

SPAIN

No. 2

ILLUSTRATED



A YEAR'S FIGHT

FOR DEMOCRACY

NEW ARTICLES

NEW PICTURES

NEW FACTS

2d



In 12 months of defensive warfare Republican Spain has built up its own People's Army, forged its own armament industries, is confident that if only the one-sided intervention (called non-intervention) is removed it will drive out the Fascist hordes assailing the democracy. Five months ago with Italians, Germans, and Moors springing at the gates of Madrid, the position was desperate. Only the will for democracy, the deathless determination of the Spanish people that the Fascists should not pass drove back the Fascist hordes. Here, on the left, the Madrid people, workers of every description, are celebrating, on Feb. 16 last, the first anniversary of the Popular Front Government. Below is an example of how the Fascists sought to impose their totalitarian State idea with bombs.



A YEAR'S DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY

TWELVE months ago, on July 18th, traitorous Army Generals, in secret alliance with Nazi Germany, mobilised all the forces of black reaction and made war upon the Peoples Front Government of Spain. False to their solemn oaths of allegiance to the democratically elected Government, they planned a surprise attack in all the important centres in Spain.

Well organised and prepared as it was; well armed because of its control of munition, this gang failed to repeat the Fascist successes of Berlin, Rome and Vienna. For the first time a united people, actually with their bare hands, prevented a well organised Fascist attempt to seize State power.

They failed because the workers in the big centres, supported by the democratic forces, silenced the machine-guns by sheer physical force and numbers.

After this first defeat, Franco, the self-appointed leader, turned round to find assistance outside of Spain. Moors and Foreign Legionaries, German military specialists and arms joined his weakened forces.

The people of Spain, handcuffed by the non-intervention agreement, thrown on their own meagre resources, placed an ill-armed, inexperienced and hastily recruited army in the path of the Fascist advance on Madrid. Men, women, and children directed by Miaja, the

well-known loyal General, built barricades from the very stones of the buildings which were blown up by German and Italian bombing planes supplied to Franco; whilst Eden, turned a blind eye.

The Fascists suffered their second big defeat. They failed to take Madrid, were beaten back by the Peoples Army and the ten thousand anti-Fascist fighters from thirty-two lands who formed the gallant International Brigade.

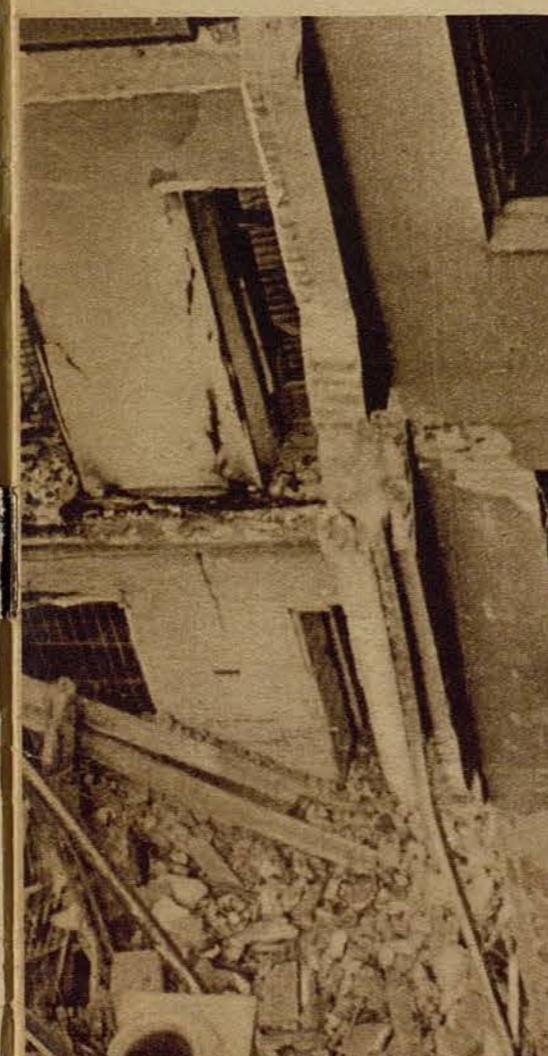
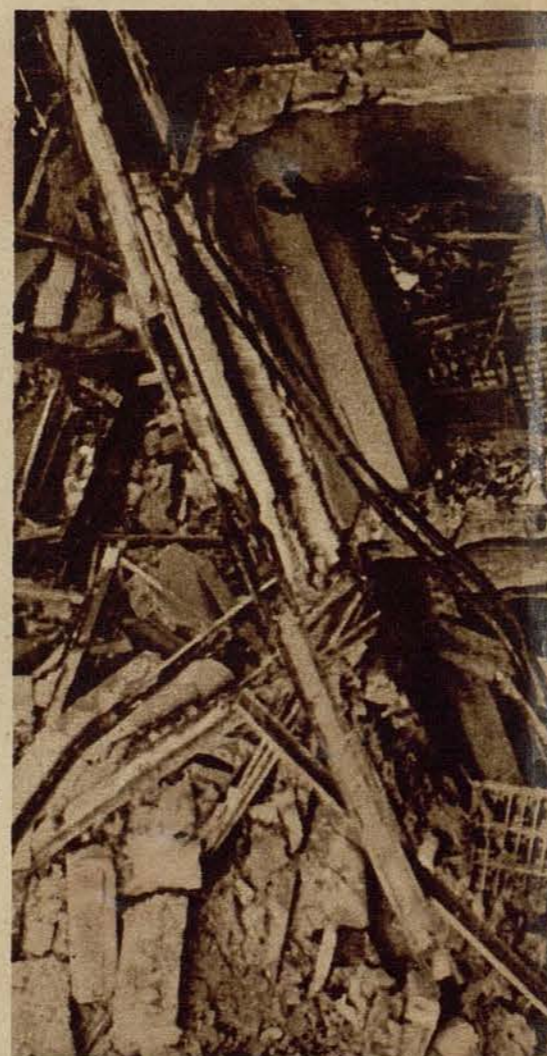
For the first time the arrogant Fascists met organised international forces fighting for democracy and world peace.

Franco sought further allies; Mussolini had his greedy eyes on colonial expansion and power in the Mediterranean. After seizing Majorca, he tried to break through the barriers to Madrid. With a flourish of trumpets (not heard in Whitehall) he landed four army divisions.

A better organised Spanish Peoples Army awaited him.

True they were not as yet well trained and as well armed as the Italians, but they had the will to win. The spirit of freedom inspired them, and alongside were exiled Italian anti-Fascists of the International Brigade, yearning to strike a blow against Fascist terrorism.

The Italian Fascists met with disaster. This time the heralded march on Madrid ended in a complete rout.



They left behind thousands of dead and wounded and a million pounds worth of (non-intervention) war materials.

The rebels stock was falling. All over the world democracy was organising support for the Spanish people. Food, medical supplies, came from a dozen countries and foodships from the Soviet Union arrived. The feeling against the terrorist Fascist methods of war was growing—the farce of non-intervention was being exposed, and a demand that the Government should be allowed to buy arms from abroad was growing.

In an effort to secure a much needed victory, the Fascists turned to the North. More German and Italian troops invaded Spain. Mobilising every possible man, supported by huge fleets of bombing and chaser planes and big field guns from Germany, they hurled themselves on the Basque country which had remained loyal to the Government.

The massacre of the population of Durango, of Guernica, is still fresh in our minds. Quiet, peaceful, Basque people in their homes, churches and fields, bombed and machine-gunned until the countryside was strewn with the dead bodies of defenceless old men, women and thousands of children. The Fascists won Bilbao, but they roused a spirit of world indignation and opposition which will be their final undoing.

In the following pages the full story is told. Growing to an invincible force will be seen the Peoples Army, a new, well-trained, well-equipped peoples' army under a centralised command. Men from the factory, office and university, arms from the new Spanish Government factories; an army commanding the support of democrats all over the world and, even as we write, taking the offensive for the final victory to make Spain the graveyard of Fascist terror and aggression.



