

priests, NATO agent Ernest Mandel's Fourth International "Trotskyist" organization, and part of the Carlist movement which had decided to "go left." A strong campaign against the "technocrats" was launched by the Falange, the Socialist and Communist parties, and the British Labour Party for attempting to "restore capitalism in Spain!" Actively participating in the campaign were the now die-hard opponents of the Suárez government: Manuel Fraga Iribarne and José María de Areilza, Count of Motrico. Both men were the British monarchy's preferences for becoming prime minister after Franco's death.

But Franco, gravely ill, contravened those wishes by appointing Carrero Blanco president of the government in early 1973. Six months later, the new prime minister was assassinated by an ETA commando. His assassination prompted a serious government crisis which was "resolved" with the appointment of Arias Navarro — the "minister of repression" — to the presidency. Prominent in Arias's government were Fraga Iribarne as ambassador to London, and the Count of Motrico as foreign minister, both of them posed as spokesmen of a "civilized right." (Carrero was assassinated less than 24 hours after he met with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Carrero denied Kissinger permission to use Spanish military bases for transporting weapons to Israel during the 1973 Middle East war.)

With Franco's death two years later, Prime Minister Arias Navarro intended to keep the monarchy in the background, as it had been since 1969. Together with Areilza and Fraga, Arias's plans were to engage in a series of "reforms" that would give his regime a "civilized" face. His plans contradicted those of King Juan Carlos, who was not about to be the King of the regime, but, in his own words, the "King of all Spaniards." The two opposing views led to a government crisis in mid-1976. In an emergency meeting called by Arias to hand in his resignation, King Juan Carlos appointed Adolfo Suárez as the new prime minister. Suárez, who had been in the Carrero Blanco networks within the Franco regime, and is linked to Opus Dei, was unknown to many, but not to the pro-British oligarchy: Areilza and Fraga resigned from the government and have become Suárez's staunchest opponents. The political personality of Adolfo Suárez was best described by a former cabinet member: "As a colleague I used to tell him that he had something of a machiavellian... Politically, he has carried out extraordinary operations... Machiavelli said that the ability of provoking 'expectation' was one of Ferdinand the Catholic's best virtues. President Suárez has that virtue..." Under Suárez and key members of his cabinet also linked to Opus Dei, Spain has continued its march forward.

—R.D. Cedeño and Antonio Juárez

## Basque ETA terrorists

The Spanish government's diplomacy on behalf of the EMS has been answered with a renewed wave of terrorism from the British intelligence controllers of the Basque separatist movement, ETA. The ETA group interfaces with British intelligence and NATO through "Trotskyist" networks associated with NATO's Ernest Mandel (German), and through the Carlist movement.

Six people have been killed since Jan. 1, the date originally marked for the European Monetary System to become operational. Among those murdered were General Constantino Ortín Gil, military governor of Madrid, and Supreme Court judge Miguel Cruz Cuenca.

Most of the ETA terrorism had been previously confined to the Basque region. The assassination of General Ortín and judge Cruz Cuenca opens a drive to create chaos in Spain on the Italian model and provoke the army into a coup.

Unable to prevent (via terrorism) the approval of a progressive constitution last December — due to the strong security measures taken by the Spanish government — the British have opted for destabilizing the country as it gears up for its general elections next March 1.

With the Constitution approved, President Suárez had the options of seeking a vote of confidence in Parliament or calling general elections. Although there was no question that Suárez would have won the vote of confidence, the President went on national television Dec. 29 to announce that rather than going into parliamentary alliances that could keep the government in constant blackmail, he would seek a clear "popular mandate" for the government policies.

The murder of General Ortín activated the Francoist-Falange networks inside and outside the military. Some 200 junior officers broke discipline at Ortín's burial, chanting slogans demanding the immediate resignation of President Adolfo Suárez and his Cabinet. They were joined by elements of the neofascist organization, Fuerza Nueva, and more discreetly, by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, spokesman of the so-called "civilized right" and the Spanish black nobility. Fraga — who carries a long time pedigree as an Anglophile and is in an electoral alliance with neofascist José María de Areilza, Count of Motrico — branded Suárez and his government as "incompetent" in dealing with terrorism.

