushing ahead, working toward the creation of society and more prosperous, just, and authentically free.

The Spanish Monarchy has committed itself from the first day to be an open institution, one in which every citizen has full scope for political participation without discrimination of any kind and without undue sectarian or extremist pressure, and each protects the whole people and each and every one of its citizens, guaranteeing through the laws and by the exercise of civil liberties the rule of justice.

The monarchy will assure, under the principles of democracy, that social peace and political stability are maintained in Spain. At the same time the monarchy will ensure the orderly access to power of different alternatives in accordance with the freely expressed will of the people.

The monarchy symbolizes and maintains the unity of our Nation, the free soul of the countries and the generations, and at the same time the fruit of a rich variety of peoples and regions, in which we take pride.

We will ensure that the monarchy reinforce the sense of family and of the value of work in our daily lives, promotes the assimilation of our history by our younger generations, and gives a new purpose and a new leadership to the society of our times.

... Mr. Speaker, Mr. Acting President, Members of Congress, Spain assumes decisively her role in the international situation. Situated in a strategic place of the lines of a genuine ideal of Europe. The monarch from God. In affirming today the Constitution established a democratic system to preserve human liberty and founded a government on the consent of the governed. The monarchs also did not forget to point out that it is necessary for a democratic government to be strong and secure, otherwise it could not serve the general interest. You and we, know that our public life is a part of Europe, and as such, spiritual and Christian, whose synthesis, beginning with the noblest traditions, the State of Spain.

Spain is of Europe, and as such, we signed the Declaration of Helsinki on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The principles of this declaration inspire our policy relative to the European continent and our efforts to maintain peaceful and fruitful relations with all states. At the same time, Spain wishes to reinforce its relations with the European communities, looking toward eventual integration in them.

Spain is closely linked, because of its situation and history, to the people of North Africa. For her part, Spain has taken the necessary measures so that the decolonization of Western Sahara could take place in peace and harmony. From now on, Spain will give a new effort to increase its cooperation with the nations of North Africa on behalf of peace and development in the region.

Insofar as the Americas are concerned, the intimate and historic relations are well known that link Spain with the nations of the hemisphere of her same family and language, in which they still term her the "Madre Patria," that is to say, the motherland of the independent nations of Spanish America, those nations whom you call the sister republics of America, and whom I, as a Spaniard, also call sister nations.

The tradition of cooperation between Spain and the United States and neighboring nations in defensive arrangements, in being since 1953, on behalf of the protection of the values of our Western civilization. The "Founding Fathers" in Philadelphia, in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution established a democratic system to preserve human liberty and founded a government on the consent of the governed. The monarchs also did not forget to point out that it is necessary for a democratic government to be strong and secure, otherwise it could not serve the general interest. You and we, know that our public life is a part of Europe, and as such, spiritual and Christian, whose synthesis, beginning with the noblest traditions, the State of Spain.

The spirit of enterprise, decision and adventure of the American pioneers, the Christian religion, and that youthful impulse toward liberty and equality, which set the democratic foundation of a community based on free and rational discussions of its own affairs, are what has turned the most varied origins into a great nation. They have forged your Nation along the lines of a genuine ideal of liberty. This spirit and these ideals are clearly recognized by us and have a vigorous attraction in my country, where they find a profound and permanent echo.

Freedom is essential for men and for their individual fulfillment. It is an incomparable stimulus to social progress and for its cultural development. Liberty, above all, is a spiritual good to be cherished and defended. All liberty like all power, comes from God. In affirming today, with humility and simplicity, as your own forefathers did, faith in God, I ask his blessing for your leaders, for your people, and for the noble Nation of the United States of America.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

At 1 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m., the King of Spain, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.
Palabras de aceptación de S.M. La Reina del Doctorado Honoris Causa de Humanidades por la Universidad de Georgetown.

(Washington, 28 de mayo de 1995)

Father O'Donovan
Father Heelan
Dean Krogh
Graduates and Parents

Together with my husband, the King, I am also very grateful for the honour that Georgetown University confers on me today.

As I receive this Honorary Degree and I see in front of me this graduating class of 1995, I am reminded of all that has passed in the world since I finished my own studies.

We had just emerged from a most bitter World War, a war that had left Europe completely destroyed and politically divided. Our hopes for the future were then very limited indeed. It would have been very difficult to imagine that our world would recover from its ashes, and that we would achieve the stability and prosperity that we enjoy today.

If this is what the previous generations have achieved, it is your duty as young students, and also our own duty, to improve on these accomplishments and, with courage combined with responsibility, to aim for a fairer world ruled by tolerance, dialogue and freedom.

This is the hope your parents, friends and teachers hold, as we assemble in the campus of this beautiful University sharing your joy in this solemn occasion.

Thank you very much for the Degrees you bestow on us today. Aware of their importance and meaning, we receive them as a valuable encouragement in our daily work.

Muchas gracias.
PALABRAS DE S.M. EL REY EN ACEPTACIÓN DEL DOCTORADO HONORIS CAUSA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE GEORGETOWN

Washington, 27 de mayo de 1995

Father O'Donovan
Father Heelan
Dean Krogh
Graduates and Parents

I am very grateful for the Degree that I receive today from Georgetown University, one of America's oldest and most prestigious Universities. Both my wife, the Queen, and I feel greatly honoured for this extraordinary distinction.

However, in front of all these students who have had to pass their exams for their degrees, I feel a little embarrassed in getting mine on an honour system.

Among those students who have had to work for their degrees, I even see my own son. Perhaps the University has wanted to give me this Degree so that if my son starts bragging about his Masters, I may be able to answer: yes, but I am a Doctor.

In conferring this Degree to me you have graciously mentioned my country's return to democracy. However, the whole Spanish nation should be mentioned in this regard. No man can alone perform the extraordinary political, economic and social transformation that my country has undergone. The whole Spanish nation has worked as one in overcoming, so successfully, the many problems that our recent history had bequeathed us. Therefore, let me accept the honour that you are bestowing on me today in the name of all my fellow Spaniards.

History, however, does not remain at a standstill. If we have successfully overcome the obstacles of our past, we must persevere in furthering our goals in the future. Peace and prosperity, democracy and justice are not easily achieved or attained. They have to be fought for, in order to be preserved and assure in the future. We are confident that the profound transformation that the world is now undergoing, after the end of the Cold War, will contribute to the fulfillment of these noble objectives.

Let us receive our degrees, your well-earned ones and my Honorary one, in the spirit of the efforts and sacrifices that the future will demand from us for the sake of our cherished ideals of peace and justice for all.

Thank you very much. Muchas gracias
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<tr>
<td>003. briefing paper</td>
<td>re: Meeting with Juan Carlos I, King of Spain (5 pages)</td>
<td>02/14/2000</td>
<td>P1/b(1)</td>
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**COLLECTION:**
Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Paul Orzulak)
OA/Box Number: 4022

**FOLDER TITLE:**
[Spain] [2]

**RESTRICITON CODES**

- **Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**
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  - PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
  - RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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<td>Background Paper: Spain and International Organizations (2 pages)</td>
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It gives me great pleasure to send my best wishes to those gathered to honor King Hussein. King Hussein was a great leader, an exceptional individual, and a tireless worker on behalf of peace in the Middle East.

It takes a rare kind of courage to be a peacemaker -- the courage to learn from the past and the courage to imagine a better future. King Hussein was the best of them, for his efforts were always marked by the grace, humility and humanity that defined him. His legacy teaches us a new lesson every day as we strive to complete the mission of peace that he cradled in his hands. When peace finally comes to the Middle East, his name will be inscribed upon it. That day, King Hussein will smile on us one more time.
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Georgetown University is handling security measures for this weekend's commencement exercise a little differently this year because of the presence of VIP guests.

Today, the graduate school of public policy holds its ceremonies with speaker Leon Panetta, White House chief of staff. It's open to the public.

On Saturday, the School of Foreign Service graduation - also open to the public - features King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain, who will receive honorary doctorates.

For the graduation for the School of Medicine, however, security is tighter than that at the White House. It is closed because Mike Tyson, former heavyweight boxing champion of the world and a convicted rapist, is planning to be there to see his girlfriend, Monica Turner, 28, receive her medical degree.

"Historically it's always been a private ceremony," says medical center spokesman Angela Davis, "because it's when the students take the sacred Hippocratic oath in front of their parents.

"In the past when it's been open to the press, the press were disrespectful. Case in point was when we had William Kennedy Smith here."

