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Original OA/ID Number: 615				
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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9508409
RECEIVED: 20 NOV 95 11

TO: SENS

FROM: BRILL, K

DOC DATE: 28 NOV 95
SOURCE REF: 9522174

KEYWORDS: GREAT BRITAIN
SPAIN
PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

IRELAND
APPOINTMENT FIRST LADY
HUMAN RIGHTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: *2/E* SCEANSETTER / TALKING POINT FOR FLOTUS PARTICIPATION IN POTUS TRIP
TO UK IRELAND GERMANY & SPAIN

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 23 NOV 95 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: PETERS

LOGREF: 9508312 9508321

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

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FOR INFO

PETERS

VERSHBOW

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E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, May 16, 2017

By *KOE* NARA, Date *05/02/19*

2017-0139-F

COMMENTS: _____

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ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9508409

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DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

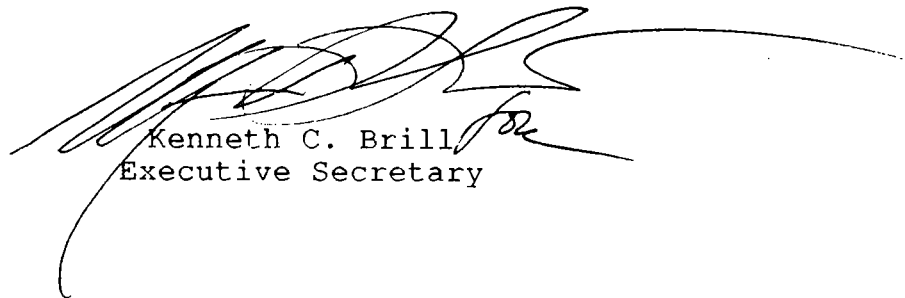
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November 28, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW D. SENS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Scenesetter/Talking Points for the First Lady's
Participation in the President's Trip to
the UK, Ireland, Germany and Spain
November 27-December 3, 1995

Attached is a scenesetter with talking points for the First Lady's Speech/Remarks at the National Gallery in Dublin during the Ireland portion of the President's trip to the UK, Ireland, Germany and Spain November 28-December 3, 1995.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Brill".

Kenneth C. Brill
Executive Secretary

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Speech/Remarks at National Gallery, Dublin

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

You will speak to an audience of 200 to 300 prominent Irish women, including approximately 50 representatives from Northern Ireland. Your remarks at the National Gallery follow directly your and the President's meeting with President and Mr. Robinson. You will be escorted into the Gallery by Mrs. Finola Bruton, spouse of Prime Minister John Bruton, and Noreen Byrn, chairperson of the National Women's Council of Ireland.

BACKGROUND

The National Gallery of Ireland boasts a permanent collection of over 2400 paintings and 300 pieces of sculpture. Irish painters are prominently featured, including a number of works by Jack B. Yeats, widely considered to be Ireland's greatest painter. The gallery was designed by Francis Fowke, who was also the architect of London's Victoria and Albert museum. George Bernard Shaw was a prominent patron of the museum, claiming he owed his education to the institution. He left the gallery a third of his estate.

TALKING POINTS

Suggested points for inclusion in your remarks were sent directly to White House speechwriters by Embassy Dublin.

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RECORD ID: 9508409
RECEIVED: 20 NOV 95 11

TO: SENS

FROM: BRILL, K

DOC DATE: 24 NOV 95
SOURCE REF: 9522034

KEYWORDS: GREAT BRITAIN
SPAIN
PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

IRELAND
APPOINTMENT FIRST LADY
HUMAN RIGHTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: SCENESETTER TALKING POINTS FOR FLOTUS PARTICIPATION IN POTUS TRIP TO
UK IRELAND & SPAIN

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 23 NOV 95 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: PETERS

LOGREF: 9508312 9508321

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

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FOR INFO

GARDNER
PETERS
VERSHBOW

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E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, May 16, 2017
By LOE NARA, Date 05/01/19
2017-0759-F

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

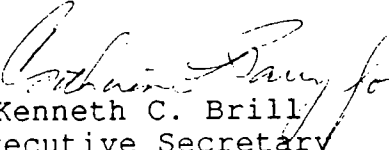
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November 24, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW D. SENS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Scenesetter/Talking Points for the First Lady's
Participation in the President's Trip to
the UK, Ireland, Germany and Spain
November 27-December 3, 1995

Attached is a scenesetter with talking points for the First Lady's meet-and-greet event with spouses of U.S. military personnel during the Germany portion of the President's trip to the UK, Ireland, Germany and Spain November 28-December 3, 1995.


Kenneth C. Brill
Executive Secretary

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FIRST LADY'S MEETING WITH TROOP SPOUSES

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

While the President is engaged in other scheduled activities, you will have the opportunity to meet and speak with some of the spouses of U.S. military personnel who may be called upon to serve in Bosnia.

BACKGROUND

Troops from the First Armored Division, currently stationed in Bad Kreuznach (pronounced: Bahd KROITZ nok), may be called upon to serve as part of the international peacekeeping force (IFOR) in Bosnia. The main contingent of these troops will be located in Tuzla, Bosnia. Some of them may also be assigned to other parts of the country.

TALKING POINTS

- o The President and I are extremely proud of all of our service men and women, and we're especially proud of you who serve abroad.
- o Your husbands and wives represent some of the best of what America has to offer.
- o They are now being called upon to take part in a mission that will bring peace to Bosnia after four years of suffering and bloodshed.
- o I want you to know that the thoughts and prayers of the President and the American people are with you all during this difficult and important period. You have our full support.

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RECORD ID: 9508409
RECEIVED: 20 NOV 95 11

TO: SENS

FROM: BRILL, K

DOC DATE: 22 NOV 95
SOURCE REF: 9522012

KEYWORDS: GREAT BRITAIN
SPAIN
PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

IRELAND
APPOINTMENT FIRST LADY
HUMAN RIGHTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: BRIEFING MATERIAL FOR FLOTUS PARTICIPATION IN POTUS TRIP TO UK /
IRELAND & SPAIN 27 NOV - 3 DEC

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 23 NOV 95 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: PETERS

LOGREF: 9508312 9508321

FILES: WH

NSCP:

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White House Guidelines, May 16, 2017
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2017-0159-F

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ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9508409

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DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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November 24, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW D. SENS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Briefing Memorandum for the First Lady's Participation
in the President's Trip to the UK, Ireland, and Spain
November 27-December 3, 1995

Attached is a briefing memorandum for the First Lady's meeting with Mrs. Bruton in Dublin during the President's trip to the UK, Ireland, and Spain November 28-December 3, 1995. Embassy Dublin provided input for this briefing memorandum and informed us that, to their knowledge, the participants will be limited to Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Bruton.

Kenneth C. Brill
Executive Secretary

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THE FIRST LADY'S MEETING WITH FINOLA BRUTON
WIFE OF IRISH PRIME MINISTER JOHN BRUTON

CONTEXT OF THE MEETING

During the President's December 1 meeting with Taoiseach ("tee-shock" -- Prime Minister) John Bruton, you are scheduled to meet with the Prime Minister's wife, Finola Bruton (nee Gill). Mrs. Bruton has worked as a counselor for unwed mothers and as a volunteer in a shelter for homeless women. Born in 1952, she studied politics and Arabic at University College Dublin, chaired the Fine Gael youth branch at the university, and ran in a local election in 1979. Nonetheless, political spouses traditionally maintain a very low profile in Ireland, and Mrs. Bruton has not taken a public stance on women's (or any other) issues since her husband became Prime Minister in November 1994. She has four children (aged 13 to 6). Her private views will offer interesting insights into the status of women in Ireland today.

Ireland is a traditional male-dominated society. Only in recent years have women begun to make any real progress toward achieving equality in terms of educational opportunities, salaries and access to public office. The President of Ireland, Mary Robinson, is a talented constitutional lawyer and articulate leader, but her powers are largely ceremonial. Ireland's constitution refers to women's "duties in the home" and prohibits abortion as well as divorce. Under a proposed constitutional amendment on divorce (the vote was November 24) couples would have to live apart for at least four of the previous five years before a divorce could be granted.

The divorce debate has been bitter, reflecting deep doubts about whether Ireland should "modernize" its culture in this respect. The role of the Catholic Church is also part of this debate, with the Church having been rocked by a series of recent sexual scandals. The divorce referendum is expected to be very close.

YOUR OBJECTIVES

- o Gain Mrs. Bruton's insights into the status of women in Ireland.

CORE POINTS

- o How do you interpret the results of last week's divorce referendum?
- o What is your assessment of the peace process in Northern Ireland?
- o What impact have the many women's groups, North and South, had on the peace process?

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RECORD ID: 9508409
RECEIVED: 20 NOV 95 11

TO: SENS

FROM: BRILL, K

DOC DATE: 22 NOV 95
SOURCE REF: 9521860

KEYWORDS: GREAT BRITAIN
SPAIN
PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

IRELAND
APPOINTMENT FIRST LADY
HUMAN RIGHTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: BACKGROUND PAPERS FOR FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION IN PRES TRIP TO UK /
IRELAND & SPAIN NOV 27 - DEC 3 / CHILDRENS ISSUES & CONF ON WOMEN

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 23 NOV 95 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: PETERS

LOGREF: 9508312 9508321

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

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CLARKE
HALPERIN
KRECZKO
LORIN
MALLEY
NSC CHRON
PETERS
SCHWARTZ
SENS
VERSHBOW

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White House Guidelines, May 16, 2017
By 104 NARA, Date 05/02/19
2017-0159-F

COMMENTS: _____

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RECORD ID: 9508409

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520 9521860

November 22, 1995

UNCLASSIFIED (with ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENTS)

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW D. SENS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Background Papers for the First Lady's Participation
in the President's Trip to the UK, Ireland, and Spain
November 27-December 3, 1995

Attached are background papers for the First Lady's use
during the Madrid stop of the President's trip to the UK,
Ireland, and Spain November 28-December 3, 1995. The following
requested issues were combined into a single paper:

- Children's Issues/Child Labor
- Women's Issues/Spain's Involvement in the Fourth World
Conference on Women

Kenneth C. Brill
Executive Secretary

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background notes

Spain

October 1995



Official Name:
Kingdom of Spain

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 504,750 sq. km. (194,884 sq. mi.) including the Balearic and Canary Islands; about the size of Arizona and Utah combined.
Cities: *Capital*—Madrid (pop. 2.9 million est). *Other cities*—Barcelona (1.6 million), Valencia (753,000), Seville (659,000), Zaragoza (586,000), Bilbao (369,000), Malaga (512,000).
Terrain: High plateaus and mountains.
Climate: Seasonably variable, dry; temperate in northwest.

People

Nationality: *Noun*—Spaniard(s).
Adjective—Spanish.
Population: 40.5 million.
Annual growth rate: 0.3%.
Ethnic groups: Distinct ethnic groups within Spain include the Basques, Catalans, and Gallegos. **Religion:** Predominantly Roman Catholic.
Languages: Spanish (official), Catalan-Valenciana 17%, Galician 7%, Basque 2%.
Education: *Years compulsory*—to age 16. *Literacy*—97%.
Work force (15.2 million): *Services*—55%. *Industry*—4%. *Agriculture*—12%. *Construction*—10%.

Government

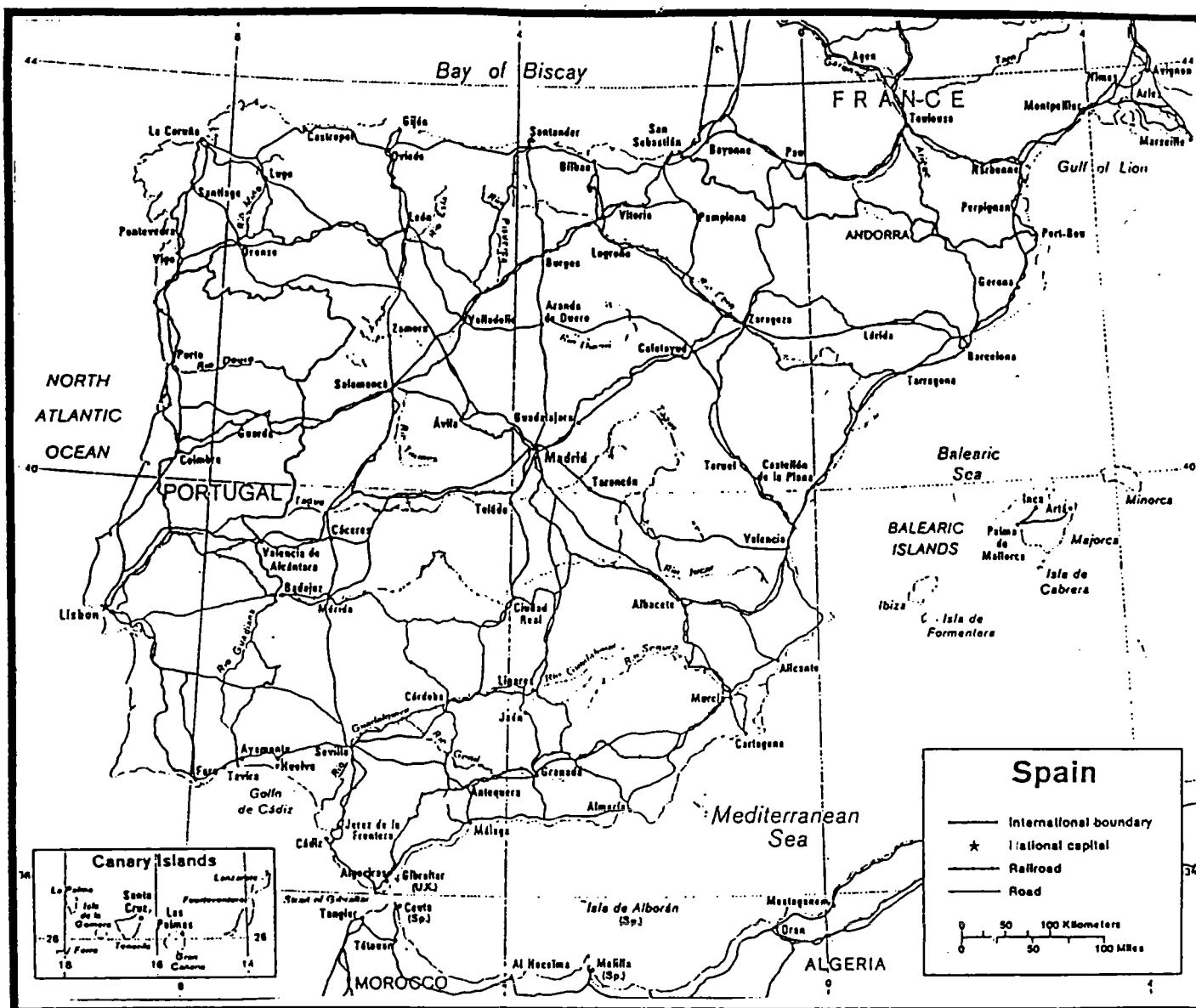
Type: Constitutional monarchy (Juan Carlos I proclaimed king November 22, 1975).
Branches: *Executive*—prime minister nominated by monarch, subject to approval by democratically elected Congress of Deputies. *Legislative*—bicameral *Cortes*: Congress of Deputies, 350 seats elected by the d'Hondt system of proportional representation; Senate, 4 senators elected in each of 47 peninsular provinces and 16 from the 3 island provinces; Ceuta and Melilla elect 2 each (total 208). The 17 autonomous regions also appoint 1 senator and 1 additional senator for each 1 million inhabitants within their territory (about 20). *Judicial*—Constitutional Tribunal has jurisdiction over constitutional issues. Supreme Tribunal heads system comprising territorial, provincial, regional, and municipal courts.

Subdivisions: 47 peninsular, 3 island provinces; 2 enclaves on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco (Ceuta and Melilla); and 3 island groups along that coast—Alhucemas, Pelon de Velez de la Gomera, and the Chafarinas Islands.
Political parties: Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), Popular Party (PP), Social and Democratic Center (CDS), and the United Left (IU) coalition. Key regional parties are the Convergence and Union (CIU) in Catalan and the Basque National Party (PNV) in the Basque country.

Economy

GDP (1994): \$483 billion (7th largest OECD economy).
Annual growth rate (1993): 2%.
Per capita GDP (1993): \$12,300.
Natural resources: Coal, lignite, iron ore, uranium, mercury, pyrites, fluor-spar, gypsum, zinc, lead, tungsten, copper, kaolin, hydroelectric power.
Agriculture (3.5% of GDP): *Products*—grains, vegetables, citrus and deciduous fruits, wine, olives and olive oil, sunflowers, livestock.
Industry (23% of GNP): *Types*—processed foods, textiles, footwear, petrochemicals, steel, automobiles, consumer goods, electronics.
Trade (1994): *Exports*—\$73.5 billion: automobiles, fruits, minerals, metals, clothing, footwear, textiles. *Major markets*—EU 75%, U.S. 5%. *Imports*—\$92.7 billion: petroleum, oilseeds, aircraft, grains, chemicals, machinery, transportation equipment, fish. *Major sources*—EU 69%, U.S. 7.3%.
Average exchange rate: 134 pesetas=U.S.\$1. ■





PEOPLE

Spain's population density, lower than that of most European countries, is roughly equivalent to New England. In recent years, following a long-standing pattern in the rest of Europe, rural populations are moving to cities.

Spain has no official religion. The constitution of 1978 disestablished the Roman Catholic Church as the official state religion, while recognizing the role it plays in Spanish society. More than 90% of the population are at least nominally Catholic.

Educational System

About 70% of Spain's student population attends public schools or universities. The remainder attend private

schools or universities, the great majority of which are operated by the Catholic Church.

Compulsory education begins with primary school or general basic education for ages 6-14 and is free in public schools and in many private schools, most of which receive government subsidies. Following graduation, students attend either a secondary school offering a general high school diploma or a school of professional education (corresponding to grades 9-11 in the United States) offering a vocational training program. The Spanish university system offers degree programs in law, sciences, humanities, and medicine, and the superior technical schools offer programs in engineering and architecture.

HISTORY

The Iberian peninsula has been occupied for many millennia. Some of Europe's most impressive Paleolithic cultural sites are located there—the famous caves at Altamira contain spectacular paintings which date about 15-25,000 years ago. The Basques are the first identifiable people of the peninsula and are the oldest surviving group in Europe. Iberians arrived from North Africa at a more recent period.

