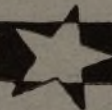




The VOLUNTEER FOR LIBERTY

Organ of the international brigades



Vol. I - N.º 19

Madrid, October 18 - 1937

SPAIN'S MINERAL WEALTH

A Survey of Some of the Products that Hitler and Mussolini are After

The fame of the Spanish metal mines has existed since the most remote times of antiquity and there is no historian of olden days who does not mention, some of them at great length and with very interesting facts, the mineral deposits which were exploited in the Iberian Peninsula.

A large proportion of the foreign invasions of olden times had as their principal object the seizure of the riches, principally precious metals, which they supposed the Spanish soil contained. The Phoenicians, Carthaginians and Romans mainly looked for lead, silver, copper and gold, and traces of their exploitations, above all Roman, are to be found in abundance in the metal mines of Spain.

More than twenty centuries have passed and Spain now sees her soil trampled upon once more by foreigners pursuing an identical aim as is clearly shown by their military operations, their treaties with the rebels and their systematic appropriation of the territory they dominate as well as by the manner in which they are diverting the trade in minerals to the countries in Central Europe to the detriment of their natural markets in Western Europe and North America.

The principal mineral products of Spain are as follows:

IRON

In the year 1910 a detailed study was made of the reser-

ves of iron ore in Spain which gave a total of 811 million tons. In spite of the large amount of iron ore which has been exploited between 1910 and 1937, the new discoveries made during the past few years allow it to be affirmed that the present day reserves are not less than 800 million tons.

The classic deposits of Vizcaya, Santander and Guipuzcoa in the North and those of Seville, Huelva, Almeria and Murcia in the South, especially as far as better quality ore is concerned, are nearly exhausted. On the other hand there are large deposits of unexploited iron ore in the provinces

of Oviedo, Leon, Lugo, Teruel and Guadalajara, but its geographical location, far removed from the ports and its content of less than 50 % render its exploitation very difficult and often uneconomic in periods when the price of iron is low.

FUELS

Spain has never been and can never be an exporter of fuels, yet she produces enough coal for her own needs, except for certain special varieties. On the other hand she has no liquid fuels and every drop of oil, petroleum, etc. has to be

imported. Four-fifths of the coal produced in Spain comes from Asturias.

POTASSIUM SALTS

The deposits of potassium salts in Catalonia constitute one of the greatest mineral riches of Spain at the present day. These deposits which were discovered comparatively recently, are now known to stretch right across Northern Aragon into Navarre.

PYRITES

Spain is the greatest producer and exporter of pyrites and she possesses 50 % of the world's reserves. The Spanish pyrites, some of them iron and others ferro-copper, are located in a belt covering the province of Huelva and part of that of Seville.

COPPER

The principal deposits of copper in Spain are the ferro-copper pyrites of the province of Huelva, which contain from 0.5 % to 2 % copper metal. The reserves of ferro-copper pyrites in this region are not less than 200 million tons. All the copper produced in Spain comes from Huelva and in 1935 the total production of copper ore was 415,959 tons.

LEAD

Spain was for many years the greatest European producer of lead, but at the present time her position has changed.

(Continued on page 6.)



THE 20TH BIRTHDAY OF THE U. S. S. R.

The progressive people of the world will soon celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. All the world has watched most intensely how the Soviet Union battled its way during all these years against the stream, against hostile surroundings, until it has grown to be one of the most powerful nations of the world. Surrounded by enemies on all sides — facing economic blockade and foreign intervention; total disruption of all aspects of economic life; famine and disease — the peoples of the Soviet Union, overcoming difficulty after difficulty, kept their steady onward march to a new and better life.