"SPLENDID HEALTH AND MORALE"

MESSAGE FROM THE SPANISH MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS

A YEAR of civil war has just been completed. It is well to review the situation, even if only summarily. Let us avoid the danger of too much optimism and also of too deep depression. What has been accomplished during this terrible year? Have we gained or lost? Without any hesitation I can say "We have gained!" Readers must restrain their surprise. We have had losses, I do not need to remind you of them: Malaga and Bilbao, part of Badajoz and Toledo. . . . Very

obvious losses, and extremely important. To learn what we have gained it is only necessary to recall the out-of-date cannon that we used against the rebels in the Mountain Barracks in Madrid. Those of us who knew how old and inefficient it was and how little munitions we had, counted each shot with an awful anguish of mind. 15, 16, 17. . . . When it got near to 80 our hopes were dying. The tragedy was going to be completed. Each minute seemed like a year. There was a

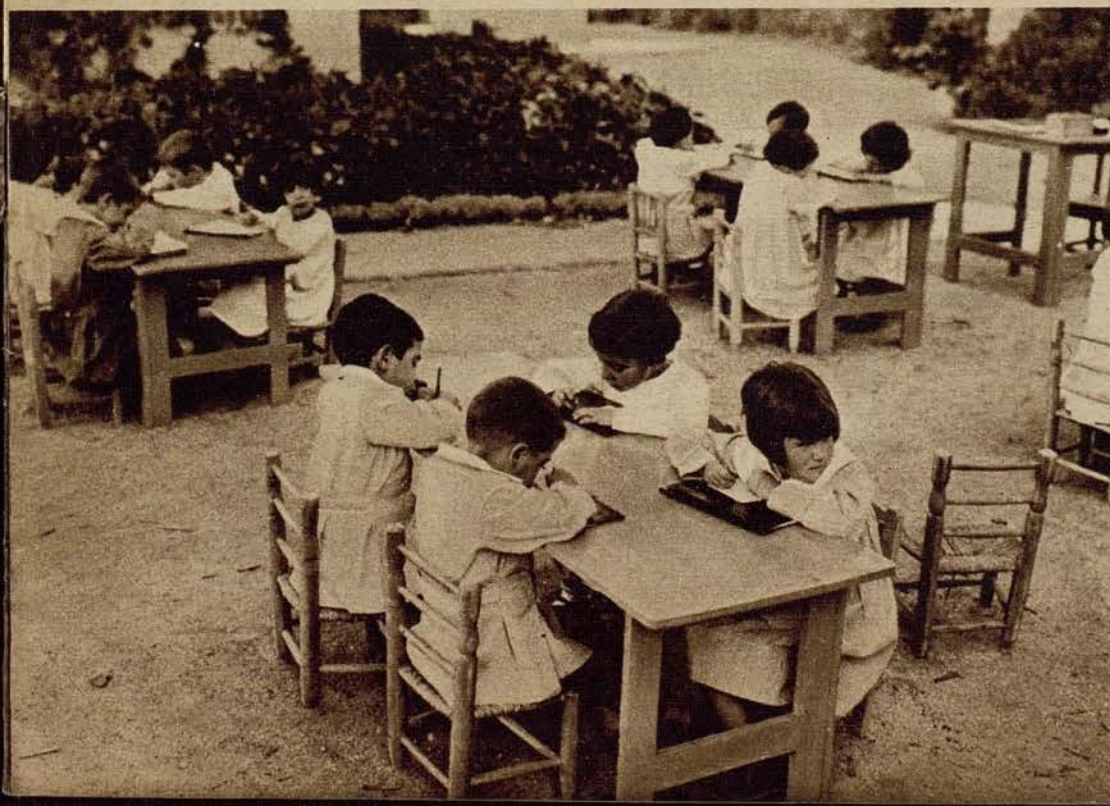
telephone call and a cry went up, frantic with joy, "They have surrendered!" This was the turning point. A year has gone by since then, a terrible year, during which we have faced the military rebellion, a fact that we can be proud of, since in doing so we have been obliged to fight three nations, and, a less encouraging battle, the inaction of the friendly powers. To carry on this struggle with splendid health and morale. Is this not a victory that will astonish the world?

JULIAN ZUGAZAGOTIA
Minister for Home Affairs.

THE HOME-COMING . . . 1937

The Spanish mother goes shopping always with these fears. Will she herself get home alive and, if she does, will she find her children crushed under a dreadful pile of ruins? To-day the home was bombed but baby is safe. Tomorrow . . . How much longer will the world let this go on?





THE NEW HOME

But far away, behind the lines, child refugees who have been saved from this Fascist hell, are housed, cared for, given education by the government.



The Spanish Cortes (Parliament) in session. It is to preserve its parliamentary democracy, its free elections and government by the People that Spain is fighting to-day against Fascist aggressors who seek to impose the military autocracy of a totalitarian State.



JUAN NEGRIN,
Premier, Finance and
Economics Minister.



PRESIDENT AZANA

The People's Front Government of Spain

Premier, Finance and
Economics: M. JUAN
NEGRIN, Socialist.

Foreign Affairs: M. JOSE
GIRAL, Left Republican.

National Defence: M.
INDALECIO PRIETO, Socialist.

Interior: M. JULIAN ZUGAZA-
GOITIA, Socialist.

Justice: M. MANUEL IRUJO,
Basque Nationalist.

Public Education and Health:
M. JESUS HERNANDEZ, Com-
munist.

Agriculture: M. VICENTE
URIBE, Communist.

Work and Social Service:
M. JAIME AYGADE, Left
Catalan.

Public Works and Communica-
tions: M. GINER DE LOS
RIOS, Left Republican.

ON its formation, the present Government of Spain made its position clear, in the most definite terms, to the whole of the world. It is fighting for a Democratic Republic; a parliamentary democratic republic elected upon the basis of genuine, universal suffrage to ensure the participation of the entire people in the political and economic life of the people.

Whilst fighting fiercely to destroy the semi-feudal material basis of Spain, to smash the power of absentee

THE SPANISH PEOPLE PLAN THEIR FUTURE

landlords, and the financial monopoly of the reactionary bankers, it also is sternly against misguided attempts to establish piecemeal or experiment with "Libertarian Communism" or "Socialisation" in the factories and countryside. It considers it is justified in taking every necessary measure to free the land from Fascist aggression within and from without. It is considered necessary to hold up Fascism not only for the good of Spain, but for all Democratic Countries, particularly France and Britain. A victory for democracy in Spain would also strengthen the forces working for peace against the aggressive actions of the Fascist powers.

As the matter is one of life and death all issues must take second place to that of winning the war. They are therefore concentrating on the following:

Building a well-equipped, well-trained peoples army under central control—one military command. Developing rapidly the manufacture of war materials of all kinds, and factory organisation which will ensure more and more production. Consolidating the position in the rear by constant action against the concealed enemy be he Fascist or other political opponent against the People's Front Government.

To pay greater attention to the villages. To assist the peasants and small farmers to secure the food supply for a nation at war. To confiscate all land of the enemies of the State who are supporting Franco, and place it in the hands of the people who can work it. To nationalise the banks, and requisition the factories of those manufacturers who are with the rebels, and run them as State concerns.

The Government demands its undoubted right to speak for the whole of the Spanish people. It claims the privilege, never before refused to any nation, to purchase means to defend itself against internal treachery and unwarranted foreign invasion.

It sincerely believes that if Spain falls into the hands of the Fascists a situation will be created where world war cannot be averted. It is there-

fore not only fighting its own battle, but that of every democratic and peaceful nation in the world.

It is a full member of the League of Nations. On submitting its case to the League Council it proved conclusively that the rebel generals had planned the revolt in concert with foreign powers, one of which is a member of the League.

It proved that its frontiers had been violated by the invasion of foreign armies. It demands that the members of the League of Nations shall name the aggressors and take action under the Covenant of the League. It sup-

ports the vital principle of collective security which is the only solid foundation on which to secure world peace.

All the principles upon which modern civilisation rests are being attacked by Fascism in Spain. The final victory of the democratic forces will be brought nearer and thousands of innocent lives saved if all organised labour, democrats, and peace lovers take action and force the National Government and the League of Nations to give the Spanish Government its rights according to International Law and custom.



INDALECIO PRIETO,
Defence Minister.



JOSE GIRAL,
Foreign Minister.



VICENTE URIBE,
Agriculture.



DE LOS RIOS,
Communication.



JESUS HERNANDEZ,
Education.



DEL VAYO,
Spanish Representative at
Geneva.

HOW FASCISM MAKES WAR



Madrid



Guernica



Durango



Almeria



The Flight from Malaga

by Senor Olivera, Ex-Minister of Justice in the Spanish Government

THE streets of Malaga became filled with an immense crowd of people shouting with terror and hatred when the word went round, "The Fascists are coming."

Mad With Fear

It was as though the crowd had become suddenly mad with fear and fury.

More than 100,000 inhabitants of the town and several thousands of refugees were quickly in flight along the road to Almeria, where it was hoped to gain peace and freedom from Fascist hatred.

