NEWS AND NOTES

Comrade Trotsky and the Press

The Norwegian government, in the service of Stalinism, is preventing Leon Trotsky from defending himself. As a consequence of its decision not to allow comrade Trotsky to bring a case for slander against a communist newspaper and a fascist publication. declarations have been made by the Norwegian government that the measures taken against Trotsky are due to diplomatic considerations. The case for s'ander, say government officials, might endanger the friendly relations between Norway and the Soviet Union.

Trotsky's legal advisor is questioning the legality of the decree.

The U. S. A. Strikes

We learn with the greatest sympathy of the strike being carried out by the American seamen. The strike movement has reached as far the gulf of Mexico; we wisth it every sucess.

Toward a Revolutionary International

The International Congress against War and Fascism and in support of the Spanish revolution ended its work on November 3rd. The question of aid for the Spanish workers was the main topic of discussion.

The first day Julian Gorkin of the executive committee of the P. O. U. M. gave a full report of the situation in Spain. The delegates. who had come from all the countries in the world, unanimously acclaimed this report in the name of millions of workers.

Three commissions were set up: one on the Spanish revolution. one on war and fascism, and one on the Russian question.

The resolution on Spain was carried unanimously, as was that on war and fascism. Finally, the discussion of the Russian situation was tabled until the next meeting of the Conference to be beld at Barcelona. It was decided that the International Secretariat of the P. O U. M., together with the London Bureau should call this conference here to examine the conditions and to organize the forces working toward the formation of a really revolutionary international. The organizational committee consists of Comrades Gorkin, Brockway and Walcher. The Spanish delegation has been charged with publishing the resolutions in the «Batalla» and in a pamphlet to be distributed throughout the world.

The Brussels Congress, which took this step toward a revolutionary workers international represents Marxist revolutionary parties and trade unions of many countries: Germany. France. England. United States. Belgium. Sweden, Roumania. etc. Workers everywhere await the developments which should follow these decisions.

FORWARD TO THE WORLD REVOLUTION!

A column of 30.000 calalans

«In Catalonia», said «Solidaridad Obrera», the anarcho-syndicalist organ a few days before the anarchists entered the government at Madrid, «the C. N. T. and the F. A. I. could organise within a few days a column of more than 30.000 men who could drive the enemy back from the Madrid fronts and through the Extremadura. Why isn't this done? Because there are not sufficient arms in Catalonia and the Madrid Government in its present structure does not offer sufficient guarantee of responsibility. We know that outside Catalonia there are arms to be had. Why aren't we given these arms? The war is long drawn ont because the Madrid Government does not know how to manage the war. Now is not the time for the tricksters who have brought ruin to Spain. The only way to save Spain is to put its destiny into the hands of the workers.»

Spanish exhibition in London

Two comrades have already arrived from London in connection with the Spanish Revolution Exhibition shortly to be opened there. Comrades Penrose and Fletcher are busy collecting exhibits from the P. O. U. M. and other workers' organisations. It is hoped. by various pieces of material evidence to be produced before the British public. to cut the ground from under the feet of Mr. Eden and his recent declaration that he could find no proof of Italian and German help having been sent to the Spanish fascists.

Comrade Smillie, likewise of the I. L. P., has also joined us in Barcelona where he is working energetically for the P. O. U. M.

The «Joaquim Maurin» ambulance

This ambulance, sent by the I. L. P. as a present to their comrades of the P. O. U. M. has already been in service on the Aragon front for some time now. Doctor Morros and comrade Eva, who are on the staff of the ambulance together with other P. O. U. M. comrades. were under fire during the whole of our recent big attack on Huesca and served with the ambulance in the front line, doing invaluable work in caring for our wounded.

INFORMATION BUREAU

We invite our readers to address questions about the Spanish revolution to our Information Bureau, care of THE SPANISH REVOLUTION. 10. Rambla de los Estudios, Barcelona.

I. — Is it true that Barcelona has been bombed? asks a Glasgow reader.

With great frequency over the Seville radio, but not so far as we are aware.

