The Resurrection of Franco

General Franco can rest assured in his tomb at the Valley of the Fallen civil war monument that he will be truly represented in the June general elections for the Alianza Popular is mounting an 'Operation Lazarus' designed to resurrect what they can of Francoism. The old Generalissimo cannot be revived (the Spanish joke that he would rise on the third day was long ago disproved) but his former ministers are coming back in their droves. At least 17 ministers have decided that they will stand for the Alianza of Manuel Fraga, Franco's Information and Tourism minister for seven years and the Interior Minister of King Juan Carlos's first government.

The general election, Spain's first in 41 years, is just over a fortnight away, and the Alianza is going all out to persuade the upholders of the régime that it is their duty to stand and save the country from 'communism and pornography' - the two greatest enemies in the words of Fraga. Back from ten months retirement 'for the love of Spain and in service to the King' have come such diehards as Carlos Arias, the King's first prime minister (and Franco's last), who will head the Alianza's list of candidates in Madrid for the Senate. Arias, who was sacked by the King last July for moving the country towards democracy at a snail's pace (the King allegedly said he was an 'unmitigated disaster'), will now, along with his colleagues, experience the novelty of being elected for the first time in his life. Arias, 69, believes in democracy about as much as Franco did. He was public prosecutor in Malaga during the civil war after it was quickly and ruthlessly taken by the Nationalists; head of the police during one of the blackest periods of the dictatorship; mayor of Madrid, and later successor to Admiral Carrero Blanco after he was assassinated in 1973. While Arias was Prime Minister he had the telephones of his colleagues tapped and listened to their conversations every morning. When Franco died, Arias went on television and told the nation: 'It is certain that Franco, who for so many years was our Caudillo, is now no longer among us; but he has left us his work, his example remains.' He later wept and now regularly visits his tomb.

Other ministers in the Alianza include José Solís, who was head of the National Movement, the régime's only political organisation. Franco's nephew Nicolas will stand in La Corunna, his uncle's home province, and many administration officials have
resigned to run as candidates. The disbanding of the Movement and the legalisation of the Spanish Communist Party were the final straws for the Alianza. Few doubted when it was formed last autumn that it was neo-Francoist. With 'the return of the witches', as the Spanish press has labelled the operation, the Alianza has proclaimed its true allegiance. Indeed, when listening to their ministers speaking, it is often hard to believe that Franco is dead. Fraga's rhetoric, particularly, sounds like the hysteria whipped up after the civil war. For him the legalisation of the Communist Party was a 'real coup d'état which has transformed reform into rupture'. Fraga is barnstorming the country with slogans like 'the Communists want to turn churches into garages'. Meetings are punctuated with shouts of 'Franco, Franco' and ominously 'Fraga, Fraga'. Fraga calls the Alianza the 'real Centre' in Spain.

The elections have acted as the catalyst for the fragmentation which many people feared would take place in post-Franco Spain. No fewer than 139 political parties have been legalised by the Suares government. This incredibly high number is the natural consequence of relative political freedom, although some of it is due to the personality problems that sadly plague the Left in Spain. The latest opinion poll reveals, to few people's surprise, that 49 per cent of the electorate is undecided as to which party to vote for. Alianza is capitalising on the uncertainty and the multiplicity of political parties by playing on the easily aroused emotions of the urban middle class, who fear change, or equate it with revolution. It is also dangerously appealing to the wounded sense of honour of the armed forces. In the rural areas, where the level of political education is low, and where the Movement still wields influence, the Alianza will be a powerful vote-catcher. The Alianza's faces are well known on village television screens.

The electoral battle is like the match between Goliath and David with the Alianza as the giant, towering over everyone and putting the fear of God into them and Prime Minister Suares cast in the role of David. Suares, the youngest Prime Minister in Europe, is proving himself, against all the predictions made when he was appointed, to be a genuine democrat. What he has achieved in ten months is quite remarkable, given the opposition he faces on all sides. Ironically, and one could argue undemocratically, as Prime Minister he is the only holder of high office in the country who does not have to resign in order to stand in the elections. Nevertheless, with the King's backing, he has thrown his support to the non-Francoist forces of Democratic Centre, a coalition of liberals, social democrats and conservatives, and has even arranged to run in the election himself in order to avoid polarisation and to deal a mortal blow to the Alianza. For there are few doubts as to what will happen if the Alianza wins and just how constitutional the next Cortes will be. Santiago Carrillo, the communist leader, said that if Fraga wins he will make Pinochet 'pale with envy'. The clock may not be put back that far, but Franco certainly will not feel that 'democracy' has left him behind.

