Ordeal of heroine of Spanish left

From William Chislett

Madrid, June 8

It is unlikely that Dr Forrest, who has just been sentenced to life imprisonment, will ever see the light of day again. This is the penalty that has been handed down to the Basque separatist organization ETA, which claimed responsibility for the assassination of the Spanish ambassador to Portugal, Carlos Aranguren, in March 1975.

The assassin, a 29-year-old Basque woman, was arrested at the Madrid airport as she was about to leave for Paris. She was identified as Mercedes Lorenzo, who was known to be a member of ETA. She was charged with the murder of Aranguren, who was killed in a car crash near the Spanish border.

The trial, which lasted for two months without a break, ended with the conviction of Lorenzo and the death penalty. She was condemned to death by a Spanish court, which subsequently commuted her sentence to life imprisonment.

The Basque separatist group ETA, composed of members of the Basque Nationalist Party, has been fighting for the independence of the Basque region for many years. The group has been involved in a series of bombings and shootings, including the assassination of the Spanish ambassador.

The Basque separatist group ETA, and its organizations Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) and the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), have been declared a terrorist organization by the Spanish government.

New Basque campaign for amnesty

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, June 8

The Basque separatist group ETA has been carrying out a violent campaign for amnesty for its imprisoned members. The group has been demanding the release of its leaders and members from prison, who are serving long sentences for their role in the campaign.

The Basque separatist group ETA has been active since the 1960s, and has long been considered a terrorist organization by the Spanish government. The group has been involved in a series of bombings and shootings, including the assassination of the Spanish ambassador to Portugal.

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The Basque separatist group ETA has been demanding the release of its leaders and members from prison, who are serving long sentences for their role in the campaign.
Spain sends nine more Basques into exile

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, June 9

It left here today serving nine more Basque prisoners to freedom in exile, only hours after a Basque separatist bomb had seriously injured a man near a civil guard police station near San Sebastián. The house two Basques held in connection with politically-motivated offenses, composed behind bars while officials of the Justice Ministry and the Army prepared papers expected to authorize their release on bail.

Meanwhile, in the Basque country, the second pro-amnesty campaign was in its second day. Amnesty workers gathered signatures as a petition to allow all political exiles to return. But there have been delays for some time and those who have been released recently are kept under close surveillance from Spanish authorities.

Fundación TRANSICIÓN Española

A warm welcome for Señor Suárez, campaigning in Cebereros yesterday.

Senor Suárez changes attitudes to campaign

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, June 9

With Spain's general election long overdue and Socialists doing well in opinion polls, with the(normal) leader, the Prime Minister, has broken his promise of greater contact with the base of the party in a move likely to provoke discussion among party members.

One is putting on a line that we will campaign for the exiles, and we will campaign for the exiles, and we will campaign for the exiles, and we will campaign for the exiles, and we will campaign for the exiles, and we will campaign for the exiles.

Publication date: 1976-06-09

Falangist dispute over true faith

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, June 9

The Falangist, or Nationalists, of Spain's Catholic Church, have been at odds with the government over the question of how to handle the country's growing crisis.

The Falange was incorporated into the National Front in 1937, and it is now the official right-wing political party in Spain. However, the Falangists have always been at odds with the government over the question of how to handle the country's growing crisis.

The Falange (Austéntica) regarded itself as the oddity of Spain's political thought, and it was regarded by some as "an economic crusade." It was not until the mid-1930s that the Falange began to emerge as a serious political force.

Publication date: 1976-06-09

Reuter
Selling Spain a left-wing package

From William Chilcott
Barcelona, June 12

When the three-week campaign for Spain's first general election in 43 years ended yesterday, Prime Minister Senor Suarez, the leader of the centre-right Popular Alliance, was re-elected with a wafer-thin majority of about 500,000 votes over his nearest rival, Mr. Adolfo Suarez, the leader of the left-wing Socialists. The Socialists and the Communists have been locked in a bitter struggle for power in Spain, and the election result leaves the Socialists in a stronger position than ever before.

The Socialists have made significant gains, particularly in the industrial and urban areas of the north of Spain. They have won a majority in the Basque region of the north, where they had previously been strong. The Socialists have also won significant gains in Andalusia, the southern region, where they have traditionally been weak. The Socialists have also made significant gains in Catalonia, the northeastern region, where they have traditionally been strong.

The election result is a sign of the changing political landscape in Spain. The Socialists, who have been in power for most of the last 40 years, have been boosted by the economic downturn and the rise of nationalism. The Socialists have also benefited from the recent changes in the political system, which have allowed for a more open and competitive electoral process.

The Socialists have also benefited from the support of the workers and the trade unions. They have made significant gains in the industrial regions of the north, where they have traditionally been strong. The Socialists have also made significant gains in the urban areas of the north, where they have traditionally been weak.

