



Spain

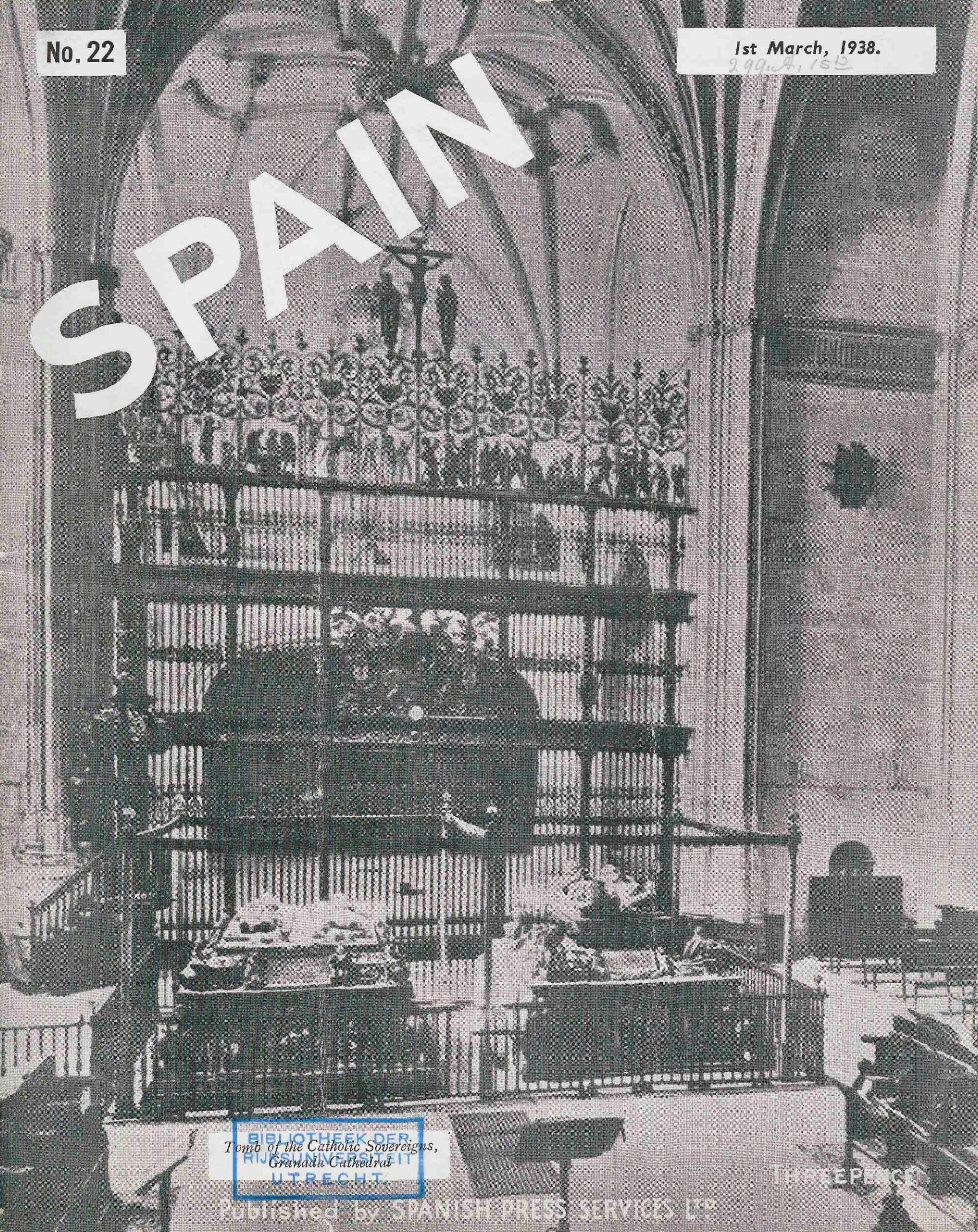
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*Tomb of the Catholic Sovereigns,
Granada Cathedral*

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THE MYTH OF THE LIBERAL REPUBLIC

Ringleaders of Crime Pretend to be Striving for Law and Order

AFTER the Red Republic has committed countless crimes, the very men who were the ringleaders pretend to be anxious to re-establish law and authority. If their conversion were sincere, their very first duty would be to cleanse themselves of their blood-guilt by automatically relinquishing their positions. Their object, however, is precisely the contrary. Although they have only acted as terrorists, their aim is to continue in the role of governors. The very followers and collaborators of Azana and Prieto, one would think, would be the first to protest at finding themselves cheated out of the maximalist revolution to which they were impelled, by the pretence of a fictitious legality.

The Tricolour Republic

"There was a day, a month, several months, I do not know how many . . . when we had no State, when we had no machinery of Government . . . now we have a Republic once more, a Republic with its three colours. That is all I have to say. As long as the Republic is presided over by a Democrat and a Republican, it will consist of nothing else." That is how Azana dared to express himself on November 13 last, at Madrid. It is bad enough that a pretence at ruling a State should be made by the very man who is bound to admit the fact that that same State, and with it all the machinery of Government, evaporated in his hands. It is no less significant that the Republicans should endeavour to restore the three colours of a flag, which, when it became red, and a deep red at that, merely continued a process of decomposition already innate in the doctrine of the Republic and announced in its history.

"The Negrin Government has restored order in Republican Spain . . . it has re-established constitutional normality and respect for law." This is what Portela Valladares told the *Manchester Guardian*, according to its issue of January 11. He went on to speak of "a peace based on the present Constitution . . ." Surely, no one who has followed closely the course taken by the Republic since its establishment in 1931 will be misled by these appeals to a Constitution which, in reality, never existed except insofar as it served to

undermine Spanish National life. Nor is it possible to invoke a legality, which, if it ever existed, lost all virtue in the course of a series of arbitrary acts and the predominance of corruption and abuses to the extent that the Republic fell mortally wounded by its own failure. For it should be borne in mind that the Republic of 1931, after being attenuated by the success of the parties of the Centre and the Right in the General Elections of 1933, and then being "rescued" by the Popular Front in 1936, succumbed under the weight of its own misdeeds.

Pseudo-Liberalism

The electoral system under which the Constituent Cortes were convoked was impugned at the outset by a genuine Republican, Senor Aparicio, writing in so undoubtedly Republican a paper as *El Sol* of Madrid, when he called it "a dictatorial system . . . a guillotine for decapitating citizenship." The oldest Republican Party, the Federals, were unable to vote for the Constitution as they considered it lacked any Liberal spirit.

One of the most prominent intellectuals who worked for the establishment of the Republic, Don Jose Ortega y Gasset, described the Constitution as "lamentable," and went on to refer to it in anything but flattering terms. He also coined the phrase of the necessity of "a rectification of the Republic"; and that need was felt universally in its early years. It should be borne in mind that the Constitution was still-born as regards individual and political rights, owing to the so-called Law of Defence of the Republic being tacked on to it. The very head of the provisional Government did not wait for the Constitution to be promulgated before starting on its revision. The Minister of War, who was Azana at the time, stated quite frankly at Valencia that he preferred 300 resolute men to any Constitutional text. The Minister of Labour, Largo Caballero, at the possibility of other parties obtaining power by legal means, threatened civil war. The suspension of the press, the prohibition of public and political meetings, Government arrests for indefinite periods and the application of the severest punishments without any legal procedure, all followed one another in an endless procession. Rioting

was countenanced, if not decreed, by the authorities when a certain political object was in view—witness the burning of the churches and convents on May 11, 1931 which was only the first of a long series of wild scenes in the streets of the towns and in the countryside.

Illegal Acts of the Republic

The well-known lawyer and member of parliament, Don Felipe Sanchez Roman, who was one of the sponsors of the Republic, on its first anniversary, pointed out in a note addressed to *El Imparcial* of Madrid the "reprehensible abuses" committed by the men of the regime and the "disorder" reigning in all branches of the Government. After making definite charges, he summed up the situation as follows: "Great and small signs of general disorder; the citizen placed in a state of insecurity, whether he be a peasant or a landowner, a workman or a manufacturer or trader, an administrator or civil servant; even common law rights are not respected since personal liberty is not guaranteed by the State. In the ranks of the governed we find no discipline, in the intermediate ranks of authority, the flouting of all law; and a tendency on the part of the Government when, as too often happens, it is surprised by events, to disregard law and apply arbitrary solutions which may offer a temporary remedy at the cost of gradually shedding its authority." Needless to say, the leaders of the several Republican Opposition groups, such as the Radical, Federal, Agrarian and Conservative minorities, raised similar protests. The situation of Spain, they declared, did not admit of any delay, and the country was urgently in need of being governed if the harm done was not to become irreparable. The mis-rule, they said, threatened to ruin the moral and economic foundations of the nation, submerged as it was in a state of anguish, unrest and disrespect for law which had hardly any precedent in the history of the country.

Mediatized by the Socialists

Although some of the articles of the Constitution might appear to be framed upon Liberal principles, the preponderant influence both in the Republic and its Constitution was Marxism. It was always Socialist motions that prevailed whilst any amendments were invariably thrown out. In exchange for being mere figureheads, the Republicans were prepared to accept humiliating subservience to their partners. Shortly after the Republic had been established, Prieto rightly pointed out that there were but two forces alive in Spain: the Labour and Revolutionary force, on the one hand, and the Conservative and Traditional on the other. The only course that remained open to the Liberals was to let themselves be absorbed by Socialism.

In return for their complacency in allowing themselves to be thus eclipsed, the Republicans did not even require of their Socialist partners that they should keep the Proletariat within the bounds of law and order.

