Spanish King cancels son’s investiture

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Nov 1

The authorities today substituted an “act of homage” to Prince Felipe, the nine-year-old heir to the throne, in place of a planned investiture ceremony for him as Prince of Asturias, the traditional title of the heir to the throne.

The title was conferred on him in a royal decree signed by his father, King Juan Carlos, in January. The Palace had earlier criticized the investiture ceremony might cause ill feeling, however, and the ceremony was changed to an act of homage.

Socialist and communist politicians in Asturias who were invited to the homage decided to boycott the ceremony. They say the investiture ceremony be made after the new constitution is approved although it has already been agreed generally that the state will be described as a monarchy.

As a result, the Palace was invited, apparently within the past 48 hours, that it would be better to postpone the investiture.

King Juan Carlos, accompanied by Queen Sofia, Senor Rodolfo Martin Villa, Minister of the Interior, and members of the Council of the Realm, the country’s highest advisory body, in existence, attended a religious ceremony this morning in Covadonga, the village in Asturias where the Spaniards claimed their first victory in their campaign to expel their Moorish conquerors. The whole government had been due to attend but, when the ceremony was changed, it was thought appropriate to send only one representative.

The provincial delegation of Asturias, whose idea it was to hold the investiture ceremony, is not considered representative.

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Rival of Señor Carrillo retuns to Spain

From William Chislett

Madrid, Nov 1

Senor Enrique Lister, one of the last surviving civil war leaders, will return to Spain next week after 38 years in exile, according to reports published here today.

Senor Lister, secretary general of the Spanish Workers’ Communist Party, was granted a passport in Paris yesterday.

He formed his party seven years ago after being expelled from the Spanish Communist Party.

Senor Lister’s party was recognized by Moscow as “the true Spanish Communist Party”, in an attempt to split the party headed by Senor Santiago Carrillo, who was then espousing Eurocommunism and had condemned the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Moscow reverted to recognizing Senor Carrillo’s party in 1974, having concluded that Senor Lister was a spent force.

Senor Lister still regards Señor Carrillo as a “traitor”.Senor Carrillo travels to Moscow tomorrow, reportedly for the first time in seven years, to attend the sixteenth anniversary of the October Revolution.

Senor Lister will not be there. Senor De la Rua, Spain’s interior minister, said: “La Pasionaria”, the Spanish Communist Party’s president, left yesterday for Moscow, where she spent 38 years in exile.

Socialist leader’s warning on Spanish austerity

From William Chislett

Madrid, Nov 2

Senor Felipe Gonzalez, the socialist leader, warned the Spanish Government in a television interview last night that his party, the strongest opposition group in the Cortes, would be “very exacting” in making sure that the Government fulfilled the agreements contained in the two pacts on economic and political issues.

Senor Gonzalez was one of four political leaders interviewed on television for the first time since the general election on June 15. He said that the agreements meant that “the Opposition has not disappeared, but now has to fulfil its very different and interesting role. We Socialists will be a very constructive Opposition.”

The Socialist Party has 118 of the 350 seats in the Congress of Deputies.

Senor Gonzalez said that the ceiling for wage increases of 22 per cent for 1978 should not apply to those on the lower end of the pay scale and that those higher up should accept less.

Senor Santiago Carrillo, the communist leader, who left for Moscow today, said that the wage ceiling was unprecedented. He cited the case of Britain, where the government had a wage guideline of 10 per cent while prices, he said, were increasing by 20 per cent. In Spain, the percentages were equal.

The economic pact stipulates that price increases will be kept to a maximum of 22 per cent in return for the ceiling on wage rises of 22 per cent for 1978 should not apply to those on the lower end of the pay scale and that those higher up should accept less.

Senor Gonzalez said that if prices rose above the agreed rate (inflation is running at 30 per cent at the moment) then they would support a higher wage ceiling.