Beginning in the ninth century B.C., Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, and Celts entered the Iberian peninsula, followed by the Romans, who arrived in the second century B.C. Spain's present language, religion, and laws stem from the Roman period. Although the Visigoths arrived in the

fifth century AD, the last Roman strongholds along the southern coast did not fall until the seventh century. In 711, North African Moors sailed across the straits, swept into Andalusia, and, within a few years, pushed the Visigoths up the peninsula to the Cantabrian Mountains. The Reconquest—efforts to drive out the Moors—lasted until 1492. By 1512, the unification of present-day Spain was complete.

In the 16th century, Spain became the most powerful nation in Europe, due to the immense wealth derived from the Americas. Subsequently, a series of long, costly wars and revolts, capped by the defeat by the English of the "Invincible Armada" in 1588, caused the steady decline of Spanish power in Europe. Controversy over succession to the throne consumed the country during the 18th and 19th centuries leading to occupation by France in the early 1800s.

The 19th century saw the revolt and independence of most of Spain's colonies in the Western Hemisphere; three wars over the succession issue; the brief ousting of the monarchy and establishment of the First Republic (1873-74); and, finally, the Spanish-American War (1898), in which Spain lost Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines to the United States. A period of dictatorial rule (1923-31) ended with the establishment of the Second Republic. It was dominated by increasing political polarization, culminating in the leftist Popular Front electoral victory in 1936. Pressures from all sides, coupled with growing and unchecked violence, led to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in July 1936.

Following the victory of his nationalist forces in 1939, Gen. Francisco Franco ruled a nation exhausted politically and economically. Spain was officially neutral during World War II but followed a pro-Axis policy. The victorious Allies isolated Spain at the beginning of the post-war period, and the country did not join the United Nations until 1955. Beginning in 1959, under an IMF stabilization plan, the country liberalized trade and capital flows, particularly foreign direct investment.

Upon the death of Gen. Francisco Franco in November 1975, Prince Juan

Carlos de Borbon y Borbon, Franco's personally designated heir, assumed the titles of king and chief of state. Dissatisfied with the slow pace of post-Franco liberalization, in July 1976, the King replaced Franco's last prime minister with Adolfo Suarez. Suarez entered office promising that elections would be held within one year, and his government moved to enact a series of laws to liberalize the new regime.

Spain's first elections to the Cortes (parliament) since 1936 were held on June 15, 1977. Prime Minister Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center (UCD), a moderate center-right coalition, won 34% of the vote and the largest bloc of seats in the Cortes.

Under Suarez, the new Cortes set about drafting a democratic constitution which was overwhelmingly approved by voters in a December 1978 national referendum.

Despite the success of economic liberalization, Spain remained the most closed economy in Western Europe, judged by the small measure of foreign trade to economic activity. Moreover, the pace of reform slackened during the 1960s as the state remained committed to "guiding" the economy.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Spain was transformed into a modern industrial economy with a thriving tourism sector. The economic expansion led to improved income distribution, and helped develop a large middle class. Social changes brought about by economic prosperity and the inflow of new ideas helped set the stage for Spain's transition to democracy during the latter half of the 1970s.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The 1978 constitution established Spain as a parliamentary monarchy, with the prime minister responsible to the bicameral Cortes elected every 4 years. The elections of March 1979 gave Suarez's party a large plurality but the coalition of parties backing Suarez soon began to disintegrate. In January 1981, Suarez resigned, and the King nominated Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo to replace him. On February 23, while the Congress of Deputies was voting on the Calvo Sotelo nomination, rebel elements among the security forces seized the congress and tried to impose a military-backed government. However,

the great majority of the military forces remained loyal to King Juan Carlos, who used his personal authority to put down the coup. The bloodless coup attempt was over in 18 hours. On February 25, the Congress of Deputies reconvened to approve Calvo Sotelo's nomination as Prime Minister.

In October 1982, the Spanish Socialist Worker's Party (PSOE), led by Felipe Gonzalez Marquez swept both the Congress of Deputies and Senate, winning an absolute majority; the government was reelected in June 1986.

On December 14, 1988, the two largest labor union confederations, the Socialist-affiliated General Workers Union and the communist-led Confederation of Workers Commissions, sponsored a successful one-day nationwide work stoppage. The general strike was seen as an expression of labor union dissatisfaction with the governing PSOE's leadership as well as a move to highlight specific union grievances. It marked a widening split between the labor unions and the Socialist Government. The strike was interpreted as a sign that the government had lost some support, especially among blue-collar workers, a sector of the electorate traditionally pro-socialist.

Prime Minister Gonzalez again called for a general election in October 1989. Although the PSOE retained control of the Senate, the party lost ground, both to the Popular Party on the right and the Communist-led United Left. Gonzalez won a fourth term in 1993 with a minority government supported by the regional Catalan.

Terrorism

The government of Spain is involved in a long-running campaign against Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA), a terrorist organization founded in 1959 and dedicated to promoting Basque independence. ETA targets primarily Spanish security forces, military personnel and Spanish Government officials. The group has carried out numerous bombings against Spanish Government facilities and

economic targets. In recent years, the Spanish Government has had more success in controlling ETA, due in part to increased security cooperation with French authorities.

In early 1989, the Spanish Government held a series of meetings in Algeria with ETA representatives in an attempt to reach an agreement ending the campaign of terrorism. However, the talks broke down, and ETA resumed its terrorist operations with a series of bombings on April 7, 1989, effectively ending a three-month cease-fire. The spring and summer of 1990 saw another significant wave of terrorist operations, with ETA and the radical leftist group GRAPO claiming responsibility for bombings against various public installations throughout the country.

A series of highly successful Spanish police counter-terrorist operations conducted in coordination with French authorities, including the arrest of the ETA leadership, had effectively curtailed that organization's activities by the close of 1992; however, a core of hardliners saw to it that the ETA's agenda of violence continued, orchestrating two assassinations in January 1993. As for GRAPO, while not responsible for any deaths during 1992, its members did manage to procure the equivalent of \$622,000 from armored car heists. The group enjoyed recent success with an armored car robbery in early January 1993, an accomplishment which was figured to lead to a boost in morale for the members of Spain's Communist Party, the political arm of GRAPO. Catalonia liberation groups, most notable of which is Terra Lliure (TLL), were given special attention by the police in preparation for the 1992 Barcelona Summer Olympics, and their activity was largely neutralized.

Local Government

The 1978 constitution authorized the creation of regional autonomous governments. By 1985, 17 regions covering all of peninsular Spain, the Canaries, and the Balearic Islands had negotiated autonomy statutes with the central government. In 1979, the first autonomous elections were held in the

Basque and Catalan regions, which have the strongest regional traditions by virtue of their history and separate languages. Since then, autonomous governments have been created in the remainder of the 17 regions.

Principal Government Officials

Chief of State, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces—

King Juan Carlos I

President of the Government (Prime Minister)—

Felipe Gonzalez Marquez
Minister of Foreign Affairs—

Javier Solana

Ambassador to the United States—

Jaime de Ojeda y Eiseley

Spain maintains an embassy in the United States at 2375 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20037 (tel. 202-728-2340) and consulates in many larger U.S. cities.

ECONOMY

Following the peak growth years of the late 1980s, the Spanish economy entered into recession in mid-1992. Both investment and private consumption were negative during 1993, while registered unemployment surged to nearly 25%. Four devaluations of the peseta since 1992 have made Spanish exports more competitive and have contributed to a boom in tourism revenues. A modest export-led recovery began in 1994. Late in the year, investment also picked up, but consolidation of the recovery will require a return of consumer confidence and domestic private consumption.

Spain's accession to the European Union in 1986 has required Spain to open its economy, modernize its industrial base, improve infrastructure, and revise economic legislation to conform to EU guidelines. The Spanish Government has announced its commitments to meet the Maastricht requirements for economic and monetary union; the fundamental challenges for Spain are to reduce the public sector deficit and to lower inflation.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

After the return of democracy following the death of Gen. Franco in 1975, Spain's foreign policy priorities were to

break out of the diplomatic isolation of the Franco years and expand its diplomatic relations, enter the EC, and define its security relations with the West.

As a member of NATO since 1982, Spain has established itself as a major participant in multilateral international security activities.

Important developments in all these areas took place in 1986. With the normalization of diplomatic relations with Israel and Albania, Spain virtually completed the process of universalizing its diplomatic relations. The only country with which it now does not have diplomatic relations is North Korea.

Spanish entry into the EC (now EU) was officially accomplished on January 1, 1986. Spain's EU membership represents an important part of its foreign policy, and even on many international issues beyond Western Europe, Spain prefers to coordinate its efforts with its EU partners through the European political cooperation mechanism.

Spain has maintained its special identification with Latin America. Its policy emphasizes the concept of *Hispanidad*, a mixture of linguistic, religious, ethnic, cultural, and historical ties binding Spanish-speaking America to Spain. Spain has been an effective example of transition from authoritarianism to democracy, as shown in the many trips that Spain's king and prime ministers have made to the region. Spain maintains economic and technical cooperation programs and cultural exchanges with Latin America, both bilaterally and within the EU.

Spain also continues to focus attention on North Africa, especially on Morocco. This concern is dictated by geographic proximity and long historical contacts, as well as by the two Spanish enclave cities of Ceuta and Melilla on the northern coast of Africa. While Spain's departure from its former colony of Western Sahara ended direct Spanish participation, it maintains an interest in the peaceful resolution of the conflict brought about there by decolonization. Spain has gradually begun to broaden its contacts with sub-Saharan Africa. It has a particular interest in its former colony of Equatorial Guinea, where it main-

tains a large aid program.

In its relations with the Arab world, Spain frequently supports Arab positions on Middle East issues. The Arab countries are a priority interest for Spain because of oil and gas imports and because several Arab nations have substantial investments in Spain.

Spain has been successful in managing its relations with its two European neighbors, France and Portugal. The accession of Spain and Portugal to the EU has helped ease some of their periodic trade frictions by putting these into an EU context. Franco-Spanish bilateral cooperation is enhanced by joint action against Basque ETA terrorism. Ties with the United Kingdom are generally good, although the question of Gibraltar remains a sensitive issue; the two countries agreed in 1984 to discuss all subjects, including sovereignty, in their talks on the future of this British colony. This agreement has led to a relaxation of border controls and greater movement of people and goods.

U.S.-SPANISH RELATIONS

Spain and the United States have a long history of official relations and are now closely associated in many fields. This association has been cemented in recent years by the exchange of high-level visitors. In April 1993, King Juan Carlos received a gold medal from the United States National Philosophical Society in Philadelphia on the occasion of its 250th anniversary.

In addition to US and Spanish cooperation in NATO, defense and security relations between the two countries are regulated by a 1989 agreement on defense cooperation. Under this agreement, Spain authorizes the United States to use certain facilities at Spanish military installations.

In addition, the two countries cooperate in several other important areas. Under an agreement which will remain in force until 1997 (and is subject to renewal at that time), the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Spanish National Aerospace Institute (INTA) jointly operate tracking stations in the Madrid area in support of

Travel and Business Information

The U.S. Department of State's Consular Information Program provides Travel Warnings and Consular Information Sheets. Travel Warnings are issued to help Americans avoid travel to a certain country. Consular Information Sheets on all countries include information on immigration practices, currency regulations, health conditions, areas of instability, crime and security, political disturbances, and the addresses of the U.S. posts in the subject country. They can be obtained by telephone at (202) 647-5225 or by fax at (202) 647-3000. To access the Consular Affairs Bulletin Board by computer, dial (202) 647-9225, via a modem with standard settings. Publications on obtaining passports and planning a safe trip abroad are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (202) 783-3238.

Emergency Information concerning Americans traveling abroad may be obtained from the Office of Overseas Citizens Services at (202) 647-5225.

Check the latest health information with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia. A hotline at (404) 332-4559 gives the most recent health advisories, immunization recommendations or requirements, and advice on food and drinking water safety for regions and countries. A booklet entitled *Health Information for International Travel* (HHS publication number CDC-94-8280, price \$7.00) is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20420, tel. (202) 512-1800.

Before your departure, seek information on travel conditions, visa requirements, currency and customs regulations, legal holidays, and other items of interest to travelers from a country's embassy and/or consulates in the U.S. (for this country, see "Principal Government Officials" listing in this publication).

U.S. citizens are encouraged to register at U.S. embassies (see "Principal U.S. Embassy Officials" listing in this publication). This helps family members contact you en route in case of an emergency.

earth orbital, lunar, and planetary exploration missions. The Madrid tracking station is one of the three largest tracking and data acquisition complexes supporting NASA operations.

Further Electronic Information:

Consular Affairs Bulletin Board (CABB). Available by modem, the CABB provides Consular Information Sheets, Travel Warnings, and helpful information for travelers. Access at (202) 647-9225 is free of charge to anyone with a personal computer, modem, telecommunications software, and a telephone line.

Department of State Foreign Affairs Network. Available on the internet, DOSFAN provides timely, global access to official U.S. foreign policy information. Updated daily, DOSFAN includes Background Notes; Dispatch, the official weekly magazine of U.S. foreign policy; daily press briefings; directories of key officers of foreign service posts; etc. DOSFAN is accessible three ways on the internet:

Gopher: dosfan.lib.uic.edu

URL: [gopher://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/](http://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/)

WWW: <http://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/>

[dosfan.html](http://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/).

U.S. Foreign Affairs on CD-ROM (USFAC). Published on a quarterly basis by the U.S. Department of State, USFAC archives information on the Department of State Foreign Affairs Network, and includes an array of official foreign policy information from 1990 to the present. Priced at \$80 (\$100 foreign), one year subscriptions include four discs (MSDOS and Macintosh compatible) and are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 37194, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. To order, call (202) 512-1800 or fax: (202) 512-2250.

Federal Bulletin Board (BBS). A broad range of foreign policy information also is carried on the BBS, operated by the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). By modem, dial (202) 512-1387. For general BBS information, call (202) 512-1530.

National Trade Data Bank (NTDB). Operated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the NTDB contains a wealth of trade-related information, including Country Commercial Guides. It is available on the internet (gopher.statista.gov) and on CD-ROM. Call the Help-Line at (202) 482-1986 for more information. □

An agreement on cultural and educational cooperation was signed on June 7, 1989. A new element, supported by both the public and private sectors, gives a different dimension to the programs carried out by the joint committee for cultural and educational

cooperation. These joint committee activities complement the binational Fulbright program for graduate students, postdoctoral researchers, and visiting professors, which, in 1989, became the largest in the world. Besides assisting in these exchange endeavors, the US Embassy also conducts a program of official visits between Spain and the United States.

Principal U.S. Embassy Officials

Ambassador—Richard N. Gardner
Deputy Chief of Mission—Larry Rossin
Chief, Office of Defense Cooperation—
Col. Judy W. George USAF
Counselor for Administrative Affairs—
William Burke
Counselor for Agricultural Affairs—
Franklin Lee
Counselor for Commercial Affairs—
Emilio Iodice
Counselor for Consular Affairs—
Eloise Shouse
Counselor for Economic Affairs—
Emil Castro
Counselor for Political Affairs—
Harry Jones
Counselor for Politico-Military
Affairs—Enrique Perez
Counselor for Public Affairs—
Brian Carlson
Defense Attache—
Capt. James Tinsley, USN
Drug Enforcement Agency Attache—
George Faz
Federal Aviation Agency Representa-
tive—Rudolph Escobedo
NASA Representative—Anthony Carro

Regional Security Officer—
Kenneth Sykes
Science Attache—Helen Lane
Consul General, Barcelona—
Maurice Parker
Consul, Bilbao—Hilarian Martinez

The US embassy is located at Serrano, 75, 28006 Madrid (tel. 34-1-577-4000; fax 34-1-577-5735). Consulate General, Barcelona, Passeig Reina Elisenda 23, Barcelona 08034 (tel. 34-3-280-2227; fax 34-3-205-5206). Consulate Bilbao, Avenida del Ejercito, 11 - 3rd floor, Duesto, Bilbao, 12 (tel. 34-4-475-8300; fax 34-4-476-1240).

Published by the U.S. Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs • Office of Public
Communication Washington, DC • May
1995 • Managing Editor: Peter Knecht

Department of State Publication 8251
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U.S.-SPAIN BILATERAL RELATIONS

The U.S. regards Spain as an important strategic partner in promoting common values and interests around the globe. Formal relations are probably better than at any time in recent history. The U.S. and Spain have a long history of close collaborative relations in both bilateral and global affairs, through the European Union, which Spain joined in 1986, and NATO. On a number of important international matters, we have a closer, more successful political collaboration than either the media or public opinion would indicate.

Security cooperation between the U.S. and Spain began with the 1953 Pact of Madrid in which the Spain authorized U.S. rights to a number of military bases in exchange for both military and economic aid. The bilateral relationship was renewed in a 1989 base agreement. More importantly, over the past decade, Spain and the U.S. have forged a new, stronger relationship as partners in NATO.

In addition to NATO, U.S. and Spain cooperate in several other important areas. Under an agreement to remain in force until 1997 (and renewable at that time), NASA and the Spanish National Aerospace Institute jointly operate tracking stations in the Madrid area in support of earth orbital, lunar, and planetary exploration missions. The two countries also have a long history of cultural and educational exchange dating back almost 40 years and forging hundreds of links between our two countries.

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Spain has played a loyal role as a U.S. partner. It supported U.S. efforts in Somalia, served as a refueling station in the Gulf War, strongly supports the Middle East peace process, and contributes troops to UNPROFOR in the Balkans. As EU president over the past six months, Spain has sought to strengthen further relations through support for the transatlantic initiative. On Cuba, Spain is one of the leading proponents of using commercial and cultural ties to loosen the grip of the dictatorship. The GOS consistently opposes our policy of a continued embargo.

The United States seeks to encourage Government of Spain policies conducive to a liberal trading system and consistent with market-based economics in order to promote U.S. trade and economic interests vis-a-vis Spain.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL OVERVIEW

Spain is a parliamentary democracy with the prime minister responsible to the bicameral Cortes elected every 4 years. The Cortes consists of the Congress of Deputies with 350 seats elected by proportional representation, and a Senate with 204 seats. Spain has been a member of NATO since 1982 and of the European Union since 1986.

Governmental power is shared between the central government and 17 regional "autonomous communities" which are similar to U.S. states in function. The Basque and Catalan regions of the north are governed by regional parties that reflect the desires of many there to give political expression to their linguistic and cultural identities. They also provide democratic alternatives to separatist groups which advocate achieving independence through terrorist violence.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, a Socialist (PSOE) who has been in power since 1982, was most recently re-elected in June 1993, although for the first time without a majority in Parliament. Gonzalez's government, substantially weakened by allegations of its involvement with counter-terrorist "death squads" in the mid-1980's and other scandals, remains in office with the support of a Catalan regional party.