Strikes, most of them of a revolutionary character, were the order of the day; and as the whole Governmental organisation of labour was controlled by the Socialists, they were able to pave the way for the Revolution unhindered. In doing this, they incurred the opposition of rival organisations, such as the C.N.T. and the F.A.I., whose attempts at revolt were repressed in the bloodiest manner. Hence the anathema hurled

against Azana, Prieto and their collaborators by the Syndicalists and Anarchists. In its manifesto of 1933, the National Confederation of Labour (C.N.T.), complained that "not a single one of the promises of prosperity, respect for citizen rights, and liberty has been kept," and recorded its regret that "a representative of the people did not rise against that bondage which entailed complicity in every sort of vileness" and the manifesto ended by proclaiming that the Republic was becoming dishonoured and would end by destroying itself unless it changed its procedure.

The abortive attempt at revolution in October, 1934, was made by the Socialists with the help of the Catalan Separatists and with the complicity of the Republicans who were fishing in troubled waters. That attempt, made on the pretext that the majority party in Parliament had no right to power, had its sequel in the formation of the memorable Popular Front. Here again, the various parties forming that conglomeration were careful to safeguard their different programmes. The Catalans and Basques, their right to self-government; the Socialists and Communists, a revolution on the Russian model; and the Anarchists, that indeterminate state of anarchy to which they have given the name of "Libertarian Communism." All combined in the Popular Front, whilst in reality working each for its own doctrine. All with the exception of the Republicans who never gave substance to their ideals of government, nor any reality to the allegedly Liberal institutions which they were so fond of invoking.

Mediatized by Marxism, the Republic could not be, and was not Liberal. Its Constitution was never more than a shadow which inspired fear, and the exercise of any citizen rights became daily more impossible. The terror ended by freezing the blood of those members of Spanish public opinion who did not fall victims to the official murder-gangs.

Proletarian Dictatorship

Is it to this blood-stained paradise that Azana and Prieto wish to restore their Republic which is already in its death-throes? Over what heap of dead bodies do they seek to hoist their false, tricoloured flag? They know as well as anyone else that Franco's sword will soon sweep away this bloody imposture. But assuming, for purposes of argument, that the Red Republic could survive the war, it would plunge Spain into even greater chaos than has been witnessed hitherto. The liberal and bourgeois Republic, with which they try to hood-wink ignorant opinion abroad, would perish in seas of blood. This is so evident that Republican leaders themselves refuse to believe in the feasibility of such a sham. Only on January 16, Martinez Barrio frankly admitted that "*the proletariat is entitled not only to intervene in the Government of Spain, but to have a monopoly of that Government.*"

WARNING AGAINST OPTIMISM

"The recordmen of folly think everything is won," cries the Barcelona daily *Solidaridad Obrera* of January 26, "that there is nothing more to do in the struggle begun. And unhappily that is not the case. The newspapers that rejoice in an untimely optimism . . . forget or at least feign to forget that very bitter hours still await us."

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE WOMEN'S PHALANX

THE Second annual congress of the Women of Spanish Phalanx was held at Segovia on January 15 to January 24 last under the Presidency of its National leader, Senorita Pilar Primo de Rivera, sister of the founder. The city was en fete for the occasion, the ancient Alcazar being crowned with the national flags and its walls decorated with a Cross 54 feet high in memory of those fallen in the war.

THE Congress was opened, in the presence of the authorities, with Senorita Primo de Rivera in the chair, in the throne room of the castle. The Chairman was supported by the Bishop of Segovia and the General Secretary, Senorita Dora Maqueda.

laying of the foundations of the Spain to-be. This is a period of unification which has been carried out in accordance with the will of General Franco and of the whole country.

Founder Recalled

She recalled the name and work of her brother, the founder, Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, whose teachings she had continued religiously. The President then recited a prayer asking grace of the Holy Ghost to perfect the work of the Congress.

On the following days, some of the most distinguished scholars and publicists of Spain gave addresses on such



Senorita Primo de Rivera, Chief of the Women's Phalanx, with the National Delegates.

The Secretary gave a graphic account of the vast social work carried out by the Women's Phalanx. The 'Social Aid' department had been inspired by the work of its leader, Senorita Mercedes Sanz Bachiller. The incessant demands of the hospitals and work at the front had also been met with abnegation and enthusiasm.

The Women's Phalanx comprises 280,000 adults and 150,000 juniors. 60,800 new members joined in 1937 most of whom came from the Carlist organisation the "Marguerites."

Senorita Primo de Rivera eulogised the magnificent work of the women of Teruel. She outlined the three periods of the formation of the Phalanx, in the last of which it is at present doing fine work towards the

subjects as "Nationality, Unity and Empire," "The State, the Individual and Freedom," "Women's Share in the History of Mankind," "Women in Wartime," "The Present and Future Mission of Woman," "The Social Work of the Phalanx," "Isabel the Catholic," and so on, which were loudly applauded.

Scientific and artistic excursions were held and a visit to the Madrid front to salute the soldiers in the trenches. Plays, concerts, parades and other events gave further brilliance to the Congress. Amongst the resolutions carried were to present to General Franco a scheme for awards to women and others developing the social, educational and sports work of the Women's Phalanx.

SELLING SPAIN'S RESOURCES ABROAD TO BUY MUNITIONS

A Rash Speculation

By Dr. C. BARCIA-TRELLES

TRUSTWORTHY reports say that the Barcelona Government seeks to obtain a large credit from private Banks in France in exchange for the output of the mercury mines at Almaden and the potash of Lerida. The credit thus obtained is to be spent in buying war material. Let us look at this plan objectively and see what questions it raises.

IT is not a private concern but a Government, or what professes to be one, which makes this offer—moreover a war-time government. Now, supposing that Government really to be a sovereign body, it is at once faced with an insurmountable problem: namely, not to abet any act which does not lie within its sovereign sphere. The most that Government can claim is *de facto* sovereignty. Now it is one of the characteristics of such a regime that it cannot with the same powers as belong to any sovereign body in a normal time, be in a position both legally and in fact to fulfil its promises. A *de facto* Government always exists subject to fortuitous factors that prevent it from making positive agreements with regard to the future, as the value of its promises always depends on an outcome which, at best, cannot be foreseen. It is a maxim of universal Law that he who has no absolute certainty of being able to fulfil his promise, has no legal capacity for making one.

The Spanish State has clearly perceived the correctness of the foregoing interpretation by promulgating the Decree of October 9, 1937, which Don Ramon Serrano Suner so aptly quoted in a recent article. The object of the Decree was to protect our national wealth by suspending all alienation of mining property. It does not refer to a particular area but covers the whole of Spain. The wise foresight of this Decree shows such a praiseworthy motive that all genuine Spaniards will feel that its aim is purely and simply to safeguard our national economy, without the preservation of which it is idle to talk of political independence.

TWO TYPICAL SEIZURES

We call the reader's attention more especially to the Almaden mercury mines and the potash of Lerida, and it is advisable first to explain just how much these mean to the economy of Spain.

There are 28 raw materials considered necessary for war, including mercury which, apart from its scientific uses, is needed for detonators. Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan are among the great powers who are almost without mercury supplies of their own. The 1933 official statistics give that year's world output of mercury as 2,000 tons, of which Spain supplied no fewer than 815 tons followed by Italy with 610 tons. Thus, leaving Italy, Spain's product is greater than the rest of the world (575 tons) put together. She may therefore be said virtually to control the output of mercury.

Our forerunners did not fail to observe this fact and a law was passed declaring the so-called 'quicksilver' mines, which were Crown property, as inalienable. Law III issued in Valladolid by Philip II on January 10, 1559, ratified the foregoing and made it extend to the Spanish colonies. It required the *sans gêne* of the Barcelona Government to reverse this centuries-old Spanish tradition.

Something similar occurs with the potash deposits of Lerida, for Spain is the third producer in the world, following France. The Franco-German potash combine formed in 1924, that controlled the world-output, had to admit Spain, with a 14% share, later on. Spain's production is capable of a great increase, her 1934 output being 6.9 compared with 1 in 1929. It will thus be seen that Spain's possession of these two products not only gives her a firm basis for future trade purposes but places her in an enviable position with regard to a future internationalisation of raw materials. This is an outcome which becomes daily more probable owing to the self-supporting tendencies of the day which have so deeply impressed the countries which dream of possessing a complete monopoly of certain materials owing to the way in which Nature has favoured them. In such a case, the voice of Spain would have to be heard, but the action of the Barcelona Government would deprive her of that natural advantage. In these circumstances no sane Spaniard can fail to see with which of the contending parties in Spain his interests lie.

NEUTRALITY ACT

It would be well to call the French bankers' attention to certain legal aspects of the case. On May 1, 1937, the American Congress voted a Neutrality Act extending to civil conflicts; the provisions of the Joint Resolution of August 31, 1935, laying down neutral powers' obligations in an international war or a civil conflict. Section III, clause (a) of the said Act, entitled "Financial Transactions" makes it illegal for anyone in the U.S.A. to grant credit to either or both governments of a country in a state of civil war. Breach of this law entails a fine up to £50,000 and up to 5 years imprisonment. This is no new principle. You cannot be neutral if, on the plea of mining concessions, you grant credits to one of the contending parties to buy war materials with. No international Court of Law would permit such robbery, for such an agreement suffers from an initial vice that deprives it of all legal standing.