Madrid
From William Childs
Madrid, May 5

The decision by Señor Suárez, the Prime Minister, to stand in the June general election as an independent, supporting the Union of Democratic Centres, has precipitated the right's feuvers, but made the left content. A typically adversarial campaign came from Señor Luis Valero Barajas, vice-president of General Franco's civil war veterans' group, who said: "Fernández was a crook, but Suárez is a crook in a worse degree." He was referring to the Prime Minister's opinion that the General Franco dictatorship should be legalised, the Spanish Communist Party be tolerated, and political prisoners be released.

The two-Princifist Popular Alliance of Señor Manuel Fraga was almost as adament, not surprisingly as Señor Solana's decision will affect the alliance vote. Señor Fraga called the Prime Minister's speech "untruthful and unpleasant, to refer to the present and completely obscure about the future." He challenged Señor Suárez to a television debate along with other politicians.

Naturally, the Democratic Centre, a coalition of liberal, social democrat and Christian Democrat parties, expressed satisfaction with the Prime Minister's decision. It called the Prime Minister's decision "increased the possibility of blocking the way to victory of the Popular Alliance". But it said that the alliance was a "betrayal to the establishment of democracy".

Seven coalitions will run in the elections at a national level and at a regional level. The national ones are the Democratic Centre, the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the left-wing Greens, the right-wing Popular Alliance and the National Front of the Left (parties of the left of the Communist Party). Those who have not yet been bloced are the National Front of the Right, the Socialists, the Communists, the Socialists, the Greens and the National Front of the Left (parties of the left of the Communist Party). The elections will be held on May 25.

The candidates who receive the most votes in each province will be entitled to one seat in the Congress of Deputies. The winners of seats in the Congress of Deputies will be picked according to a system of proportional representation. Each of the 350 provinces will be entitled to at least two congressmen. The number of deputies from each province will be determined by the number of inhabitants. The names of those who will be entitled to seats will be published in the official state gazette. The elections will be held on May 25.

From Harry Dobell
Madrid, May 5

Spaniards will vote on party lists.

Proportional representation system excludes the right to choose among individual candidates.

From R. A. Dobell

The term of office for the Congress of Deputies and the Senate is four years. The term of office for the Prime Minister and the other ministers is also four years. The Prime Minister may resign in order to qualify for a higher government office. The Prime Minister's decision will be announced in a royal decree published in the official state gazette. The elections will be held on May 25.

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Vance talks in Madrid to focus on Nato

From William Chislett
Madrid, May 11

Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State, who arrived in Madrid this evening to preside over the first meeting of the Spanish-American committee set up after the treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed last year between the two countries. He will inform the Spanish Government of what was discussed at the meeting in London this week. The United States wishes to strengthen the NATO organization. Mr Vance's visit to Madrid is seen in this context.

The United States is very interested, for strategic reasons, in Spain eventually joining NATO. But Spain will not make any application to join either NATO or the European Community until some time after the general elections in June. The extreme left-wing organization FRAP (Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Patriotic Front) claimed responsibility today for the murder of an industrialist, who died in Monday when a bomb strapped to his chest exploded. This was the first act of violence for which FRAP has claimed responsibility for some time; and it caused speculation that extremists might try to disrupt the election process.

More than a thousand Falange fans attended the funeral today in Toledo for the victim of another political killing, who died on Monday night, of stab wounds.

WEST EUROPE

Church swerves to right in Spain

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, May 12

Spain's Roman Catholic bishops dropped an election bombshell here today by telling Spanish senators not to support parties of liberal ideology, which seem to entail individual freedom by removing all restraints on individuals, stimulating them to seek wealth, interest and power.

Less surprisingly, the Episcopal Council also told Catholics to reject parties of Marxist and atheistic ideologies and those in favour of abortion and divorce. Another recommendation to the faithful was that they should support parties favoring state subsidies for church-run schools.

The announcement appeared to represent a sharp swing to the right on the part of the hierarchy, which in General Francisco Franco's final years had been in the forefront of the struggle for freedom.

Today's statement was all the more surprising, as several prominent bishops had said previously that the Church would stay out of politics in the coming election. It is expected to cause a furore in Spain, which, on paper at least, is 99 per cent Roman Catholic, but which has also been a historic refuge of anti-clericalism.