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Premier urges Spain to vote for moderation

From William Chislett
Madrid, June 13

Sécher Adolfo Suarez, the Prime Minister, asked the Spanish people tonight to vote for the Democratic Centre in order that the country might progress steadily and safely towards a democratic monarchy.

His 10-minute televised speech was the first of a series of nine party political broadcasts by the main parties to wind up the three-week campaign. He limited himself to nothing the main problems that face the country.

The Democratic Centre, he said, was the political force for moderation within Marxism, not a radical ideology, for it is based on the family and the importance of the country's different regions. The Centre is a coalition of Social Democrat, Liberal and Christian Democrat parties with regional links.

The speech was the first by the Prime Minister during the campaign and will probably have a lot of the 38 per cent voting voice in Wednesday's elections in his favour.

Millions of letters bearing the Prime Minister's signature and the symbol of the Centre were distributed today asking people to vote for him.

Meanwhile, extremist groups carried out a wave of bomb attacks in Spain today as the 6,000 candidates in the elections were doing their final campaigning. The Army was put on a precautionary alert.

Bombs exploded in a railway tunnel near Vitoria, in a shop and a police car park in Pamplona and in a bookshop in Madrid. Near Vitoria, a oil pipe explosion in a motorway outside Lorca, the Army was called out to guard a transformer and a police car.

The Army went on to Stage Two of Operation Batter-Ram, which is designed to maintain law and order before and after polling on Wednesday when 23,000,000 Spaniards will vote for the first democratic parliament in Europe.

Troops are being moved to guard nuclear and electricity centres, immunet buildings and big communications installations. These extra security precautions will enable the police and paramilitary Civil Guards to be released of their normal duties and to perform others including the guarding of polling stations on Wednesday.

Various extremist organisations, like the extreme left Grapo and Frap as well as the Basque separatist organisation ETA, have threatened a campaign of violence.

Meanwhile, extremist groups have threatened to execute prisoners. Tomorrow is a "day of reflection" when the Army will roll out the multitude of political options.

A Communist banner moves among a sea of umbrellas after a thunderstorm broke during a party rally near Madrid.

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A Communist banner moves among a sea of umbrellas after a thunderstorm broke during a party rally near Madrid.
Spanish armed forces have last word on general election today

From Harry Debbeles

Madrid, June 16

The Spanish armed forces have the last word today on Spain's first democratic election. For over 40 years, Spain was ruled by a military dictatorship. The armed forces, led by General Franco, maintained a tight grip on power. Last night, however, they announced their support for the King, who has promised to hold free elections in 1982.

Spain's armed forces have exerted their influence by making it clear that they will not tolerate any kind of disorder during the election. They have called on the people to vote and have emphasized the importance of democracy.

Spanish armed forces, led by General Franco, have played a significant role in Spain's history. They have been instrumental in maintaining the status quo and preventing any kind of political change. However, they have also been criticized for their authoritarianism and their role in suppressing political opposition.

The armed forces have announced that they will use all necessary means to ensure a peaceful election. They have called on the people to vote and have emphasized the importance of democracy.

Bomb attacks fail to deter Spanish voters

From Harry Debbeles

Madrid, June 15

Spanish voters turned out in record numbers today to elect their first democratic government in 40 years. Several terrorist bomb attacks were reported, but they did not deter the voters from going to the polls.

In Madrid, a bomb was thrown at a police station, but it was disposed of safely. In Barcelona, a bomb was thrown at a polling station, but it did not cause any damage. A bomb was also thrown at a police station in Bilbao, but it was not successful.

Spanish poll success for Suárez party

From Harry Debbeles

Madrid, June 16

The Centre Democratic Union, led by Santiago Carrillo, was the biggest winner in the election. They received 23 per cent of the votes, compared to 16 per cent for the right-wing Popular Alliance. The Socialists, led by José Luis Rodriguez Zapatero, received 21 per cent of the votes.

The Basque separatist party, the Nationalist Movement, received 7 per cent of the votes, compared to 10 per cent for the left-wing People's Alliance. The Christian Democratic Party received 4 per cent of the votes.

41 senators named by King

From Harry Debbeles

Madrid, June 16

King Juan Carlos has named 41 senators for the new Spanish Senate. The senators include 11 from the left-wing Popular Alliance, 13 from the right-wing Popular Alliance, and 17 from the centrist Socialists. The King has also named 100 deputies for the new Spanish Congress.

The King has promised to hold free elections in 1982, and the people are eager to participate in the democratic process.

Note that the text is from a different source and is not in English.
Spend, spend, spend as the parties battle for power

Spain's newly legal political parties have been promoting their candidates for the country's first free elections in more than four decades as if money were no object, but they will be lucky to get back even half of what they have spent.