Now, the National Government, on its part, has roundly declared it will not recognise these projected agreements, and it did so, not to suit the special cases we deal with, but before the projects were mooted; in the Decree of October 9, 1937, in fact. The desperate *in extremis* nature of Barcelona's offer, moreover, will not be hidden from the French bankers. Its very character proves its unsoundness.

Another danger is just as clear. One of the mines offered, in Catalonia, theoretically and academically belongs to the Government that offers it; first, because it is 'socialised'; secondly, it is in the hands of the Anarchists who would never allow foreigners to run it unless the latter calmly accepted their own ruin; and thirdly, when the moment came to sign the pact, the Barcelona Government would find itself opposed by the Catalan Government which would invoke its autonomy. This duality of governments would present an insoluble problem; for, in the present circumstances who is going to define their respective powers? The contract would not only be null but without guarantee of fulfilment.

OUR LOGIC

We have pointed out that our standpoint is not occasional, but of long standing. In 1925, our work "The Imperialism of Petroleum and World Peace" (long since out of print), we examined the problem set by 27th Article of the Mexican Constitution of January 31, 1937, which decrees the nationalisation of the sub-soil. (The Barcelona Government is trying to do precisely the

contrary—to alienate the mines). At that time we amply sustained what we briefly repeat to-day; namely, that *any measure decreed by a country with a view to safeguarding its national wealth is, for that very reason, immune from attack.* If it were not so, any country would be obliged to accept its suicide philosophically. For, to-day more than ever, it is clear that no political sovereignty exists when it is not upheld by clear economic independence.

In the other event, countries would not be like nations but rather like factories, exploited for the honour and profit of a group of foreign bankers and the dishonour of those who do not hesitate to alienate the liberty of the country.

Don Ramon Serrano Suner asked for the objective verdict of the leading legal lights of Europe. We repeat his petition, with special reference to our colleagues of The Institute of International Law, at whose sessions we have so often taken part in discussions on the theme of Justice and Peace. And we do so having in mind the formation of a legal conscience on the point, and the elimination of anything to do with the disturbing influence of relativity, in which there appear, from time to time, schemes which have been jointly prepared by complete despair and absence of all morality.

(Signed)

CAMILO BARCIA-TRELLES.

(Professor of the Rights of Nations. Of the Institute of International Law. Professor of the International Academy of the Hague.)



Delegates from Vizcaya Corunna, Malaga, Barcelona, and Toledo at the Congress of the Women's Phalanx.

DEMOBILISATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Perhaps the Greatest Social Problem Confronting the New Spain

PERHAPS the greatest social problem which has to be faced by the New Spain is one which all nations have to deal with after a protracted struggle—that of finding employment for the demobilised soldier. Coupled with this is the imperative necessity of maintaining the level of wages.

THE lessons derived from other countries have shown that the demobilisation problem cannot be satisfactorily solved unless provision is made beforehand to absorb into trade and industry those men who have exchanged the pen and the pickaxe for the sword. To this end an official Order was published on October 14, 1937, creating the "Return to Work Department," based on two prime principles. One, that "citizens who gave up their work to join the Army and the National Militia, voluntarily or in fulfilment of their military duties, may not suffer any detriment at the victorious termination of the war." The other, that when the moment arrives, the rapid restoration and total normalising of the country's economic and social life must be achieved.

Vocations Classified

The aims of the "Return to Work Department" are laid down in Article 2 of the Order, and embrace classifying, by professions, trades, ages, and localities, of all who held employment of any kind when they were mobilised. Those who, on demobilisation, are without work, either because they never had any, because it is no longer available, because the concern has changed its activities, or because their former professional qualifications have been changed and they would be required to do a different kind of work, are also classified. A census is made classifying all the firms in which employees left vacant posts through having been mobilised which are being temporarily held by others; and also of those who have changed the type of their products on account of the need for war material. The "Return to Work Department" will suggest to the authorities the requisite measures for securing a better distribution of hands within National Spain, and will also supervise the proper return to their former employment of all workers.

To facilitate this work, all industrial, commercial or agricultural employers, whether firms or individuals who have had or may have in their employ militarised or mobilised employees, must present a sworn statement with full details of each of them, such as name, age, profession or post occupied, salary or date on which they ceased to be employed, arm or unit to which they were attached and, finally, if it has been impossible to keep the job open for them, why it was impossible to do this and what were the causes.

List of Mobilised

On October 28, the official form for these declarations was issued, failure to fill up which within the required time was punished with a severe fine. The Army and Army Corps Commanders also had to order all authorities, centres and units under their command to draw up lists of all the civil personnel mobilised or militarised under their jurisdiction. All these lists, like those sent in by employers, are collected, registered and filed at the Ministry of Labour.

The Labour Commission is empowered to appoint a Director to carry out the duties involved and to obtain the necessary personnel for the different departments and the requisite credit from the Treasury.

Parallel to this demobilisation preparation, the State has not only seen to the maintenance of wages but has sometimes secured their increase, and it has also introduced the family wage system.

General Franco repeatedly stated, from the outset, that those who alleged the workers would have their wages reduced were deceiving them. The New State, he declared, wanted firmly to establish as rapidly as possible the legitimate gains of the proletariat. He has been as good as his word. He insists on the duty of the New State to improve the conditions of the working and middle classes, with rates of wages guaranteed and the raising of the social status of the worker.

Wages Increased

So far as this has been already put into practice that gratifying increases in wages have been made in many provinces by mutual agreement of workmen and employers. Thus a large number of peasants earn more money than when the Popular Front was in power. This is possible owing to the greater prosperity brought about by order in place of chaos.

The great reforms of the Family Wage is extended to prisoners of war and prisoners not charged with common crimes. In several provinces the Family Wage Fund has been set up by thousands of employers whereby the workers with larger families receive proportionately higher wages. In the province of Salamanca this Fund is a model, and includes public offices as well as private employers. It is a direct encouragement to the family as well as a relief to the worker.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE IN SPAIN

(I. RED SPAIN)

THE Barcelona Government has hit upon a new procedure for its financial propaganda and must be very satisfied with it, considering the wonderful results it yields. In all its publications and statistics it shows the data for 1937 compared with those of the latter half of 1936, with the result that 1937 appears an *annus mirabilis*. This it could hardly fail to do, seeing that the second half of 1936 was a time of utter chaos, when Largo Caballero was at the head of the Government but real power was in the hands of the murder gangs. There could hardly be any doubt, therefore, that revenue in 1937 would show an improvement in Red Spain over the figures for that quite abnormal period.

The revenue collected in National Spain, however, shows an improvement over the figures for the normal period of the first half of 1936; and that is, indeed, a remarkable achievement. This improvement, moreover, is not only in State revenue, but in the revenue of the autonomous bodies, such as the Provinces and Municipalities, whose finances are more dependent on the economic condition of the district they refer to and which, therefore, reflect more truly the state of trade in the country.

City Finance in Republican Spain

In considering the financial situation of large cities in Government territory, it would not be fair to take Madrid as an example, since it is subjected practically to a siege. Barcelona, however, is a fair example. A large city having normally a population of over a million which is at present very much swollen by refugees, is typical in its municipal affairs of the administrative capacity of local Government in Red Spain.

Fortunately, figures showing the financial state of the city are available from statements made to the press by the local authorities themselves. Thus, the Municipal Councillor entrusted with the management of the finances of Barcelona, Vicente Bernades, in a statement made to *La Vanguardia* on December 5 said that a drastic restriction in expenditure had had to be made in order to face the "desperate position created in 1936 as a result of the disturbances in the city."

Prior to the rising the daily collection of rates in Barcelona amounted to 275,000 pesetas, a total of ordinary revenue of over 90 million pesetas per annum. In October, 1936, these receipts fell to less than 65,000 pesetas per day. The Municipality was saved from bankruptcy by the Catalan Government, which guaranteed all its commitments and, in addition, made considerable advances in cash. It is not to be wondered at that since then conditions should have improved; they could hardly have been worse. What is important is to point out that at present, on the statement of the Councillors themselves, the city is very far from obtaining the revenue it collected in the normal months of the first half of 1936. The reason is not far to seek.

Anarchists Seize Control

On the failing of the National Rising in Barcelona and throughout the east of Spain, control of the municipalities was seized by the Anarchists and their allies who were the real Shock forces of the Republic. They had fought with Republicans but not for the Republic; rather against the principles of patriotism or order and tradition represented by the National Movement. Their ideal, if such it can be called, was that mixture of economic revolution and political anarchy with which primitive minds have imbued the Spanish working masses under the pompous title of Libertarian Communism—a doctrine in which ideas have been replaced by slogans, and work and organisation, by indolence and improvisation.

"Neither God nor master," "Neither ownership nor authority," "Neither money nor banks," were some of their slogans.

Not having control of the Government, all these masses, which were grouped into more or less picturesque parties, had to be content with applying their "programmes" to local government bodies. Thus, it was the municipal and provincial councils that bore the brunt of the Revolution. The central Government, meanwhile, could only look on helplessly, comforting itself with the doctrine of "wait and see."

Free Rent

One of the first demands made by the masses was one which the authorities disguised under the euphemistic title of "Municipalisation of dwellings" and which was to wreak havoc in local finance. This was nothing less than the realisation of the popular desire to enjoy the first fruits of the Social revolution in some tangible form, such as free rents. Ever since the Republic came in, a demagogic campaign had been carried on against urban rents; it may be said that rents in the towns, and wheat in the country were the two main sources of revenue.