During these twenty long years the progressive-minded people — workers, farmers, intellectuals — the world over rallied to the cause of the Soviet people. In the dark days of twenty years ago, the British and American seamen refused to load ships with cargoes of arms destined for the white armies of intervention. French sailors in the Black Sea, led by Andre Marty, revolted against being used to down the cause of the Soviet people. Material and moral aid came from all lands to the great Soviet people in their hour of need. It was with International Solidarity that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union were able to triumph over all enemies —

internal and foreign. Today, the U. S. S. R. looks forward to a grand future of freedom and prosperity for its 170 million people of hundreds of races and nationalities.

A LONG WAY

During these twenty years this mighty nation has traveled a long way. From one of the most backward countries, kept in poverty and ignorance and as a result of years of imperialist and civil wars — desolated and ruined — the people with sacrifice and enthusiasm, unknown in the past, pushed forward and re-constructed a nation which stands today among the foremost in the world. Step by step the U. S. S. R. went through the stages of military communism to the New Economic Policy (NEP) to the period of socialist construction and planning and the brilliant fulfillment of the first and second 5 Year Plans. It lifted itself by its own bootstraps from a land lacking industry and culture to one of the most technically developed countries. Today, with its mass production industries, socialized agriculture, most highly developed culture and education, with its vast resources used for the benefit of all the people, the Soviet Union continues on the road to prosperity and culture, surpassing the expectations of all and reali-

zing the ideals of the world's greatest thinkers. It was victorious against its foreign invading enemy as well as the last remnants of the internal foe — the Trotskyite wreckers and spies — because the peo-



ANDRE MARTY

Paris Deputy, hero of Black Sea revolt, and indefatigable fighter against fascism.

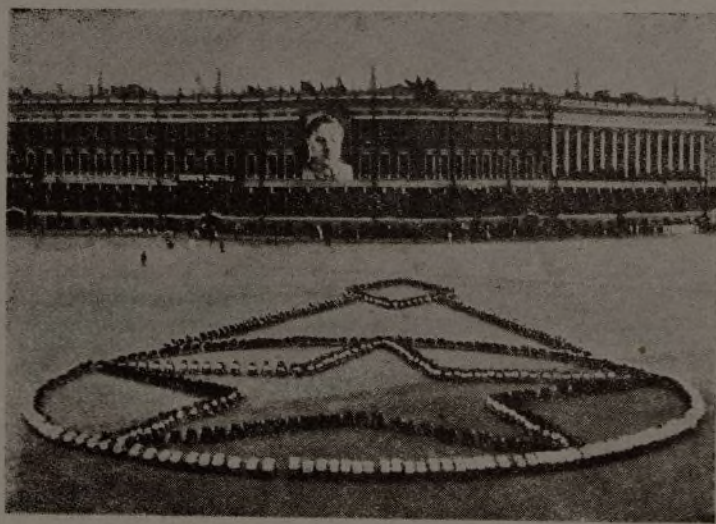
ple were united and fought with all their being for the triumph of the Soviet cause.

While dark forces of reaction threaten the people of the rest of the world, in the Soviet Union the people are enjoying the fruits of their struggles and labors. The new Soviet Constitution opens new and greater vistas of democracy and freedom — guaranteeing the rights of all and safeguarding the democratic aspirations of the millions of Soviet peoples. How different is the situation in the rest of the world? Fascism the deadly enemy of progress and democracy has engulfed many nations during these twenty years. In Italy, Germany, Japan, Austria in the Baltic and Balkan countries — new tyrannies and despotisms have been imposed on the people by their fascist rulers. These fascist powers have not only deprived their own peoples of their freedom but today are threatening the liberties of the rest of the world. In 1936 the troops of Mussolini started their unprovoked aggression against the Ethiopian people. By wholesale mur-

der and brutality, the fascist hordes imposed their bloody rule over the Ethiopian people. In 1936, the troops of Hitler and Mussolini, started a fresh aggression when they invaded the soil of Spain and in their attempt to destroy the People's Front government and turn this country into a colony of Italian German fascism. In 1937 the Japanese war-makers invaded China and deal death to the innocent people and despite the indignation of the entire civilized world, are attempting to steal the land and liberties of the vast Chinese people.