The position taken by the bishops will undoubtedly influence the election.

In a complaint to the Board of Elections, political opponents of Senor Adolfo Suarez, the Spanish Prime Minister, have challenged his legal right to stand for the Congress of Deputies, according to a report published here today.

If the challenge succeeds, it could be expected to reduce the power at the polls of the centre coalition at present headed by Senor Suarez, and would be a polarization of the vote in the first free democratic elections here in 41 years.

According to the decree-law on elections published last week, the only parties permitted to be tagged or pugnd by candidates of other parties in the same province or district. In such cases, the provincial council of administrative affairs must make an urgent decision on the matter within three days after receiving the complaint from the Board of Elections.

The dispute over Senor Suarez's eligibility has been foreshadowed in a series of articles in conservative newspapers, suggesting that the Prime Minister is bound by the same rule which applies to Cabinet ministers—that he should have resigned before being officially registered as a candidate. However, there is concern among officers in the central about the correct interpretation of the law.

Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, called on King Juan Carlos today before attending a meeting of the joint Spanish-American committee concerned with United States air and naval bases in Spain.

Mr Vance later flew to Turin for a conference of the Central Treaty Organization in Switzerland. A 60-year-old man was killed and at least six other persons were wounded when police opened fire today in clashes with demonstrators surrounding amnesty for Basque nationalist prisoners. AP
WEST EUROPE.

Thousands of Basques on strike in widespread protest against pro-amnesty demonstration deaths

From William Childers

Madrid, May 15.

January commerce were badly affected in the Basque province today as hundreds of thousands of workers went on strike in protest against the death of five people in continuing demonstrations.

The interminister, who is from the Basque region, said that the Basque government will not give in to the demands of revolutionaries and will not allow demonstrations in the Basque areas.

The Interior Minister has warned that the government's policy on Basque nationalism will not change. The statement said that there were 110 registered prisoners (agitation groups) and 200 (Basque Nationalists) of them showing signs of improvement.

Agent from the investigation branch of the Spanish National Police has announced the Prime Minister's candidacy for the general elections, particularly as he had always been a supporter of the monarchy.

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Spanish Europe

Spanish king's father renounces his rights to the throne

From William Childers

Madrid, May 15.

Don Juan de Borbón, father of King Juan Carlos, renounced his rights to the Spanish throne yesterday in a simple and moving ceremony in the Zarzuela Palace, which was attended by members of the royal family and intimate friends.

Three years ago Alfonso XIII, who had fled Spain in 1931, similarly renounced his rights in favour of his son, Don Juan. General Franco raised over Don Juan when he named Juan Carlos his successor in 1959.

Don Juan, the Count of Haro, has asked for the right to be able to wear a uniform of the royal family and continue to be the head of the royal family in Portugal. His withdrawal as leader of the royal family is to be a symbol of the political and military power of the Spanish monarchy.

Demonstrators are calling for the release of about 11 Basque politicians, still in jail despite the political amnesty granted in March.

Don Juan de Borbón, father of King Juan Carlos, is to renounce his rights in the Spanish throne tomorrow at a private ceremony in the King's palace.

Although thrown out by Francisco de Borbón, the Count of Haro, when he named Juan Carlos his successor in 1959, the Count of Haro is to be a symbol of the political and military power of the Spanish monarchy.

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Princess Irene is expelled from Spain

From Harry Debolt

Princess Irene of Spain was expelled from Spain by the government last night.

The princess was ordered to leave Spain by the Constitutional Court in Madrid.

The court ruled that the princess had violated the terms of her husband's resignation.

The move came after the princess' husband, Prince Carlos Hugo, resigned from the royal family in protest against the imprisonment of their son, Prince Juan Carlos.

The princess' departure was announced by the government in a statement.

The government said that the princess had violated the terms of her husband's resignation and would be expelled from Spain.

The princess was flown out of Madrid last night on a government plane.

Spain issues passport for return of La Pasionaria

From Harry Debolt

La Pasionaria, the leader of the Communist Party, has been granted a passport for her return from France.

The government issued the passport after La Pasionaria, who had been arrested in France, appealed to the government for her release.

The passport was issued under the terms of a previous agreement between Spain and France.

La Pasionaria was arrested in France after she tried to attend a meeting of the Communist Party in Paris.

The government had previously refused to grant her a passport for her return to Spain.

