

## **Spain Country Handbook**

1. This handbook provides basic reference information on Spain, including its geography, history, government, military forces, and communications and transportation networks. This information is intended to familiarize military personnel with local customs and area knowledge to assist them during their assignment to Spain.
2. This product is published under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Defense Intelligence Production Program (DoDIPP) with the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity designated as the community coordinator for the Country Handbook Program. This product reflects the coordinated U.S. Defense Intelligence Community position on Spain.
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## Spain



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## KEY FACTS

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**Country Name.** Kingdom of Spain

**Country Flag and Description.** The flag of Spain is three horizontal bands of red (top), yellow (double width), and red with the national coat of arms on the hoist side of the yellow band; the coat of arms includes the royal seal framed by the Pillars of Hercules, which represent the two promontories (Gibraltar and Ceuta) on either side of the eastern end of the Strait of Gibraltar.

**Chief of State.** King Juan Carlos I (since 22 November 1975). Head of government, President Jose Maria Aznar Lopez (since 5 May 1996)

**Capital.** Madrid

**Time Zone.** GMT +1 in winter (beginning the last Sunday in October – 10/27/02) and GMT +2 in the summer (beginning the last Sunday in March – 03/31/02). The Canary Islands are on GMT.

**Languages.** Castilian Spanish (official language) 74 percent, Catalan 17 percent, Galician 7 percent, Basque 2 percent

**Calendar.** Gregorian



National Flag

**Currency.** Spanish peseta (ESP); eurodollar (EUR). Average exchange rate (2000), 190.00 pesetas=US\$1 peseta (Pta) = 100 centimos.

[NOTE: The eurodollar, the EU currency introduced in 2002, replaced local currency. Fixed rate of 166.386 Spanish pesetas per eurodollar.]

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## **U.S. MISSION**

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### **U.S. Embassy**

Ambassador and Chief of Mission	Edward L. Romero
Location	Serrano 75, 28006 Madrid
Mailing Address	APO AE 09642
Embassy Telephone	[34] (91) 587-2200
Consular Telephone	[34] (3) 280-2227
Fax	[34] (91) 587-2303

### **U.S. Consulate**

Consul General	Carol Z. Perez Passeig Reina Elisenda 23 Barcelona 08034
Telephone	[34] 93-280-2227
Fax	[34] 93-280-6175

### **Travel Advisories**

There has been no recent, specific travel advisory issued for Spain. However, the U.S. Department of State issued a worldwide caution to travelers abroad on 01 February 2002 as a result of the terrorist threat presented by al-Qaida. The caution is scheduled to expire on 01 August 2002.



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## **U.S. Consulate**

### **Entry Requirements**

United States citizens with passports that are valid for a minimum of 6 months may stay for up to 90 days without a visa.

The Center for Disease Control recommends the following vaccines for travelers to western Europe: hepatitis A or immune globulin (IG), hepatitis B (for those whose stay will be longer than 6 months or those who will be exposed to blood, for example, health-care workers) and booster doses of tetanus-diphtheria.

### **Customs Restrictions**

Spain's customs authorities encourage the use of an ATA (Temporary Admission Carnet) for the temporary admission of professional equipment, commercial samples, and/or goods for exhibition. Tour-



Barcelona Metro Street Map

ists traveling to Spain will be required to declare everything they bring back that they did not take with them. If traveling by sea or air, the airline or cruise ship may provide customs declarations forms. If items are purchased at stores that display the signs that read "Tax Free For Tourists," visitors can claim sales tax paid on single items worth more than 15,000 pesetas. Exclusions to this policy include food, beverages, tobacco products, cars, motorbikes, and medicines. To reclaim taxes paid on eligible purchases, Sales clerks can provide a tax exemption form called a *formulario* that facilitate reclamation of taxes paid. The form must be stamped within 6 months of the purchase date by Spanish customs on departure from Spain. Refunds may be credited to a credit card or received from a Banco Exterior branch located in Barcelona, Madrid, Malaga, Majorca, Oviedo, Santander, and Seville airports.

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## GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

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### Geography

#### Land Statistics (square kilometers)

Total Area	504,782
<i>land</i>	499,542
<i>water</i>	5,240

[NOTE: Includes Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, and five places of sovereignty (*plazas de soberania*) on and off the coast of Morocco - Ceuta, Melilla, Islas Chafarinas, Penon de Alhucemas, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera]

#### Boundaries (kilometers)

Total Length	1,918
Bordering Countries and Border Lengths	Andorra 63.7, France 623, Gibraltar 1.2, Portugal 1,214, Morocco (Ceuta) 6.3, Morocco (Melilla) 9.6

## ***Bodies of Water***

Spain has 30 lakes of considerable size and more than 1,200 reservoirs. Spain's dependence on reservoirs for domestic and industrial use, as well as hydroelectric power generation, accounts for the regulation of nearly 40 percent of Spain's annual river flow. Spain's dams have a total combined reservoir capacity of 54.6 cubic kilometers. The federal ministry responsible for overseeing water resource management is the Ministry of Medio Ambiente, while each river basin has its own regional basin authority.

## ***Drainage***

Of the roughly 1,800 rivers and streams in Spain, only the Tagus is more than 960 kilometers-long. The Tagus is also the only river in Spain that has an inland port (in Seville) that is accessible by ocean going vessels. Spain's shorter rivers carry small volumes of water and have seasonally dry riverbeds; however, when they do flow, they are often swift. Most major rivers rise in the mountains rimming or bisecting the *meseta central* and flow westward across the plateau through Portugal to empty into the Atlantic Ocean. One significant exception is the Rio Ebro, which flows eastward to the Mediterranean. Rivers in the extreme northwest and in the narrow, northern coastal plain drain directly into the Atlantic Ocean. Water bodies known as *rias* truncate the northwest coastline.

## ***Topography***

Peninsular Spain is predominantly a vast highland plateau – the *meseta central* – surrounded and bisected by rugged mountain ranges (the Sierra Moren, the Cordillera Cantabrica, and the Sistema Iberico). Major lowland areas include narrow coastal plains: the Andalucian plain in the southwest and the Ebro Basin in the northeast. Spain's island territories, particularly the Canary Islands, are mountainous.

In the Basque region, around Santander and San Sebastian, the coast is high and steep. Conversely, the coast is low and sandy in the northwest.



## Topography

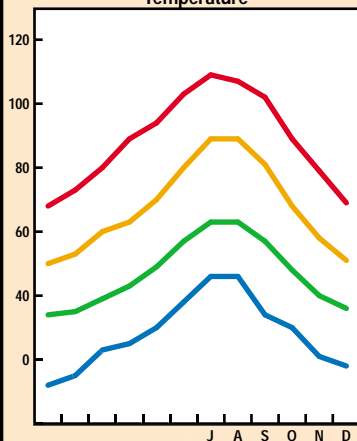
The coast is also low in the Levant, southern Cataluña, and in Andalucía. Beaches along the Atlantic Coast have fine, white sand; on the Mediterranean coast, they are coarse and have small rocks or pebbles.

## Climate

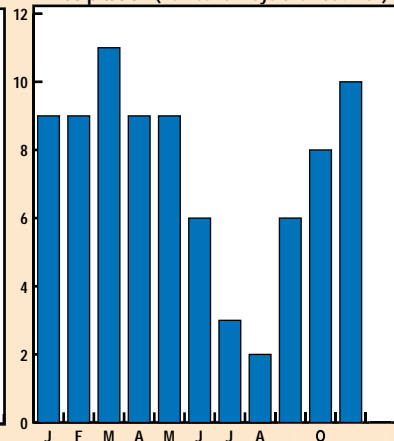
The topographical characteristics of Spain create a variety of climatic regions throughout the country. The majority of the country experiences a continental climate of hot, dry summers and harsh, cold winters.

## MADRID

Temperature



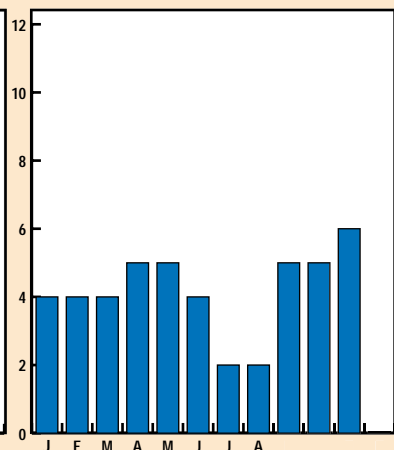
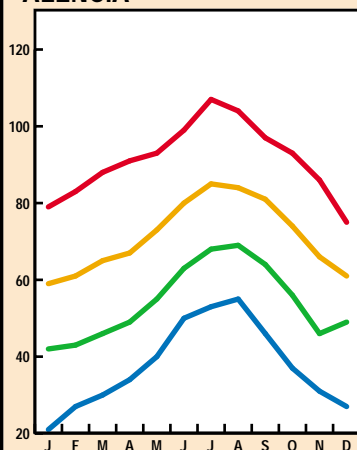
Precipitation (Number of Days over .004 inch)



xtreme Hi Average Hi  
verage Low Extreme Low

Rain

## ALENCIA

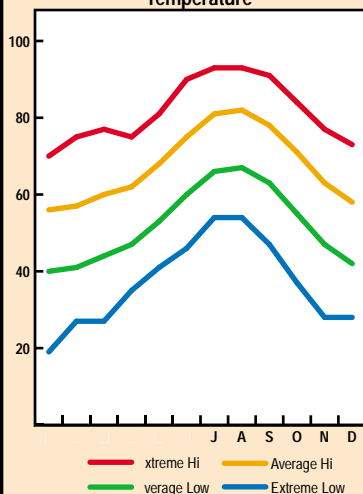


## Madrid and Valencia Climatology

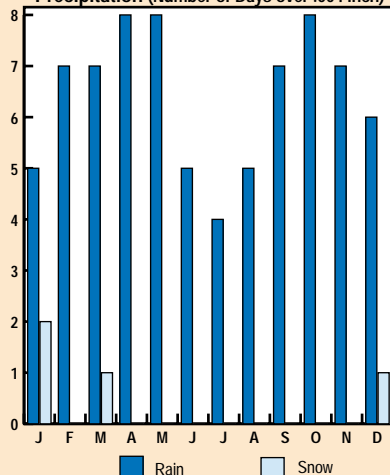


# BARCELONA

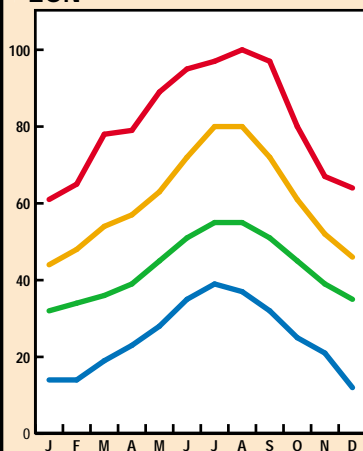
Temperature



Precipitation (Number of Days over .004 inch)



# EON



Precipitation  
(No Data Available)

Where these conditions prevail, the soils have eroded, vegetation is sparse, and agriculture is difficult. The rest of Spain enjoys the warm temperatures and consistent weather associated with the Mediterranean coastal region.

## ***Vegetation***

Parts of Spain have high rates of precipitation; forests of beech and oak dominate these areas. Forest floors are covered by undergrowth such as ferns, gorse, and heather. Oak and other hardwood trees tend to thrive at lower elevations. Depending on soil type, higher elevations support beech and chestnut trees. Reforestation programs implemented by the government have added various species of spruces. Even higher, alpine meadows and scrub prevail.

The Mediterranean coastal zones feature a more complex botanical mixture. On the coast itself, holm oak-cork forests, interrupted by coniferous are found. At higher altitudes, larch and Scotch pine prevail. Particularly in the central sierras of the *meseta*, beech and oak grow. The higher altitudes are mainly treeless; they have dry scrub suited to the dry, cold temperatures typical of Mediterranean mountain regions. In the southeast parts of Murcia and Andalucia, a type of desert extends to the shores of the Mediterranean. Here, several exotic plant species are found, such as the dwarf fan palm, the Indian prickly pear, and aloe plants. Palm groves sometimes grow with sufficient surface or subterranean water.

Drier areas of Spain have two distinct vegetation groups dictated by temperature and aridity. These groups correspond to the *meseta* and the Iberian depression, and are influenced by the Mediterranean. The two vegetative groups adapt well to aridity. Holm oak and cork forests survive on the *meseta*.

In the drier areas, such as La Mancha, Extremadura, and particularly the Ebro valley, the holm oak is replaced by sparse, very dry, thorny

scrub. In the wetter regions (Leon, Extremadura), it is the *maquis*; in the drier, calcareous soils of La Mancha and La Alcarria, it is the *garribo*; and the steppe, both manmade and natural, which is increasingly affected by erosion and desertification. The *maquis* and *garribo* are dense types of growth, typically evergreen shrubs and oaks.

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

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### Transportation

Madrid is the Spanish road and rail network hub. Routes radiate from the capital to major ports and border crossing points. Peripheral routes connect the system. The country's rugged terrain requires coastal shipping and air transport for bypassing or overcoming natural barriers.

### Roads

The Spanish highway network, though not as developed as other western European networks in terms of density and quality, is adequate for Spain's needs. The network totals 331,961 kilometers (206,148 miles) of highway, with 2,700 kilometers (1,677 miles) of divided, high capacity *autopistas*. Approximately 328,641 kilometers (204,086 miles) of Spain's roadways are paved. Most hard-surface roads are bituminous, bituminous-treated, or concrete, including some cobblestone and stone block. Local routes are primarily bituminous-treated, crushed stone, or gravel surfaces.

The network includes more than 10,000 structures (bridges and tunnels), of which 50 percent is masonry arch construction. Many newer structures are pre-stressed concrete, with masonry piers and abutments. Most of these structures are in good condition with high load capacities. Most bridges allow for two-way traffic and have unlimited vertical clearance. There is a limited number of steel through-truss structures that present 4-meter (13-foot) vertical restrictions. The network also has numerous



## Transportation Network

tunnels north of the Ebro River in northeast Spain. All tunnels afford at least two-way movement and allow a minimum 4-meter (13-foot) vertical clearance. The road system is vital to the rail network.

Highways are vital to moving and supplying military forces in or through the country. In that capacity, Spain has historically been an essential transit point for military power projection. However, low capacity, narrow roads; steep grades; sharp curves; tunnels; underpasses; low-capacity bridges; landslides; and washouts created by heavy winter rains and snow in northern mountain passes hinder military support planning. Consequently, the network would be of limited use in

sustaining long-term military support operations. Only high-capacity *autopistas* could support more than short-term military operations, but their limited mileage is restrictive.

Spain is profiting from its commitment to establishing the Trans-European highway network. With European Union funding assistance, Spain's long-range infrastructure plan calls for investing in national roads, railroads, city transportation, airports, bridges, and coastal development during the next decade. This investment will bring Spain's infrastructure to the level of Europe's more advanced countries, and provide vital overland links to the rest of western Europe. With this robust growth, maintenance will be critical to the long-term viability of the system.

Plans to modernize highways and railroads include:

- Building a north-south highway system that links the northwestern ports of La Coruna and Vigo to the southern ports of Cadiz, Huelva, and Alegeciras;
- Constructing a major highway linking the southeast ports of Cartagena, Alicante, Valencia, Castellon, Taragona, and Barcelona with the French border;
- Completing highways currently under construction to link Madrid with major coastal ports; and
- Establishing Barcelona as the main transport and logistical center for the Mediterranean, southern Europe, and eventually parts of northern Europe.

Public transportation is well developed in Spain. Bus lines run in all cities and are available in even remote villages. Metro systems are present



## Cadiz Street Map

in Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, and Bilbao. Taxi services are available in urban and suburban areas and are considered reliable.

## Rail

The Spanish rail network (not including high speed passenger lines) totals 16,270 kilometers (10,104 miles), of which 13,550 kilometers (8,415 miles) are operated by the Spanish National Railways (Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Espanoles - RENFE); and 1,800 kilometers (1,118 miles) by the government-owned narrow gauge (1 meter) railways (Ferrocarriles de via Estrecha - FEVE). The remaining 920 kilometers (571 miles) are short industrial lines. The RENFE network is government-owned but operates autonomously under the Ministry of Transport. The network uses broad gauge (1.668 meter) track, of which 6,150 kilometers (3,819 miles) are electrified and 3,000 kilometers (1,863 miles) are double

or multiple track. Approximately 5,500 kilometers (3,415 miles) of RENFE track are equipped with automatic block and traffic regulation.

The Spanish broad-gauge network affords adequate facilities for moving military cargo from selected ports and airfields within Spain to central Europe. The network is adequate for the economy and serves as the primary means of long-distance freight and passenger transport. Primary lines radiate from Madrid to most major towns and cities, provide clearance from all selected airfields and ports, and provide access to the French and Portuguese rail networks. However, since the French network (and the rest of western Europe) is based on standard gauge (1.435 meter) track, rail car axles must be changed or cargo must be transferred at the border rapid axle-change facilities in Irun and Port Bou. Though these operations have improved, they could restrict vital military cargo and personnel movement. They would, therefore, hinder theater-wide military operation. While interdicting the network would be difficult because of its density, vulnerabilities arise from mountainous terrain that require bridge, tunnel, cut, and fill building. Steep grades, sharp turns, and winter snow in mountain passes may also restrict vital military cargo and personnel movement.

Spain has more than 100 airports (75 paved, 35 unpaved). Thirty-one of Spain's airports are open to international flights. The remaining airports are used for domestic flights only. Spain has a state-operated airline, IBERIA, that provides all domestic air transport (its subsidiary AVIACO is responsible for this function); it also has international flights.

International airlines such as Lufthansa, Swissair, British Airways, Continental Airlines, Delta, and American Airlines offer flights to and from Spain.

Major Spanish Airports				
City Name, Airport Name	Lat/Long	Elevation (feet)	Runway (length x width, feet)	Surface, Condition
Barcelona, Barcelona	N411749 E0020442	12	10,197 X 148	Asphalt, Good

Bilbao, Bilbao	N431804 W0025438	138	8,530 X 148	Asphalt, Good
Malaga, Malaga	N364026 W0042957	52	10,500 X 148	Asphalt, Good
Madrid, Barajas	N402820 W003339	2,000	13,451 X 197	Asphalt, Good
Seville, San Pablo	N372505 W0055335	111	11,024 X 148	Asphalt, Good

## ***Maritime***

Spain has well developed port facilities that provide access to the Mediterranean, the English Channel, and major transatlantic shipping routes. Spain, with 4,964 kilometers (3,083 miles) of coastline, has 30 major ports. Most Spanish ports are in natural harbors. Spain's military uses the ports at Rota, Ferrol, San Fernando, and Cartagena as naval bases.

Tides, weather, and limited maneuvering area may significantly affect operations in several Spanish ports. Deeper draft vessels may have to wait for entrance into the port harbor until high tide. Gales and winds may cause dragging or create swells dangerous to smaller vessels. Shoals, wrecks, and cross currents complicate channel navigation, and some ports have strict harbor traffic control due to limited unobstructed space and obstacles such as overhead bridges.

Considerable financial growth and investment since 1994 have contributed to the government port system becoming financially self-sufficient. Investments in repairs, administration, operating costs, and port upgrades have resulted in improvements in the port system. Modernization projects focus on expansion, improving the cargo-handling infrastructure, and increasing port capabilities rather than on passenger service.



The only navigable river in Spain is the Tagus River. While Spain has many rivers, sparse rainfall, silting, rapids, and deep gorges present unfavorable conditions for river transportation.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Geocoordinates</b>	<b>Wharf Data</b>	<b>Nearest Airfield</b>
Barcelona	412235N 0021102E	18 wharfs; 140 berths; 18,536 m (60,798 ft) total berthing space	Barcelona, 10 km (6 mi) SW of port
Bilbao	431927N 0030104W	54 wharfs; 172 berths; 15,820 m (51,890 ft) total berthing space	Bilbao, 4.8 km (3 mi) east of port
Cartagena	373545N 0005900W	37 wharfs; 88 berths; 31,540 ft (9,616m) total berthing space	Murcia-San Javier, 26 km (16 mi) NE of port
Valencia	392718N 0001907W	23 wharfs; 42 berths; 6,559 m (21,513 ft) total berthing space	Valencia, 13 km (8 mi) NW of port

As a member of the European Union, Spain participates in the EU's Trans-European Network program (TEN). TEN promotes transport of commercial goods on Europe's waterways, lakes, and short-sea shipping lanes to lessen traffic on the road and rail networks of Europe. While Spain participates in this program, its participation is mainly focused on short-sea shipping because Spain's rivers are not deep enough to accommodate commercial shipping.

## **Communication**

### ***Radio and Television***

In Spain, radio has an audience of approximately 17 million listeners, a figure much higher than in any other European country. The first sta-

tions began to operate in Spain in 1924 but the medium was not widely listened to until the mid 1930s. Spain's civil war in 1936 disrupted the industry's growth, and the Franco regime that came to power in 1939 placed severe restrictions on the content provided to listeners. At that time, all news broadcasts were prohibited – a function carried out only by the government controlled RADIO NACIONAL DE ESPANA. Only certain business groups, selected by the Franco government, were granted operating licenses. In 1960 all radio stations were legally required to broadcast simultaneously the news programs of the RADIO NACIONAL DE ESPANA.

When the Franco era ended, the medium underwent drastic change and more freedom to program was granted. There are two major radio networks in Spain: the public network RADIO NACIONAL DE ESPANA and the privately owned SOCIEDAD ESPANOLA DE RADIOFUSION. Each has four radio stations that offer programming ranging from news and information to traditional Spanish music to popular music.

Spain has 10 national television stations and more than 50 regional television stations. Stations originating outside of Spain are available via satellite.

### *Telephone and Telegraph*

The telephone system in Spain is run by TELEFONICA. Private telephone lines are available in major cities and large towns but are still unavailable in some rural areas. Even in metropolitan areas, there is up to a 3-month wait to have a telephone line activated or installed. Public telephones are available all over Spain. They are equipped to connect international calls and have instructions in several languages for tourists. These telephones take 5, 25, and 100 peseta coins. Some public telephones also take credit cards.

Cellular telephones and the internet are used widely in Spain. Approximately 8.3 million people use cellular telephones in Spain. There are 49 internet service providers (ISPs).

## ***Newspapers and Magazines***

There are more than 155 daily news publications in Spain; most are locally or regionally focused. Within the daily press, the newspapers *El Pais* and *ABC* have the largest circulation (each more than 300,000 daily). Sports news is extremely popular in Spain; two major daily publications, *AS* and *MARCA*, focus solely on sports news. Most international newspapers are available in large cities. Newspapers published in Europe are usually available the day they are published.

## ***Postal Services***

The Spanish Postal and Telegraph Service has more than 12,000 offices throughout the country. Offices are in their own buildings as well as at train stations, ports, and airports. The main offices are in Madrid, Barcelona, and Bilbao; these offices, as well as those in international airports, are open 24 hours a day. The postal service carries out normal postal delivery functions in addition to handling postal and telegraphic money orders. Most post offices offer domestic and international telegram, telefax, and telegraph services. Postal service is reasonably priced and reliable.

## ***Satellites***

The Spanish system of communications via satellite is government owned and operated. Two satellites, named HISPASAT 1A and HISPASAT 1B, provide five television stations (via RETELEVISION) that are available throughout Spain, two of which can be received in most of North and South America (from New York City to Buenos Aires), as well. HISPASAT 1A and 1B provide radio and television transmission and telecommunications networks, particularly business networks, to the United States and Europe.