Although national elections are not required until spring 1997, there is public pressure to hold them sooner. Gonzalez has promised to hold a general election in March 1996. While it is not clear at this point if Gonzalez will represent the PSOE (he has indicated he did not want to run again), the opposition Popular Party led by Jose Maria Aznar is expected to win the election.

Spain holds the EU Presidency through the end of 1995. In addition to domestic goals of improving the economy and battling unemployment, Spain is pursuing international initiatives to improve the transatlantic dialogue, increase aid to the Mediterranean, and improve relations with Latin America.

King Juan Carlos I is the personally chosen heir of General Francisco Franco. The King, along with his wife Queen Sofia and their son and designated heir Felipe, the Prince of Asturias, enjoy wide public support and admiration throughout Spain.

SPANISH ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Spain is experiencing a modest economic recovery, bolstered by exports to EU markets. Real GDP is projected to rise 4 percent in 1996. Industrial production and construction demand rose by 7.1 percent in 1994 -- the largest increase in 20 years. However, consumer demand remains relatively flat and unemployment hovers around 24 percent, the highest in the EU.

Spain's accession to the European Union in 1986 forced Spain to liberalize its economy, modernize its industrial base, improve infrastructure, and revise economic legislation. Although overall U.S. economic influence in Spain has diminished since 1986, Spain remains an important export market for the United States. U.S. exports to Spain should reach a record \$5.8 billion in 1995, and an additional increase of 19 percent is forecast for 1996. Spain ranks as our 22nd largest export market, with a current trade surplus of \$1.4 billion. Over 550 U.S. companies have established a presence in Spain; U.S. direct investment totals more than \$1.2 billion.

Lack of credible GOS action to reduce its budget deficit has contributed to financial market turmoil; in March, the peseta was forced to devalue within the European Monetary System, while interest rates rose. The peseta has now stabilized close to its central rate with the Deutsche Mark.

Spain's long-term economic prospects are clouded by the major challenge of meeting Maastricht Treaty criteria for Europe's planned single currency. Parliament's refusal to pass the Gonzalez government's budget, for the first time ever in Spain's history, has increased doubts that Spain has the political will to undertake the necessary fiscal belt-tightening.

The Partido Popular (PP), the principal opposition party, shares the Socialists' commitment to meet Maastricht criteria and has chosen to emphasize its greater commitment to privatization. Whichever party wins in the next national elections (likely March 1996), the GOS faces the daunting challenge of reforming the costly social security system and reducing the budget deficit to Maastricht acceptable levels.

SPANISH EDUCATION

The Spanish educational system is divided into four parts: pre-school, primary, secondary, and university. Spanish students can choose between public and private schools and universities.

At present, two systems co-exist at the primary and secondary levels. The new system extends compulsory education up to 16 years of age (the legal age to work) and divides basic education (6 to 16 years) into two levels: primary education until age 12, and mandatory secondary education until 16. Students can then choose between vocational education at a technical school or a two year baccalaureate program that leads to university studies after an entrance exam. This system overlaps with the old one that will continue at some levels until the year 2000. Under the old system, primary education covers the 6-14 age group, while secondary education includes a four-year baccalaureate or technical school training.

The Spanish university system is divided into four or five year degree programs and post-graduate studies. University education is also undergoing important reforms leading towards a more flexible system, allowing more elective courses, increasing the fields of study, focusing on market needs and emphasizing research. More changes are underway as many responsibilities formerly centralized in the Ministry of Education are being assumed by the 17 autonomous regions (comunidades.)

The number of Spaniards attending college has increased dramatically during the last two decades, and female university students slightly outnumber males. The interest of Spanish students in studying abroad has also increased both at the secondary and university levels. English is now by far the primary foreign language taught in Spanish schools and universities, and many Spaniards are studying in the U.S. American universities are a favorite choice among Spanish researchers. Over 50 U.S. universities have programs in Spain, mainly junior year abroad programs focusing on language, history and culture. Many Spanish universities have exchange agreements with American universities.

School enrollment in 1994/95 was:

Pre-school.....	1,085,198
Elementary.....	4,075,043
Secondary.....	4,188,722
University.....	1,460,757

TOTAL.....10,809,720

WOMEN'S ISSUES

In recent years women, who make up 51 percent of the Spanish population, have moved towards equality under the law and entered the educational system and work force in larger numbers. Slightly more women than men now have college degrees, and women outnumber men in the legal, journalistic, and healthcare professions. Growing numbers of women occupy senior governmental positions, among them the Ministers of Social Affairs, Health, and Culture. Women make up about 30 percent of judges (a profession closed to women before 1977). Nonetheless, traditional attitudes continue to impose de facto discrimination. This varies considerably among the regions. In September, Ministry of Labor inspectors fined a hospital in Bilbao for requiring its female nurses to wear skirts in lieu of pants while at work.

The law mandates equal pay for equal work. In March 1994, a court upheld the idea of equal pay for equal work in a case presented by 120 women against a cosmetic firm. However, according to a report by the GOS' Economic and Social Council for the first quarter of 1995, the median salary for women is 28 percent less than for men. Women are also more likely to have temporary contracts and part-time employment than men. Women make up a third of the total work force. In addition, rural women are not formally employed; they usually aid their husbands engaged in farming or fishing. They generally do not receive the same Social Security benefits as the male head of household since they lack titles to the family enterprise.

Women are increasing their participation in the political process. However, under Spain's electoral system, the percentage of votes won determines the number of candidates elected from the party list; because parties place many women in the lower half of the list, the number elected has never reached 25 percent of those who are elected to national office. In Congress, 54 of the 350 deputies are women, while in the Senate, women number 32 of 256 members. Women hold 20 percent of regional government offices, and govern four principal cities. Most Spanish political parties have within their charters mandates for at least a 25-percent quota for women to participate in all party political endeavors. Few parties, however, currently live up to this ideal. In October, the European Court of Justice, the highest court in the European Union, ruled against the legality of placement quotas that favored women, stating that "discrimination for reason of gender" is illegal.

As current president of the European Union (EU), Spain represented the EU at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. Minister of Social Affairs Cristina Alberdi, Spain's leading voice on women's issues, emphasized Europe's commitment to gender equality in development programs and strongly supported the inclusion of language on the universality of human rights in the final documents.

POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

Given Spain's falling and now very low birthrate (1.25 children per woman in 1990 as compared to 2.2 in 1980), population and family planning issues are not a domestic priority. Not only are Spanish women having fewer children, they are having them later, between 25 and 34 years of age, as compared to an age range of 20-29 years in the 1960's. There is also awareness of the international dimension of runaway population growth. Spain sent a large delegation to the 1994 Cairo Conference which received good coverage by the Spanish press.

Spain's demographic transformation is mainly the result of the modernization of its economy and the changed role of women in Spanish society. In 1969, less than 24 percent of Spanish women worked outside the home. By 1994, this figure had increased to 34 percent. The increase among women in prime child-bearing years (20 - 34) is dramatic -- up from 18 to 65 percent in less than 30 years.

Spanish foreign assistance programs are significant, but often tied to Spanish exports. Neither the government nor the Spanish NGOs emphasizes population assistance in their aid programs. Spain's annual contribution to the UN Fund for Population Assistance totals about \$500,000. However, Spanish foreign assistance programs do emphasize health and education. The GOS shares U.S. views about the empowerment of women.

The Franco-era ban on contraceptives was lifted in 1978 and they are now available in pharmacies without a prescription. The rate of births out of wedlock is only about 10 percent.

Although violent anti-abortion demonstrations are almost unknown, abortion remains controversial. According to a survey conducted in 1994, seventy-five percent of Spaniards are in favor of family planning, but only 20 percent favor abortion unless there is risk to the mother or the possibility of serious birth defects. Illegal before 1985, abortion is now legal only in cases of rape, where there is a reasonable probability of a malformed fetus, or where the mother's mental or physical health is at risk. Ninety-eight percent of legal abortions are carried out on grounds of risk to the mother's mental or physical health. A proposal by the Gonzalez government to expand the grounds for legal abortion has not prospered in the current legislature.

CHILDREN'S ISSUES/CHILD LABOR

The Constitution of 1978 obligates both the state and parents to protect children, whether or not born in wedlock. The Ministries of Health and Social Affairs are responsible for the welfare of children and have created a number of programs to aid needy children. Numerous NGOs exist to further children's rights. For example, under the School Help Program for the Protection of Children a team of experts works with educators to help them identify in the classroom abused or abandoned children. In Madrid alone, the group operates 425 offices and helped identify 1,050 cases of abuse in 1994.

Under the new penal code, children under the age of 18 are not considered responsible for their acts, and so cannot be sent to prison. A 1987 signatory to the 1961 Hague Convention, Spain voted in March to withdraw reservations it had held previously in regard to the protection of minors; the treaty's provisions will now apply to all children in Spain, not just Spanish citizens. In the Law of the Child bill presented in Congress in April, Spanish law will give legal rights of testimony for minors in child abuse cases; make it obligatory for all citizens to act on cases of suspected child abuse; and, for the first time, set up rules regarding foreign adoptions. ;

The statutory minimum age for employment is 16 years. The Ministry of Labor and Social Security is primarily responsible for enforcement. The minimum age is effectively enforced in major industries and the service sector. It is more difficult to control on small farms and in family-owned businesses. Legislation prohibiting child labor is effectively enforced in the special economic zones. The law also prohibits the employment of persons under aged 18 at night, for overtime work, or in sectors considered hazardous.

HEALTH ISSUES

Life expectancy is somewhat longer in Spain than in the United States. The current life expectancy of Spanish males at birth is 73.4 years and 80.5 years for females, versus 72.3 and 79 in the U.S.

In 1991 over 99 percent of the population had some kind of access to public health care, up from only 64 percent in 1970. Many Spaniards also carry private supplemental insurance. Women have the right to sixteen weeks of paid leave from work following the birth of a child and have the right to return to their previous job for up to one year after the birth of a child.

Although the Spanish per capita expenditure on health care is roughly only half the U.S. figure, the increasing cost of health coverage for an aging population is a serious concern which has only begun to be confronted. As a first step, coverage of many non-prescription drugs was eliminated in 1995.

Despite the generally good health of the population, death rates for lung cancer have doubled since 1970 for men and are now beginning to increase sharply for women. Although since 1992, cigarette packages have carried health warnings, smoking remains widespread and socially acceptable in Spain.

Drug abuse and dependency and AIDS are also serious problems. Spain has the highest incidence of AIDS in Western Europe, and the highest incidence of HIV transmission related to intravenous drug use, with IV-drug use contributing to 66 percent of all cases. In 1994, the AIDS incidence rate in Spain was 202.5 cases per million inhabitants, compared to 181 cases per million in the U.S. (1992 figure).

The Spanish "National Plan for AIDS" is coordinated by the Ministry of Health which finances each of the seventeen regional AIDS programs and oversees the national AIDS agenda. The principal focus is on education and prevention programs and a major element is devoted to educating young teenagers. In addition, the "National Plan for AIDS" collaborates with the "National Drug Abuse Prevention Plan" in projects such as clean-needle distribution.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Constitution of 1978 provides for the fundamental rights of freedom of speech, assembly, press, religion, movement, and participation in the political process. These rights are respected in practice.

The security forces are under the full control of the government; allegations of human rights abuses are investigated and those found guilty are punished by law. Spanish security services maintain anticorruption brigades that investigate allegations of fraud and dishonesty within each service. A Special Advisor for Human Rights in the Ministry of the Interior is in charge of promoting humanitarian law and training senior members of law enforcement groups in human rights issues.

The Basque Fatherland and Freedom Separatist Group (ETA) continues to wage a protracted campaign of terrorism. Allegations of official complicity in the activities of the anti-ETA group (GAL) during the 1980's, which have been denied, are weakening the Gonzalez government. As a result of re-opened ETA investigations, the government is now, over a decade later, accused of mistreatment of detainees in the early 1980's.

Sexual abuse, violence, and harassment of women in the workplace continue to be of great concern. According to the nongovernmental (but largely government-funded) Commission for Investigation of Mistreatment of Women, 86 women were killed by male partners in 1994. Spanish police received 16,000 complaints of abuse in 1994 (the latest figures available). However, experts believe that only 10 percent of violent acts against women each year are reported to authorities, owing in part to the unsympathetic attitudes of some police and judicial personnel.

Recognizing this problem, the Ministry of the Interior initiated a program in 1986 that created special sections within the police department to deal with violence against women, staffed by specially trained women officers. According to a report from the Secretary of State for the Interior, 1,603 rapes were reported in 1994, 2 percent more than the year before. The report attributes the increase to more reporting due to better treatment of victims by the police's special services sections.

Other human rights problems include de facto discrimination against gypsies and increasing reports of police mistreatment of illegal aliens, especially North Africans.

ETIQUETTE

There are no special standards of social conduct. Spaniards tend to be more formal than Americans and are very proud of their country's historical role in the exploration of the western hemisphere. Spanish people are friendly, although friendships growing out of meeting Spanish citizens at any public forum are less likely than in the United States. Much of the informal social contact takes place before dinner in cafes or clubs. Luncheons usually begin at 2:15 and dinner is rarely earlier than 9:30. Spaniards appreciate even the most feeble attempts to use Spanish and will be delighted with a tourist's use of the most basic phrases -- hola/buenos dias (hello/good day), por favor (please), pardon (excuse me), gracias (thank you), hasta luego (farewell/until next time).

Weather: Winter temperatures can drop below freezing and many winter days are uncomfortably cold. Average December temperatures are a high of 50 and a low of 35 degrees farenheit.

Dress: Spaniards dress well. Tailored dress is considered appropriate for shopping. Business attire is a business suit for men and a day length dress/suit for women. In general, Spaniards do not wear hats.

Greetings: A normal handshake is generally used upon introduction. Between women who know each other, a kiss on both cheeks may be expected. The King and Queen are addressed as Your Majesty(ies). Toasts are usually at the end of a meal.

Tipping: For taxi rides and in restaurants, a 10 percent tip is sufficient. Less is required for service at a tapas bar, although the bill should be rounded up to an even figure. Because of a deep cultural pride, Spaniards may not acknowledge tips as in other cultures.

Flags: The King, as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, usually nods/bows his head when passing by flags. If at any time the King or Prime Minister performs a special salute to the flag, the visitor should salute the flags in a similar fashion.

U.S. EMBASSY MADRID

The U.S. diplomatic presence in Spain consists of the Embassy in Madrid, a Consulate General in Barcelona, and a Consulate General in Bilbao (scheduled to be closed shortly). Ambassador Richard N. Gardner has been the U.S. envoy to Spain since October, 1993 and is married to the former Danielle Almeida Luzzatto.

The Embassy occupies a 7-story office building, located on the northern edge of Barrio Salamanca at calle Serrano 75, one block east of the Paseo de la Castellana, the busy main traffic artery that bisects Madrid from North to South. While the Chancery houses most of the U.S. diplomatic Mission, the Foreign Commercial Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and the Washington Irving Cultural Center are located nearby. The Ambassador's residence, originally built for the USIS library, adjoins the Chancery.

The Embassy has 134 US citizen employees and a little over 200 Foreign Service National employees. There are 12 USG agencies and organizations in Madrid, including the United States Information Agency, the Foreign Commercial Service, Foreign Agriculture Service, the FBI, Defense Department, NASA, FAA and DEA. About one-half of the Americans are State Department employees who work in the Embassy's economic, political, administration, and consular sections. The consular section is the largest passport issuing office outside the U.S.

In keeping with smaller operating budgets and the Secretary of State's efforts to "reinvent" the State Department, the State staff at the Embassy has been cut by 8 American positions and 18 Foreign National positions during the past year, with more cuts scheduled in the future. The reduction has made the Mission more efficient in many ways, but is not without its effects on productivity and morale.

ENVIRONMENT

Among European Union members, Spain has the highest number of plant and animal species. This richness is due to both geography and history -- Spanish geography is wonderfully diverse, and Spain missed some of the worst excesses of the industrial revolution. On the international level, Spain has taken a keen interest in the UN Biodiversity and Desertification Conventions and is a candidate to host their Secretariats. (The United States prefers to centralize all environmental headquarters in Geneva for budgetary reasons.)

Spain's Donana National Park is the site of Western Europe's largest refuge for migratory birds. Although a prolonged drought in southern Spain has shrunk the Donana wetlands to a fraction of their normal size, a longer-term and more serious threat to the park's ecological system is the agricultural and commercial development of surrounding areas.

Budgetary constraints have limited Spain's capacity to carry out a more aggressive environmental policy. In 1995, new national plans were approved for waste water management, toxic waste management, and contaminated soil. New national plans for urban waste and agricultural waste are under development. European Union environmental directives form the basis of Spain's environmental legislation. Enforcement responsibility lies with the regional governments and the Guardia Civil (national guard). The interest and ability of regional governments to ensure effective environmental protection vary greatly.

Economic development concerns can also act to obscure environmental considerations. Spanish views on proposals to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to deter global warming are a case in point. In European Union discussions of a possible energy tax, Spain has argued that because Spain's per capita production of harmful emissions is below the EU norm, Spain should not have to pay the tax until its emissions reach the EU level.

SPAIN: ENERGY ISSUES

Spain is almost completely reliant on imports of high-grade coal, oil, and gas for its energy needs. Faced with high prices and unreliable sources for petroleum (Spain's major suppliers were Libya and Iran), the Government of Spain in 1993 developed the National Energy Plan. The Plan calls for a major shift from coal and fuel oil to natural gas as a primary energy source in both commercial and residential use by the year 2000. This process is well under way.

Electricity generated by coal or hydro sources accounts for 63 percent of Spain's current usage, with most of the remainder supplied by nuclear power plants. Because of public concern about safety, as well as the problem of disposing with spent nuclear fuel and rising costs of operation, there has been a moratorium since 1985 on the construction of additional nuclear power plants. To meet anticipated future energy demands, Spain is counting on a pipeline being laid under the Straits of Gibraltar, which will bring Algerian natural gas.

Over \$2 billion has already been invested in this project which is due to be completed early next year. Mounting political unrest in Algeria has recently raised grave concerns about energy security in the Spanish government, but Spain remains committed to completing the project.