However, the government changed its stance after La Pasionaria's request for a passport was forwarded to the government by the Communist Party.

The passport was granted under the terms of the agreement between Spain and France, which allows for the return of citizens of either country.

La Pasionaria will be required to appear before a Spanish court upon her return to Spain.
A bomb damaged the American Cultural Centre here today, a few hours before Vice President Mondale arrived in Madrid for talks with Minister Adolfo Suarez, the Prime Minister, and King Juan Carlos. The bomb caused extensive damage to rooms in the centre. Two guards were slightly injured.

The newspaper El Pais received a telephone call late in the morning from the Revolutionary and Anti-Fascist Groups of the First of October (Grupo) demanding responsibility for the explosion. The group was responsible for kidnapping two important figures of the Franco regime earlier this year.

Mr Mondale said on arrival at Barajas airport, Madrid, that he was 'disturbed and excited by the rise towards a democratic society' taking place in Spain. He said that there was a new confidence in Spain, and that the problem was what was happening in Spain and whether democracy was on the decline or the rise.

Mr Mondale is the second leading American politician to visit Spain in a week. Last week Mr Gerald Ford, the President of the United States, attended the first meeting of the Spanish-American committee set up after the meeting of the Spanish-American friendship society last year between the two countries.

Mr Mondale said that relations between Spain and the United States were on 'a strong, firm and cooperative basis'.

In the Basque region, where Basque separatists were on strike this week, the American said that the Government was in serious trouble by the time of the democratic elections of the Basque Republic.

The group was said to have been asked to establish a better social order, and to work towards a better social equilibrium.

Authorities fear that the Basque separatist organization ETA has been in a state of violence again unless something is done about it soon.

Señor Suárez's right to stand in poll confirmed

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, May 19
The Spanish Board of Electro-mechanical and the Prime Minister's office announced that Señor Suárez, the Prime Minister, had earlier challenged his legal right to stand.

The decision was barely surprising. Under the electoral law it is illegal for holders of high office wishing to stand in the elections to have resigned from the elections to resign. But Señor Suárez, who heads the Democratic Centre, the coalition of Liberals and Social Democrats which seems assured of winning, is exempt from this requirement.

At the same time it was learnt that the Government was collaborating with the Democratic Centre in drafting a new constitution for the country to present to the new Cortes.

Opposition parties are demanding that the next Parliament draw up a new constitution and that the parties are working on their own versions. If the Government tries to force its version through without consulting them it will inevitably provoke a storm from both the neo-Fascist Popular Alliance, which is basically against constitutional changes, and from the left.

Señor José María Arrieta, the Foreign Minister, who left the Democratic Centre after disagreement with Señor Suárez, said last night that he will give his Senate vote in Madrid to "Senators for Democracy", a coalition drawn up by the Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats.

Catholic voters told to pick party with Christian ideals

Spanish Church makes efforts to dispel its partisan political image

From William Chidley
Madrid, May 19
The last time a general election was held in Spain, in February 1936, the Roman Catholic Church was clearly on the side of the right. The Church is trying to dispel its partisan image before next month's general election.

The answer in a popular programme on Catholicism, a current political position with many Spanish voters, is "the Church must adopt a political position with many Spanish voters who favour the Church, but not the Church's political stance. The Church must take an active part in a political programming which aims to disestablish a better social equilibrium".

The programme, which was put together by the Church, was a popular vote on a political programme which aims to disestablish a better social equilibrium. The vote was considered a "guarantee" or rather, "the Church is trying to disestablish a better social equilibrium".

Mr. Varela also said that Catholics should not vote for parties which support abortion and divorce, but should support those which favour State subsi-
More than lip service needed on autonomy

The political and economic importance of Catalonia and the Basque country will play a decisive role in determining Spain’s entry into the EEC. With most of Spain’s industry concentrated in the two most politically sensitive areas, any future democratic government will have to pay more than lip service to these demands and needs.

Catalan, with a population of more than 5,000,000 out of a total Spanish population of 35 million, has the highest growth rate in the whole country. Catalonia provided about 30 per cent of the export earnings of Spain. The prosperous Catalan and Basque middle class never liked being at the back end of earnings power compared to the rest of Spain. They see themselves more in tune with Western Europe than with Madrid which they regard with a mixture of serf, aristocracy and often outright hostility.