The first of the revolutionary governments, that presided over by Giral, published a decree reducing all urban rents in Red Spain by one half. This measure, however, did not satisfy the revolutionary mob who in the true Spanish spirit wanted all or nothing; as a matter of fact, a few months after the outbreak of the civil war, very little rent was being paid, and then only near the scene of military operations where the presence of the Nationalists produced a healthy scepticism as to the ultimate success of the Revolution.

It should be borne in mind that Spanish municipalities, particularly in the larger cities, collect their rates mainly on the basis of the rent paid to the landlord. And with the disappearance of the rent—and in many cases, often of the landlord also—the municipality found itself faced with bankruptcy.

Madrid and Barcelona, the two great Spanish cities whose municipal revenue exceeded 100 million pesetas,

Continued on Page 19.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SINGRA ATTACK

Another Abortive Government Offensive

WHEN the Nationalist forces had fought their way up to the walls of Teruel, the Command could afford to call a halt. With the occupation of the Villastar heights in the south and the line of the Alfambra river immediately to the north, the forces of General Franco had not only rewon all the territory lying to the west of the city, but had, in addition, driven the enemy out of positions they had held ever since the beginning of hostilities. Teruel itself had always been closely besieged by the Reds, whose lines for a year and a half had lain, in some places, less than a mile and a half from the walls. Now, with the Nationalists commanding the roads to the south and the north, the city itself had become practically no man's land. **The Red civil authorities, whose alleged installation in the city had been stressed in their lying propaganda, were established at Puebla de Valverde, some 27 kilometres to the southeast,** and even the military command had its headquarters several miles to the east of the city. Teruel, battered and bloodstained, burnt and in ruins, lay like a city of the dead, into which the Red soldiers could only penetrate in armoured cars.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS

In seizing the vast amphitheatre of heights overlooking Teruel, the Nationalists had not only established themselves in positions dominating the city, they had also won the initiative. Nor did the enemy attempt to wrest it from them in the sector of Teruel itself. Alarmed at the seizure of the Celadas heights, the Red Command sought to check the Nationalist advance by striking at their lines of communication with Calatayud and Saragossa, their two main bases of operation on the Aragon front. This was the more feasible inasmuch as the railway and main road running to Calamocha and thence on to Saragossa were dominated by the Red positions on the Palomera Range, for the whole length of which the Nationalist line of communications ran along a secondary road a few miles westward.

Accordingly a series of desperate attacks were launched by the Reds all along the Palomera Range, beginning on January 25 and lasting until the 28th. Fighting was particularly severe at Buena and Singra, but it extended southeast towards Celadas. A number of fresh divisions had been brought up for these counter-attacks from other fronts and were hurled into battle in repeated attempts to break the Nationalist line. If that line could be broken or driven in, there might even be a chance, they hoped, of repeating on a larger scale the operation undertaken on December 15 against the inner lines of Teruel and cutting off the Nationalist forces in the whole salient. At any rate, by bringing pressure to bear on the left wing of the Nationalists, their advance to the north of Teruel could be stopped and the city continue to be occupied, if only nominally.

All the attacks were beaten off, however, with extraordinarily heavy losses. The Nationalist line was not

only held, but strengthened by the accumulation of artillery and air force concentrated to deal with the offensive, and that accumulation of strength was to prove of great importance in future operations. The Reds, on the other hand, had achieved nothing beyond the destruction of several of their fighting units. The number of wounded brought back from the bleak uplands of Aragon to Barcelona struck terror into the hearts of the Red inhabitants.

AIR RAIDS BEHIND THE LINES

There were other and stronger reasons for fear to be felt at Barcelona. The period under review was marked by activity in the air, which took the form of air raids carried out by both belligerents behind the enemy's lines. The bombing of centres of population is a hard and painful feature of modern warfare and is particularly tragic in the case of a civil war. But now-a-days it is difficult to draw a line between the actual field of operations and the rear. In fact, that distinction is practically impossible. Far behind the fighting line are centres of more effective warlike action than many of the units stationed at the front. Factories engaged in the production of war material, depots, means of transport, power stations, are all fair military objectives which, surrounded as they may be by a non-combatant population, are none the less affected by the hard law of war.

The Nationalist air force, which had brought down some seventy enemy planes in the long drawn-out battle of Teruel, towards the end of January struck at the more vulnerable spots behind the enemy's lines. Raids were carried out only against definite military objectives: the petroleum depots at Valencia; the principal centres for the production of war material at Barcelona; the hydraulic plants at Tremp and Noguera that supply power to all the war industries in Catalonia; the railway station at Puigcerda, in the sidings of which several hundred of trucks lie loaded with war material imported from France; and, finally, some military concentrations in Red territory.

To these air raids upon purely military objectives the Reds have replied with reprisals aimed at inoffensive towns and villages. Seville is the headquarters of the Nationalist forces in the South of Spain, but no operations are carried out from there, nor does it contain any war industries worth mentioning; the adjoining aerodrome of Tablada would have been a fair objective, but the raids were made upon remote quarters housing harmless civilians. Salamanca and Valladolid are open towns; yet in them, and in the neighbouring villages, large numbers of men, women, and children have fallen innocent victims to Red savagery. By their cowardly procedure the Communists of Soviet Spain have added fresh horrors to the long list of crimes they have committed against civilisation.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF "DENSELY POPULATED CITIES"

The Red Propaganda Campaign

THE campaign of the Madrid-Valencia-Barcelona Government to secure immunity from air attack for their munition centres has been conducted with every device of showmanship. In order that the appeal should not fall flat the Mayor of Barcelona was brought to England and an intensive programme was arranged for him, including a meeting at the House of Commons.

His speech on that occasion, as far as can be gathered, was characterised by the customary omissions of important detail, and some of this may be set down so that the matter may be seen in correct proportion. His plea was that Barcelona is an open town and so "densely populated" that it is barbarous to use aeroplanes against it because of the risk to the non-combatant population, particularly the women and children. He omitted to tell his audience of the occasions on which the Government had themselves bombed Barcelona from the air.

When the Civil War broke out the Air Force which had remained "loyal" to the Government bombed many parts of the centre of Barcelona and machine-gunned them from the air. This bombardment occurred on July 19, 1936, and an eyewitness records that it was so effective that to it, in large measure, was due the surrender of the troops. The bombardment was most violent in the Plaza Cataluna, in the heart of Barcelona, and a single bomb in the corner of the Plaza de Cataluna and Rambla de Cataluna caused over 60 casualties, of which a considerable number were civilians.

The planes also bombed and destroyed docks, part of the harbour district, the Capitana General and the houses surrounding it. It was in this particular place that the wife of General Goded and several children lost their lives. The same planes machine-gunned at frequent intervals the Via Layetana, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city.

This bombardment, however, was not the only occasion on which the Government showed that sensitiveness to the safety of the civilian population which they are now pleading to the civilised world. In May last year when the Anarchists rose against the Barcelona Government, two planes from the aerodrome of Prat de Llobregat opened an intensive, indiscriminate bombardment on the quarter of La Torrassa, where the residents were thought to be in sympathy with the Anarchist

party, and many casualties were caused.

Why has Barcelona suddenly become an "open city"? It was not an "open city" in July, 1936, if the Government's behaviour is to be taken as a guide. It was apparently not an "open city" and not "densely populated" as recently as last May. Presumably the Government can kill indiscriminately when they wish, but when the Nationalists open fire on military objectives they are to be condemned.

One last word may be said as to the military objectives in Barcelona. In the city there are at present no fewer than 157 military objectives which were not in existence in July, 1936, when the Government aeroplanes bombed the city. These objectives are factories manufacturing war material, munitions, gas, etc., and they are scattered all over the city, many of them being in the very heart of Barcelona. One example will suffice; the "Eliz-

alde Motor Co.," manufacturers of air engines, aeroplanes, etc., is situated in the Calle de Provenza, at the corner of Pasco de San Juan, and is entirely surrounded by the houses of the civil population. Many other examples might be given. Indeed, it is difficult to see how it can be otherwise if the Government insist on turning the most "densely populated" city into their main centre of defence.

If the Mayor of Barcelona really wishes to protect the non-combatants against the air-raids of the Nationalist planes, his course is simple and clear. He can remove these military objectives from the centre of the city. But this, of course, would not suit the policy of the Government who wish to secure immunity not for the civil population—which they have persistently sacrificed here and elsewhere—but for munition works. The Government bombed Nationalist open towns repeatedly when they had a superiority in the air. They have deliberately exposed their own civilians in Madrid to all the terrors of war by defending the city.

There are certain traditions of humanity which guide civilised Governments in the conduct of war. The Madrid-Valencia-Barcelona Government have persistently ignored them under the direction of their Russian masters. But they insist on pleading them when there is a chance of securing immunity for their military centres by means of them.