FOR PEACE, PROGRESS

While the forces of human progress and peace throughout the world protest in awe against the brutalities of the war-makers and offer their aid to the people fighting against the invaders and aggressors, the governments of Europe and America continue to play with the non-intervention game — the farce which only serves to encourage the fascist barbarians. One nation of all has taken the side of surest advance in the world conflict between the forces of peace and progress and war and reaction, i. e. the Soviet Union. The role played by the representatives of the U. S. S. R. in the cause of democracy and peace in Geneva needs little repetition. It tore the mask off of the fascist war-makers and pointed its accusing finger to Italy, Germany and Japan as the bandits and those threatening peace of the world. It has championed the rights of Ethiopia, Spain and China before the League of Nations and the world. It has aided Spain as no other nation. It is only under the constant pressure of Soviet diplomacy that world public opinion is crystalizing and in turn forcing action on the part of the democratic and pacific governments. The recent speech of President F. D. Roosevelt, the victories for Spain at Nyon and Geneva, the mild actions of France and



MAY DAY celebration in Moscow's Red Square.

(Continued on page 6.)

MADRID'S HOUSE OF CULTURE

One of the liveliest artistic and intellectual centers in the world at the moment, is, without doubt, the house of the Alianza de Intelectuales Antifascistas in Madrid. (In English, we would say the Alliance of Antifascist Intellectuals.) It is a large house, in fact a palace, belonging to a former gentleman of title and a descendant of slave-traders by the way—who fled from Spain to devote his riches and his aid to the cause of those who are trying to overturn the government and force the people back into feudalism. The Marquis, for that was his title, took with him all the gold he could carry, but he left his palace, his Sorollas and El Greco, his hand-carved furniture, and his enormous library behind him. Now his mansion has been taken over by the State. And the State has given it into the care of artists and writers as the headquarters and meeting place of all those men and women in Madrid who are devoting their pens, paint brushes, and talents to the Spanish Republic and its welfare.

SHELTERS ALL ARTS

The Alianza de Intelectuales Antifascistas itself, as an organization, is an outgrowth of the First International Writers Congress held in Paris in 1935. But, in Spain, it has been en-

larged to include not only writers, but painters, sculptors, composers, and all others who, through the arts, are contributing to a better and more beautiful world. It now has centers, of affiliates, in Valencia, Barcelona, and Alicante. When the fascist rebellion broke out, the Alianza immediately aligned itself with the government, and began to devote all its resources to the preservation of the Republic—for who could know better than artists and writers what happens to creative efforts under a Fascist regime?

Many of the members of the Alianza had experienced censorship and suppression of thought under the monarchy and the dictatorship of the late Primo de Rivero. And all of them know what happened to books and theatres and science in Germany and Italy. They do not want that to happen here.

MANY ON FRONTS

That is why, last November when Franco and his Italians and Moors were at the gates of Madrid, many Spanish writers and artists and musicians died on the barricades defending their city against the burners of books and the assassins of culture on the rebel side. At present, many of the members of the Alianza are at the front, some as soldiers, some as tea-

chers in the campaign against illiteracy, others as editors of brigade newspapers or as makers of posters, some reading their poems to the troops, others playing their own music in the trenches.

Here in Madrid, the house is a hive of intense and varied intellectual activities. Its president is José Bergamin, the Catholic writer. Its Executive Secretary is the poet, Rafael Alberti. (Alberti and his wife, Maria Teresa Leon, writer of short stories, are known in New York and in Latin America, having lectured there a few years ago.) In and out of this Madrid house, formerly a palace for the idle rich, now pour the best of the Spanish writers and artists and thinkers, as well as the visiting foreigners resident in Spain or here gathering material for articles and books: famous foreigners like Ernest Hemingway, like Andre Malraux, like Ludwig Renn, Egon Erwin Kisch, Gustav Regler, Jef Last, and Michael Koltsov.