Senor Carrillo said that there were certain sectors, which he called the “economic bunker” that were “armed” against terrorism and a “political pax”. Senor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, the conservative leader of the Popular Alliance, was more adamant on political issues. The Alliance was the only party not to sign the political pact. In a reference to the planned reorganization of the police, he said that the state was being “disarmed” against terrorism and subversion.

The latter day peak, Senor Larrubia, leader of the centre did not mean that the Centre party had renounced its stated policies. He also said that the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia was a “disaster” for the party. Senor Calvo Sotelo said that political fighting had been postponed for the time being. We are near to the consolidation of democracy. I hope everyone understands this and is capable of making sacrifices.”
Spanish party leader cuts short Moscow visit

From William Chidstet
Madrid, Nov 4

Señor Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Spanish Communist Party cut short his visit to Moscow today and decided to return to Madrid because of the ban imposed to prevent him speaking at a Labour rally.

The rest of the Spanish delegation at the celebrations to mark the sixtieth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution was returning with him. The only exception was Dolors Ibarruri, the party president, who lived for 38 years as an exile in Moscow. She was staying on for a few more days to see her daughter and grandchildren. She will not attend any official functions.

Interviewed on the Spanish radio last night from Moscow, Señor Carrillo said that if he had been allowed to speak at the Kremlin he would have "hail the October revolution, which is the patrimony of all progressive forces in the world, paid tribute to the participation of the Soviet people in the destruction of fascism and I would have said a few things explaining how we conceive socialism in Spain."

Increase in serious crime is partly blamed on the amnesties granted by King Juan Carlos

From William Chidstet
Madrid, Nov 6

Spanish police are so alarmed by the increase in crime since the death of General Franco that the government decided at the weekend to bring back night-watchmen released after General Franco's death to help combat the crime wave.

A royal decree signed by King Juan Carlos was published in the official State Bulletin yesterday stipulating that serenos, the traditional night watchmen, will be back on duty within three months, and available for the first time.

They will work in towns with a population of more than 100,000, in close conjunction with the police.

According to figures supplied to The Times by the Director General of Security, there were a total of 59,234 robberies last year and 42,538 in the first six months of this year. This rise continues at the present rate then by the end of 1977 robberies will have increased by 50 per cent.

The number of robos and ataques, robberies respectively without and with violence, have gone up most. But rapes, murders and assassinations were symptomatic of the authorities' laxity.

In another interview Señor Carrillo said: "If I am a traitor, it would be a little odd for them to allow me to speak. "He said he had been put in the back row of the delegates "Where those who wanted to see me had to look hard. Normally party leaders are put in the front row."

It was learnt today that a pro-Moscow communist party has presented its papers to the Spanish Interior Ministry for registration, so highlighting reports that Moscow may try to form a movement of forces in Spain, the Party seeking legalization and its list of statutes, that the new party is loyal to the international proletariat and the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Spain brings back night watchmen

From William Chidstet
Madrid, Nov 6

In 1976 there were 287 rapes, 24 murders and 24 assassinations. In the first six months of this year the figures were 198, 53 and 24. The increase in crime is blamed mainly on the rise of unemployment and on the release of many criminals from prisons in the past two years under pardons and amnesties.

Figures released by the Ministry of Justice reveal that a total of 10,843 prisoners have been released since the death of General Franco. Under a pardon granted by King Juan Carlos on November 3, 1975, after his ascent to the throne, 8,903 prisoners were released and later another 1,940. When General Franco died on November 20, 1975, there were 15,518 prisoners and in October 1977 there were 9,976.

The police now admit that it was an error to phase out the night watchmen, who appear to have enjoyed a familiar sight at night. They came on duty at about 11.00 pm, when the main doors of buildings and blocks of flats were locked. The only way into the houses except for people who had the key to the main door, would be to clasp hands and operate from nowhere a sereno would appear.

They were badly paid, over-worked and had to live on the good will and charity of neighbours in the areas they covered. When they began to be gradually phased out their duties were theoretically taken over by the police.