Order Your "SPAIN"

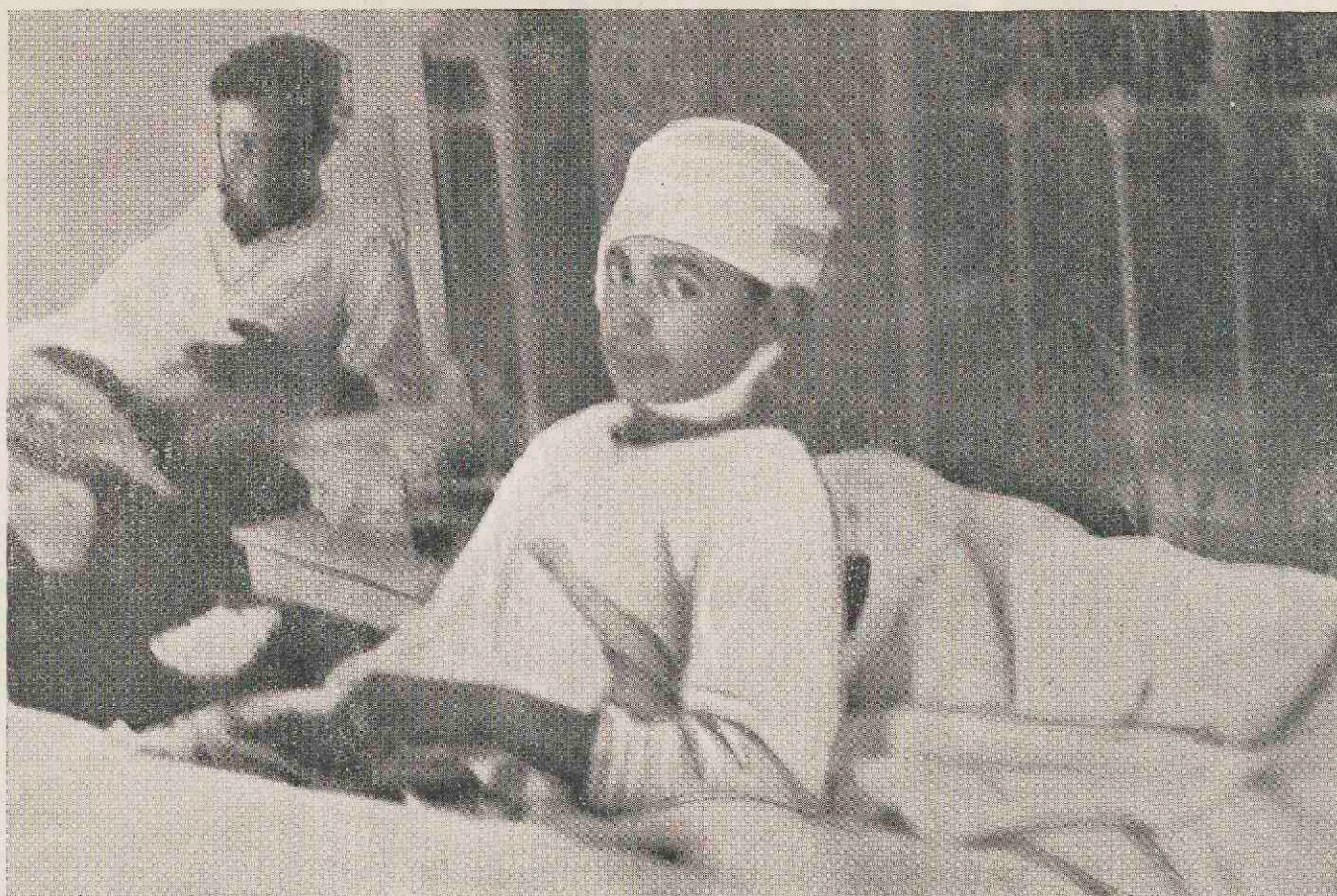
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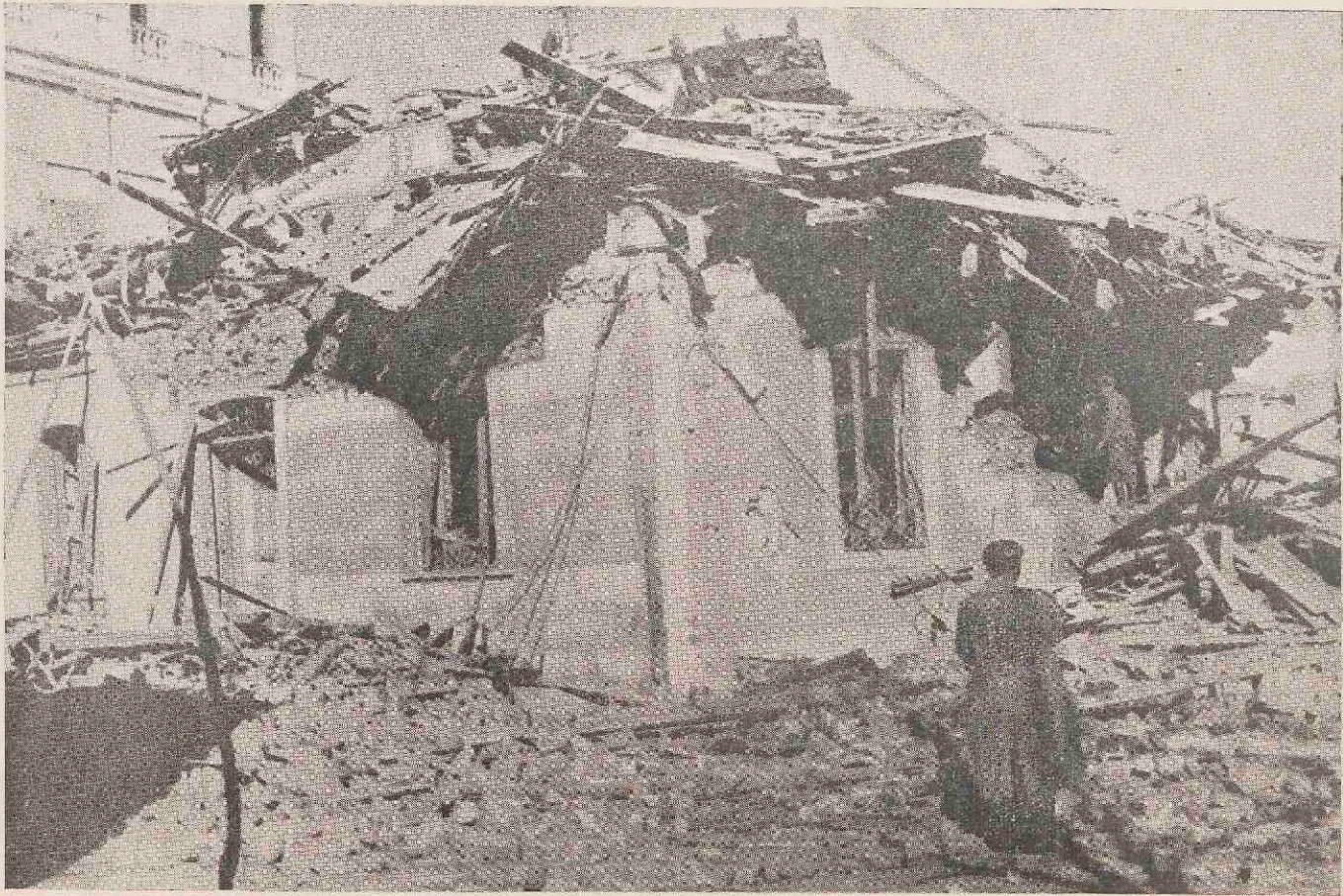
RED AIR RAIDS



One of the victims of the Red air raid on Salamanca.



Another of those hurt in the raid shown in hospital.



Wreckage of a house in the Calle del Padre Astete.



Houses in another street as the raid left them.

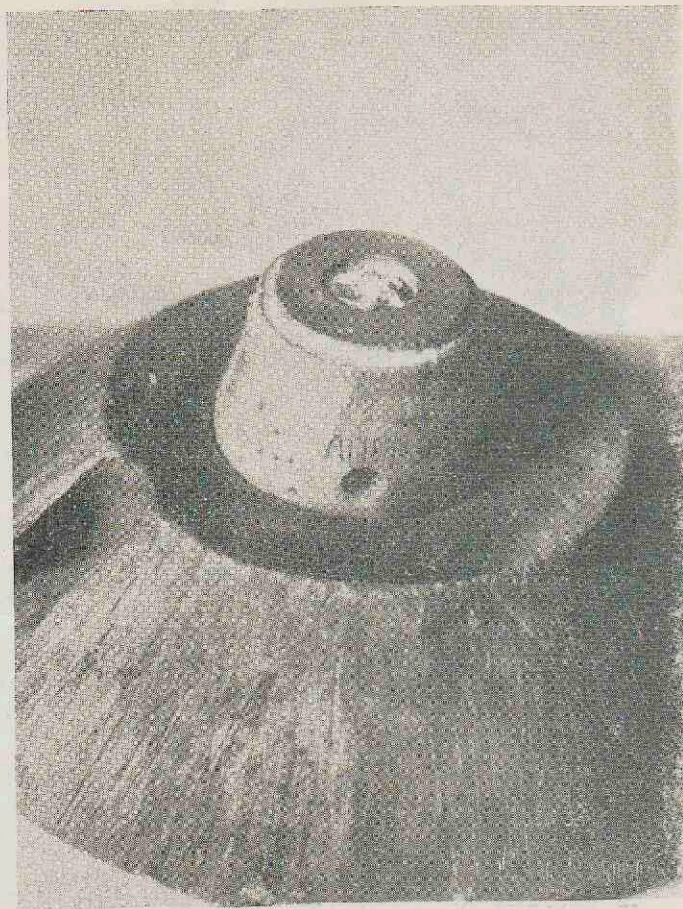
RED AID RAIDS



The small white coffin of one of the victims.



Damage the raid did in the Calle de Perez Pujol.



Photographs of fragments of Red shells which fell during the raid on Salamanca. The markings on them show them to have been of Russian make.

POSTAGE STAMPS IN NATIONAL SPAIN

Purely Spanish Subjects Have Been Chosen For Designs

THE Government which has its seat at Barcelona, while pretending, for foreign propaganda purposes, to be liberal and democratic, is in reality Communistic. National Spain, on the other hand, seeks inspiration in the traditional ideals of the country. This fundamental difference is apparent in every sphere of Government activity and accordingly is manifest also in the postage stamps issued by either side.