Spain has recently begun an energy incentive program for alternative energy sources as well, with particular emphasis on wind generation. An American wind energy company, Kenetech, in partnership with Spanish energy companies, recently inaugurated Europe's largest (30 megawatts) wind energy plant at Tarifa, Europe's southernmost point and one of the windiest locations in the world. However, even the most optimistic proponents of wind energy say it could never provide more than 3 percent of Spain's national energy needs.

REGIONAL AND SECURITY ISSUES

Since the death of Franco, Spain's key goal has been greater integration into Europe. A member of NATO since 1982 and the European Community (now EU) since 1986, Spain works diligently in these groups to foster close ties and augment its influence on a variety of regional and security issues.

Because of its isolation under Franco, Spain has a special understanding of the desire of Central European countries to join key institutions. Spain supports NATO enlargement, EU enlargement and other initiatives to foster Central European integration with the West. The Spanish also strongly support efforts to seek a peace settlement in the Former Yugoslavia, including continued support for Spanish troops assigned to Mostar. As EU president, Spain has worked towards the passage of the EU Turkish customs union.

Spain believes that economic and political instability in the southern Mediterranean region is a threat to Europe's security, and that their southern neighbors have not received the attention or assistance they need. Spain has populations of recent immigrants from North Africa, which, combined with high unemployment, contribute to domestic political tensions. In addition, Spain is particularly dependent on natural gas imports from Algeria and Libya.

The EU-sponsored Barcelona conference, November 27-28, will be a major event of the Spanish EU presidency, unveil the EU's new Mediterranean Initiative, and most likely set the framework for EU-Mediterranean cooperation in the future. The agenda will include trade/development, political, social and cultural issues. Conference participants will be the EU and its 11 Mediterranean partners (Turkey, Israel, Syria, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon, Algeria, Egypt, Malta, and Cyprus) plus the PLO, Mauritania, the Arab League, and the Arab Maghreb Union.

At Spain's initiative, the December 1994 North Atlantic Council (NAC) authorized the NATO Secretary General to open direct dialogue with Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia, Egypt, and Israel for the purpose of exchanging information. Each country has responded positively. The NAC will evaluate the results of the first dialogue and explore possibilities for cooperation with one or more of these countries. Other countries could also be added to the initiative. The U.S. supports Spain in this initiative.

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RECORD ID: 9508409
RECEIVED: 20 NOV 95 11

TO: SENS

FROM: BRILL, K

DOC DATE: 17 NOV 95
SOURCE REF: 9521625

KEYWORDS: GREAT BRITAIN
SPAIN
PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

IRELAND
APPOINTMENT FIRST LADY

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: SCENESETTERS FOR FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION DURING PRES TRIP TO UK /
IRELAND / & SPAIN 27 NOV - 3 DEC

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 23 NOV 95 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: PETERS

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

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White House Guidelines, May 16, 2017
By LDENARA, Date 05/18/19
2017-0159-F

COMMENTS:

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ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9508409

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Scoutmaster -

Pls send directly to
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~~Hilane Verwee~~ is the
First Lady's Office

Thanks
Mary Ann Peters

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ID 9508409

REFERRAL

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MEMORANDUM FOR: VERVEER, M

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: SENS

SOURCE: BRILL, K

DATE: 17 NOV 95

SUBJ: SCENESETTERS FOR FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION DURING PRES TRIP TO UK /
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DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

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PAGE 01 OF 01 PAGES



S/S 9521625
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 17, 1995

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MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW D. SENS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Scenesetters for the First Lady's Participation in the
President's Trip to the UK, Ireland, and Spain
November 27-December 3, 1995

Attached are scenesetters for the First Lady's use during the President's trip to the UK, Ireland, and Spain November 28-December 3, 1995. To date, the First Lady's schedule is not final; the attached papers are based on the Department's current understanding of her participation in the President's events. Talking points have been included where appropriate.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ken Brill".

Kenneth C. Brill
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED

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MACKIE INTERNATIONAL GROUP PLC

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

President Clinton's speech at Mackies will be the President's first major event in Northern Ireland and one of the two major speeches he will make on the visit to the UK and Ireland, the first having been the Westminster speech.

BACKGROUND

"Mackies" has been one of Belfast's major business enterprises for the last 150 years. During that time, it has supplied textile and carpet manufacturing machinery throughout the world. Although it has some sales to the U.S., most of its business today is in China and South Asia. Today, it is the last large-scale engineering plant left in West Belfast. It is a union shop.

The Mackie plant is situated on the Springfield Road on a site that adjoins Protestant and Roman Catholic communities. This is an area that has suffered greatly through economic decline and violence during Northern Ireland's time of troubles. It is in the parliamentary constituency of Joe Hendron MP (SDLP).

In the past, the company has been criticized for not hiring enough Roman Catholics in its work force. Now, however, it is widely respected for its efforts to ensure fair practices and to maintain a neutral environment where members of both communities can work together.

An OPIC-based U.S. investor had an interest in Mackie until 1992, when that company went bankrupt. OPIC reached an amicable agreement with current ownership to restructure its involvement. There is no U.S. interest held in the company at this time.

UNCLASSIFIED

FALLS ROAD/SHANKILL ROAD

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

While accompanying the President or during your own schedule, you may drive through these residential areas of West Belfast that symbolize the divided communities.

BACKGROUND

The Falls Road and Shankill Road are both situated in West Belfast. In common usage, the two names are not restricted to the actual streets, but encompass the surrounding districts also: "the Falls" and "the Shankill."

Although West Belfast is a majority Roman Catholic area, the Shankill Road district contains a sizeable Protestant minority. Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams was previously elected MP for the area, but the seat has been held by Joe Hendron of the SDLP since 1992. It is believed that many Shankill Road Protestants voted tactically to ensure his election rather than that of Gerry Adams. The Falls Road is a Roman Catholic district and a stronghold of Irish Nationalism and Republicanism. Sinn Fein has main offices on the Falls Road and the IRA draws strong support in the area.

The Falls and the Shankill have become symbolic of the two communities in Northern Ireland. Previously a less divided area, West Belfast experienced violent population shifts and consequent "ghetto-ization" of the Falls and Shankill districts in the early stages of the sectarian conflict in late 1960's. The two districts have been the scene of many acts of sectarian violence. The "Shankill Road Butchers" were a notorious Loyalist murder gang. An IRA bombing in a food shop on the Shankill Road in 1994 killed eight people and is widely viewed as having turned many people away from supporting violence.

In flashpoint areas high walls have been built between the two districts to prevent stone throwing, fighting, gasoline bombings, shootings and other acts of random violence. Roads between the two districts have often been closed to prevent terrorist attacks. This physical separation of the communities is known as the "Peace Line." Security force presence has been high.

Since the paramilitary cease-fires, roads between the districts have been reopened. However, residents on both sides have stated that the walls should remain in place for the foreseeable future.

Economic decline has hit both districts, though community organizations and public bodies are actively addressing this issue.

UNCLASSIFIED

- 2 -

Curbs in the Falls are painted green, white and orange (colors of the Irish flag). Murals on the Falls Road reflect Irish history, Republican ideals and international socialist values.

The Royal Victoria Hospital on the Falls Road has an international reputation for excellence in surgery techniques acquired through dealing with victims of violence in Northern Ireland. St. Louise's comprehensive school on the Falls Road is recognized for its excellent educational standards amidst a difficult social environment.

The Shankill Road is a Protestant area and a stronghold of Ulster Unionism and Loyalism. The two main Loyalist paramilitary groups, the UDA and UVF both draw support from the Shankill Road. The related "fringe Loyalist" political groups, UDP and PUP, have offices here.

The Shankill curbstones are painted red, white and blue (colors of the British flag). Loyalist emblems (Red Hand, Orange Order regalia, King William) and paramilitary symbolism are found on the walls.

UNCLASSIFIED

EAST BELFAST ENTERPRISE PARK LIMITED/IFI SITE

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

After President Clinton's speech at Mackie's in West Belfast, the President is scheduled to visit East Belfast, a predominantly Protestant area that for a long time was identified with the engineering industries. Industrial decline, in particular the contraction of the famous Haland and Wolff shipyard, has led to a high rate of unemployment in the area. Peter Robinson, M.P. is the Deputy Leader of Rev. Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party and represents this constituency.

BACKGROUND

The East Belfast Enterprise Park Limited is a community-owned business park run on a not-for-profit basis by a voluntary Board of Directors. It was set up to develop the spirit of enterprise in the local area by encouraging the start-up of new small businesses and to improve and upgrade the environment by providing well designed buildings. The company was established with a cross-community Board of Directors, all of whom either live or have business interests in East Belfast.

The park is supported by the Greater East Belfast Enterprise (Shadow) Partnership, a grouping of twenty representatives from the public, private and community sectors that responds to social needs in the most disadvantaged areas of East Belfast. The Shadow Partnership includes members of the leading Unionist parties as well as representatives from the predominantly Catholic Short Strand area.

The Park has been open for business since November 1994 and it consists of 34 units ranging in size from 400 to 1500 square feet, each suitable for a variety of service and manufacturing businesses. Presently, 30 of these units are occupied, housing some 27 businesses.

This workspace is supported by an administration unit providing secretarial and business support services. The company also operates a revolving business development fund under the International Fund for Ireland's Business Enterprise Program which provides modest low-interest loans to assist small businesses.

The International Fund for Ireland has provided \$685,000 towards the development of East Belfast Enterprise Park which costs a total of \$2.2 million. Other assistance came from LEDU (a public sector small business development agency, the Making Belfast Work initiative, and the European Regional Development Fund.

UNCLASSIFIED

WALKING TOUR OF THE LONDONDERRY/DERRY CITY WALLS

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

Following the Guildhall-Tip O'Neill Chair Event, the President may take a short walking tour around the City Walls. He may be accompanied by Mayor Jim Kerr or other representatives of the city government, by local MP John Hume, and/or a local tour guide.

BACKGROUND

The Derry city walls are an important emblem of the city and have historical significance. Derry is often called the "Maiden City" in reference to its walls having withstood three sieges. The most famous of these was the Great Siege of 1688 when troops loyal to Prince William of Orange withstood a siege by forces loyal to James II. This is one of the most historically evocative events in Ulster Protestant culture. The Relief of Derry, along with the Battle of the Boyne, signaled the failure of the Counter-Reformation in the British Isles, and have become symbols of the "No Surrender" attitude of today's Unionists.

In the late 1960's, Derry was the starting point of the Civil Rights Movement in which Catholics campaigned for fairer distribution of public housing and public sector jobs. At that time, the area within the city walls remained a Protestant preserve and soon became the target of IRA bombing attacks as the "Troubles" turned violent. In response, many Protestants moved across the Foyle. Today, the Fountain, just outside the eastern side of the walls, is the only significant Protestant enclave on the Cityside of the Foyle.

Today, Derry's walls are generally viewed as encompassing a vibrant commercial and tourism center where Cityside Catholics, Waterside Protestants, and even "Southerners" from across the border in Donegal come together. Until recently, large sections of the walls were closed off for security reasons. However, earlier this year, for the first time in over 25 years, it again became possible to circumambulate the city from atop the walls. Very quickly the walls became one of the major tourist attractions in the city.

The western side of the walls overlooks the staunchly Republican Bogside neighborhood and "Free Derry Corner", with its murals commemorating the Hunger Strikers and other events in the history of the IRA campaign against British rule. Just beside the west walls is the principal lodge of the Apprentice Boys, a Loyalist fraternal organization which annually commemorates the Protestant victory in the Great Siege. This past August was the first time since the Troubles began that the Apprentice Boys were able to march around the full length of the city walls. A peaceful protest led by Sinn Fein opposed the marchers at the section of wall overlooking the Bogside. Protesters permitted themselves to be removed by police from the march route and that portion of the march proceeded without incident, although elsewhere in the city groups of Loyalist and Republican youths clashed both with each other and with police.

UNCLASSIFIED

LONDONDERRY/DERRY GUILDHALL
INAUGURATION OF THE TIP O'NEILL CHAIR IN PEACE STUDIES

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

The Guildhall ceremony inaugurating the Tip O'Neill Chair in Peace Studies at the Magee campus of the University of Ulster will be the first and principal event in Londonderry/Derry. The Chair at Magee is associated with the UN University of Conflict Resolution which is on the University of Ulster campus. The Chair will be an important function of the work being done at the UN University.

SDLP leader John Hume persuaded the America Ireland Fund to put up the \$250,000 grant for the Chair. This is the largest financial project undertaken by the Fund. Most Fund projects are usually around \$20,000. The late Speaker of the House was very supportive of constitutional democracy in Northern Ireland and worked along with Senators Kennedy, Kerry, and Moynihan to stop the flow of American money and arms to support violence in Northern Ireland during 1970's and 80's.

BACKGROUND

The Guildhall is the seat of city government and, along with the city walls, is a traditional emblem of the city. The name derives from the historical association between the city and the medieval trade guilds of the City of London. At the time of the Ulster Plantation in the early 17th Century, the guilds were given a royal charter by James I to build a walled city on the banks of the Foyle. This is also the origin of the "London" in Londonderry.

The current Guildhall is the city's fourth town hall and was built in 1890 on reclaimed land just outside the Shipquay Gate of the city walls. The Guildhall was built at a time of great expansion for the city, expansion which drew significantly from the city's role as a major embarkation point for departing emigrants. In 1908, the building suffered extensive damage in a fire. In 1972, it was badly damaged by two IRA bomb attacks which were only days apart.

Both inside and out, the Guildhall's architecture is reminiscent of a church. The building's tall tower supports the largest four-faced clock in Ireland, north or south, and the entire building is filled with stained glass windows, most commemorating either the London Guilds or Irish service in the First World War. The Main Hall, which will be the site of the inaugural ceremony, has a high, decorated timber ceiling and a large pipe organ. It is recognized as having especially fine acoustics.

UNCLASSIFIED

BELFAST CITY HALL
(Tree Lighting Ceremony)

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

President Clinton will turn on the lights of the city Christmas tree. This year the tree has been donated by the United States. The City has sponsored a Christmas Tree lighting ceremony for more than 20 years. It has typically drawn crowds of 15,000 people or more, even during the years of the troubles.

BACKGROUND

In 1888 Queen Victoria conferred on Belfast the status of a City. In response, the citizens built the magnificent City Hall which today stands in the heart of Belfast. Sir Brunwell Thomas won the "Public Architectural Competition" which selected the design of the Hall. Work began in 1898 and was completed in 1906.

The building is in the Classical Renaissance style and is rectangular in shape, enclosing a courtyard.

The Grand Staircase which dominates the ground floor reception area is constructed from Carrara, Pavonazzo and Brescia marbles.

On the landing atop the Grand Staircase, there is a mural by Belfast artist John Luke which illustrates the foundation of the city and its one-time principal industries: textiles, shipbuilding, engineering and ropemaking.

The many stained glass windows throughout the hall commemorate events in Belfast's history and the service of its citizens during the two World Wars.

The hall's copper dome is a distinctive landmark on the Belfast skyline. Inside it is elaborately panelled with fine plaster work.

The oak panelled Council Chamber has been the scene of intense, and sometimes heated, political debate. The chamber was used for the first Parliament of Northern Ireland in 1921.

The building covers an acre and a half, and is set in gardens which are open to the public. There are statues in honour of Queen Victoria, the victims and survivors of the Titanic disaster, and the United States Expeditionary Force (this is currently being re-positioned and will be rededicated by the President as part of the ceremony).

The grounds also contain a Garden of Remembrance and War Memorial.

UNCLASSIFIED

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

This will be the site of the U.S. co-hosted reception for all the major political and social leaders of Northern Ireland. All political parties will be represented and the President will conduct brief pull-asides with each of the leaders during the course of the evening. Gerry Adams and possibly Rev. Ian Paisley will be present in the room.

BACKGROUND

The Queen's University of Belfast was founded by Queen Victoria as a University College (alongside colleges in Cork and Galway) in 1845 and became an independent university in 1908. It remained the only university in Northern Ireland until 1965, when the University of Ulster was established.

The main university building is the Laynon Building which dates from 1894. It is named after the architect Sir Charles Laynon, who designed many of Belfast's most significant buildings.

The Laynon Building contains the Great Hall which is used for ceremonial and social events. Close by is the Sir William Whitla Hall which holds up to 1250 people and is used for a variety of events including ceremonies, lectures, examinations and concerts.

The university provides courses in a wide range of subject areas, and is noted as a center of excellence in medicine, law and engineering. There are 12,500 students engaged in full-time and part-time study. There is an open admission policy based on academic achievement for students from both traditions.

The Belfast Festival at Queen's is the UK's second largest arts event and is run by the university during the first three weeks of November every year.

Like most UK universities, Queen's was the scene of student political activity in the 1960s. Queen's Student Union had a role in the development of the Northern Ireland civil rights movement.

In recent years, the university has been criticized for underrepresentation of Roman Catholics in the work force, but also for discontinuing the practice of playing the British national anthem at graduation ceremonies.

Queen's opened an out-center at Armagh City in October 1995. It makes extensive use of video-conferencing technology, and will initially serve 125 part-time students.

UNCLASSIFIED

PRESIDENT MARY ROBINSON'S RESIDENCE

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

A brief meeting with Ireland's constitutional head of state is the first stop for President Clinton after the airport arrival formalities. President Clinton will be met at the front portico of President Robinson's residence and escorted to her outer study where introductions will be made. The Presidents will meet one-on-one in Mrs. Robinson's private study, then step outside to the garden for photographs. If the weather is bad, photos may be taken by the fireplace of a large drawing room adjoining the study.

BACKGROUND

Aras An Uachtarain:

The President will meet President Mary Robinson at "Aras An Uachtarain" (pronounced "oris on ook tah rahn"), which is Gaelic for "President's House." It is often referred to simply as "the Aras." The Aras was built in 1751 and expanded in the mid-19th century in the style of a Georgian country mansion. It is surrounded by 169 acres of land in the middle of Dublin's largest green space, Phoenix Park. The Aras was formerly a residence for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the British monarch's personal representative. In 1938, the Aras became the official residence of Ireland's President. President Robinson keeps a bright light shining from an upper window of the Aras as a symbol of Ireland's concern for its millions of emigrants abroad.

TALKING POINTS

- o America has benefited greatly from Irish immigrants. With one in six Americans claiming Irish origin, there is genuine friendship and goodwill towards Ireland in America.
- o The economic benefits of the cease-fire in Northern Ireland are already evident. The people want peace.
- o Ireland's struggle and suffering, notably during the Great Famine whose 150th anniversary is being commemorated this year, have made it an authoritative voice in the international aid and peacekeeping communities.
- o Americans admire the work of Irish aid workers in Rwanda. You have earned the respect of many Americans for your efforts to draw international attention to the desperate situation of the Rwandan people.