In fact municipal police in particular are understaffed and could not keep the same kind of watch on buildings.

The authorities estimate that about 7,000 watchmen were needed for the service to be effective. For example, a working class district outside Madrid, like Moratalaz, has only 21 watchmen at the moment to cope with a population of 130,147 and an area of about 9,368, whereas in the centre of Madrid, in the Salamanca area, there are about 60 night watchmen for 40 acres and a population of about 420,000.

For the right wing the increase in crime, which is similar to what happened in Portugal after the revolution, is symptomatic of the authorities' laxity.

Criminals are certainly becoming more ingenious in Madrid as an incident that happened to Spanish friends of mine demonstrates.

They had gone out at night to find their car stolen. Next morning they found it parked in the street with two new tickets pinned to the windscreen and an apology for taking the car for two hours the reason. That night they went to the theatre and when they returned found their flat virtually wiped ...
Catalan leader seriously ill in hospital
From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Nov 6
Señor Josep Tarradellas, the President of the Generalitat, the recently restored Catalan autonomous Government, continued to be in a serious condition today in a Barcelona hospital where he is receiving treatment for lung and renal insufficiency. He is 78.
Señor Tarradellas signed a decree from his hospital bed last night nominating Señor Frederic Rahola, his delegate, as a conseller (minister) of the Generalitat.

The decree signed by King Juan Carlos nominating Señor Tarradellas makes no mention of what would happen in the eventuality of his being unable to continue at the head of the Generalitat. Señor Tarradellas returned last month after 38 years in exile.

WEST EUROPE
Carrillo party gives the lie to Tass report
From William Chislett
Madrid, Nov 7
The Spanish Communist Party today rejected a statement from Tass about the failure of Señor Carrillo, the party's leader, to speak at the Kremlin during the sixtieth anniversary of the October Revolution. Tass said it was because he arrived late, but the party maintained that he was invited to speak and then banned.

The Tass version, based on an interview with Mr Victor Afasiev, the editor of Pravda, was yet another sign of the rift between Moscow and the Spanish "Eurocommunist" party. The Soviet news agency's statement was tantamount to calling Señor Carrillo a liar.

In its reply, the Spanish party limited itself to listing chronologically what happened. It said that Señor Carrillo and other members had originally told Moscow they would be able to go only for the end of the celebrations because of other commitments.

However, after a delegation from Moscow arrived, including the Pravda editor, to tell the Spanish party that Señor Carrillo was invited to speak and that his presence was requested from the beginning, the party changed its timetable and agreed.

Señor Carrillo was then invited to prepare a speech last minutes—and he handed it in to be translated on arrival in Moscow. The party had by then told Moscow that he would arrive late as he had to attend the congress of the Catalan Communist Party. The statement added that the Spanish knew the speech was translated but that Señor Carrillo was not called to speak.

It added that the offer made to Señor Carrillo to speak at another meeting or outside Moscow was "inconsiderate" and anyway his schedule did not permit staying any longer.

Señor Enrique Lister, Señor Carrillo's rival as secretary general of the Spanish Workers' Communist Party, formed after he was expelled from Señor Carrillo's party in 1970, returned to Madrid this evening after 38 years in exile.

The pro-Moscow party of Señor Lister was recently legalized and he said on arrival at Madrid airport that he intended to continue to fight for a communist society. His differences with Señor Carrillo are well known and their relations appear to have reached an all-time low. Señor Lister has called his rival a "political gangster".

A communist commander in the Spanish Civil War, Señor Lister went on to serve as a general in the armies of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Poland.
Heroes and villains in blue and red on a Madrid cinema screen

Picture from the past: Franco meets Hitler.

"In this film all the actors, including millions of Spaniards, except their own history, saw the live performances of history...anything similar happens where it happens here and is really not important."

Propaganda. Francisco Franco, in military uniform. The same day, the Nationalists executed twenty-six people, including two women, in the town of Torrelodones.