The Republican Government, in their philatelic designs, have exalted the revolutionary chiefs whose

St. James and the admirable cathedral of Compostella. Finally, on the other side of the Straits, special stamps have been issued in the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco and at Cabo Juby, which show fine scenes of Moroccan life.

THE ALCAZAR

On August 5, 1937, the issue of two special stamps was authorised of a face value of two and four pesetas, the former, in sepia brown showing the Alcazar of Toledo



Nationalist stamps showing the Alcazar of Toledo before and after its destruction by the Reds.

hands are soaked with the blood of their murdered victims; and, proclaiming their servitude to Russia, have issued an extraordinary series of stamps to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the proletarian revolution.

Nationalist Spain has chosen purely Spanish subjects for its designs, some of them, such as the defence of the Alcazar of Toledo, being worthy of perpetuation as a popular and official manifestation of the spirit of heroic Spain. The designs depict the landing at Algeciras of the troops brought over from Morocco; the ruins of the Toledan Alcazar, and views of cities that remained faithful to Spain, such as Pamplona, Burgos, Saragossa, Seville, Cordova and Granada. Other stamps show historic figures, such as the Cid and Queen Isabella the Catholic, both of whom symbolise the unity of Spain, the struggle against the invader, and the traditional Hispanic genius. In addition opportunity is taken to commemorate the Jubilee Year of Compostella by the issue of a special series of stamps showing the Apostle

intact, and the latter, in green, showing the patio of the Alcazar after its destruction by the Reds in their assault. These stamps will only be on sale until June 30, 1938, after which any surplus stock will be called in and destroyed.

The stamps having legal currency in National Spain were specified in an ordinance dated July 21, 1937, when all stamps not issued by the legitimate Government of National Spain were withdrawn from circulation. The stamps recognised from that date onwards are as follows:—

An issue printed at the Portabella works in Saragossa, consisting of the following stamps: 1 centimo, emerald green, the design being the figure of the face value; 2 centimos, chestnut brown, the design again being the figure of the face value; 5 centimos, sepia brown, showing Burgos Cathedral; 10 centimos, light green, showing Salamanca University; 25 centimos, dark red, with the design of the Giralda Tower of Seville; 30 centimos, red, Castle of Navarre; 50 centimos, dark blue,

showing the Lions' Courtyard of the Alhambra; 60 centimos, light green, with a view of the Mosque at Cordova; 1 peseta, black, with a view of Toledo; 4 pesetas, purple and red and yellow, showing a gateway with a soldier carrying the National flag; and 10 pesetas, sepia brown, depicting a scene of the landing at Algeciras.

Another issue, printed at the works of Hija de Fournier, Burgos, comprises the following stamps:— 1 centimo, green, with the design of the figure 1; 2 centimos, chestnut brown, also with the design of the figure; 5 centimos, sepia brown, depicting the Cid; 10 centimos, green, again depicting the Cid; and 10 pesetas, blue, also depicting the Cid. The series depicting Isabella the Catholic is as follows: 15 centimos, dark green; 20 centimos, violet; 25 centimos, red; 30 centimos, crimson; 40 centimos, orange; 50 centimos, dark blue; 60 centimos, yellow; 1 peseta, steel-blue; and 4 pesetas, purple lake.

By an ordinance published on January 30, 1938, at Burgos, the use of certain stamps, printed in block form, was permitted for a certain time: these are four

stamps showing, firstly, the Basilica of Covadonga, in purple, with a face value of 20 centimos; the Cathedral at Palma de Majorca, in red, 30 centimos; the Alcazar of Segovia, in green, 50 centimos; and the Cathedral of Leon, in grey, 1 peseta.

HOLY YEAR ISSUE

The issue in commemoration of the Holy Year of Compostella was printed at the works of H. de Heraclio Fournier at Vitoria and comprises the following stamps: 15 centimos, sepia brown, showing the image of the Apostle St. James; 30 centimos, crimson, with a view of the Cathedral of Santiago; and 1 peseta, orange and blue, showing the Porch of Glory at that Cathedral. This issue was only in circulation from July 14 to December 31, 1937. Spanish stamp collectors have shown extraordinary interest in the above-mentioned issues, as also in the surcharged stamps of the Republican regime, and in the numerous charity stamps issued by Social Aid, the Winter Crusade, and other charitable organisations in Nationalist Spain.



Some of the stamps of National Spain.

NATIONALIST STAMP DESIGNS



A selection of designs of the Nationalist postage stamps showing various Moroccan issues.

A SCENE FROM "MACBETH"

By EMILE DELFIN

(Reproduced from an article in "La Nation Belge" of Brussels, published on January 9, 1938. The author escaped from Madrid).

"THE only satisfied folk in the Red camp are the parvenus, the scoundrels and the murderers who have enriched themselves on what they have looted from their victims; the vagabonds and brigands who have joined the army and have managed to win their 'stars'; the young Communists, the new 'young gentlemen' who have monopolised the most important jobs in the administration. But even they are becoming ever more the prey of anguish in proportion to the ever more nearly approaching threat of Franco's arms. Up to now they had experienced an emotion comparable to that produced by a bullfight. But now that their thirst for blood has been assuaged they are staring at their blood-stained hands. They have but one obsession—to remove the traces of the fatal stains. But they can never do so. Their tragedy is like that of Macbeth.

"It is also the tragedy of Macbeth that torments the men of the Red Government. What is the reason of their propaganda in the press, the radio, in their comings

and goings to the League of Nations and Paris to try to make the world believe they are a possible democracy? Why all these invitations to visit Red Spain addressed to foreign personages, if not with the object of cleansing the bloodstains from their hands; if not because they are choking with the smoke of burnt churches, and that they feel themselves alone?

"As Madrid is the most sensitive nervous centre of all the Red zone, it is there that one most observes this spirit of hostility, distrust, discouragement and anguish that has taken possession of the population. The poverty and distress all around help to exasperate them still more. Walk along the streets and you will see nothing but empty, closed shops; trampled gardens, ruined motorcars, and long queues of downcast, hungry and ragged folk who wait for hours and hours with Asiatic patience in order to buy, at long last, a single kilo of onions or a couple of ounces of rice, which may be all a family has to live on for three days."



Church of St. Vincent at Trasona destroyed by Red incendiaries.

FRENCH FRIENDS OF NATIONAL SPAIN

New Books on the Religious Persecutions

L *A Persécution Religieuse en Espagne* (Paris, Pilon, 1937) whose original author is anonymous has been translated into French by M. Francis de Miomandre. It presents a series of indisputable facts written by the capable and thoughtful pen of one who evidently has a thorough first-hand knowledge of Spain. Not only does the author express his grief for the political sorrows which Spain has suffered, but he reveals a spirit wounded to the quick at the irreparable losses to the national wealth in art and architecture by the iconoclastic mania of the masses, incited by those who hate Spain and everything Spanish.

The first part of the book deals with the causes and forerunning events of the war; it is a calm analysis which proves that one of the greatest factors in the tragedy was the determination to destroy the Catholic religion. The second part of the book gives an impressive and saddening summary of the churches destroyed both before and after the movement began, the attacks on culture and the martyrs among the religious and secular clergy; a panorama of persecution which so many are apt to forget. The third section of the work shows how the Spanish case exemplifies destruction as a methodical plan and attacks on culture as part of a systematic process. There are seven appendices which furnish documentary evidence of the theme.

A fine poem by the great French poet, Paul Claudel, furnishes a fitting prelude to the work. This moving composition has already been translated into Spanish under the title "*Los Martires de Espana*," (the "Martyrs of Spain") by an eminent Spanish poet, Jorge Guillen. The second canto, dedicated to Spain, is of surpassing beauty. "Oh! Our holy Spain, at the land's end of Europe, explorer of a double firmament, employing both the plummet and the prayer." Claudel has overcome the difficulties engendered by the use of a biblical tone, preserving all its peculiar style and giving his work all its impress like a prophet. His indignant voice is all solemn feeling and his complaint all sorrowful agitation.

Le Drama du Pays Basque (Paris S.G.I.E. 1937) is also the work of an anonymous writer, but a perusal of the preface shows him to be one versed in public affairs, and a lover of the Basques. This booklet is a warning to those who have been deceived and a revelation to those who could not see the real cause of the trouble

below the surface. The whole theme is clear and orderly, and firmly based on historical data. He starts from the same point of view as Victor de Montserrat, who published *Le drame d'un Peuple Incompris*, in Paris last June. But he arrives at a diametrically opposed conclusion. As the book is intended for a distant and perhaps insufficiently well-informed public, it contains a historical and informative introduction on the Basque region, its language, laws, economy, relations with the Central Government and the part it played in the Carlist Wars of the past century. Then followed the Republican swerve, especially from the Summer of 1934, the internal division of the country before the National movement, and the finale in that Statute, so long in coming, which was granted to them in October, 1936, when the self-styled 'legitimate' government had reached perfection.

The concluding section describes events during the war with its sequel of assassination—the flower of Hispanism in Bilbao murdered in prisons and ships, the systematic destruction of churches and towns, Guernica, smashed and smoking, and a whole series of infamies committed by those who in their madness started by being faithless to the traditional Basque spirit.

