

Socialist Bares Barcelona Frame-Up Against POUM

Tells How Militants Are Persecuted By the Stalinist GPU

Import Moscow Trials Into Spain: Crush Revolutionary Movement in Name of "Democracy"

The following story of the persecution of the P.O.U.M. and the coming trial of its leading militants is written by a socialist in the pages of the latest issue of the French syndicalist magazine, LA REVOLUTION PROLETARIENNE (July 25, 1938). While the SOCIALIST APPEAL cannot agree with all the political evaluations which the author makes of the various tendencies in Spain (P.O.U.M., Caballero, anarchists), the indisputable facts which he records are of such vital importance in revealing the aims behind the frame-up, that we are glad to present the article to our readers.—Ed.

We have received the indictment intended for the special Tribunal against the leaders of the P.O.U.M. (Workers Party of Marxist Unification of Spain). This strange document carries the date line, July 11, 1938, Barcelona. According to law, the accused should have been brought to trial within twenty days. But this is the third time in the period of a year that a document of this type has been issued.

Not so long ago, Gonzalez Pena, Minister of Justice, declared that it was not possible to put the P.O.U.M. on trial nor to free the leaders, because "this entire affair is dominated by reasons of state"—in which this instance refers only to the Soviet alliance.

Trial Legal Assassination
The P.O.U.M. trial, if it takes place, will be an attempt by the real hidden rulers of the Spanish Republic at assassination, with a legal pretext, of irreproachable militants who have become particularly dangerous because of their honesty and their past. This at a time when food scarcity and defeats are threatening to bring about a governmental crisis. In order not to have to give an accounting, the organizers of the defeat are intending to suppress men whose very existence in the prisons poses the question of responsibility.

Three Arguments
The indictment of July 11 includes three kinds of arguments: It first discusses the ideology of the P.O.U.M. "The general line of this party's propaganda was the suppression of the Republic and its democratic governors by violence and the installation of a dictatorship of the proletariat." It reproaches the P.O.U.M. with having attacked a "friendly country, whose moral (!) and material support has permitted (sic) the Spanish people to defend their independence," and having "slandered Soviet justice," no doubt by not approving that of the Moscow executioners. It asserts that the leaders of the P.O.U.M. were "in contact with the fascist organizations of rebel Spain and also with the international organizations known under the general name of 'Trotskyists' and whose activity inside a friendly power shows that they are in the service of European and Asiatic fascism..." This is shamelessly to make the Barcelona procedure a direct sequel to the Moscow trials!

Like the indictments of Prosecutor Vlahovsk, this document exudes bad faith, falsification, and lies that are utterly untenable (it is true that everything can be made tenable by firing squads). The P.O.U.M., whose battalions have so frequently been heroic at the front, is accused of having retreated before the enemy. The kidnapping of Nin by the G.P.U., with the obvious complicity—were it only from impotence—of the Negrin government, becomes the "mysterious escape" of the principal accused. The P.O.U.M. is considered responsible for the street fighting in Barcelona in May, 1937, while it was in reality launched by the anarcho-syndicalist militants of the C.N.T., much more numerous than those of the P.O.U.M., as all Spain knows. Finally, after having several times abandoned the "N. Forger," the indictment takes it up again in order to base upon it the thesis of espionage and obtain more surely the capital demands.

Demands Counter-Trial
If the P.O.U.M. trial takes place, if in other words the masked assassins of Nin, Marc Rhein, Tiolin, Erwin Wolf, Kurt Landau, and Moulin — and so many others—try to repeat in Barcelona the bloody judicial spectacles of Moscow, a counter-trial will be demanded abroad. We have at our disposition an enormous documentation, one so overwhelming that we frequently hesitate to publish it in order not to injure, through those who distort and ruin it, the cause of anti-fascist Spain.

Are recent facts desired? On the night of April 23, 22 workers, members of the P.O.U.M., left the Model Prison in Barcelona for

a "work camp." We know their names. At the station of San Vicente de Castell, Valentin Vila Anet, a member of the Iberian Communist Youth, 17 years old, was killed by a bullet in his face because he looked out of the car window. On arriving at the camp, those ill were asked to make themselves known. Among those that presented themselves was Juan Ruiz Tomas, of the P.O.U.M., seriously ill of tuberculosis, sentenced to thirty years in prison in 1934 for his courageous attitude during the Asturias uprising.