II. — A letter from a comrade in New Jersey asks if we cannot publish an article on the women fighting at the front, if the reports are true concerning women militians.

There are a great many women fighting at the front. including volunteers from abroad. The are handling rifles and machine guns in the Militias belonging to all of the workers' parties throughout Spain. As to womens' militia. see our article in this number on the Womens' Secretariat of the P. O U. M.

III. — We have recieved several requests for additional sources in English on the Spanish revolution.

We recommend the following pamphlets which we have recieved.

«Spot Light on Spain» by Jack Huntz. 20 pages; price 1d.; Independent Labour Party; 35 Bride St.. London E. C. 4.

This is the best analysis of the Spanish situation that we have found in English.

«The Civil War in Spain» by Felix Morrow, 64 pages; 15 cents; Pioneer Publishers. 100 Fifth Ave., New York. N. Y.

The background of the present events is very well treated in this pamphlet.

«In Spain Now» by John McNair, including practical suggestions for helping Spain by Fenner Brockway; 16 pages; price 1d.; The Independent Labour Party.

«Report and Findings of the Committee of Enquiry into Breaches of International Law relating to Intervention in Spain»: 14 pages; 1d.; The Labour Party; Eccleston Sq. London.

We shall be glad to recieve any other material published in English.

I. C. S. I. G. / Barcelona (España)

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THE SPANISH REVOLUTION

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10, Rambla de los Estudios
BARCELONA

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

We March with the Russian Revolution

It was ninteen years ago that the Russian proletariat came to power. Since then Europe has witnessed the failure of a whole series of workers' revolutions and the development of fascism in these countries..

The armed Spanish workers celebrate the nineteenth anniversary of the October Revolution by a war to the death against the forces of the counter revolution, with the political power in the hands of the working class.

The Russian revolution, before its final triumph, passed through such trying times that Lenin thought of removing the seat of the governement away from Moscow to some point further into the interior. At present the capital of the Spanish republic is just as seriously theatened by the fascist hordes, supported by material aid from the fascist states. All in all, Madrid has not reached such a desperate situation as Petrograd had in 1918, or Moscow in 1920, when Lenin considered abandoning it in face of the military reverses the workers armies suffered on the fourteen fronts.

This means that the battle that is now being fought near Madrid can end in the victory of the workers' revolution. which is now bringing to the capital of Madrid its best fighting spirit and its unconquerable heroism.

The Russian revolution won against the enemy at home and abroad. The fight lasted from 1917 to 1923. The victorious Soviet Union, then, came out of a five year struggle. We are convinced that the present Spanish revolution will be able to establish itself securely in a much shorter time; we are also persuaded that its international significance will be no less than that of the Russian revolution in 1917.

The Spanish revolution with its international outlook will not serve to establish another "Socialism in one country" but will be a step forward toward the world revolution, as Lenin considered the Russian revolution to be.

In spite of our differences with the present soviet rulers and the Third International, we have been strongest defenders of the Russian revolution. To save the U. S. S. R. we stand always ready to incite a civil war against our bourgeoisie in order to halt the advauce of reaction against the U. S. S. R. (the present Spanish revolution amounts to this) or we would cross Europe to fight under the banner of the Workers' Republic.

The Workers' Party of Marxiste Unification yesterdaymarched with the other workers' parties and trade unions in a great demonstration commemorating the triumph in Russia, where for the first time in history the working class inaugurated its own government. We march together as a further promise of our fidelity, already proven, to the principles of the Russian revolution of October, 1917, and the principles of revolutionary Marxism which have nothing in common with populism.

We march as a proof of our brotherly cooperation with all the revolutionary workers movement and to install in our country a working class power under which it will be possible to join the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie with the most active workers demacracy.

RUSSIA AND SPAIN

Parallels are frequently drawn between the Russian and Spanish revolutions. They can clearly be compared as historical events. But no one should allow himself to be bewitched by apparent analogies.