La Guerre d'Espagne et le Catholicisme, by Vice-Admiral H. Joubert (Paris, S.G.I.E.), is a crushing reply to the statements of M. Maritain in an article in "*N.R.F.*" in which he tries to twist the facts into an argument against the rising in Spain. Maritain called his article "The Holy War," and thus it is indeed; but not as he thinks it to be. It is a holy war such as Vice-Admiral Joubert shows it to be with unanswerable logic. The author bases his reply on well known documents—chiefly the letter of Cardinal Goma to Aguirre, ex-President of Euzkadi and the Letter of the Spanish Bishops. To this documentary evidence, the author adds his own direct knowledge of Spain where he spent three years, and a clear perspective of a Franco-Spanish friendship. Like a good seafarer, he likes straightforward language and has a keenness for strict exactitude. "Let us be Catholics," he declares, "but without compromise or calculation." Vice-Admiral Joubert expresses, in his hearty, sailor's way, exactly the same feeling of a sound Catholic, as may be read in the exquisite poem of Paul Claudel.

Testimonies

General Franco and the Spanish Phalanx

(From an article in "Libertad," Valladolid, of January 24, 1938).

IT is always pleasant to be able to tell the world what you feel in your inmost heart. To-day we shall indulge in that pleasure by fully expressing the Spanish Phalanx's feelings towards its National Leader.

"In these grim days of a war that the Phalanx resorted to as the last means of saving Spain from the abyss, when many were sinking her into quicksands where others wished to keep her, the National-Syndicalists are bound to their Leader by bonds of fighting-men and by force of example, gratitude and faith.

"Spanish youth to-day, with its will to daring, its ambition to serve and its constant state of being in danger, clearly perceives the permanent and shining example of the Generalissimo, which he has given since those African days when he was the youngest of the Army leaders and already gave evidence of great promise as a soldier and, in the uniform of the Foreign Legion, faced death with a scornful smile. To-day he is burning the midnight oil in his office, to keep sure watch and ward over the safety and destinies of Spain. Throughout his entire life he has always been a model of austerity, eschewing unnecessary gestures and idle words.

The Leader's Hand

"National-Syndicalists feel compelled by the very strength of their own faith to express their gratitude. The tempest of war tragically thinned the ranks of our leaders. The cruelty of the enemy has wrapped the figure of the Phalanx's famous leader in uncertainty. Criminal bullets took the lives of its best leaders. And when, through lack of a guiding hand, it was in grave danger of losing its bearings, the hand of the Leader was at once extended to steer its course. Under the leadership of General Franco, the great protagonist of youth, the Phalanx has made enormous progress.

"Our attitude towards the Leader to-day is therefore one of devotion, and, as regards the morrow, one of faith—absolute and immense, with all the weight and volume of the iron doctrine of the Phalanx.

"We Phalangists both desire and are able to robe the person of the Leader in the mysticism of faith; and not only because of our ideological certainty in the benefits of a single command, which shall be supreme and permanent. For to that we add our knowledge of the personal qualities of our Leader.

"Nobody has reached the august position of leader of his country who has brought with him such a load of services to his country as General Franco has done. The Phalanx, which is the standard of Spain, assures him of its irrevocable faith in him.

"Standing to attention before him, and giving him the salute of the nations that are consumed with the

fiery thirst for Empire, it greets its leader with the words of loyalty that can never be broken.

"Leader of Spain! In life and death, the Spanish Phalanx swears to be true to you!

ARRIBA ESPANA!"

Foreign Tribute to Progress in Nationalist Spain

THE "Gazette de Lausanne" in its issue of February 7, gives an outline of the moral and spiritual renaissance of Spain. After speaking of "the perfect organisation of the National area, to which the Swiss Delegation for repatriating Basque Children can bear witness," the article goes on to say:

NOT content with repairing the ravages of war and restoring public services in the liberated areas, the National authorities are taking care to develop and improve their pre-war administration. Thus, as soon as the Asturian coal-mines were recovered, their output was increased to such an extent that it has since allowed of the export of coal. The repair of the railway lines destroyed by the Reds in their retreat has had as a corollary the electrification of them.

"Finally, barely four months after the fall of Santander, the Minister of the Interior, General Valdes, has been to that Province to inaugurate the reclamation of the fens near the port of Santona, whose steep promontory, like that of the Rock of Gibraltar, gave Napoleon the idea of turning it into an impregnable fortress."

"This achievement is due to the hands which have been left available by a still restricted mobilisation which only embraces the first reserves—compared with the levies *en masse* of the other side—and to the enrolment of women of every social class who lend their aid in hospital, workshops and farm-work."

NATIONALIST SPAIN AND BELGIAN COMMERCE

EXPORT CHAMBER SEEKS OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION WITH FRANCO

AT a meeting of the Belgian Export Chamber recently held at Brussels M. Marcel Dessy spoke on the subject of Belgian interests in Spain and the necessity of establishing relations with General Franco's Government. He stated:

"Belgium is an over-populated country which has to import 65% of the wheat it needs. Our capital is represented by what we produce; accordingly we have to produce as much as possible and must seek markets for our products. Belgium is officially neutral; but public opinion in the country is favourable to Franco. His power is becoming more consolidated every day and he already rules over two-thirds of the country. It is, therefore, to our interest to establish relations with the

Nationalist Government and to follow the example set by Great Britain, Switzerland, Holland and other countries in sending commercial delegates to its President, whose final victory can no longer be doubted. Symptomatic of the trend things are taking is the quotation of the peseta: the Barcelona peseta is quoted at 30 French centimes, while the Nationalist peseta is quoted at 3.30 francs.

"Prior to the civil war, Belgium had very large interests in Spain in various undertakings, such as mines, electrical companies, tramways and railroads, representing a total of 7,000 million francs, and situated mainly in Nationalist Spain. Our exports to the peninsula, the Canary Islands, and Spanish Morocco total 375 million francs per annum, and in normal times Spain bought of us manufactured goods of a value of 650 millions.

Confiscations

"As Franco gradually reconquers the country, Belgian concerns are having their business undertakings returned to them, while the concerns situated in Republican Spain have been confiscated. In addition, the 100 million pesetas owing to our exporters which were deposited in the Bank of Spain at Madrid, have vanished into thin air."

M. Dessy ended by urging the importance of establishing relations with Franco's Government as Belgium ran the risk of losing important markets to her competitors.

At a meeting held on December 22, the Belgian Export Chamber unanimously passed the following Resolution:

"To call the attention of the Government to the shrinking of the export trade and to the need of measures to increase or at least maintain our dealings abroad. A large part of Spanish territory is supplied through the ports of Seville, Malaga, Gijon, Santander and Bilbao, and they are under the control of an authority which is not recognised by our Government. The absence of any commercial representatives in Nationalist Spain represents a grave drawback for the Belgian export trade. The Chamber calls upon the Government to examine the matter as soon as possible and take the necessary steps to remedy the position."

The new "Gateway of Glory"

By MAURICE LEGENDRE

THE Paris magazine "Revue des Jeunes" has issued a number specially devoted to Spain, in which M. Maurice Legendre writes an admirable article on "The New Gateway of Glory" in the famous Cathedral of Compostela, shrine of St. James the Great. The following extract gives some idea of M. Legendre's interesting contribution.

THE ancient Gateway of Glory is the main entrance to the Cathedral of St. James (Santiago) at Compostella. It is situated at the end of what was called by the Spain of the Middle Ages 'the French Road' . . .

"The Gateway of Glory is a masterpiece eloquent of a spiritual brotherhood that has stood the test of centuries, in which two great nations have employed in common their fearless courage, their prolific poetry and their fervent prayers.

"Nothing is of more present significance for us than this lesson of the Gateway of Glory. It may be that we shall understand later on how Spain, through her heroism, is delivering the West from the aims of Soviet barbarism.

"Spain has again become a great power through her present trials and is to-day the only great power in the world to reach a pacific state, by which I mean a state where there is no longer any reason for war, nor desire for external war. Sovietism has tried to wrest from Spain that splendid privilege, but Spain has successfully defended herself. The triumph of Spain over the Sovietism that has brought about innumerable individual murders and the greatest mass-murder that the world has ever known, is a matter of importance to every nation."

Municipal Finance in Spain—cont. from p. 7

drew some 65 millions from the rent-proportioned rate combined with an unearned increment tax on the rise in value of urban property. The latter tax also failed when urban property lost all its value, so that the "Municipalisation of dwellings" brought disaster to municipal finance. This, at a time when the needs of war raised a whole number of new problems, such as the feeding of the population, and the care of refugees, which called for greater rather than less expenditure.

Octroi System Re-introduced

In order to avoid complete financial collapse, the improvised councillors, drawn from the motley ranks of the revolutionary front, have had recourse to the most convenient, but at the same time the most unpopular and arbitrary of all rates—the Octroi System. This system of municipal customs duties was the very one that the popular masses in Spain had fought tooth and nail 25 years previously and had succeeded in getting abolished after years of active and passive resistance, only to find it now re-established by their own leaders. Prices of foodstuffs in the Government zone, as has been shown in former articles, are four or five times higher than in Nationalist Spain. The tax, therefore, falls upon these high quotations and in its turn, tends to raise them.

Therefore the financial policy of the municipalities in Government Spain is self-contradictory. They spend immense sums in purchasing foodstuffs, which they later sell to the inhabitants of their cities; but at the same time they impose rates on the very foodstuffs that enter the town. Thus, as late as last December the municipality of Barcelona established fresh rates of over 50 per cent. *ad valorem* on wines and liquors, in addition to raising by 50 per cent. the rates hitherto imposed on meat, poultry, game and on all foodstuffs and drinks consumed on public premises. Perhaps the most typical item in the list of new dutiable articles is horse-offal; this in a great city like Barcelona which is a long way from the front and is an open port on the Mediterranean.