One can assume the school also hopes to avoid potential protesters from feminist groups who have followed and harassed Mr. Tyson at previous engagements since his release from jail in March.
Spain's royal family were the stars of the graduation weekend at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service. The king, queen and crown prince all were receiving degrees.

Crown Prince Felipe was first, receiving his master of science in foreign services Friday on completion of the school's international graduate program.

The prince's cousin, Pavlos Glucksburg, son of former Greek King Constantine, was receiving the same degree.

Yesterday, King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia received honorary doctoral degrees and addressed the graduating class at the school's commencement ceremony.

Queen Sofia is King Constantine's sister.

You can quit looking for those Iowa bridges

The National Geographic Society has a few words for fans of Robert James Waller's "The Bridges of Madison County": It's not real.

A lot of readers just can't believe that fictional photographer Robert Kincaid didn't really do a National Geographic article on covered bridges in Iowa.

"Dozens of people have stopped by our library and asked to see Kincaid's story," said William Allen, editor of the magazine.

And the society reports that it has received thousands of inquiries from people asking to speak to the character, who is played by Clint Eastwood in the forthcoming film.

National Geographic did supply some props for the movie, including camera bags from the 1960s and some authentic photos from that era. The props will go on display in June at the society's Washington headquarters.

London officers warned about parlor games.
British police investigating a massage parlor in London are in hot water after running up a hefty tab.

Questioning the cost of the investigation, Labor councilor Ben Summerskill said the officers went "beyond the call of duty" in visiting the parlor 17 times to buy £3,160 worth of rubdowns.

The Westminster Council refused to renew the north London parlor's license based on reports from the officers that they were given "amateurish massages" by scantily clad young women who then offered to engage in sex acts.

The officers said that they politely refused and left.

Having a good time tops Flowers' list

Gennifer Flowers says that her 15 minutes of fame as "the other woman" taught her a lot.

For one thing, she wouldn't want to be first lady.

"There's such a tremendous responsibility, along with a marriage and children," she said. "I'd rather sing in my nightclub and have a good time."

Ms. Flowers, in suburban St. Paul to sign copies of her autobiography, said she considers herself more politically aware since she appeared on television three years ago to make her teary-eyed confession of a 12-year tryst with Bill Clinton. "I used to be very unpatriotic," she said. "I'd gotten into the entertainment business. I was having a good time, doing my own thing. Since this has happened to me, I've had to open my eyes."

Caped crusade: downloading Lois Lane

Terry Hatcher, who plays Lois Lane on the ABC television series "Lois & Clark," is burning up the Internet draped in a cape -- and nothing more.

A portrait of Superman's nearly nude love interest has been downloaded more than 20,000 times in six months, reports Entertainment Weekly.

"It's a great shot," the actress tells the magazine in the June 2 issue.

"Not so much because it's me. It's just cool-looking."

Birthdays

Actress Carroll Baker is 64. Los Angeles Lakers executive Jerry West is 57. Singer Gladys Knight is 51. Actress-director Sondra Locke is 48.

Joined in wetlock

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, ASSOCIATED PRESS, Tim and Fran Juhasz took the plunge in Redding, Calif., yesterday -- then really took the plunge down a water slide in their wedding finery. The groom, 43, said he and the 42-year-old bride wanted to do something different.
FOCUS - 7 OF 11 STORIES

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The Independent (London)

July 11, 1997, Friday

SECTION: NEWS; Page 2

LENGTH: 469 words

HEADLINE: Clinton relives the memory of Spain's ultimate sunset

BODY:

The documents were all signed, the security operation wound down, but Bill Clinton had one piece of business to complete before leaving Spain after this week's Nato summit: to visit Granada to show Hillary and Chelsea "the most beautiful sunset in the world".

As dusk fell, the US President stood with his wife and daughter to watch the last rays of the sun glow on the snowy peaks of the Sierra Nevada, turning the city violet and making the ancient Moorish Alhambra palace appear suspended in the air.

He had first visited the city 29 years ago, during his time as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, and had been so stunned by its beauty that he resolved one day to return. This week, his wish was fulfilled.

"It was the same time in the evening, the same light, the same colours. Everything is the same, exactly as I remember it," said Mr Clinton, and added, with a little nostalgic half-smile: "Except me: I'm older." To journalists who tried to ask him questions, he said: "Don't work today - just watch."

The presidential party was whisked south in a US Air Force DC9, and King Juan Carlos, Queen Sofia and their son, Prince Felipe, accompanied the Clinton entourage on a tour of the Alhambra and a swift Andalucian supper. Their visit lasted barely four hours, but the city had been subject to security measures for nearly a week. Tourists were turned away on a picture-perfect day, sunny and hot, as the palace was closed to the public.

Hundreds of people lined the highways as the 20-plus cars in the presidential motorcade drove past olive groves with spectacular views of the snowcapped mountains on its way to the hilltop palace.

Inside the palace, Mr Clinton walked the marble floors where the Arab rulers of Granada held court amid bubbling fountains, cool reflecting pools and intricate artwork which make the Alhambra the greatest surviving jewel of Islamic civil architecture.

Prince Felipe accompanied Chelsea, who had joined her parents in Spain at the end of a European tour that followed her high school graduation, along with a friend, Nikki Davison.

There seemed little danger that Mr Clinton would forget such a trip - which
he had specially requested to round off his summit - but just to make sure, the Mayor of Granada presented him with the keys of the city and a watercolour by a distinguished local artist of the view that had first captivated him in his student days.

Parts of the Alhambra date back to as far as the 9th Century, but it was built mainly between 1238 and 1358 when the Moors controlled much of what is now Spain.

With the Alhambra as its seat of government, Granada became the last Arab region to fall to Spain when King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella ended 500 years of Moorish rule in 1492.

Elizabeth Nash, Madrid

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 11, 1997
FOCUS - 9 OF 11 STORIES

Copyright 1997 P.G. Publishing Co.
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

July 10, 1997, Thursday, REGION EDITION

SECTION: WORLD, Pg. A-1

LENGTH: 941 words

HEADLINE: NATO DEBATES GROWTH COSTS

BYLINE: PAT GRIFFITH, POST-GAZETTE WASHINGTON BUREAU

DATELINE: MADRID, Spain

BODY:

One day after inviting Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic to join their Western security alliance, leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were squabbling yesterday over the cost of expansion.

At a Madrid news conference, President Clinton said he believes that the incoming nations 'should pay most of the costs themselves,' but expects current NATO members to share in the 'modest' cost associated with military training exercises and providing new communications infrastructure.

But French President Jacques Chirac declared that France does not intend to pay an additional franc to NATO to cover expenses arising from integrating the three new members.

"We took a very simple position that enlargement should be done at zero cost," he said. "France does not intend to raise its contribution to NATO because of the cost of enlargement."

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl also cast doubt on his willingness to share the cost burden, saying it is "completely absurd to link NATO enlargement with cost factors, as if the aim were to rearm large areas of Europe to the teeth."

In separate news conferences, Kohl and Chirac charged that U.S. projections for the probable price of enlarging NATO were being driven by major arms manufacturers. "There are a certain number of people who have a vested interest, notably those who sell arms and equipment," Chirac said.

NATO had evolved into a peacekeeping organization that focuses on managing crises 'with much more limited means in terms of equipment and infrastructure,' the French president said. "I do not see why this (expansion) should cost more."

Robert Hunter, U.S. ambassador to NATO, characterized the European leaders statements' as opening moves in negotiations that will lead to consensus within
six months. "The bargaining starts now," he said. "I'm confident that when we get to the end, we'll come up with a reasonable figure that makes sense."

NATO is "not asking these countries to prepare for the Cold War. We are asking them to prepare for something like Bosnia," Hunter said.

In his news conference, Clinton said any new weaponry acquired by new member nations "would be conditioned more than anything else on what kinds of missions they will be called upon to undertake."

If they were to participate in "some future Bosnia" or another NATO peacekeeping role, Clinton said, "we would want them to be as well-armed as possible to protect themselves. That doesn't mean they have to buy the most expensive weapons to do everything in the world, but it does mean . . . that they would need to be appropriately trained and armed."

The big problem facing NATO as it enters into negotiations with Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic is that there are no hard figures on what expansion will cost.

On Tuesday, Defense Secretary William Cohen said NATO will soon be sending teams to the three countries to assess their needs, set goals and clarify what it is going to cost for them to become full-fledged NATO members.

He said the incoming members will need to continue to upgrade training and operating procedures and adopt them to NATO standards and to improve their military support systems, including communications and air defense.

The Pentagon estimates that the cost will run from $2.7 billion to $35 billion over 10 years. But other studies, including one by the Congressional Budget Office, or CBO, put the price much higher - as much as $125 billion, the CBO estimated, if NATO were to station its forces in the new member states.