All revolutions resemble each other in the sense that they are an upsetting of balance and a struggle for a new social and legal superstructure. Nevertheless they differ widely in their international dynamics. Bourgeois revolutions have a common foundation: the decomposition of feudalism and the heroic effort made by the bourgeoisie to gain power. Yet the practical forms are quite distinct. The economic and historical peculiarities of each country play an important role. The way in which the English bourgeoisie won power is quite different from the taking of power by the French and German bourgeoisie. The revolution in France and the revolution in England were not the same, although they had the same objectives.

There has never been a revolution in history based on another revolution. History never repeats itself; that is something which has been left to the coiners of rote phrases.

What comparisons can be drawn between the bourgeois revolutions which have developed in the last 20 years? The forms and methods of the German revolution have nothing to do with those of the Turkish revolution. The Chinese Kuomintang movement differs from the Indian Nationalist movement. Between Sun Yat Sen and Gandhi there is the same difference as between Lenin and Tolstoy.

Is the Spanish Revolution like the German, Russian, Chinese of Turkish revolutions? This is a great preoccupation with those who cannot decide to advance without continually glancing backwards. According to some others, everything here must be brought about in the same way as it happened in Russia, following the same rythmen and producing the same results. This historical servitude will be disastrous for the future of our revolution. It means blind submission to rules and the bureaucratization of the direction of our revolution. The worst enemy of the revolution is he who wishes to make it follow a course which has been traced out before.

The triumph of Napoleon rested on the fact that he was a dialectic genius who saw how to adapt himself to every situation. Speaking of battles, he said, «First you must begin; afterwards you see how to go on». The military dialectics of Napoleon came into conflict with the classic rules of old feudal military art, which was thereby overthrown.

In the Russian revolution Lenin proceeded in a dialectic manner. He was not hampered by dogma. When the classic Socialism of the second International became an obstacle he uprooted it. In this way he led the Russian proletariat to victory. Lenin, a marxist, knew how to throw overboard all superceded phraseology in the decisive historical moment.

We must work with the Russian revolution as true students of this great historical phenonenon. We must study it, criticize it, realize all its grandeur, and defend it forever. The greatest defence that we can give to the Russian revolution is to see that the proletariat in other countries likewise make their own revolutions. The future of the Spanish revolution is closely allied to the capacity for transforming the trade union movement into a revolutionary factor.

THE GERMAN FLEET IN SPANISH WATERS

Facts show that, on the pretext of the «Russian danger», and thanks to their anti-Soviet campaign, Germany and Italy are seizing strategic positions in the Eastern Mediterranean, and that a large section of the German fleet has been moved to Spanish waters, coordinating its movements with those of the rebels.

A growing menace is threatening the Spanish people. From the very beginning of the Revolution, the German and Italian fascists have propagated the most abominable calumnies with regard to the «Moscow agents» in Spain, trying to create a smoke-screen behind which to carry on their vile activities in aiding the rebels. Count Ciano's interview with Hitler has evidently served to give a new impulse to the campaign against the Spanish people. The principal German and Italian papers openly declare that an agreement exists against the Barcelona Government between Count Ciano and von Neurath.

There is one thing in particular that raises the ire of the foreign interventionists and that is the growth of unity and discipline among the people of Spain. Italy and Germany have begun a violent campaign against the «Sovietisation» of Catalonia and are demanding its destruction.

Toward the World Revolution

INFORMATION BUREAU

We invite our readers to address questions about the Spanish revolution to our Information Bureau, care of THE SPANISH REVOLUTION, 10, Rambla de los Estudios, Barcelona.

1. A young lady from London, who has evidently heard about our snappy young militia men, asks if they really wear overalls.

The blue shirts and overalls have been replaced at the front by khaki for military reasons, but behind the lines the picturesque workers garb is still official. You can scarely tell a regular soldier from other workers, and a general is likely to slap you on the back the first time he meets you. The women miltia wear the same uniform as the men. Many clerical workers are plainly dressed, but we regret to say that neckties and elaborate dress are creeping back into the streets, as are the Catalan flags.