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GARDEN OF REMEMBRANCE WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY

CONTEXT OF EVENT

Following the tree-planting ceremony at Aras An Uachtarain (the President's residence) President Clinton will proceed by motorcycle escort to the Garden of Remembrance at Parnell Square, a trip of approximately 10 minutes. President Clinton will be met and accompanied by the Chief of Staff, Lt. General Jerard McHahon, his aide-de-camp, and the official representing the government (normally Minister of Defense, Sean Barrett), through the Garden to the area where the wreath is laid. During a 12 minute ceremony in which both national anthems are played, the President will lay a wreath in front of the statue of the Children of Lir in the Garden, observe a moment of silence, and then depart the Garden.

BACKGROUND

The Garden of Remembrance was formally opened on Easter Monday, 1966, as part of the celebrations of the golden jubilee of the Rising of 1916. It is dedicated to the memory of all those who gave their lives for Irish freedom. The site of the Garden holds major significance for the Irish freedom movement, as Oglagh Na Heireann (Irish Volunteers) was founded there, and on the Saturday following the rising of 1916, prisoners were herded together and kept all night there in the open.

The Garden

At the northern end of O'Connell Street is Parnell Square, dedicated to Charles Stewart Parnell who led the home rule movement in the 19th century. In the Garden of Remembrance are groups of old Celtic weapons from Ireland's heroic age. The spears are shown broken to denote peace concluded. This is symbolic of the custom of Celtic peoples who threw their weapons into lakes and rivers on cessation of hostilities.

Near the main entrance, grass has been laid in the space between the footpath and the railings and shrubs and flowers are planted there. On this strip is a column on which is set a plaque commemorating the foundation of Irish Volunteers. The column has a decorative chain which is broken to symbolize release from bondage.

The Sunken Area

The sunken area is surrounded by lawns planted with trees and flowers, and decorative railings have been erected at various positions to cut off access to the lawns. The design for these railings embodies copies of ancient Irish works of art - the Brian Boru harp, the Loughnashade trumpet with the small Cross of Cloyne set above it, and the Ballinderry Sword, pointed down to symbolize that it is at peace.

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The Pool and Statue

Steps lead down to the pool from the entrance and up from it at the far end to a large platform backed by a curved white marble wall 12 feet high. In the center of the platform is an oval pool. In this pool is set a sculptured monument, "The Children of Lir," by the well-known Irish sculptor, Oisín Kelly. Its design is based on the poetry of W.B. Yeats, especially "Easter 1916" and the thought that men, at certain moments of history, are "transformed utterly." The legendary Children of Lir were transformed into swans, an image of resurgence, triumph and perfection.

Army cadets traditionally form a special honor guard for foreign heads of state. The honor guard will stand on the platform behind the statue. Such an honor guard greeted President Kennedy during his trip to Ireland in July 1963, and traveled to the United States for his funeral at Arlington cemetery. The wreath will be laid in front of the Statue.

UNCLASSIFIED

BANK OF IRELAND EVENT - PUBLIC RALLY

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

The rally will follow the wreath laying in the Garden of Remembrance and precede President Clinton's meeting with Prime Minister John Bruton. The rally in downtown Dublin will be the largest public event of the President's visit to Ireland. Approximately 60,000 to 100,000 people are expected to attend. The Freedom of the City, Dublin's highest civic honor, will be conferred on the President by Lord Mayor Sean Loftus.

BACKGROUND

Bank of Ireland:

The Bank of Ireland occupies the former Irish houses of Parliament. Architect Edward Lovett Pierce designed the building in the late 1720's. The building was largely finished at the time of Pierce's death in 1733. Substantial renovations occurred in 1792 following a fire which destroyed the commons chamber. The Bank of Ireland purchased the premises in 1803 for 40,000 pounds.

The Bank of Ireland was founded in 1782 as a national bank and received a charter from King George III in 1783 similar to that held by the Bank of England. The Bank of Ireland served as the Irish Central Bank until 1943 when the Central Bank of Ireland was established.

Freedom of the City:

The Freedom of the City of Dublin is an honorary award with roots in an ancient honor. From the late 12th century until 1918, becoming a "free citizen" conferred the right to vote and significant commercial privileges.

The honorary Freedom of the City was established in 1876. The ancient Freedom of the city was then abolished in 1918, to allow for a more democratic franchise. The honorary Freedom of the City is granted by the Dublin City Council in the form of a resolution and then conferred in a ceremony conducted by the Lord Mayor.

U.S. Presidents Ulysses S. Grant and John F. Kennedy were awarded this honor. Recent grantees include: Pope John Paul II (1979); Crown Prince (now emperor) Akihito of Japan and Crown Princess (now Empress) Michiko of Japan (1985); Nelson Mandela (1988); and Mother Teresa (1993).

UNCLASSIFIED

MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER JOHN BRUTON

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

President Clinton's meeting with Taoiseach ("Tee-Shock" -- Prime Minister) John Bruton will follow the tree planting ceremony with President Robinson and the public rally, and precedes President Clinton's appearance at parliament. Bruton will greet the President at the entrance to "Government Buildings," where his offices are located, and escort him up the ceremonial staircase to his office for a private meeting. This will be followed by talks in the "Sycamore Room," a conference room set aside for meetings with heads of state and government.

BACKGROUND

"Government Buildings" actually refers to just one building -- a graceful domed palace opened by King George V in 1911 to serve as the Royal College of Science. As events turned out, it was to be the last great building completed by the British government in the southern part of Ireland.

While students filled its lecture halls and the work of adding wings to either side went ahead, some of the more momentous happenings in Irish history took place in the streets outside. When the north wing was completed in 1922, it was immediately occupied by the Executive Council and government departments of the newly independent Ireland. The seat of the Irish government has remained there ever since.

The College of Science was closed during the civil disturbances of the early 1920's and its students absorbed into the new University College Dublin. In 1926 its laboratories and lecture halls were taken over by the engineering school of the same university. In 1989 the last of these students moved to the main university campus elsewhere in Dublin. A major refurbishment, completed in January 1991, has created a new life for the buildings. Restored to its former glory it is a complex suitable for the government of modern Ireland.

UNCLASSIFIED

IRISH PARLIAMENT

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

The visit to the Irish Parliament (commonly known as "Leinster House") will follow the President's meeting with Prime Minister John Bruton at Government Buildings. At the front entrance of the Parliament, the Prime Minister will introduce the President to a reception party consisting of the two other government coalition leaders, the speakers of the two parliamentary chambers, and the leaders of the main opposition parties. The President will sign the distinguished visitors book in the Garden Hall and then proceed with the Prime Minister to the chamber of the 166-member Dail (pronounced "doyle," meaning House of Representatives).

In the Dail Chamber, there will be a joint sitting of the Parliament, including the 60 members of the Seanad (pronounced "sha-nod," meaning Senate). The President's address to the parliament will be carried live on national television.

BACKGROUND

The Parliament building, which dates from the mid-1700's, was originally the private residence of the Duke of Leinster. The house was designed by famous German architect Richard Cassels, whose beautiful 18th century houses can be seen throughout the country. Leinster House, however, has not been privately owned since 1815, when it became the headquarters of the Royal Dublin Society (RDS), a private organization set up to promote Irish agriculture and industry. The buildings that now flank Leinster House on both sides were built during the 19th century and currently contain the national library, gallery and museum.

Leinster House has been the seat of Parliament since 1922, when Ireland won independence from the UK. The Dail chamber is a converted lecture hall; another room was redesigned for use by the Seanad. Dominating the front lawn of Leinster House is a 60-foot granite obelisk topped by a gilt bronze flame. This is a memorial to three of the most important figures in securing Irish independence: Arthur Griffith (the founder of Sinn Fein), Michael Collins (leader of the Irish Republican Army during the War of Independence), and Kevin O'Higgins (Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs in the first Irish free state government). A famous portrait of Michael Collins, dressed in military uniform, also hangs in the main hall of Leinster House.

UNCLASSIFIED

AMBASSADOR SMITH'S RESIDENCE

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

You and the President are scheduled to remain overnight at the Ambassador's residence and the President's weekly radio address will be taped there. Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith has made this her home for the past two years. The family photographs and paintings that adorn the formal rooms recall the Kennedy era in U.S. Presidential history.

BACKGROUND

The Ambassador's residence occupies 62 acres in Phoenix Park, a 1,760 acre complex said to be the largest Municipal Park in the world located within a city's limits. While it is popularly assumed that it was named after the mythical bird, most Irish experts believe the name may be derived from "fion uiske" which means "clear water."

The original house dates back to 1776, when the newly installed Bailiff of Phoenix Park built a home comprising two stories with great tower-like projections or bays at either end of the main south front. This house served as the official residence of the Chief Secretary of government from 1782 until 1922, when Sir Homer Greenwood, the last holder of that office, left. As a boy, Winston Churchill -- whose father served as private secretary to the Viceroy in 1878 -- roamed the gardens and woods and took great delight in riding up and down the paths in his donkey and cart.

When Ireland gained Independence in 1921, the U.S. was one of the first countries to recognize and establish diplomatic relations with the new Irish Free State. The Honorable Frederick A. Sterling was the first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to arrive in Dublin. During the period 1927-1949, the property was leased from the Board of Works and the Government of Ireland. In 1949 a new lease for 99 years was negotiated and signed. The rent is one penny per year, but only if requested! Quite a bargain.

UNCLASSIFIED

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DINNER AT DUBLIN CASTLE

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

Irish Prime Minister John Bruton is the official host. He is usually addressed by his Irish title, Taoiseach (pronounced TEE-shock.) Activities connected with the dinner will probably be watched on TV by most of Ireland. This is a very festive occasion and will probably evoke for many older Irish people the visit of President John F. Kennedy, who received the keys to the city of Dublin here in June, 1963. The President and Mrs. Clinton will enter the castle at the main entrance to the state apartments and go up the grand staircase. Photos will probably be taken at the top of the stairs on what is called the "Battleaxe Landing." There may be a reception in the adjoining rooms before dinner. Over 200 guests are being invited to the dinner. They will be seated at round tables. There will be an exchange of toasts. After dinner, a popular Irish singer is expected to entertain. The dinner is expected to last about two and a half hours.

BACKGROUND

Dublin Castle, originally built by the Normans around 1210 on the site of an old Viking stronghold, is located in the center of Dublin. It has been the scene of many of the most dramatic events in Ireland's history. For centuries it was the headquarters of British rule in Ireland, and regarded by nationalists as a symbol of oppression. The castle was handed over peacefully to the new government when Ireland became independent in 1922. It is now used for state occasions such as the Irish Presidential inauguration, and is the site of European Union meetings when Ireland holds the revolving presidency. The dinner will be held in St. Patrick's Hall, a large, high-ceilinged room decorated in Georgian style. Guests will probably gather before dinner in an adjoining reception room, where the throne of the former British monarchs can still be seen.

TALKING POINTS

- o As the historic friend of both the British and Irish peoples, the U.S. will continue to offer strong support for the peace process in Northern Ireland.
- o True peace can only be achieved by the parties themselves through negotiation and compromise.
- o Investment and business links between Ireland and the U.S. resulting from the peace process are growing rapidly.
- o There is the prospect of continued economic growth throughout the island of Ireland through rapidly growing U.S. private trade and investment.
- o Irish development specialists, teachers, religious workers, and members of peace-keeping missions have earned the respect and gratitude of the international community.

UNCLASSIFIED

DROMOLAND CASTLE

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

At Dromoland Castle, the President will host a return dinner for the Irish government and other Irish guests. Over two hundred and fifty people will be present.

BACKGROUND

Dromoland Castle, located just north of the village of Newmarket-on-Fergus, is one of Ireland's best known luxury hotels. A former residence of the O'Brien family, one of the few native Irish families to maintain a high social position throughout the centuries of English rule, the Castle was built between 1736 and 1826. In 1962, Bernard McDonogh, an Irish-American industrialist, bought the mansion and converted it into a hotel. The owners since 1987 are a consortium of Irish-American businessmen who have renovated and upgraded the facilities. The hotel now boasts 73 rooms including 6 deluxe suites. On the grounds are an 18-hole golf course and tennis courts. Fishing, hunting, and horseback riding are easily accessible. The hotel also houses an international conference center, including Brian Boru Hall, where the President will host the return dinner.

TALKING POINTS

- o We have noticed the tangible benefits of peace already flowing after over 15 months without violence in Northern Ireland.
 - increased investor confidence, tourism, and human benefits of cease-fire.
- o Americans will continue to be engaged in the peace process as a friend to all.
- o Ireland is a modern nation that has made tremendous strides in moving to an open economy based on international trade.
- o Ireland is an example for other countries of the benefits of an open economy.

PALACIO DE ORIENTE (ROYAL PALACE)

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

You will have lunch with Their Majesties King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia. The Royal Couple may also accompany you and Mrs. Clinton on a private tour of the Palacio de Oriente, also called the Palacio Real (Royal Palace).

BACKGROUND

The Palacio de Oriente was built by Philip V, the first of Spain's Bourbon kings, who sought to erect a palace distinct from those built by his predecessors of the Hapsburg dynasty. Completed in 1764 during the reign of Charles III, on the site of a fortress originally built by the Moors, the palace is classic Baroque in style. A great rectangular building, with a facade of enormous pilasters and Corinthian columns surrounding a large courtyard, its interior is marked by ornate gilded borders, chandeliers, tapestries, and ceiling frescos.

No monarch has lived in the Palacio de Oriente since 1931, when Alfonso XIII went into exile. King Juan Carlos uses the palace for state and diplomatic occasions and formal receptions. A small plaque in the Hall of Columns commemorates the June 12, 1985 signing of the documents which made Spain a member of the European Community. The Palace was also the site of the 1991 Middle East Peace Conference. Of the building's 2,800 rooms, some of the more noteworthy include:

- Salon de Gasparini: a fantastically ornate Rococo room, with swirling marble-inlaid floors, porcelain wall and ceiling decorations, and a dramatic chandelier;

- The Grand Throne Room that contains the royal thrones of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia;

- The Banquet Hall of Alfonso XII, containing a massive table that seats 140;

- The Royal Library, which contains a first edition of Cervantes' Don Quixote;

- The Music Museum, said to hold the world's largest collection of Stradivarius violins, and

- The Royal Armory, which includes the sword of El Cid, along with regular and equestrian armor and medieval torture implements.

TALKING POINT

- o The U.S. supports the goals of the mid-December Humanitarian Summit hosted by Queen Sophia and sponsored by the EU. USAID Director Atwood will represent the U.S..

UNCLASSIFIED

BREAKFAST AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

The breakfast will probably be served either in the "Little Dining Room" or in the Prime Minister's private quarters on the top floor. Only you and the President and the Prime Minister and Mrs. Major will be present. The press will be allowed to photograph the arrival and departure from a stand on the opposite side of Downing Street. Given the intimate and informal setting of the event, the President's briefer for this breakfast suggests that social problems shared by the U.S. and UK be discussed -- specifically, the dislocations of moving from an industrial to a post-industrial society. Among the topics suggested were providing health care to an aging society, income disparity and education.

BACKGROUND

No. 10 Downing Street:

The residence and offices at No. 10 are made up of several buildings. The famous front door on Downing Street enters into a house built in 1682 by Sir George Downing. In 1732, King George II presented the house to his chief minister, Sir Robert Walpole. He declined the house as a personal gift but accepted it on behalf of the government as a residence for the First Lord of the Treasury. Indeed, it is as First Lord and not as Prime Minister that Mr. Major resides at No. 10. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, several First Lords preferred to remain in their own London homes. The house was then often the residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Since Benjamin Disraeli moved in in 1877, every Prime Minister but one has lived at No. 10 Downing Street.

The Cabinet Room is the most famous room in No. 10. A long narrow apartment, it was extended to its present length in 1781, when the Corinthian columns were added. Down the center runs the Cabinet table, with a seat for each Cabinet member. The Prime Minister's chair backs to the fireplace and is the only one with arms.

TALKING POINTS

- Both of our societies face so many similar problems, from rising health costs to restructuring welfare to education.
- For example, we find that income disparity is increasing as a product of education; is it the same here?
- Does your National Health Service find itself having to ration care despite the "cradle-to-grave" system?

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

GRAVE OF THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR, WESTMINSTER ABBEY

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

The Grave of the Unknown Warrior is the British equivalent of the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington Cemetery. Visiting heads of state customarily lay a wreath at the grave to honor those lost in Britain's wars. The visiting head of state generally does not make any public remarks during the ceremony. Prime Minister Major plans to attend the wreath-laying with President Clinton.

BACKGROUND

Westminster Abbey:

The original Abbey was begun in 1050 by King Edward the Confessor and consecrated on December 18, 1065. The Abbey has been rebuilt and added to at various times up to the Victorian era. The Abbey has been the setting for every coronation since 1066 and for numerous other royal occasions. It is used for worship and celebrations of national events.

The Dean of Westminster is the Very Reverend Michael Mayne.

The Nave: This is the location of the Grave of the Unknown Warrior and memorials to many statesmen, scientists and servicemen. The Nave is 35 feet wide and 100 feet high and took 150 years to build.

The Royal Chapels: These include the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, the Henry VII Chapel, St. Edward's Chapel, the Sanctuary, and the tombs of many English monarchs dating back to medieval times. There are also many other tombs and memorials to numerous heroes, literary figures, and statesmen.

UNCLASSIFIED

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LUNCHEON AND TOUR OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip will host a luncheon for you and the President on your first day in London. In addition to the luncheon, you will also have an opportunity to view several rooms of Buckingham Place well known for their interior decoration and display of rare art works.

BACKGROUND

Buckingham Palace:

The Palace takes its name from a house built on this site by the Duke of Buckingham. Purchased by George III in 1792, the house was transformed into a palace under George IV in 1825. It was Queen Victoria, however, who made the palace the primary residence of the sovereign, living here from 1837 until shortly before her death in 1901. When not in residence at Buckingham Palace, Queen Elizabeth divides her time between Windsor Castle, Balmoral in Scotland, and Sandringham in Norfolk. The Palace also serves as a site for State occasions and ceremonial events. A recent highlight was the appearance of the Queen, the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret on the front balcony in a 50th anniversary reenactment of their appearance on V-E day.

The Grand Staircase: Built of Carrara marble, the staircase boasts a gilt balustrade decorated with Grecian foliage. The walls are decorated with portraits of Queen Victoria's family.