Many Murdered
All these sick disappeared and their surviving comrades who write to us believe they were shot by order of the chief of the camp, a torturer named Astorga. Pedro Vergnier, of the P.O.U.M., has also disappeared from the camp. May 8, twelve prisoners, among them Francisco Pina Orza of the Iberian Communist Youth, arrested for having written on a wall, "Down with the tyrants! Freedom for the anti-fascists!" were shot. Before executing Francisco Pina Orza, the camp chief said he regretted having to make an example of him because the order for his liberation had been signed three days before. Do they do better in the camp at Dachau? I mentioned above the "N. Forger," upon which part of the indictment rests. It is a map of Madrid, bearing on its reverse in invisible ink a coded text mentioning a certain "N." (Nin? Nunez? Numa? Nina? Negrin?), found with a fascist agent in Madrid, the architect Javier Fernandez Gollin. This Gollin must then have been executed. A vital part of the indictment of the P.O.U.M. rested on him. Then why did they make him disappear so soon? But we know the opinion of several men in the government on all this. The frightful concoction of the Moscow trials could not get along without the blood of suspicious personages. The "N. Forger" furnished the substance for the book by Max Rieger (what G.P.U. agent is hidden under this pseudonym?) "Espionage in Spain," with a preface by Jose Bergamini, who has decidedly fallen to the lowest depths, and for a pamphlet by Georges Soria, published in London.

From a protest—quite valuable by the Executive Committee of the P.O.U.M. to the Minister of Justice, dated June, 1938, I extract these details on the assassinations of Juan Hervas, ex-commissar of the School of Transmission of the Generalidad, of Jaime Tropat, of a corporal (whose name I do not know), all three members of the P.O.U.M., fighting on the Aragon front, and of Noga, member of the C.N.T., their comrade in arms. During a Stalinist meeting at the front, a report of which was transmitted to the Ministry of War, the physical suppression of the "Trotskyists" and "C.N.T.ists" was decided upon.

Recalled behind the first lines, on the Carrascal road, not far from Heaca, the four soldiers were slain by machine gun fire. They were then listed as "deserters to the enemy." An investigation carried out by the general commissar, Crescenciano Bilbao, brought these assassinations to light, but the crumbling of the Aragon front prevented the arrest of the guilty—whom a certain Gen. Burillo would not have failed to protect in any case. But why are astonished at the crumbling of a front where the best fighters were thus stabbed in the back—or shot in the back?

The workers' organizations who believed they were saving themselves by sacrificing, first weaker organizations, and then their own militants—if they do not come to themselves before it is too late, if they do not prove their courage in the presence of such a profound evil—strongly risk being reduced one day, when they will have lost their best blood and all their dignity, to kneeling before the executioners of the working class or receiving from them the death blow.

Vancouver Jobless Fight For Right To Live

By E. ROBERTSON

Another heroic chapter in the struggles of the Canadian working class is being written in British Columbia this summer by the thousands of single unemployed who have revolted against wholesale lay-offs from work relief. On May 15th, without warning, the provincial ("Liberal") government closed down its forestry camps where 3,700 men had been mucking all winter for their grub and a monthly smelt of cash, and shipped their occupants down to Vancouver to walk destitute in its streets. As in the previous summer the government's policy was to make the jobless "get out and rustle," to use the favorite phrase of B. C.'s Premier Patullo. But this year the unemployed were ready to fight. Organized in a Relief Project Workers Union, 1,500 of them marched into the main streets and sat down in three of Vancouver's chief buildings, the Art Gallery, the new Federal Post Office, and the fashionable Georgia Hotel.

The 300 in the latter were quickly bought out, by a panicky City Council, with cash and promises of arbitration—which were immediately broken. But the majority sat firm for a round month while the police heads, fearing injury to the gallery paintings and the mail if they used tear-gas, and intimidated by the militancy of the men, blustered and tried to wear the strikers down with waiting.

Public Supported Strikers
In line with the radical traditions of Vancouver, the sit-downers got large spontaneous support from citizens, including even small shopkeepers and the Protestant churches. The CCF (socialists) with seven members in the provincial parliament and representatives in the City Council demanded that Patullo's government get out or make good the "work and wage" program it had used as a suckerbait for power.

The Communist Party characteristically dodged admission of its share in the strike leadership, but noisily championed the sit-down through its myriad ladies and gentlemen's peace societies. Instead of enlisting the willing trade unionists for sympathetic strike action the Stalinist Workers' Alliance petitioned the city council to petition the government to inaugurate a rearmament campaign which would absorb the unemployed! A local parson and Stalinist fall-guy, worrying more about Vancouver's dubious "art treasures" than the health of the unemployed, offered them his church to sleep in if they would vacate the gallery. To his flock he apologized for his liberalism with the reminder that "these are honest men and we don't know how soon we will have to call on them to give their lives for their country."