MANY ARTISTS KILLED

Sometimes these writers, Spanish or foreign, leave the house to continue their work as fighters or artists at the front, and they do not come back again. Pablo de la Torriente, the Cuban, went away a few months ago, never to return. He was killed at Majada Honda. One of Spain's great sculptors, Francisco Perez Mateo, died in the defense of Madrid. The poet, Federico Garcia Lorca, was executed in rebel territory at Granada. And in the battle of Brunete, that excellent woman photographer, Gerda Taro, was killed while making pictures of the soldiers of the People's Army for the papers and magazines she represented in Paris. You see, the artists and writers who frequent the Alianza in Madrid are not of the ivory tower school. In fact, there couldn't possibly be an ivory tower in Madrid. The Fascist cannons would blast it to pieces.

WHAT THEY DO

In time of war, what can writers and artists do that is useful, entertaining, and beautiful in a living and vital way? Here are some of the things the Alianza did—and does. At the



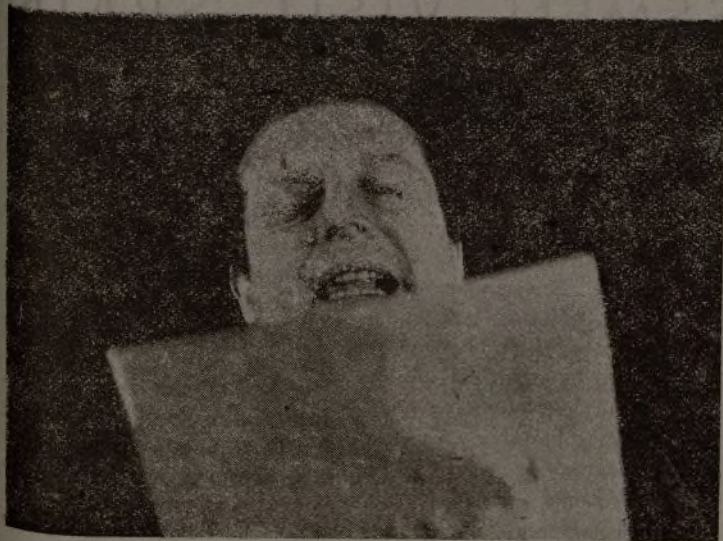
MARIA TERESA LEON

Short Story writer, and first woman in Spain to direct a playhouse.

beginning of the War, many members of the Alianza went into the trenches and the villages near the front, explaining to the fighters the basic meaning of this War, and why a group of industrialists and military men had chosen to rise against the majority of the voters of Spain. They made posters, they gave speeches, they read poems, they worked with and under the direction of the Ministry of Public Instruction. From Paris, the French writers sent them, as a present, a school on wheels, a truck equipped with a motion picture machine and a printing press, brought to Spain by a committee headed by Louis Aragon, famous poet and novelist.

Last August, a year ago, the Alianza founded its paper, EL MONO AZUL (Overalls), and began to publish stories, poems, and chronicals of the war. When the People's Army was formed, members of the Alianza helped to establish, and several of them still edit, the Brigade newspapers that are

(Continued on page 6.)



RAFAEL ALBERTI

speaking at the Second International Writers Congress.

HEART OF SPAIN

The following letter, from one of the producers of the film, "Heart of Spain", is perhaps the most vivid and informative to reach us on the work of the cinema in enlisting aid for the victims of Fascist aggression. It is for this reason, and because we are sure that the contents of this letter will interest our own men, that we reprint it herewith.

Two ambulances have been purchased by a number of progressive film stars and directors and scenario-writers for Spain — and these ambulances are now touring the United States, showing the picture "Heart of Spain". On the sides of the ambulances are painted the names of such notable Hollywood figures as Betty Furness, Fred Keating, Franchot Tone, Lionel Stander, Guy Endore, Ben Hecht, Humphrey Cobb, Florence Eldridge, Lewis Milestone, and many others.