The Clinton administration has said U.S. taxpayers will be paying only a fraction of the cost, between $150 million and $200 million a year for the next 10 years. It has estimated that current NATO members would pay between $8 billion and $10 billion, with the new member states picking up the rest.

Clinton said yesterday that he had noticed in summit discussions that "there had not been a great deal of work done in many countries about what the costs were." And some U.S. estimates, he said, "have grossly overestimated the costs."

Clinton said the United States is not talking about "getting into an arms race or bankrupting" the budgets of new members, and that all three countries had decided for themselves, when they applied to join NATO, that they could afford to upgrade their military forces.

On the last day of their historic summit, the 16 NATO leaders signed a charter agreement with Ukraine that puts the former Soviet republic on a special "partnership" basis with NATO, similar to the agreement signed in May with Russia.

Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, who reportedly had wanted an even stronger
statement linking his country with NATO, said he considers the charter 'a transitional' arrangement.

'Ukraine has made her choice and is ready, together with the NATO member countries . . . to take an active part in the construction of the secure future for Europe, and thus for the whole world,' he said.

Yesterday also marked the first meeting of the 44 heads of state of the new European-American Partnership Council. The group is composed of NATO members, the Partnership for Peace and a few neutral nations.

After his short late-afternoon news conference, the president and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton flew to Granada for an evening as guests of Spain's King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia at the fabled Moorish Alhambra Palace, constructed between 1238 and 1358. Clinton let it be known that he was determined to see the walls of Alhambra at sunset; a scene he remembered from his first visit there 28 years ago.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, PHOTO: Blake Sell/Reuters: German, Chancellor Helmut Kohl makes a point to British Prime Minister Tony Blair, standing at left, and Canadian, Prime Minister Jean Chretien before a signing ceremony with the Ukraine; yesterday in Madrid. Behind Kohl are Luxembourg's Prime Minister Jean-Claude; Juncker, Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi, and Walter Neuer, head of the, German chancellor's office. Seated at left is French President Jacques Chirac.

LOAD-DATE: July 10, 1997
President Bill Clinton opened an eight-day European trip Saturday by playing tourist, visiting a 14th-century, hilltop castle with a panoramic view of this Mediterranean resort island.

Told that Bellver Castle once served as a prison as well as a palace, he remarked, "Almost makes you want to go to jail out here."

The president and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, flew overnight from Washington for a private weekend on Mallorca before a NATO meeting in Madrid, Spain. On Tuesday, the 16-nation alliance will invite at least three new countries - Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic - to join. From Madrid, the president will visit Poland, Romania and Denmark.

On a sunny, warm Saturday, the president and his wife were greeted at the airport by King Juan Carlos and his wife, Queen Sofia, and immediately went sightseeing with them. Their motorcade stretched 30 cars long.

Chelsea Clinton was joining her parents on Mallorca after touring Europe for about three weeks following her high school graduation.

Ringed by stone pillars and surrounded by a moat, Bellver Castle attracts more than 200,000 tourists a year. The president marveled at its unusual circular design - even its walls are round, and a cylindrical Tower of Homage towers overhead.

"I've never seen anything like this before - two different architectural styles on two different floors. And round. Very rare. Gothic. Some of it is Romanesque, though."

Once a quiet island of fishermen and farmers, Mallorca now is one of Europe's most popular tourist destinations. The king and queen spend summer vacations on Mallorca. They put up the Clintons at Almudaina Palace, a 10th-century Moorish castle with watchtowers and ramparts.

On Sunday, the Clintons are to join Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar and his
wife, Ana Botella, and the king and queen for lunch at the royal palace. The Clintons also are to take a brief cruise on the Spanish royal yacht Fortuna.

The president also brought along his golf clubs.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, Color Photo by AP - Hillary Rodham Clinton (right) jokes with Spanish Queen Sofia Saturday after arriving in the resort island of Palma de Mallorca.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: July 6, 1997
President and Mrs. Clinton arrived today on this Mediterranean island for the weekend as guests of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain before flying on to the NATO talks in Madrid this week. The Clintons were met at the airport by the King and Queen, who keep a palace and a yacht near Palma.

The Clintons were being put up in royal style, spending the weekend at the Almudaina Palace, once the residence of Majorca's Moorish rulers. After flying overnight from Washington, they immediately set off to tour Bellver Castle, a 14th-century moated fortress with panoramic views.

On Monday, the President is to fly to Madrid, where the 16 allies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are to open their doors to new members from the former Warsaw Pact, cementing the end of the cold war. Mr. Clinton has insisted that the first round of new members be limited to Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic. His view is expected to prevail even though other alliance members would like to include Romania and Slovenia.

Later in the week, the President is to fly to Warsaw to celebrate Poland's new NATO ties, and to Romania to provide reassurance on its candidacy. He is to end his week with a visit to Denmark that was postponed earlier because of his knee injury.
PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain -- President Clinton opened an eight-day European trip Saturday by playing tourist, visiting a 14th century hilltop castle with a panoramic view of this Mediterranean resort island.

Told that famed Bellver Castle once served as a prison as well as a palace for kings, Clinton remarked, "Almost makes you want to go to jail out here."

The president and his wife, Hillary, flew overnight from Washington for a private weekend on Mallorca before a NATO summit in Madrid. On Tuesday, the 16-nation alliance will invite at least three new countries -- Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic -- to join. From Madrid, the president will visit Poland, Romania and Copenhagen.

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Ringed by stone pillars and surrounded by a moat, Bellver Castle attracts more than 200,000 tourists a year. Clinton marveled at its unusual circular design -- even its walls are round and a cylindrical Tower of Homage towers overhead.

"I've never seen anything like this before -- two different architectural styles on two different floors. And round. Very rare. Gothic. Some of it is Romanesque, though," he observed.

Once a quiet island of fishermen and farmers, Mallorca now is one of Europe's most popular tourist destinations. The island boasts it has more tourist beds than all of the rest of the Eastern Mediterranean, from Greece to Algeria.

The king and queen spend summer vacations here. They put up the Clintons at Almudaina Palace, a 10th century Moorish castle with watchtowers and ramparts. Renovated over the centuries, the distinctive Moorish arches remain.

On Sunday, the Clintons are to join Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar and his
wife, Ana Botella, and the king and queen for lunch at the royal palace. The Clintons also were to take a brief cruise on the Spanish royal yacht Fortuna.

The president, still recuperating from a torn knee tendon, also brought along his golf clubs.

Mrs. Clinton and her daughter will travel with the president through Madrid and then set off on their own. They will visit Austria, where the first lady will participate in a conference in Vienna bringing together women from emerging democracies in Eastern and Central Europe. Mrs. Clinton also will speak on education reform in Salzburg.

The first lady will visit Portugal, where she will pay a courtesy call on President Jorge Sampaio and Prime Minister Antonio Guterres and meet with Portuguese women leaders. Her trip will include a visit to the religious shrine at Fatima. Before returning to the United States July 20, she will meet with U.S. troops in the Azores.

GRAPHIC: The Associated Press deep view: President Clinton and Spanish Queen Sofia peer into a well during a tour of Bellver Castle Saturday. At right are Spanish King Juan Carlos and first lady Hillary Clinton.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 9, 1997
July 7, 1997, Monday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 2; Column 3; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 697 words

HEADLINE: Traveling Clintons Frolic On European Playground

BYLINE: By ALISON MITCHELL

DATELINE: PALMA, Majorca, July 6

BODY:

It used to be that President Clinton was an unrelenting traveler. Unless there was a golf course in the vicinity, he would rush from nation to nation, from summit meeting to state visit, in long grueling days without a moment's leisure.

But weeks after his re-election in November, Mr. Clinton showed signs of easing his pace when he snorkled in the waters of the Great Barrier Reef during a visit to Australia. Then, just after New Year's, he lazed in the Virgin Islands. And he had been planning to play golf with a pro, Greg Norman, in Florida in March when he took the late-night stumble in Mr. Norman's walled compound that led to his knee surgery.

Now having made the progression from wheelchair to crutches to cane to walking stiffly, but unencumbered, Mr. Clinton is risking playfulness once more.

He stopped in this European playground of sparkling bay, soaring sandstone cathedral and late night cafes this weekend on his way to the NATO summit meeting in Madrid, where the alliance will admit new members from the former Warsaw Pact. Mr. Clinton is the guest here of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain, who keep a summer palace nearby.