Hope turned into a bloody reality. The road became an inferno bombarded by the guns from Spanish Fascist ships and Italian and German warships.

Aeroplanes in massed formation dropped bombs and fired with machine-guns on the wretched crowd.

The road was quickly littered with dead.

Amid the general panic there were a number of acts of individual heroism.

Children Perish

Many who could no longer walk strangled their children rather than let them fall into the hands of the Fascists. Then they dashed their own heads against the stones or threw themselves under the wheels of lorries.

Children who had lost their fathers and mothers ran about crying and flinging themselves on the ground, and many were trampled on by the advancing crowd.

Harassed all the way, without food and drink and with the tanks and lorries of the Fascist advance guard firing on them on the open road, they eventually reached Motril.

But Motril afforded only a very brief respite. The despairing people lay down in the streets for a short while when once again the cry went up: "The Fascists are coming."

The tragic human tide was quickly flowing forward again.

Crawling Forward

The first stage of the flight was one of terror; the second was marked by the bitterness of despair.

Unable to walk, many of the refugees crawled on their knees, leaving a trail of blood behind them as they slowly went forward.

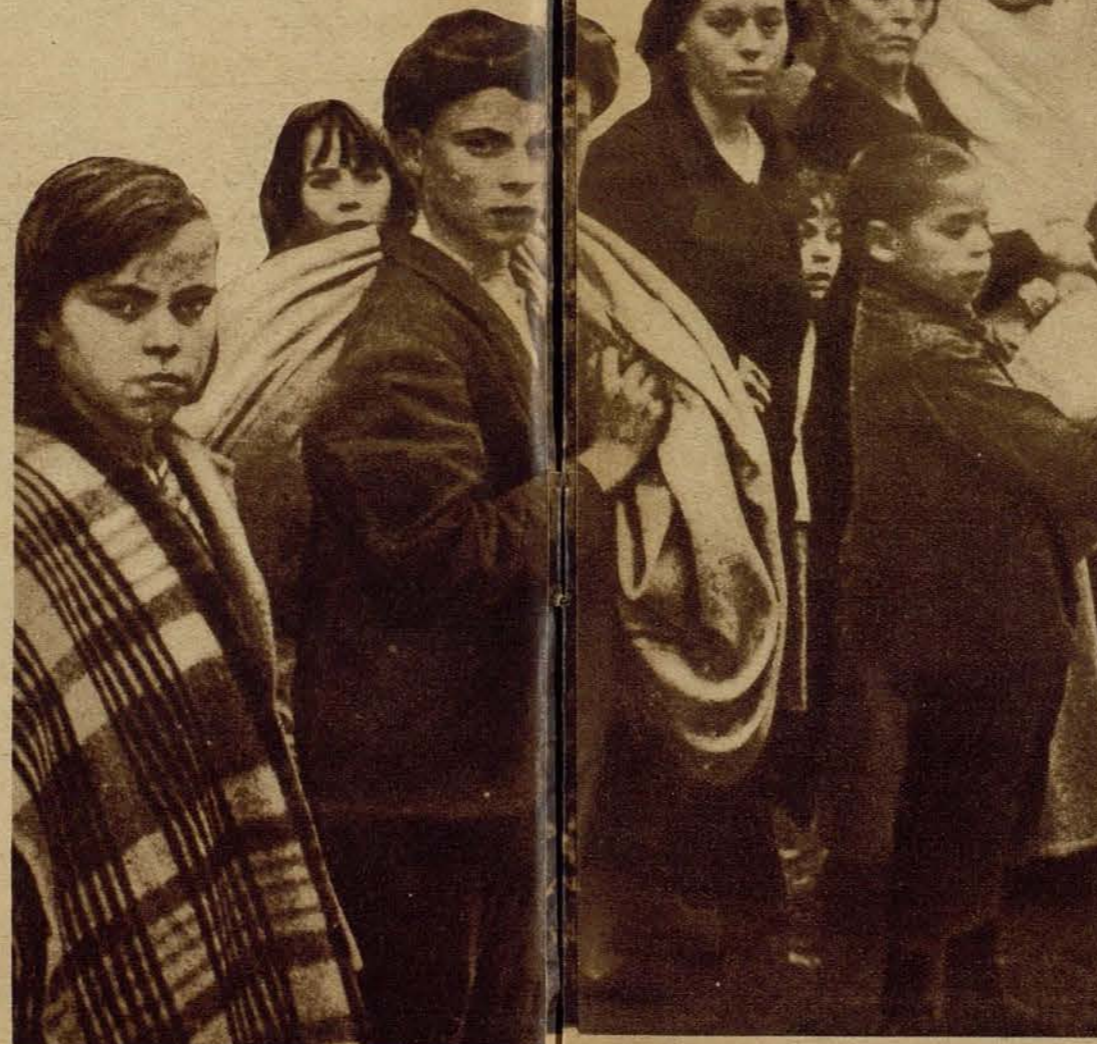
Parents forgot their children, husbands their wives. They were seized with one overmastering desire more powerful than the call of family ties: flight from Fascism.

When they reached Almeria—a poor town which was unable to provide shelter for them—they wandered in the streets and scenes witnessed were like those in some grim catastrophe in Asia.

Fascist Fury

Wherever one walked in the streets one stumbled over people lying on the pavements. A hard-working and respectable population has been converted into a mass of vagabonds by the abominable Fascist fury.

● KILL WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST . . . THE TARGET OF FASCISM'S HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE IS THE DEFENCELESS POPULATION OF OPEN TOWNS.



The Crimes Committed by Fascism in Guernica

Statement of Massacre by a Canon of Valladolid Cathedral

"I was in Bilbao at the end of last week when I heard that the Basque Government had decided to evacuate Guernica. As I have relatives in the town I decided to go there. I arrived in Guernica April 26th at 4.50 in the afternoon. It was a clear day contrary to all that has been stated. I had hardly left my motor-car when the air raid started. The first bomb destroyed a three storey building and shattered the panes of all the buildings in the town. As this was market-day there were many peasants from the surrounding villages in Guernica. When the bombing started these people fled terrified into the fields, leaving their cattle behind.

"I noticed the planes came in relays. First only one appeared; after it came three more, then seven, and finally six triple motor planes.

"The bombing of the town went on until 7.45. During all this time the assassins were constantly flying over the town. The system of attack was always the same. First they would machine-gun the people, then they dropped explosive and finally incendiary bombs.

"The planes flew very low, their machine-guns rattled furiously, machine-gunning woods, fields and roadside ditches full of praying women, children and aged people.

"Towards dusk one could not distinguish beyond five hundred metres because dense black smoke, the result of fire and

bombing, covered the entire town. "One could not hear a sigh or complaint: people were paralysed by fear; some prayed, others stretched their arms in cross as if to implore mercy from heaven. One of the planes swooped down to two hundred metres from my motor-car and rained machine-gun fire on it. I too, had to take refuge in a small oak wood and later joined some militiamen. At seven o'clock Guernica was in flames.

"The firemen from Bilbao who arrived immediately, busily started to work on some of the buildings which had not been totally burnt. One could see the glow of fire from Lequeitio twenty-two kilometres away. Not even the people who went into the refuges were saved nor the sick and wounded in the hospitals. Guernica had no anti-aircraft guns or batteries of any sort, not even were there machine-guns.

"During the first hours of the night it was a ghastly spectacle; men, women and children wandering through the woods looking for their dear ones to find in the majority of cases but bullet-riddled bodies.

"As a Catholic priest I must say that the greatest outrage to religion would be the singing of a 'Te Deum' to the glory of Franco and Mola, who represent utter barbarism, in the church of Santa Maria of Guernica which was saved from fire by the heroic efforts of the firemen from Bilbao.



This is how Fascism "defends Christianity and Culture." The Church of the Convent of the Augustine Sisters at Durango, destroyed by bombs from German aeroplanes.

"This is Fascist logic, the logic proper to a system which rests on force. It is not courage but cowardice. It is not a system of government, for these are acts of savages; it is not war but butchery."

"There are no words to describe the scenes of what happened at Guernica, and Guernica is only one isolated event, the culminating point

of an equivalent series of atrocities. The bombardment of Guernica was not a military necessity, the town was far from the battlefields and no military objective justified the attack, so an open town was chosen as the victim of the most revolting massacre in modern times. This is Fascist strategy."

SENATOR BORAH of U.S.A.

The Germans . . .

followed the

and old men

mowed them

machine-guns

women and children

and

down with

and hand grenades

March 31st, 1937—a fateful day for Durango. The women were in church, in the home, or at the market. The few men in their workshops or fields, children playing in the streets and squares.