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## CULTURE

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Though a mixture of Nordic and Mediterranean ancestry, Spanish people are considered to comprise a homogeneous ethnic group. Within the Spanish population are four distinct cultural groups, each with its own language. Castilian is the official national language and used for business transactions and correspondence. The most populous cultural group in Spain is Castilian. The other cultural groups, listed in descending order in terms of population, are the Catalans, the Galicians, and the Basques; members of these groups generally speak their cultural group's language, in addition to Castilian.

The Catalans are the dominant group in Catalonia province, as well as in the Balearic Islands, Andorra, and parts of southeast France. Catalan areas are some of the most visited and developed areas in Spain. Catalan is a recognized language in the Catalonia province.

The Galicians live in an isolated region of northwest Spain. The language and culture is closely associated with those of the Portuguese. The region is poor and relies on agriculture and fishing as its main industries. The Galician region has a regional self-government.

The Basques inhabit an area in northern Spain near the Pyrenees mountain range that they refer to as Euskadi. The Basque peoples have lived in that area since pre-historic times and their actual ancestry is unknown. A separatist, sometimes violent, movement in the region brought harsh reactions from the Franco era government but in recent years the government in Madrid has made concessions. Official recognition of the Basque language and regional autonomy in matters relating to education and culture has eased some of the tensions in the region.

Though these groups are distinct from one another, they share some traditions.

## Statistics

<b>Population</b>	40,037,995 (July 2001 est.)
<i>0-14 years</i>	14.62 percent (male 3,015,851; female 2,835,763)
<i>15-64 years</i>	68.2 percent (male 13,701,065; female 13,605,314)
<i>65 years and over</i>	17.18 percent (male 2,881,334; female 3,998,668) (2001 est.)

## Education and Literacy Rates

Seventy percent of Spain's student population attends public schools or universities. The remainder of the student population attends private schools or universities that are mainly Catholic.

Education in Spain is compulsory from the ages of 6 to 14. Education is tuition-free in all public schools and in many private schools, due to government subsidies.

Once a student graduates from primary school, he has the option to attend a high school, which offers either a general high school diploma, or a school of professional education, which offers vocational training.

The literacy rate in Spain is 98 percent.

## Religion

Though the Spanish population is mainly Roman catholic, the constitution of 1978 disestablished the Roman Catholic Church as the official state religion. More than 90 percent of the population is at least nominally Catholic. The remainder of the population is composed of small numbers of Protestants, Jews, and Muslims. Religious tolerance is characteristic of Spain.

## Recreation

Sports are popular in Spain; soccer and bullfights are the most popular spectator sports. Many Spaniards sail, fish, hunt, hike, and surf.

## Customs and Courtesies

- It is appropriate for men to shake hands in greeting; women often greet each other with a kiss on each cheek. Men usually hold doors open for women.
- Pointing at others is considered impolite.
- Women may show emotion in public, but men are expected to be more stoic.
- Flowers are only sent for special occasions and when invited to someone's house. It is customary to bring a small gift for hosts when visiting.
- Smoking is widely accepted, even in banks and shops, but not on metros or buses.



**Bullfighting Arena**

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## MEDICAL ASSESSMENT

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### **Infectious Disease Risks to Deployed Personnel**

Contracting an infectious disease while in Spain is a minimal risk. Risk is similar to that found in the United States; exceptions follow.

#### ***Food- and Waterborne Diseases***

Health concerns related to foods and beverages are generally minimal. However, diarrhea and other enteric infections may occur in personnel who consume food, water, or ice from unapproved sources (for example, street vendors). Hepatitis A and typhoid also are reported at low levels.

Brucellosis is common and poses a risk to personnel who consume goat cheese and other unpasteurized dairy products.

#### ***Vectorborne Diseases***

Arthropod-borne infections pose a low risk overall; however, Mediterranean spotted fever (MSF), leishmaniasis, and Lyme disease are present. MSF is present throughout the country but principally in the Mediterranean areas, south and in the middle of the Iberian peninsula. Lyme disease is present in northern Spain, primarily from late spring through early autumn. Leishmaniasis occurs primarily in Mediterranean coastal areas. Personnel exposed to sandflies could develop symptomatic infection, with the potential for high attack rates among those exposed to heavily infected sandfly populations. Other tick-borne diseases, including babesiosis, tularemia, and tick paralysis have occurred sporadically. Personal protective measures are important in rural and field settings to decrease exposure to sandflies and ticks.

Spain has no reported risk of malaria.

#### ***Sexually Transmitted Diseases***

Gonorrhea, chlamydia, and other infections are common and may affect personnel who have sexual contact.

## Medical Capabilities

Spain's health care is typical of an industrialized, western European democracy. Standards of quality, however, are generally lower than those found in the United States and many northern European countries. The system is financed largely by public expenditure, with general taxation supporting nearly half the cost. Health expenditure is slightly below average by European standards and half the expenditure per capita as in the United States.

Spain's medical system is undergoing a gradual reorganization, with control devolving from the central government to the 17 autonomous communities. In addition, there is a trend toward shortening hospital stays and closing inefficient or underused hospital capacity. The emphasis remains on curative medicine and hospital care, but public health and preventive medicine consume just under half of the government health expenditures.

Emergency services are adequate. Ambulances are well equipped and staffed. Helicopter medical evacuation is available in Madrid, and most major hospitals have designated landing areas.

Spain has about 800 public and private hospitals. All major specialties can be found in urban areas. A third of medical facilities and personnel are in Madrid. Standards of cleanliness in many hospital facilities are lower than those to which most Americans are accustomed.

Most physicians are well trained and capable. However, training is less rigorous than in the United States. Physicians practice mainly in urban areas, particularly in Madrid. Numbers of well trained nurses and other medical paraprofessionals are adequate. Most physicians can, at minimum, read English, particularly in major urban areas.

A significant amount of pharmaceuticals and equipment is imported, mostly from Germany and the United States. Hospitals in major cities are well equipped and supplied.



Blood collection and processing is managed primarily by the Spanish Red Cross and meets International Red Cross blood safety standards. Blood is collected from unpaid, voluntary donors; processed in regional blood banks; and tested for hepatitis B and C, HIV, and syphilis. Spain has one of the highest HIV infection rates in Europe, but the number of AIDS cases has been reduced since the introduction of antiretroviral drugs in 1996.

**Facility** Hospital Universitario La Paz

*Coordinates* 40-28-55N 003-41-20W

*Location* Paseo de la Castellana 1261

*City* Madrid

*Telephone* 341-358-2600, 341-729-3398

*Type* Government

*Beds* 1,800

*Comments* Large university teaching hospital. No helipad.

**Facility** Gomez-Ulla Military Hospital (Hospital Militar Gomez-Ulla)

*Coordinates* 40-23-20N 003-44-49W

*Location* Via Carpetana and C. Petirrolo Streets

*City* Madrid

*Type* Military

*Beds* 1,200

*Comments* Spain's best equipped and staffed hospital. University teaching hospital. Helipad.

**Facility** Hospital General Gregorio Maranon (formerly Hospital Provincial)

*Coordinates* 40-25-01N 003-40-17W

*Location* Dr. Esquerdo 46

*City* Madrid

*Telephone* 586-8000, 274-3403

<i>Type</i>	Government
<i>Beds</i>	2,500
<i>Comments</i>	Largest hospital in Madrid. Recommended by U.S. Embassy for emergency treatment. Teaching hospital.

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## HISTORY

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### Chronology

- 1469      Marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella unites kingdoms of Aragon and Castile. Together they unite Castile and wrest Spain back from the Moors.
- 1492      Ships under command of Christopher Columbus arrive in the Americas, paving the way for Spanish domination in the territory. Granada, the last Arab stronghold in Spain, falls.
- 1512      Unification of present-day Spain complete.
- 1500s      Spain becomes most powerful nation in Europe. Spanish fleets ship tons of gold and silver from its colonies in the Americas to the Iberian peninsula. Throughout the Caribbean, trade in tobacco and other natural resources further enrich Spanish coffers. Much of this money finances military conquests in Europe.
- 1572      Spanish fleets defeat Turks in battle of Lepanto, preventing full Ottoman rule of the Mediterranean.
- 1588      English fleet defeats Spain's "Invincible Armada," ending Spain's command of the seas and signaling the gradual downfall of its overseas empire.
- 1648      Peace of Westphalia. Spain assents to the emperor's accommodation with the German Protestants.
- 1701-14      War of Succession to Spanish Crown marks the end of the Hapsburg dynasty and the coming of the Bourbons.

- 1808 Joseph Bonaparte installed on the Spanish throne, following the Napoleonic invasions. This leads to a War of Independence.
- 1814 Spanish resistance drives away the French and Ferdinand VII takes the throne.
- 1898 Spanish-American War. Spain loses its colonies in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.
- Jul 1936 Spanish Civil War erupts over the social and political roles of the Roman Catholic Church, class differences, and struggles for regional autonomy on the part of Basque and Catalan nationalists. Nationalists, led by young General Francisco Franco and aided by Moroccan, Italian, and German troops, defeat Republican forces in March 1939. Before it ends, the war claims 600,000 lives.
- Mar 1939 General Franco takes control as supreme leader of Spain. Until his death, he controls every major political decision.
- 1959 Founding of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA), a terrorist organization dedicated to promoting Basque independence.
- Nov 1975 General Franco dies; Prince Juan Carlos, his personally designated heir, assumes titles of king and chief of state. In the next 3 years, the Spanish government transforms into pluralistic, parliamentary democracy.
- 1978 Spanish people approves a new constitution by 88 percent majority.
- Feb 1981 Rebel elements with the security forces seize the Cortes (Parliament) and unsuccessfully attempt to impose a military-backed government. King Juan Carlos uses his personal authority to end the coup without bloodshed.
- Jan 1986 Spain accedes to the European Community and institutes reforms to open its economy, modernize its industrial base, and improve infrastructure.

Since Franco's death in 1975, Spain has largely conformed to European political and economic norms and continues its integration through the EU. After plunging into recession in 1992, Spain, led by its industrial sector, started an economic recovery in 1996 that continues today. Elected in 1996 and reelected in 2000, President Aznar of the Popular Party has continued the policies of economic and political reform. However, Spain will continue to grapple with the Basque separatist movement and a violent Marxist terrorism front.

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## GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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### Government

Spain is a constitutional monarchy. The constitution was written in 1975 and stipulates that the monarch is the head of state, while the head of government is the prime minister (also known as the president).

#### *National Level*

**Executive Branch.** The chief of state is King Juan Carlos I (since 22 November 1975). His successor is Prince Felipe, son of the monarch, born 30 January 1968. The reigning monarch is viewed as the symbol of Spain's unity and permanence. The monarch represents the country at the highest level of international relations. The role of the monarch is largely symbolic, as he is granted no independent executive powers by the Constitution and the prime minister or one of his ministers must countersign all of his acts.

The head of the government is the prime minister. He is the leader of the dominant party in the *Cortes* and bears responsibility for all governmental actions. He directs, promotes, and coordinates all of the government's programs and policies through the government's ministries. The prime minister is also the commander of the armed forces, although the king retains the title of supreme commander of the armed forces. The prime minister of Spain is President Jose Maria Aznar Lopez (since



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**Juan Carlos I (left) and  
Jose Maria Aznar Lopez (right)**

5 May 1996, popularly elected); the first vice president is Juan Jose Lucas (since 28 February 2000) and the second vice president and minister of economy is Rodrigo Rato Figaredo (since 5 May 1996). The prime minister remains in office until he and his ministers lose the support of the Congress of Deputies in a vote of confidence, or the Congress of Deputies approves a motion of censure. The prime minister must also resign if he and his party are defeated in the general elections, in which case he remains in office until the new prime minister is sworn in to office. When a prime minister leaves office, his cabinet must resign.

The Council of Ministers is the president's cabinet. The Council is composed of the prime minister, the deputy prime minister, and the other leaders of the executive branch ministries. The Council of Ministers has administrative, policymaking, and policy implementation responsibilities. Additionally, the Council oversees administration of the ministries,

controls military affairs, and is responsible for national security and defense. Ministries include:

Agriculture	Finance
Fisheries and Food	Foreign Affairs
Defense	Health and Consumer Affairs
Development	Interior
Economy	Justice
Education	Labor and Social Issues
Culture and Sport	Public Administration
Environment	Ministry of Science and Technology

The Council of Ministers also includes the governor of the Bank of Spain, Spain's ambassador to the United States, and Spain's permanent representative to the United Nations.

**Legislative Branch.** Spain's legislative branch is the Spanish Parliament, known as the *Cortes General*. It represents the Spanish people, approves the budget, and has oversight over governmental actions. The Cortes General is bicameral. The two bodies are the *Senado* (Senate),



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Royal Palace

which has 259 seats, 208 members directly elected by popular vote and the other 51 appointed by the regional legislatures to serve 4-year terms; and the *Congreso de los Diputados* (Congress of Deputies), which has 350 directly and popularly elected members to serve 4-year terms.

**Judicial Branch.** The Tribunal Supremo (Supreme Court) is the highest judicial body of the state (except in matters relating to constitutional law, which are handled by the Constitutional Court). The Supreme Court is headed by the president of the court, who is appointed by the king on recommendation of the general council of the judiciary.

The general council of the judiciary governs the judiciary. Founded in 1985, the council is responsible for administering the appointments, promotions, inspection, and disciplinary matters within the judiciary. The council consists of the president of the Supreme Court and 20 other members who are appointed by the king for 5-year terms. The Congress of Deputies and the Senate nominate the members (10 from each chamber). All nominees to the Council must have at least 15 years of experi-



Congress of Deputies Building

ence in the legal profession or be a judge or magistrate currently serving. A three-fifths majority in the chamber from which they are nominated must approve all nominees.

The Constitutional Court is the supreme interpreter of the Spanish Constitution. The Constitutional Court is independent and has jurisdiction over conflicts between the state and the autonomous communities or between the autonomous communities. Additionally, once ordinary judicial procedures have been exhausted, the Constitutional Court has jurisdiction to protect fundamental rights of citizens; citizens may appeal to the Court for constitutional protection. The Constitutional Court is not a part of the judiciary. Members to the Constitutional Court are appointed for a 9-year term with a third of the members being replaced every 3 years. Members cannot be re-elected to the Constitutional Court.

### **Key Government Officials**

<i>Chief of State</i>	Juan Carlos I
<i>Head of Government</i>	Jose Maria Lopez Aznar
<i>First Vice President</i>	Mariano Brey Rajoy
<i>Second Vice President</i>	Rodrigo Rato Figaredo
<i>Minister of Defense</i>	Federico Trillo

### **Local Level**

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. The central government continues to devolve powers to the regional governments, which will eventually have full responsibility for health care and education, as well as other social programs.



## Politics

Major political parties in Spain follow:

- Popular Party (PP): Center-right, national-level
- Spanish Socialist Worker's Party (PSOE): Center-left, national-level
- United Left (IU): Communist, national-level
- Convergence and Union (CiU): Center-right coalition, Catalan region
- Basque Nationalist Party (PNV): Center-right, Basque region
- Canary Islands Coalition (CC): Diverse coalition, Canary Island region
- Galician Nationalist Block (BNG): Leftist coalition, Galician region

## Elections

Senate and Congress of Deputies elections were last held 12 March 2000; the next are scheduled for March 2004.

The 2000 election yielded the following results, by party:

### Senate

<i>Popular Party (PP)</i>	127 seats
<i>Spanish Socialist Worker's Party (PSOE)</i>	61 seats
<i>Convergence and Union (CiU)</i>	8 seats
<i>Basque Nationalist Party (PNV)</i>	6 seats
<i>Canary Islands Coalition (CC)</i>	5 seats
<i>Party of Independents from Lanzarote (PIL)</i>	1 seat

### Congress of Deputies

<i>Popular Party (PP)</i>	183 seats
<i>Spanish Socialist Worker's Party (PSOE)</i>	125 seats
<i>Convergence and Union (CiU)</i>	15 seats
<i>United Left (IU)</i>	8 seats
<i>Basque Nationalist Party (PNV)</i>	7 seats
<i>Canary Islands Coalition (CC)</i>	4 seats
<i>Galician Nationalist Block (BNG)</i>	3 seats
<i>Other</i>	5 seats

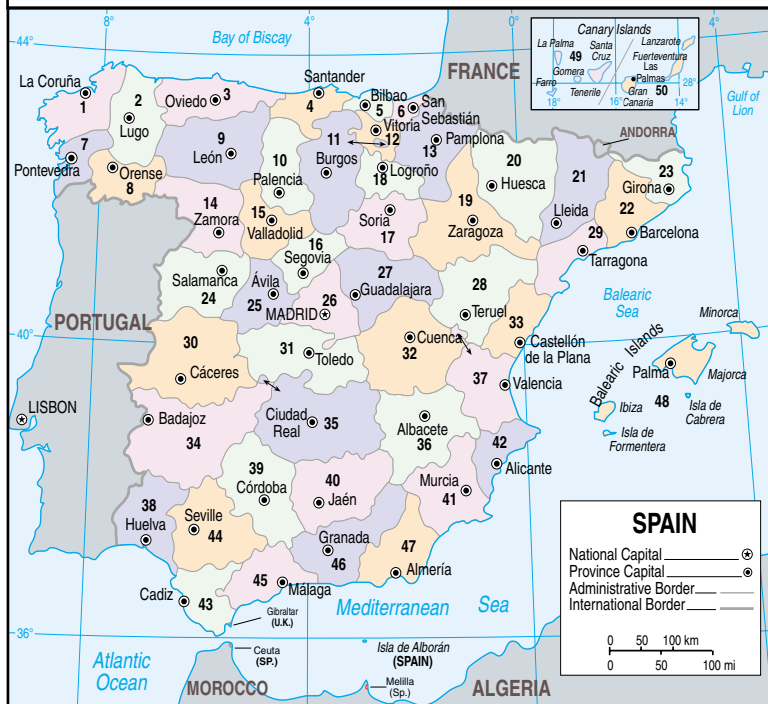
Parliamentary democracy was restored following the death of General Franco in 1975; he had ruled since the end of the civil war in 1939. The 1978 constitution established Spain as a parliamentary monarchy, with the prime minister responsible to the bicameral *Cortes*, elected every 4 years. On 23 February 1981, rebel elements among the security forces seized the Cortes and tried to impose a military-backed government. However, the majority of the military forces remained loyal to King Juan Carlos, who quelled the coup attempt without bloodshed.

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. Gonzalez and the PSOE ruled for the next 13 years. During that period, Spain joined NATO and the European Community.

In March 1996, Jose Maria Aznar's Popular Party (PP) won a plurality of votes. Aznar moved to decentralize powers to the regions and liberalize the economy, with a program of privatization, labor market reform, and measures designed to increase competition in selected markets, principally telecommunications. During Aznar's first term, Spain fully integrated into European institutions, qualifying for the European Monetary Union. During this period, Spain participated, along with the United States and other NATO allies, in military operations in the former Yugoslavia. Spanish planes took part in the air war against Serbia in 1999, and Spanish armed forces and police personnel are included in the international peacekeeping forces in Bosnia and Kosovo. A Spanish general currently commands NATO forces in Kosovo. A former foreign minister, Javier Solana, was secretary general of NATO during the Kosovo campaign and currently serves as the head of the European Union's foreign and security policymaking apparatus.

In a landslide victory, President Aznar and the PP won reelection in March 2000, obtaining absolute majorities in both houses of parliament. This mandate has allowed Aznar to form a government unencumbered by the coalition building that characterized his earlier administration.

- |               |                |                 |                 |                            |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. La Coruña  | 11. Burgos     | 21. Lérida      | 31. Toledo      | 41. Murcia                 |
| 2. Lugo       | 12. Alava      | 22. Barcelona   | 32. Cuenca      | 42. Alicante               |
| 3. Oviedo     | 13. Navarra    | 23. Gerona      | 33. Castellón   | 43. Cádiz                  |
| 4. Santander  | 14. Zamora     | 24. Salamanca   | 34. Badajoz     | 44. Sevilla                |
| 5. Vizcaya    | 15. Valladolid | 25. Ávila       | 35. Ciudad Real | 45. Málaga                 |
| 6. Guipúzcoa  | 16. Segovia    | 26. Madrid      | 36. Albacete    | 46. Granada                |
| 7. Pontevedra | 17. Soria      | 27. Guadalajara | 37. Valencia    | 47. Almería                |
| 8. Orense     | 18. Logroño    | 28. Teruel      | 38. Huelva      | 48. Baleares               |
| 9. León       | 19. Zaragoza   | 29. Tarragona   | 39. Córdoba     | 49. Santa Cruz de Tenerife |
| 10. Palencia  | 20. Huesca     | 30. Cáceres     | 40. Jaén        | 50. Las Palmas             |



## Local Administrative Districts

Aznar is expected to continue the policies of economic and political reform that have won his government popular support.

## ***Foreign Relations***

Following the death of General Franco in 1975, Spain's foreign policy priorities were to discard Franco-era diplomatic isolationism and expand diplomatic relations, enter the European Community, and define 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. Spain's EU membership represents an important part of its foreign policy; Spain seeks to coordinate its efforts with its EU partners through European political cooperation.

With the normalization of diplomatic relations with Israel and Albania in 1986, Spain virtually completed the process of universalizing its diplomatic relations. The only country with which it has no diplomatic relations is North Korea.

Spain has maintained its 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.

North Africa, specifically Morocco, is a focus of attention for Spain. Spain's 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 African coast. 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 maintains a large aid program.

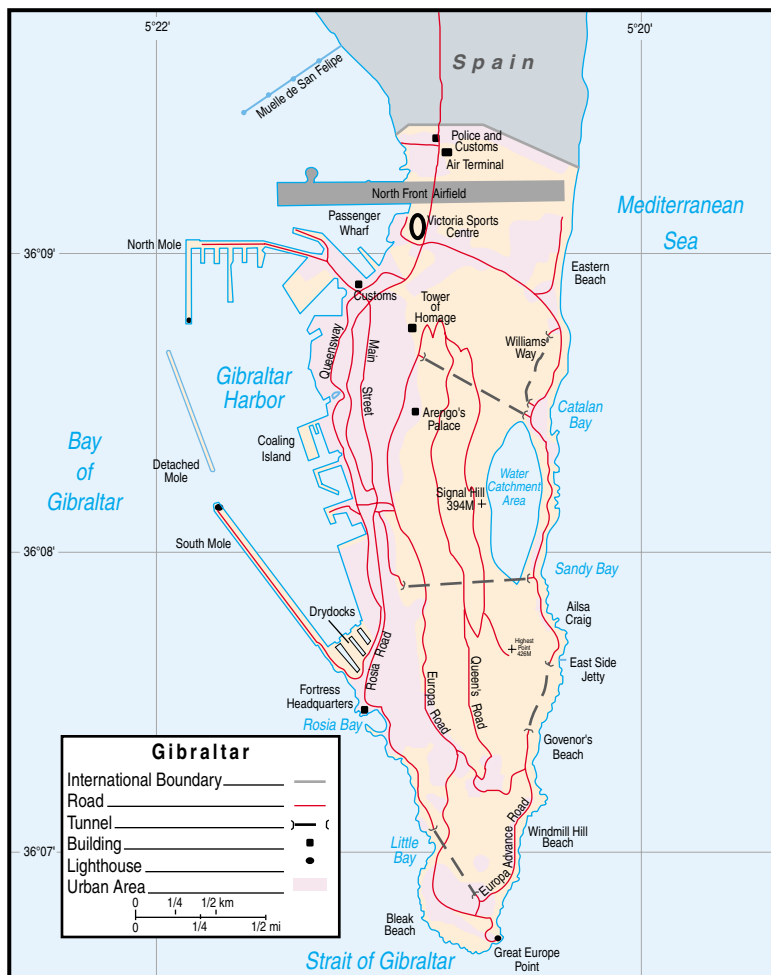
In its relations with the Arab world, Spain frequently supports Arab positions on Middle East issues. The Arab countries are a priority for Spain because of oil and gas imports and because several Arab nations have substantial investments in Spain.