This afternoon, the President, his wife, Hillary, and daughter, Chelsea, set out with the King and his wife on the royal couple's sleek white yacht, Fortuna, barreling off into the Mediterranean with Juan Carlos at the wheel. Jose Maria Aznar, the Spanish Prime Minister, and his wife also joined the group.

The scene quickly became slightly surreal. Queen Sofia playfully snapped camera shots of the photographers on land taking pictures of the Clintons and of her. Three small speedboats packed with American Secret Service agents traveled with the yacht -- one in front, two trailing. And a boat named Sinatra filled with American reporters trailed along farther behind.

When the small flotilla passed alongside the Hue City, an Aegis-class cruiser
docked in the harbor, American sailors lining the railing to see the Commander in Chief were called to attention and saluted. Mr. Clinton smartly returned the salute and waved to the crew.

Though a local English-language newspaper could not resist one article about the Senate hearings on campaign finance practices, which are about to open, the Clintons seemed as relaxed as the reams of tourists who cram Majorca's yachting ports and multicolored high-rise hotels. The yachters stayed on the seas for six hours, anchoring for a long time outside the small port town of Punto Andraitx, away from paparazzi and curious crowds.

Mr. Clinton also proved an enthusiastic sightseer on this visit. On Saturday, just off an overnight flight from Washington on Air Force One and squired by the King, he toured Bellver Castle, a 14th-century fortress surrounded by a moat that features a panoramic view over the harbor and the surrounding city. The motorcade to the castle stretched 30 cars long.

The President displayed his interest in architecture by pointing out to reporters some of the nuances of the castle. "I've never seen anything like this before," he said. "Two different architectural styles on two different floors. And round. Very rare, Gothic. Some of it is Romanesque, though. I've never seen anything like it."

Reminded that the fortress was once a prison, he said, "Almost makes you want to go to jail out here doesn't it?" Mrs. Clinton laughed.

The couple were soon joined by Chelsea, who is touring Europe this summer after her high school graduation. After several hours in their quarters in the Almudaina Palace, a 10th-century Moorish castle with watchtowers and ramparts, the Clintons and a young woman traveling with Chelsea walked across a cobbled road to tour the Gothic cathedral that towers over the city.

Late Saturday night, the Clintons startled vacationers by stopping for coffee and dessert under the outdoor awnings of a cafe named Cappuccino, and the Secret Service placed a phalanx of agents along the sidewalk outside the President's table.

As the other diners applauded, the restaurateur presented Mr. Clinton with a saxophone to inspect. But the President did not try to play it. His aides said it lacked a reed.

GRAPHIC: Photo: Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar of Spain pointed out a site to President Clinton and King Juan Carlos yesterday on the royal yacht off Majorca. (Associated Press)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 7, 1997
KING Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain spent yesterday aboard their modest royal yacht Fortuna sailing the waters around Majorca. Their guest of honour on this scenic Sunday cruise around the Balearic Island beauty spots was President Clinton, who, with his wife Hillary and daughter Chelsea, was spending the weekend relaxing before flying to Madrid for the NATO summit tomorrow.

But if the waters around Majorca were calm and sunny, the predictions for what has been described as a "historic" summit are considerably more choppy.

Nobody pretends that any NATO summit is unimportant - particularly since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the changes in defence priorities - but more hangs on the Madrid meeting than on its predecessors, and for the first time in many years, such a summit will convene without prior consensus over the outcome.

The heads of government from the 16 member-states have just two days to reach the three main objectives of this meeting. They are to decide which countries will be invited to join the alliance; to advance the reforms of the military structure, with the possible integration of France and Spain; and to consolidate relations with Russia and the Ukraine.

It is the first point on the agenda - new members for this exclusive club - which promises to raise the largest waves. The US wants to restrict the first enlargement to Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic; France is insisting on the inclusion of Romania, while Italy supports Slovenia's application. "We still have no agreement and we expect a heated debate, " Mr Javier Solana, the NATO Secretary-General said yesterday. "But I am optimistic that an agreement will be reached before the end of this meeting."

And as it is the US which holds the purse strings in the alliance, paying over 33 per cent of the costs, and with Britain supporting the US viewpoint, few believe that Romania or Slovenia stand much chance of receiving their invitation at this week's meeting.

They will probably have to content themselves with a place on the list for the second wave of entry. One major absentee from Madrid is President Boris...
Yeltsin, who fears that his presence would be construed at home as support for the membership of former Warsaw Pact countries.

But the changes in the military structure - with the proposed integration of France and Spain - is likely to raise more than a few ripples. Spain has already expressed its intention of applying for full integration once an agreement has been reached about control over the waters around the Canary Islands and a decision to grant Spain one of the sub-comands.

The Spanish Prime Minister, Mr Jose Maria Aznar, said yesterday he expected a favourable decision before the end of this year. But the differences between France and the US are more deep-seated, as Washington is unlikely to agree to the French demand for European control over the Mediterranean Command.

Mr Gonzalo Ceballos, vice-general secretary of the Spanish NATO Association, believes the new threat to European stability will come from the southern flank, making the Mediterranean region ever more important. "Now that the East European threat has diminished, we must now turn our attention southwards," he said - referring to North Africa. "This is an area of high religious and economic risk. There is a growing immigration problem which could bring an increase in instability and terrorism in the area."

The 16-member delegates and observers from the 28 associate Soviet Union, are already arriving in Madrid, causing major security problems and massive traffic chaos. They will be guided through their tough schedule by the ever-optimistic former foreign minister, Mr Solana. This crumpled former physics professor's ability to negotiate and compromise are famous. He will certainly need all those skills this week if the Madrid summit is to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 8, 1997
PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain -- President Clinton got a tempting taste of the royal life: sleeping in a plush palace, cruising on a luxurious yacht, marveling at an ancient castle and strolling through a majestic cathedral.

After two days on this Mediterranean resort island, Clinton was described by an aide as more relaxed than he has been in a long time.

The respite was ending today, after a free morning and an opportunity for golf. The president then was flying to Madrid for a historic NATO summit Tuesday, as the Western alliance opens its doors to former Soviet-bloc foes. Membership invitations are expected to be extended to Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic.

Clinton and his wife, Hillary, were guests on Mallorca of Spain's King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia. They put up the first family at Almudaina Palace, a 10th century Moorish castle with watchtowers and ramparts. The walls are hung with Flemish tapestries from the 18th century, Spanish paintings from the 17th century and a fresco from the 16th century.

Once a quiet island of fishermen and farmers, Mallorca now is one of Europe's busiest tourist destinations. It is a popular celebrity hangout; actor Michael Douglas and model Claudia Schiffer own vacation homes here.

On Sunday, the king took the first family out on the royal yacht Fortuna, an 85-foot, twin-turbine speedboat capable of cruising 55 knots. Leaving the harbor, the king maneuvered his yacht alongside the USS Hue City, an Aegis-class cruiser. American sailors snapped to attention and saluted the president, who returned the gesture. He also recognized waving crewmen on industrial boats.

GRAPHIC: The Associated Press SIGHTSEEING: Spanish Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar points out a sight to President Clinton and King Juan Carlos of Spain as they stand at the helm of the king's boat, Fortuna, Sunday during an outing near Palma de Mallorca.
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Juan Carlos Installed As King of Spain

Franco buried. Juan Carlos de Borbon was proclaimed king of Spain Nov. 22, one day before his political mentor and predecessor as chief of state, Generallissimo Francisco Franco, was buried at a monument to Civil War veterans outside Madrid. [See p. 861A1]

The throne had been vacant since 1931, when Juan Carlos’ grandfather, King Alfonso XIII, abandoned authority to the Second Spanish Republic. Juan Carlos formally took power from a three-man Regency Council which had issued decrees Nov. 20 restoring the Borbon dynasty and proclaiming Juan Carlos captain-general (commander) of Spain’s three armed forces.

The new king took office with the name Juan Carlos I in a brief ceremony before a joint session of the Cortes (parliament) and the Council of the Realm. He swore allegiance to “the fundamental laws of the kingdom” and to “the principles that govern the National Movement” (the only legal political party), and then delivered a 12-minute nationwide address which did not propose fundamental political change but recognized that Spaniards were “asking for profound improvements.”

The king said Spain’s future “will be based on a true consensus of national concord” under “a just order, equal for all, [permitting] the recognition, within the unity of the kingdom and the state, of regional characteristics as the expression of the diversity of the peoples that constitute the sacred reality of the country.

His government would “integrate into common objectives the differing and necessary opinions which give richness and variety to this Spanish people,” and it would “recognize social and economic rights,” the king declared. “A free and modern society requires the participation of all in the decision-making process, in the media, in the different levels of education and in the control of the national wealth.”