A decree published in Madrid last March established a system of reimbursement for campaign costs, based on the number of seats which a party wins in the Congress of Deputies or Senate. The total payout by the state can only be estimated, since it includes payments for voices cast for winners, but nothing for the votes cast for losers, and nothing for the amount spent. It is expected to be about £10m.

Yet Premier Adolfo Suarez's Centre Democratic Union (UCD) alone has spent nearly £127,000, according to a spokesman. Altogether the 18 parties or coalitions which lead one of the pre-election polls spent nearly £12m—according to a spokesman for each of those parties told The Times of the amount made by a spokesman of expenditure made by parties other than their own.

The amounts which these parties claim to have received from banks in the form of campaign loans add up to about £12m. The race came out of the pockets of private contributors.

These figures do not reflect the scores of million dollars spent by parties which are not in the elections, most of which will be unlikely to win a seat in the new Congress of Deputies. How much they have spent is anybody's guess.

Even among the top 10 parties that have run into trouble trying to get credit, Sur is the only one which has enough candidates elected to get back at least the money they have borrowed. The Authentic Falange confided that it does not expect to get any of its candidates elected in the new Parliament. "It is a matter of making the voice heard. And a curious voice it is," a small red and black poster with this nationalistic slogan has produced, bearing the hammer and sickle design, and plenty of top entertainment talent to draw the crowds for the political speeches, the PCP gave the impression that it was at least as much to spend as finance. It is expected to spend as much as £10m. In the opinion of spokesmen for several campaigning parties, the real bill for the PSE campaign might be as much as double that.

The leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), an Andalusan lawyer, Sr. Luis Carrero, made a speech in a rente house (it was more about £600 an hour). But the party says it has spent only slightly more than £1m. In the opinion of spokesmen for several campaigning parties, the real bill for the PSOE campaign might be as much as double that.

The smaller Popular Specials Party (PSP), 70 per cent of which is made up of Andalusan lawyers, Sr. Francisco Garcia, says it has budgeted expenses at about £500,000 for each one of their candidates who is elected.

There will not only be bills to pay but undoubtedly some among the parties who are paying out in excess of £10m to the party, and that amount will be much higher for the centre which chose not to be.
King Carlos is the real victor in Spain

Now that the electoral fervour is over for Spain's first General Election, a look back at the events that have shaped Spanish history and the current political landscape will reveal that Sargento Mayor Santeur, who won the Senate and the Congress of Deputies, has achieved a remarkable feat of being in the limelight of a political career that has moved from dictatorship to free elections in just 10 months with great strides taken up by the electoral vacuum, apart from the sad deaths of 67 people in political violence.

The king's achievement represents some kind of historic moment for Spain's leaders, who have learned the art of political survival.

It was no surprise that the Popular Alliance views the electoral result as a victory against a government that was already in office the day before the election, and presenting himself as the "safe way to democracy".

It was a calculated manoeuvre, which was to be expected in a country with a long tradition of political stability, where even the right is considered environmentally sensitive.

After all, he had everything in his favour: being already in government, having been in office for some time before Spain's current democratic regime started, and presenting himself as the "safe way to democracy".

The government will try to make a smooth transition to democracy, but Spaniards have a right to expect that democracy will not fail. It is a natural feeling after the failure of the Second Republic, the Civil War and the dictatorship. General Franco's first premier, Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, once compared giving democracy to Spaniards to lying to a reformist who believes in theocracy.

The immediate problem facing the new Cortes will be to draft a new constitution to replace the dictator's fundamental law. The centre has already studied the issue, but Sr Suarez promises that he will deal with it in consultation with everyone. The Popular Alliance views a new constitution with alarm. At the election, the centre was more or less satisfied with the government, but they are not representational, but the support which the centre enjoys in the conservative armed forces, whose salary cuts were portrayed by the leadership of the Communist Party, will be a problem.

The constitution will "consolidate" the democratic process started by the king who has been anxious to become a constitutional monarch and not one with the prevaricating left to him by General Franco.

The other pressing problem will be the granting of a new constitution to replace the dictator's fundamental law. As the election saw their candidates do very well, the armed forces are understood to be against the "barring up of Spain". Any politician in Spain is understood to have to keep one eye on the armed forces. The centre party views the election as a constitutional monarchy or a republic again will also be an issue, but unlikely to be a major one unless there is a resurgence of the right. Even the communists say they are not prepared to leave things as they are if the monarchy becomes constitutional.

It is the same old story which must be tackled immediately with the foreign trade starting at $12,000m and reserves at only $4,000m. These problems will have to be faced.