Spain has successfully managed relations with its two European neighbors, France and Portugal. The accession of Spain and Portugal to the EU has eased some of their periodic trade disputes. Franco-Spanish bilateral cooperation is enhanced by joint action against Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) terrorism. Ties with the United Kingdom are generally good, although ownership of Gibraltar remains a sensitive issue.

**United States.** 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 1997, King Juan Carlos was awarded the World Statesmen Award by the Appeal of Conscience Foundation in New York, and in March 2000, he was given the Medal of Democracy by the Center for Democracy in Washington, DC. On 11 January 2001, the United States and Spain signed a Joint Declaration that plans for expanded cooperation in six areas:

- Political consultation;
- Defense;
- Economics and finance;
- Science and technology;
- Culture; and
- Combating threats and bolstering security.

In addition to U.S. and Spanish cooperation in NATO, defense and security relations between the two countries are regulated by a 1989 Agreement on Defense Cooperation, which is currently under review. Under this agreement, Spain authorized the United States to use certain facilities at Spanish military installations.



**Gibraltar**

The two countries also cooperate in several other important areas. Under a 1964 agreement (currently being renegotiated), the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Spanish National Institute of Aerospace Technology (INTA) jointly operate the Madrid Deep Space Communications Complex in support of Earth orbital and solar system exploration missions. The Madrid Complex is one of the three largest tracking and data acquisition complexes comprising NASA's Deep Space Network.

An agreement on cultural and educational cooperation was signed on 7 June 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 U.S. Embassy also conducts a program of official visits between Spain and the United States.

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## ECONOMY

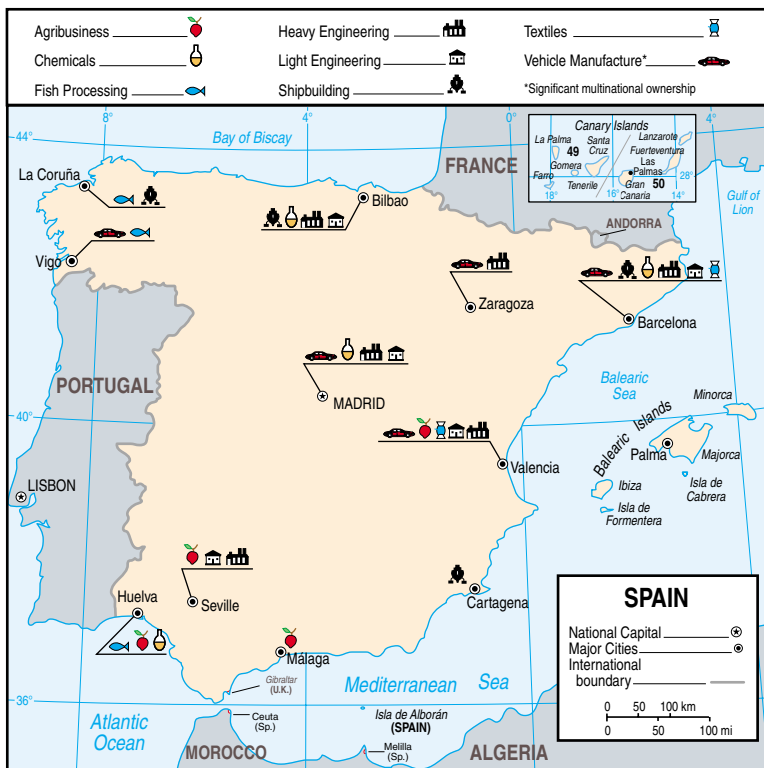
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Following peak growth years in the late 1980s, the Spanish economy entered into recession in mid-1992. Both investment and private consumption were negative during 1993, while registered unemployment surged to nearly 25 percent. Four devaluations of the peseta since 1992 have made Spanish exports more competitive and have contributed to heightened tourism revenues. A modest export-led recovery began in 1994, and later that year investment also increased. Increased consumer confidence and domestic private consumption consolidated the recovery during the first Aznar administration (1996-2000).

Spain's accession to the European Union (EU) in January 1986 required the country to open its economy, modernize its industrial base, improve infrastructure, and revise economic legislation to conform to EU guide-

lines. In doing so, Spain increased gross domestic product (GDP) growth, reduced the public debt to GDP ratio, reduced unemployment from 23 percent to 15 percent in 3 years, and reduced inflation to less than 3 percent.

The fundamental challenges for Spain remain reducing the public sector deficit and unemployment, reforming labor laws and investment regulations, lowering inflation, and raising per capita GDP.



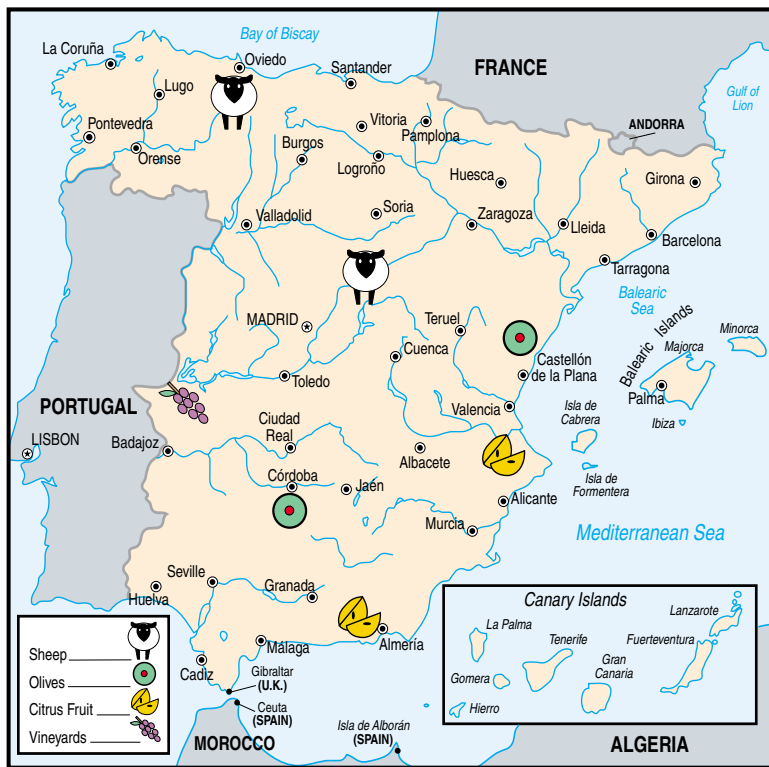
## Major Industries



Spain's mixed capitalist economy supports a GDP that on a per capita basis is 80 percent that of the four leading western European economies. Its center-right government gained admission to the first group of countries, launching the European single currency on 1 January 1999. The Aznar administration has continued to advocate liberalization, privatization, and deregulation of the economy and has introduced some tax reforms to achieve those goals. Unemployment has fallen under the Aznar administration but remains the highest in the EU at 14 percent. The government intends to make further progress in changing labor laws and reforming pension schemes, which are key to the sustainability of both Spain's internal economic advances and its competitiveness in a single currency area. Adjusting to the monetary and other economic policies of an integrated Europe and further reducing unemployment will pose challenges to Spain in the next few years.

## Statistics

Gross Domestic Product purchasing power parity	- \$720.8 billion (2000 est.)
Inflation Rate	3.4 percent (2000 est.)
Unemployment Rate	14 percent (2000 est.)
Balance of Trade	Imports: \$153.9 billion (f.o.b., 2000 est.) Exports: \$120.5 billion (f.o.b., 2000 est.)
Major Imports	machinery and equipment, fuels, chemicals, semfinished goods; foodstuffs, consumer goods
Major Exports	machinery, motor vehicles; foodstuffs, other consumer goods
Industry	processed foods, textiles, footwear, petrochemicals, steel, automobiles, consumer goods, electronics.
Agriculture	grains, vegetables, citrus and deciduous fruits, wine, olives and olive oil, sunflowers, livestock.
Major Trade Partners	EU 70.63 percent, U.S. 4.4 percent



## Agricultural Land Use

## Resources

With the exception of coal, Spain has few energy resources. The country is also increasingly dependent on imported oil to fuel the rapid industrial growth Spain has experienced over the last decade. While coal is abundant in Spain, it is not viewed as a long-term solution for Spain's energy needs as it is expensive to mine. Additionally, the strict environmental enforcement laws required of all European Union members make coal an

unattractive export commodity. Natural resources aside from coal include lignite, iron ore, uranium, mercury, pyrites, fluorspar, gypsum, zinc, lead, tungsten, copper, kaolin, potash, and arable land. Manmade resources include hydropower and nuclear power. However, it should be noted that the use of hydropower is rising while nuclear power is declining.

## **Irrigation**

Irrigation is practiced where possible, but it is complicated because the flow in most streams is seasonally irregular, and the streambeds of larger rivers are frequently much lower than the adjacent terrain. Dams and reservoirs help to irrigate much of Spain.

## ***Utilities***

Four of the top 10 largest corporations in Spain are utility companies (companies that provide gas, electricity, water, and waste management services). The largest corporation in the country is Respol, a gas and petroleum company that is the largest seller of liquefied petroleum gas in Spain and sells gas, through subsidiaries, to more than 3,700 Spanish gas stations.

The deregulation of the electricity sector in Spain on 1 January 1999 has led to growing numbers of energy companies and increased services.

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## **THREAT**

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### **Crime and Travel Security**

While most of Spain has a low rate of violent crime, the principal tourist areas are experiencing increased crime directed against tourists. Madrid and Barcelona, in particular, have reported a growing incidence of muggings by gangs brandishing weapons and/or using force. Travelers using public transportation should be alert to the potential for muggings or pickpocketings. Crimes such as pickpocketing, robbery, and theft from

cars are frequent, and scams are often employed. For example, thieves may distract their victims by asking for directions on the street or otherwise diverting attention from an accomplice. Thefts of small items like radios, luggage, cameras or briefcases from parked cars are a common problem. Roadside thieves may seem helpful to persons experiencing car problems but attempt to steal items when the driver is looking elsewhere. Drivers should be extremely cautious when accepting help from anyone other than a uniformed Spanish police officer or civil guard. Travelers who accept unofficial assistance are advised to protect their valuables by keeping them in sight or locking them in a vehicle.

## Terrorism

Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA), also known as *Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna*, was founded in 1959 to establish an independent homeland



Defense Headquarters

based on Marxist principles in the northern Spanish provinces of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, Alava, and Navarra and the southwest French departments of Labourd, Basse-Navarra, and Soule.

ETA has been responsible primarily for bombings and assassinations of Spanish government officials, especially security and military forces, politicians, and judicial figures. ETA finances its activities through kidnappings, robberies, and extortion. The group has killed more than 800 persons since it began its lethal attacks in the early 1960s. In November 1999, ETA broke its “unilateral and indefinite” cease-fire and began an assassination and bombing campaign that killed 23 individuals and wounded scores more by the end of 2000.

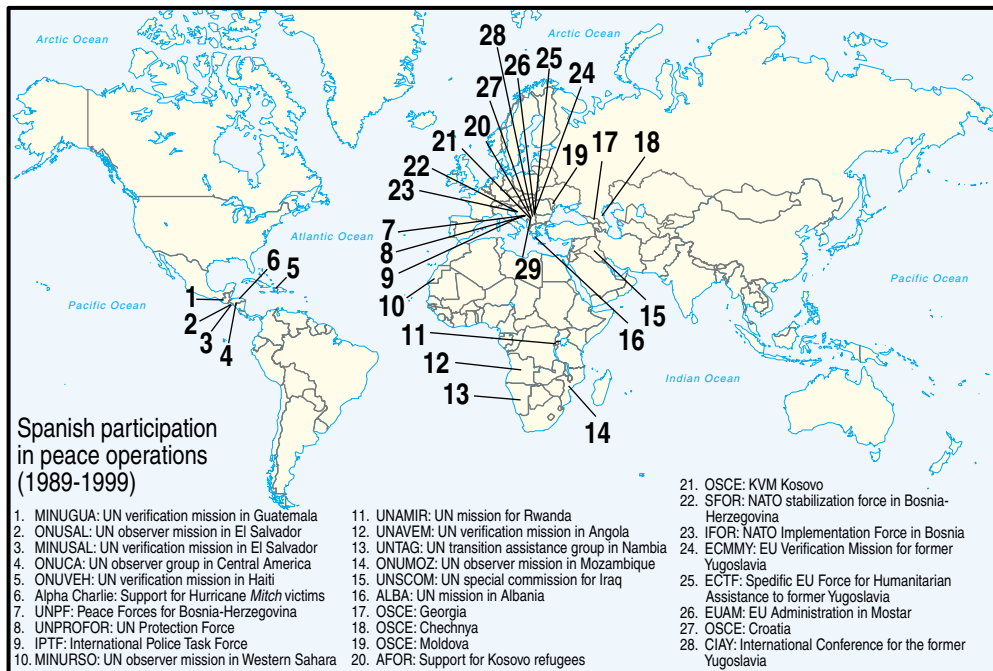
The strength of ETA is unknown but estimates put its manpower at several hundred members, plus supporters. ETA has received training at various times in the past in Libya, Lebanon, and Nicaragua. Some ETA members allegedly have received sanctuary in Cuba while others reside in South America. ETA also appears to have ties to the Irish Republican Army through the two groups’ legal political wings.

## **Drug Trafficking**

Spain is an important transit country to Europe for cocaine smuggled from South America and hashish from Morocco and Algeria. Spain remains active in counternarcotics efforts globally, and has pledged \$100 million in financial support for Plan Colombia. Terrorism and drug trafficking remain Spain’s highest law enforcement concerns. Spain is party to the 1988 United Nations Drug Convention.

## **Major Intelligence Services**

There is only one intelligence service in Spain. The Higher Center of Defense Information (CESID) was formed in 1977. Its constitutionally mandated duties include collecting, assessing, and informing the Spanish government of all of the information that may be necessary to protect the economic, political, and military interests of Spain. The CESID is responsible to the president of Spain, although administratively it falls



## International Peacekeeping Participation

under the minister of defense. It should be noted, however, that the CESID is not a military agency. The CESID also has no law enforcement responsibilities or authority.

## **Opposition Forces**

The main opposition force in Spain is the ETA. The separatist group is considered a terrorist organization by the Spanish government. The number of active members in the ETA is unknown.

## **Threat to U.S. Personnel**

The threat to U.S. personnel in Spain is present, mainly due to the worldwide threat of al-Qaida and other terrorist organizations. The ETA announced in March 2001 that it would begin a campaign aimed at not only Spaniards but tourists as well, though U.S. citizens were not specifically targeted.

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# **ARMED FORCES**

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## **Organization**

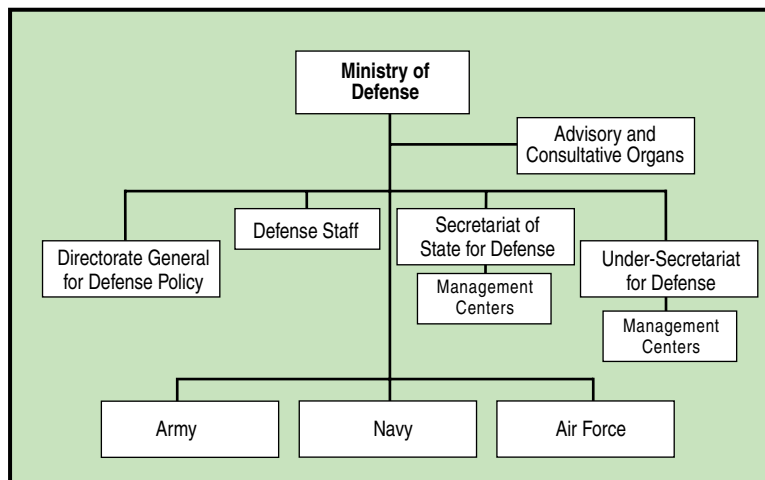
The armed forces of Spain consist of approximately 160,000 men and women who serve in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

The king is, in name, the commander in chief, but actual authority is granted to the prime minister.

## **National Military Strategy**

The mission of the armed forces of Spain is to defend national interests under the direction of the government. Spain's military strategy is purely defensive and based on deterrence.

Spain also recognizes that its armed forces are a necessary instrument for the maintenance of international stability. This recognition of responsibility manifests itself in the form of agreements on arms con-



## Ministry of Defense Organization

trols, exchanges between military staff and units, and active participation in international peacekeeping efforts.

## Key Military Personnel

Commander-in-Chief and

Head of State

King Juan Carlos I

Prime Minister

Jose Maria Aznar Lopez

Deputy Prime Minister

Francisco Alvarez Cascos

Minister of Defense

Federico Trillo-Figueroa

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Josep Pique i Camps

Minister of Interior

Jaime Mayor Oreja

Director, Higher Defense

Intelligence Center (CESID)

Lt Gen Javier Calderon Fernandez

Chief of Staff, Joint Staff

VAdm Rafael Lorenzo Montero

Vice Chief of Staff, Army

Maj Gen Gregorio Lopez Iraola



Vice Chief of Staff, Air Force	Maj Gen Jose Rico Guayta
Commander in Chief Fleet	Adm Francisco Rapallo Comendador
Vice Chief of Staff, Navy	VAdm Joaquin Pita Da Vega Jaudenes

## Military Statistics

Total Manpower	160,372
Paramilitary Forces: (Civil Guard and National Police)	175,000
Manpower Availability:	Males age 15-49:10,551,945 (2001 est.)
Service Period:	12 months
(Note: the compulsory service requirement is being phased out and an all volunteer, professional armed force is being built.)	
Defense Budget	\$6 billion (FY97)
Military expenditures, percent of GDP	1.1 percent (FY97)



**Spanish Peacekeepers in Kosovo**

## Defense Treaties

Spain is party to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, the Ottawa Convention on the prohibition of antipersonnel mines, the Dayton Accords, the Biological Weapons Convention, the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the North Atlantic Treaty.































## Army

The Army is structured into a Standing Force and a Reconstitution Force. The Standing Force is composed of the Maneuver Force, the Area Defense Force, and the Specific Forces for Joint Action. The Reconstitution Force comprises the Reconstitution Defense Force (the Reserves) and helps defend Spain when the mission requires larger numbers of troops than the Standing Force has.

The Army is organized into a brigade structure, which allows for flexibility in times of conflict.



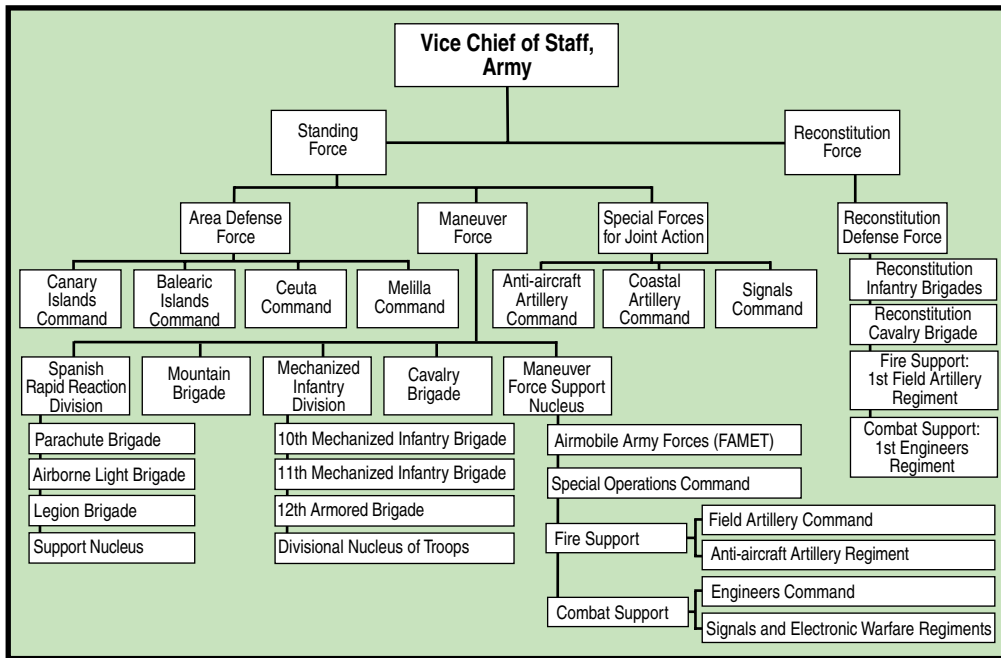
**Spanish 1st Mountain Brigade's Refugee Camp in Albania**

SPANISH RANK	ALFÉREZ	TENIENTE	CAPITÁN	COMANDANTE	TENIENTE CORONEL	CORONEL	GENERAL DE BRIGADA	GENERAL DE DIVISIÓN	TENIENTE GENERAL	CAPITÁN GENERAL
ARMY										
U.S. RANK TITLES	2D LIEUTENANT	1ST LIEUTENANT	CAPTAIN	MAJOR	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	COLONEL	BRIGADIER GENERAL	MAJOR GENERAL/ LIEUTENANT GENERAL	GENERAL	GENERAL OF THE ARMY
SPANISH RANK	ALFÉREZ	TENIENTE	CAPITÁN	COMANDANTE	TENIENTE CORONEL	CORONEL	GENERAL DE BRIGADA	GENERAL DE DIVISIÓN	TENIENTE GENERAL	CAPITÁN GENERAL
AIR FORCE										
U.S. RANK TITLES	2D LIEUTENANT	1ST LIEUTENANT	CAPTAIN	MAJOR	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	COLONEL	BRIGADIER GENERAL	MAJOR GENERAL/ LIEUTENANT GENERAL	GENERAL	GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE
SPANISH RANK	ALFÉREZ DE FRAGATA	ALFÉREZ DE NAVIO	TENIENTE DE NAVIO	CAPITÁN DE CORBETA	CAPITÁN DE FRAGATA	CAPITÁN DE NAVIO	CONTRAL-MIRANTE	VICEAL-MIRANTE	ALMIRANTE	CAPITÁN GENERAL
NAVY										
U.S. RANK TITLES	ENSIGN	LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE	LIEUTENANT	LIEUTENANT COMMANDER	COMMANDER	CAPTAIN	REAR ADMIRAL	VICE ADMIRAL	ADMIRAL	FLEET ADMIRAL

## Officer Rank Insignia

SPANISH RANK	SOLDADO	SOLDADO PRIMERO	CABO	CABO PRIMERO	SARGENTO	SARGENTO PRIMERO	BRIGADA	SUBTENIENTE
<b>ARMY</b>	NO INSIGNIA							
U.S. RANK TITLES	BASIC PRIVATE	PRIVATE	PRIVATE 1ST CLASS	CORPORAL	SERGEANT	STAFF SERGEANT	SERGEANT MAJOR	COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR
SPANISH RANK	SOLDADO	SOLDADO PRIMERO	CABO	CABO PRIMERO	SARGENTO	SARGENTO PRIMERO	BRIGADA	SUBTENIENTE
<b>AIR FORCE</b>	NO INSIGNIA							
U.S. RANK TITLES	AIRMAN BASIC	AIRMAN	AIRMAN 1ST CLASS	SERGEANT	STAFF SERGEANT	TECHNICAL SERGEANT	SENIOR MASTER SERGEANT	CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT
SPANISH RANK	NO RANK	MARINERO DISTINGUIDO	CABO SEGUNDO	CABO PRIMERO	SARGENTO	SARGENTO PRIMERO	BRIGADA	SUBTENIENTE
<b>NAVY</b>								
U.S. RANK TITLES	SEAMAN RECRUIT	SEAMAN APPRENTICE	SEAMAN	PETTY OFFICER 3D CLASS	PETTY OFFICER 2D CLASS	PETTY OFFICER 1ST CLASS	SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER	FLEET FORCE MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER

## Enlisted Rank Insignia



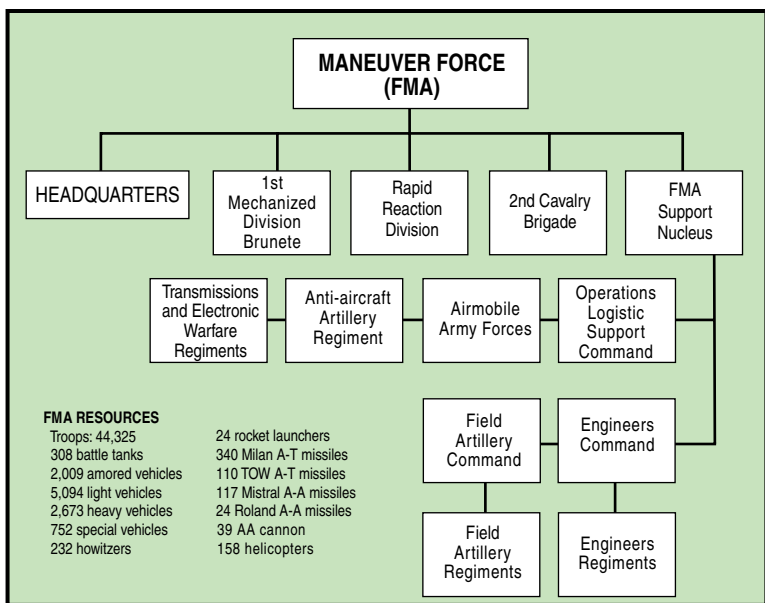
## Army Structure

## Personnel

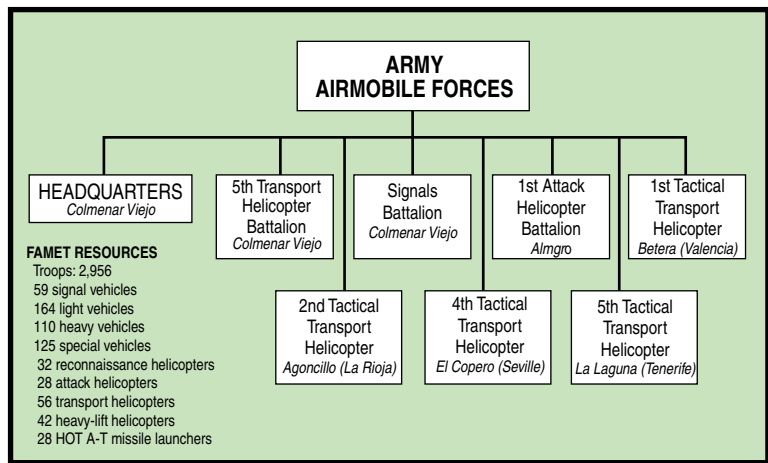
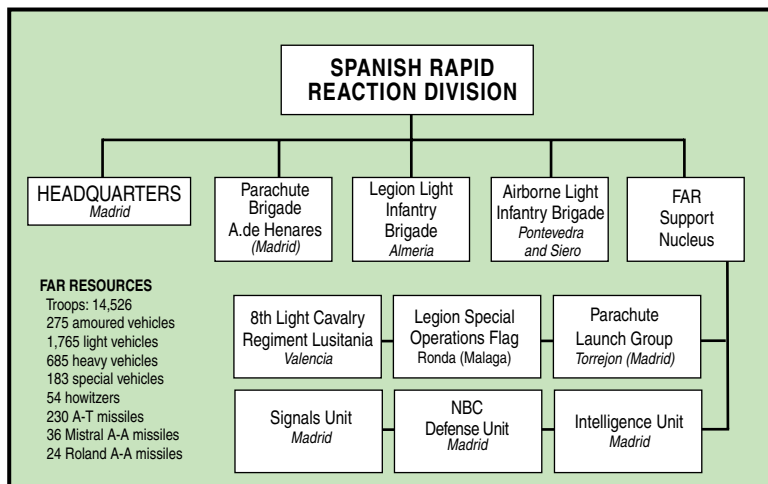
The Army has approximately 147,000 personnel (125,000 active duty and 22,000 reserve).

## Equipment

Category	Equipment Type	Quantity
Battle Tanks	M-60	684
	LEOPARD 2	200
	CENTAURO	108
	M-48	3
	AMX-30	164
		209



## Maneuver Force Structure



## Additional Spanish Army Units

<i>Armored Combat Vehicles</i>		978
APC		823
APC	M113	506
APC	BMR-600	297
APC	BLR	4
APC	LVTP-7	16
AIFV		38
AIFV	PIZARRO	38
HACV		117
HACV	BMR-625-90	100
HACV	SCORPION	17
<i>Artillery</i>		1,094
MORTAR		409
MORTAR	120MM "ECIA" MOD L	409
GUNHOW		671
GUNHOW	OBUS REMOLC. R58/M26	199
GUNHOW	OBUS M110 SP	64
GUNHOW	OBUS M109 SP	102
GUNHOW	OBUS A LOMO M 56	182
GUNHOW	CAÑON LIGERO 105MM	56
GUNHOW	OBUS M108 SP	48
GUNHOW	OBUS REMOLC. M114	20
MLRS		14
MLRS	140MM TERUEL MLAS	14

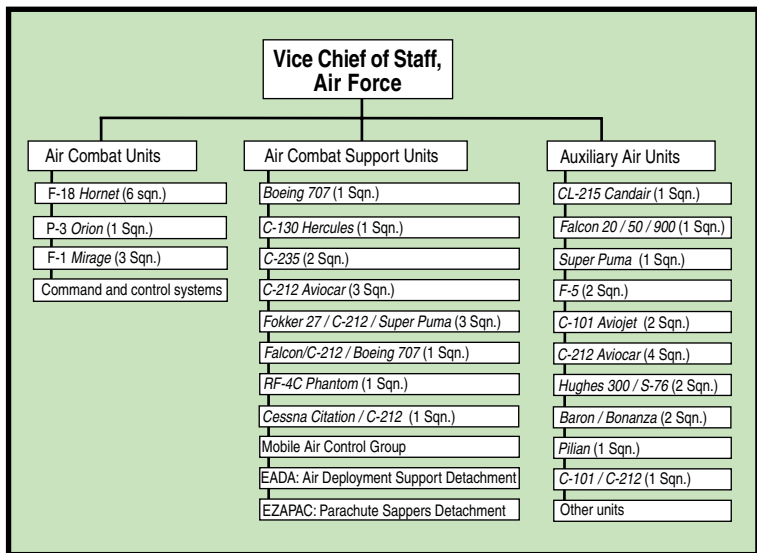
## **Air Force**

The Air Force's mission is the permanent surveillance and control of the air space over which Spain has sovereignty. Additionally, the Spanish Air Force has other missions such as a search and rescue, supporting civil aviation and maritime rescue authorities, providing support to firefighting efforts, and supporting and promoting the Spanish aeronautical industry.

## **Air Defense**

Each Air Force combat unit has organic, short-range, air-defense equipment for the self-defense of bases and facilities.





## Air Force Organization

### Personnel

The Air Force has approximately 84,000 personnel (30,000 active duty and 54,000 reserve).

### Deployment

Major Air Commands				
Command Lat/Long	Nearest City	Elevation (ft)	Runway lxw (ft)	Surface, Condition
Central Air Command, Torrejon N402913 W0032730	Madrid	1,994	13,400 X 200	Asphalt, Good

<b>Command Lat/Long</b>	<b>Nearest City</b>	<b>Elevation (ft)</b>	<b>Runway lxw (ft)</b>	<b>Surface, Condition</b>
Eastern Air Command, Zaragoza N413958 W0010230	Zaragoza	863	12,198 X 148	Asphalt, Good
Straits Air Command, Tablada N372106 W0060052	Seville	26	6,004 X 116	Concrete, Fair
Straits Air Command, Moron, N372505 W0055335	Seville	111	11,024 X 148	Asphalt, Good
Canary Isles Air Command, Gando N27555 W0152312	Gran Canaria	78	10,171 X 148	Asphalt, Good

### ***Equipment***

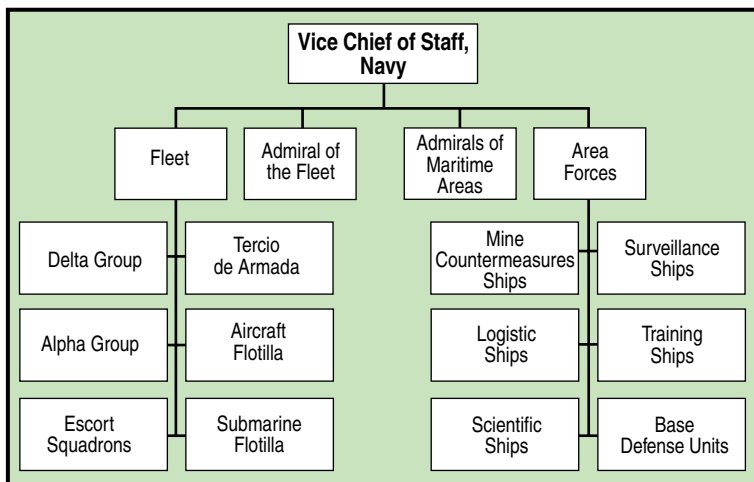
<b>Category</b>	<b>Equipment Type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
<i>Combat aircraft</i>		199
	F-18	91
	F-4	14
	F-5	29
	MIRAGE F1	65
<i>Attack Helicopters</i>		28
MPHELO	BO-105/PAH-1	28

## Navy

The Spanish Navy is divided into the Fleet and Maritime Area Forces. The Fleet is the core of the naval force, and incorporates most of the Navy's combat capability. The Fleet is subdivided into the Alpha Group (an aircraft carrier with an embarked air wing, submarine flotilla, escort squadrons, and replenishment ships) and the Delta Group (amphibious ships and landing craft). Maritime Area Forces are tailored to the specific requirements of the areas to which they are assigned. These maritime areas are the Cantabrian Sea, North Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea, Canary Islands, and the Straits of Gibraltar.

There are four naval zones:

- Cantabrica, (Atlantic coast north of Portugal) headquartered at Ferrol;
- Zone of the Straits (Atlantic coast south of Portugal to the Mediterranean) headquartered at Cadiz;
- Zone of the Mediterranean, headquartered at Cartagena; and
- Zone of the Canary Islands, headquartered at Las Palmas.



## Navy Organization

Each zone is under the command of an admiral, who, as captain general of the zone, controls his zone's shore facilities, seaward defense, fleet logistical support.

Coastal defense is the responsibility of the Spanish Navy and the Civil Maritime Police. The Navy's responsibilities include protecting shipping lanes, the coastline and assisting the Civil Maritime Police with counter-drug operations.

## Personnel

The Spanish Navy has approximately 30,000 members (23,000 active duty and 7,000 reserve).



aval Bases

## ***Equipment***

### **Ships and Vessels**

- 1 Principe de Asturias aircraft carrier
- 6 Santa Maria-Class frigates
- 5 Balaeres-Class frigates
- 6 Descubierta-Class corvettes
- 4 Galerna-Class submarines
- 4 Delfin-Class submarines
- 2 landing platform dock ships
- 2 landing ships
- 1 combat supply ship
- 1 oiler replenishment ship

### **Naval Aircraft**

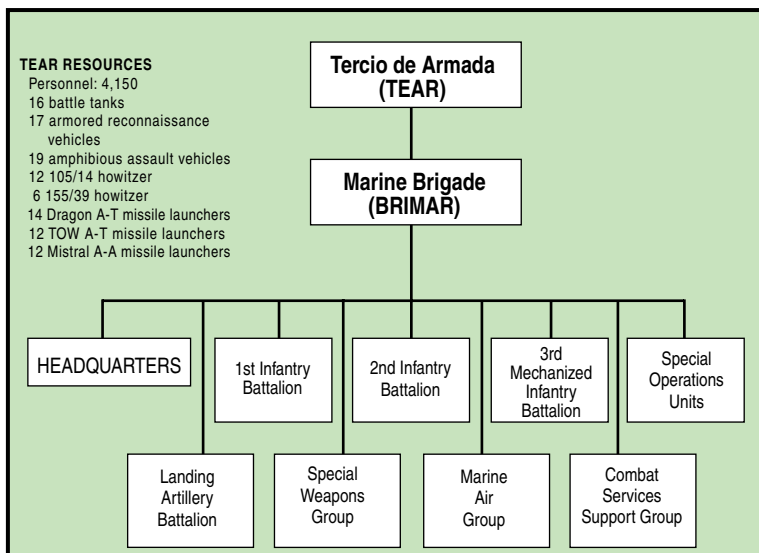
- 21 combat aircraft
- 42 helicopters

## **Marines**

Spain's *Infantería de Marina* (IM) claims to be the world's oldest Marine Corps, dating its heritage to the *Tercios de la Armada Naval* of 1537. Its motto is *Por Tierra y Por Mar*, or “By Land and By Sea.” Its mission is to provide an amphibious assault capability for the Spanish Navy; perform limited objective operations, maritime support, or peace support operations; and to provide ship's detachments, garrison, and defense forces for Spain's naval districts and bases.

## ***Organization***

Spain's IM consists of a headquarters staff, the TEAR or Fleet Marine Force, Security Forces, Marine Corps Support centers, and miscellaneous units. The TEAR consists of a marine regiment (BRIMAR) and a base support unit; the BRIMAR has two infantry battalions, the amphibious mechanized group, the landing artillery group, and support units.



## Spanish Marine Structure

### *Personnel*

Total end strength is approximately 7,000 personnel, with 3,000 serving in the TEAR.

### *Equipment*

Ground combat equipment includes M60A3 tanks, FV101 Scorpion light tanks, LVTP-7 amphibious APC, M109 155-mm self propelled howitzers, M40 106-mm recoilless rifles, OTO Melara M56 105-mm pack howitzers, BGM-71 TOW and M47 DRAGON antitank missiles, and 12 Mistral (France) SAM launchers.

### **National Police**

There are two police forces in Spain, both of which are considered to be paramilitary organizations.

The Civil Guard has 74,000 members and is responsible for day-to-day operations of the Ministry of Interior. Duties include providing law enforcement in urban areas with populations of up to 20,000 inhabitants, traffic enforcement, border patrol (including maritime areas), controls of weapons and the transfer of prisoners. The Civil Guard is organized into six zones: Barcelona, Leon, Lograno, Madrid, Seville, and Valencia. Within the Civil Guard are specialized units such as the Border Patrol, the Traffic Group and the Financial Division.

The National Police of Spain has nearly 51,000 members. Also a paramilitary organization, its responsibilities include providing law enforcement for urban areas with populations that exceed 20,000, crowd control, and criminal investigations. In addition to these local responsibilities, the National Police also has national responsibilities that include controlling illegal drug trafficking, extradition and asylum issues, issuing passports, and regulating private security companies. Like the Civil Guard, the National Police also has specialized units. Some of them are the National Police Drugs Brigade and an Intelligence Group that is responsible for antiterrorist operations.

## **Weapons of Mass Destruction**

Spain does not currently have any weapons of mass destruction.





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## APPENDIX A:

### Equipment Recognition

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#### INFANTRY WEAPONS

##### 9-mm Star Z-70B



Maximum Effective Range	200 m.
Caliber	9-mm.
System of Operation	blowback, selective fire.
Overall Length	701 mm (stock extended). 480 mm (stock folded).
Feed Device	20-, 30-, or 40-rd detachable box magazine.
Weight (Loaded)	3.55 kg.

## 9-mm Star Z-84



<b>Maximum Effective Range</b>	200 m.
<b>Caliber</b>	9-mm.
<b>System of Operation</b>	blowback, selective fire.
<b>Overall Length</b>	615 mm (stock extended). 410 mm (stock folded).
<b>Feed Device</b>	25- or 30-rd detachable box magazine.
<b>Weight (Loaded)</b>	3.6 kg.

## 9-mm MP5



**Maximum Effective Range**

200 m

**Caliber**

9-mm x 19 Parabellum

**System of Operation**

Delayed Blowback, selective fire

**Overall Length**

26 in.

**Feed Device**

30-rd straight or curved box magazine

**Weight (Loaded)**

6 lbs

## Santa Barbara 5.56-mm Model LC



<b>Maximum Effective Range</b>	600 m.
<b>Caliber</b>	5.56-mm.
<b>System of Operation</b>	delayed blowback, selective fire.
<b>Overall Length</b>	665 mm (stock folded) 860 mm (stock extended).
<b>Feed Device</b>	10- or 30-rd detachable box magazine.
<b>Weight (Loaded)</b>	210 g.

## 5.56-mm HK33



<b>Maximum Effective Range</b>	600 m.
<b>Caliber</b>	5.56-mm
<b>System of Operation</b>	delayed blowback, selective fire.
<b>Overall Length</b>	670 mm (stock folded) 865 mm (stock extended).
<b>Feed Device</b>	25-or30-rd detachable box magazine.
<b>Weight (Loaded)</b>	4.2 kg

## 7.62-mm C-75



Maximum Effective Range	1,500 m
Caliber	7.62-mm.
System of Operation	bolt-action.
Weight (Loaded)	3.7 kg.

## 7.62-mm Cerrojo Sniper Rifle



<b>Maximum Effective Range</b>	1,000 m.
<b>Caliber</b>	7.62-mm.
<b>System of Operation</b>	bolt action.
<b>Magazine Capacity</b>	10 rds.
<b>Weight (Loaded)</b>	6.1 kg.
<b>Length</b>	660 mm.

## **.50 Barrett**



**Maximum Effective Range**

1,200 m.

**Caliber**

12.7-mm (.50 caliber).

**System of Operation**

short recoil, semiautomatic.

**Weight (Loaded)**

13.6 kg.



## 7.62-mm FN MAG



<b>Maximum Effective Range</b>	1,500 m
<b>Caliber</b>	7.62-mm x 51 NATO
<b>System of Operation</b>	Gas, automatic
<b>Overall Length</b>	1.26 m
<b>Feed Device</b>	Belt
<b>Weight (Loaded)</b>	13.92 kg (with butt and bipod)

## 7.62-mm MG1A3



**Maximum Effective Range**

800 m (bipod) 1,200m (tripod)

**Caliber**

7.62 x 51-mm NATO

**System of Operation**

short-recoil, automatic

**Overall Length**

48 in.

**Feed**

100-rd drum or 250-rd belt

**Weight**

11.05 kg

## 5.56-mm Ameli MG



**Maximum Effective Range**

1,650 m.

**Caliber**

5.56-mm.

**System of Operation**

gas, automatic.

**Overall Length**

900 mm.

**Feed**

100- or 200-rd disintegrating link belt.

**Weight (Loaded)**

3 kg (200-rd box).

## Browning .50 M2 HB



<b>Maximum Effective Range</b>	1,500 m (effective)
<b>Caliber</b>	.50 caliber Browning (12.7-mm x 99)
<b>System of Operation</b>	Short recoil
<b>Overall Length</b>	1.651 m
<b>Feed Device</b>	100-rd disintegrating link belt
<b>Weight (Loaded)</b>	38 kg

## LAG 40 SB-M1 40-mm Grenade Launcher



**Maximum Effective Range**

**Caliber**

**System of Operation**

**Overall Length**

**Feed**

**Weight (Loaded)**

40-mm.

long recoil, automatic.

996 mm.

24- or 32-rd linked belt.

19 kg (feed box w/24 grenades).

## EXPAL 60-mm Commando Mortar



<b>Maximum Effective Range</b>	1,060 m.
<b>Caliber</b>	60-mm.
<b>Barrel Length</b>	650 mm.
<b>Weight (Firing Position)</b>	6.5 kg.

## ARMOR

### Leopard 2E4



<b>Crew</b>	4
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 120-mm smoothbore gun w/42 rds. 2 x 7.62-mm MG3 w/4,750 rds (coaxial and AA).
<b>Night Vision</b>	yes.
<b>NBC Capable</b>	yes.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	500 km (road).
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	72 km/h.
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	1,200 liters.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	59,700 kg.
<b>Height</b>	2.01 m.
<b>Length</b>	9.97 m (gun forward).
<b>Width</b>	3.74 m (with track skirts).
<b>Fording</b>	1 m (without preparation) 2.35 m (with preparation) 4 m (with snorkel).
<b>Gradient</b>	60%.

## AMX-30



<b>Crew</b>	4
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 105-mm smoothbore gun w/47 rds. 1 x 20-mm cannon w/480 rds or 1 x 12.7-mm MG w/ 1,050 rds. (coaxial). 1 x 7.62-mm MG w/2,050 rds.
<b>Night Vision</b>	yes.
<b>NBC Capable</b>	yes.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	450 km (road).
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	65 km/h.
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	970 liters.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	36,000 kg.
<b>Height</b>	2.29 m (turret top).
<b>Length</b>	9.48 m (gun forward).
<b>Width</b>	3.1 m.
<b>Fording</b>	1.3 m (without preparation) 2.2 m (with preparation) 4 m (with snorkel).
<b>Gradient</b>	60%.



## M60A1



<b>Crew</b>	4.
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 105-mm M68 rifled gun w/63 rds. 1 x 7.62-mm MG w/6,000 rds (coaxial). 1 x 12.7-mm MG w/900 rds (AA).
<b>Night Vision</b>	yes.
<b>NBC Capable</b>	yes.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	500 km.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	48.28 km/h.
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	1,420 liters.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	52,617 kg.
<b>Height</b>	3.27 m.
<b>Length</b>	9.436 m (gun forward).
<b>Width</b>	3.631 m.
<b>Fording</b>	1.219 m.
<b>Gradient</b>	60%.

## M48A5



<b>Crew</b>	4
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 105-mm M68 rifled gun w/54 rds. 3 x 7.62-mm MGs w/10,000 rds (1 coaxial and 2 AA).
<b>Night Vision</b>	yes.
<b>NBC Capable</b>	yes.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	499 km (road).
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	48.2 km/h.
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	1,420 liters.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	48,987 kg.
<b>Height</b>	3.086 m (overall).
<b>Length</b>	9.306 m (gun forward).
<b>Width</b>	3.631 m.
<b>Fording</b>	1.219 m.
<b>Gradient</b>	60%.

## Scorpion



<b>Crew</b>	3
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 76-mm gun. 1 x 7.62-mm MG.
<b>Night Vision</b>	yes.
<b>NBC Capable</b>	yes.
<b>Maximum Road Range</b>	756 km.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	72.5 km/h.
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	391 liters.
<b>Fording</b>	1.06 m.
<b>Gradient</b>	60%
<b>Vertical Obstacle</b>	0.5 m.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	8,723 kg.
<b>Height</b>	2.1 m.
<b>Length</b>	5.28 m.
<b>Width</b>	2.26 m.