The king paid tribute to General Franco, saying his legacy was indispensable to “understand the key to our contemporary political life,” and he made an oration to the armed forces, the mainstay of Franco’s power, asserting: “As first soldier of the nation I will insure that the armed forces of Spain, which are an example of patriotism and discipline, will enjoy the efficiency and strength that our people expect.”

In a separate oration to Western European nations, most of which shunned his installment and Franco’s burial, the king said: “The idea of Europe would be incomplete without taking the Spanish into account. . . . Europe must count on Spain and on the fact that Spaniards are Europeans.”

However, the king also renewed Spain’s claim to Gibraltar, controlled by Great Britain, proclaiming his determination to “restore the territorial integrity of our homeland.” This statement received the most applause from the observers of the ceremony, notably members of the rightist Falange party which formed the core of the National Movement.

The ceremony was attended by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller of the U.S., King Hussein of Jordan, Prince Rainier of Monaco and President Gen. Augusto Pinochet of Chile, among other foreign dignitaries. After his installment the king conferred with Rockefeller, who assured him of “firm friendship and support from the United States,” and with U.S. Ambassador Wells Stabler, with whom the king had been in regular contact since assuming the powers of chief of state Oct. 30.

The U.S. had warned the king against promoting rapid political change, asserting this might lead to political chaos similar to the current unrest in neighboring Portugal, according to sources quoted by the Washington Post Nov. 25. The king had assured U.S. and Western European diplomats that he would restore a democratic form of government, but “not overnight,” the Post had reported Nov. 22.

Meanwhile, Franco’s body lay in state at the royal palace in Madrid Nov. 21-22, being viewed by an estimated 300,000–400,000 Spaniards. A last statement by the dictator had been read to the nation Nov. 20 by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, who announced Franco’s death.

The statement, reportedly typed by Franco shortly after he became fatally ill Oct. 17, asked the nation to support Juan Carlos and warned that “the enemies of Spain and of Christian civilization are watching.” Franco reaffirmed his Roman Catholic faith and asked “forgiveness from all, as I give my most heartfelt forgiveness to those who declared themselves my enemies.”

Franco was buried Nov. 23, on the fourth day of a month of national mourning declared by the Regency Council. He received an outdoor funeral mass in Oriente Plaza in Madrid, opposite the royal palace, and was then laid to rest in the basilica of the Valley of the Fallen, a huge monument to the victims of the Spanish Civil War in the Guadarrama hills 35 miles from the capital.

Franco was buried near the tomb of Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, founder of the Falange, in a ceremony attended by King Juan Carlos, relatives of Franco, high military and government officials, foreign dignitaries and tens of thousands of Falangists and Civil War veterans. Franco loyalists outside the basilica sang Falangist songs and shouted slogans praising Franco and Chile’s Gen. Pinochet, who said on arriving that Franco had known how to deal with leftists such as the late Chilean President Salvador Allende, who died in the 1973 military coup led by Pinochet.

After the burial the king met with Jose Antonio Giron, president of the Civil War veterans’ association, who had earlier expressed his strong opposition to any liberalization of Spain’s political system.

Upon Franco’s death Nov. 20 Spain
had received messages of condolence from the U.S., Japan, Western European, Latin American and Asian nations. However, Western European countries had been reserved in their messages and Eastern European and other Communist nations had denounced Franco rather than send condolences. The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said Franco’s death was an occasion to remember the “innumerable monstrous crimes” of Spanish fascists. Mexico, which had never recognized the Franco government, said it would continue to recognize the Spanish Republic until King Juan Carlos instituted “a true process of democratization,” but the government of Cuba proclaimed three days of national mourning in honor of Franco.

Spain’s illegal opposition parties demanded rapid political change, and the clandestine Democratic Military Union (UMD) opposed restoration of the monarchy unless it was voted by the Spanish people. The UMD said Nov. 21 that “nothing must be imposed” on Spain, and that military reformers rejected the monarchy’s legitimacy because “it comes from the [Franco] regime.”

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The Communist Party, which dominated another coalition, the Democratic Juntas, demanded the immediate release of political prisoners, control of labor unions by workers, freedom for political parties and creation of a provisional government to call general elections. Party leader Santiago Carrillo said in Athens, Greece Nov. 21 that Spain’s “opposition parties will take advantage of the conditions created by the death of the dictator to intensify the struggle for democracy.”

King’s father, Don Juan de Borbon, added his advice Nov. 24, urging his son to establish a multiparty democratic system in Spain and to press for Spain’s “full integration” into the European Economic Community. Don Juan still not formally renounced his claim to the throne as the last surviving son of King Alfonso XIII.

Middle East

Israelhas setUtement raidai. Three Arab guerrillas attacked the Israeli settlement of Ramat Magshimim on the Golan Heights Nov. 20, killing three Israeli soldiers and wounding two others. One of the wounded had been hit with a hatchet but escaped after the Arab raiders attempted to drag him away as a hostage to Syria. [See p. 819C2]

Arab infiltrators captured in a similar raid on a Golan settlement Oct. 28 also had been armed with hatchets. They had told their Israeli captors that the purpose of the weapons was to behead their vic-
session of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Treasury Secretary William Simon declared that lenders would be reluctant to finance deficit countries "unless borrowing nations make fundamental changes in their domestic economic policies." Gerald Pasky, Simon's assistant for international affairs, noted that it was not enough for financial officials to "say that an exchange rate is wrong." [See p. 450C1]

Bank staff probed. The Bank of England revealed April 28 that it was engaged in a probe of members of its own staff to determine if they had accepted bribes and forged documents to allow investors in foreign securities to realize unusually large profits. A brief announcement said that "investigations are being conducted in conjunction with the [the] Treasury with a view to discovering whether any official of the bank has knowingly been involved in breaches of the Exchange Control Act." The statement was reported to have been prompted by disclosures in Private Eye, the satirical magazine.

Trade deficit: inflation slows. The Department of Trade said June 14 that Britain's trade deficit in May had been $684 million, the worst since August 1975. Government figures released June 18 showed that the annual rate of inflation for May had slowed to 15.4%, a decline from the April rate of 18.9% and the sharpest monthly drop since these statistics were first recorded in 1962. [See p. 313C1]

No-confidence motion defeated. The Labor government June 9 won a confidence vote, 309-290, a motion of no confidence put by its Conservative opponents in the House of Commons. The 13 members of the Liberal Party abstained.

Japan

LDP faction seeks Miki's ouster. Six members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) announced plans June 14 to form a new conservative political force to oppose Premier Takeo Miki and to "revitalize" Japanese politics. The announcement followed efforts by a party splinter faction of Miki's government to gain support because of dissatisfaction with his leadership, especially his handling of the Lockheed bribery scandal. [See p. 313G2]

The six party defectors, all members of parliament, were led by Yohei Kono. He said his group hoped to run 25 candidates in elections for the lower House of Representatives, scheduled to be held before December. Public trust in the Liberal Democratic Party was dropping, "but the powerful party leaders keep maneuvering and ignore democracy in the party," one said.

The move to depose Miki was first reported after secret meetings were held May 13 by-leaders of the three powerful LDP factions—former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda and Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira.etsy B. Miki's LDP Vice President, is reported as intermediary to persuade the three rivals to set aside their differences, oust Miki and seek strong, new leadership for the party in the general elections.

Miki's only public support came from Yasuhiro Nakasone, LDP secretary general.

Miki at a news conference May 26 defined moves to oust him. He accused his colleagues of "palm-sucking," by using deals to strong party leaders rather than the democratic process of elections in their attempt to force his resignation.

Miki dismissed plans by senior party officials to arrange a reconciliation meeting between himself and Shinna. "If Shinna's intention for talks with me is the resignation of the Miki Cabinet, I cannot respond to it because I believe it will not be fruitful," Miki said, adding that "if Shinna goes back to the status of things in 1974 when he supported me and recommended me for premier, and wished me to talk about modernizing the party, I will talk to him.

Miki said that "the question of clearing up the Lockheed affair precedes all other issues," and that he had no intention of "evading my responsibility halfway."

Morocco

Iran seeks to relay U.S. arms. U.S. State Department and Pentagon officials said May 22 that Washington had approved a plan for Iran to provide aircraft and artillery to Morocco through Jordan.

The report, which appeared in the New York Times, said May 22 that Iran had authorized party for up to three years if the National Movement in Basauri, a suburb of the Basque city of Bilbao. (The assassination was presumed to have been committed by ETA, the left-wing Basque separatist movement. Legislators voting to commit the penal reform bill recommended that the bill include a ban on all parties with international connections. This restriction would apply not only to ETA, which had ties to foreign governments, but to the Spanish Communist Party.)