In "Caudillo," the film addressed Republicans and leftists about how many experiences have been cast on their characters by the Nationalists and that they may think that there are no "children" since they could not be proportionate to those conflicts against Fascism. "Caudillo" gave basically the same message as a daily in Madrid this month.

Almazán (1936-1939) was a documentary, called "La Guerra Civil." The first time, the protagonists could not be more proud than Francisco Franco by the Grace of God. The next day, May 14, the film was screened in a Madrid cinema after the October amnesty. It was as if history was catching up with facts.

One of the many moving scenes in the film featured a funeral, including gruesome pictures of bloody faces, where Alfonso XIII lay dead in 1931. The last time the second Republic was established, its president, Juan Carlos, is now one of the driving forces behind the transition from dictatorship to democracy and the two sides were reconciled, for the first time, in October 1976.

A police jealously patrolled the area by the cemetery, but it was all in vain. The Madrid national flag draped over a new place, the Republic flag, however, was still visible on it. A police jealously patrolled the area.
Non-speech estranges Spanish and Kremlin

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Nov 8

Relations between the Spanish Communist Party and Moscow appear to have reached an all-time low as a result of the dispute between Señor Santiago Carrillo and the Kremlin leadership over the speech which he wanted to deliver during the anniversary celebrations of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Many have been the differences between Señor Carrillo and the Kremlin. He condemned the 1968 intervention in Czechoslovakia and his book "Eurocommunism and the State" provoked accusations of traitor to the Soviet cause. From the version given by Tass as to what happened last week in Moscow it seems Señor Carrillo is now regarded as a liar.

Tass insisted that Señor Carrillo was not banned from making his speech but arrived too late to deliver it. Señor Carrillo is adamant that he was banned and last night boycotted the reception given by the Soviet Embassy in Madrid to mark the anniversary.

Nevertheless, the Spanish party has no intention of breaking with Moscow. "That would be to behave like a child," a member of the executive committee said. On the other hand, the Spanish party is not expecting to see much of Moscow in the near future either: in the form of visits there or to receive delegations in Madrid.

Señor Carrillo's speech, which he has since said he tore up, would have been no stronger than the one given by Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian leader, the source said. Only passing reference would have been made to the party's conception of socialism in Spain. Señor Carrillo did not go to Moscow to insult it to its face.

The Spanish party believes the Kremlin may be trying to split the Eurocommunist movement, or it could be that preference was given to Signor Berlinguer because his party is very much nearer to power than that in Spain.

But although Señor Carrillo's party is small and has only 20 seats in Congress, the lower House of the Cortes, the Kremlin, the source said, regards him as a far more serious threat.

The "hawks" in the Kremlin are outraged by his outspoken theories—that socialism can only come to developed Western countries through respect for democracy—while the "doves" want to take a softer line realizing that the kind of treatment given him is counterproductive.

In the party's view, an order to ban Señor Carrillo from speaking came from high up, perhaps from President Brezhnev himself. Señor Antonio Gutierrez, the secretary general of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia, who also went to Moscow, was quoted in yesterday's Informaciones as saying:

"I am convinced that there are serious tensions in the leadership of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union."

The party believes that the hawks won the day because of the continued and obsessive fear which Moscow has over the seeds of discontent which Señor Carrillo could sow in the East European countries. The Kremlin fears that his waving of the flag of independence from Moscow could have serious repercussions.

The Spanish party feels that Moscow now regrets what it has done and neither side knows what will be the next step. Señor Carrillo has no intention of renouncing his foreign policy ideas with Eurocommunism as a separate force from Nato and the Warsaw Pact. He left for Yugoslavia today for a meeting with President Tito and then goes on to Rome to see Signor Berlinguer.

The party will continue to broaden its contacts. The source said that as a result of the latest Moscow treatment, it would probably be easier to start relations between the party and China.

But the visit which Moscow most dislikes is the one next week when Señor Carrillo goes to the United States as the first invited Eurocommunist leader. There he will speak in the universities of Yale and Harvard about Eurocommunism.