But against such treacherous aid the unemployed remained firm. Those not in the occupied buildings sent taggers into the main drags with tin cans; the taggers were chucked into jail—

and their places monotonously filled until the cops gave up. Thousands of dollars were raised in this manner and used to supply the men with food and blankets.

Mayor Mobilized Forces
In the meantime Mayor Miller of Vancouver ranted red-baiting nonsense in the press and wired Patullo for more cops. The latter tried vainly to break the strikers' ranks by shrieking that half of them were non-residents and offering magnanimously to ship these "foreigners" back where they came from. Promptly a sympathetic youth organization took a census and announced that 73 per cent of the strikers had been in the province at least five years and most of the rest were Canadians who had been kept on the run so long by the back-passing authorities that they no longer had a legal home. The strikers themselves pointed out they were willing to go anywhere if they were guaranteed work at fair wages. Patullo wired the Dominion Government at Ottawa, also "Liberal," not for work for the men, but to get the use of the federal "mounties" and to secure a blockade against the entry of any more unemployed into B. C. Ottawa stalled and then wired its O.K. At dawn the next morning, Sunday, the yellow-striped heroes of American pulp magazines stormed the Post Office with tear-gas and threw the strikers out the doors or through the broken plate-glass windows.

Outside more mounties, swinging the butts of their heavy riding quirts, cracked the skulls of the blinded workless as they staggered out. The mounties were backed by city police with clubs and dicks with rubber hose. The defenseless unemployed had begged to be arrested en masse, but when they saw the mounties wanted blood, they fought back. Though outnumbered and weaponless, they tore bars from the post-office wickets and sent five cops to the hospital before they were driven out.

Triumphal March
A hastily convened delegate conference of the city's unions voted to sponsor a protest campaign, but the heads of the Trades and Labor Council sabotaged action. Lacking the indispensable fighting support of the unions, and confused by the Stalinite and C.C.F. tactics of "appealing and deploring," the unemployed's strength was gradually spent, but not before 700 more had joined the delegation in Victoria. These crossed first to Nanaimo and made a hundred-mile triumphal trek down the island, stopping en route as guests of the little mining and lumbering towns. In Victoria the men demanded work from the province or rail tickets to Ottawa, where they planned a sit-down siege to force a federal works program. When Patullo refused to meet their delegations the 800 marched four abreast, singing "Hold the Fort," through rows of helpless police into the swank Beacon Hill Park and again sat down.

Here they were joined by 200 loggers from a nearby camp, and once more given popular support, despite the fact that Victoria, home of retired English colonels, is traditionally the most conservative city in Canada. A group of leading medical men issued a demand for food for the men, which the government met with silence; housewives organized food collections, while shopkeepers stood in line for riot insurance. Once more the strikers sent their tin-canniers into the streets, again replacing canvassers as fast as the cops threw them into stir. Within a day the jails were full and the unemployed had tagged another 3,000.

Struggle Continues
Still lacking the active support of the unions the strikers have now been forced, after three weeks in Victoria, to accept a compromise. The federal government promises direct relief until August 15 to strikers from outside the province, and the B. C. authorities are arranging roadwork in three-day spells, at \$3.20 a day, for resident single unemployed. The joker in the deal is that the men must keep on the move, looking for the job which doesn't exist, and accepting their road-work at different towns each week.

Despite their partial victory and the heroic militancy of the B. C. single men, the immediate outlook for the million and more Canadian unemployed is still bleak. Both the Stalinites and the C.C.F. play a conciliatorist role in the unions to the detriment of militant support for the jobs. Secure in the knowledge of this, the dominion and provincial houses do nothing. Both are afraid to continue the camp system because it allows the unemployed to become concentrated and organized as at present. There continues to be no federal system of relief for any type of unemployed and no guarantee of local relief. For the tens of thousands of jobless who are unlucky enough to be unmarried, there continues the routine of rod-riding, jails, starvation, and police-clubbing. Canada is to them a 3,000-mile no-man's land and will remain so with the deepening depression until the government gathers them in for cannon fodder or until a militant leadership in the trade unions extends them hands of solidarity in the struggle against Canadian capitalism.

Stalinists' Record on Roosevelt
A thorough expose is made of the hideously hypocritical and chameleon positions of the Communist Party of the United States when Albert Gates reviews the attitudes taken by the Stalinist leadership (Browder, Hathaway, Gannes, et al) on the Roosevelt regime on War and other decisive issues. "Browder's Two Roosevelt's" by Albert Gates displays the antics of the chauvinistic Communist Party.