The Catalans and Basques believe that their business class is very much in favour of joining the EEC. This is particularly true in Catalonia because for EEC purposes the Catalan economy is more than twice that of the Basque which has a bigger population. Both are members of the EEC.”

Southern trade associations and the Basque and Catalan Chambers of Commerce work with the EEC in order to make it easier for the Basque country and Catalonia to join the EEC. The President of the Catalan Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Josep Maria Benlloch, said that he wants to see Barcelona be the capital of the EEC, and he is particularly pleased with the EEC’s decision to invite Spain to participate in the Common Agricultural Policy.

But the Catalans and Basques are not happy with Spain’s decision to join the EEC. They believe that Spain’s entry will lead to a decline in the economy of the region and that the EEC will be more interested in the interests of Spain than in the interests of the Catalan and Basque people.

The Catalans and Basques are also not happy with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) which they believe is more interested in the interests of the Catalan and Basque people than in the interests of Spain.

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Fundación TRANSICIÓN Española

Señor Suárez ahead as campaign opens

From Henry Deakin
Madrid, May 21

The Centro Democrático Nacional, the largest and most moderate of the three main groups running in Spain's general election campaign, has revealed the name of its candidate for the presidency of the country.

The candidate is Señor Suárez, a former judge who was exiled in 1970 for his political activities.

Señor Suárez is a candidate of the Centro Democrático Nacional, a center-right party that is currently polling at around 15 percent in the latest opinion polls.

The Centro Democrático Nacional is one of the three main groups that are running in the election campaign. The other two are the Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE) and the Partido Popular (PP).

The election is scheduled to take place on June 18 and is expected to be the first general election in Spain since the death of Francisco Franco in 1975.

The election campaign is currently in full swing and is expected to be a close race between the three main groups.

Señor Suárez, who is a prominent figure in the Centro Democrático Nacional, is expected to attract votes from those who are looking for a center-right candidate in the election.
**Spanish fascist leader released on bail**

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, May 26
Sedat Mariano Sanchez-Covarrubias, leader of the right-wing Liberal Alignment, was released on bail of 75,000 pesetas today after seven months in prison. The judge, who was released in 1933, was charged with treason by the government of General Franco.

Two Italian fascists who were arrested along with Matias Fernández last week for their alleged participation in the recent disturbances in Madrid were released on bail of 75,000 pesetas each. The judge, who is accused of violating the terms of his bail, was charged with treason by the government of General Franco.

The Spanish Government has announced that it will not re-elect President Alfonso XIII, who is due to leave office on July 15. The move coincides with the annual military parade held in Madrid, which is due to take place on July 15.

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**Court martial sentences in Spain reduced by decree**

From Chief of Staff
Madrid, May 27
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**Philosophy of the right still has a certain fascination**

From Our Correspondent

**Why the Franco diehards have laid aside their deepest principle**

General Franco is probably not turning in his grave at the Valencian Festa Major, which is held every year in July 15 (the date of the military uprising in 1936). He has decided to lay aside his deepest principle, the never-ending war against the Republic, and turn his attention to the presidial election in 1938.

The Alliance, in fact, is not a clandestine organization any more, but a political party. It has been allowed to operate by the government of General Franco, and is presenting candidates for the Congress and the Senate in more than half of Spain's provinces.

The Alliance believes in the "doctrine of July 15," the thought and work of Francisco Franco and the Catholic, social, traditional and representative monarchy. It is not a "blood and soil" party, but a "national" one. It is not a "blackshirt" party, but a "loyal" one. It is not a "fascist" party, but a "defender" one.

The Alliance is not to be confused with the Popular Alliance of General J. M. Primo, which is neo-Francoist as opposed to pure Francoism, and is presenting candidates for the Congress and the Senate in more than half of Spain's provinces.

The Alliance believes in the "doctrine of July 15," the thought and work of Francisco Franco and the Catholic, social, traditional and representative monarchy. It is not a "blood and soil" party, but a "national" one. It is not a "fascist" party, but a "defender" one.

From Our Correspondent

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Fundación TRANSICIÓN Española

A splinter group, which has been thought to be the first communication from him since his abduction.

The clash took place outside a meeting of the Falangists in cars. The Government has already departed from the current view that it may be allowed to stay in Spain.

A leader of the Authentic Left-wing wing of ETA denied information that two of them from a car. Representations were released that two of the 15 or so people injured.