And now for the letter:

"I haven't written you since HEART OF SPAIN opened at the Fifty-Fifth Street Theatre last week. It's playing with Jean Renoir's "The Lower Depths", a very brilliant film, and turning them away as well as knocking them over. It is a very exciting thing, after you have put your heart and feverish intensity into a work, to

How Film of Spain is Affecting Our Countrymen Back in the U. S.

go into a theatre, see it thrown up on the screen, and affect the audience in just the way you had planned and desired.

"It's terrific experience to be in the theatre when HEART OF SPAIN is on. People around you gasp and sigh at intervals; you feel a tightening throughout the audience. The other day, in the row behind me, an old man kept trying to muffle his sobs throughout the latter half of the picture; but the sound came right through the hand over his mouth.

MANY FAINT

"Almost every day some one or other faints at the shock of the blood transfusions and the cumulative emotion of the film. For the first time people are seeing a Spanish document that makes them participate vividly in the horror of fascist invasion and the heroism of the people's fight. All of us have used every bit of ingenuity to put the shots, taken in Spain, into the most effective sequence. And the result must have some of the shock, horror and heroic determination that is the actual

experience of the Spanish people.

"One day I stood outside the theatre and stopped a woman of about the same age and figure as X. I told her I was one of the people who had worked on the film and wanted to know what her reactions were.



I then saw that her eyes were red and that she could hardly speak. With difficulty she said: "I felt it in my heart very much... It is terrible and also wonderful." The manager of the theatre told us of his experience with two other women. The first came out of the house in a rage, asked for the manager, and proceeded to explode that this was a communist picture: what the hell is this theatre becoming anyhow, she fumed, a communist house? ... But immediately after-

ward, a woman whom he described as an "aristocratic type" asked for the manager; this one proceeded to explode that this was one of the finest films she had ever seen, that every American ought to see it. And when he told her that another woman had just complained that HEART OF SPAIN was communistic, she said that that was nonsense. It was the truth. And the management ought to get the best writer in America to write about the picture, so that every American would want to see it.

"One of the most interesting experiences I had was in connection with the fainting of a young actor who sat beside me. About halfway through the film, he started to waver a little, turn away, turn back to the screen. Finally he slid by me, and sat down again in the back of the house. At the end of the picture he went back into the lobby for water, where the usher saw him sagging and helped him up to the office. I came up later and saw him sprawled out on a couch. He was given smelling salts and spirits of ammonia and finally came to. The first words he said were: "I'm going to send all my friends to see this picture". Which I was rather sur-

(Continued on page 6.)

AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN VISIT SPAIN

Two well-known American Congressmen arrived in Spain a week ago — Representatives Jerry O'Connell, Democrat from the State of Montana, and John T. Bernard, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite. The visit of two outstanding American political figures is an important gesture of sympathy on the part of the American people toward the Spanish Republican cause. Both have taken formidable parts in the movements in the United States that called for the defense of the rights of Loyalist Spain.

O'Connell, who champions

the cause of miners, railroad, steel and farm workers, is a leader of the Democratic-Progressive group in the House of Representatives. He was one of the few Representatives who fought tooth and nail against the so-called "Neutrality Law". At the same time he figured among the Legislative Delegation which visited Secretary of State Hull to protest the political neutrality of the U. S. Government. In addition, he was one of the four signers of the widely-publicised letter that was sent to Secretary Hull favoring Loyal Spain. At a great mass meeting, held in New York City on July 19, in cele-

bration of the first anniversary of the Spanish War, O'Connell presided and delivered a speech for the loyal Spanish people that resounded around the world. Son of a miner who was killed in an accident while working in a copper mine belonging to the Anaconda Copper Corporation, he also became a miner at an early age. After many sacrifices he succeeded in obtaining his lawyer's degree.

Bernard has carried on an intensive campaign among mine, factory, and steel mill workers' organizations of the United States in favor of Loyalist

Spain. His pro-labor actions in the House of Representatives have gained for him an enviable reputation. He was one of the 28 Representatives who defended the call for an embargo of commodities against Italy, Germany and Portugal. He is a man of considerable culture, and a veteran of the World War.