Increased demands for the magazine have resulted in the printing of an additional allotment of the August issue, and everything points to a complete sale of the edition. The price of a single copy is 20 cents. The subscription rate continues at \$2.00 per year. Anyone wishing information should address:

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL
116 University Place
New York City, N.Y.

New Internat'l Features Debate On Labor Party

Another excellent number of The New Internationalist is off the press and on sale. The August issue of the magazine contains a variety of outstanding articles, fully up to the high standard one has come to expect of this outstanding organ of revolutionary Marxism.

The question of a Labor Party is presented in two articles submitted by James Burnham-Max Shachtman and Hal Draper. Burnham and Shachtman adopt a pro position on the question now being discussed in an internal discussion within the ranks of the Socialist Workers Party and Y.P.S.L. (Fourth Internationalists), while Hal Draper espouses the minority attitude. These discussion articles are preceded by a statement by the Political Committee of the Socialist Workers Party, explaining why the major issues being discussed by the party and youth organization are also brought to the outside for consideration. Unquestionably, the presentation of the Labor Party problem in the columns of The New Internationalist, from an altogether fresh viewpoint, will arouse the greatest interest in all labor circles.

Article by John Dewey
Professor John Dewey, as previously announced, writes a critical comment on Leon Trotsky's essay, "Their Morals and Ours" (published in the June, 1938 New Internationalist) in his reply, "Means and Ends—Their Interdependence." Leon Trotsky's answer is anticipated in the September number of the magazine.

government's resignation. Some of the crowd shifted to the police station and threatened to release the arrested strikers. Winch, the C.C.F. parliamentary leader, played his usual role, however, by appearing and persuading the "mob" to disperse (for which he was properly congratulated by the bourgeois press). In the evening another mass demonstration saw 100 of the strikers off on the boat to the provincial capital at Victoria (on Vancouver Island—Vancouver itself is on the mainland). Returning from the pier the crowd demonstrated before the police station, then went down and completed the wrecking of the post office.

It became known that truck-loads of firemen, returning from an early alarm at the time of the eviction, had converged on the post office and backed by waitresses from restaurants lining the streets, had jeered the police. The Mayor moved to can the assistant fire-chief and the scores of firemen involved but was forced eventually to ignore the incident because of working-class feeling, which was now so strong that even the city police (not the mounties) were rumored in revolt against their morning's work.

Unable to Find Work
Numerous refugees allowed to remain in Belgium live only thanks to occasional and individual support. All these exiles are strictly prohibited from living by their labor. Their labor power cannot be bought. This produces among most of them, unemployed and living in the most deplorable conditions, a demoralizing effect that few can surmount. Those who resist are precisely those among the exiles who best have understood the experience that they have lived through. Many of these refugees, who have fled Fascism in the hope of finding a freer atmosphere in which to live and work, have been bitterly disillusioned by their experiences and have turned away from the workers' political organizations of the 2nd and 3rd International, who, in their propaganda, had created the illusion, especially in Schussnigg's Austria, that genuine democracy exists in parliamentary countries.

These working class militants in turn are denied relief by the organizations controlled by the two Internationals. Their main hope for assistance rests in quarters unaffiliated with the two Internationals and above all, with the friends and sympathizers of the Fourth International.

The American Fund for Political Prisoners and Refugees is cooperating with similar organizations in Europe to provide assistance to these refugees. Every cent contributed to its present campaign fund will go to lighten the lot of these front-line fighters against the fascist reaction. Send all contributions to the American Fund for Political Prisoners and Refugees at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JAPAN PROVOKES SOVIET IN CLASH

(Continued from page 1)
panese are now so heavily embroiled along vast fronts in China, the Soviet government was able to take a firmer stand against the new provocation and as far as can be gauged from dispatches, the Red Army patrols have given the Japanese pause. But it is precisely because Japan is having such difficulties in China and on the home front that its ruling generals may plunge ahead into a suicidal war with the Soviet Union in the hope of somehow extricating themselves from their predicament by precipitating what would necessarily become a world conflagration.

In this, however, there can be little doubt that the Tokyo generals will await word from Hitler as to the probable course of events in coming weeks in Europe. Whether the Japanese will be able to keep developments from running beyond them, or whether Stalin, desperate over the growing isolation of the U.S.S.R. in European affairs and over the continuing internal crisis, will welcome the welding influence of an external enemy, are still imponderables in the present critical situation.

In any eventuality, the menace to the Soviet Union is grave, graver than it has ever been since the days of the civil war, and it is the duty of revolutionists the world over to give flesh and substance to the slogan: "Hands off the Soviet Union!"—and in the event of war—"Defend the Soviet Union!"