THE FRIENDS OF NATIONAL SPAIN

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY :—

TO PLACE BEFORE THE BRITISH PUBLIC THE TRUE FACTS ABOUT THE PRESENT CONFLICT IN SPAIN AND THEREBY :

1. To defend the Christian Religion against the attack of the Anti-God campaign ;
2. To defend Spanish Civilisation and with it all Western Civilisation against the attacks of the Bolshevik Comintern ;
3. To cultivate good relations between the British Empire and the Spain of the future ;
4. To assist His Majesty's Government by the creation of an adequately informed Public opinion ;
5. To establish a permanent centre for the study of Spanish affairs and the improvement of Anglo-Spanish relations ;
6. But not to encourage intervention in the affairs of Spain.

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THE RT. HON. LORD PHILLIMORE, M.C.

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PUBLIC MEETING

*Queen's Hall, Langham Place,
Regent Street*

Sole Lessees : Chappell & Co.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1938

Speakers :

CAPT. VICTOR CAZALET, M.C., M.P.

THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE, D.D.

MR. DOUGLAS JERROLD

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, M.P.

MR. ARNOLD LUNN

The Chair will be taken by

The Rt. Hon. LORD PHILLIMORE, M.C.

(Chairman of the Friends of National Spain)

DOORS OPEN AT 7.15 p.m. Commence at 8 p.m. Music from 7.30 p.m.

Admission by ticket only (free) and Reserved tickets at Five Shillings and Two Shillings and Sixpence which may be obtained from the Offices of the Friends of National Spain, 53a, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

RECOMMENDED

"Spanish Rehearsal," by **Arnold Lunn** (Hutchinson 10/6). A clearly written and carefully documented history of the conflict in Spain, showing the relevance of the causes of the Spanish tragedy to British affairs.

"The March of a Nation," by **Harold Cardozo** (Eyre and Spottiswoode 10/6). A personal account of a year's civil war operations in Spain by an unprejudiced observer who was the correspondent of the *"Daily Mail."*

"A Correspondent in Spain," by **E. H. Knoblaugh** (Sheed and Ward 7/6). Personal experiences in Red Spain. A vivid and objective account of the actual conditions prevailing.

"Spanish Journey," by **Eleonora Tennant** (Eyre and Spottiswoode 2/6). Mrs. Tennant, who represents no political interests, gives a plain and unvarnished account of daily life in Nationalist Spain. Her interviews with British residents are curiously at variance with quasi-official and B.B.C. news.

"Conflict in Spain," by **G. M. Godden** (Burns, Oates and Washbourne 2/6) Paper covered edition 1/6). A detailed record of Soviet intrigue in Spain which led up to the civil war, with copious references and quotations from official Communist documents.

"Franco Means Business," by **Georges Rotvand** (Paladin Press 2/-). A "close-up" picture of the man Franco, what he is like and what he stands for.

"Red Terror in Madrid," by **Luis de Fontteriz** (Longmans 2/6). An eyewitness account of the first six months' "terror" in Madrid, graphically describing the ordeal of all who were not "Reds."

"Spain: A Tragic Journey," by **F. Theo Rogers** (Macaulay, New York \$2.50). The account of nine months spent in Spain during the Civil War by a newspaper man, formerly an enthusiastic supporter of the Madrid Government.

"And Then The Storm," by **Sister Monica** (Longmans 7/6). An account of the Religious background in Spain.

"Spain's Pilgrimage of Grace," by **J. A. Fraser**, former vice-consul of Spain in Bristol. (Burns and Sons, Glasgow, 2d.). A documented record of events leading to the Nationalist Rising, and a justification of the Movement.

"The Church in Spain: Rich or Poor?" by **the Rev. Thomas J. Feehey** (Catholic Truth Society 2d.). A carefully documented refutation of the Communist charge that the Spanish Church was fabulously wealthy.

"The Unpopular Front," by **Arnold Lunn** (Burns, Oates and Washbourne 2d.).

"Second Thoughts on Democracy in Spain," by **Reginald J. Dingle** (Spanish Press Services 2d.). A new pamphlet examining the issues in Spain eighteen months after the outbreak of the Civil War.

"The Legend of Badajoz," by **Major Geoffrey McNeill-Moss** (Burns, Oates and Washbourne 2d.). The truth of the "atrocities" myth.

"Impressions and Reflections," by **Douglas Jerrold**, reprinted from the "Nineteenth Century and After" (April, 1937). (Constable & Co. Ltd.).

"The Conflict in Spain," Refutation of Communist Mis-statements, by **the Marquis de Merry Del Val** (Catholic Truth Society 2d.).

"Arms for Red Spain," by **Pierre Hericourt** (Burns, Oates and Washbourne, 6d.). A useful and detailed pamphlet giving information concerning French and Russian intervention in the Spanish Civil War.

"Spanish Gold," (Reprinted from *"The Times"* of August 30 and 31, 1937).

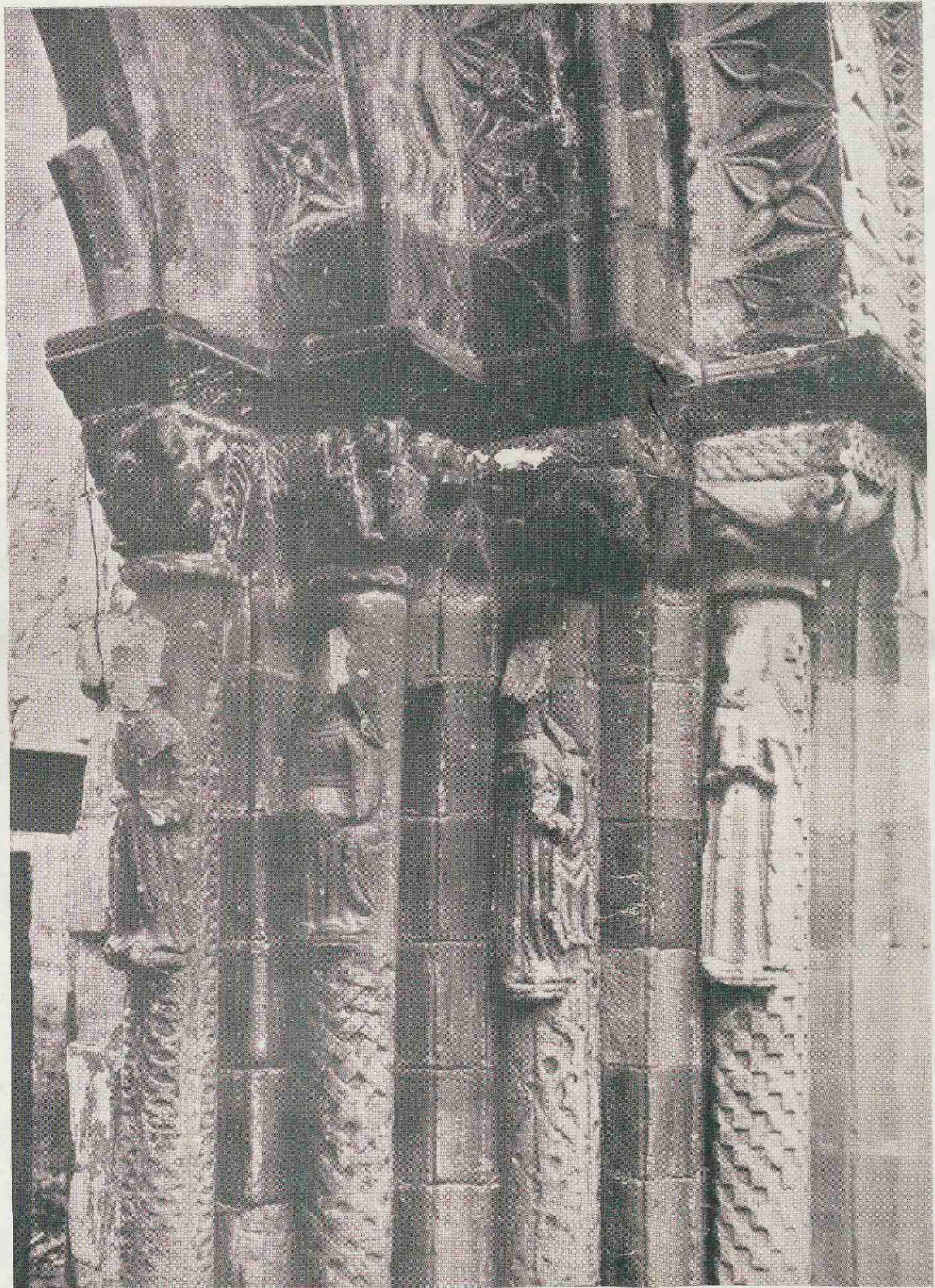
"Spain—The Truth at Last," by **Sir Henry Page Croft** (Bournemouth Guardian, Ltd. 2d.). An exposure, among other things, of the Red destruction of Guernica.

"Conquest of Red Spain," by **Maj.-Gen. J. F. Fuller** (Burns, Oates and Washbourne 2d.).

"The War in Spain," Pastoral Letter of the Spanish Bishops (Catholic Truth Society 2d.).

"I Accuse France," by **a Barrister** (new and enlarged edition), (Spanish Press Services, Ltd., 6d.).

VILLAVICIOSA (ASTURIAS)



Magnificent sculptures on the entrance to St. Mary's Church, smashed by blows from hammers.