King Juan Carlos and his Interior Minister Rodolfo Martín Villa immediately moved to make clear that the reaction of the junior officers did not express the sentiments of the government — and would not be tolerated. Dressed in full uniform as supreme chief of the military, King Juan Carlos gave a strongly worded speech (see box) condemning the "shameful spectacle" of undisciplined "soldiers who are not soldiers," adding the warning that in "no way can the terrorism of a few prevail over the desire for peace and freedom of a whole nation." The Interior Minister reported to the nation on the government's policy for dealing with terrorism (see box) warning that the government intends to put an end to ETA terrorism. This intention was underscored by Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja's trip to France aimed at securing French collaboration in dismantling ETA sanctuaries in

# move to stop Spain's progress

southern France. It has been reported that the government has put into effect a 15 point secret plan to fight terrorism. Interior Minister Villa reported that 199 ETA members have been captured over the last three months. The ETA controllers in the black nobility, however, are still at large. An upcoming article in this magazine will fully expose the networks of British intelligence-controlled Basque terrorism.

## Spain acts to quell ETA

*In an environment of terror created by the ETA cell, Spanish King Juan Carlos delivered his annual address to the Armed Forces. This year, the King called on the military to retain discipline in the midst of the turmoil provoked by the terrorists. Juan Carlos's speech was answered on the same day, Jan. 6, by the Defense Minister Lieutenant-General Gutierrez Mellade.*

*Mellade has been under strong criticism by neofascist and Francoist elements within the military which accuse him of being a traitor. However, he has carried out important military reforms and is in the process of establishing a sound education program for the military, which will include an emphasis on "general culture." The General's efforts are fully backed by King Juan Carlos and the Spanish government of Premier Suarez.*

*Below are excerpts of the King's speech followed by Gutierrez's reply.*

... I assure you, that I fully understand the feelings which move you. . . . You must also know that, as King of all the Spaniards, I shall be above concrete options, above temporal passions, and above partial opinions . . . My wish is that all of you serve this nation with the supreme objective of achieving security for the fatherland, closing up within you personal feelings and personal opinions. . . . Faith in the command is one of the fundamental, indispensable bases of discipline in military life. . . . Just as in war a soldier who acts in the rank-and-file, and who only sees part of the battle or the situation, does not understand an order and may judge it with severity, also in peace, a partial and limited vision can lead to unjust and wrong criticism about an attitude or a decision.

It is evident that, in times of peace, the moral courage which complements physical courage is obtained through study and the perfecting of a culture which is not only military. . . . There is the need to carry out innovations in order to adapt ourselves to the new times, the new circumstances, the new needs. . . .

The pain is profound and unanimous. But so is our decision. Because there is no alternative: In no way can the few prevail over the desire for peace and freedom of a whole nation. . . .

### Reply of Gutierrez

... We are profoundly wounded, Sir, but with no hesitation regarding our duty to be firm, convinced that the defense of our

own coexistence depends on our ability to be calm, of rejecting all criminal pressure. . . . That is the only road. . . . The only way to be an army. . . . The strength of the Army is not its own strength, but delegated strength. It is strength which is entrusted to us, but which we cannot use except in obedience to the wish and will of those who gave it to us, that is, that Nation, mediated through the direction and authority of its legitimate government. . . . (We accept this challenge) with full confidence in you, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces; in the government's initiatives; and in Parliament's legislative action. . . . Sir, as soldiers of Spain, proud of their King . . . we tell you once more: we are at your service.

## Government pledges order

*The Spanish Interior Minister, Rodolfo Martin Villa, delivered the following speech on national TV on Jan. 3. His national address followed an emergency cabinet meeting after General Ortin Gil, the military governor of Madrid, was assassinated.*

... I want to pass on our sincerest condolences to the family of General Ortin. . . . This is another crime to add to the ETA assassinations and because of this I want to tell the Spanish people what is being done to combat ETA. Today, the necessary and usual measures and controls were taken. . . . All these measures are being used without inhibition. . . . The measures that have been taken have produced important results and nearly 100 people have been arrested in connection with ETA terrorism and together with the justice minister it has been decided to transfer these prisoners out of the Basque country for fear of attack on the prisons in that region. . . . I address myself to the Spanish people, but especially to the Spanish Basque people. Political measures are an absolute necessity and they are based on the Constitution. . . . Let the government's intentions be clear. The government will strengthen, and is strengthening, with measures, with personnel and actions, the state's security forces and corps. . . . But let me also make clear what the government is not going to do. It is not going to grant amnesty. . . . and it will not negotiate with ETA. It is not going to negotiate with ETA because the hands of the government. . . . cannot be stained with the blood of the ETA assassins.

However, what has to exist is a will by everyone to put an end to ETA because either we finish with ETA or the ETA will finish us and especially the freedoms which we are building laboriously. I want to make a special call to those who raise the subject of the alleged human rights issue whenever the government acts and the state security forces move to implement the government's orders. These people are speaking of human rights, but are overlooking those who are denying all chances to enjoy human rights and the primary human right, the right to life. . . .

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