The bill allowing political parties passed 338-91, with 24 legislators abstaining and 108 absent. The government had allowed only 53 hours of parliamentary debate on the measure, hampering efforts by leftist legislators to block it. The rightists, including most military delegates to the Cortes, argued that the reform was unconstitutional. They charged that it would provide a government no more representative than the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco's one-party regime.

The bill legalized parties that respected the sovereignty and unity of the state—presumably excluding the Communists and separatist groups such as ETA. It proposed that the government be given authority to suspend the activities of an authorized party for up to three years if the party received money from abroad or broke the penal code.

Political organizations seeking to form parties would have to request permission from the Interior Ministry, which would have to act on requests within two months. Political associations (not parties) already authorized under the framework of the National Movement would not have to request permission again.

The bill was being facilitated by several concessions to rightist legislators by the government. In one concession, reported by the Financial Times of London June 2, a paragraph that would have banned parties favoring a totalitarian state was deleted. Extreme rightists had
contended that such a ban would have repudiated Franco's entire 36-year rule. A second congress was removed from the preceding society because it represented "the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights." 

In a related development June 6, Raúl Morodo, Popular Socialist Party (PSP) leader, denounced the government's reform program, asserting that democracy could not be "besteded" from above. Speaking at the conclusion of a two-day convention in Madrid, he called for a broad coalition government that would organize elections for a constituent assembly. Morodo refrained from criticizing King Juan Carlos I, hinting that the opposition might cooperate with the government's policies.

The convention was attended by representatives of 23 outlawed Spanish parties, including the Communist Party, and by delegates from socialist and Communist parties throughout Europe and Latin America. The PSP, along with the Communist Party and the PSP, belonged to the Democratic Coordination, the Spanish opposition coalition.

(The government's approval of the PSP convention was part of an apparent campaign to favor socialist opposition groups and try to splinter them from the Communist Party's press releases. However, the PSP made it clear that it would not cooperate with the government until the Communist Party was legalized.) Among other political developments:

—Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Ibarra proposed June 2 that the government and the major opposition parties "accept the irresistible demands and pressures for fundamental matters." The major political problem facing Spain, he said, was "reaching an ample consensus so that Spaniards of distinctive interests, ideas, and tendencies can live together peacefully...." Fraga had been holding discreet conferences with a leader of a number of opposition groups including the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), the London Times reported June 4.

—King Juan Carlos' father, Don Juan de Borbon, urged Spaniards June 14 to cooperate with the king's efforts to bring democracy to Spain. In an interview printed by the local newspaper Sol de España, Don Juan said: "I am trying to put my shoulder to the wheel, because I am convinced that my son is on the right track and is doing very well."

—Two opposition leaders—Rafael Calvo Serer, a monarchist, and Santiago Alvarez, a Communist—were arrested June 3 and later returned to Spain from exile. Calvo Serer was released on bail June 18 pending trial on charges of writing an article against the Spanish government. A former newspaper editor, Calvo had helped found the Democratic Junta, the Communist-led opposition coalition that joined Democratic Coordination in March. [See p. 268F3]

—A Madrid court ordered the release on bail June 12 of Antonio García Trejijano, a prominent lawyer and opposition figure who faced up to 30 years in jail on political charges. He had been arrested in March along with Marcelino Camacho, a Communist labor leader, and two other men in connection with the formation of the Defense Union. The three and the two others had been freed on bail May 25. [See p. 422F2]

Royal couple visits U.S. King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia, in a June 1–5 visit to the U.S., opened Bicentennial exhibits. Juan Carlos conferred with government and business leaders.

On the final day of a two-day stay in the Dominican Republic, Juan Carlos, the first reigning Spanish monarch to visit America, met in the Dominican Republic with President Joaquin Balaguer.

The king and queen were officially greeted in Havana June 2. Later that day Juan Carlos addressed Congress, lunched with the foreign relations committees of the Senate and House of Representatives and spoke at headquarters of the Organization of American States.

Greeting the king and queen, Ford said that the U.S. was "very proud of our historic ties with Spain." He noted that Spain had "entered a new era" since the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in November 1975. Juan Carlos, Ford added, had "his wise and able leadership."

Addressing Congress, Juan Carlos stressed Spain's contributions to U.S. history and vowed to democratize the Spanish government during his reign.

"There is no obstacle that can prevent our community from pushing ahead, working toward the creation of a society that grows in prosperity, justice and authentic liberty," he said in English. "The Spanish monarchy has committed itself from the first day to be an open institution, one in which every citizen has full scope for political participation without discrimination of any kind and without undue sectarian or extremist pressure. The crown protects the whole people and each and every one of its citizens, guaranteeing, through the laws and by the exercise of civil liberties the rule of justice."

Juan Carlos said that Spain "vividly desires" cooperation with other countries and that defense arrangements with the U.S. "will always command our attention." The Senate had not yet approved a new five-year defense and economic aid treaty that had been signed by Spain and U.S. negotiators in January. [See p. 76D3]

Juan Carlos and Jose Maria de Areiza, his foreign minister, were guests of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at a luncheon in Washington June 3. Areiza reaffirmed Spain's determination to become a genuine democracy and called on European nations to end their opposition to Spanish membership in the European Economic Community and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Juan Carlos and Sofia spent most of June 3 dedicating Bicentennial exhibits. The king also met with a delegation of American Jewish leaders, reportedly the first group of Jewish representatives to have met with a Spanish monarch since the Jews were expelled from Spain in 1492.

The delegation's head, former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, said that the meeting was "friendly and cordial." Goldberg said that the delegation had urged Juan Carlos to open diplomatic relations with Israel.

(Queen Sofia attended a Jewish religious ceremony in Madrid May 28. The gesture was seen as part of the reform program supported by the royal couple. The queen did not deliver a scheduled speech on religious freedom, apparently because it might have displeased the Arab nations, with which Spain had excellent commercial and political ties.)

The royal couple traveled June 4 to New York City, where Juan Carlos visited United Nations headquarters and spoke publicly and privately to business leaders and other prominent New Yorkers. He stressed that political change and economic development would take place in Spain in an orderly and peaceful manner.

Juan Carlos and Sofia inaugurated a Spanish tourist center in Manhattan and visited Brooklyn for a Bicentennial ceremony June 5. They returned to Spain later that day.

U.S. warns regime on Communists. The U.S. had repeatedly warned King Juan Carlos and his government that legalizing the Spanish Communist Party would create ill will toward Spain in the U.S., the Washington Post reported June 8 and June 19.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told Juan Carlos and his Cabinet officials that legalization of the party would cause an adverse reaction in the U.S. Congress and would inhibit U.S. investments in Spain, the Post said June 19. Juan Carlos assured U.S. legislators and businessmen during his visit to the U.S. that the Communists would remain banned, the newspaper added.

Warnings had also been delivered by Wells Stabler, the U.S. ambassador in Madrid, the Post reported June 8. Stabler had met shortly before the Post report with Spanish opposition leaders and with government officials. The opposition leaders included Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party. In response to the U.S. warnings, centrist and socialist opposition leaders believed that the continued ban on the Communist Party would harm the government's reform program, increase the Communist membership and damage the chances of opposition parties in parliamentary elections promised by the government for the spring of 1977, the Post reported June 8.

Foreign News Brief

Israel. The government June 20 reduced its defense budget by 1.6% to $4.26 billion. A cabinet statement said the move was aimed at curbing inflation by reducing defense funds to pay for imports. The decision was opposed by Defense Minister Shimon Peres and Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz. Peres said the cut would harm Israel's security, while Rabinowitz favored a decrease 33% larger than approved. 

June 26, 1976
Notes on People

Spanish Monarch Visiting U.S. Today

Christopher Columbus represented Spain when he claimed the New World almost 500 years ago, but King Juan Carlos I yesterday became the first reigning Spanish monarch to visit the Western Hemisphere. Following by plane the path of Columbus' ocean voyage, he and Queen Sofia stopped for a 30-hour visit in Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic, where the explorer landed and where his remains are believed to be buried.

Today, the King and Queen will leave that city, once a Spanish colonial capital, for a four-day Bicentennial visit to the United States. Juan Carlos plans to meet with President Ford tomorrow and will address Congress on his plans for reforming the Spanish Government. On Thursday, he and Queen Sofia will visit New York City.