The Picture Gallery: The 155-foot-long gallery occupies the site of the first floor rooms of the old Buckingham House. It boasts works by Rubens, Rembrandt, van Dyck and Vermeer.

The State Dining Room: The State Dining Room was completed for King William IV and Queen Victoria, whose cyphers are on view. The room is decorated with full-length royal portraits. It overlooks gardens landscaped in the 1820s for George IV.

TALKING POINTS

- o You have travelled extensively throughout the Commonwealth. I would be interested in your thoughts on approaches to development, particularly on means of bolstering health services, education, and economic activity at the grass roots level.
- o We admire the active role the UK plays in funding and shaping international population programs, which represent an increasing share of your foreign aid budget. Such programs are key to promoting sustainable development.
- o My visit to South Asia last spring took me to four Commonwealth countries: India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Let me share my impressions.

UNCLASSIFIED

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WINFIELD HOUSE
RESIDENCE OF THE U.S. AMBASSADOR
TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S

CONTEXT OF VISIT

You and the President will spend the nights of November 28 and 29 at Winfield House, Ambassador and Shirley Crowe's residence in London.

BACKGROUND

Winfield House:

Winfield House is located on twelve acres in Regent's Park, one of London's Royal Parks. Built in 1936 by Barbara Hutton, the heiress to the Woolworth fortune, Winfield House was used by the RAF in WWII and later served as the American Officers' Club. After the war, Barbara Hutton donated it to the U.S. as the Ambassador's residence for the price of one dollar. It was first used by Ambassador Winthrop Aldrich. Other occupants included Ambassadors David Bruce, Kingman Brewster, Elliot Richardson and Raymond Seitz. Ambassador Walter Annenberg refurbished the house from top to bottom and furnished it with valuable furniture and pieces of art.

The Adams Suite: This is a quiet apartment overlooking the lawns, consisting of a bedroom, bathroom and sitting room. The one room in Winfield House which remains as it was fifty years ago is the lovely marble art deco bathroom which adjoins the master bedroom.

The Garden Room: This room provides relaxed surroundings for meetings. The superb Chinese wallcovering in the Garden Room came originally from an Irish castle and complements the 18th century design of the room. Chinese tables and objets d'art complement the robust carved decorations in the 18th century style.

UNCLASSIFIED

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ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

On Wednesday morning, November 29, President Clinton will address both houses of Parliament assembled in the Royal Gallery within the House of Lords. The Royal Gallery is the room through which the Sovereign proceeds for the opening of Parliament. It is 110 feet long and is ornately decorated with frescoes, gilt bronze statues of monarchs from King Alfred to Queen Anne, and portraits of every sovereign and their escort since George I. BBC will carry the President's speech live on public television.

BACKGROUND

Audience: Seated before the President will be 210 Lords (on the right) and 210 Members of the House of Commons (on the left), with 30 other U.S. guests behind them. Seated beside the President will be 21 U.S. special guests (to his left) and 21 UK special guests (to his right). Other U.S. and UK guests will be watching the speech in an overflow room in Parliament by television.

UNCLASSIFIED

TOUR OF WINDSOR CASTLE WITH PRINCE CHARLES

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

Prince Charles (the Prince of Wales) has offered to provide a personally guided tour of Windsor Castle, one of the principal residences of the Queen and the royal family. The tour is expected to include a viewing of the state apartments, where many of the royal family's art treasures are displayed. There will be an opportunity to see areas of the castle that were damaged by fire in 1992 and subsequently restored. A walk through the interior grounds of the castle normally closed to the public may also be included. A short break for tea will occur during the tour, which will last approximately 60-90 minutes.

BACKGROUND

Windsor Castle:

Windsor Castle, located on the Thames River approximately twenty-five miles southwest of London, is the largest inhabited castle in the world with over 1,000 rooms. Built on the site where William the Conqueror constructed an earthen and wooden fortress, Windsor Castle has been the residence of successive English sovereigns for 900 years. (The Queen's other principal residences are Balmoral in Scotland and Buckingham Palace in London.) Much of the present appearance of Windsor Castle dates from the 19th century. Eton College, which has educated the scions of Britain's noble families since 1440, is across the Thames River a short distance from Windsor Castle. Prince William, the 13 year-old son of Prince Charles and Princess Diana, enrolled at Eton this fall.

TALKING POINTS

- o Your commitment to promoting sustainable development is well-known. We now understand that enhancing educational and economic opportunities for women in developing countries is critical to improving environmental quality, stabilizing population growth and promoting sustainable development. Are there ways in which the U.S. and the UK might work more effectively on the grass roots level to implement solutions?
- o Urban youth in both our countries face tough challenges, particularly joblessness. The Prince's Trust, a charitable organization you head, has this as a key goal. What are your thoughts on ways of helping disadvantaged youth reach their full potential?
- o Your last visit to the U.S., a November 1994 trip to Los Angeles, focussed on inner-city education and vocational training. What were your impressions?

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

DINNER HOSTED BY PRIME MINISTER AND MRS. MAJOR

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

This November 29 dinner will be the major social and protocol event of your stay in London. The guest list should be comprehensive, and include the United Kingdom's political, social, business, and media elites.

There is no particular theme to the dinner, but the President's briefing paper suggests using the event to open a wider discussion on Northern Ireland (your destination the following morning). While the President will have covered policy points on Northern Ireland that morning with the Prime Minister, you could use the dinner to probe around the edges of the dramatic and emotional landscape of the Ulster troubles. For example, you might want to engage your dinner partners on how a healing process can begin in Northern Ireland, given the many deaths and deep toll of bitterness on all sides.

Violence has claimed many, from the humblest Catholic worker shot dead by British paratroopers during a 1972 protest in Derry to the Queen's own cousin, the legendary Lord Mountbatten, blown to pieces along with his family by the Provisional IRA in 1979 while sailing off the coast of Ireland. It is because wounds like these have not healed that there is such a chasm of distrust between the British and Sinn Fein. Both tend to see only callousness in one another. How to overcome this gulf is really one of the major problems of the peace process.

Another area of discussion could be the role of women in "The Troubles." Two women from Northern Ireland, Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1976 for their work in non-violent conflict resolution. The wives, mothers and sisters of the paramilitaries have always had a tremendous but little-noted influence on events, from taking IRA hunger strikers off the death watch to supporting loyalist general strikes. Further, many of the more effective community workers are women. These topics should make an invigorating backdrop to your dinner, and a stimulating start to your historic trip to Northern Ireland.

BACKGROUND

The dinner site has not yet been chosen.

TALKING POINTS

- o Given the tremendous amount of suffering the violence has caused in Northern Ireland, how can a healing process begin?
- o What has been the role of women in "The Troubles?"

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RECORD ID: 9508409
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FROM: BRILL, K

DOC DATE: 17 NOV 95
SOURCE REF: 9521577

KEYWORDS: GREAT BRITAIN
SPAIN
PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

IRELAND
APPOINTMENT FIRST LADY

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: BACKGROUND PAPERS FOR FIRST LADY STOP IN MADRID DURING PRES TRIP TO
UK / IRELAND / & SPAIN 28 NOV - 3 DEC

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 23 NOV 95 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: PETERS

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

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FOR ACTION
VERVEER, M

FOR CONCURRENCE

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White House Guidelines, May 16, 2017
By 100 NARA, Date 05/02/19
2017-0759-F

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ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

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001 PETERS	Z 95112011 PREPARE MEMO FOR SENS
001 VERVEER, M	X 95112208 APPROPRIATE ACTION
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DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

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D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

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By NOF NARA, Date 05/02/19
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PAGE 01 OF 01 PAGES



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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 17, 1995

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MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW D. SENS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Background Papers for the First Lady's Participation
in the President's Trip to the UK, Ireland, and Spain
November 27-December 3, 1995

Attached are background papers for the First Lady's use
during the Madrid stop of the President's trip to the UK,
Ireland, and Spain November 28-December 3, 1995. The following
requested issues were combined into a single paper:

- Children's Issues/Child Labor
- Women's Issues/Spain's Involvement in the Fourth World
Conference on Women

Kenneth C. Brill
Executive Secretary

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background notes

Spain

October 1995



Official Name:
Kingdom of Spain

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 504,750 sq. km. (194,884 sq. mi.) including the Balearic and Canary Islands; about the size of Arizona and Utah combined.

Cities: *Capital*—Madrid (pop. 2.9 million est). *Other cities*—Barcelona (1.6 million), Valencia (753,000), Seville (659,000), Zaragoza (586,000), Bilbao (369,000), Malaga (512,000).

Terrain: High plateaus and mountains.
Climate: Seasonably variable, dry; temperate in northwest.

People

Nationality: *Noun*—Spaniard(s).
Adjective—Spanish.

Population: 40.5 million.

Annual growth rate: 0.3%.

Ethnic groups: Distinct ethnic groups within Spain include the Basques, Catalans, and Gallegos. Religion: Predominantly Roman Catholic.

Languages: Spanish (official),

Catalan-Valenciana 17%,

Galician 7%, Basque 2%.

Education: *Years compulsory*—to age 16. *Literacy*—97%.

Work force (15.2 million): *Services*—55%. *Industry*—4%. *Agriculture*—12%. *Construction*—10%.

Government

Type: Constitutional monarchy (Juan Carlos I proclaimed king November 22, 1975).

Branches: *Executive*—prime minister nominated by monarch, subject to approval by democratically elected Congress of Deputies. *Legislative*—bicameral *Cortes*: Congress of Deputies, 350 seats elected by the d'Hondt system of proportional representation; Senate, 4 senators elected in each of 47 peninsular provinces and 16 from the 3 island provinces; Ceuta and Melilla elect 2 each (total 208). The 17 autonomous regions also appoint 1 senator and 1 additional senator for each 1 million inhabitants within their territory (about 20). *Judicial*—Constitutional Tribunal has jurisdiction over constitutional issues. Supreme Tribunal heads system comprising territorial, provincial, regional, and municipal courts.

Subdivisions: 47 peninsular, 3 island provinces; 2 enclaves on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco (Ceuta and Melilla); and 3 island groups along that coast—Alhucemas, Pelon de Velez de la Gomera, and the Chafarinas Islands. *Political parties*: Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), Popular Party (PP), Social and Democratic Center (CDS), and the United Left (IU) coalition. Key regional parties are the Convergence and Union (CIU) in Catalan and the Basque National Party (PNV) in the Basque country.

Economy

GDP (1994): \$483 billion (7th largest OECD economy).

Annual growth rate (1993): 2%.

Per capita GDP (1993): \$12,300.

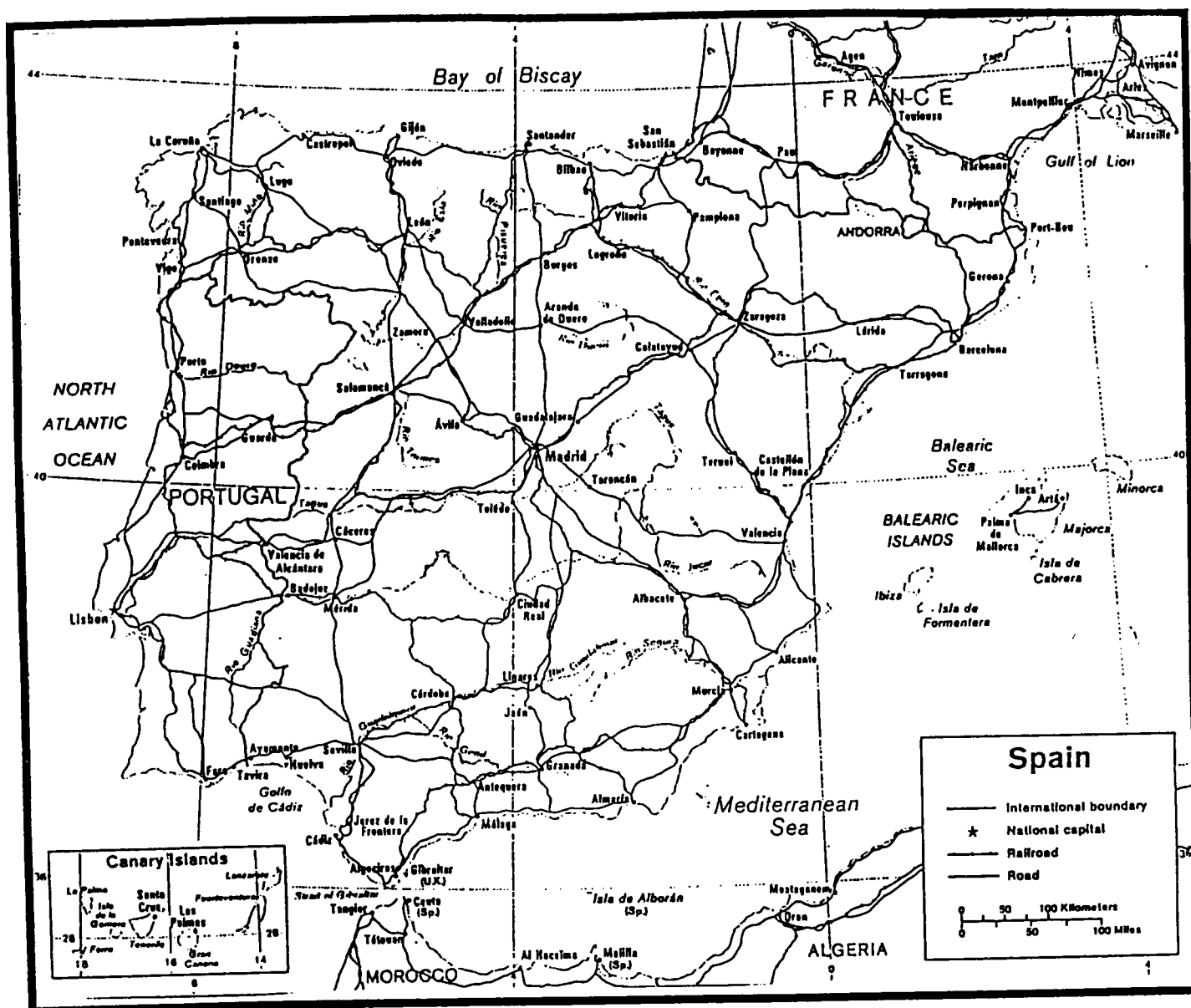
Natural resources: Coal, lignite, iron ore, uranium, mercury, pyrites, fluor-spar, gypsum, zinc, lead, tungsten, copper, kaolin, hydroelectric power. *Agriculture* (3.5% of GDP): *Products*—grains, vegetables, citrus and deciduous fruits, wine, olives and olive oil, sunflowers, livestock.

Industry (23% of GNP): *Types*—processed foods, textiles, footwear, petrochemicals, steel, automobiles, consumer goods, electronics.

Trade (1994): *Exports*—\$73.5 billion: automobiles, fruits, minerals, metals, clothing, footwear, textiles. *Major markets*—EU 75%, U.S. 5%. *Imports*—\$92.7 billion: petroleum, oilseeds, aircraft, grains, chemicals, machinery, transportation equipment, fish. *Major sources*—EU 69%, U.S. 7.3%.

Average exchange rate: 134 pesetas=U.S.\$1. ■





PEOPLE

Spain's population density, lower than that of most European countries, is roughly equivalent to New England. In recent years, following a long-standing pattern in the rest of Europe, rural populations are moving to cities.

Spain has no official religion. The constitution of 1978 disestablished the Roman Catholic Church as the official state religion, while recognizing the role it plays in Spanish society. More than 90% of the population are at least nominally Catholic.

Educational System

About 70% of Spain's student population attends public schools or universities. The remainder attend private

schools or universities, the great majority of which are operated by the Catholic Church.

Compulsory education begins with primary school or general basic education for ages 6-14 and is free in public schools and in many private schools, most of which receive government subsidies. Following graduation, students attend either a secondary school offering a general high school diploma or a school of professional education (corresponding to grades 9-11 in the United States) offering a vocational training program. The Spanish university system offers degree programs in law, sciences, humanities, and medicine, and the superior technical schools offer programs in engineering and architecture.

HISTORY

The Iberian peninsula has been occupied for many millennia. Some of Europe's most impressive Paleolithic cultural sites are located there—the famous caves at Altamira contain spectacular paintings which date about 15-25,000 years ago. The Basques are the first identifiable people of the peninsula and are the oldest surviving group in Europe. Iberians arrived from North Africa at a more recent period.

Beginning in the ninth century B.C., Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, and Celts entered the Iberian peninsula, followed by the Romans, who arrived in the second century B.C. Spain's present language, religion, and laws stem from the Roman period. Although the Visigoths arrived in the

fifth century AD, the last Roman strongholds along the southern coast did not fall until the seventh century. In 711, North African Moors sailed across the straits, swept into Andalusia, and, within a few years, pushed the Visigoths up the peninsula to the Cantabrian Mountains. The Reconquest—efforts to drive out the Moors—lasted until 1492. By 1512, the unification of present-day Spain was complete.

In the 16th century, Spain became the most powerful nation in Europe, due to the immense wealth derived from the Americas. Subsequently, a series of long, costly wars and revolts, capped by the defeat by the English of the "Invincible Armada" in 1588, caused the steady decline of Spanish power in Europe. Controversy over succession to the throne consumed the country during the 18th and 19th centuries leading to occupation by France in the early 1800s.

The 19th century saw the revolt and independence of most of Spain's colonies in the Western Hemisphere; three wars over the succession issue; the brief ousting of the monarchy and establishment of the First Republic (1873-74); and, finally, the Spanish-American War (1898), in which Spain lost Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines to the United States. A period of dictatorial rule (1923-31) ended with the establishment of the Second Republic. It was dominated by increasing political polarization, culminating in the leftist Popular Front electoral victory in 1936. Pressures from all sides, coupled with growing and unchecked violence, led to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in July 1936.

Following the victory of his nationalist forces in 1939, Gen. Francisco Franco ruled a nation exhausted politically and economically. Spain was officially neutral during World War II but followed a pro-Axis policy. The victorious Allies isolated Spain at the beginning of the post-war period, and the country did not join the United Nations until 1955. Beginning in 1959, under an IMF stabilization plan, the country liberalized trade and capital flows, particularly foreign direct investment.

Upon the death of Gen. Francisco Franco in November 1975, Prince Juan

Carlos de Borbon y Borbon, Franco's personally designated heir, assumed the titles of king and chief of state. Dissatisfied with the slow pace of post-Franco liberalization, in July 1976, the King replaced Franco's last prime minister with Adolfo Suarez. Suarez entered office promising that elections would be held within one year, and his government moved to enact a series of laws to liberalize the new regime.