SUDDENLY! UNEXPECTEDLY! THE MOST VIOLENT AERIAL BOMBARDMENT YET EXPERIENCED IN THE SPANISH WAR WAS UPON THEM.

First of all bombs weighing one or two cwts. fell from the planes on the Parish Church of Santa Maria. At the moment Abbe Morilla was raising the sacrament for consecration a bomb fell at the foot of the altar. Later, under a mass of wreckage, the body of the priest was found clad in his sacerdotal vestments, his hand still grasping the sacrament.

At the same time 10 bombs fell upon the College of the Jesuits, the walls were blown in, entombing Father Villalabeitia, who was administering communion to a large number of the faithful. All were killed, including the choir boy who was assisting the minister.

On that morning three churches, chapels and a number of working-class houses were completely destroyed.

In the afternoon of the same day there was a second raid of German planes. This time the inhabitants of the town started a despairing flight into the countryside. Alas! it was too late, the first bombs were already falling. The convent of the Augus-

tinians was demolished and 15 nuns perished. When their bodies were recovered from the debris all were terribly mutilated.

Yet this was not enough. Flying very low, the German aircraft rained heavy machine-gun fire on a number of nuns in the cloister gardens, seriously wounding these and many other unhappy people.

As for the inhabitants of the town who, terrified by the events of the morning, had fled to the countryside, they did not escape. The Germans, having finished their horrible mission in the town, followed the women and children and old men and mowed them down with machine guns and grenades.

This fearful carnage of a Catholic town's people by the "Aryan" exponents of "Culture" shows the hatred that the Nazis have for all organised ideas which may counter their own. The Basque Catholic Nationalists are solidly standing out against Fascism and in support of the democratic regime in Spain. It is doubtful if the rebel Spanish pilots could have been persuaded to make such a barbaric attack upon fellow Catholics. It needed Hitler's picked men to do that.

There is something of stark desperation when they resort to this kind of warfare. Do not let us forget that it was only a few weeks after the battle of Guadalajara, when the four divisions of Italian soldiers were routed, and that two days previously the new Republican offensive had begun with victory in Andalusia.



Inside the remains of the Jesuit church at Durango, bodies of innocent victims are recovered after the bombardment.



(ABOVE) How Fascism "saved" Guernica . . . first destroy all buildings with high explosive, then machine-gun the women and children as they flee the town. . . .

(BELOW) And if you are practising the Christianity which Fascism comes to "save"—well, look out all the same. This priest, Morilla, was killed celebrating mass in the Church of St. Maria, Durango.

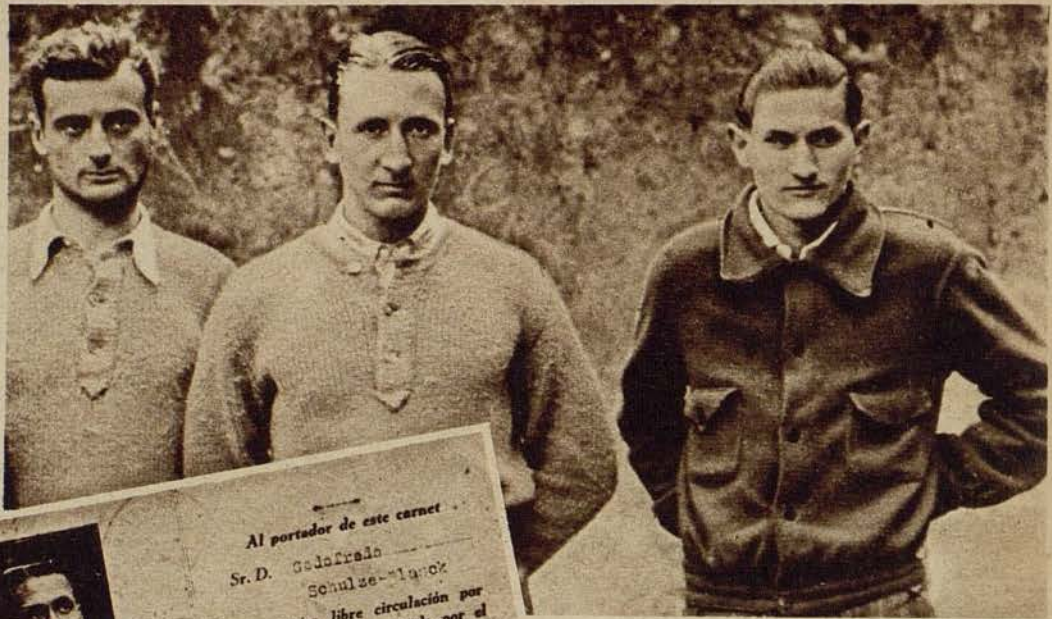


NON-INTERVENTION HAS

MR. LLOYD GEORGE

House of Commons, 25th June, 1937.

"We held a meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee. No doubt Herr von Ribbentrop and Count Grandi thought it was the greatest joke they had ever taken part in. They chortled together over this sham, while they were pouring in men and munitions in defiance of the treaty. They were not volunteers, they were complete units in the Italian Army. And so were the aeroplanes and guns sent by Germany. They said they would stop sending volunteers. They got round that by sending conscripts to Spain. Who could doubt that Signor Mussolini sent these men there? He had congratulated them. . . .



Above are three German airmen captured on the Basque front, who under examination have given overwhelming evidence of German intervention. At right and below are examples of actual identity papers taken from prisoners.



Al portador de este carnet
Sr. D. Gelafrado
Schulze-Blanc
se autoriza libre circulación por todo el territorio ocupado por el Ejército Nacional. Se ruega a todas las autoridades civiles y militares le presten toda clase de facilidades, manifestándose al mismo tiempo que dicho señor está autorizado a llevar armas.
De Orden de S. E.
El Jefe Local de E. N.

Below is the Italian Mobilisation Order, by means of which Mussolini has forced scores of thousands of "volunteers" into Spain.

Gültig bis: 31. Dez. 1936



Mitgl.-Nr.: 1454497
Eingetretten: 1. 1. 1934
Dienstort: 1. 1. 1934
Ein: 1. 1. 1934

Mod. 1

MILIZIA VOLONTARIA SICUREZZA NAZIONALE
Comando della 26 Legione M.V.S.N.

Per ordine di S. M. il Re, il figlio di Egli dovrà presentarsi, munito del presente ordine, nelle prime ore del mattino del giorno A termini di legge saranno deferiti ai tribunali militari quei richiamati che, senza legittimo motivo non si presenteranno entro i termini di tempo stabiliti.

While Mr. Eden has repeated his famous phrase, "We have no evidence of violation of non-intervention, the Spanish Government has captured concrete proof every day of direct military invasion of Spain by the Fascist powers. The document at right is an instruction sheet from a box of German bombs, taken by Spanish Government forces.

15 Stück
Stielhandgranaten
Bz. 24

15 Tragefedern
Füllpulver 02

Stiele
Töpfe

Ellen Wilkinson:

"Non-intervention was the greatest gun in Franco's possession, for every time he was in danger this gun went off."

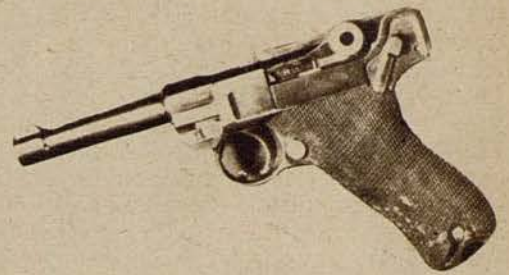
Manchester Guardian, 24/4/37

failed



These Italian troops, taken prisoner during action, don't look at all sorry to have stopped fighting the Spanish Government!

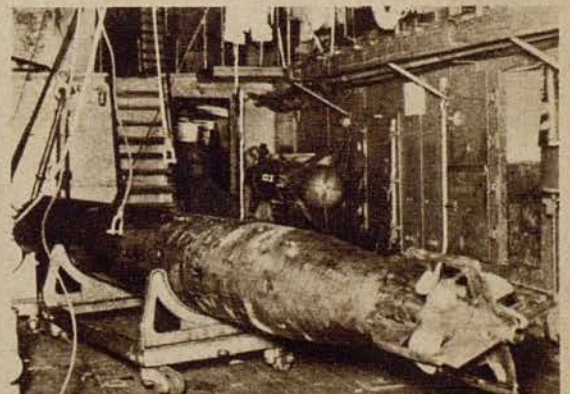
The famous battle of Guadelajara, in which the crack troops of Fascism were defeated, left huge armament stores in Spanish Government hands. Below is an Italian tank captured in this action.