2. A member of the I. L. P. would like to know the strength of the P. O. U. M.

We can give approximate membership as 10,000 before July and about 50,000 or 60.000 today. It must be cautioned that the influence and relative strength of a party during a revolutionary situation cannot be judged by numbers. Its general line, the correctness of its interpretations of situations, its tradition and feeling for action, the number of men it has under arms at home as well as at the front, its slogans, press and propaganda and a multitude of details of its organizations, these all determine its strength.

3. An American visiting Barcelona asks us about the influence of the Anarchists in Catalonia.

The C. N. T. unions included the overwhelming majority of organized Catalan workers before the July days. Although a large influx of new members has swollen the U. G. T. unions more than it has the C. N. T., the latter is still the much the larger, and has a bona fide class conscious membership that it can depend upon for action. The legal weight of the various parties can be judged from our recent articles on the government of the Generality and of the Municipalities. However, the Anarchists tradition of direct action, which they have by no means abandonned, their numerical strength and their revolutionary instincts all make them a real power in Catalonia and a real hope for the revolution. Their revolutionary action, however, cannot be predict ed from either their theory or their history. They are a great danger as well as a vast hope.

The New School

PART TWO

In our last issue we presented a review of some of the educational problems that face us today. One thing is evident; since the 19th of July the revolution has brought to the fore a host of difficult problems in the educational sphere. Many forces have undertaken the organization of the new school, including the trade unions, the political organizations of the workers and of the petty bourgeoisie. In Catalonia, all efforts in this field have been united by the formation of a Central Committee, «El Comité de la Escuela Nueva Unificada», or C. E. N. U.; it was formed by the C. N. T., the U. G. T., the Esquerra, and the governement of the Generality. It's slogans are: by the end of the year, every child must be receiving regular schooling; no child must he left in the streets. There are in Barclona 186.829 children of school age (3 to 14 years) Of these 34.491 children were in the official schools during the year 1935-'36. Today only about 10 % of the children are enrolled in private schools, and these are controlled by the C. E. N. U.

On October 1st, 1936, one thousand additional teachers were engaged in Barcelona and another thousand in Catalonia. Two thousand more are still needed and should be engaged by the end of the year. There ought not to be any lack of qualified teachers since there was such a widespread unemployment among them before the revolution. The elementary school teacher now earns 460 pesetas a month on the average, although they recieved a bonus in Catalonia during the time of the Republic.

The provision of building will be comparatively easy. All the religous school buildings which are now available for schools have been confiscated, and where necessary can be altered. The organization of the new school is naturally a question of means, (money and men) which are needed today for the front line of the war. In addition, the Madrid government, since it lags behind Catalonia in revolutionary development, gives us no aid. Even in Catalonia the power is not completely in the hands of the working class, with the result that all organization is not made in accordance with the needs of the revolution.

We are not trying to paint an idyllic picture of the future school of the socialist society. The struggle of the Spanish working class against fascism is a struggle for workers' power and the building of socialism. The new school has this same goal. Therefore the teaching aim of the new school must be to produce an active, self-reliant, technically and scientifically trained builder of socialism, the citizen of the classless society.

The capitalist democracy bequeates to the working class the most miserable educational heritage, but a wealth of advanced slogans: namely,free public, lay schools for all; a unified teaching staff; vocational training; co-education; school self-government; parent-teacher cooperation; the project method of solving actual life problems; instruction based on the latest scientific research in psychology and biology; and cultivation of international relations and peace. This structure of the most advanced concepts must be filled with a concrete revolutionary content by the workers. They must substitute their own materialist practice for the idealist illusions of capitalist democracy. Above all the Spanish proletariat must realize these conceptions in the face of the passivity or resistance, the hesitancy and indecision of the bureaucrats.

Room and teaching staff are available; but if one saw less of teachers certificates and more of practical ability and of an assured revolutionary outlook toward the school, it would be a long step toward our goal. The workers dare not wait upon the action of the C. E. N. U. alone, but they must take into their own hands the work of stimulating, controling, watching and pressing their revolutionary demands, until they have the full power to realize them.