Spain's first elections to the Cortes (parliament) since 1936 were held on June 15, 1977. Prime Minister Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center (UCD), a moderate center-right coalition, won 34% of the vote and the largest bloc of seats in the Cortes.

Under Suarez, the new Cortes set about drafting a democratic constitution which was overwhelmingly approved by voters in a December 1978 national referendum.

Despite the success of economic liberalization, Spain remained the most closed economy in Western Europe, judged by the small measure of foreign trade to economic activity. Moreover, the pace of reform slackened during the 1960s as the state remained committed to "guiding" the economy.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Spain was transformed into a modern industrial economy with a thriving tourism sector. The economic expansion led to improved income distribution, and helped develop a large middle class. Social changes brought about by economic prosperity and the inflow of new ideas helped set the stage for Spain's transition to democracy during the latter half of the 1970s.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The 1978 constitution established Spain as a parliamentary monarchy, with the prime minister responsible to the bicameral Cortes elected every 4 years. The elections of March 1979 gave Suarez's party a large plurality but the coalition of parties backing Suarez soon began to disintegrate. In January 1981, Suarez resigned, and the King nominated Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo to replace him. On February 23, while the Congress of Deputies was voting on the Calvo Sotelo nomination, rebel elements among the security forces seized the congress and tried to impose a military-backed government. However,

the great majority of the military forces remained loyal to King Juan Carlos, who used his personal authority to put down the coup. The bloodless coup attempt was over in 18 hours. On February 25, the Congress of Deputies reconvened to approve Calvo Sotelo's nomination as Prime Minister.

In October 1982, the Spanish Socialist Worker's Party (PSOE), led by Felipe Gonzalez Marquez swept both the Congress of Deputies and Senate, winning an absolute majority; the government was reelected in June 1986.

On December 14, 1988, the two largest labor union confederations, the Socialist-affiliated General Workers Union and the communist-led Confederation of Workers Commissions, sponsored a successful one-day nationwide work stoppage. The general strike was seen as an expression of labor union dissatisfaction with the governing PSOE's leadership as well as a move to highlight specific union grievances. It marked a widening split between the labor unions and the Socialist Government. The strike was interpreted as a sign that the government had lost some support, especially among blue-collar workers, a sector of the electorate traditionally pro-socialist.

Prime Minister Gonzalez again called for a general election in October 1989. Although the PSOE retained control of the Senate, the party lost ground, both to the Popular Party on the right and the Communist-led United Left. Gonzalez won a fourth term in 1993 with a minority government supported by the regional Catalan.

Terrorism

The government of Spain is involved in a long-running campaign against Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA), a terrorist organization founded in 1959 and dedicated to promoting Basque independence. ETA targets primarily Spanish security forces, military personnel and Spanish Government officials. The group has carried out numerous bombings against Spanish Government facilities and

economic targets. In recent years, the Spanish Government has had more success in controlling ETA, due in part to increased security cooperation with French authorities.

In early 1989, the Spanish Government held a series of meetings in Algeria with ETA representatives in an attempt to reach an agreement ending the campaign of terrorism. However, the talks broke down, and ETA resumed its terrorist operations with a series of bombings on April 7, 1989, effectively ending a three-month ceasefire. The spring and summer of 1990 saw another significant wave of terrorist operations, with ETA and the radical leftist group GRAPO claiming responsibility for bombings against various public installations throughout the country.

A series of highly successful Spanish police counter-terrorist operations conducted in coordination with French authorities, including the arrest of the ETA leadership, had effectively curtailed that organization's activities by the close of 1992; however, a core of hardliners saw to it that the ETA's agenda of violence continued, orchestrating two assassinations in January 1993. As for GRAPO, while not responsible for any deaths during 1992, its members did manage to procure the equivalent of \$622,000 from armored car heists. The group enjoyed recent success with an armored car robbery in early January 1993, an accomplishment which was figured to lead to a boost in morale for the members of Spain's Communist Party, the political arm of GRAPO. Catalonia liberation groups, most notable of which is Terra Lliure (TLL), were given special attention by the police in preparation for the 1992 Barcelona Summer Olympics, and their activity was largely neutralized.

Local Government

The 1978 constitution authorized the creation of regional autonomous governments. By 1985, 17 regions covering all of peninsular Spain, the Canaries, and the Balearic Islands had negotiated autonomy statutes with the central government. In 1979, the first autonomous elections were held in the

Basque and Catalan regions, which have the strongest regional traditions by virtue of their history and separate languages. Since then, autonomous governments have been created in the remainder of the 17 regions.

Principal Government Officials

Chief of State, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces—

King Juan Carlos I

President of the Government (Prime Minister)—

Felipe Gonzalez Marquez
Minister of Foreign Affairs—

Javier Solana

Ambassador to the United States—

Jaime de Ojeda y Eiseley

Spain maintains an embassy in the United States at 2375 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20037 (tel. 202-728-2340) and consulates in many larger U.S. cities.

ECONOMY

Following the peak growth years of the late 1980s, the Spanish economy entered into recession in mid-1992. Both investment and private consumption were negative during 1993, while registered unemployment surged to nearly 25%. Four devaluations of the peseta since 1992 have made Spanish exports more competitive and have contributed to a boom in tourism revenues. A modest export-led recovery began in 1994. Late in the year, investment also picked up, but consolidation of the recovery will require a return of consumer confidence and domestic private consumption.

Spain's accession to the European Union in 1986 has required Spain to open its economy, modernize its industrial base, improve infrastructure, and revise economic legislation to conform to EU guidelines. The Spanish Government has announced its commitment to meet the Maastricht requirements for economic and monetary union; the fundamental challenges for Spain are to reduce the public sector deficit and to lower inflation.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

After the return of democracy following the death of Gen. Franco in 1975, Spain's foreign policy priorities were to

break out of the diplomatic isolation of the Franco years and expand its diplomatic relations, enter the EC, and define its security relations with the West.

As a member of NATO since 1982, Spain has established itself as a major participant in multilateral international security activities.

Important developments in all these areas took place in 1986. With the normalization of diplomatic relations with Israel and Albania, Spain virtually completed the process of universalizing its diplomatic relations. The only country with which it now does not have diplomatic relations is North Korea.

Spanish entry into the EC (now EU) was officially accomplished on January 1, 1986. Spain's EU membership represents an important part of its foreign policy, and even on many international issues beyond Western Europe, Spain prefers to coordinate its efforts with its EU partners through the European political cooperation mechanism.

Spain has maintained its special identification with Latin America. Its policy emphasizes the concept of *Hispanidad*, a mixture of linguistic, religious, ethnic, cultural, and historical ties binding Spanish-speaking America to Spain. Spain has been an effective example of transition from authoritarianism to democracy, as shown in the many trips that Spain's king and prime ministers have made to the region. Spain maintains economic and technical cooperation programs and cultural exchanges with Latin America, both bilaterally and within the EU.

Spain also continues to focus attention on North Africa, especially on Morocco. This concern is dictated by geographic proximity and long historical contacts, as well as by the two Spanish enclave cities of Ceuta and Melilla on the northern coast of Africa. While Spain's departure from its former colony of Western Sahara ended direct Spanish participation, it maintains an interest in the peaceful resolution of the conflict brought about there by decolonization. Spain has gradually begun to broaden its contacts with sub-Saharan Africa. It has a particular interest in its former colony of Equatorial Guinea, where it main-

tains a large aid program.

In its relations with the Arab world, Spain frequently supports Arab positions on Middle East issues. The Arab countries are a priority interest for Spain because of oil and gas imports and because several Arab nations have substantial investments in Spain.

Spain has been successful in managing its relations with its two European neighbors, France and Portugal. The accession of Spain and Portugal to the EU has helped ease some of their periodic trade frictions by putting these into an EU context. Franco-Spanish bilateral cooperation is enhanced by joint action against Basque ETA terrorism. Ties with the United Kingdom are generally good, although the question of Gibraltar remains a sensitive issue; the two countries agreed in 1984 to discuss all subjects, including sovereignty, in their talks on the future of this British colony. This agreement has led to a relaxation of border controls and greater movement of people and goods.

U.S.-SPANISH RELATIONS

Spain and the United States have a long history of official relations and are now closely associated in many fields. This association has been cemented in recent years by the exchange of high-level visitors. In April 1993, King Juan Carlos received a gold medal from the United States National Philosophical Society in Philadelphia on the occasion of its 250th anniversary.

In addition to US and Spanish cooperation in NATO, defense and security relations between the two countries are regulated by a 1989 agreement on defense cooperation. Under this agreement, Spain authorizes the United States to use certain facilities at Spanish military installations.

In addition, the two countries cooperate in several other important areas. Under an agreement which will remain in force until 1997 (and is subject to renewal at that time), the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Spanish National Aerospace Institute (INTA) jointly operate tracking stations in the Madrid area in support of

Travel and Business Information

The U.S. Department of State's Consular Information Program provides Travel Warnings and Consular Information Sheets. Travel Warnings are issued to help Americans avoid travel to a certain country. Consular Information Sheets on all countries include information on immigration practices, currency regulations, health conditions, areas of instability, crime and security, political disturbances, and the addresses of the U.S. posts in the subject country. They can be obtained by telephone at (202) 647-5225 or by fax at (202) 647-3000. To access the Consular Affairs Bulletin Board by computer, dial (202) 647-9225, via a modem with standard settings. Publications on obtaining passports and planning a safe trip abroad are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (202) 783-3238.

Emergency information concerning Americans traveling abroad may be obtained from the Office of Overseas Citizens Services at (202) 647-5225.

Check the latest health information with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia. A hotline at (404) 332-4559 gives the most recent health advisories, immunization recommendations or requirements, and advice on food and drinking water safety for regions and countries. A booklet entitled *Health Information for International Travel* (HHS publication number CDC-94-8280, price \$7.00) is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20420, tel. (202) 512-1800.

Before your departure, seek information on travel conditions, visa requirements, currency and customs regulations, legal holidays, and other items of interest to travelers from a country's embassy and/or consulates in the U.S. (for this country, see "Principal Government Officials" listing in this publication).

U.S. citizens are encouraged to register at U.S. embassies (see "Principal U.S. Embassy Officials" listing in this publication). This helps family members contact you en route in case of an emergency.

Further Electronic Information:

Consular Affairs Bulletin Board (CABB). Available by modem, the CABB provides Consular Information Sheets, Travel Warnings, and helpful information for travelers. Access at (202) 647-9225 is free of charge to anyone with a personal computer, modem, telecommunications software, and a telephone line.

Department of State Foreign Affairs Network. Available on the internet, DOSFAN provides timely, global access to official U.S. foreign policy information. Updated daily, DOSFAN includes Background Notes; Dispatch, the official weekly magazine of U.S. foreign policy; daily press briefings; directories of key officers of foreign service posts; etc. DOSFAN is accessible three ways on the internet:

Gopher: dosfan.lib.uic.edu

URL: [gopher://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/](http://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/)

WWW: <http://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/dosfan.html>

U.S. Foreign Affairs on CD-ROM (USFAC). Published on a quarterly basis by the U.S. Department of State, USFAC archives information on the Department of State Foreign Affairs Network, and includes an array of official foreign policy information from 1990 to the present. Priced at \$80 (\$100 foreign), one year subscriptions include four discs (MSDOS and Macintosh compatible) and are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 37194, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. To order, call (202) 512-1800 or fax: (202) 512-2250.

Federal Bulletin Board (BBS). A broad range of foreign policy information also is carried on the BBS, operated by the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). By modem, dial (202) 512-1387. For general BBS information, call (202) 512-1530.

National Trade Data Bank (NTDB). Operated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the NTDB contains a wealth of trade-related information, including Country Commercial Guides. It is available on the internet (gopher.statusa.gov) and on CD-ROM. Call the Help-Line at (202) 482-1986 for more information. □

earth orbital, lunar, and planetary exploration missions. The Madrid tracking station is one of the three largest tracking and data acquisition complexes supporting NASA operations.

An agreement on cultural and educational cooperation was signed on June 7, 1989. A new element, supported by both the public and private sectors, gives a different dimension to the programs carried out by the joint committee for cultural and educational

cooperation. These joint committee activities complement the binational Fulbright program for graduate students, postdoctoral researchers, and visiting professors, which, in 1989, became the largest in the world. Besides assisting in these exchange endeavors, the US Embassy also conducts a program of official visits between Spain and the United States.

Principal U.S. Embassy Officials

Ambassador—Richard N. Gardner
Deputy Chief of Mission—Larry Rossin
Chief, Office of Defense Cooperation—
Col. Judy W. George USAF
Counselor for Administrative Affairs—
William Burke
Counselor for Agricultural Affairs—
Franklin Lee
Counselor for Commercial Affairs—
Emilio Iodice
Counselor for Consular Affairs—
Eloise Shouse
Counselor for Economic Affairs—
Emil Castro
Counselor for Political Affairs—
Harry Jones
Counselor for Politico-Military
Affairs—Enrique Perez
Counselor for Public Affairs—
Brian Carlson
Defense Attache—
Capt. James Tinsley, USN
Drug Enforcement Agency Attache—
George Faz
Federal Aviation Agency Representa-
tive—Rudolph Escobedo
NASA Representative—Anthony Carro

Regional Security Officer—
Kenneth Sykes
Science Attache—Helen Lane
Consul General, Barcelona—
Maurice Parker
Consul, Bilbao—Hilarian Martinez

The US embassy is located at Serrano, 75, 28006 Madrid (tel. 34-1-577-4000; fax 34-1-577-5735). Consulate General, Barcelona, Passeig Reina Elisenda 23, Barcelona 08034 (tel. 34-3-280-2227; fax 34-3-205-5206). Consulate Bilbao, Avenida del Ejercito, 11 - 3rd floor, Duesto, Bilbao, 12 (tel. 34-4-475-8300; fax 34-4-476-1240).

Published by the U.S. Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs • Office of Public
Communication Washington, DC • May
1995 • Managing Editor: Peter Knecht

Department of State Publication 8251
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U.S.-SPAIN BILATERAL RELATIONS

The U.S. regards Spain as an important strategic partner in promoting common values and interests around the globe. Formal relations are probably better than at any time in recent history. The U.S. and Spain have a long history of close collaborative relations in both bilateral and global affairs, through the European Union, which Spain joined in 1986, and NATO. On a number of important international matters, we have a closer, more successful political collaboration than either the media or public opinion would indicate.

Security cooperation between the U.S. and Spain began with the 1953 Pact of Madrid in which the Spain authorized U.S. rights to a number of military bases in exchange for both military and economic aid. The bilateral relationship was renewed in a 1989 base agreement. More importantly, over the past decade, Spain and the U.S. have forged a new, stronger relationship as partners in NATO.

In addition to NATO, U.S. and Spain cooperate in several other important areas. Under an agreement to remain in force until 1997 (and renewable at that time), NASA and the Spanish National Aerospace Institute jointly operate tracking stations in the Madrid area in support of earth orbital, lunar, and planetary exploration missions. The two countries also have a long history of cultural and educational exchange dating back almost 40 years and forging hundreds of links between our two countries.

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Spain has played a loyal role as a U.S. partner. It supported U.S. efforts in Somalia, served as a refueling station in the Gulf War, strongly supports the Middle East peace process, and contributes troops to UNPROFOR in the Balkans. As EU president over the past six months, Spain has sought to strengthen further relations through support for the transatlantic initiative. On Cuba, Spain is one of the leading proponents of using commercial and cultural ties to loosen the grip of the dictatorship. The GOS consistently opposes our policy of a continued embargo.

The United States seeks to encourage Government of Spain policies conducive to a liberal trading system and consistent with market-based economics in order to promote U.S. trade and economic interests vis-a-vis Spain.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL OVERVIEW

Spain is a parliamentary democracy with the prime minister responsible to the bicameral Cortes elected every 4 years. The Cortes consists of the Congress of Deputies with 350 seats elected by proportional representation, and a Senate with 204 seats. Spain has been a member of NATO since 1982 and of the European Union since 1986.

Governmental power is shared between the central government and 17 regional "autonomous communities" which are similar to U.S. states in function. The Basque and Catalan regions of the north are governed by regional parties that reflect the desires of many there to give political expression to their linguistic and cultural identities. They also provide democratic alternatives to separatist groups which advocate achieving independence through terrorist violence.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, a Socialist (PSOE) who has been in power since 1982, was most recently re-elected in June 1993, although for the first time without a majority in Parliament. Gonzalez's government, substantially weakened by allegations of its involvement with counter-terrorist "death squads" in the mid-1980's and other scandals, remains in office with the support of a Catalan regional party.

Although national elections are not required until spring 1997, there is public pressure to hold them sooner. Gonzalez has promised to hold a general election in March 1996. While it is not clear at this point if Gonzalez will represent the PSOE (he has indicated he did not want to run again), the opposition Popular Party led by Jose Maria Aznar is expected to win the election.

Spain holds the EU Presidency through the end of 1995. In addition to domestic goals of improving the economy and battling unemployment, Spain is pursuing international initiatives to improve the transatlantic dialogue, increase aid to the Mediterranean, and improve relations with Latin America.

King Juan Carlos I is the personally chosen heir of General Francisco Franco. The King, along with his wife Queen Sofia and their son and designated heir Felipe, the Prince of Asturias, enjoy wide public support and admiration throughout Spain.

SPANISH ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Spain is experiencing a modest economic recovery, bolstered by exports to EU markets. Real GDP is projected to rise 4 percent in 1996. Industrial production and construction demand rose by 7.1 percent in 1994 -- the largest increase in 20 years. However, consumer demand remains relatively flat and unemployment hovers around 24 percent, the highest in the EU.

Spain's accession to the European Union in 1986 forced Spain to liberalize its economy, modernize its industrial base, improve infrastructure, and revise economic legislation. Although overall U.S. economic influence in Spain has diminished since 1986, Spain remains an important export market for the United States. U.S. exports to Spain should reach a record \$5.8 billion in 1995, and an additional increase of 19 percent is forecast for 1996. Spain ranks as our 22nd largest export market, with a current trade surplus of \$1.4 billion. Over 550 U.S. companies have established a presence in Spain; U.S. direct investment totals more than \$1.2 billion.

Lack of credible GOS action to reduce its budget deficit has contributed to financial market turmoil; in March, the peseta was forced to devalue within the European Monetary System, while interest rates rose. The peseta has now stabilized close to its central rate with the Deutsche Mark.