Revolver carried by the German aviator Sabotka, who died when his plane was brought down in Bilbao, 18th April.



More evidence of what Franco calls "moral support." Italian guns captured at Guadelajara.



The Italian Navy has been "controlling" the Catalan coast to "prevent" the supply of arms to Spain. Yet this Italian torpedo was recovered off this very coast! Such is the Non-intervention which the British Government tries so hard to maintain.



WHAT THE FASCISTS WANT IN SPAIN

WHY does Hitler back Franco? On 27th June, in a speech at Nuremberg, he let the cat out of the bag.

"Germany needs ore," he cried.

"That is why we want a Nationalist Government in Spain—to be able to buy Spanish ore."

What ores has Spain? Iron in Oviedo and the Basque country; the best copper in Europe; the finest lead. Besides these, tin, tungsten, silver, molybdenum, salt, phosphates, sulphur, pyrites, coal, and graphite are scattered about the peninsula. Iron, lead, and manganese lie across the Straits of Gibraltar in Spanish Morocco. A rich larder for hungry guns and rifles!

By controlling this storehouse of minerals, Italy and Germany hope to make themselves independent of Britain, France and Sweden for their supplies of materials essential to the manufacture of armaments. Already they have appropriated the output of many of Spain's richest mines, to the apparent disadvantage of British and French interests. The "Deutsche Volkswirt," mouthpiece of Dr. Schacht, Nazi Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank, openly states:

"As the ore of Bilbao amounts to at least 7 per cent. of the entire English consumption of ore, the economic needs of England's re-armament programme are being endangered."

"Already the present situation should be very awkward for the British armament industry's raw-material needs. A continued shortage of Bilbao ores—just at the moment when an increased supply is so very urgent—would cause serious embarrassment to the British armament programme."

Rio Tinto copper goes to Germany, likewise the iron of the Riff, and payment for it is credited against Franco's account with Hitler (rumoured to amount approximately to 320,000,000 pesetas). The Spanish arms factories in Ferrol and Cadiz, in which Vickers, Ltd. are heavily interested, are in the hands of the rebels.

Even the fighting in Spain betrays the urge for ore. In December the Germans obtained concessions for tin in Galicia and iron near Vigo, and were inspecting vanadium and tungsten deposits in Estramadure. Italians were promptly despatched to these deposits to prevent their

occupation. The capture of Malaga has opened the road to Cartagena with its iron, lead, copper, and sulphur mines. The Almaden mercury mines have been the objective of attacks by German and Italian troops at different times. Rebel and Government forces still dispute the iron of Oviedo; at Aragon the Germans are seeking lignite; the capture of Huelva and Bilbao gave Franco control of the Rio Tinto copper mines and the rich mineral deposits of the Basque country.



THE PEOPLE'S ARMY



Machine-gunners of the People's Army on the Jarama Front

... AGAINST FASCISM

THE forces of Franco are using modern methods of war with the most scientific death-dealing instruments. He has very few Spaniards in his army, but receives tremendous help from detachments of the German and Italian armies, including highly-trained technicians. By these means he can make war in the most severe and brutal manner.

In the first days of the revolt the democratic forces relied mainly on numbers. Not only was technical knowledge lacking, but the "non-intervention" swindle prevented the Spanish Government from importing equipment and arms. Thus the ill-armed militia in overalls lost tens of thousands of men who to-day would have been alive if these factors had not operated.

But a great transformation has taken place. The new Spanish Peoples Army is ready to clear the Fascists out of Spain. It has recruited its forces from the widest possible circles. It is now producing modern weapons. It is training its men in war technique. When the

new Government is satisfied that sufficient reserves are ready, the tide will turn swiftly against the Fascist usurpers.

With a central command eliminating isolated action and working according to a military plan, the militia detachments of the various parties and trade unions have given way to a regular army with its companies, battalions and divisions. Universal military service has been introduced.

At first there was opposition to the single command. Whilst agreeing in principle, some contended that Catalonia must have its own command and the same applied to the Basque people. But the new Government insists, and came to power to effect a single command of a general staff possessing real authority. This is composed of military men and civilians, headed by Prieto, Minister of Defence, tested and devoted to the interests of the people, planning and directing operations. It has an accurate knowledge of the forces at its disposal and its reserves, and plans the

distribution of arms and men and the transfer of troops from front to front when necessary.

The army is a political army; it is defending the policy of the Popular Front. It is defending the independence of Spain. It stands for bread, the right to work, peace, and champions progress and civilisation.



Plaza de España, Madrid. It was on street fortifications like this that Fascism broke its teeth.



General Pozas, Commander of the Eastern Army of the new unified command, visiting key positions on the Aragon front where the Catalan forces are massing.

THE CHURCH in SPAIN

THE FASCISTS AND RELIGION

THE following Catholic priests have been shot by Franco in the recent advance on Bilbao. They were not tried by any council or court, no charge made against them and no reason given for their execution.

The confessor was forced to take an oath he would not reveal the shootings to anyone. They were not allowed mass or time for contemplation, but given two minutes, after they had been informed of the execution, for confession. There was no burial ceremony, the bodies were thrown into a trench.

Don Alejandro Mendicute, 45 years of age. A well-known Catholic Preacher. Shot at dead of night.

Don Joaquin Arin, Archpriest of Mondragon. Shot at Hernani Cemetery.

Don Martin Lecuona and Don Gervasio De Arbizu. Shot at Galarreta.

These are but three. A list published by the Spanish Embassy in London contains ten more, and 153 who have been thrown into prison. The following account is in the official report of the Embassy:

Don Jose De Aiztimuno (Aitzol).—39 years old: He was arrested on the cargo-boat "Galerna," which was going from Bayonne to Bilbao, and taken to the prison of Ondarreta. He was questioned, but did not appear before a court-martial. He was shot with eighteen other persons (among them a young girl) in the cemetery of Hernani. At the first volley he was grievously wounded, but not killed: he murmured the words of the prayer: "Lord, have mercy." He was given the "coupe de grace" by a young "senorito" belonging to one of the best families in Bilbao.

This priest was famous in the world of Basque letters. He had been Secretary of the Union of Spanish Clergy; organiser of the Missions Congress held in 1929 at the Barcelona Exhibition; he had founded and directed two reviews.

A Basque Funeral in Bilbao



Church and the people united in defence of democracy. Mass in the field before these Basques went into battle.

The Bishop of Winchester:

"I hope that the Government will in some way express the abhorrence which the whole country feels, irrespective of views about the struggle in Spain, about an outrage of this kind."

House of Lords, 29/4/37

Dean of Canterbury:

"The loyalist movement is not primarily anti-God, but anti-clerical, and is inspired by an effort to build up a new social order."

Daily Herald, 12/4/37

THE CHURCH IN SPAIN THE GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION

Manifesto of the Protestant Youth

WE wish to state that, contrary to the accusations of those who distort the truth to accord with their own ambitions, it is absolutely false that religion has been persecuted in Spain, an accusation employed by the rebels to justify a rebellion which is unjustifiable from any point of view. Two significant facts support this statement. The Basque Country, profoundly and sincerely Catholic, placed itself from the beginning of the rising on the side of the legitimately constituted Republican power and contributed by every possible means to the triumph of the people. Further, we Christians and Protestants have not been molested in the slightest degree in any territory loyal to the Government of the Spanish Republic in the free exercise of our religious services, even if circumstances have prevented us from carrying out the work of conversion as intensively as in normal times.

Signed by

Ramon Taibo Sienes,
Delegate to Spain of the World Christian Alliance for Peace (Juvenile Section), Secretary of the Juvenile Group for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Member of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Spain (Y.M.C.A.).

Jose Saco Torres,
President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Madrid.

Juan Araujo Mayorga,
Secretary of the Student Christian Association.

Maria Olmo Muñoz,
Treasurer of the Young Women's Christian Association of Madrid (Y.W.C.A.).

March, 1937.

Archbishop of York:

"Surely the whole civilised world should unite to express its abhorrence of such methods of warfare. The moral judgment of mankind is in the long run a potent force, but only exerts its influence when it is expressed."

Let us then, in the name of humanity itself, unite in condemnation of such methods of warfare as those employed in the destruction of Guernica."

Morning Post, 30/4/37

She wonders what it's all about, this innocent victim of the Fascist terror found by a Republican soldier in a captured village. But she's all right now, and, provided enough transport can be organised, will soon be on her way to the children's refugee settlements far from the firing line.