O'Connell and Bernard will visit the fronts, and will be guests of honor in special affairs arranged for them by the Government in Valencia, Madrid and Barcelona. Trade Union and political organizations are also making special preparations in their honor.

Dr. Negrin Clarifies Status of the International Brigades

On the evening of Sunday, October 10th, Dr. Negrin made the following statement on behalf of the Spanish Government to a meeting of foreign journalists:

—I have taken the liberty of asking you to be present here in order to make certain corrections arising from Signor Mussolini's note, the inaccuracies of which are a proof of the confusion of the Italian Government when replying to the communiqué of the Governments of France and the United Kingdom.

THE SPANISH I. B.

The Italian document states that our representatives at Geneva expressed our Government's opposition to the withdrawal of the volunteers who are fighting in the Republican ranks. This assertion is untrue. The statement made by Sr. Azcárate, which our Government supports in its entirety, was as follows:

"Reference has been made, and I do not want to pass this over in silence, to the existence of the International Brigade about which there is constant talk in the press. Very well. Allow me to draw a clear distinction, or rather to repeat a clear distinction which has been drawn on different occasions by the Spanish delegation: what is known as the International Brigade is formed by foreigners who have come to Spain to defend an ideal. But the International Brigade, as a body, as an entity, is absolutely Spanish and is absolutely subordinate to the Government of the Republic."

WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGNERS

As you see, Sr. Azcárate only wished to point out that those who form part of the Republican Army as volunteers are, in actual fact, volunteers because they joined the Army voluntarily, inspired by an ideal, whereas the German and Italian forces are not volunteers, because they came to Spain involuntarily and are in regular Corps of occupation. Consequently the Repu-



Dr. JUAN NEGRIN
head of the Spanish Republican Government.

blican volunteer forces can be withdrawn from our country when the Government sees fit, and this will be the case on the day when we are certain of reciprocity. Those of you who have spent some time in our country already, know that the international forces have a percentage of foreigners which is lower in many cases than the percentage of Spaniards enrolled in their units. The Government does not see the least obstacle in arranging for the departure of these foreigners from Spain. The same cannot be said of the rebel Junta which will come up against wills greater than its own. But furthermore the Government of the Republic, in its note of March 4th, declared solemnly: While considering that it is not possible to establish equality between those who, convinced of the justice of the Republican cause, come of their own free will to fight under our banners, defending at the same time the freedom and peace of Europe, and those who, belonging to military units of the totalitarian states, were sent, obeying definite orders from their respective Governments, to uphold the military rebellion by armed force, the Government of the Republic received resolutely the idea of re-embarking all the foreigners who are participating in

the present struggle on the side of the Government and the side of the rebels, an idea to which the Foreign Ministers of France and the United Kingdom were clearly referring in their latest speeches at the French Senate and the House of Commons."

JUMBLING OF TEXTS

To sum up, the Government of the Republic believes that it has shown that it does not place the least difficulty in the way of eliminating the factor of the foreigners participating in our struggle. On the other hand Signor Mussolini has recourse to a vulgar jumbling of texts to cover up a new attempt to secure a delay allowing him to continue attacking our people. The Spanish Government has grounds for denouncing the fact that Italy is preparing a new determined attack, for which she has been accumulating war material and men. Signor Mussolini was certainly relying on this offensive to give him such advantages as would enable him to continue his tortuous international game. In face of this policy of evasions and delays, the Government of the Republic wants to warn world opinion that efforts are being made to give the Spanish conflict a chronic and highly dangerous character. The war continues to make havoc in our country; but we have accustomed ourselves to sacrifice and we are resolved to conquer, happen

campaign is prolonged it will lead to world war, and this fearful problem weighs heavy on our minds.