A statement made by Happy Rockefeller in a newspaper interview may not make her husband Nelson happy. He never will be President, she said, "unless someone waves a magic wand." Explaining that "elements of the [Republican] party are scared to death of Nelson," she added that she thinks it is a "tragedy for the country that mediocrity be allowed to control some things."

Explaining that he felt "as out of place at a refined commencement like this as President Ford would feel at a Ronald Reagan film festival or Phyllis Diller at a Miss Universe contest," Bob Hope yesterday addressed the graduating class of Westminster Choir College, in ceremonies held at the Princeton University Chapel. The comedian, who described himself as a "vaudeville gypsy," donned a black robe and mortarboard for the occasion.

"Those diplomas are important," Mr. Hope told the graduates. "Now you know what kind of work you're out of."

According to the New Jersey Master Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists Association, Phyllis Diller's beauty rating is improving. Five years ago, in a special award, the 12,000 - member association named her the "worst cof- fured personality in the nation," but now she has made their ten best list, issued at a convention in Atlantic City.

Others named include Rosalynn Carter, Jimmy Carter's wife; Barbara Walters, Mary Tyler Moore, Cher, Lala Falana, Donna Summer, Phyllis George, Charo, and Dorothy Hamil. The men so honored were Rolland Smith, Harry Reasoner, Arthur Ashe, Jr., Michael Vincent, Richard Thomas, Jimmy Dean, Ivan Nagy, Pete Rose, Andy Mes-

Bob Hope chatting with Westminster Choir College graduates before ceremonies at Princeton University Chapel with rock star David Bowie.

Mr. Bowie, whose hair is dyed orange, won a place on the list, the society's president explained, "because at least orange hair makes a statement."

Truman Capote, whose latest work, "Answered Prayers," enraged society's beautiful and wealthy people with its catalogue of gossip, is himself the focus of gussip in the Hamptons, where he demanded a jury trial yesterday after his arrest on Sunday on a charge of drunken driving.

The 51-year-old author - who pleaded not guilty through his lawyer, and was released in his own recognizance, crossed the center line on the Montauk Highway in Bridgehampton, Long Island, and struck another car. No one was injured.

The chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, yesterday announced his retirement, after 23 years in Congress. Representative James A. Haley, a Democrat from Florida, is 77 years old.

"I think the time has come for me to step aside."

"As a botanist, I say it's a beautiful plant," said Ray Briggs, also an agronomist, referring to the map of Juana plants the East Oregon State College newspaper reported growing campus flower beds.

Mr. Briggs, however, happens to be president of the school, and so he adds that "I must do everything I can to see that it is rooted out."

Plans for campus cultivation of the weed went up smoke.

Leslie Maitlan
Juan Carlos, on U.S. Visit, Pledges Liberty in Spain

By DAVID BINDER
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 2—King Juan Carlos I of Spain began an official visit to the United States today with vows of friendship and a promise that his monarchy was committed to the establishment of "authentic liberty" for the Spanish people.

He and Queen Sofia were welcomed by President and Mrs. Ford in a ceremony on the White House lawn during which the President spoke of the young King's "wise and able leadership."

The four-day visit, the first by a Spanish head of state to American soil, has been cast in the bicentennial mold, with a series of Spanish presentations marking Spain's contributions to the development of the American continent.

Addressing a joint meeting of Congress in clear and scarcely accented English, King Juan Carlos dwelt at length on Spain's involvement in the development of the United States.

"I would like to pay tribute," he said, "to the Spanish explorers of the 16th century who in less than 50 years explored and primitive ships all the Atlantic coast of North America from the Rio Grande to Cape Breton."

He went on to note that Spaniards had also explored the Pacific coast up to Oregon and crossed the ocean, in addition to going as far inland as Nebraska. "These men did not enrich themselves, nor did they, in fact, enrich the crown of Spain," he said.

The 38-year-old King recalled that Spain had provided diplomatic, financial and military assistance itself as the establishment of an independent United States, including the conquest of Mobile and Pensacola by Spanish forces under Bernardo Galvez in 1781.

"More than half the territory of the United States today covers regions once associated with Spain," he said.

The King then turned to the present, noting that Spain, like the United States, was a "synthesis" of disparate cultures and people.

"Spain today is a young and renewed nation," he said. "Two-thirds of us are under 40 years of age. We are an old race, but at the same time a new people."

As at home—where he has cautiously attempted to project himself as a vehicle of national regeneration since his accession last fall upon the death of Franco—King Carlos told the Congress that he conceived of his monarchy as an instrument for expanding democracy in Spain.

"There is no obstacle that can prevent our community from pushing ahead, working toward the creation of a society that grows in prosperity, justice and authentic liberty," he said.

"The Spanish monarchy has committed itself from the first day to be an open institution, one in which every citizen has full scope for political participation without discrimination of any kind and without undue sectarian or extremist pressures. The crown protects the whole people and each and every one of its citizens, guaranteeing through the laws and by the exercise of civil liberties the rule of justice."

This and his promise that he would insure "the orderly access to power of distinct political alternatives" brought warm applause from his audience of senators and representatives.

King Juan Carlos said he intended his monarchy to give "a new purpose and a new leadership to the society of our times."

He went on to say that Spain "vividly desires" cooperation with other countries, but added that defense arrangements with the United States "will always command our attention."

This spring Spain and the United States concluded a five-year defense treaty under which the United States would provide $1.2 billion in credits and grants.

The treaty is before the Senate, which is expected to consider it further next week.

After luncheon with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House International Relations Committee at the Capitol, the royal couple were driven to the headquarters of the organization of American States, where the King made another speech.

"Spain, as you well know, also proudly considers herself an American nation, since an important part of our being belongs to America," he said.

The King and Queen were guests at a white tie dinner given by President and Mrs. Ford at the White House this evening. Tomorrow they are scheduled to open a Christopher Columbus exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution and to dedicate a statue of Bernardo Galvez near the State Department and one of Don Quixote at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

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Designed by Angela Cummings.
King Vows Stable Era For Spain

King Juan Carlos I of Spain arrived in New York yesterday, stressing that he expected development in his country to remain in an orderly and stable framework.

Speaking publicly at a big dinner and privately to groups of businessmen and other prominent New Yorkers, the King sought to convey the message to this selected audience that political changes now going on in Spain would not get out of hand.

"We are determined to maintain order and stability, political and social, so that capital, management and labor may work together harmoniously for the good of the whole society," he told 1,100 guests at a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, sponsored jointly by the Spain-United States Chamber of Commerce and the Spanish Institute.

Earlier, at a private meeting with a group of businesswomen with interests in Spain, the King answered questions about labor troubles and the strength of the Communist Party. Participants would not disclose just what he said, other than to say that he spoke in general terms that they found reassuring.

The King also addressed members of the Council of Foreign Relations.

In yesterday's portion of his two-day visit, he stayed mostly indoors, Queen Sofia, on the other hand, drove uptown to the Hispanic Museum.

The King and Queen arrived from Washington shortly before the United Nations where they had lunch with Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and other members of the Secretariat. The King presented Mr. Waldheim with a bust of an early Spanish writer on international law, Father Francisco de Vitoria.

The King then returned to the Waldorf-Astoria for his meetings. As he was addressing the groups, about a hundred pickets representing different groups, including Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, demonstrated across the street on Park Avenue. They displayed signs calling for freedom for Catalonia, Galicia and the Basque country, and chanted slogans such as "Spanish freedom.

Today the King's program will be more open. Among other things they will inaugurate a new Spanish tourist center in midtown Manhattan, yes, Juan Carlos no?"

run the dirt and drive to Brooklyn to lay a wreath commemorating Spaniards who were taken prisoner by the British during the American Revolution and died while in captivity.

Diamond and platinum band rings:

a. Part-way set, $2.95. b. With sapphires, $1.95.

c. Part-way set, $1.95. d. With sapphires, $1.95.

e. Part-way set, with rubies, $1.95.

f. Marquise and round diamonds, $1.475.

g. Diamond and eighteen-karat gold band rings:

h. Part-way set, $1.900. i. Part-way set, all sapphires, $1.900. j. With sapphires, $1.75.


m. Part-way set, with emeralds, $1.275.

n. Part-way set, with rubies, $1.200.

o. Part-way set, with emeralds, $1.050.

p. Part-way set, with rubies, $1.050.

q. Part-way set, with emeralds, $1.050.

r. Part-way set, with rubies, $1.050.

s. With rubies, $1.050.