CHILDREN ESCAPE FROM TERROR TO HAPPINESS

At a Refugee Depot near
Alicante



to normal life, relief, and happiness for at least 50 children each week. And on its return journey it will take foodstuff to the Madrid population.

Outward bound from Madrid to Valencia the child refugees break their journey at canteens provided by the Friends and the Save the Children Fund. There they have milk and chocolate.

First thing that happens to them on arrival at their destination is—a good meal. Then they go into the care of committees of Spanish women organised by the Government, who place them in homes and schools established in the deserted mansions of Franco's absent supporters.

So that there shall be no breaking their education their teachers



"Tension relaxing"—these kiddies in one of the British buses, are on their way to peace.

THE urgent need of evacuating children from Madrid and other war centres is shown by the fact that in Madrid alone 316 civilians were killed and 693 wounded by bombs and shellfire in April.

The problem in transport—how to get them away. Their welfare, in homes provided by the Government far from the firing line, is assured—once they are taken there.

Already 5,000 children have been evacuated from Madrid in British buses. This number could be greatly increased if more buses were available. One bus alone travelling the Madrid-Valencia road means a return



BUS STOP EN ROUTE.
(Above) It's great to stretch your legs—when there's no constant fear of bombs and bullets.

accompany them from Madrid—and life starts again for these child-victims of Fascist terrorism in surroundings designed to heal the mental disasters of a year's constant subjugation to gun-fire and bomb attack.

In Catalonia, near the French border, there is a big commune of child refugees. Here hundreds of kiddies live and have their schooling in chalets which were formerly summer residences of the friends of Franco who, with their terror, drove them out of Madrid.

Two of these homes are under the patronage of British foster-parents, hundreds of whom have each guaranteed a full year's maintenance for one child.



WELL, HERE WE ARE, safe at the refugee centre at Albacete (left). See how happy those kiddies look now. They haven't had much from official Britain to be grateful for, but these buses—provided by the Friends and the Save the Children Fund—make some amends.

"The wave of devastation of international Fascism must be broken. The inhuman recrudescence of obscurantism, race prejudice, rapine and the glorification of war must meet its final check in Spain, civilisation must be saved before it is submerged by barbarism. In this supreme task and in face of the sufferings of the Spanish people, I appeal to the conscience of humanity. Come to the aid of democracy, bring help to civilisation and culture!"

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

SEVENTY-FIVE persons in the American political and religious world have sent a declaration entitled, "An appeal to the conscience of the world," which denounces the bombardment of Guernica. It was drawn up by Monsignor McConnel, the Bishop of New York, who said, "It seems incredible and impossible that Americans should remain silent and indifferent in face of such a crime."

Among the signatories were Borah and Nye and four other Senators, five members of the lower Chamber, the Governor of the State of New York, Mr. Lehmann, the Bishop of Manning, Mr. Newton Baker, formerly Secretary of War, and many principals of the University.

MR. JOHN MARCHBANK

Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen

"Labour has taken the step of denouncing the policy of non-intervention with its eyes open. Non-intervention has become a farce the movement could no longer tolerate. It has failed to prevent the dangers of war, but has intensified these dangers. It has failed to deter the aggression of the Fascist Powers, but has encouraged such aggression. It is time to call a halt, to say to Germany and Italy, 'Thus far and no farther.'"

LORD LYTTON

"THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN CONSTITUTES AT THE MOMENT THE GREATEST DANGER TO PEACE IN EUROPE."

Help Spain to save WORLD PEACE!

UPON the result of the struggle against Fascism in Spain depends the peace of the world.

It is too late now to talk of preventing the war in Spain from spreading.

From the first day of the revolt the Fascist Governments of Italy and Germany have been at war with the Spanish people. For a whole year Germany and Italy have been every day breaking the peace of Europe.

In Europe there are to-day two aggressor Powers, Germany and Italy. Every day Hitler threatens France covertly or openly. He makes no effort to hide the war he is preparing against the Soviet Union. Italy now openly challenges Great Britain in the Mediterranean. The fate of Abyssinia shows that no scruples of law or humanity will restrain Mussolini if he finds himself free to attack a weaker power.

Spain is the outpost of democracy in Europe. It is only a few years since Spain challenged military dictatorship and vested interests, and, overthrowing them, established a democracy. Germany and Italy hope by defeating the democratic idea in Spain to strike at it in England and in France, and thus destroy in Western Europe the greatest barrier to the progress of Fascism.

Strategically, Spain is equally important to Germany and Italy. Those Powers which control Spain can control the British trade routes to the East and to India both by the Mediterranean and also by the Cape. Spanish Morocco is the key to the Mediterranean. The Canary Isles threaten the route to South Africa. By holding Spain, Germany and Italy can cut France off from her African

possessions and by threatening her on a new frontier, the Pyrenees, take her defences in the rear.

For strategical reasons alone the conquest of Spain must be the first object of Fascist policy.

Germany and Italy are now fighting with every weapon of propaganda to disarm the British and French peoples in advance of open military attack. For Germany and Italy can only hope to conquer Spain if they can persuade England and France to tolerate almost indefinitely their aggressions against the Spanish people. The German and Italian General Staffs realise very well that from a military point of view it would be impossible to maintain their troops in Spain if England and France were determined to prevent them. Spain is too far from Germany for it to be possible for the Germans even to attempt to continue to supply their troops there against the hostility of the English Navy. England can command the entrance to the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. Mussolini knows well that he could not only be blockaded, for most of his imports are brought by sea, but also cut off from his "Empire" in Abyssinia. The only way in which Germany and Italy can establish themselves in Spain is by frightening England and France into allowing them to make war on the people of Spain, and so

far they have been successful in doing this.

All talk of preventing the war from spreading is like the talk of preserving non-intervention—it is talk of preserving a fiction which has never existed. In the same way as non-intervention has never existed for the rebels, and means only depriving the legitimate Government of their legal right to buy arms, so preventing the war from spreading, means only preventing other countries interfering with the German and Italian conquest of Spain.

The war has spread. Germany and Italy have taken the first military step to attack not only Spain, but democracy and freedom in Europe. They are seeking by force of arms to establish themselves in a position from which, by force of arms, they can next overwhelm the remaining democracies of Western Europe. The strength of the Spanish people who oppose them and the difficulties of making war in Spain cut off from their home bases, make it impossible for Germany and Italy militarily to challenge England and France so long as they are fighting the Spanish people. Were they once to defeat the Spanish people then all the strategic preliminaries for attacking England and France would be achieved and all hope of peace in Europe would be at an end.





The Basque country offers to your compassionate gaze the corpse of her loveliest city, confident that it will not be profaned by your indifference, sure that in this hour of tragedy your indignation will bring firm action to stop this horrible slaughter.

You know well who were the murderers—you know how well the cloak of "neutrality" has served their murderous ends.

In the name of justice Spain calls on you to force your Government into international action against the Fascist advance . . . now, before it is too late . . . lest soon your city be a corpse, and your sons lie dead.

GUERNICA





Excmo. Señor Don Julio Alvarez del Vayo who has made a gallant fight for justice for Spain at Geneva

THE LEAGUE MUST ACT

AFTER a long fight del Vayo at last succeeded in forcing the League of Nations to discuss Spain last September. The war was already in its third month and every effort had been made to prevent him from raising it. Mr. Anthony Eden tried to bribe his silence by promising to use his influence with Portugal to come on to the Non-Intervention Committee.

But del Vayo refused to be silent and said that he could produce documentary evidence of munitions and aeroplanes supplied by Germany and Italy to the rebels. He protested against the legal government of his country being prevented from buying arms. "The formula of non-intervention," he declared, "is a judicial monstrosity which hits one in the eyes; juridically, non-intervention represents antagonism to international relations. . . . That policy has been entirely to the disadvantage of the Government and to the advantage of the rebels." He concluded, "The blood-stained soil of Spain is already the battlefield of the world war."

Del Vayo produced his documents giving evidence of ships landing with arms and troops, of aeroplanes and munitions sent by Franco's Fascist allies, Hitler and Mussolini. The League authorities refused to circulate them. Alone among League delegates, Litvinoff supported him, just as later on in October, it was the Soviet Government which called the bluff of the Non-Intervention Committee.

In December an Extraordinary Meeting of the League Council was convened at the request of the Spanish Government to examine the situation in Spain. Again del Vayo produced documentary evidence of German and Italian intervention.