Spain's long-term economic prospects are clouded by the major challenge of meeting Maastricht Treaty criteria for Europe's planned single currency. Parliament's refusal to pass the Gonzalez government's budget, for the first time ever in Spain's history, has increased doubts that Spain has the political will to undertake the necessary fiscal belt-tightening.

The Partido Popular (PP), the principal opposition party, shares the Socialists' commitment to meet Maastricht criteria and has chosen to emphasize its greater commitment to privatization. Whichever party wins in the next national elections (likely March 1996), the GOS faces the daunting challenge of reforming the costly social security system and reducing the budget deficit to Maastricht acceptable levels.

SPANISH EDUCATION

The Spanish educational system is divided into four parts: pre-school, primary, secondary, and university. Spanish students can choose between public and private schools and universities.

At present, two systems co-exist at the primary and secondary levels. The new system extends compulsory education up to 16 years of age (the legal age to work) and divides basic education (6 to 16 years) into two levels: primary education until age 12, and mandatory secondary education until 16. Students can then choose between vocational education at a technical school or a two year baccalaureate program that leads to university studies after an entrance exam. This system overlaps with the old one that will continue at some levels until the year 2000. Under the old system, primary education covers the 6-14 age group, while secondary education includes a four-year baccalaureate or technical school training.

The Spanish university system is divided into four or five year degree programs and post-graduate studies. University education is also undergoing important reforms leading towards a more flexible system, allowing more elective courses, increasing the fields of study, focusing on market needs and emphasizing research. More changes are underway as many responsibilities formerly centralized in the Ministry of Education are being assumed by the 17 autonomous regions (comunidades.)

The number of Spaniards attending college has increased dramatically during the last two decades, and female university students slightly outnumber males. The interest of Spanish students in studying abroad has also increased both at the secondary and university levels. English is now by far the primary foreign language taught in Spanish schools and universities, and many Spaniards are studying in the U.S. American universities are a favorite choice among Spanish researchers. Over 50 U.S. universities have programs in Spain, mainly junior year abroad programs focusing on language, history and culture. Many Spanish universities have exchange agreements with American universities.

School enrollment in 1994/95 was:

Pre-school.....	1,085,198
Elementary.....	4,075,043
Secondary.....	4,188,722
University.....	1,460,757
 TOTAL.....	 10,809,720

WOMEN'S ISSUES

In recent years women, who make up 51 percent of the Spanish population, have moved towards equality under the law and entered the educational system and work force in larger numbers. Slightly more women than men now have college degrees, and women outnumber men in the legal, journalistic, and healthcare professions. Growing numbers of women occupy senior governmental positions, among them the Ministers of Social Affairs, Health, and Culture. Women make up about 30 percent of judges (a profession closed to women before 1977). Nonetheless, traditional attitudes continue to impose de facto discrimination. This varies considerably among the regions. In September, Ministry of Labor inspectors fined a hospital in Bilbao for requiring its female nurses to wear skirts in lieu of pants while at work.

The law mandates equal pay for equal work. In March 1994, a court upheld the idea of equal pay for equal work in a case presented by 120 women against a cosmetic firm. However, according to a report by the GOS' Economic and Social Council for the first quarter of 1995, the median salary for women is 28 percent less than for men. Women are also more likely to have temporary contracts and part-time employment than men. Women make up a third of the total work force. In addition, rural women are not formally employed; they usually aid their husbands engaged in farming or fishing. They generally do not receive the same Social Security benefits as the male head of household since they lack titles to the family enterprise.

Women are increasing their participation in the political process. However, under Spain's electoral system, the percentage of votes won determines the number of candidates elected from the party list; because parties place many women in the lower half of the list, the number elected has never reached 25 percent of those who are elected to national office. In Congress, 54 of the 350 deputies are women, while in the Senate, women number 32 of 256 members. Women hold 20 percent of regional government offices, and govern four principal cities. Most Spanish political parties have within their charters mandates for at least a 25-percent quota for women to participate in all party political endeavors. Few parties, however, currently live up to this ideal. In October, the European Court of Justice, the highest court in the European Union, ruled against the legality of placement quotas that favored women, stating that "discrimination for reason of gender" is illegal.

As current president of the European Union (EU), Spain represented the EU at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. Minister of Social Affairs Cristina Alberdi, Spain's leading voice on women's issues, emphasized Europe's commitment to gender equality in development programs and strongly supported the inclusion of language on the universality of human rights in the final documents.

POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

Given Spain's falling and now very low birthrate (1.25 children per woman in 1990 as compared to 2.2 in 1980), population and family planning issues are not a domestic priority. Not only are Spanish women having fewer children, they are having them later, between 25 and 34 years of age, as compared to an age range of 20-29 years in the 1960's. There is also awareness of the international dimension of runaway population growth. Spain sent a large delegation to the 1994 Cairo Conference which received good coverage by the Spanish press.

Spain's demographic transformation is mainly the result of the modernization of its economy and the changed role of women in Spanish society. In 1969, less than 24 percent of Spanish women worked outside the home. By 1994, this figure had increased to 34 percent. The increase among women in prime child-bearing years (20 - 34) is dramatic -- up from 18 to 65 percent in less than 30 years.

Spanish foreign assistance programs are significant, but often tied to Spanish exports. Neither the government nor the Spanish NGOs emphasizes population assistance in their aid programs. Spain's annual contribution to the UN Fund for Population Assistance totals about \$500,000. However, Spanish foreign assistance programs do emphasize health and education. The GOS shares U.S. views about the empowerment of women.

The Franco-era ban on contraceptives was lifted in 1978 and they are now available in pharmacies without a prescription. The rate of births out of wedlock is only about 10 percent.

Although violent anti-abortion demonstrations are almost unknown, abortion remains controversial. According to a survey conducted in 1994, seventy-five percent of Spaniards are in favor of family planning, but only 20 percent favor abortion unless there is risk to the mother or the possibility of serious birth defects. Illegal before 1985, abortion is now legal only in cases of rape, where there is a reasonable probability of a malformed fetus, or where the mother's mental or physical health is at risk. Ninety-eight percent of legal abortions are carried out on grounds of risk to the mother's mental or physical health. A proposal by the Gonzalez government to expand the grounds for legal abortion has not prospered in the current legislature.

CHILDREN'S ISSUES/CHILD LABOR

The Constitution of 1978 obligates both the state and parents to protect children, whether or not born in wedlock. The Ministries of Health and Social Affairs are responsible for the welfare of children and have created a number of programs to aid needy children. Numerous NGOs exist to further children's rights. For example, under the School Help Program for the Protection of Children a team of experts works with educators to help them identify in the classroom abused or abandoned children. In Madrid alone, the group operates 425 offices and helped identify 1,050 cases of abuse in 1994.

Under the new penal code, children under the age of 18 are not considered responsible for their acts, and so cannot be sent to prison. A 1987 signatory to the 1961 Hague Convention, Spain voted in March to withdraw reservations it had held previously in regard to the protection of minors; the treaty's provisions will now apply to all children in Spain, not just Spanish citizens. In the Law of the Child bill presented in Congress in April, Spanish law will give legal rights of testimony for minors in child abuse cases; make it obligatory for all citizens to act on cases of suspected child abuse; and, for the first time, set up rules regarding foreign adoptions.

The statutory minimum age for employment is 16 years. The Ministry of Labor and Social Security is primarily responsible for enforcement. The minimum age is effectively enforced in major industries and the service sector. It is more difficult to control on small farms and in family-owned businesses. Legislation prohibiting child labor is effectively enforced in the special economic zones. The law also prohibits the employment of persons under aged 18 at night, for overtime work, or in sectors considered hazardous.

HEALTH ISSUES

Life expectancy is somewhat longer in Spain than in the United States. The current life expectancy of Spanish males at birth is 73.4 years and 80.5 years for females, versus 72.3 and 79 in the U.S.

In 1991 over 99 percent of the population had some kind of access to public health care, up from only 64 percent in 1970. Many Spaniards also carry private supplemental insurance. Women have the right to sixteen weeks of paid leave from work following the birth of a child and have the right to return to their previous job for up to one year after the birth of a child.

Although the Spanish per capita expenditure on health care is roughly only half the U.S. figure, the increasing cost of health coverage for an aging population is a serious concern which has only begun to be confronted. As a first step, coverage of many non-prescription drugs was eliminated in 1995.

Despite the generally good health of the population, death rates for lung cancer have doubled since 1970 for men and are now beginning to increase sharply for women. Although since 1992, cigarette packages have carried health warnings, smoking remains widespread and socially acceptable in Spain.

Drug abuse and dependency and AIDS are also serious problems. Spain has the highest incidence of AIDS in Western Europe, and the highest incidence of HIV transmission related to intravenous drug use, with IV-drug use contributing to 66 percent of all cases. In 1994, the AIDS incidence rate in Spain was 202.5 cases per million inhabitants, compared to 181 cases per million in the U.S. (1992 figure).

The Spanish "National Plan for AIDS" is coordinated by the Ministry of Health which finances each of the seventeen regional AIDS programs and oversees the national AIDS agenda. The principal focus is on education and prevention programs and a major element is devoted to educating young teenagers. In addition, the "National Plan for AIDS" collaborates with the "National Drug Abuse Prevention Plan" in projects such as clean-needle distribution.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Constitution of 1978 provides for the fundamental rights of freedom of speech, assembly, press, religion, movement, and participation in the political process. These rights are respected in practice.

The security forces are under the full control of the government; allegations of human rights abuses are investigated and those found guilty are punished by law. Spanish security services maintain anticorruption brigades that investigate allegations of fraud and dishonesty within each service. A Special Advisor for Human Rights in the Ministry of the Interior is in charge of promoting humanitarian law and training senior members of law enforcement groups in human rights issues.

The Basque Fatherland and Freedom Separatist Group (ETA) continues to wage a protracted campaign of terrorism. Allegations of official complicity in the activities of the anti-ETA group (GAL) during the 1980's, which have been denied, are weakening the Gonzalez government. As a result of re-opened ETA investigations, the government is now, over a decade later, accused of mistreatment of detainees in the early 1980's.

Sexual abuse, violence, and harassment of women in the workplace continue to be of great concern. According to the nongovernmental (but largely government-funded) Commission for Investigation of Mistreatment of Women, 86 women were killed by male partners in 1994. Spanish police received 16,000 complaints of abuse in 1994 (the latest figures available). However, experts believe that only 10 percent of violent acts against women each year are reported to authorities, owing in part to the unsympathetic attitudes of some police and judicial personnel.

Recognizing this problem, the Ministry of the Interior initiated a program in 1986 that created special sections within the police department to deal with violence against women, staffed by specially trained women officers. According to a report from the Secretary of State for the Interior, 1,603 rapes were reported in 1994, 2 percent more than the year before. The report attributes the increase to more reporting due to better treatment of victims by the police's special services sections.

Other human rights problems include de facto discrimination against gypsies and increasing reports of police mistreatment of illegal aliens, especially North Africans.

ETIQUETTE

There are no special standards of social conduct. Spaniards tend to be more formal than Americans and are very proud of their country's historical role in the exploration of the western hemisphere. Spanish people are friendly, although friendships growing out of meeting Spanish citizens at any public forum are less likely than in the United States. Much of the informal social contact takes place before dinner in cafes or clubs. Luncheons usually begin at 2:15 and dinner is rarely earlier than 9:30. Spaniards appreciate even the most feeble attempts to use Spanish and will be delighted with a tourist's use of the most basic phrases -- hola/buenos dias (hello/good day), por favor (please), pardon (excuse me), gracias (thank you), hasta luego (farewell/until next time).

Weather: Winter temperatures can drop below freezing and many winter days are uncomfortably cold. Average December temperatures are a high of 50 and a low of 35 degrees fahrenheit.

Dress: Spaniards dress well. Tailored dress is considered appropriate for shopping. Business attire is a business suit for men and a day length dress/suit for women. In general, Spaniards do not wear hats.

Greetings: A normal handshake is generally used upon introduction. Between women who know each other, a kiss on both cheeks may be expected. The King and Queen are addressed as Your Majesty(ies). Toasts are usually at the end of a meal.

Tipping: For taxi rides and in restaurants, a 10 percent tip is sufficient. Less is required for service at a tapas bar, although the bill should be rounded up to an even figure. Because of a deep cultural pride, Spaniards may not acknowledge tips as in other cultures.

Flags: The King, as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, usually nods/bows his head when passing by flags. If at any time the King or Prime Minister performs a special salute to the flag, the visitor should salute the flags in a similar fashion.

U.S. EMBASSY MADRID

The U.S. diplomatic presence in Spain consists of the Embassy in Madrid, a Consulate General in Barcelona, and a Consulate General in Bilbao (scheduled to be closed shortly). Ambassador Richard N. Gardner has been the U.S. envoy to Spain since October, 1993 and is married to the former Danielle Almeida Luzzatto.

The Embassy occupies a 7-story office building, located on the northern edge of Barrio Salamanca at calle Serrano 75, one block east of the Paseo de la Castellana, the busy main traffic artery that bisects Madrid from North to South. While the Chancery houses most of the U.S. diplomatic Mission, the Foreign Commercial Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and the Washington Irving Cultural Center are located nearby. The Ambassador's residence, originally built for the USIS library, adjoins the Chancery.

The Embassy has 134 US citizen employees and a little over 200 Foreign Service National employees. There are 12 USG agencies and organizations in Madrid, including the United States Information Agency, the Foreign Commercial Service, Foreign Agriculture Service, the FBI, Defense Department, NASA, FAA and DEA. About one-half of the Americans are State Department employees who work in the Embassy's economic, political, administration, and consular sections. The consular section is the largest passport issuing office outside the U.S.

In keeping with smaller operating budgets and the Secretary of State's efforts to "reinvent" the State Department, the State staff at the Embassy has been cut by 8 American positions and 18 Foreign National positions during the past year, with more cuts scheduled in the future. The reduction has made the Mission more efficient in many ways, but is not without its effects on productivity and morale.

ENVIRONMENT

Among European Union members, Spain has the highest number of plant and animal species. This richness is due to both geography and history -- Spanish geography is wonderfully diverse, and Spain missed some of the worst excesses of the industrial revolution. On the international level, Spain has taken a keen interest in the UN Biodiversity and Desertification Conventions and is a candidate to host their Secretariats. (The United States prefers to centralize all environmental headquarters in Geneva for budgetary reasons.)

Spain's Donana National Park is the site of Western Europe's largest refuge for migratory birds. Although a prolonged drought in southern Spain has shrunk the Donana wetlands to a fraction of their normal size, a longer-term and more serious threat to the park's ecological system is the agricultural and commercial development of surrounding areas.

Budgetary constraints have limited Spain's capacity to carry out a more aggressive environmental policy. In 1995, new national plans were approved for waste water management, toxic waste management, and contaminated soil. New national plans for urban waste and agricultural waste are under development. European Union environmental directives form the basis of Spain's environmental legislation. Enforcement responsibility lies with the regional governments and the Guardia Civil (national guard). The interest and ability of regional governments to ensure effective environmental protection vary greatly.

Economic development concerns can also act to obscure environmental considerations. Spanish views on proposals to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to deter global warming are a case in point. In European Union discussions of a possible energy tax, Spain has argued that because Spain's per capita production of harmful emissions is below the EU norm, Spain should not have to pay the tax until its emissions reach the EU level.

SPAIN: ENERGY ISSUES

Spain is almost completely reliant on imports of high-grade coal, oil, and gas for its energy needs. Faced with high prices and unreliable sources for petroleum (Spain's major suppliers were Libya and Iran), the Government of Spain in 1993 developed the National Energy Plan. The Plan calls for a major shift from coal and fuel oil to natural gas as a primary energy source in both commercial and residential use by the year 2000. This process is well under way.

Electricity generated by coal or hydro sources accounts for 63 percent of Spain's current usage, with most of the remainder supplied by nuclear power plants. Because of public concern about safety, as well as the problem of disposing with spent nuclear fuel and rising costs of operation, there has been a moratorium since 1985 on the construction of additional nuclear power plants. To meet anticipated future energy demands, Spain is counting on a pipeline being laid under the Straits of Gibraltar, which will bring Algerian natural gas.

Over \$2 billion has already been invested in this project which is due to be completed early next year. Mounting political unrest in Algeria has recently raised grave concerns about energy security in the Spanish government, but Spain remains committed to completing the project.

Spain has recently begun an energy incentive program for alternative energy sources as well, with particular emphasis on wind generation. An American wind energy company, Kenetech, in partnership with Spanish energy companies, recently inaugurated Europe's largest (30 megawatts) wind energy plant at Tarifa, Europe's southernmost point and one of the windiest locations in the world. However, even the most optimistic proponents of wind energy say it could never provide more than 3 percent of Spain's national energy needs.

REGIONAL AND SECURITY ISSUES

Since the death of Franco, Spain's key goal has been greater integration into Europe. A member of NATO since 1982 and the European Community (now EU) since 1986, Spain works diligently in these groups to foster close ties and augment its influence on a variety of regional and security issues.

Because of its isolation under Franco, Spain has a special understanding of the desire of Central European countries to join key institutions. Spain supports NATO enlargement, EU enlargement and other initiatives to foster Central European integration with the West. The Spanish also strongly support efforts to seek a peace settlement in the Former Yugoslavia, including continued support for Spanish troops assigned to Mostar. As EU president, Spain has worked towards the passage of the EU Turkish customs union.

Spain believes that economic and political instability in the southern Mediterranean region is a threat to Europe's security, and that their southern neighbors have not received the attention or assistance they need. Spain has populations of recent immigrants from North Africa, which, combined with high unemployment, contribute to domestic political tensions. In addition, Spain is particularly dependent on natural gas imports from Algeria and Libya.

The EU-sponsored Barcelona conference, November 27-28, will be a major event of the Spanish EU presidency, unveil the EU's new Mediterranean Initiative, and most likely set the framework for EU-Mediterranean cooperation in the future. The agenda will include trade/development, political, social and cultural issues. Conference participants will be the EU and its 11 Mediterranean partners (Turkey, Israel, Syria, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon, Algeria, Egypt, Malta, and Cyprus) plus the PLO, Mauritania, the Arab League, and the Arab Maghreb Union.

At Spain's initiative, the December 1994 North Atlantic Council (NAC) authorized the NATO Secretary General to open direct dialogue with Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia, Egypt, and Israel for the purpose of exchanging information. Each country has responded positively. The NAC will evaluate the results of the first dialogue and explore possibilities for cooperation with one or more of these countries. Other countries could also be added to the initiative. The U.S. supports Spain in this initiative.