While there are no fixed contacts with the Carter Administration there will be meetings at some level for, the source said, the new Administration was interested to know what Eurocommunism was all about.

Far from being humiliated by the Moscow skirmish, the Spanish party feels it has gained more supporters, which is probably the main reason for the present relaxed atmosphere in the party's headquarters. Accusations that this might have been the reason for Señor Carrillo's brush with Moscow are dismissed as rubbish.

The Times November 8, 1977
Spanish left denies ‘secret deals’

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Nov 10

The Spanish Workers Socialist Party today denied that there were any “secret clauses” in the political and economic pacts between the Government and the opposition parties over outstanding municipal elections. There have been reports that the political parties who signed the pacts have agreed to put off municipal elections until next year. While these reports have been denied, the different political parties are in disagreement over the issue.

After the June general election all parties spoke of the need to hold municipal elections to be held before the end of 1977, but this is now considered most unlikely.

Sefior Felipe González, the Socialist Secretary-General, saw Senor Suárez, the Prime Minister last night for two hours and told him that as far as his party was concerned the municipal elections must be held before next spring.

One of the problems is that there is no democratic legislation on municipal elections yet, as General Franco’s laws are still in existence. Another problem is that for various reasons some of the parties are less keen than others to hold the elections quickly, in particular, the ruling Democratic Centre Union which, according to secret opinion polls, is losing votes. The Communists on the other hand are keen for they consider that their star is rising.

Municipal elections are regarded here as very important, but for the moment the parties seem far more concerned with the trade union elections, which could be held in December.

While the parties themselves seem quite happy to put them off until next year there are increasing signs of restlessness over the matter in the Basque country where many mayors resigned last year.
Thousands pay tribute to Gen Franco's memory

From William Chislett
Madrid, Nov 20

Pouring rain did not dampen the spirits of tens of thousands of supporters of General Franco's ideas who gathered in Madrid today on the second anniversary of his death at an open-air mass for his soul. The organizers claimed that about a million people had attended.

In the Plaza de Oriente, where Franco had made his last public speech shortly before his death, the crowd denounced the Government of Senor Suarez, who is dismantling the general's system.

Waving banners with such slogans as "Carrillo to the firing squad" (Senor Santiago Carrillo is the Communist leader) and a red-and-yellow national flag, the assembled Francoists, young and old, in jeans and in fur coats, vented their anger on the new democratic Spain.

They applauded and shouted "Franco, Franco" when the provincial Head of the right-wing Fuerza Nueva, Senor Javier Alba, called for the resignation of the Government.

Senor Jose-Antonio Giron, the leader of the Civil War veterans' organization who was Minister of Labour after the war, said that history could not be buried by royal decree. There was disorder, chaos, moral laxity, economic ruin and terrorism.

Suárez party decides its line after election

From William Chislett
Madrid, Nov 21

Spain's ruling Democratic Centre Union has drawn up its ideological programme exactly four months after winning the country's first general election in 41 years.

The party went to the polls with a hastily drafted outline which included a colour photograph of Senor Suarez, the Prime Minister, and has now had time to study the matter more carefully and present a more coherent plan.

It reads not unlike that of the British Conservative Party—emphasis on the importance of the individual, rejection of Marxism, belief in a market economy and in the humanistic values of Christian ethics.

The party, which is a conglomeration of Christian Democrats, Liberals, Social Democrats and converts from the Franco regime, has tried to satisfy all these interests by defining itself as drawing from the principles of the Christian Democratic, Liberal and Social Democratic Parties.

There have been repeated reports of internal differences within the Centre as each of these political families tries to assert itself. The programme has left the issue open by not aligning itself with a particular political grouping.

The lengthy programme, which has to be approved at the party's congress is a sign that the Centre is at last starting to organise itself as a party and not just an electoral force: two distinct things.