He concluded a masterly speech by stating:

"This conflict began with a clear and indubitable case of Fascist aggression in order to prevent the democratisation of the political regime in Spain. It is also certain that the Spanish people is firmly resolved not to let this upheaval pass without eliminating finally all the obstacles which have traditionally obstructed the political development of Spain towards democracy, freedom, and social justice."

He was supported in the Council by Mr. Jordan of New Zealand, and Mr. Potemkin of the U.S.S.R., who both urged an investigation into the causes of the conflict.

Once again the Council adjourned. Nothing concrete whatsoever had been done to fulfil the obligations of League members towards Spain, a fellow member.

A third time the German and Italian invasion of Spain was debated by the League of Nations in May, 1937. Once more del Vayo produced unchallengeable evidence, in a White Book showing:

"the existence on Spanish territory of complete units of the Italian army whose personnel, material, liason and command are all Italian.

That the Italian military units act in the sectors assigned to their forces as a veritable army of occupation; **That** the Italian Government has established its own service on Spanish territory for its military units;

That the most distinguished personalities in the Fascist regime take an active part in the proceedings of Italian forces in Spain, directing them and encouraging them; and

That all this is tantamount to an invasion of Spain by Italy which seriously jeopardises the security of Western Europe and the general cause of Peace."

Once more he had the active support of Litvinoff and of Mr. Jordan, whose speech Mr. Eden tried unsuccessfully to blue-pencil. The League Council passed a Resolution:

- (1) It urges that the political independence and territorial integrity of Spain should be respected.
- (2) It condemns the bombing of open towns in the Civil War.
- (3) It asks for a speedy withdrawal of the foreign combatants.

And there it ended. The invasion of Spain continued. Once again—and it will always happen as long as the National Government is in power—the League had proved futile in dealing with Fascist aggression. The first step towards making Geneva a reality is therefore to change the policy of the pro-Fascist government at home.

WORLD SUPPORT FOR SPANISH FREEDOM

National Council of Labour decide against Non-Intervention and for Arms for Spain

"Instructions were given to the British delegates (to the Paris conference) to support reference of the Spanish situation to the League of Nations with a view to action under the Covenant. In view of the admitted breakdown of the Non-Intervention Agreement the British delegates will demand the restoration of the right to the Spanish Government to buy arms."

Germany

But not only collections have been organised. Resistance is being planned in the great German ports. In Hamburg large numbers of seamen refused to join the crews of ships going to Spain. This refusal was so widespread that extra pay was promised and they were told that the time of the voyage would count as military service, and the period of compulsory military service accordingly reduced. In spite of these promises the crew of one ship refused to go. The whole crew was arrested by the Gestapo.

The crew of the German ship "Henrica" went on strike while in Rotterdam harbour, and refused to continue the journey. The ship carried a cargo of arms for Franco.

A great number of seamen refused to go on ships taking soldiers to Spain. They used among other arguments, the actual promise of Hitler, that German blood should not flow on foreign soil.

France

International Peace Campaign Meets in Paris, 12th May.

"This audience of 15,000, present at the Velodrome d'Hiver to raise an international protest against the continued violation of international law, the destruction of open towns and the massacre of women, old men and children:

Demands that the French Government take immediate action to secure respect of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in particular to secure

immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops who are waging a war of aggression in Spain;

Decides to intensify their action within the International Peace Campaign to halt the war-makers and ensure the respect of the principles of Collective Security and Mutual Assistance, which are the only means of safeguarding the peace of the world."

Switzerland

Geneva, May, 1937.

"This audience of 2,000 people, meeting at the Victoria Hall on 20th May, on the occasion of the 'Great Assembly of the Forces of Peace' organised by the I.P.C.:

Profoundly moved by the bombardment of open towns, and the massacre of the civil population;

Declare that it is the duty of the League of Nations to bring to an end the international war which is devastating Spain;

Demand that the Swiss Government act without delay to secure the respect of the Covenant of the League. . . ."

America

New York, 22nd June, 1937.

The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States, representing 500,000 members and at least one local section in each town of the United States, has passed the following resolution:

"That the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America earnestly join with other men and women of our Christian civilisation in deploring the bombing of undefended towns in Spain, and the massacring of their fleeing inhabitants. We urge the Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations to co-operate with other world organisations in furthering an international inquiry to determine responsibility for these outrages."

The Y.W.C.A. is one of twenty-five organisations adhering to the American I.P.C.

International Federation of Trade Unions

Warsaw, 2nd July.

Recent events having shown that Italy and Germany are aiming at the conquest of Spain politically and economically, and deliberately provoking a world war, the General Council of the I.F.T.U. considers it the urgent and imperative duty of countries in the League of Nations to take action immediately by all means provided by the Covenant to restore to Spain complete political and territorial independence, and thus save the peace of the world.

M. Jouhaux (France), supporting the resolution, said that the fight to-day was between the world democ-

racies and Fascism. If the democracies refused to fight for their ideals they would soon be forced to do so in self-defence.

England

National Union of Railwaymen, 6th July.

The conference passed unanimously a resolution in the following terms:

"That this Congress expresses its sympathy with the constitutional Government of Spain, in its struggle against General Franco and his rebels, and appeals to all democratic Governments immediately to restore complete commercial liberty to the constitutional Spanish Government, and to do everything possible to prevent the dispatch of supplies to the rebels and insurgents in Spain."

England

2nd July, 1937.

A resolution expressing appreciation of the gallant fight being made by the Spanish people, assisted by the International Brigade, and pledging support to those fighting against Fascism was adopted by the annual conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions at Scarborough yesterday.

Mr. A. Gossip (Furnishing Trades, London), the mover, said that non-intervention had been an absolute farce from beginning to end. Germany and Italy, with their tongues in their cheeks, had agreed to this and that and complained about something else while they had no intention of doing anything other than assist Franco for all they were worth. It was apparent that the British Government had given ill-concealed support to "the Fascist crowd" and to Franco.

"It is all very well for Mr. Eden to say one thing to-day and another to-morrow, but the whole trend of the present Government in this country has been to support Franco," he added. "The governing classes of this country are our enemies. We talk to them and shake hands with them when we meet them in conferences. It is policy to do that, but we must not run away with the idea that their interests and ours are identical."

HELP FOR SPAIN

What Trade Unions have Sent

Altogether the international solidarity fund of the I.F.T.U. had collected and spent in Spain £118,000. The British trade unions collected £32,400, the United States £2,200, and Sweden, £17,340, and the remainder was raised in Holland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, New Zealand, Australia, Czechoslovakia, and Palestine. Polish workers gave £1,620.



Landing at La Rochelle from Bilbao.

"OUR sick and suffering mother Spain sends the sons of her sons out into the world so that they may not perish in the fire of this fratricidal war." So wrote one of the fathers of the four thousand Basque children who came to England on the 23rd May; and, in the little exercise book which Narciso Moragrega carries with him, the sufferings and heroism of these brave people are expressed in the most poignant terms.

"My sons," writes the father, "be decisive always: if they ask you if you are Red, say plainly that you are proletarian, poor, human, and Christian. Say that you love best those who are workers, earning their bread with the labour of their hands; that you love the sacred mandates of the law of God; that I, your father, and the fathers of the other children who are with you, do not kill in aggression, but are defenders; that all we ask for you is bread and peace; that wicked men infringe the sacred mandates and declare war on us and that if this is being Red, as the murderers say we are, then we are Red."

The man who wrote those words and the children who brought them to England had suffered weeks of terror and privation, had seen their comrades die in the streets, their mothers made ill with grief and fear, and watched their town, "Bilbao the Invincible," their schools and churches, their shops and hospitals, and the very bomb shelters to which they fled, destroyed by fire.

It is small wonder that these children, for all the hardness of their race, arrived in England a prey to anxiety and showed in talk, as well as in body, the effects of the privation, fear and overcrowding which had been their experience for so many frightful weeks. It is also not to be wondered at that these children have aroused, as well as the spontaneous interest and sympathy which all humane people have shown, a deeper feeling: a determination that the suffering and

heroism, the pain their parents have known in parting with them and the grave loneliness which they must bear in a strange land, shall not have been for nothing and that, by every means in our power, we shall justify the faith these children and their parents have in us.

They look upon us as their friends. Deprived of their families, and, in many cases, of all their companions from the home, the school and the street, they are grateful to the English—as their parents were grateful—for having taken them out of the horrors of daily and hourly bombing. Here they are getting "bread and peace," and that in itself is to them a token of our deeper sympathy.

The children are derived from the several political Parties and the numbers in each group represent the electoral strength of the Parties.