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Señor Suárez trying for one-party government

From William Chislett

Madrid, June 17

King Juan Carlos has asked Señor Adolfo Suárez to stay on as Prime Minister and to form a new government, the third under the monarchy, it was learnt here today.

Señor Suárez, the winner of Spain's first general election in 41 years with his Democratic Centre Union, was reported to have formally offered his resignation yesterday when the results became clear. The Cabinet of the old Government met today when ministers were tendering their resignations to enable jubilant Señor Suárez to form a new one.

Although only 89 per cent of the votes have so far been counted, in one of the slowest elections for it, the Centre is an unknown quantity. Of all the contesting parties or coalitions, the least is known about the winning one.

The results from Madrid were eagerly awaited. With only 67 per cent of the votes counted, the Centre had 11 of the 35 Congress seats, the Workers' Socialist Party (PSOE) of Señor Felipe Gonzáles 10, the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance four, and the Popular Socialist Party of Professor Tierno Galván and the Communists two each, but this balance could finally change.

Leaders of the Democratic Centre Union would like to form a government on their own, but there are reports that the Socialists might be invited to take part. But this is considered unlikely, particularly by Señor González said this morning that his party would not form a coalition.

"A coalition is almost impossible. Our party will be the left opposition. The Centre will be the one that governs," he said.

Señor Santiago Carriló, the Communist leader, is less intransigent. He said that there should be a coalition government from the Centre with the Socialists forming an ally in Señor Carilo.

In the Basque country are exiled "future of peseta, page 17" Senor Gonzalez, whose party has so far been excluded from the contest, is expected to go to Guernica, the traditional heart of the Basque country, on Sunday to swear allegiance to the old Basque king. They will then go to St Jean de Luz in France to recognize formally the president of the autonomous government established in the civil war.

In Catalonia there is a similar move after the recognition of Señor Josep Tarradellas, the president of the Generalitat (the Catalonian autonomous government) who is still in exile in France.
Señor Suárez may find his majority among Basques and Catalans

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, June 19

One of the main problems facing Spain's new Government was illustrated today when Basque congressmen and senators, who were asked to vote, demanded the re-establishment of their autonomous government, which was suppressed by General Franco. More than 50 of the 42 congressmen and senators from the Basque country went to Gernika, the spiritual centre of the region, and swore allegiance to their traditional rights beneath the famous oak tree at the Casa de Juntas.

They then went to Aracena, to proclaim formally Señor Jesus Maria de Izaola, President of the Basque Government, which was established in 1933, just after the start of the civil war. Its members then swore allegiance under the same tree. This time the politicians formed a parlementary assembly at Euskadi (the Basque country).

In the Basque country the Workers' Socialist Party won 11 seats; the Basque nationalist party eight; the Democratic Centre Union, seven; the Basque Left, one; and the Christian and Franciscan Popular Alliance, one.

In the Senate the autonomy Front, comprising the Workers' Socialist Party, the Basque nationalists and others won 10 seats, and the Democratic Centre Union five. These results were an overwhelming victory for the movement in favour of autonomy.

Particularly noteworthy was the fact that several of those who went to Gernika were members of the Democratic Centre Union, whose attitude towards granting autonomy is considered moderate.

Informed sources said that Señor Suárez, the Prime Minister, may try to make a pact with the Basque nationalists to assure himself an almost absolute majority in the 207-seat Congress.

If Suárez makes offers to Basque groups he will have to convince them of his sincerity about returning the autonomy to the Basques.

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The leaders of all the main political parties, except the Basque Nationalists and the Basque Socialists, attended a joint statement calling for a committee made up of groups of different and other representatives to gauge the Spanish public's desire for independence.

They said the state television service needed to be changed and that it had been closed because it was threatening for its programme offering to the Government and the population's reluctance to criticize. Political leaders proposed a unified conference for all parties to discuss the situation, but the government refused to participate.

Señor Suárez, who is expected to form a new government within a week, may try to make a pact with the Basque nationalist party, which has 165 Congress seats, to assure himself an almost absolute majority in the Senate. In the event of deadlock, Señor Suárez, who is expected to form a new government within a week, may try to make a pact with the Basque nationalist party, which has 165 Congress seats, to assure himself an almost absolute majority in the Senate.
Basques deny reported death of hostage

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, June 20

The police scouring the forested mountains near the Basque city of Vitoria, today searching for the body of a kidnapped businessman believed to have been murdered by his kidnappers.

A Bilbao radio station had received a letter, purportedly from a region outside the Basque province of Guipuzcoa, demanding the return of Senor Javier de Ybarra, father of 11 and president of the company's board. The letter, received by the radio station on Saturday afternoon, after the deadline set for the return of the ransom had run out.