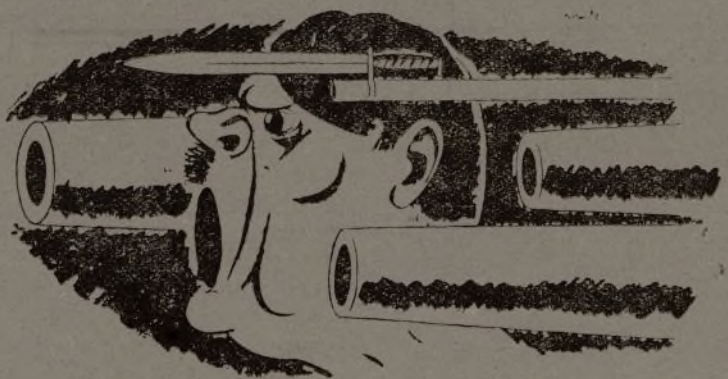
TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTEERS

Lastly, the Government of the Republic categorically refutes the fallacious interpretation of the statements of our representatives at Geneva and declares itself ready to remove the foreigners from its Army; but only in exchange for a strict reciprocity.

I do not want to neglect this opportunity of paying a tribute to the men who came to our country inspired with a generous ideal of peace. Their behaviour contrasts with that of the aggressor army corps which have come to take up strategic positions with a view to aggression on a gigantic scale in the near future.

The Government of the Republic will keep a deep sense of gratitude for the help of these brave men, many of whom have lost their lives for our liberty and for the liberty of Europe, and many of whom will always be invalids or cripples as a result of their part in the fight against the common aggressor.

This will give you an idea that when the Spanish Government declares that it has been, and still is disposed to proceed to the withdrawal of the non-Spanish combatants who are at its side, the Government is in a position to be able to carry



what may. Believe me, moreover, when I say that the Government is more concerned by the consequences of our struggle abroad than with the struggle inside Spain. If the

out this withdrawal immediately—always providing that the principle of reciprocity is guaranteed—and carries its respect for loyalty to the point of making the greatest sacrifice.

House of Culture

(Continued from page 3.)

such an important part of the cultural work carried on among the men in camp and at the Front. The Alianza now has its own publishing activities, too, and has edited and printed a number of books, including a concise historical record of the war called *THE GENERAL CHRONICAL OF THE CIVIL WAR*, and also a new and valuable anthology, *POETS IN LOYALIST SPAIN*. There are now in preparation two volumes of short stories about the war, one to include the work of Spanish writers, the other the work of foreign writers familiar with democratic Spain, such as Gustav Regler, André Malraux and Kisch. In Valencia, a new and beautiful magazine, *HORA DE ESPAÑA*, has many Alianza members on its editorial board.

WRITERS' CONGRESS

But, from every standpoint, one of the most important achievements of the Alianza in recent months has been the bringing to Spain last July of the Second International Writers Congress which held sessions in Madrid, Valencia, and Barcelona, all cities within the range of Franco's shell fire or the bombs of Fascist aviation. This Congress, certainly of great historic importance, brought together more than a hundred men and women of letters from all over the world, of all races and colors, meeting at the very front line trenches for the defense of world culture and the preservation of the integrity of the arts against Fas-

cist aggression. These men and women who came to Madrid, many of them of world fame, are of those who do not wish to write books to be burned in public squares by international gangsters, or blown to bits on library shelves by bombs from the air, or censored until all their meaning is drained away. And so they came together in Spain, famous and busy people, to show their solidarity with, and their faith in the Spanish workers and intellectuals who are now battling against those forces that would kill all culture and send the human race back to the dark ages.

CENTER FOR ALL ART

The Alliance of Anti-Fascist Intellectuals is Madrid's center for such men and women. It is a center for every writer and artist who opposes the return to barbarism. It is a place where creative miracles continually happen. It is a place where now, today, art becomes life and life is art, and there is no longer any need of a bridge between the artist and the people—for the thing created becomes immediately a part of those for whom, and from whom, it was created. The poem, the picture, the song is only water drawn from the well of the people and given back to them in a cup of beauty so that they may drink—and in drinking, understand themselves.