It won the general election with an absolute majority in the Senate and a working majority in the Congress of Deputies, the two houses of the Cortes (Parliament), more because of the image of its leader, Senor Suarez, than for any organizational excellence.

Senor Suarez knows that in the next election the party will need to be far better organized. Perhaps for this reason he has just started to visit provincial party headquarters in an Iberian tour. Dr Soares, the Socialist Prime Minister of Portugal, arrived here today on an official visit during which he will sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Spain to replace the archaic Iberian Pact.

Dr Soares was met at Madrid airport by Senor Suarez and then went to the Zarzuela Palace for an audience of King Juan Carlos. The Iberian Pact was signed in 1939 by Franco and Salazar, the Spanish and Portuguese dictators, and dealt with matters of security in their respective countries.

"La Pasionaria" challenged Communists in the constituency of Señora Dolores Ibarburu ("La Pasionaria"), the party's president, have renewed their demands that the veteran revolutionary should hand over her seat in Parliament to a younger person in better health.

Party sources said that the demands were made yesterday by a majority of the 17 delegations attending a regional meeting of the Communist Party in Oviedo, the capital of the Asturias coal mining region.

Señora Ibarburu, aged 82, returned from exile in Moscow six months ago to contest the June 15 general election in her old Asturian constituency. She won a seat in the Congress of Deputies, but has been ailing and recently had a pacemaker implanted to control her heartbeat.—Reuter.
The man who would be king

"When you are lord of one city, you will be able to do at least one thing which I have been unable to do," General Francisco Franco once told his son, Juan Carlos, who was studying law at the University of Madrid. "I have left the army and the party, but you will not have to leave the army."

Juan Carlos, the son of General Francisco Franco, has certainly made his father proud. In 1969, he became the first European monarch to visit Estonia, and he was the first European monarch to visit the Soviet Union. He was also the first European monarch to visit the United States, where he was received by President Richard Nixon.

Juan Carlos is the son of General Francisco Franco, who ruled Spain from 1936 to 1975. He was the last monarch of Spain, and he was succeeded by his son, Juan Carlos I.

Juan Carlos was born on July 22, 1936, in Madrid, Spain. He was the first child of General Francisco Franco and his wife, Mercedes Ruscalleda de Borbón y Borbón.

Juan Carlos was educated at the military academy in Madrid, and he was commissioned in the army in 1954. He served in the Spanish army until 1966, when he was appointed to the post of chief of staff of the Spanish army.

Juan Carlos is married to Princess Sophia of Greece, and they have five children: Princess Elena, Prince Felipe, Princess Letizia, and Prince Baltasar Carlos. They live in Madrid, Spain.

Juan Carlos is a member of the Spanish Royal Family, and he is the heir apparent to the throne of Spain. He is also the president of the Spanish Olympic Committee.

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Spanish parties agreed on parliamentary monarchy

From William Chiislett
Madrid, Nov 22

Spain will be a "parliamentary monarchy" according to the first draft of the new constitution which is being drawn up to replace General Franco's fundamental laws.

The monthly magazine Cuadernos para el Dialogo is to publish the draft later this week. It was finished last week after three months of discussions between representatives of the main political parties.

It had been thought that the term "monarchy" might not appear in the first draft in deference to the republican ideas of the Socialists and Communists. The political leaders have cooperated remarkably well over the first draft and can be expected to resolve their differences when work on the second draft begins.

The issue of monarchy or republic is not as sensitive as some make it out to be. The Socialists and Communists are traditionally republican but, as their leaders have said, the issue was the moment to consolidate democracy.

King Juan Carlos, who today celebrated the second anniversary of his ascent to the throne, does not, apparently, view the issue with alarm. He would be quite content if the word "monarchy" was left out of the final draft of the constitution if this meant avoiding a political dispute.

Another contentious issue is that of a state religion. Article three of the first draft, according to the magazine, says that Spain will be declared a non-professional state.