The smart groom buys her diamond ring at Tiffany.
Spanish Firms Revive Latin America Conquest

By Anthony Faiola
Washington Post Foreign Service
Monday, February 14, 2000; A1

SANTIAGO, Chile—Half a millennium ago, Spanish conquistadors swept across a great southern swath of the New World, plundering, colonizing and fattening royal coffers with native gold. Now, more than 100 years after the last of their rebellious colonies won independence, Spain is back in Latin America—doing with mergers and acquisitions what it once did with swords and gunpowder.

To understand the depth of what's been dubbed the reconquista—or reconquest—of Latin America, look no further than Humberto Illanes' monthly bills. Spanish companies, including some still partially owned by the Spanish government, now own Chile's largest telephone company, power company and waterworks. In addition, Spanish banks control roughly 40 percent of the Chilean market.

"Every time I turn on the lights, make a phone call, cash a check or drink a glass of water, I'm putting money into pockets in Madrid," complained the head of the union at Banco Santiago, which was taken over last year by a Spanish financial group. "It's as if we're a colony again, paying taxes to the Spanish crown."

Spain, which only 20 years ago was a minor economic presence in the region, is now second to the United States in annual investment and is challenging the United States for regional influence for the first time since the Spanish-American War in 1898. In 1998, the last year complete statistics are available from both governments, U.S. investment across Latin America totaled $14.3 billion, while Spanish investment was $11.3 billion. Last year, Spaniards plunked down almost $20 billion, according to Spanish government estimates.

But the reconquest, analysts say, is far more than economic. It underscores the renewal of cultural and political bonds between Latin America and its colonial master. Despite growing resentment like that of Illanes, much of the region has embraced what Spain has been careful to cast as a new golden era of mutual exchange rather than the birth of a new economic empire.

Take, for example, the hot film "All About My Mother" that is generating Oscar buzz: It pairs Spain's best-known director, Pedro Almodovar, with one of Argentina's top actresses, Cecilia Roth. And as King Juan Carlos and other members of the Spanish royal family periodically touch down in the region on official visits, so Colombian rocker Shakira is holding court as the toast of teens in Madrid and Barcelona.

Spain Resurgent Spain is also extending a promise that its own model transition to democracy from the dictatorship of Francisco Franco can become a guide for its former colonies, now charting a similar course after the downfall of unelected regimes in all countries in the region except Cuba. Implicit in that suggestion is a promise that Latin America will also emerge from the shadow of the United States.

Only by "reinforcing [and] consolidating the Ibero-American community of nations [through] our shared languages and cultures, and with our firm conviction in genuine democracy . . . can our peoples successfully face up to the challenges of the 21st century," Juan Carlos said on a recent visit to Cuba for an Iberian-American summit meeting.

For the United States, Spain has reemerged as a challenge to the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, the principle of U.S. foreign policy that claimed the region as a sphere of exclusive American influence.

As Spain's economic might has grown here, so has its political voice—and some of its positions are polar opposites of Washington's. The decision to hold the Iberian-American summit in Havana, for example, highlighted widespread opposition shared by Spain and many Latin American governments to the U.S. embargo against Fidel Castro's Cuba. Spanish companies have helped lead investment in Cuba throughout the 1990s, providing the island with desperately needed hard currency.
"Spain understands Latin America in a way that no other country outside of Latin America possibly could," said Carlos Gasco, cabinet chief of Spain's Economy Ministry in Madrid. "We have used that to our advantage to build what we see as a long-term economic connection that is only going to keep binding us closer to Latin America."

Even in giant Brazil, which as a former Portuguese colony differs in language and culture from its neighbors, Spain is gaining economic importance. Spanish investment in Brazil's economy, the largest in Latin America, soared from $112 million in 1996 to $6 billion in 1998. Telefonica de Espana became one of the largest players in the privatization of Brazil's national telephone monopoly--winning the bid to buy Telesp, the local phone company for Sao Paulo, the world's third-largest city. The Spanish company now operates one of every four phone lines across Latin America.

But in a region where the historical image of colonial Spain is only marginally better than that of a bullying Uncle Sam, the new bonds are creating a measure of friction. Nowhere is that more evident than in Chile, a country of 15 million where massive Spanish investment--symbolized by the futuristic Telefonica tower, the tallest skyscraper in Santiago--has mixed with Madrid's "meddling" into domestic politics.

Indeed, Spanish judge Baltasar Garzon's crusade to put Chile's aged former dictator, Gen. Augusto Pinochet, on trial in Madrid for crimes committed during his 17 years in power has fanned Chilean nationalism. Then-President Eduardo Frei boycotted the Iberian-American summit last year, and leading Chilean businessmen and right-wing politicians have called for Santiago to break diplomatic ties with Madrid. Incoming Spanish executives have been met with the cold shoulder--one was even denied membership in an exclusive Santiago country club because he is Spanish.

"What gives the Spaniards the moral authority to be our judges and masters?" said Cristian Labbe, a Pinochet supporter and mayor of Providencia, an affluent neighborhood in Greater Santiago. The Spanish Embassy in Chile is located in his bustling urban center, and Labbe lashed out the only way he could: temporarily suspending the embassy's trash pickup. "The last time I checked the history books, Latin America had won its independence from Spain. But you wouldn't know it from their haughty actions," he said.

The cultural memory of the ruthless Spanish conquest of Latin America dies hard. Conquistadors fanned out over the New World in the early 16th century, driven by a lust for gold. They found it in abundance, especially in what are now Mexico and Peru, where Hernan Cortes decimated the Aztecs and Francisco Pizarro did the same to the mighty Incas. The Spanish campaign would end in the annihilation of millions of indigenous people and leave their descendants on the margins of society.

"Especially now that they've come back, the Spanish should be made to make reparations for the slaughter and robbery committed by them and their descendants," said Maria Catrileo Airemilla, a leader of Chile's Mapuche Indians, who successfully resisted the conquistadors, but nevertheless endured loss of life, land and culture during the conquest and afterward.

In the first decades of the 1800s, the great Latin America liberators led drives for independence from Spain. Although the descendants of wealthy Spanish families went on to become Latin America's aristocracy, emotional bonds to the motherland gradually eroded--especially in countries such as Argentina, which experienced massive immigration from other European nations, and Mexico and Peru, where racially mixed populations are now predominant.

Spain's reemergence as a power in the region dates to 1986, when it gained entry to the European Union. A decade after the end of Franco's dictatorship, Spain shed its image as Europe's rube cousin as financial reforms ignited the economy. Spanish companies became flush with cash and eager to enter the global economy. They looked first to their distant cousins across the Atlantic.

Latin America was just then entering its own era of economic reform, privatizing government-run enterprises and dropping investment barriers as never before. There have been some stormy seas. Spain's
Iberia airline continues to lose millions on investments in the national airline of Argentina. But other Spanish companies, aided by their own recent experiences at rapid modernization, have largely met with extraordinary success. Today, Telefonica, for instance, makes more money in Latin America than it does in Spain.

The Cultural Connection "Culture has played a significant role," said Mateo Budinich, general manager of Telefonica CTC in Chile. "We have a shared language, but each nation is extremely different in Latin America. The Spanish are sensitive to that, while at the same time capitalizing on the similarities in our cultures to smooth the way in business deals."

A vital key for the Spanish has been their stronger stomachs for Latin America's economic volatility. Even as U.S. investors panicked after the devaluation of the Brazilian currency sparked a recession in Latin America last year, Spanish investment reached a peak. Repsol, the Spanish oil giant, gobbled up Argentina's largest private company, energy titan YPF, for $13.5 billion, the largest Spanish investment in Latin American history. Telefonica pumped billions more into a massive expansion into Brazil.

And as corporate Spain established a beachhead here, it has opened the door for its subsidiaries and smaller Spanish firms. Many Latin Americans today buy their clothes from Zara--Spain's cutting-edge version of The Gap--and scoop up romance and science fiction novels from the massive Spanish publishers who now virtually monopolize the markets in many Latin countries. The Spanish have won lucrative contracts to build ports in Chile and reconstruct colonial buildings in Havana. New firms are launching Internet startups in a region considered to be the fastest-growing high-technology market in the developing world.

"I think the difference between Spanish and U.S. companies in Latin America is that the Spanish have been less afraid of the risk involved," said Raimundo Monge, head of corporate strategy for Spain's Banco Santander in Chile. The bank expanded dramatically in Chile last year--a 25 percent increase in profits over 1998--despite the country's worst recession in 16 years. "During the bad times like last year or the Mexican peso crisis [in 1995], we've continued to invest heavily while U.S. firms like Citibank have decided to curb their commitments to the region."

"But we're in this for the long run. Remember, the Spanish have known for a long time that Latin America is a gold mine."