Return of Guernica to Spain 'will be delayed'

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, June 1

Pablo Picasso's Guernica, the painting which symbolizes the world's first atomic attack on civilians, will come back to Spain but not for several more years, according to a report published today.

The Madrid evening newspaper, La Vanguardia, in a report by its New York correspondent, said the painting was to be returned to Spain in a few years, but not before 1987.

The Madrid Press Museum, now closed, would remain open for public viewing.

Miss Shaw was quoted in the report that this would guarantee the painting's condition for the return of the painting.

The Cabinet met today to debate the return of Guernica to Spain. In fact, another source, who was given recent evidence of the painting's condition, said that this was definitely not a picture that would be returned to Spain.

The return of Guernica to Spain has been acting as intermediaries, said in a letter to the newspaper, "Once the painting is returned, the Basque political prisoners would not be released.

The Government has already departed from the current view that it may be allowed to stay in Spain.

A leader of the Authentic Left-wing wing of ETA denied information that two of them from a car. Representations were released that two of the 15 or so people injured.

Rival fascist gangs in Madrid clash

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, June 3

Seven people were hospitalized today after rival fascists attacked a Basque industrialist who had been acting as intermediaries, said in a letter to the newspaper, "Once the painting is returned, the Basque political prisoners would not be released.

The Government has already departed from the current view that it may be allowed to stay in Spain.
State television is sole link with outside world in place where you must go 15 miles to buy a paper

Spanish village learns democracy

From William Chisman
Madrid, Spain, May 3

Some politicians have come here so far. We are among the few who have been here. We are the ones who have come to see what is happening here.

Jennings was the first to visit the village. He was followed by several others, including the mayor of the town and a representative from the regional government. Jennings was accompanied by a delegation of reporters from various international news organizations.

The village, named Las Cienegas, is located in the province of Madrid, and is known for its traditional way of life. It is surrounded by a picturesque landscape of mountains, forests, and meadows.

When Jennings arrived, he was greeted by the mayor, who welcomed him and introduced him to the residents of the village. Jennings was impressed by the warm hospitality and the sense of community among the villagers.

Jennings spent the day visiting the village, observing the daily life of the people, and interviewing them. He was struck by the simplicity and the beauty of their way of life.

He was particularly impressed by the village's agricultural practices, which are based on traditional methods and focus on the preservation of the natural environment.

Jennings also visited the village school, where he spoke to the children about the importance of education and the need to preserve their cultural heritage.

The village is currently in the process of developing a new constitution, which Jennings has supported. He believes that this is a crucial step towards the democratization of the region.

Jennings has also met with local leaders and representatives of various social organizations, and has discussed with them the challenges and opportunities facing the village.

He has been impressed by the determination and the commitment of the villagers to protect their way of life and to build a better future for their community.

Senor Fraga throws gauntlet to Premier

From William Chisman
Madrid, May 4

Senor Fraga has issued a challenge to the Prime Minister, calling for a general election and warning that he will call one if the Prime Minister fails to meet his demands.

Senor Fraga, leader of the Popular Party, has been a vocal opponent of the Prime Minister, and has repeatedly called for his resignation. He has accused the Prime Minister of corruption and has threatened to pull his support if the Prime Minister does not resign.

Senor Fraga has now gone further, and has announced that he will call a general election if the Prime Minister does not meet his demands. He has called for a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister, and has warned that he will pull his support if the Prime Minister does not resign.

Senor Fraga's challenge to the Prime Minister has been met with a strong response, and the Prime Minister has vowed to fight for his position. The situation is likely to remain tense in the coming weeks.

Senor Fraga's challenge is the latest in a series of political events that have rocked Spain in recent months. The country has been facing a deep economic crisis, and political instability has been a constant feature of the situation.

The Prime Minister has been under pressure to resign, and his government has been facing a series of scandals and allegations of corruption.

Senor Fraga's challenge to the Prime Minister is likely to lead to further political uncertainty, and the situation is likely to remain tense in the coming weeks.

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out for battle, but will the army have the casting vote?

The Spanish Elections

The novelty of elections has so far fanned the flame of ambition that 200 parties have applied for recognition.

The well-organized Communist party still holds high hopes of being able to show that it is a legitimate political force. Both the Popular Alliance and the anti-fascist parties are vying to become the new government's main partner. The Popular Force, which is expected to win about 60% of the vote, is currently preparing a protest to be held at a recent news conference in Geneva, Switzerland, and the Social Democratic party has been preparing a protest, to be held in the United States.

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