The Archbishop of Madrid, Cardinal y Tarancón, made an appeal on the first day of the episcopal assembly yesterday for the state not to lose its Roman Catholic Church in the new constitution.

He said that the state could not turn its back on the reality of the country in which many people belong to the Catholic Church.

Premiers give pledge on Iberian accord

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Nov 21

De Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, arrived here today on an official visit during which he will sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Spain to replace the archaic Iberian Pact.

The pact was signed in 1939 by General Franco and Dr. Salazar, the Portuguese dictator.

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The draft attacked the monthly magazine El Heraldo de Madrid, the PCE, for not including in the first draft an examination of the second draft in response to the government's proposals.

Carillo's brushes with Señor Lister called the economic crisis—the expected two European prime ministers, the heads of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Economic Community (ECSC), will arrive in Madrid on Monday for a two-day conference to discuss the economy.

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Spanish bishops attack draft constitution

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Nov 27

The Spanish Catholic Church, a champion of liberty in the latter years of the Franco regime, yesterday denounced the proposed constitution drawn up by a committee of Parliament.

An Aiscokesman for the National Episcopal Council said after a meeting that 10 bishops objected to the way matters such as divorce, abortion and education were dealt with in the document. The meeting was presided over by Cardinal Enrique y Tarancón, Archbishop of Madrid.

The bishops claim that unless the draft of the constitution is changed, "it will not correspond sufficiently to the religious reality of the Spanish people." They argue that the constitution should prohibit abortion and guarantee "the stability of matrimony and the right to life".

They also say it should take a stand on public policy such as divorce, abortion and guarantee "the people": They argue that the religious reality of the Spanish constitution should prohibit abortion and guarantee "the right to life".

The reaction to the document was swift. Perdisis, an incisive cartoonist whose sketches appear in the newspaper El País, showed Cardinal Enrique y Tarancón expressing the fear that Spain might change from a constitutional state to a theocratically anti-confessional state. He maintained: "The state should recognize that we Catholics are a majority."

The document criticizing the proposed constitution was approved by 49 of the 59 bishops attending the meeting. Nine voted against it and one abstained.

As a grim background to the discussion, separatists last night assassinated the chief of the security police of the Basque city of Pamplona. Earlier in the day Basque members of Parliament had approved the text of a provisional autonomy statute for their region.

The extremist organization ETA accepted responsibility for the killing.

Woman admits placing bomb in Madrid office

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Nov 29

A young married woman has admitted she set off a powerful bomb at the offices of a Madrid daily newspaper because it had accused her of revolutionary aspirations, according to reports published here today.

The woman was arrested on Friday and subsequently accused of terrorist activities, according to a spokesman for the central police headquarters at a conference in the central police headquarters yesterday that she placed the explosives which caused £17,000 worth of damage to the offices and press room of the newspaper Diario-15 on June 26.

A spokesman for the Diario-15 said that we were managed by the ETA and that we were an extreme right-wing group, and that is not true. Regarding the aims of Grupo, she said: "We are trying to overthrow Francoism and our arguments are still valid despite the democratic situation."

Navarra divided on Basque issue

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Nov 28

The conservative National Alliance party today published a pamphlet in support of Spain's political leaders to prevent strife in the northern province of Navarra after a political killing highlighted tension there between pro-Madrid and pro-Basque factions.

The Basque separatist organization ETA assassinated the local chief of the National security police in the provincial capital, Pamplona, on Saturday night. The assassination attack, although it was condemned by the main political parties of the Basque country, was the spark which set off anti-Basque demonstrations on Sunday and today, involving as many as 2,000 people at a time.

The demonstrations reflected a division of opinion among residents of the province about whether Navarra should be included in the Basque region, which is about to win a constitutional home rule, or whether the province should continue to be an administrative dependency of the central government in Madrid.

Navarra, once a kingdom in its own right but historically associated with the other three Basque provinces, did not form part of the independent Basque state created at the time of the Spanish civil war. Its Basque forces fought fiercely on the side of General Franco, although the Carlist movement later became an enemy of the Franco regime.

