The Socialist Revolution or Fascism

The violent struggle which is taking place in Spain is not, as the Stalinists and reformist socialists proclaim, a struggle between democracy and fascism, but a sharper phase of the world-wide battle already begun between fascism and socialism.

The POUM (the Workers Party of Marxist Unification), the fusion of the Workers and Peasants Bloc with the Communist Left, as a result of the lessons of 9 October 1934, has the duty of bringing the realisation of this truth to the workers who, in Spain, are fighting on the front or working behind the lines for the development and the security of the proletarian revolution. Nothing less than a proletarian revolution is being carried out in our country today. It has dropped like a rock into the stagnant water of reformism which the leaders of the IIrd. and IIIrd. Internationals had made of the workers' movement in Europe. They would repeat in our case the crime they committed against Ethiopia, by offering the care of our defence to some organisation of the decayed League of Nations. But the workers of all countries have rebelled and forced their leaders to march forward according to their will. It was possible for French, English, American and even German and Italian workers—as well as the workers of the Soviet Union—to look upon with a certain amount of unconcern when, by the democratic derision given to the Ethiopians question, the opportunity of dealing a death-blow to Mussolini's fascism was lost. But they can not tolerate the same passive attitude when they see how the whole fascist world has arisen unanimously against the Spanish proletariat. Class sense has been able to do more this time than the preachings which the leaders of the proletariat had accommodated to their own interests. After the first moments of shock, seeing the heroic reply which the workers of Madrid and Barcelona gave to fascist provocation, proofs of solidarity from the proletariat of all countries were not slow in reaching the Spanish workers. A week had not gone by before they appeared in the army and the reaction once defeated, almost by bare fists, the Spanish proletariat had learned the lessons of October 1934, and the bourgeoisie knew that the workers who had fought then until they had triumphed over all the bourgeois state forces in the Asturias, constituted the proletariat who would offer the greatest resistance to the progress of fascism. They wished to destroy the germs of the revolution before the revolution could break out. They took the slogan she who takes the offensive wins, and they attacked. But they were fated to return frustrated. The Spanish proletariat, hardened by an interminable series of struggles against the system of our country, with the October lessons still fresh in their minds, the wounds of two years' persecution from the reaction still unhealed, the spectacles of the German, Italian and Austrian workers always before their eyes, the Spanish workers were ready to perish rather than to let themselves be vanquished. If they had been vanquished, it would have been by leaving to the conquerors a country in ashes and destitute of its wealth. The violent struggle which is taking place in Spain is not, as the Stalinists and reformist socialists proclaim, a struggle between democracy and fascism, but a sharper phase of the world-wide battle already begun between fascism and socialism.
The Agrarian Question in Catalonia

The land question presents itself in Catalonia under a completely different aspect from that in the rest of Spain. Outside of the large towns and the few large states; a certain number of farmers, particularly in the Barcelona region and along the coast; and, above all, there is an immense majority of tenant farmers, called here esquiladors, a few of whom have come into possession of a small piece of land which is far from sufficient to support a family. The problem of the people is to overcome the difficulties that are to be encountered to win the terrain of the landlord class, and to give entire obedience to the new class organization of the proletariat.

The Union of Rabassaires is the best guarantee of the victory of Spanish fascism. It was therefore an organization for the defense of the Rabassaires, allowed ownership to those who were unable to pay the rent. The dictatorship of Primo de Rivera brought its activity to a halt, and continued, after his execution under the dictatorship of General Franco, its organization and its activities.

The victory of Spanish fascism would signify the doom of the Peasant's Union. The dictatorship of Franco has brought about the destruction of this organization, and has forced all the provincial committees of the Peasant's Union to be maintained in a state of illegal existence.

The Peasant's Union was established to defend the interests of the tenant farmers, particularly of the Peasants, and to organize them in a class organization. The Peasant's Union was established in order to win the terrain of the landlord class, and to give entire obedience to the new class organization of the proletariat.

Comrades, do not let yourselves be misled by false reports in the foreign fascist press. We will win this war. The Spanish proletariat is prepared to give its life to the last man to accomplish this purpose. But our purpose is also yours. The victory of Spanish fascism would signify the doom of the European proletariat's struggle for freedom. It is therefore up to you to show that the word, 'Proletarian Solidarity,' is a idle phrase, but on all the most difficult and dangerous struggles in the struggle for freedom, to demand the support of the Peasants' Front for support. Spanish workers will be betrayed at Geneva just as Abyssinia was betrayed. The only real help will come from the proletariat itself. Therefore, comrades, keep your eyes open and do not be misled by reports that the Peasants' Front is divided.

The Peasants' organizations are a good part of the peasants of Europe are still unorganized. The creation of the Peasant's Front, as is the case in France, is certainly the country with the greatest proportion of peasants affiliated to the Peasants' Front.

The SNAP and the CNT-FAI are the two agrarian laws of 1932 and 1933.

3. Restriction of damages suffered by evicted peasants, etc.

The newly elected government of the Socialist Party, in the elections of the 19th of July, the second point had become a dead letter. But the newly elected government of the Generality seems to have been influenced by the Spanish Revolution that was brought about by the workers of England and the United States who at Geneva. This was a compromise made in September, 1932, which was the forebear for an agrarian law.