The «project method of solving life problems» means for us putting an end to the so-called «school neutrality». Life is work and class-struggle, it is the struggle for socialism. The school is not apart from political life. Instruction in «international relations and peace» means concrete instruction concerning the international class struggle. «Parent teacher cooperation» and «public schools» mean that the vanguard of the revolutionary proletariat controls the school work through parent-teacher associations and student councils. «Vocational training» means to us not the former occupation with senseless tasks and the making of home decorations, but rather productive cooperation of children in the economic life.

(To be continued.)

The Barcelona Collectivized Silk Industry

The most important artificial silk factory in Spain is the «Barcelona Silk Company, Ltd.», founded in 1925 with 400 workers and which today, due to the enormous demand for artificial silk in the market, employs a staff of 1.200. This business is at present under the control of two committes of comrades from the C. N. T. and U. G. T. trade union centers and is showing even greater development due to the enthusiastic work of all these comrades. One committee is composed of 8 manual workers and the other of 6 technical and administrative workers; both committees work together with perfect harmony.

The capital invested in this business amounts to 30.000.000 pesetas and, although when it was taken over by the workers there was no ready cash in the safes, the committees by their enthusiasm and constant activity have managed to overcome all difficulties and meet their obligations.

Although in the first days of the Revolution all the engineers and directors abandoned their posts in order to sabotage the industry, the revolutionary workers with an iron will have managed to replace them and the high quality of silk put on the market by this business has not in any way suffered from the change.

From the point of view of internal organization the workers of the «Barcelona Silk Collectivity» have set up a model school for their children. Hygiene and special care for the smaller children is a feature while there are cots where the babies can sleep while their mothers are at work. There is a play park for the older children, who are provided with toys and taught games under the intelligent guidance of certain women comrades.

Three well-furnished dining rooms have been set up for the workers, where wholesome and abundant food is served on a strictly cooperative basis. A worker can thus, for 1.80 pesetas have a meal which will really build up his energy for a full day's work.

Our workers have shown an enthusiasm and a capacity for organization which is typical of our glorious revolution and the sentiments which inspire it. Our workers and technicians form an invincible force behind the lines which supplement the work of our militias at the front in the crushing of fascism.

Subscribe to «The Spanish Revolution»

The price is two pence or five cents: it many be ordered from The Independent Labour Party, 35 St. Bride St., London.

The Marxist League, 238 Edgeware Road, London W 2.

The Socialist League, 3 Victoria S., London.

The Labor Book Shop, 28 E. 12th. St. New York City and

The Y. P. S. L., 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Or you may write direct to us at 10 Rambla de los Estudios, Barcelona, Spain.

NEWS AND NOTES

Trotsky and the Press

We call attention to this extract from the open letter addressed by Comrade Trotsky to the Norwegian Minister of Justice.

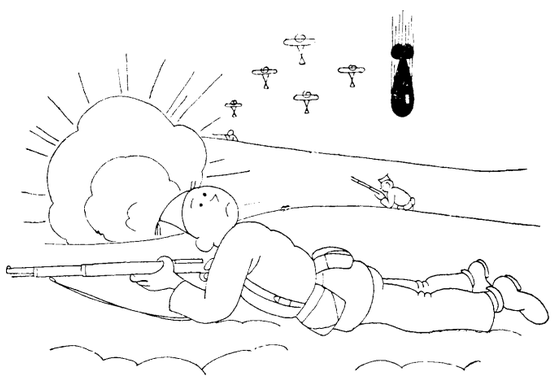
I have endeavoured to conform to the spirit and letter of the conditions laid down for my stay in Norway, at least in the way in which I understood them... I am ready to accept a new interpetation of the conditions if I am convinced that it is compatible with my dignity as a man and a writer. I can only sign that which I well understand and which I can really endeavour to acomplish... I have been accused by the judiciary authorities of Moscow of being the organizers of terroristic acts. If the Norwegian government considers it possible that I have abused my stay in Norway or even elsewhere by such activity, I await the immediate issuance of a warrant for my arrest. There is nothing I want more than the possibility of showing up, before a public judicial arena, this immense crime of the G. P. U. and its initiators. But if the Norwegian authorities consider it impossible to intervene in this affair, it is their duty —I repeat, the elementary duty which need not even be qualified as democratic— to accord me complete liberty to tell, by my own personal means, the truth to world public opinion. The principal means of doing this is through the press. Not to convey me to a Norwegian tribunal and at the same time to deprive me of the possibility of appealing to public opinion on a question that concerns myself, my son, all my past and political honour, is to transform the right of asylum into a veritable trap, and to clear the path for the hangmen and slanderers of the G. P. U....»