Both the National Alliance, headed by Senator Manuel Fraga Iribarne, and the Centre Democratic Union, which brought Senator Suárez, the Prime Minister, to power, have been pursuing a divide-and-conquer policy on the issue of Basque autonomy. Navarra is Spain's only Basque province where the Madrid-oriented conservative parties have any appreciable strength.

Demonstrations continued throughout the afternoon in Pamplona today, after the funeral of Major Icazun Ibarz, who was shot dead by Basque terrorists on the day on which Basque members of Spain's democratically elected Parliament gave their approval to the text that will grant provisional home rule to the region.

A military chaplain attached to the security police forces poured fuel on the fire with a sermon in which he alleged that such an assassination would not have taken place during General Franco's rule and praised the tough security police as "guardians of peace."

After the funeral, demonstrators marched to the offices of the provincial government, where officials acceded to their angry demands to display the Spanish and Navarra flags.

The killings not only deepened the split between centralist and home-rulers; it isolated further the extreme left wing of Basque nationalism, including minority parties that openly support ETA.

In a statement the Basque Socialist Party called the killing not only a crime but also a political act.
A Look at Juan Carlos Two Years After Franco

By William Chiselott

MADRID—There will be one notable absence at Sunday's rally at the Plaza de Colón to mark the second anniversary of the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco—his successor, Juan Carlos, who most politicians were praying would be proclaiming the day at home in Spain. The Prince of Asturias, beloved outside Madrid.

The 34-year-old King, who in the last two years has gained the most remarkable transition from dictator to democracy, still to be conditioned. He says it will be his duty to the country to bring about a change by the country's political leaders wisely. He has shown his face in the large square of the old Royal Palace.

Two years ago the King watched, tired and gaunt, as a garrote and whips were used to beat down the demonstrators. Now he is a tough lion by the country's political leaders wisely. He has shown his face in the large square of the old Royal Palace.

Forgotten

Last year there was an official memorial service when the King attended, but this year there is no official service. Franco has been forgotten by all but a hardcore minority of civil war veterans, young right-wing extremists and a small band of the far right, which has happened in the last year. The King was always shown some respect for the past, but it is the future with which he is now concerned.

The Spain of Juan Carlos is unsatisfactory with the country which Franco left behind. There are no political parties, trade unions, a democratic Congress (parliament) and skeletons of autonomy. All the embers of the dictator.

The only advice which Franco ever gave Juan Carlos was when he said: "When you see the face of death, you will be able to do some of the things I have been unable to do." It was an almost total remark, and one which the King has always thought about. Was it a hint that Franco realized that change was inevitable? Or was it an appeal to Juan Carlos to be quiet and not to stir up a storm? The King has worked tirelessly for the democratic cause and is probably the world's most trusted monarch. There are few countries that he has not visited. His trip to Brussels this week completes his visits to Western European countries and he has visited the United States and many South American countries.

The torrent that Franco ever went on of Spain was one to meet Hitler as the Spanish-French frontier and an exploratory view of German military schools before he took power.

Prove Point

When I saw Juan Carlos this month, his smile seemed to have the kind of French's old republic, which is now a memory that he stamped his feet on the ground. He was seen as an awkward, and cuttingly with a fine smile of elegance and understanding of the many problems.

There were two men who have the King's father would be a problem. The King is still after Franco. But, he instead subtly behind the scenes, aware that to break the deadlock with the man might provoke a coup and lead to go into violent changes might unleash the worst-mentioned of the democratic forces.

There were three, too, who thought that the regime had taken him in Juan Carlos said alike during the Franco years. He was always highly conscious of not overstepping the line, cautiously with the military, whom he understands well. Long before Franco died he realized that the only way he could survive would be to become a different kind of monarch, but he could hardly go to Franco and tell him this. The fate of his father-in-law ex-King Carlos.