## Pizarro IFV



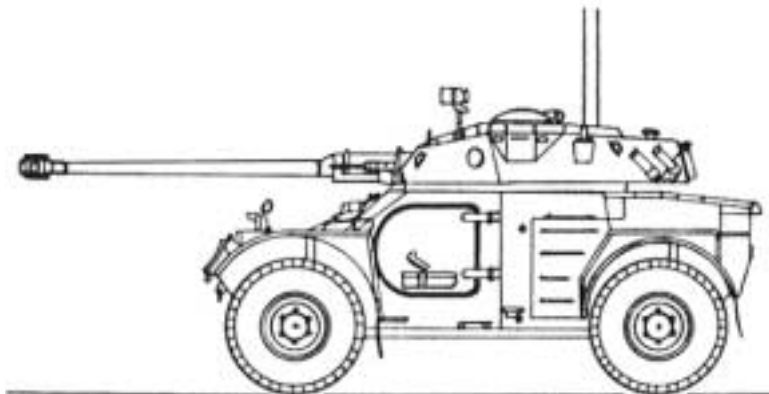
<b>Crew</b>	3 + 8.
<b>Configuration</b>	tracked.
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 30-mm Mauser Model F cannon w/202 rds. 1 x 7.62-mm coaxial MG w/2,900 rds.
<b>Night Vision</b>	yes.
<b>NBC Capable</b>	yes.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	600 km.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	70 km/h.
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	860 liters.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	27,500 kg.
<b>Height</b>	2.653 m (overall).
<b>Length</b>	6.986 m.
<b>Width</b>	3.15 m.
<b>Fording</b>	1.2 m.
<b>Gradient</b>	60%.

## BMR VEC



<b>Crew/Passengers</b>	3 + 2.
<b>Configuration</b>	6 x 6.
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 25-mm M242 cannon w/170 rds (135 HE and 35 APDS). 1 x 7.62-mm MG w/ 250 rds. 6 x smoke grenades (incl. 6 launchers).
<b>Night Vision</b>	yes.
<b>NBC Capable</b>	optional.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	800 km.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	103 km/h.
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	400 liters.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	13,750 kg.
<b>Height</b>	2 m. (hull top).
<b>Length</b>	6.1 m
<b>Width</b>	2.5 m.
<b>Fording</b>	amphibious.
<b>Gradient</b>	60%.

## AML 90



<b>Crew</b>	3.
<b>Configuration</b>	4 x 4.
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 90-mm gun w/20 rds. 1 x 7.62-mm MG w/2,000 rds.
<b>Night Vision</b>	optional.
<b>NBC Capable</b>	optional.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	600 km.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	90 km/h (road).
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	156 liters.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	5,500 kg.
<b>Height</b>	2.07 m (turret top).
<b>Length</b>	5.11 m (gun forward).
<b>Width</b>	1.97 m.
<b>Fording</b>	1.1m.
<b>Gradient</b>	60%.

## AML 60



<b>Crew</b>	3.
<b>Configuration</b>	4 x 4.
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 60-mm mortar w/53 mortar bombs. 1 x 7.62-mm MG w/3,800 rds.
<b>Night Vision</b>	optional.
<b>NBC Capable</b>	optional.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	600 km.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	90 km/h (road).
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	156 liters.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	5,500 kg.
<b>Height</b>	2.07 m (turret top).
<b>Length</b>	5.11 m (gun forward).
<b>Width</b>	1.97 m.
<b>Fording</b>	1.1m.
<b>Gradient</b>	60%.

## BMR 600



<b>Crew/Passenger</b>	2 + 10.
<b>Configuration</b>	6 x 6.
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 12.7-mm M2 HB MG w/2,500 rds.
<b>Night Vision</b>	optional.
<b>NBC Capable</b>	optional.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	1,000 km.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	103 km/h.
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	400 liters.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	14,000 kg.
<b>Height</b>	2 m (hull top).
<b>Length</b>	6.15 m.
<b>Width</b>	2.5 m.
<b>Fording</b>	amphibious.
<b>Gradient</b>	60%.



## BMR 625



<b>Crew/Passenger</b>	2 + 10.
<b>Configuration</b>	6 x 6.
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 20-mm gun.
<b>Night Vision</b>	optional.
<b>NBC Capable</b>	optional.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	1,000 km.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	103 km/h.
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	400 liters.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	14,000 kg.
<b>Height</b>	2 m (hull top).
<b>Length</b>	6.15 m.
<b>Width</b>	2.5 m.
<b>Fording</b>	amphibious.
<b>Gradient</b>	60%.

## Centauro Tank Destroyer



<b>Crew</b>	4
<b>Configuration</b>	8 x 8.
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 105-mm gun w/40 rds. 2 x 7.62-mm MGs (coaxial and AA) w/1,400 rds.
<b>Night Vision.</b>	yes.
<b>NBC Capable</b>	yes.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	800 km.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	105 km/h.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	25,000 kg.
<b>Height</b>	2.438 m (turret top).
<b>Length</b>	8.555 m (gun forward).
<b>Width</b>	3.05 m.
<b>Fording</b>	1.5 m.
<b>Gradient</b>	60%.

## BLR SBB



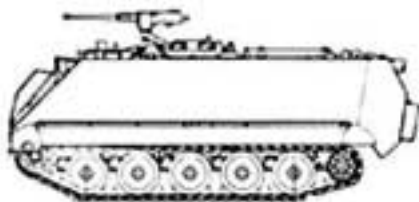
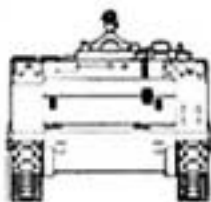
<b>Crew/Passengers</b>	1+12.
<b>Configuration</b>	4 x 4.
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 7.62-mm MG
<b>Night Vision</b>	optional.
<b>NBC Capable</b>	optional.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	570 km.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	93 km/h.
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	200 liters.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	12,000 kg.
<b>Height</b>	2 m (hull top).
<b>Length</b>	5.65 m.
<b>Width</b>	2.5 m.
<b>Fording</b>	1.1 m.
<b>Gradient</b>	60%.

## LVTP7A1



<b>Crew/Passengers</b>	3 + 25.
<b>Configuration</b>	tracked.
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 12.7-mm MG w/1,000 rds.
<b>Night Vision</b>	yes.
<b>NBC Capable</b>	no.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	482 km.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	64 km/h (land).
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	681 liters.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	22,838 kg.

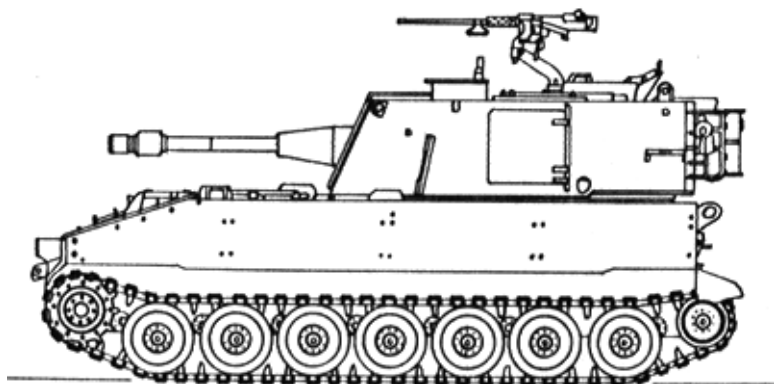
## M113



<b>Crew</b>	2 + 11
<b>Configuration</b>	Tracked
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 12.7-mm MG
<b>Night Vision</b>	Yes
<b>NBC Capable</b>	Yes
<b>Maximum Range</b>	480 km
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	60.7 km/h
<b>Combat Weight</b>	11,070 kg
<b>Height</b>	1.85 m
<b>Length</b>	4.863 m
<b>Width</b>	2.686 m
<b>Fording</b>	Amphibious
<b>Gradient</b>	60%
<b>Vertical Obstacle</b>	0.61 m
<b>Trench</b>	1.68 m

## ARTILLERY

### M108 105-mm SPH



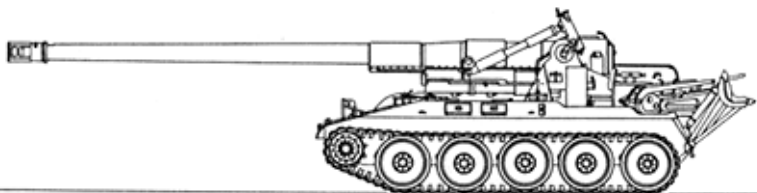
Crew	5
Armament	1 x 105-mm M103 howitzer w/87 rds. Maximum Range: 11,500 m. Rate of Fire: 1 rd/min (3 rds/min for short periods). 1 x 12.7-mm M2HB MG w/500 rds.
Maximum Speed	56 km/h.
Maximum Range	390 km (road).
Fuel Capacity	511 liters.
Combat Weight	22,452 kg.
Fording	1.828 m.
Gradient	60%

## M109/M109A2



<b>Crew</b>	6
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 155 M185 howitzer w/34 rounds. 1 x 12.7-mm AA MG w/500 rds. Maximum Range: 18,100 m. Rate of Fire: 1 rd/min.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	56.3 km/h
<b>Maximum Range</b>	349 km
<b>Combat Weight</b>	24,948 kg
<b>Fording</b>	1.07 m
<b>Gradient</b>	60%

## M110A2



---

<b>Crew</b>	5
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 175-mm M113 gun w/2 ready rounds. Maximum Range: 22,900 m. Rate of Fire: 1 rd/2 min.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	56 km/h
<b>Maximum Range</b>	725 km
<b>Combat Weight</b>	28,168 kg
<b>Fording</b>	1.066 m
<b>Gradient</b>	60%



## Santa Barbara 155/52 155-mm



<b>Crew</b>	8
<b>Maximum Range</b>	31,700 m (standard) 41,000 m (base bleed).
<b>Length</b>	10.80 m (travelling).
<b>Width</b>	2.80 m.
<b>Height</b>	2.30 m.
<b>Prime Mover</b>	6 x 6 truck or APU.

## M-56 105-mm Pack Howitzer



Crew	7
Maximum Range	10,575 m
Rate of Fire	3 rds/min
Combat Weight	1,290 kg
Length	4.8 m
Width	2.9 m
Height	1.93 m
Prime Mover	4 x 4

## L118 105-mm Howitzer



**Crew**

**Maximum Range**

**Rate of Fire**

17,200 m.

12 rds/min for 1 minute.

6 rds/min for 3 minutes.

3 rds/min sustained.

**Combat Weight**

**Length**

**Width**

**Height**

**Prime Mover**

7.01 m (firing position with gun at 0 degrees).

1.778 m.

2.63 m (travelling with tube forward).

6 x 6 truck.

## M114



<b>Crew</b>	11
<b>Maximum Range</b>	14,600 m
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	40 rds/h
<b>Combat Weight</b>	5,760 kg
<b>Length</b>	7.315 m
<b>Width</b>	2.438 m
<b>Height</b>	1.803 m
<b>Prime Mover</b>	6 x 6

## M115 8-inch Howitzer



<b>Crew</b>	14
<b>Maximum Range</b>	16,800 m
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	1 rd/min
<b>Combat Weight</b>	13,471 kg (firing)
<b>Length</b>	10.972 m (travelling)
<b>Width</b>	2.844 m (travelling)
<b>Height</b>	2.743 m (travelling)
<b>Prime Mover</b>	6 x 6 truck or artillery tractor

## M-86 81-mm



**Maximum Effective Range**

6,900 m (Model AE bomb).

**Rate of Fire**

15 rds/min.

**Caliber**

81.4-mm.

**Length of Barrel**

1.45 m.

**Weight**

43.5 kg (firing position).

## Model L 120-mm



<b>Maximum Effective Range</b>	8,000 m (M120-5 bomb).
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	20 rds/min.
<b>Caliber</b>	120-mm.
<b>Length of Barrel</b>	1.8 m.
<b>Weight</b>	160 kg (firing position).

## Teruel 140-mm MRL



**Crew**

5

**Armament**

40 140-mm rockets.

**Maximum Range**

28,000 m.



## M56 90-mm Tank Destroyer



<b>Crew</b>	4
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 90-mm T125 gun w/29 rds.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	45 km/h.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	225 km.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	7,030 kg.
<b>Fording</b>	
<b>Gradient</b>	

## Santa Barbara 106-mm RCL



<b>Crew</b>	3
<b>Maximum Range</b>	3,000 m (HEAT)
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	1 rd/min
<b>Combat Weight</b>	209.5 kg
<b>Length</b>	3.404 m
<b>Width</b>	1.52 m
<b>Height</b>	1.11 m
<b>Prime Mover</b>	4 x 4

## M65 88.9-mm Rocket Launcher



Maximum Effective Range	1,000-1,300 m.
Penetration	250-330 mm.
Overall Length	1.64 m (firing).
Weight	6 kg.

## C90-CR-RB (M3) AT Weapon



**Maximum Effective Range**

350 m (point target).

**Penetration**

220-400 mm.

**Caliber**

90-mm.

**Overall Length**

943 mm (firing).

**Weight**

4.7 kg.

## TOW



Crew

4

Maximum Range

3,750 m

## Swiss GDF 35-mm Twin



<b>Crew</b>	3
<b>Maximum Range</b>	8,500 m (vertical) 11,200 m (horizontal)
<b>Rate of Fire (Per Barrel)</b>	550 rd/min
<b>Combat Weight</b>	6,300 - 6,400 kg

## GAI-BO1 20-mm



<b>Crew</b>	3.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	1,500-2,000 m.
<b>Rate of Fire (Per Barrel)</b>	1,000 rds/min (cyclic).
<b>Combat Weight</b>	405 kg (firing).
<b>Length</b>	4.71 m (firing).
<b>Width</b>	1.55 m (firing).
<b>Height</b>	1.2 m (firing).

## Bofors 40-mm L/70



Crew	5
Rate of Fire (Per Barrel)	300 rds/min
Combat Weight	2,289 (travelling).



## FIM-92A Stinger



<b>Crew</b>	1
<b>Maximum Range</b>	8,000 m
<b>Combat Weight</b>	15.7 kg
<b>Length</b>	1.52 m

## Mistral 2



<b>Crew</b>	2
<b>Maximum Range</b>	5,000-6,000 m.
<b>Combat Weight</b>	24 kg.
<b>Length</b>	1.86 m.

## Vickers 15-inch (381-mm) Gun Mount



<b>Crew</b>	16.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	41,150 m.
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	1 rd/min.
<b>Shell Types and Weight</b>	HE and AP 885 kg.
<b>Total Gun Weight</b>	87,995 kg.
<b>Barrel Length</b>	17.145 m.
<b>Traverse</b>	360 degrees.

**Note:** The Spanish 5th Coastal Regiment mans the three 15-inch Coastal Defense guns in a dispersed battery west of the Gibraltar Strait near Cadiz.

## Vickers 12-inch (305-mm) Gun Mount



<b>Crew</b>	5.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	35,150 m.
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	2 rds/min.
<b>Shell Types and Weight</b>	HE and AP 386 kg.
<b>Total Gun Weight</b>	24,994 kg.
<b>Barrel Length</b>	15.30 m.
<b>Traverse</b>	360 degrees.

**Note:** The Spanish 4th and 5th Coastal Artillery Regiments man the six 12-inch guns, arranged in two dispersed three-gun batteries on either side of the Gibraltar Strait near Cadiz and Algeciras.

## Vickers 6-inch (152.4-mm) Gun Mount

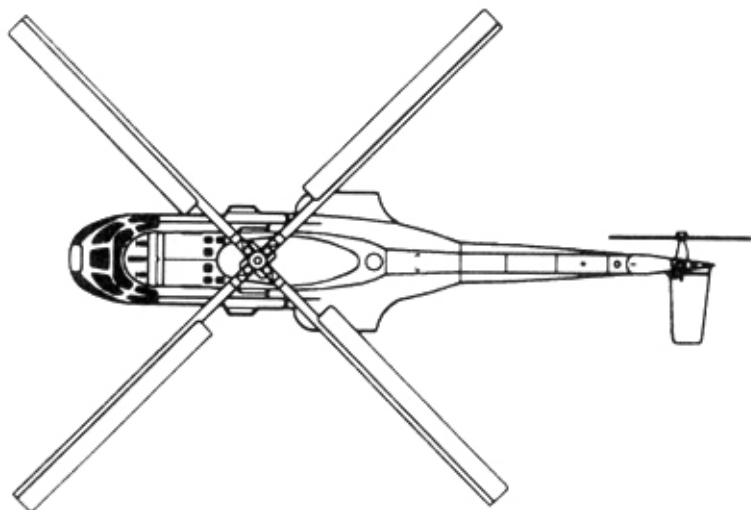
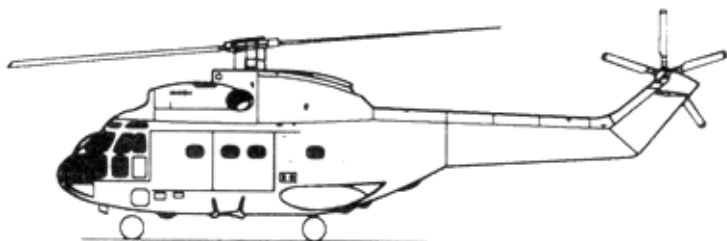


<b>Crew</b>	5.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	21,600 m.
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	4 rds/min (sustained). 12 rds/1 min.
<b>Shell Types and Weight</b>	HE and AP 45.35 kg.
<b>Total Gun Weight</b>	8,856 kg.
<b>Barrel Length</b>	7.690 m.
<b>Traverse</b>	360 degrees.

**Note:** The 44 Vickers 6-inch gun mounts are manned by the Spanish 4th and 5th Coastal Artillery Regiments. The gun mounts are arranged in multi-mount gun batteries on either side of the Gibraltar Strait near Cadiz and Algeciras. However, one twin gun mount and two single gun mounts are located in the western Spanish enclave in Ceuta on the northern coast of Africa.

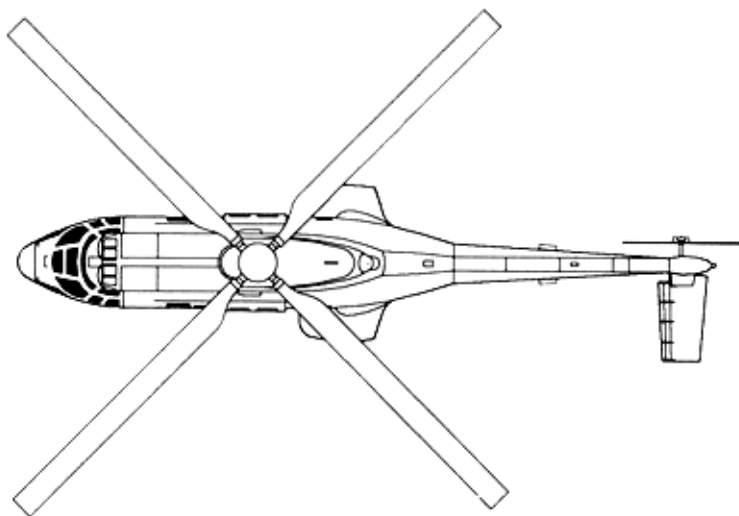
## ROTARY AIRCRAFT

### SA-330 Puma



<b>Crew</b>	2
<b>Armament</b>	Assorted guns, missiles, or rockets
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	142 kt
<b>Maximum Range</b>	297 nm
<b>Length</b>	18.15 m

## SA-332 Super Puma



<b>Crew</b>	2
<b>Armament</b>	Assorted guns, missiles, or rockets
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	142 kt
<b>Maximum Range</b>	297 nm
<b>Length</b>	18.15 m

## SH-3H Sea King (HS.9)



<b>Crew</b>	3
<b>Armament</b>	A/S torpedoes.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	N.av.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	600 nm.
<b>Length</b>	19.77 m.

## SH-60 Seahawk



<b>Crew</b>	3.
<b>Armament</b>	A/S torpedoes.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	N.av.
<b>Maximum Range</b>	540 nm.
<b>Length</b>	22.15 m.



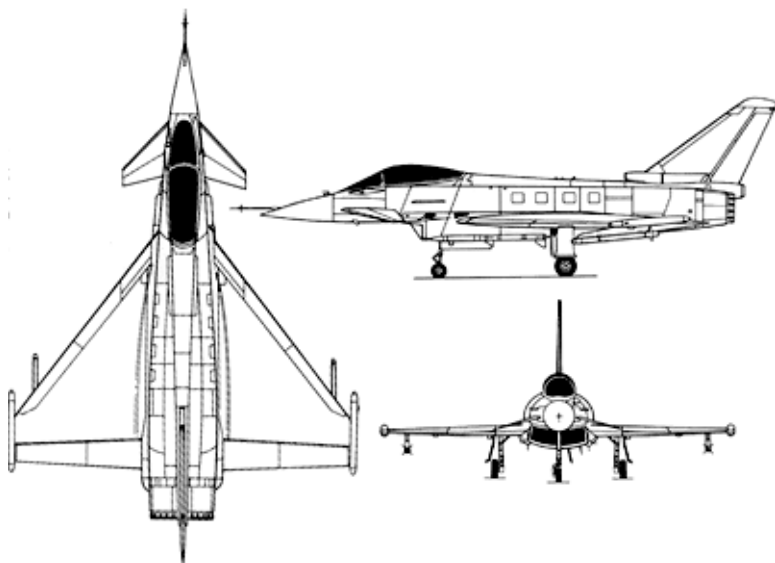
## AB-212



<b>Crew</b>	3
<b>Armament</b>	Assorted guns, rockets, and/or missiles
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	128 kts
<b>Maximum Range</b>	400 km
<b>Length</b>	12.98 m
<b>Height</b>	3.87 m

## FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT

### Eurofighter Typhoon



**Crew**

1

**Armament**

1 x 27-mm Mauser gun on starboard side.  
13 external stores station for a variety of bombs,  
missiles, or rockets.

**Maximum Speed**

M2.0.

**Wingspan**

10.95 m.

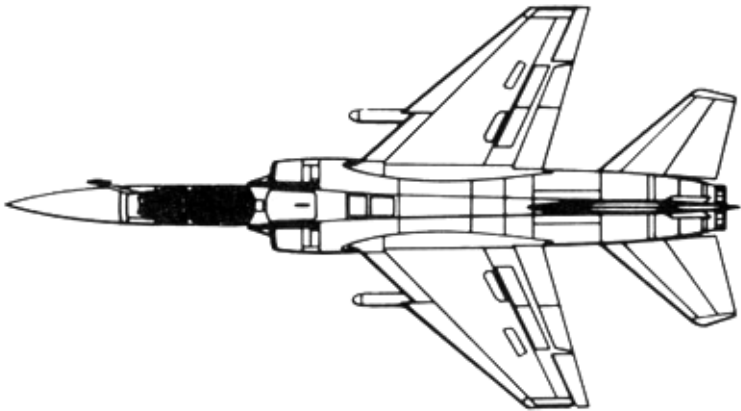
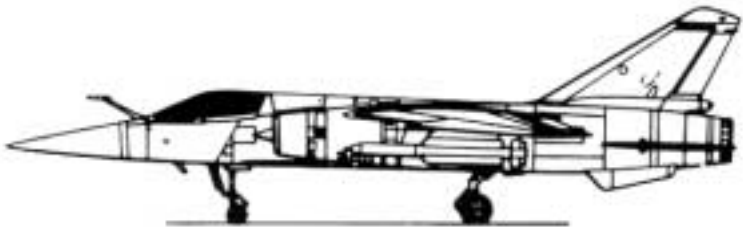
**Height**

5.28 m.