The body, which had apparently been murdered, was located today in a forested area near the city of Vitoria. An anonymous telephone caller told reporters at the Basque radio station, Radio Popular, where to find it.

Police said that the family had deposited £25 million (more than £8 million) in a Swiss bank to cover the ransom.

The letter said that the family had received a telephone call to be heard by a male voice that the message delivered to Radio Popular was false. The letter was signed by a branch of the Basque separatist organization ETA.

Reliable Basque sources said that the last deadline for payment of the ransom had run out.

The ransom had run out.

The body of a Bilbao businessman, aged 63, was found on a lonely mountain trail today, after he had apparently been murdered by Basque separatist kidnappers.

Rules are being worked out for new Cortes

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, July 22

Spain's new Parliament will not begin its sessions until July 22 and there will not be a new Government until next week, according to reports published here today.

Wednesday afternoon, after secret negotiations, the family had deposited the ransom.

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Little is known of the Democratic Centre Union, except that it is led by the Prime Minister

Who did the Spanish people elect?

From William Chislett

The manifesto of the victors in Spain's general election reads: "The Democratic Centre Union is not a coalition of opportunities, it has a programme and believes that it is capable of satisfying the actual demands of our society.

Certainly it has a programme, elaborated in a special booklet with a colour photograph of its leader, Señor Suárez, the Prime Minister, on the cover. It is open to debate, however, that the great majority of Spaniards know what it is, including many of those who voted for it.

Everyone knows that the Centre is "Suárez's party", although it is a coalition of 12 parties and that now it will govern. Further than that few heads begin to wrinkle and questions are asked about exactly what it stands for and who are its members.

Cynics believe that the party is little more than a group of some of the most democratic, social democratic and liberal, filled with people who have suddenly become convinced of "democracy" as a way of assuring themselves power to organize and keep themselves in it. Señor Suárez is the only one writing himself that the Centre would crumble.

The other side of the argument is that if Señor Suárez loses his huge vote at Prime Minister, leading the Centre, things would have been polarized between the Independent Popular Alliance and the left, a dangerous situation in a transition period.

In his recent, Señor Suárez can be pleased with the Congress seats, the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party 118, the Popular Alliance 10, in the Senate these groups have 105 seats, and the Socialist 35.

History teaches that the tendency of Spaniards to divide into two halves, the right and the left, and almost always this division has ended in confrontation", the manifesto says.

"The Centre is the instrument capable of bringing together moderation and incorporating it in the government. The future leaders of the country have to be men and women not traumatized by any confrontation, respectful of others, progressive in social and reformers in the political and economic fields."

The Centre was registered formally as an electoral coalition on May 2, the day that Señor Suárez announced that he would head the Madrid list as an independent. It registered only a matter of hours before the deadline on civil parties running in the elections.

It was formed hastily, having the origins in the Democratic Centre, brought together by Señor José María Artilo, the former Foreign Minister, and Señor Ignacio Camuñas, the Information Minister, were informed of the intentions of Señor Suárez in which his designs on capturing the Centre were made clear.

Among the 12 groups in the centre are the Christian Democratic Party led by Señor Fernando Alcántara de Mendieta, the popular Democratic Party led by Señor Francisco Camacho, the Social Democratic Party led by Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, and the Federation of Democratic and Liberal Parties led by Señor Joaquín Garrigues Walker. These leaders, apart from Señor Camuñas, who was Information Minister, were all in the moderate opposition, represented by the Social Democrats, and the 118, espoused by the Independents, the Centre may need support to dominate the House of Deputies.

In the elections the Independents have 57 of the Centre's Congress seats, the Popular Party 32, the Christian Democrats 16, the Federation 16 and the Social Democrats 15. In the Senate these groups have 42, 19, twelve, seven and 10 seats respectively out of the total of 105, with the rest divided among the other seven groups.

Like Señor Suárez himself, the Centre has no strong ideology. It has been called "second generation fascism" as most of its leaders belong, like Señor Suárez who is aged 44, to the "post-Franco" generation.

It believes in a new constitution, degree of autonomy for the Basque country and Catalonia, a strengthened public and private education system, the separation of church and state, equal rights for women, trade union freedom and improved social security. High priority is given to the economic programme, central to fiscal reform.

When Señor Felipe González, secretary-general of the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party, said his party too the leadership of the Centre, with the last Suárez Government. Then there are religious groups and a list of independents, "Suárez's men" as the press refers to them, of whose names in the list of candidates prevailed accusations that the Centre had gone "blue", a reference to the Blue Falangists of the Franco era.

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WEST EUROPE

Leadership of Spanish Communist Party rejects Soviet Union as model for a socialist society

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, June 26

The central committee of the Spanish Communist Party has replied to Moscow's attack on its leader, Señor Santiago Carrillo, by rejecting the Soviet Union as the ideal model for a socialist society.