How the Neutral Countries Keep Neutral

The following declartion was made to the press by John Wilson of Liverpool, on his return to England from Spain where he has been serving as a pilot in the Government air force:

«If England were to send a ship to the Portuguese coast to watch how Germany and Italy keep the non-intervention agreement, Spain would be saved from fascism. The aeroplanes against which I fought are German and Italian and their pilots wear German and Italian uniforms. The German officers don't even take the trouble to hide their swastikas.

I have been patrolling the Portuguese coast and have frequently been impeded from dropping bombs on ships which were closely escorted by German ships, and if a bomb had fallen by chance on one of them, it would have resulted in serious international trouble.»



They must think I am a hospital

Fascist Pirates

Fallawing its savage attack upon the coast town of Rosas, which we described last week, the rebel cruiser «Canaries» appeared off Almeria and bombarded this capital for about ten minutes, heowever without making any victims. Trese bombardments of civil centers have no military value.

Fine Conduct of the P. O. U. M. Troops

The other evening Colonal Villalba, chief of the Militia operating on the Huesca front, called at the Executive Committee of the P. O. U. M. He enthusiastically expressed his admiration and congratulation for the conduct and discipline of the militias making up the P. O. U. M. columns around Huesca, which have recently had successes in the Alcubierre range.

A New Daily Paper of the P. O. U. M.

Starting last Monday our party has a new daily newspaper. «L'Espurna» will be published by our comrades of the Gerona district. Just as it did during its first epoc in the year 1933, «L'Espurna» will faithfully interpret the revolutionary developments for the workers and peasants around Gerona. Comrade Marti will be editor. We congratulate our Gerona comrades.

French Jounalists in Barcelona

About 30 French journalists have arrived in Barcelona by air. They were met by representatives of the Commission of Propaganda. These journalists were welcomed by our comrades. The object of this visit is to insure the facilities for sending absolutely true and sincere reports about Spain to the papers they represent. This will be another revolution in view of the fascists lies that have hitherto decorated the foreign press.

Voluntary Labour

Owing to a great number of anti-fascist citizens having generously offered their services for the purpose of crushing fascism, it has been absolutely necessary to set up a new office to take care of the names given in for volutary work.

On Sunday, the 15th. of this month, the first of the voluntary workers will be sent out from this office to begin building fortifications in whatever part of Catalonia they may be sent by the Defense Council. This is just one of the many examples of the determination of the Catalan workers to crush fascism.

With Arms We Shall Stop Fascism!

With the fascists concentrating their best forces around Madrid, our forces should profit by the occasion to advance on the other fronts. But we lack ammunition.

An artillery officer has just been relating his troubles to us. «I got their machine gun nest on the third shot», he said, «and, having the range, I wanted to destroy the whole house so that they could not install another there. But they would not let me use up more shells. We should have taken the whole town a month ago; now they have had time to fortify it».

Comrades everywhere, do you understand? We can stop the march of fascism. But we need arms.