The Camp at North Stoneham, near Southampton, from which the children are now being sent to homes all over the country, was divided up into political divisions in order to ensure the harmonious running of the young community with its quick, emphatic prejudices and its keen political feelings.

Slowly, with the free open-air life they have been living, with the good food, the release from tension and the many diversions which the Camp presents, the children have grown calm and healthy in England. Since their arrival they have had to sustain the appalling shock of learning of the fall of Bilbao, which affected them immoderately, and to-day, in spite of all that we can do, they live under the dark cloud of not knowing whether their own parents are alive or dead, and whether their own homes still stand.

"You are emissaries for the peace of the world," wrote the father to his sons; "all Spanish children must pray for peace, so that no other children may suffer as you have done."

YVONNE CLOUD.

"SONS OF HER SONS"

4,000 BASQUE CHILDREN IN ENGLAND



Their camp home in England.

Queuing-up in
La Rochelle.



First meal
in England.

SPANISH

RELIEF

ACTIVITIES

IN

BRITAIN

IN making war the Fascists do all possible to inflict the greatest amount of suffering upon the civil population, especially women and children. Malaga, Almeria, Durango, Guernica, Bilbao and Madrid are names closely associated with the wanton destruction of defenceless people. These events have strengthened the people of Britain to render more aid to the suffering Spanish people, and relief work has never reached a higher point than at the present time.

This relief work is co-ordinated by the National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief. The Secretary, Mr. Wilfred Roberts, M.P. is indefatigable in this work and he has the support of a representative Committee under the Presidency of the Duchess of Atholl.

The Committee has sent out a transport unit of 10 buses and lorries with British drivers who work consistently in the evacuation of the children from Madrid. That this is vitally important can be seen from the figures of the civil population killed by bombs and shell-fire during April. The numbers were 316 killed, and 693 wounded. The unit has carried 5,000 children to safety, and on the return journey conveyed food to Madrid.

The famine in Bilbao, aggravated by the blockade, was met by the organising of the foodship "Backworth." With the help of associated relief committees the ship was loaded and away in six days.

The next move was to organise the camp at Southampton and bring 4,000 Basque children to safety—a great scheme carried through in the face of tremendous obstacles. With the co-operation of the National Council of Labour, the Catholic

Archbishop of Westminster, The Salvation Army and scores of local Relief Committees which have organised homes, these children have been saved from the cruel effects of the German bombers who boast of the experiments they are making in the war on the Basque civil population.

In Almeria, Murcia and at the points in Spain to which refugees are being sent, hospital, clinic and relief work is being done by the Friends Service Committee, the Save the Children Fund and medical units organised by Sir G. Young in co-operation with the National Joint Committee.

Through the Co-ordinating Committee in Paris, arrangements are being made to take thousands of children out of the danger zone of Santander. Some relief in the form of foodstuffs and medical supplies have been sent, but the problem can only be solved by evacuation of the women and children. Again the National Joint Committee is striving hard to achieve this.

In various parts of the Spanish war front will be found, on the government side, the forty-three ambulances sent out by the Spanish Medical Aid Committee. In several hospitals will be seen British doctors and nurses working with equipment supplied by subscriptions to the Medical Aid Committee. Nearly £35,000 has been raised for this purpose and the Committee is continually sending out medical supplies, drugs and serum. Recently a first-class bacteriological laboratory with personnel has been placed at the disposal of the Spanish Government.

The Youth Foodship Committee has just sent out 770 packing-cases and 340 sacks of assorted food to Santander. It went on July 4th, in a ship which took two ambulances and £300 of medical supplies from the Medical Aid Committee and large supplies of dried milk from the Spanish Women's Relief Committee. The Youth are now preparing a propaganda tour of two lorries and arranging for the fourth foodship.

Finally, over £20,000 has been raised through the Harry Pollitt Fund for the wounded and dependants of the International Brigade. This work has now been adopted by a broad Committee of leading well-known democrats and supporters of the Spanish Government. No dependant is going short of essential material things, and the wounded are being well cared for. £3,000 has been collected for this purpose in the past five weeks.

Donations for relief work can be sent to Mr. Wilfred Roberts, M.P. at 53 Marsham St., S.W.1. If they are earmarked for any special kind of relief work the money will be forwarded to the appropriate Committee. For the aid to wounded and dependants, the address is Charlotte Haldane, 1 Litchfield Street, W.C.2.

AID FOR

SPAIN IN

FASCIST LANDS

February, 1937.

The following comes from a town in Romagua: "We, workers of Romagua, convinced that every blow against Fascism in Spain is a step towards liberty for us, have collected and are sending you the sum of 1,500 lira to help the final victory of the people of Spain over Fascism."

"In the working-class district of Frankfort, Roedelheim, forty-two workers who were so careless as to make collections with collecting sheets for Spanish relief were arrested."—German Nazi Press.

But the Nazi press did not publish the fact that among the forty-two arrested were no less than fourteen Storm Troopers.

The Nazi Press recently reported: "On the initiative of the Gestapo, ninety workers in the Adler Werke in Frankfort-on-Main have been dismissed without notice. These workers, who had been engaged in the construction of automobiles, were accused of having made collections for the Spanish workers."

April, 1937.

"The Italian Committee for Aid to the Spanish Army received 550 lira collected by a group of intellectuals and university students from Venice."

January, 1937.

Letter from Italy.

"These last few days two subscriptions have been made, one of 40 lira and the second of 200 lira. Two other subscriptions had previously been made, bringing in a total of 280 lira for Spain. A recent list had the inscription, 'Workers, technicians and tradesmen, members and non-members of the Fascist party, against disastrous and cruel reaction.' This subscription brought in 520 lira."

A group of Italian Communists from Liguria sent the sum of 100 francs to the Spanish Aid Committee at Cannes."

March, 1937.

In a factory in Lombardy the workers have collected 180 lira to help the Spanish workers.

The workers of Milan are in sympathy with the Popular Front in Spain and have raised the sum of 1,500 lira for Republican Spain.

In the VANGUARD of DEMOCRACY

SOME HAVE FALLEN
THE REST FIGHT ON

The International Brigade

IN the present insurrection in Spain, the popularly elected Government, and the mass of the people supporting them, have had to face not only their own army in revolt, but hordes of Moors, German and Italian troops, aeroplanes and arms. Spain is the battle-ground on which the forces of peace and progress are being attacked by the aggressive Fascist Powers of Europe.

The International Brigade gloriously led the efforts to come to the assistance of the Spanish people; its men have written with their blood a page in the history of democracy. Anti-Fascists from 32 countries, including Britain and the Dominions, formed an army which, side by side with the Spanish people, has held up the advance of Fascism in Europe and helped to pave the way for final victory.

The International Brigade shared the honour of the heroic defence of Madrid—the battles for the University City, the rout of the Italians at Guadalajara, stand out in the history of the fight for human rights. Our own British Battalion, with heroic endurance, held the road at Jarama when the last avenue for Madrid's food supply was attacked.

These epic examples must inspire us in a practical sense; we must support them by caring for the women and children at home; we must aid the wounded and nurse the convalescent back to health.

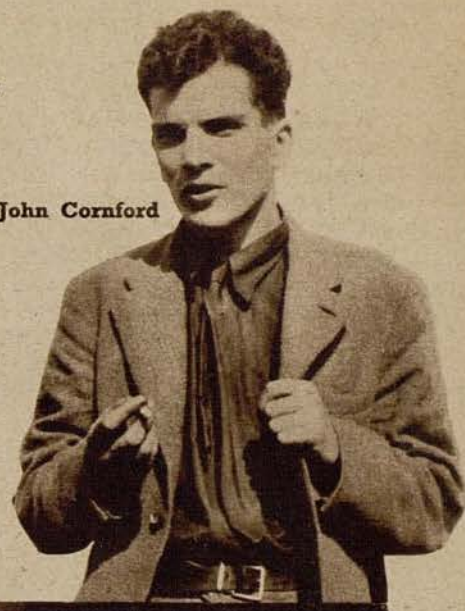
SEND A DONATION NOW!



HARRY POLLITT with members of the International Brigade on his last visit to Spain. Left to Right: Bert Williams, George Brown (just reported killed), George Aitken, Harry Pollitt, Fred Copeman, Bill Paynter, W. Tapsall.



Ralph Fox



John Cornford



**Ralph Campeau,
London**



**Above Left :
W. Gregory,
Nottingham**

**Left :
Wilf Jobling,
Tyneside**

**Jock Cunningham,
Scotland**





Dolores Ibarruri—
"La Passionaria"



His Excellency Don Pablo de
Azcárate, Spanish Ambassador in
London