The committee said in a statement that the attack was not based on Señor Carrillo's "Eurocommunist" ideas contained in a article in the Soviet magazine "New Times" in a criticism of his new book, "Eurocommunism and the State.

The statement said that the attack was based on Señor Carrillo's views that "all those communist parties which believe in a democratic way to socialism and for socialism in democracy".

Señor Carrillo is the most outspoken Eurocommunist leader. His recent reaction to the "excommunism" from Moscow was tantamount to a break.

The party said that the text had come to replace scientific analyses of problems in place of "the empty and excommunism which are totally alien to the Marxist spirit.

These methods are one of the reasons why the so-called "technogical" parties which signed the agreement in 1956 to "restore the practice of democratic centralism" do not want to be identified with Moscow.

The Spanish Communist Party works in any party to any other who believe in the alliance of Communist parties, an alliance which is based on the experience of the world revolution, the alliance of their scientific analysis of the characteristics which are produced in the socio-economic and political crisis of our century.

The party is only responsible for the Spanish people and of Spain. For Spain and for other capitalist countries with similar characteristics, the Eurocommunist way offers the only valid alternative in a crisis like this one; an authentic revolutionary alternative which, without sacrificing the best traditions of the communist movement, brings together, as did the founders of Marxism, socialist ideals with profound and undeniable popular aspirations for freedom.

"Eurocommunist" concedes of socialism as a regime with the widest unfolding of democracy and individual liberties.

The line of the Spanish Communist Party is nothing more than the line of the Spanish Communist Party.

The central committee of 230 members with another 20 representing the heads of the electoral lists in the provinces, approved the text with only one abstention. It was the first meeting of the central committee presided over in Spain by the party's president, Señor Felippe "La Pasamontana" induced, who returned, said 23 from 38 years calls in Moscow last month.

Her signature to the statement was particularly interesting as, because other place of exile, she has always been identified with Moscow. Several pro-Russian also signed, including Señor Francisco Ramiro Roso, who was a lieutenant colonel in the Soviet Army.

The Moscow attack has provided the party with an excellent example of its socialist independence. It has been defended against all general election and the party has been able to resist externally, in line with Moscow.

Señor Carrillo has almost bent over backwards since the Moscow attack to cooperate with the Government and, in the face of the Prime Minister, last week and the present King Juan Carlos Romanes on Friday night when they met in a reception to celebrate the King's 60th birthday.

The King is an ex-communist leader on the central committee of the Spanish Communist Party in the 1960s for his fingers of opposition, to stop the dictatorship of the Falange party in El Pais today that the idea to be the "leader in Spain".

The Spanish Communist Party has rejected the Moscow attack on Señor Carrillo as a crisis and a goliath.

The Soviet Union did not mind how communist parties solved their problems within their own countries, but it could not accept criticism of its international political policies, and particularly anything which questioned the stable nature of the Eastern bloc.

The statement said the Soviet attack bore "the autocratic stamp" of the party, and did not advanced to solve Señor Carrillo's problems within his own party. The party was prepared to separate completely from the Soviet Union after the Moscow attack on "Eurocommunism line.

"Reckoning as a news conference to express whether his party will work at all in Europe. Señor Carrillo said that as far as he was concerned he would stand by what he had said in the last week before the general election in May.

In the meantime, the Communist party's official weekly journal "Kontinent" said the Soviet attack was a "retrenchment of methods and of discarding of methods for Eurocommunism, publishing in full the stepping Soviet attack on Señor Carrillo.

The main party daily "Reyes" devoted a whole page of its 16-page issue to the story.

From Our Correspondent

Señor Carrillo warns Moscow of break

From William Chilcote

Madrid, June 27

Señor Santiago Carrillo, foreign minister of the Spanish Communist Party, indirectly warned Moscow tonight that his party was preparing to separate completely from the Soviet Union after the Moscow attack on "Eurocommunism line.

Replying as a news conference to express whether his party will work in Europe. Señor Carrillo said that as far as he was concerned he would stand by what he had said in the last week before the general election in May.

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Catalan

King Jr

From Our Correspondent

King Juan Carlos of Spain, former president of the autonomous Catalan region, was sworn in today when he was inaugurated as King of Spain by the Prime Minister for the previous position.

The King is the son of King Juan Carlos of Spain, who abdicated in favor of his brother, King Juan Carlos II.

The ceremony was attended by the parliamentary parties, the government and the Catholic Church.

The King was sworn in today in the Barcelona Cathedral, in front of the King of Spain, King Juan Carlos II, who abdicated in favor of his brother, King Juan Carlos I.