I. C. S. I. G. / Barcelona (España)

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CAPITALIST DEMOCRACY OR SOCIALISM

The Brusselles Congress defines the Issue

The resolution on Spain, voted by the Brussels Congress, which we are publishing elsewhere in this bulletin, won the approval of our Anarchist comrades of the «Solidaridad Obrera». However, it has drawn the ire of the reformists of the «Treball», the newspaper of the Catalan Communists, who are so bitterly attacking the P. O. U. M. and its revolutionary position. It is scarcely necessary to say that this resolution was drafted with minute care for historical accuracy and political justice.

What does is say regarding the attitude of the Soviet Government towards the course of events in Spain- In the firts place it states that the neutrality policy was initiated by the French Peoples' Front and that this Peoples' Front was initiated by the Communist International. This is an historic fact that no one can deny. Can anyone deny that the Soviet Government was associated with this mistaken nonintervention policy?

There has been a change in the attitude of the Soviet Government, a change that we, as responsible revolutionary Marxists, cannot be content just to welcome and praise, but must explain, and interpret to the working class. Has Stalin at last understood the mistake which he made for two and a haf months and has he now decided to correct it? That there was a mistake is proved by the fact of its correction, and the change of policy. Really the most important factor which has dictated this change is the realization on the part of Stalin, that Franco, with the bold aid of Hitler and Mussolini, would win the civil war, thus reinforcing the political and strategic positions of German fascism, which Stalin holds as his mortal enemy. The correction of the error was not dictated by the desire to serve the interests of the Spanish revolution—although Lenin would not have stayed neutral for a single minute — but rather by a preoccupation with his foreign policy, the instinct of self preservation in face of the international forces. In a word, the real interest of Stalin is not the fate of the Spanish or international working class, but rather the defense of the Soviet Goverment, by his policy of treaties with one block of states against another.

In spite of this, the resolution invites the workers of the world to «uphold all attempts of this kind», which are capable of being effective in the struggle against fascism. The working class must oppose, however, any policy which would try to alter the class character of the Spanish revolution or attempt to limit it to the defense of the capitalist republic. Why do we say this? Because the Soviet Governement brings aid to the democratic republic and not to the socialist revolution. We do not and cannot agree to this.

We are struggling with the Spanish workers for the Socialist revolution, not just for the democratic republic. Are we going to hide our profound disagreement with the Soviet Government, with the Communist International and with its Spanish section? Not at all. That would be hypocritical and criminal. We are not hypocrites and criminals, but responsible, revolutionary Marxists. We hold a political line and we shall defend it. We are responsible before the working masses and before the revolution and we shall not fail.

We welcome the help of Soviet Russia, a little late, but none the less valuable, but in exhange for this aid, we shall never consent to divert the working class from its class duty or to hold back the revolution. With aid or without it, with help or alone, faithful to Marx and Lenin, we shall fight to the very end, to victory or to death, for the Spanish and for the international socialist revolution.

RESOLUTION ON SPAIN

1) The Congress expresses its deepest solidarity with the Spanish workers struggling against fascism. If they had only to fight against the fascist forces of Spain, their victory would be certain; but they are fighting at present against the forces of international capitalism, and especially those of the fascist countries, Italy, Germany and Portugal.

2) Spain at the present time is the battlefield of the international working class. The Congress is proud to note that the workers of many other countries are fighting at the front beside the Spanish workers; but individual acts of courage and devotion are not sufficient. It is necesary that the entire working class should participate actively in the struggle.

3) The Congress emphatically condems the so called «neutrality» policy which has been actually carried out until recently by the International Trade Union Federation of Amsterdam, the parties of the IInd International and the governments in which they participate. It notes that the French government, giving way before the pressure of the reactionary French bourgeoisie and the fascist states, has taken the initiative in establishing the real blockade against the Spanish revolution, confirming once more the inability of the bourgeois democracies to struggle effectively against national or international fascism. The Congress condems this foreign policy of the French Peoples' Front, a Peoples' front that was formed upon the initiative of the Communist International itself.

The Congress likewise condemns the policy of the Soviet government which felt it necessary to join in the deceptive non-intervention agreement. It hopes that the present attitude of the U. S. S. R. dictated by the fear of seeing Hitlerian fascism