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The Plenary Session of the Anarchist Trade Unions

We have followed with great interest the debates of the regional plenary session of the Anarchist trade unions, chiefly through the reports given in el libertarian, which, as the official organ of the C. N. T., is the best source of information. Our interest and curiosity about the deliberations of this regional plenary session was considerably heightened by a fortunate coincidence of circumstances. We wrote:"

Certainly the fundamental question that this plenary session should be concerned with is the fate of the war. If the war is not won on the battlefields, the revolution cannot be carried out behind the lines. But it must not be forgotten that war is a continuation of politics. In Catalonia we have the concrete case of a section of the working-class which had to fight to defend the boundaries of the Republic. For this reason we are convinced that the deliberations of the Confederation spring from our political perspective. There is one point that needs further clarification in this debate. We refer to the role which the trade unions should play. This is a fundamental question since the trade unions are the only organizations which exist in a strictly revolutionary sense. In the sense in which only the owner works, or at the most has only one paid helper. This impatience and exaggeration has created a whole series of local problems which we are obliged to solve before we can be in condition to win or to lose the war, to win or to lose the revolution. As to the case of Madrid, it would be idle and unjust to deny that Madrid is passing through a period of revolution and struggle. We have already publicly denounced these acts. That the same union officials in Madrid, which have complete control of them It is not necessary to stress the importance of this role. The Anarchist trade unions, representing the most radical workers, do not succeed in giving the direction the two committees would have determinations and trying at the same time to face the realities of the day. This is a difficult task. It is not enough to protect oneself from fascism. It is not enough to protect oneself from fascism. The gesture of the people of Paris made one of the most glorious chapters in the history of heroic patriotism. The attitude of the people of Paris towards the revolution is a very instructive example. It is a model that all the groups which have taken up a revolutionary class position, the government or council in Madrid would give the antifascist struggle its best, we would still lose the revolution.

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Today Madrid, with the fascists in the Guadarrama range and the government or council in Madrid would give the antifascist struggle its best, we would still lose the revolution.

The civil war and the revolution, but it is not sufficient to combine these. This identification can only be obtained by passing through the difficulties of the new economy and the industrial center. It is necessary to crush it. It is necessary to crush it. It is necessary to crush it.

People in Madrid understand the palpable historical reality that they have to struggle for not only to defend the life and well-being of the working-class, but also to win the revolution. A worker should be able to work with a sense of justice, to work for the state and for the state, and for the revolution. A worker should be able to work with a sense of justice, to work for the state and for the state, and for the revolution.
WORLD YOUTH AT GENEVA, A PEACE CONGRESS FOR WAR

Contrary to the superficially cordial and friendly character of the trimester, shared by the world's main governments, World Youth, the Congress of 1929, met in Geneva to ascertain the needs of the peoples and to give voice to their demands for peace and social revolution. The Congress, which was convened by the Communist International, was dominated, not surprisingly, by the views and policies of the Comintern and its leaders. The Congress was a platform for the propagation of the Comintern's program of world revolution and the establishment of a world-wide socialist order.

The Congress heard only the view of the Communist International, and the majority view was the Comintern's. Each delegation to the Congress was expected to represent the views of its own organization. The Congress found its organizational roots in the activities of the two organizations. A joint congress was passed by the Comintern and the World Youth Congress and a joint purpose, to unite the peace movement, was adopted. The Congress was dominated by the views of the Comintern and its leaders.

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For a Red Army of the Spanish Workers

The critical time of trial which the workers and peasants revolutionary impulse is passing through imposes upon us a primary duty: that duty is to face the facts. The military fascists will not be able to gain even insignificant victories, once we realize that we have taken up our arms not merely to call a halt to fascism but to prevent it from ever again constituting a menace to the cause of the workers' emancipation, and that we must crush it and put it to rout even and for all though the triumph of the proletarian revolution. So long as the revolution goes on triumphantly day by day, fascism cannot triumph. The revolution demands heroism, a spirit of sacrifice, class-consciousness. Only by maintaining the revolutionary morale of the workers, not by useless words, but by the unanswerable force of deeds, will we be able to add to the cry of "fascism shall not pass" the more effective reality of "we shall pass over fascism.

To conquer, fascism will go to the most barbarous extremes. But when we take into account the monstrous means to which the fascists have recourse, even when they are making war between themselves, we cannot be surprised that such proceedings are carried to their extreme limits when it is a question of strangling the revolution. But if all the workers' organizations will work together, we will make fascism retreat to where the peninsula meets the sea.

In the cause, we find ourselves in complete agreement with the "professed aims" both of the recent governmental reforms in Catalonia and the new military measure looking towards a unified command and a more effective army: but this army must be the Red Army of the workers. Revolutionaries are not mercenaries; they are the autonomous heroes of the proletarian revolution. Without damaging the perfect right of everyone to express his political opinion and social ideas, it is necessary to keep the strictest discipline in the military sense and to carry out to the letter all orders coming from the unified command. From every combatant must be exacted unshakable revolutionary conscience and self-denial. But if it is necessary to abolish the Antifascist Militia Committee in order to avoid the dangers of dual power after its mission is accomplished, it is not necessary to recreate the army of the state, the tool of government capable one day of being used against the people and against the cause for which we are struggling and daily offering our lives.

We object to the present measures which create an army other than the Red Army. The combatants of the revolution must not be the headless automatons who so efficiently click their heels and do and die for Hitler and Mussolini. They must be the red army of the workers, fighting under a coordinated military command. They were not created by the imperialist powers of the world, the old and new, but by the working people of the world, the old and new, united in the common struggle against fascism. They were not created by the workers fighting under a coordinated military command. They were created by the working people of the world, the old and new, united in the common struggle against fascism.