That is art today in Loyalist Spain. And that is the function of Madrid's Alianza, the Alianza de Intelectuales Antifascistas.

LANGSTON HUGHES

20TH Birthday of U. S. S. R.

(Continued from page 2.)

Great Britain against the interventionists, are but meager results achieved by the insistence of the Soviet Union that all democratic forces unite against these forces of our common enemy the fascist incendiaries.

ALL SPAIN GREETSS USSR

Today, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the existence of the Soviet

Union, the people of the world have cause for rejoicing. The soldiers of the International Brigades know how our struggle for liberty here has been made easier by the aid of the people of the U. S. S. R. We, together with the Spanish people, and its Peoples Front government, are glad and proud of the part played by the Soviet Union in helping us to defeat the forces of Franco and his foreign masters and on this occasion hail the great people of the U. S. S. R. We hail the great leader of the Soviet people, under whose direction

the Soviet Union is marching to greater triumphs—Comrade Stalin. We know that the Soviet Union will continue to be the beacon-light to the people of the world in their fight for peace and freedom.

Spain's Minerals

(Continued from page 1.)

because for a long time production of this metal has been in a state of decadency owing to the exhaustion of the large mines and owing to the fact that during the past 30 years scarcely no new deposits of importance have been discovered. The low price of lead on the international market has been a further cause of the restriction of lead production during the past decade. Approximately 80 % of the production of lead ore is in loyalist territory.

ZINC

By far the most important zinc deposit in Spain is that of Reocim in the province of Santander, which produces 90 % of the total output of the nation.

SULPHUR

Sulphur is one of those minerals of which the production has increased during the past few years. This is due, not to an increase in the exploitation of the sulphur deposits, but to the fact that methods have been applied which permit one to obtain sulphur as a by-product of the exploitation of pyrites.

MERCURY

In Almaden Spain possesses the greatest mercury mine in the world, not only in reserves, but also in the high content of the ore by virtue of which no other mines can successfully compete with it. The total production of mercury in 1934 was over 1,000 tons.

OTHER MINERALS

There are also small deposits of the following minerals in various parts of Spain—gold, phosphorite, manganese, tripoli, wolfram, asphalt, bismuth, tin.

To sum up it may be said that, apart from the plains of Castille and the land along the

Eastern coast, there is practically no region of Spain which does not contain profitable minerals in its subsoil.

One can, however, establish a distinction between the high-priced metals such as lead, copper and mercury, which are found principally in the Southern part of the peninsula, and iron, the greatest reserves of which are in the North West, where fortunately for the industrial future of Spain the most important coal basins are also situated.

Apart from these there are two minerals whose value is so great that they can serve as the basis for the economic reconstruction of Spain—the ferro-copper pyrites of Huelva and the potassium salts of the region extending from Catalonia to Navarre.

W. W. A.

Heart of Spain

(Continued from page 4.)

prised at. He then told us that he had once experienced the breaking of an hypodermic needle in his arm, and that was what set him off. He was due for a reading at a theatrical office; he thought he had a good chance of getting a part—never had appeared on Broadway before. He was still quite shaky, so I accompanied him downtown, feeling a little guilty because he might lose his opportunity. But he assured me that he felt alright, and that he would even read better because of the shock.

"On the way down, he told me, entirely unsolicited, that he had gone to college and dramatic school and that "this kind of thing" had always seemed so far from him, so distant, so remote. Spain had never seemed a part of his life.

"Yes, this picture seems to have the impact that can start a "change" in people. It is so important, therefore, that it go all over the country. You'll see by the enclosure that some of the Hollywood big-shots are sending the picture with two ambulances on a tour across the country... Pretty soon, I hope, a print of the film will go to Spain, so you can see it too."

Salud!

X. Y. Z.

DIANA (U. C. T.)—Larra, 36, Madrid