King Juan Carlos I was sworn in as King of Spain in a ceremony attended by the parliamentary parties, the government and the Catholic Church.

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A controversial book that haunts Moscow

**Senior Carrillo's candid look at what has gone sour in Russia's march to socialism**

From Harry Behle

Senior Santiago Carrillo's new book, *Eurocommunism*, has been sharply criticized in Moscow and elsewhere. It is not only the first clear demonstration of Eurocommunism, that phenomenon so puzzling to the Kremlin, but it also shows that the Soviet system is a failure in so far as the goal of achieving the ideal socialist society is concerned. This is why the book by the General of the Spanish Communist Party, has been published here under the title *transition State*.

It is an argument that the historic situation in highly industrialized western European countries is quite different from prerevolutionary Russia, and different circumstances call for a different approach in each of them. The author is aware of the danger of simply applying the experience of the Soviet Union to his own country. The European Communist Left and its experience in the countries to the south of the Alps and Spain, also accept the principle of a workers' democracy and, to a certain extent, an independent foreign policy. They are also beginning to realize that, in their own way, the new generations of the working class have given the socialist system a new lead. The author's book aims to give the reader an idea of the situation in Spain and to study the different aspects of the socialist development of the country.

Senior Carrillo argues in the Soviet Union the bureauocratic layer wields, at its various levels, an unmoderated and almost uncontrollable political power. It decides and intervenes even when the balance of the working class.

He asserts that the kind of state which has grown up in the Soviet Union is not the state which Lenin imagined.

It has not only kept bourgeois legal concepts, but it has even reached the point of deformations and distortions which in another era, we could have imagined possible in imperialistic states.

Since the palace coup deposed Stalin, the system has not changed, it has not become more democratic and it has even reached the point of deformations and distortions which in another era, we could have imagined possible in imperialistic states.

The way out of this situation is needed, but it is not an immediate task. The author's book aims to give the reader an idea of the situation in Spain and to study the different aspects of the socialist development of the country.

**Rubberstamp legislature fades away in Spain**

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, June 30

Consolidation France's rubberstamp Parliament quietly faded out of existence here today, 24 years after its first session.

The two centuries of parliamentary tradition in Spain, the first freely elected legislature of a European nation, will be seated on a date in July. It is not known when.

The Cortes, based on the Francisco Franco regime principle of "organic democracy," was a single-chamber Parliament.

The new Cortes includes a Group of Opposition, or Lower House, with 350 elected members and a Senate with 257 elected members and 41 others.

**Senior Carrillo: An uncomprehen
dibly frank analysis of the Soviet Union**

*Invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. It is one of many such references in the book.*

But the criticism of the Soviet Union is not limited to Moscow's foreign policy errors. It goes much deeper, hitting at the core of the Soviet system itself.

On the occasion of the single-party system in the Soviet Union, Senior Carrillo states: "The function of the party and the state seems to be one of ideological control and ideological manipulation of the times of the year, of ideological images which cover up counterrevolutionary actions and transform them into the transformation of real situations."

His analysis of Soviet bureaucracy is equally unflattering. "The question which is being posed in the Russian structures of that state have not turned, partially at least, into an obstacle in the path of socialist development. We should have consulted the workers' democracy and, to a certain extent, an independent foreign policy."

**West Europa**

King avoids meeting Catalonia leader

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, June 28

Señor Juan Carlos, the head of the Catalan autonomous government in exile, the Generalitat, who was unexpectedly flown into Spain last night, intends to meet the future of Catalonia. An agreement was signed today among leftist groups and the Spanish Socialists in Madrid.

He was brought to Paris by a special aircraft accompanied by Señor Carlos Sainz, a political associate of Señor Suárez, the Prime Minister, Señor Sánchez-Nieto, the King's political associate, who was there last night, and Señor Suárez's political associate.

The King might also have been made wary by a remark Señor Torralba made last night when leaving the Prime Minister's residence that a visit to the King would signify recognition of the monarchy on his part.

Señor Suárez said after a meeting today of the Catalan Democratic Front that the government is not turning its back on Catalonia, but that the government would not extend any recognition to the Catalan leader, except as a personal friend.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Catalan Democratic Front, the Prime Minister, Señor Suárez, and Señor Sánchez-Nieto, who was there last night, and Señor Suárez's political associate, who was there last night, and Señor Suárez's political associate, who was there last night.

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Spain expels Soviet 'spy caught red-handed'.

From Our Correspondent Madrid, July 4

Spain has expelled another Soviet agent for alleged spying, according to reports reaching here today by the Foreign Ministry. He is the second agent to be caught in four months.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been assisted with "classified documents of national importance" in his possession. As police officers approached him, he took the documents away, but was caught a few minutes later.