**Length**

15.96 m.

## Mirage F1



<b>Crew</b>	1
<b>Armament</b>	2 x 30-mm guns in fuselage w/125 rds each Assorted Missiles, Rockets, and/or Bombs
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	M2.2
<b>Maximum Range</b>	1,200 km
<b>Wingspan</b>	8.22 m
<b>Height</b>	4.5 m
<b>Length</b>	15.03 m

## F-5E



<b>Mission</b>	Light tactical fighter and reconnaissance aircraft
<b>Armament</b>	2 x M39A2 20-mm guns w/280 rds/gun in forward fuselage
<b>Maximum Range</b>	2,483 km
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	Mach 1.64
<b>Weight</b>	4,410 kg
<b>Height</b>	4.07 m
<b>Length</b>	14.45 m
<b>Wingspan</b>	8.13 m

**Comments:** The F-5E is a lightweight supersonic aircraft developed as an inexpensive, easily maintained fighter capable of operating from unimproved airfields. Up to 3,175 kg of mixed ordnance can be carried on it's one fuselage and four underwing stations.

## AV-8B Harrier II



<b>Crew</b>	1
<b>Armament</b>	Air-to-surface missiles, bombs, and guns.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	560 kts.
<b>Wingspan</b>	9.3 m.
<b>Height</b>	3.6 m (overall).
<b>Length</b>	14.6 m (overall).

## F-27



<b>Crew</b>	6.
<b>Mission</b>	Search and Rescue.
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	250 kts.
<b>Wingspan</b>	29 m.
<b>Height</b>	8.7 m (overall).
<b>Length</b>	25 m.

## CN-235



Crew	6.
Maximum Speed	270 kts.
Wingspan	25.81 m.
Height	8.18 m (overall).
Length	21.35 m.

## P-3 Orion



Crew	6.
Maximum Speed	270 kts.
Wingspan	25.81 m.
Height	8.18 m (overall).
Length	21.35 m.

## CL-215



Crew	2.
Maximum Speed	200 kts.
Wingspan	28.6 m.
Height	m (overall).
Length	21.35 m.



## SHIPS

### Daphne DELFIN-Class (SSK)



<b>Complement</b>	47 (6 officers).
<b>Armament</b>	12 x 21.7-inch torpedoes. 12 mines in lieu of torpedoes
<b>Maximum Speed, Knots</b>	13.5 (surfaced) 15.5 (dived).
<b>Maximum Range</b>	4,300 (snorting) @ 7.5 kt. 2,710 (surfaced) @ 12.5 kt.
<b>Displacement</b>	869 (surfaced) 1,043 (dived).
<b>Dimensions, Feet (Meters)</b>	57.8 x 6.8 x 4.6 (189.6 x 22.3 x 15.1).

## **GALERNA-Class (SSK)**



<b>Complement</b>	54 (6 officers)
<b>Armament</b>	20 x 21-inch torpedoes or 19 mines if torpedo load is reduced to nine.
<b>Maximum Speed, Knots</b>	12 (surfaced) 20 (dived) 17.5 (sustained).
<b>Maximum Range</b>	8,500 (snorting) @ 9 kt. 350 (dived) on cruising motor @ 3.5 kt.
<b>Displacement</b>	1,490 (surfaced) 1,740 (dived).
<b>Dimensions, Feet (Meters)</b>	67.6 x 6.8 x 5.4 (221.7 x 22.3 x 17.7).

## ***Principe de Asturias* (helicopter and VTOL aircraft carrier) (CVH)**



<b>Complement</b>	555 (90 officers) plus 208 (Flag Staff [7 officers] and Air Group).
<b>Aircraft Wing</b>	6-12 AV-8B Harrier II/Harrier Plus. 6-10 SH-3 Sea Kings; 2-4 AB 212EW; 2 SH-60B Seahawks.
<b>Armament</b>	4 x Bazan 20-mm/120 Mod 2A/B 12-barrelled Meroka. 2 x Rheinmetall 37-mm saluting guns.
<b>Maximum Speed, Knots</b>	25 (4.5 on electric motors).
<b>Displacement</b>	17,188 fl.
<b>Length</b>	187.5 x 24.3 x 9.4 (615.2 x 79.7 x 30.8).

## Santa Maria-Class (FFG)



**Complement**

223 (13 officers).

**Armament**

8 x Harpoon SSM.

1 x OTO Melara 3-inch gun.

1 x Bazan 20-mm/120 12-barrelled Meroka Mod 2A/B.

6 x US Mk 46 Mod 5 AS torpedoes.

32 x GDC Pomona Standard SM-1 SAM.

**Maximum Speed (kts)**

29.

**Maximum Range, Miles**

4,500 @ 20 kt.

**Displacement (t)**

3,969 fl.

**LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)**

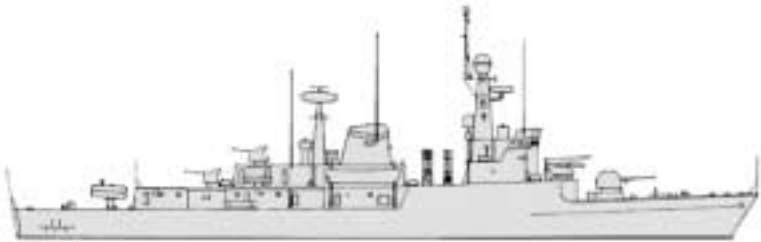
137.7 x 14.3 x 7.5 (451.2 x 46.9 x 24.6).

## BALEARES-Class (FFG)



<b>Complement</b>	256 (15 officers).
<b>Armament</b>	6 x Harpoon SSM. 1 x FMC 5-inch Mk 42 Mod 9 dual-purpose gun. 2 x Bazan 20-mm/120 12-barrelled Meroka. 2 x 12.7-mm MGs. 4 x Honeywell/Alliant Mk 46 Mod 5 AS torpdoes. 1 ASROC octuple SAM launcher.
<b>Maximum Speed (kts)</b>	28.
<b>Maximum Range, Miles</b>	4,500 @ 20kt.
<b>Displacement (t)</b>	3,350 fl.
<b>LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)</b>	133.6 x 14.3 x 4.7 (438 x 46.9 x 15.4).

## DESCUBIERTA-Class (FFL)



<b>Complement</b>	118 (10 officers)
<b>Armament</b>	1 x Selenia/Elsag Albatross SAM launcher
<b>Dimensions, Feet</b>	291.3 x 34 x 12.5
<b>Displacement, Tons</b>	1,233 (standard), 1,666 (full load)
<b>Length</b>	88.8 m (291.3 ft)
<b>Beam</b>	10.4 m (34 ft)
<b>Draught:</b>	3.8 m (12.5 ft)
<b>Maximum Speed, Knots</b>	25.5
<b>Range</b>	4,000 n miles at 18 kts (one engine)

## SANDOWN-Class (MHS)



<b>Complement</b>	33 (7 officers).
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 20mm gun.
<b>Speed (kts)</b>	14.8, 7 minehunting.
<b>Range</b>	2,000 at 12 kts (cruising).
<b>Displacement (t)</b>	530 full load.
<b>LOA/Beam/Draft (m/ft)</b>	54.0 x 10.0 x 2.20 (177.16 x 32.81 x 7.22).

## SERVIOLA-Class



<b>Complement</b>	42 (6 officers).
<b>Armament</b>	1 US 3-inch Mk 27 gun. 2 x 12.7-mm MGs.
<b>Maximum Speed (kts)</b>	19.
<b>Maximum Range, Miles</b>	8,000 @ 12 kt.
<b>Displacement (t)</b>	1,147 fl.
<b>LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)</b>	63 x 10.4 x 3.4 (206.7 x 34 x 11).



## BARCELO-Class



<b>Complement</b>	19 (3 officers).
<b>Armament</b>	1 x Breda 40-mm 1 x Oerlikon 20-mm 2 x 12.7-mm MGs.
<b>Maximum Speed (kts)</b>	36.
<b>Maximum Range, Miles</b>	1,200 @ 17 kt.
<b>Displacement (t)</b>	145 fl.
<b>LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)</b>	36.2 x 5.8 x 1.9 (118.7 x 19 x 6.2).

## ANAGA-Class



<b>Complement</b>	25 (3 officers).
<b>Armament</b>	1 FMC 3-inch Mk 22 gun. 1 x Oerlikon Mk 10 20-mm 2 x 7.62-mm MGs.
<b>Maximum Speed (kts)</b>	16.
<b>Maximum Range, Miles</b>	4,000 @ 13 kt.
<b>Displacement (t)</b>	319 fl.
<b>LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)</b>	44.4 x 6.6 x 2.5 (145.6 x 21.6 x 8.2).

## TORALLA-Class



<b>Complement</b>	13.
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 12.7-mm MG.
<b>Maximum Speed (kts)</b>	19.
<b>Displacement (t)</b>	102 fl.
<b>LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)</b>	28.5 x 6.5 x 1.8 (93.5 x 21.3 x 5.9).

## CONEJERA-Class



<b>Complement</b>	12
<b>Armament</b>	1 x Oerlikon Mk 10 20-mm gun. 1 x 12.7-mm MG.
<b>Maximum Speed (kts)</b>	13.
<b>Maximum Range, Miles</b>	1,200 @ 13 kt.
<b>Displacement (t)</b>	85 fl.
<b>LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)</b>	32.2 x 5.3 x 1.4 (106.6 x 17.4 x 4.6).

## P101-Class



<b>Complement</b>	6.
<b>Armament</b>	1 x 12.7-mm MG.
<b>Maximum Speed (kts)</b>	23.3.
<b>Maximum Range, Miles</b>	430 @ 18 kt.
<b>Displacement (t)</b>	20.8 fl.
<b>LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)</b>	13.7 x 4.4 x 1.3 (44.9 x 14.4 x 4.3).

## Cabo Fradena River Patrol Craft



Complement	9.
Armament	1 x 7.62-mm MG.
Maximum Speed (kts)	11.
Displacement (t)	21 fl.
LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)	17.8 x 4.2 x 0.9 (58.3 x 13.8 x 3).

## **GALICIA-Class (LPD)**



<b>Complement</b>	115.
<b>Armament</b>	2 x Bazan 20-mm/120 12 barrelled Meroka. 4 x Oerlikon 20-mm guns.
<b>Maximum Speed (kts)</b>	19.
<b>Maximum Range, Miles</b>	6,000 @ 12 kt.
<b>Displacement (t)</b>	13,815 fl.
<b>LOA/Beam/Draft m(f)</b>	142 x 25 x 5.9 (465.9 x 82 x 19.3).



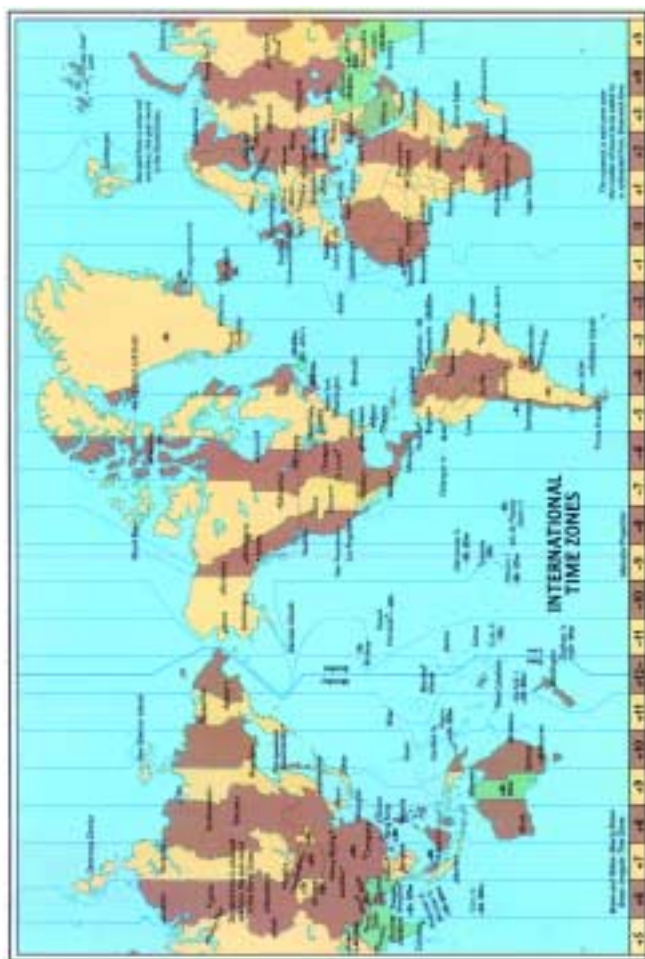


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## APPENDIX B:

### International Time Zones

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## APPENDIX C:

### Conversion Charts

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#### When You Know

##### Units of Length

##### Multiply by

##### To find

Millimeters	0.04	Inches
Centimeters	0.39	Inches
Meters	3.28	Feet
Meters	1.09	Yards
Kilometers	0.62	Miles
Inches	25.40	Millimeters
Inches	2.54	Centimeters
Feet	30.48	Centimeters
Yards	0.91	Meters
Miles	1.61	Kilometers

##### Units of Area

Sq. Centimeters	0.16	Sq. Inches
Sq. Meters	1.20	Sq. Yards
Sq. Kilometers	0.39	Sq. Miles
Hectares	2.47	Acres
Sq. Inches	6.45	Sq. Cm
Sq. Feet	0.09	Sq. Meters
Sq. Yards	0.84	Sq. Meters
Sq. Miles	2.60	Sq. Km
Acres	0.40	Hectares

##### Units of Mass and Weight

Grams	0.035	Ounces
Kilograms	2.21	Pounds
Tons (100kg)	1.10	Short Tons
Ounces	28.35	Grams
Pounds	0.45	Kilograms
Short Tons	2.12	Tons

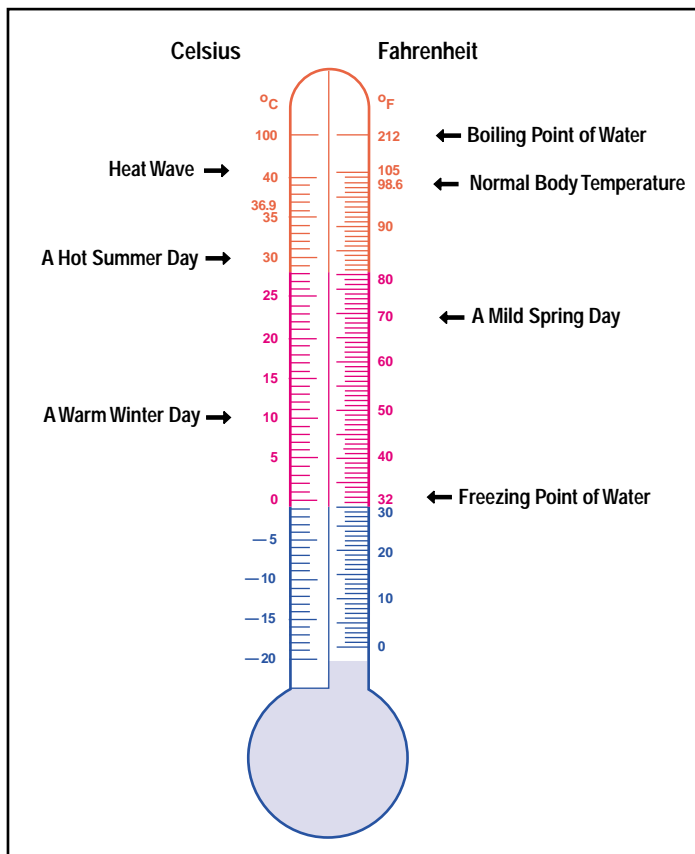
<b>Units of Volume</b>	<b>Multiply by</b>	<b>To find</b>
Milliliters	0.20	Teaspoons
Milliliters	0.06	Tablespoons
Milliliters	0.03	Fluid Ounces
Liters	4.23	Cups
Liters	2.12	Pints
Liters	1.06	Quarts
Liters	0.26	Gallons
Cubic Meters	35.32	Cubic Feet
Cubic Meters	1.35	Cubic Yards
Teaspoons	4.93	Milliliters
Tablespoons	14.78	Milliliters
Fluid Ounces	29.57	Milliliters
Cups	0.24	Liters
Pints	0.47	Liters
Quarts	0.95	Liters
Gallons	3.79	Liters
Cubic Feet	0.03	Cubic Meters
Cubic Yards	0.76	Cubic Meters

### **Units of Speed**

Miles per Hour	1.61	Km per Hour
Km per Hour	0.62	Miles per Hour

## Temperature

To convert Celsius into degrees Fahrenheit, multiply Celsius by 1.8 and add 32. To convert degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and divide by 1.8.



Temperature Chart



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## APPENDIX D:

### Holidays

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#### Fixed Public Holidays

1 January	New Years' Day
6 January	Epiphany (varies)
19 March	San Jose (varies)
1 May	May Day/Labor Day
25 July	Santiago Apostol (varies)
15 August	Feast of the Assumption
12 October	Spanish National Day
1 November	All Saints' Day
6 December	Day of the Constitution
8 December	Immaculate Conception
25 December	Christmas Day

#### Movable Public Holidays

Shrove Tuesday (2002)	12 February
Ash Wednesday (2002)	13 February
Easter Thursday (2002)	28 March
Good Friday (2002)	29 March
Easter (2002)	31 March
Corpus Christi (2002)	30 May





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## APPENDIX E:

### Language

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#### Common Words and Phrases

##### English

Yes

No

Please

Thank you

Thank you very much

You're welcome

Excuse me!

Sorry!

Good morning / Good day

Good afternoon

Good evening / Good night

How are you doing?

How is it going?

Very well, thanks.

And you?

Pleasure to meet you.

I speak a little Spanish.

What's your name?

My name is ....

Where are you from?

I am from the United States.

Are you here on vacation?

Yes. I'll be here for three weeks.

Are you here alone?

I'm here with my friends.

When can I call you?

Tomorrow afternoon.

Where shall we meet?

Shall we go to the ...

##### Spanish

Sí

No

Por favor

Gracias

Muchas gracias

De nada

Con permiso!

Lo siento!

Buenos días

Buenas tarde

Buenas noches

Cómo está?

Cómo le va?

Muy bien, gracias.

Y usted?

Mucho gusto en conocerle.

Yo hablo un poco de español.

Cómo se llama?

Me llamo ...

De dónde es usted?

Yo soy de los Estados Unidos.

Está aquí de vacaciones?

Sí. Yo estaré aquí por tres semanas.

Está solo(a)?

Estoy aquí con mis amigos

Cuándo puedo llamarle?

Mañana por la tarde.

Dónde nos encontramos?

Vamos a la ...?

**English**

I'll be back later.  
 See you later.  
 Good-bye!

**Spanish**

Vuelvo mas tarde.  
 Hasta luego.  
 Adiós!

**Personal Pronouns and Relatives****English**

I / We  
 You (informal / formal)  
 He / She / They (male / female)  
 My or Mine (male & female)  
 Your / Yours (informal; masc./fem)  
 Your / Yours (formal; masc./fem)  
 His / Hers / Theirs  
 Man / Woman  
 Friends (male / female)  
 Boyfriend / Girlfriend  
 Family  
 Relative  
 Children  
 Husband / Wife  
 Father / Mother  
 Son / Daughter  
 Brother / Sister  
 Grandfather / Grandmother  
 Uncle / Aunt  
 Cousin (male / female)  
 Nephew / Niece

**Spanish**

Yo / Nosotros  
 Tú / Usted  
 Él / Ella / Ellos / Ellas  
 Mi / Mío (Mía)  
 Tu / El tuyo / La tuya  
 Su / El suyo / La suya  
 Su / Su / Suyo / Suya  
 Hombre / Mujer  
 Amigos / Amigas  
 Novio / Novia  
 Familia  
 Pariente  
 Hijos  
 Esposo / Esposa  
 Padre / Madre  
 Hijo / Hija  
 Hermano / Hermana  
 Abuelo / Abuela  
 Tío / Tía  
 Primo / Prima  
 Sobrino / Sobrina

**Dining at a Restaurant****English**

Breakfast  
 Lunch / Dinner  
 Can you bring me ...?  
 Fork / Knife / Spoon  
 Plate / Cup / Glass / Napkin

**Spanish**

Desayuno  
 Almuerzo / Cena  
 Puede traerme ...?  
 Tenedor / Cuchillo / Cuchara  
 Plato / Taza / Vaso/ Servilleta

**English**

Could we have a table?  
Could you bring me a menu, please?  
Can you recommend a good restaurant?  
I'm hungry / thirsty.  
I would like something to eat/drink.  
Non-smoking area.  
The bill (check), please.  
What do you recommend?  
I would like ...  
Beer  
Beer (Draft)  
Bread  
Butter  
Cake  
Cheese  
Chicken  
Coffee  
Desserts  
Eggs  
Fish  
Food  
Fruit  
Meat  
Milk  
Orange Juice  
Potatoes  
Rice and Beans  
Salad  
Shrimp  
Salt and Pepper  
Soup  
Steak  
Sugar  
Tea  
Vegetables  
Water  
Wine

**Spanish**

Puede darnos una mesa?  
Puede traerme una carta, por favor?  
Puede recomendarme un buen restaurante?  
Tengo hambre /sed.  
Yo quisiera algo para comer/beber.  
Prohibido de fumar.  
La cuenta, por favor.  
Qué me recomienda?  
Yo quisiera ...  
Cerveza  
Cerveza de barril  
Pan  
Mantequilla  
Pastel  
Queso  
Pollo  
Café  
Postres  
Huevos  
Pescado  
Comida  
Fruta  
Carne  
Leche  
Jugo de naranja  
Patatas (Papas)  
Arroz y Frijoles  
Ensalada  
Camarones  
Sal y Pimienta  
Sopa  
Bistec  
Azúcar  
Té  
Legumbres (Vegetales)  
Água  
Vino

## Directions and Places

### English

Is it near here?  
It's not very far.  
How do you get there?  
Is it within walking distance?  
Is it ...?  
Near / Far  
Here / There  
North / South  
East / West  
Left / Right  
Straight / Forward  
Up / Down  
How do I get to ...?  
Where is the ....?  
Airport  
Apartment  
Bakery  
Bank  
Bar  
Beach  
Building  
Church  
City / Town  
Downtown  
Fire Station  
Hospital  
Hotel  
House  
Laundry  
Library  
Movie Theater  
Night Club  
Office  
Park  
Pharmacy

### Spanish

Está cerca de aquí?  
No está muy lejos.  
Cómo se va allí ?  
Se puede ir caminando?  
Es ...?  
Cerca / Lejos  
Aquí / Allí / Allá  
Norte / Sur  
Este / Oeste  
Izquierda / Derecha  
Siga derecho  
Arriba / Abajo  
Cómo puedo ir a ...?  
Dónde está ...?  
Aeropuerto  
Apartamento  
Panadería  
Banco  
Bar  
Playa  
Edificio  
Iglesia  
Ciudad / Pueblo  
El Centro  
Estación de bomberos  
Hospital  
Hotel  
Casa  
Lavandería  
Biblioteca  
Cine  
Club Nocturno  
Oficina  
Parque  
Farmacia

**English**

Police Station  
Post Office  
Restaurant  
Store  
Street / Road  
Supermarket

**Spanish**

Comisaría / Estación de policía  
Correo  
Restaurante  
Tienda  
Calle / Camino  
Supermercado

**Colors****English**

What color is it?  
Is it ...?  
Light...  
Dark...  
Black  
Blue  
Brown  
Green  
Grey  
Orange  
Pink  
Purple  
Red  
White  
Yellow