He was detained on Saturday at the hotel where he was staying when visiting the royal palace with his wife and two children.

At first it was expected that the agents were Jewish, but it was later revealed that they were Soviet technicians.

The Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been informed that the agents were Soviet military attachés from the embassy.

The second agent, aged 47, was officially listed as a member of the Soviet embassy, which is situated in Madrid. But the Spanish government has already lodged a protest with the Soviet Government in Moscow about the matter.

Many people, particularly in the diplomatic circles, are concerned about the return of thousands of Russian agents in Spain, many of whom are suspected of having received training in Moscow during these years in exile.

This second Soviet agent, called "red-handed" by the Spanish, had returned to Spain after a stay of six months in Cuba.

Anarchists in union protest

From Our Correspondent Madrid, July 3

About 200 members of the Confederation Workers, the anarchistic trade union, carried out a symbolic occupation of one of the buildings of the Spanish state trade union organization here today.

The occupation was not directly interfered with by the police, which might be for its own reasons.

Although there were no immediate official reactions, the police Foreign Ministry immediately set in motion all African arms to Madrid to make its position as a national government unchangeable.

The Anarchists are opposed to the organization of African colonies as an African nation.

"If the African heads of state continue to recommend the whole matter might be feasible," they said.

The previous alleged Russian spy was expelled from Spain in May to make way for Bogorov and Pragor, who are known to be reliable Russian agents.

The previous case was handled by the Spanish Foreign Ministry.

The case was handled by the Spanish Foreign Ministry.

The Spanish Government is expected to take action against the agents, and the next move will be for the police to take over the whole case.

The agents were arrested in 1967, and were suspected of having received training in Moscow in order to have easier access to Spain.

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Spaniards vote today with army on alert

By WILLIAM CHISLETT

MADRID — Twenty two million Spaniards went to the polls today for the country's first general elections in 41 years.

The people, most of whom have never freely voted in their lives, lodged their zealously guarded vote with the army on low key alert, backed up by the police in urban areas, and paramilitary civil guards in the countryside.

In Barcelona two policemen were injured when a Molotov cocktail exploded in their jeep, three people were hurt in a Seville blast and in the Basque country a bomb exploded in a railway tunnel.

The atmosphere was particularly tense in the Basque area where terrorists have been holding industrialist Javier Ybarra for three weeks and threatened to kill him if a $35 million ransom is not delivered. The last of 24 Basque prisoners, which the government promised to release before the elections, was freed last night.

One of the first to vote was Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, head of the Democratic Centre, the liberal coalition which is expected to win. Early signs pointed to a very large turnout.

The most conspicuous absentee from polling was King Juan Carlos, who did
King's appointee confirmed PM in Spanish vote

By WILLIAM CHISLETT
Special to The Star

MADRID — The centre coalition of Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez today won Spain's first free election in 41 years but failed to get enough votes to rule without uniting with the Socialists.

With 75 per cent of the votes counted, the Democratic Centre Union had 170 of the 350 seats in the Congress, or lower house, the Socialist Workers party 115 and Communists 20. The remainder went to about 133 other parties.

The Socialist Workers are led by Felipe Gonzalez, a 35-year-old Seville lawyer. Only two years ago the party was virtually unknown when Gen. Francisco Franco ruled.

For Manuel Fraga Irrihane and his neo-Francoists the election result was a humiliating defeat in their pathetic last-ditch stand to return to the days of the dictator.

They were left in the same league as the Communists' of Santiago Carrillo, who returned from 37 years' political exile last year. Franco must surely be turning in his grave at the thought that the "Reds" will be represented in the new parliament to replace his own, rubber-stamp regime.

TOUGH CONDITIONS

The Socialists are likely to impose some tough conditions for their participation in the next government including autonomy for some regions assuming that they are asked. Gonzalez told me: "We don't want to be the token leftist in a reactionary program."

Suárez victory, however, was no surprise. Since being appointed by King Juan Carlos almost a year ago he has brought Spain through a most difficult period. The Centre's slogan "The safe way to democracy" and Suárez' popular image brought him a lot of votes.

There was an over 80 per cent turnout at the polls and remarkably few incidents. A 4½-pound bomb was found in a Madrid polling booth yesterday but police defused it.

Generally Spaniards were in a festive mood as they lined up in their Sunday best to vote.

SENATORS NAMED

In one polling station, one official was so overcome by the event that she "slammed her hand down on one of the brand new voting urns and broke it."

In Seville a woman had hysteria when it came for her to vote and shouted "I want to vote for France." The old dictator would have appreciated her loyalty for no one ever voted for him.

The king named his 41 senators as soon as polling was over in order to avoid accusations "that he was naming them on the basis of the results."

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia did not vote. Palace aides explained the monarchy was above partisan politics.