**Spanish**

De qué color es?  
Es ...?  
...claro  
...oscuro  
Negro  
Azul  
Marrón  
Verde  
Gris  
Naranja  
Rosado  
Violeta  
Rojo  
Blanco  
Amarillo

**Days of the Week and Time****English**

What day is it today?  
the Week  
the Day  
the Date  
Sunday  
Monday  
Tuesday  
Wednesday  
Thursday

**Spanish**

Qué día es hoy?  
La Semana  
El Día  
La Fecha  
domingo  
lunes  
martes  
miércoles  
jueves

**English**

Friday  
 Saturday  
 Last week  
 Next week  
 Weekend  
 Yesterday / Today / Tomorrow  
 The day before yesterday  
 Now / Later  
 In the morning / afternoon  
 During the day  
 In the evening / at night  
 What time is it?  
 Hours / Minutes / Seconds  
 It's one o'clock.  
 It's two o'clock.  
 Five past three  
 Ten to four  
 Noon / Midnight

**Spanish**

viernes  
 sábado  
 La Semana pasada  
 La Próxima semana  
 El Fin de semana  
 Ayer / Hoy / Mañana  
 Anteayer  
 Ahora / Mas tarde  
 de (en) la mañana / de (en) la tarde  
 Durante el día  
 de (en) la noche  
 Qué hora es?  
 Horas / Minutos / Segundos  
 Es la una.  
 Son las dos.  
 Son las tres y cinco.  
 Son las cuatro menos diez.  
 Mediodía / Medianoche

**Year, Months, and Seasons****English**

the Year  
 This Year  
 Last year  
 Next year  
 the Months  
 January / February  
 March / April  
 May / June  
 July / August  
 September / October  
 November / December  
 Seasons  
 Spring / Summer  
 Autumn / Winter

**Spanish**

El Año  
 Éste año  
 El Año pasado  
 El Próximo año  
 Los Meses  
 enero / febrero  
 marzo / abril  
 mayo / junio  
 julio / agosto  
 septiembre / octubre  
 noviembre / diciembre  
 Estaciones del año  
 La Primavera / El Verano  
 El Otoño / El Invierno

## Numbers

English	Spanish	English	Spanish
Number	Número	22	Veintidos
Zero (0)	Zero	23	Veintitres
One (1)	Uno (counting);	30	Treinta
One (1)	Un(mas.)/una(fem.)	40	Cuarenta
Two (2)	Dos	50	Cinquenta
Three (3)	Tres	60	Sesenta
Four (4)	Cuatro	70	Setenta
Five (5)	Cinco	80	Ochenta
Six (6)	Seis	90	Noventa
Seven (7)	Siete	100	Cien / Ciento
Eight (8)	Ocho	101	Ciento uno
Nine (9)	Nueve	102	Ciento dos
10	Diez	110	Ciento y diez
11	Once	120	Ciento y veinte
12	Doce	200	Dos cientos
13	Trece	500	Quinientos
14	Catorce	1,000	Mil
15	Quince	10,000	Diez mil
16	Dieciséis	100,000	Cien mil
17	Diecisiete	1,000,000	Un million
18	Dieciocho	First	Primero
19	Diecinueve	Second	Segundo
20	Veinte	Third	Tercero
21	Veintiuno		

## Security and Combat Situations

English	Spanish
Answer the question!	Responda! / Contesta la pregunta!
Does anyone speak English?	Alguien habla inglés?
Do you understand?	Entiende?
Do you have weapons?	Tiene armas?
Don't move!	No se mueva!
Come with me!	Venga conmigo!
Follow me!	Sígame!
Follow our orders!	Obedesca las ordenes!

**English**

Give me your weapon!  
 Halt!  
 Hands up!  
 Hurry up / Slow down!  
 I do not speak English.  
 I do not understand.  
 Keep away! Not a step further!  
 Lay down your weapon!  
 Lie down!  
 Line up!  
 Move!  
 Move back!  
 Open fire!  
 Stay where you are!  
 Stop or I will shoot / fire!  
 Surrender!  
 You are a prisoner.

**Spanish**

Deme su arma!  
 Pare!  
 Manos arriba!  
 Apúrese / Mas despacio!  
 No hablo inglés.  
 No entiendo.  
 Pare ya!  
 Ponga el arma en el suelo!  
 Échese al suelo!  
 Póngase en fila!  
 Ande!/Muevase!  
 Para atrás!  
 Abre Fuego!  
 Quédese donde está!  
 Pare o tiro!  
 Ríndase!  
 Usted es prisionero.

**Interrogation and Identification****English**

Are you carrying a weapon?  
 Come here!  
 Come with me!  
 Do you have any explosives?  
 Do you have any identification papers?  
 Do you need medical attention?  
 Don't be frightened!  
 I don't understand.  
 Please, speak more slowly.  
 Wait here.  
 We must search this place.  
 We must search you.  
 We want to help you.  
 Were you in the armed forces?  
 Where are you from?

**Spanish**

Está usted armado?  
 Venga acá!  
 Venga conmigo!  
 Tiene explosivos?  
 Tiene algun(os) documento(s) de identificación?  
 Necesita atención médica?  
 No tenga miedo!  
 No entiendo.  
 Por favor, hable más despacio.  
 Espere aquí.  
 Tenemos que registrar este lugar.  
 Tenemos que registrarlo.  
 Queremos ayudárle.  
 Estaba en las fuerzas armadas?  
 De dónde es usted?



**English**

Where do you serve?  
 Where is your unit?  
 What group / unit do you belong to?  
 What is your date of birth?  
 What is your name?  
 What is your occupation?  
 What is your place of birth?  
 What is your rank / title?  
 What nationality are you?  
 Who is in charge?  
 Who is your leader?

**Spanish**

Dónde sirve?  
 Dónde está su unidad?  
 A que grupo /unidad pertenece?  
 Cuál es su fecha de nacimiento?  
 Cuál es su nombre?  
 Cuál es su profesión?  
 Dónde nació?  
 Cuál es su rango / título?  
 De que nacionalidad es usted?  
 Quién es el encargado?  
 Quién es su líder?

**Professions and Occupations****English**

What do you do?  
 I am a ...  
 Commander  
 Dentist  
 Doctor  
 Driver  
 Farmer  
 Fisherman  
 Government employee  
 Guard  
 Housewife  
 Laborer  
 Marine (Corps)  
 Mechanic  
 Officer  
 Pilot  
 Policeman  
 Sailor  
 Salesman  
 Soldier  
 Student  
 Teacher

**Spanish**

Cuál es su profesion?  
 Yo soy ...  
 Comandante  
 Dentista  
 Médico  
 Chofer  
 Granjero  
 Pescador  
 Empleado de gobiern  
 Guardia  
 Ama de casa  
 Trabajador  
 Infantería de Marina  
 Mecánico  
 Oficial  
 Piloto  
 Policía  
 Marinero  
 Vendedor  
 Soldado  
 Estudiante  
 Profesor(a)

## Civil Affairs and Refugee Operations

### English

Are there any dead?  
Come one at a time!  
Do you have food?  
Do you have water?  
Do you need help?  
Do you need...?  
Clothing  
Food  
Medicine  
Protection  
Shelter  
Shoes  
Water  
Don't be afraid.  
Don't push. We have plenty of food.  
Form a line!  
How many are sick?  
How many children do you have?  
We are Americans.  
We have food / water.  
What happened?  
Where are you going?  
Where is your family?  
You are next.

### Spanish

Hay algún muerto?  
Vengan uno a uno!  
Tiene comida?  
Tiene agua?  
Necesita ayuda?  
Necesita ...?  
Ropa  
Comida  
Medicina  
Protección  
Refugio  
Zapatos  
Agua  
No tenga miedo.  
No empuje. Tenemos suficiente comida.  
Formen una línea!  
Cuántos están enfermos?  
Cuántos hijos tiene?  
Somos americanos.  
Tenemos comida / agua.  
Qué pasó?  
A dónde va?  
Dónde está su familia?  
Usted es el próximo.

## Map Terminology and Terrain

### English

Atlantic Ocean  
Bay  
Beach  
Border  
Bridge  
Canyon  
Cave  
Coast

### Spanish

Océano Atlántico  
Bahía  
Playa  
Frontera  
Puente  
Cañon  
Cueva  
Costa

**English**

City / Town  
Current  
Dam  
Dirt Road  
East / West  
Forest  
Harbor (Port)  
High-water mark  
Hill  
House  
Island  
Lake  
Line of Latitude / Longitude  
Main road  
Map  
Meadow  
Meridian  
Mountain  
North / South  
Orchard  
Path  
Park  
Paved Road  
Peninsula  
River  
Road (Street)  
Rock  
Sand  
Sand dunes  
Sea (Ocean)  
Surf  
South America  
Swamp  
Tree  
Tunnel  
Valley  
Village

**Spanish**

Ciudad / Pueblo  
Corriente  
Represa  
Carretera  
Este / Oeste  
Bosque  
Puerto  
Marea alta  
Colina  
Casa  
Isla  
Lago  
Linea de latitud / longitud  
Camino principal  
Mapa  
Prado  
Meridiano  
Montaña  
Norte / Sur  
Huerto  
Caminito  
Parque  
Carretera pavimentada  
Península  
Rio  
Camino / Calle  
Piedra  
Arena  
Dunas  
Mar  
Resaca  
América del Sur/Sudamérica  
Pantano  
Árbol  
Túnel  
Valle  
Aldea

**English**

Wall  
Water  
Waves

**Spanish**

Muro/Pared  
Agua  
Olas

**METOC and Weather Terminology****English**

the Weather  
Weather forecast  
Weather Chart  
Weather Map  
Do you think it's going to ...?  
Clear sky  
Clouds  
Cloudy  
Fog  
Ice  
Hot / Cold / Warm  
Lightning  
Moon  
Overcast  
Precipitation  
Rain  
Sky  
Stars  
Sun  
Temperture  
Thunder  
Thunderstorm  
Warm front / Cold front  
Wind  
Wind direction  
Wind speed

**Spanish**

Tiempo  
Pronóstico del tiempo  
Carta del tiempo  
Mapa meteorológico  
Piensa que va a...?  
Cielo claro  
Nubes  
Nublado  
Neblina  
Hielo  
Caliente (Calor) / Frío / Tibio  
Relámpago  
Luna  
Encapotado  
Precipitación  
Lluvia  
Cielo  
Estrellas  
Sol  
Temperatura  
Trueno  
Tormenta  
Frente caliente / frente frío  
Viento  
Dirección del Viento  
Velocidad del Viento

## **Military Vocabulary and Service Specific Terms**

### **English**

Ammunition  
Antenna  
Armed Forces  
Armed Personnel  
Barb wire  
Barracks  
Barrel (gun)  
Bullets  
Base  
Battle  
Briefing  
Camp  
Cannon  
Car (Automobile)  
Chemical warfare  
Combat  
Commander  
Communications  
Compass  
Danger  
Danger, High Voltage  
Flag  
Flagpole  
Friend / enemy  
Group / Unit  
Guard  
Hand-to-hand fighting  
Headquarters  
Helicopter  
Identification Papers  
Infrared Laser Rangefinder  
Instructor  
Intelligence  
Intelligence Officer  
Knife / Bayonet

### **Spanish**

Municiones  
Antena  
Fuerzas armadas  
Personal armado  
Alambre de púas  
Barracas  
Cañón  
Balas  
Base  
Batalla  
Reunión de información  
Campamento  
Cañón  
Carro  
Guerra química  
Combate  
Comandante  
Comunicaciones  
Compás  
Peligro  
Peligro, Alto-voltaje  
Bandera  
Asta de bandera  
Amigo / Enemigo  
Grupo / Unidad  
Guardia  
Combate mano-a-mano  
Cuartel-general  
Helicóptero  
Documentos de identificación  
Telémetro láser de infrarroja  
Instructor  
Inteligencia  
Agente de inteligencia  
Cuchillo / Bayoneta

**English**

Leader  
Machine gun  
Magazine (weapon)  
Map  
Military Police  
Mission  
Officer  
Open fire!  
Patrol  
Position  
Prisoners  
Restricted area (no entry)  
Radio  
Radar antenna  
Reconnaissance  
Retreat  
Rifle  
Rope  
Semiautomatic pistol  
Special Forces  
Target  
Train  
Truck  
Uniform (military)  
War

**Army Specific Terms****English**

Anti-tank rocket launcher  
Armored personnel carrier  
Army  
Artillery  
Grenade launcher  
Hand Grenade  
Infantry  
Mine field  
Mortar

**Spanish**

Líder  
Ametralladora  
Peine  
Mapa  
Policía militar  
Misión  
Oficial  
Abre fuego!  
Patrulla  
Posición  
Prisioneros  
Area Restringida / Prohibida entrada  
Radio  
Antena de radar  
Reconocimiento  
Retirada  
Rifle  
Soga  
Pistola semi-automática  
Fuerzas Especiales  
Blanco  
Tren  
Camión  
Uniforme  
Guerra

**Spanish**

Lanzacohetes antitanque  
Vehículo blindado  
Ejército  
Artillería  
Lanzador de granada  
Granada de mano  
Infantería  
Campo minado  
Mortero

**English**

Parachute  
 Paratrooper  
 Rocket Launcher  
 Sleeping bag  
 Soldier  
 Stronghold (fortification)  
 Tank  
 Tent  
 Trigger

**Spanish**

Paracaídas  
 Soldado paracaidista  
 Lanzacohetes  
 Saco de dormir  
 Soldado  
 Fortaleza  
 Tanque  
 Tienda  
 Gatillo

**Navy Specific Terms****English**

Aircraft carrier  
 Anchor  
 Boat  
 Bow / Stern  
 Crew  
 Deck  
 Destroyer  
 Flight deck  
 Frigate  
 Guided-missile cruiser  
 Hatch  
 Hull  
 Inflatable boat (RIB)  
 Landing craft  
 Life raft  
 Marine (Corps)  
 Minesweeper  
 Navy  
 Periscope  
 Port / Starboard  
 Sailor  
 SCUBA diver

**Spanish**

Portaviones  
 Ancla  
 Barco  
 Proa / Popa  
 Tribulación  
 Cubierta  
 Destructor  
 Cubierta de aterrizaje  
 Fragata  
 Crucero misil teledirigido  
 Escotilla  
 Casco  
 Bote inflable (El Zodiac)  
 Lancha de desembarco  
 Balsa salvavidas  
 Infantería de Marina  
 Buscaminas  
 Marina de guerra  
 Periscopio  
 Babor / Estribor  
 Marinero  
 Hombre rana/Buzo de escafandra autónoma  
 Barco  
 Astillero

Ship  
 Shipyard

**English**

Submarine  
Torpedos  
Warship

**Spanish**

Submarino  
Torpedos  
Buque de guerra

**Air Force Specific Terms****English**

Air intake  
Aircraft  
Air Force  
Airfield  
Airplane (propeller)  
Cockpit (cabin)  
Cockpit canopy  
Combat aircraft  
Control stick  
Control tower  
Ejection seat  
Fighter-Bomber  
Flaps  
Jet  
Jet engines  
Missile(s)  
Pilot  
Runway  
Tarmac (Apron)  
Taxiway  
Terminal building  
Transport aircraft  
Wing

**Spanish**

Entrada de aire  
Nave aérea  
Fuerza Aérea  
Campo de aterrizaje  
Avion de hélice/Aeroplano  
Cabina del piloto  
Cubierta de la cabina  
Avión de combate  
Palanca de mando  
Torre de control  
Asiento eyectable  
Avión de caza-bombardero  
Alerones  
Jet  
Motores de reacción  
Misil  
Piloto  
Pista de aterrizaje  
Pista  
Pista de taxi  
Terminal de pasajeros  
Avión de transporte  
Alas



## APPENDIX F:

### International Road Signs



Crossroads



Maximum speed



No through road



Road narrows



Fallen/falling rock



No entry for  
vehicular traffic



Motorway



Stop and give way



Low flying aircraft or  
sudden aircraft noise



No left turn



One way street



Tourist  
information point



Traffic signals



No u-turn



Cable height  
16' - 6"

Overhead cables,  
Maximum height



Failure of  
traffic light signals



Sharp deviation



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## **APPENDIX G:**

### **Deployed Personnel's Guide to Health Maintenance**

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DoD-prescribed immunizations and medications, including birth control pills, should be brought in sufficient quantity for deployment's duration.

Only food, water, and ice from approved U.S. military sources should be consumed. Consuming food or water from unapproved sources may cause illness. Food should be thoroughly cooked and served hot.

Thorough hand-washing before eating and after using the latrine is highly recommended, as is regular bathing. Feet should be kept dry and treated with antifungal powder. Socks and underwear should be changed daily; underwear should fit loosely and be made of cotton fiber.

Excessive heat and sunlight exposure should be minimized. Maintaining hydration is important, as are following work-rest cycles and wearing uniforms properly. Sunglasses, sunscreen (SPF 15 or higher), and lip balm are recommended. Drinking alcohol should be avoided. Personnel with previous heat injuries should be closely monitored.

Uniforms should be worn properly (blouse boots). DEET should be applied to exposed skin and uniforms treated with permethrin; permethrin is not intended for use on skin. Proper treatment and wear of uniform, plus application of DEET to exposed skin, decreases the risk of diseases transmitted by biting insects.

Overcrowded living areas should be avoided. Ventilated living areas and avoiding coughing or sneezing toward others will reduce colds and other respiratory infections. Cots or sleeping bags should be arranged "head to toe" to avoid the face-to-face contact that spreads germs.

Contact with animals is not recommended. Animals should not be kept as mascots. Cats, dogs, and other animals can transmit disease. Food should not be kept in living areas as it attracts rodents and insects, and trash should be disposed of properly.

Hazardous snakes, plants, spiders, and other insects and arthropods such as scorpions, centipedes, ants, bees, wasps, and flies should be avoided. Those bitten or stung should contact U.S. medical personnel.

All sexual contact should be avoided. Properly used condoms offer some protection from sexually transmitted diseases but not full protection.

Stress and fatigue can be minimized by maintaining physical fitness, staying informed, and sleeping when the mission and safety permits. Alcohol should be avoided as it causes dehydration, contributes to jet lag, can lead to depression, and decreases physical and mental readiness. Separation anxiety, continuous operations, changing conditions, and the observation of human suffering will intensify stress. Assistance from medical personnel or chaplains is available.

## **Additional Information**

### **Water**

If unapproved water, as found in many lakes, rivers, streams, and city water supplies must be used in an emergency, the water may be disinfected by:

- Adding calcium hypochlorite at 5.0 ppm for 30 minutes;
- Adding Chlor-Floc or iodine tablets according to label instructions;
- Heating water to a rolling boil for 5 to 10 minutes; or
- Adding 2 to 4 drops of ordinary chlorine bleach per quart of water and waiting 30 minutes before using it.

Either U.S. military preventive medicine or veterinary personnel should inspect bottled water supplies. Bottled water does not guarantee purity; direct sunlight on bottled water supplies may promote bacterial growth.

Water in canals, lakes, rivers, and streams is likely contaminated; unnecessary bathing, swimming, and wading should be avoided. If the tactical situation requires entering bodies of water, all exposed skin should be covered to protect from parasites. Following exposure, it is important to dry vigorously and change clothing.

## Rodents

Rodents should not be tolerated in the unit area; they can spread serious illness. Diseases may be contracted through rodent bites or scratches, transmitted by insects carried on rodents (such as fleas, ticks, or mites), or by contamination of food from rodent nesting or feeding. Personnel can minimize the risk of disease caused by rodents by:

- Maintaining a high state of sanitation throughout the unit area;
- Sealing openings 1/4 inch or greater to prevent rodents from entering unit areas;
- Avoiding inhalation of dust when cleaning previously unoccupied areas (mist these areas with water prior to sweeping; when possible, disinfect area using 3 ounces of liquid bleach per 1 gallon of water).
- Promptly removing dead rodents. Personnel should use disposable gloves or plastic bags over the hands when handling any dead animal and place the dead rodent/animal into a plastic bag prior to disposal.
- Seeking immediate attention if bitten or scratched by a rodent or if experiencing difficulty breathing or flu-like symptoms.

## Insects

Exposure to harmful insects, ticks, and other pests is a year-round, worldwide risk. The following protective measures reduce the risk of insect and tick bites:

- Use DoD-approved insect repellents properly;
- Apply DEET on all exposed skin;
- Apply permethrin on clothing and bed nets;
- Tuck bed net under bedding; use bed net pole;
- Avoid exposure to living or dead animals;
- Regularly check for ticks;
- Discourage pests by disposing of trash properly; eliminate food storage in living areas; and
- Cover exposed skin by keeping sleeves rolled down when possible, especially during peak periods of mosquito biting (dusk and dawn); keep undershirts tucked into pants; tuck pant legs into boots.

Uniforms correctly treated with permethrin, using either the aerosol spray-can method (reapply after sixth laundering) or with the Individual Dynamic Absorption (IDA) impregnation kit (good for 6 months or the life of the uniform) will help minimize risks posed by insects. The date of treatment should be labeled on the uniform.

Bed nets should be treated with permethrin for protection against biting insects using either the single aerosol spray can method (treating two bed nets) or the unit's 2-gallon sprayer. All personnel should sleep under mosquito nets, regardless of time of day, ensure netting is tucked under bedding, and use poles to prevent bed nets from draping on the skin.

### **DoD-approved insect repellents are:**

IDA KIT: NSN 6840-01-345-0237

Permethrin Aerosol Spray: NSN 6840-01-278-1336

DEET Insect Repellent: NSN 6840-01-284-3982

## **Hot Weather**

If heat is a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Stay hydrated by drinking water frequently;
- Follow work-rest cycles;
- Monitor others who may have heat-related problems;
- Wear uniforms properly;
- Use a sun block (SPF 15 or higher), sunglasses, and lip balm;
- During hot weather, wear natural fiber clothing (such as cotton) next to the skin for increased ventilation;
- Seek immediate medical attention for heat injuries such as cramps, exhaustion, or stroke. Heat injuries can also occur in cold weather;
- Avoid standing in direct sunlight for long periods; be prepared for sudden drops in temperature at night, and construct wind screens if necessary to avoid blowing dust or sand.

### **Sunscreens:**

Sunscreen lotion: NSN 6505-01-121-2336

Non-alcohol lotion base sunscreen: NSN 6505-01-267-1486

## WORK/REST TABLE

Heat Cat	WBGT Index (° F)	EASY WORK		MODERATE WORK		HARD WORK	
		Work / Rest	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work / Rest	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work / Rest	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)
1	78 – 81.9	NL	1/2	NL	3/4	40/20 min	3/4
2	82 – 84.9	NL	1/2	50/10 min	3/4	30/30 min	1
3	85 – 87.9	NL	3/4	40/20 min	3/4	30/30 min	1
4	88 – 89.9	NL	3/4	30/30 min	3/4	20/40 min	1
5	> 90	50/10 min	1	20/40 min	1	10/50 min	1

The work/rest times and fluid replacement volumes will sustain performance and hydration for at least 4 hours of work in the specific heat category. Individual water needs will vary +/- (plus/minus) 1/4 qt/hr.

NL = no limit to work time per hour. Rest means minimal physical activity (sitting or standing) and should be accomplished in shade if possible.

**Caution:** Hourly fluid intake should not exceed 1 ½ quarts. Daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 quarts. Note: MOPP gear adds 10° to WBGT Index.

## Food

High risk food items such as fresh eggs, unpasteurized dairy products, lettuce or other uncooked vegetables, and raw or undercooked meats should be avoided unless they are from U.S. military approved sources. Those who must consume unapproved foods should choose low risk foods such as bread and other baked goods, fruits that have thick peels (washed with safe water), and boiled foods such as rice and vegetables.

## Human Waste

Military-approved latrines should be used when possible. If no latrines are available, personnel should bury all human waste in pits or trenches.

## Cold Weather

If cold weather injuries are a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Drink plenty of fluids, preferably water or other decaffeinated beverages;
- Closely monitor others who have had previous cold injuries;
- Use well-ventilated warming tents and hot liquids for relief from the cold. Watch for shivering and increase rations to the equivalent of four MREs per day;
- Not rest or sleep in tents or vehicles unless well ventilated; temperatures can drop drastically at night;
- Dress in layers, wear polypropylene long underwear, and use sunglasses, scarf, unscented lip balm, sunscreen, and skin moisturizers;
- Insulate themselves from the ground with tree boughs or sleeping mats and construct windscreens to avoid unnecessary heat loss; and
- Remember that loss of sensitivity in any body part requires immediate medical attention.

WIND SPEED		COOLING POWER OF WIND EXPRESSED AS "EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE"																					
KNOTS	MPH	TEMPERATURE (°F)																					
CALM	CALM	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	
		EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE																					
3-6	5	36	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-70	
7-10	10	36	30	15	10	5	0	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-90
11-15	15	25	15	10	5	0	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-90	-100
16-19	20	20	10	5	0	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-90	-100	-110
20-23	25	15	10	5	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85	-90	-100	-110	-120
24-28	30	10	5	0	-10	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85	-90	-100	-110	-120
29-32	35	10	5	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85	-90	-100	-110	-120	-130
33-38	40	10	5	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85	-90	-100	-110	-120	-130
Winds Above 40 MPH have Little Additional Effect		LITTLE DANGER					INCREASING DANGER					GREAT DANGER											
							Frost may freeze within 1 minute					Frost may freeze within 30 seconds											



# First Aid

## Basic Lifesaving

Those caring for injured persons should immediately:

- Establish an open airway,
- Ensure the victim is breathing,
- Stop bleeding to support circulation,
- Prevent further disability,
- Place dressing over open wounds,
- Immobilize neck injuries,
- Splint obvious limb deformities, and
- Minimize further exposure to adverse weather.

## Injuries and Care

### Shock

- Symptoms:
  - ❑ Confusion
  - ❑ Cold, clammy skin
  - ❑ Sweating
  - ❑ Shallow, labored, and rapid breathing
  - ❑ Rapid pulse
- Treatment:
  - ❑ An open airway should be maintained.
  - ❑ Unconscious victims should be placed on their side.
  - ❑ Victims should be kept calm, warm, and comfortable.
  - ❑ Lower extremities should be elevated.
  - ❑ Medical attention should be sought as soon as possible.

## Abdominal Wound

### ■ Treatment:

- ❑ Exposed organs should be covered with moist, clean dressing.
- ❑ Wound should be secured with bandages.
- ❑ Organs that have been displaced should never be reintroduced to the body.

## Bleeding

### ■ Treatment:

- ❑ Direct pressure with hand should be applied; a dressing should be used if available.
- ❑ Injured extremity should be elevated if no fractures are suspected.
- ❑ Pressure points may be used to control bleeding.
- ❑ Dressings should not be removed; additional dressings may be applied over old dressings.

### ■ Tourniquet:

- ❑ **NOTE: Tourniquets should only be used when an injury is life threatening.**
- ❑ A 1-inch band should be tied between the injury and the heart, 2 to 4 inches from the injury, to stop severe bleeding; wire or shoe strings should not be used.
- ❑ Band should be tight enough to stop bleeding and no tighter.
- ❑ Once the tourniquet is tied, it should not be loosened.
- ❑ The tourniquet should be left exposed for quick visual reference.
- ❑ The time that the tourniquet is tied and the letter “T” should be written on the casualty’s forehead.

## Eye Injury

### Treatment:

- Embedded objects should not be removed; dressings should secure objects to prohibit movement.
- Bandages should be applied lightly to both eyes.
- Patients should be continuously attended.

## **Chest Wound**

Symptoms:

- Sucking noise from chest
- Frothy red blood from wound

Treatment:

- Entry and exit wounds should be identified; wounds should be covered (aluminum foil, ID card).
- Three sides of the material covering the wound should be taped, leaving the bottom untaped.
- Victim should be positioned to facilitate easiest breathing.

## **Fractures**

Symptoms:

- Deformity, bruising
- Tenderness
- Swelling and discoloration

Treatment:

- Fractured limb should not be straightened.
- Injury should be splinted with minimal movement of injured person.
- Joints above and below the injury should be splinted.
- If not in a chemical environment, clothing should be removed from injured area.
- Rings should be removed from fingers.
- Pulse should be checked below injury to determine blood flow restrictions.

## **Spinal, Neck, Head Injury**

Symptom:

- Lack of feeling and/or control below neck

Treatment:

- Conscious victims should be cautioned to remain still.
- Airway should be checked without moving injured person's head.
- Victims who must be moved should be placed, without bending or rotating victim's head and neck, on a hard surface that would act as a litter (door, cut lumber).
- Head and neck should be immobilized.

## **Heat Injuries**

### **Heat Cramps: Symptoms**

- Spasms, usually in muscles or arms
- Results from strenuous work or exercise
- Loss of salt in the body
- Normal body temperature

### **Heat Exhaustion: Symptoms**

- Cramps in abdomen or limbs
- Pale skin
- Dizziness, faintness, weakness
- Nausea or vomiting
- Profuse sweating or moist, cool skin
- Weak pulse
- Normal body temperature

### **Heat Stroke: Symptoms**

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Red face/skin
- Hot, dry skin (no sweating)
- Strong, rapid pulse
- High body temperature (hot to touch)

Treatment:

- Victim should be treated for shock.
- Victim should be laid in a cool area with clothing loosened.
- Victim can be cooled by sprinkling with cool water or fanning (though not to the point of shivering).
- If conscious, victim may drink cool water (2 teaspoons of salt to one canteen may be added).
- Medical attention should be sought immediately; heat stroke can result in death.

## **Burns**

Burns may be caused by heat (thermal), electricity, chemicals, or radiation. Treatment is based on depth, size, and severity (termed degree of burn). All burn victims should be treated for shock and seen by medical personnel.

### **Thermal/First Degree: Symptoms**

- Skin reddens
- Painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area.

### **Thermal/Second Degree: Symptoms**

- Skin reddens and blisters
- Very painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area.
- Blisters should not be broken.
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area.

### **Thermal/Third Degree: Symptoms**

- Charred or whitish looking skin
- May burn to the bone
- Burned area not painful; surrounding area very painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Clothing that adheres to burned area should not be removed.
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area.

### **Electrical Burns**

Treatment:

- Power source must be off.
- Entry and exit wounds should be identified.
- Burned area should be treated in accordance with its severity.

### **Chemical Burns**

Treatment:

- Skin should be flushed with a large amount of water; eyes should be flushed for at least 20 minutes.
- Visible contaminants should be removed.
- Phosphorus burns should be covered with a wet dressing (prevents air from activating the phosphorous)

### **Cold Injuries**

#### **Hypothermia: Symptoms**

- Body is cold under clothing
- Victim may appear confused or dead

Treatment:

- Victim should be moved to a warm place.
- Wet clothing should be removed; victim should be dressed in warm clothing or wrapped in a dry blanket.
- Body parts should not be rubbed.
- Victims must not consume alcoholic beverages.

**Frostbite:** Symptoms

- Skin appears white or waxy
- Skin is hard to the touch

Treatment:

- Victim should be moved to a warm place.
- Affected area should be warmed in 104 to 108° F (40° C) water for 15 to 30 minutes (NOT hot water).
- Affected area should be covered with several layers of clothing.
- Affected area must not be rubbed.
- Victim must seek medical attention.

## **Emergency Life-Saving Equipment**

Equipment may be improvised when necessary. Following is a list of possible uses for commonly found items.

Shirts = Dressings/Bandages  
Belts, Ties = Tourniquets, Bandages  
Towels, Sheets = Dressings/Bandages  
Socks, Panty Hose, Flight cap = Dressings/Bandages  
Sticks or Tree Limbs = Splints  
Blankets = Litters, Splints  
Field Jackets = Litters  
BDU Shirts = Litters/Splints  
Ponchos = Litters/Bandages  
Rifle Sling = Bandages  
M-16 Heat Guards = Splints





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## APPENDIX H: Individual Protective Measures

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### Security Threats

Individual protective measures are the conscious actions which people take to guard themselves against physical harm. These measures can involve simple acts such as locking your car and avoiding areas where crime is rampant. When physical protection measures are combined they form a personal security program, the object of which is to make yourself a harder target. The following checklists contain basic individual protective measures that, if understood and followed, may significantly reduce your vulnerability to the security threats overseas (foreign intelligence, security services, and terrorist organizations). If you are detained or taken hostage, following the measures listed in these checklists may influence or improve your treatment.

### *Foreign Intelligence and Security Services*

- Avoid any actions or activities that are illegal, improper, or indiscreet.
- Guard your conversation and keep sensitive papers in your custody at all times.
- Take it for granted that you are under surveillance by both technical and physical means, including:
  - ❑ Communications monitoring (telephone, telex, mail, and radio)
  - ❑ Photography
  - ❑ Search
  - ❑ Eavesdropping in hotels, offices, and apartments
- Do not discuss sensitive matters:
  - ❑ On the telephone
  - ❑ In your room
  - ❑ In a car, particularly in front of an assigned driver

- Do not leave sensitive personal or business papers:
  - ❑ In your room
  - ❑ In the hotel safe
  - ❑ In a locked suitcase or briefcase
  - ❑ In unattended cars, offices, trains, or planes
  - ❑ Open to photography from the ceiling
  - ❑ In wastebaskets as drafts or doodles
- Do not try to defeat surveillance by trying to slip away from followers or by trying to locate “bugs” in your room. These actions will only generate more interest in you. If you feel you are under surveillance, act as naturally as possible, go to a safe location (your office, hotel, U.S. Embassy), and contact your superior.
- Avoid offers of sexual companionship. They may lead to a room raid, photography, and blackmail. Prostitutes in many countries report to the police, work for a criminal organization, or are sympathetic to insurgent or terrorist organizations; in other words, are anti-U.S. Others may be employed by an intelligence service.
- Be suspicious of casual acquaintances and quick friendships with local citizens in intelligence/terrorist threat countries. In many countries, people tend to stay away from foreigners and do not readily or easily make contact. Many who actively seek out friendships with Americans may do so as a result of government orders or for personal gain.

In your personal contacts, follow these guidelines:

- Do not attempt to keep up with your hosts in social drinking.
- Do not engage in black market activity for money or goods.
- Do not sell your possessions.
- Do not bring in or purchase illegal drugs.
- Do not bring in pornography.

- Do not bring in religious literature for distribution. (You may bring one Bible, Koran, or other religious material for your own personal use.)
- Do not seek out religious or political dissidents.
- Do not take ashtrays, towels, menus, glasses, or other mementos from hotels or restaurants.
- Do not accept packages, letters, etc., from local citizens for delivery to the U.S.
- Do not make political comments or engage in political activity.
- Do not be lured into clandestine meetings with would-be informants or defectors.
- Be careful about taking pictures. In some countries it is unwise to take photographs of scenes that could be used to make unfavorable comparisons between U.S. and local standards of living or other cultural differences. Avoid taking any photographs from moving buses, trains, or aircraft.

The following picture subjects are clearly prohibited in most countries where an intelligence or terrorist/insurgent threat is evident:

- ☐ Police or military installations and personnel
- ☐ Bridges
- ☐ Fortifications
- ☐ Railroad facilities
- ☐ Tunnels
- ☐ Elevated trains
- ☐ Border areas
- ☐ Industrial complexes
- ☐ Port complexes
- ☐ Airports

## *Detention*

Most intelligence and security services in threat countries detain persons for a wide range of real or imagined wrongs. The best advice, of course, is to do nothing that would give a foreign service the least reason to pick you up. If you are arrested or detained by host nation intelligence or security, however, remember the following:

- Always ask to contact the U.S. Embassy. You are entitled to do so under international diplomatic and consular agreements, to which most countries are signatories.
- Phrase your request appropriately. In Third World countries, however, making demands could lead to physical abuse.
- Do not admit to wrongdoing or sign anything. Part of the detention ritual in some threat countries is a written report you will be asked or told to sign. Decline to do so, and continue demanding to contact the Embassy or consulate.
- Do not agree to help your detainer. The foreign intelligence or security service may offer you the opportunity to help them in return for releasing you, foregoing prosecution, or not informing your employer or spouse of your indiscretion. If they will not take a simple no, delay a firm commitment by saying that you have to think it over.
- Report to your supervisor immediately. Once your supervisor is informed, the Embassy or consulate security officer needs to be informed. Depending on the circumstances and your status, the Embassy or consulate may have to provide you assistance in departing the country expeditiously.
- Report to your unit's security officer and your service's criminal investigative branch upon returning to the U.S. This is especially important if you were unable to report to the Embassy or consulate in country. Remember, you will not be able to outwit a foreign intelligence organization. Do not compound your error by betraying your country.

## *Foreign Terrorist Threat*

Terrorism may seem like mindless violence committed without logic or purpose, but it is not. Terrorists attack soft and undefended targets, both people and facilities, to gain political objectives they see as out of reach by less violent means. Many of today's terrorists view no one as innocent. Thus, injury and loss of life are justified as acceptable means to gain the notoriety generated by a violent act in order to support their cause.

Because of their distinctive dress, speech patterns, and outgoing personalities, Americans are often highly visible and easily recognized when they are abroad. The obvious association of U.S. military personnel with their government enhances their potential media and political worth as casualties or hostages. Other U.S. citizens are also at risk, including political figures, police, intelligence personnel, and VIPs (such as businessmen and celebrities).

Therefore, you must develop a comprehensive personal security program to safeguard yourself while traveling abroad. An awareness of the threat and the practice of security procedures like those advocated in crime prevention programs are adequate precautions for the majority of people. While total protection is impossible, basic common sense precautions such as an awareness of any local threat, elimination of predictable travel and lifestyle routines, and security consciousness at your quarters or work locations significantly reduce the probability of success of terrorist attacks.

To realistically evaluate your individual security program, you must understand how terrorists select and identify their victims. Terrorists generally classify targets in terms of accessibility, vulnerability, and political worth (symbolic nature). These perceptions may not be based on the person's actual position, but rather the image of wealth or importance they represent to the public. For each potential target, a risk versus gain assessment is conducted to determine if a terrorist can victimize a target without ramifications to the terrorist organization. It is during this

phase that the terrorist determines if a target is “hard or soft.” A hard target is someone who is aware of the threat of terrorism and adjusts his personal habits accordingly. Soft targets are oblivious to the threat and their surroundings, making an easy target.

Identification by name is another targeting method gathered from aircraft manifests, unit/duty rosters, public documents (Who’s Who or the Social Register), personnel files, discarded mail, or personal papers in trash. Many targets are selected based upon their easily identifiable symbols or trademarks, such as uniforms, luggage (seabags or duffle bags), blatant national symbols (currency, tatoos, and clothing), and decals and bumper stickers.

### *Travel Security*

Travel on temporary duty (TAD/TDY) abroad may require you to stay in commercial hotels. Being away from your home duty station requires increasing your security planning and awareness; this is especially important when choosing and checking into a hotel and during your residence there.

The recent experiences with airport bombings and airplane hijacking suggest some simple precautions:

- You should not travel on commercial aircraft outside the continental U.S. in uniform.
- Prior to traveling by commercial aircraft, you should screen your wallet and other personal items, removing any documents (that is, credit cards, club membership cards, etc.) which would reveal your military affiliation.

**NOTE:** Current USMC policy requires service members to wear two I.D. tags with metal necklaces when on official business. Also, the current I.D. card must be in possession at all times. These requirements include travel to or through terrorist areas. In view of these requirements, the service member must be prepared to remove and

conceal these and any other items which would identify them as military personnel in the event of a skyjacking.

- You should stay alert to any suspicious activity when traveling. Keep in mind that the less time spent in waiting areas and lobbies, the better. This means adjusting your schedule to reduce your wait at these locations.
- You should not discuss your military affiliation with anyone during your travels because it increases your chances of being singled out as a symbolic victim.
- In case of an incident, you should not confront a terrorist or present a threatening image. The lower profile you present, the less likely you will become a victim or bargaining chip for the terrorists, and your survivability increases.

### *Hostage Situation*

The probability of anyone becoming a hostage is very remote. However, as a member of the Armed Forces, you should always consider yourself a potential hostage or terrorist victim and reflect this in planning your affairs, both personal and professional. You should have an up-to-date will, provide next of kin with an appropriate power-of-attorney, and take measures to ensure your dependents' financial security if necessary. Experience has shown that concern for the welfare of family members is a source of great stress to kidnap victims.

Do not be depressed if negotiation efforts appear to be taking a long time. Remember, chance of survival actually increases with time. The physical and psychological stress while a hostage could seem overpowering, but the key to your well-being is to approach captivity as a mission. Maintaining emotional control, alertness, and introducing order into each day of captivity will ensure your success and survival with honor.

During interaction with captors, maintaining self respect and dignity can be keys to retaining status as a human being in the captor's eyes. Complying with instructions, avoiding provocative conversations (political,

religious, etc.), and establishing a positive relationship will increase survivability. Being polite and freely discussing insignificant and nonessential matters can reinforce this relationship. Under no circumstance should classified information be divulged. If forced to present terrorist demands to the media, make it clear that the demands are those of the captor and that the plea is not made on your behalf. You must remember that you are an American service member; conduct yourself with dignity and honor while maintaining your bearing.

Hostages sometimes are killed during rescue attempts; consequently, you should take measures to protect yourself during such an action. Drop to the floor immediately, remain still and avoiding any sudden movement; select a safe corner if it offers more security than the floor. Do not attempt to assist the rescuing forces but wait for instructions. After the rescue, do not make any comment to the media until you have been debriefed by appropriate U.S. authorities.



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## APPENDIX I:

### Dangerous Animals and Plants

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#### Dangerous Snakes

##### *Asp Viper*

##### **Description:**

Adult length usually 0.4 to 0.6 meter, maximum of 0.75 meter. Background color usually gray, yellowish, light brown, or reddish brown. Belly may be light gray, yellowish, or dark gray with lighter flecks. Series of elongated rectangular blotches extend from neck to tail down middle of back. Row of dark spots or short bars on each flank which alternate with dorsal markings. Underside of tail tip often yellow or orange. Snout distinctly upturned.



##### **Habitat:**

Most often found in dry, hilly areas at lower elevations. Seeks open rocky hillsides exposed to the sun. Can also tolerate high, wet mountainous regions; found at elevations up to 3,000 meters.

##### **Activity and Behavioral Patterns:**

Diurnal during cooler months, but nocturnal during hot summer months. Tolerates very cold weather; observed to move about in temperatures as low as 5°C. Sluggish and not aggressive. When approached, generally will stop and freeze. Will bite if threatened.

##### **Venom's Effects:**

Moderately potent hemotoxin. Symptoms may include pain, swelling and discoloration, necrosis, vomiting, weakened pulse, subnormal body

temperatures. Later complications may include jaundice, renal impairment, and liver damage. Fatalities reported.

***Lataste's or  
Snub-nosed Viper***

**Description:**

Adult length usually 0.4 to 0.5 meter, maximum of 0.75 meter. Background color generally pale gray, brown, or reddish brown, with well defined black or dark brown zigzag dorsal line. Belly gray to yellowish with small light or dark spots.



**Habitat:**

Lowlands and moderate elevations, usually in open sandy or rocky terrain. Usually not found near water or damp places.

**Activity and Behavioral Patterns:**

Generally diurnal, but can become nocturnal in the summer months. Probably not aggressive; tends to avoid confrontation.

**Venom's Effects:**

Venom primarily hemotoxic, but bite not considered particularly dangerous. Frequency of envenomation is low, and venom is only slightly toxic.

## ***Montpellier Snake***

### **Description:**

Adult length usually 1.2 to 1.5 meters, maximum of 2.5 meters; moderately slender snake. Background color generally blackish, grayish, brown, or olive; belly yellowish white.



May have indistinct pattern of brown spots along sides. Head distinctive; large eyes, roof-like supraorbital scales, and prominent rostral scale.

### **Habitat:**

Dry, open, or stony areas, with low bushy vegetation, or semi desert areas along coast. Found at elevations greater than 2,000 meters.

### **Activity and Behavioral Patterns:**

Diurnal. Aggressive; will bite if pestered or restrained. Savage biter.

### **Venom's Effects:**

Venom toxic. Bite may cause immediate pain, stiffness, swelling, and fever. Neurological symptoms, such as central nervous system depression, ptosis, and paresis of affected limb.

## Other Animals

### *Scorpions*

Several regional species of scorpions are capable of inflicting a painful sting. However, only the following are life-threatening.



### *Spiders*

Several regional species of spiders are capable of inflicting a painful bite. However, only the black widow is life-threatening.



### *Insects*

Specific information on insects of medical importance is lacking. However, nearly all countries have at least one species of moth having venomous/urticating hairs and/or whose larva (caterpillar) has venomous spines. Usually, the caterpillars either are very hairy (for example, puss moths/flannel moths) and almost unrecognizable as caterpillars, with long silky hairs completely covering the shorter venomous spines, or bear prominent clumps of stiff, venomous spines, on an otherwise smooth body. Contact with these caterpillars can be very painful. Some, but not all, are brightly colored.

## ***Centipedes***

Some regional species of centipedes are capable of inflicting a painful bite, but none are known to be life-threatening.



## ***Millipedes***

Millipedes do not bite and in general are harmless to humans. However, when handled, some larger millipedes (may be more than 50 millimeters long) secrete a very noxious fluid that can cause severe blistering upon contact with tender skin; a few are capable of squirting this fluid a distance of at least 2 feet.

## **Dangerous Plants**

The Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center has no information regarding dangerous plants in Spain.



## APPENDIX J:

### International Telephone Codes

#### International Telephone Codes

Algeria	213	Malta	356
Australia	61	Mexico	52
Austria	43	Morocco	212
Bahrain	973	Netherlands	31
Belgium	32	Nigeria	234
Brazil	55	New Zealand	64
Canada	1	Norway	47
China	86	Oman	968
Cyprus	357	Philippines	63
Denmark	45	Portugal	351
Djibouti	253	Qatar	974
Egypt	20	Republic of Korea	82
Ethiopia	251	Saudi Arabia	966
Finland	358	Senegal	221
France	33	Seychelles	248
Gabon	241	Singapore	65
Germany	49	Somalia	252
Greece	30	South Africa	27
Hawaii	1	Spain	34
Hong Kong	852	Sweden	46
Indonesia	62	Switzerland	41
Iran	98	Syria	963
Iraq	964	Taiwan	886
Ireland	353	Tanzania	255
Israel	972	Thailand	66
Ivory Coast	225	Tunisia	216
Japan	81	Turkey	90
Jordan	962	UAE	971
Kenya	254	United Kingdom	44
Kuwait	965	United States	1
Libya	218	Yemen	967
Madagascar	261	Zambia	260
Malaysia	60	Zimbabwe	263
AT&T (public phones)	0072-911 or 0030-911	On-base	550-HOME or 550-2USA





## This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[illegible]

## This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

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