REFUGEES FLEE NAZIS; SPURNED BY 'DEMOCRACY'

Cite Cases of Exiles Sent Back to Concentration Camps

The Belgian *La Lutte Ouvriere* of July 9th describes the repulsive treatment accorded German and Austrian exiles from Fascism by the self-styled "democratic" governments.

The following four cases are characteristic:

(a) Eleven Austrian refugees, stopped at the Franco-Luxembourg border, were given the choice of entering the Foreign Legion or returning to the Hitlerian jails. Six have "accepted" the Legion, five others the certainty of concentration camps.

(b) Eighteen Austrian and German refugees were sent back from the Belgian frontier to German territory.

(c) An eye-witness describes the extradition of a young man twenty-five years old, either Austrian or German, effected by two Belgian policemen who did not hesitate to cross over into German territory to place their prisoner in the hands of Hitler's police.

(d) The refugee Baldus, a German, hung himself in the cell of a Dutch prison, faced with the prospect of being returned to the Nazi authorities.

Wage Cuts, Temporarily Postponed
Wage cuts, temporarily postponed by the employers waiting for the proper moment and carefully feeling out the union, will soon bulk up large as the major problem before the auto workers. Reading's cops are not likely to soften up with the passing of time. The 20-point program demands a vigorous and organized fight against wage cuts. The union can successfully cope with Stalinism only if it can survive the wage cuts.

UAW Organizes WPA
The U.A.W. took a great historic step, unparalleled in labor history, when it set out to organize the tens of thousands of laid-off factory workers into a W.P.A. Auxiliary directly tied to the union. The thousands of W.P.A. workers in Detroit and in Michigan, holding U.A.W. cards, have not been cast from the union because they were turned out of the factories. On the contrary, the union has gone to bat for them on the projects and has rolled up considerable achievements for the men on W.P.A. This work must be pressed forward.

Scheming Stalinists, currying favor with Roosevelt, have moved heaven and earth to sidetrack and smash this splendid organization. Reactionaries, for whom an unemployed organization is only a "trouble-making liability," would like to see the W.P.A. Auxiliary shelved. But close to 200,000 Michigan auto workers believe the Auxiliary vital to their very existence and to the preservation of their union. Neither reactionaries nor Stalinists must be allowed to wreck the W.P.A. Auxiliary. The ardent and determined effort of a militant rank and file must keep the Auxiliary intact and build it to invincible proportions.

Drive on Competitive Plants
The 20-point program placed high on the list of its activities, the organization of the competitive plants. Little or nothing has been done to place the run-away and decentralized plants under contracts. Yet the problem remains as urgent as ever. Failure to seriously undertake a program of organization can in this sphere jeopardize and eventually crack the entire wage structure of the unionized section of the industry. Undoubtedly, Stalinist sabotage has seriously impeded the actual execution of this program. But the daily needs of the auto workers make imperative an immediate undertaking of concrete organizational measures. A constructive program must be undertaken even as the enemy is ferreted out from within. Otherwise the union faces the danger of breaking under the pressure of the employers. Inefficiency and downright incompetency of responsible Executive Board members has contributed no little to the failure to put the program into effect. They should not be allowed to stand in the way. If the membership asserts its desires for vigorous, qualified officials and organizers, this work will take a great leap forward.

We repeat again that only the membership can be trusted to see this program through to the end. A democratic and militant union can only be assured by an aggressive, alert and vigorous rank and file.

French Party Brands Klement Kidnapping As Work Of GPU Agents

AUTO UNION TRIAL TO BE RESUMED

(Continued from page 1)

the essential object will remain the same, and the auto union will remain in constant danger of convulsions and schism as long as the Stalinists can influence appreciable sections of the membership. It will continue a permanent necessity that the union wreckers be subjected to a withering fire of progressive unionism.

A progressive course, will obviate the necessity of bureaucratic measures and win rank-and-file support for whatever organizational steps may prove necessary. This course is clearly dictated by the needs of the union to Homer Martin, and above all to the militant membership.

Revive 20-Point Program

But it is of cardinal importance now that the original basis of the controversy is not lost from view, and that the struggle does not degenerate into a wrangle for spoils and a scramble for positions. The issue which precipitated the factional conflict was a flagrant violation of the 20-point program unanimously adopted by the Executive Board and by the Stalinists. The 20-point program was and remains the weapon against the depression attacks of the employers and is the road for union builders.

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A Russian Hand
The text of the document (the letter signed Rudolph Klement) which the G.P.U. apparently intends to use for the purpose indicated, is written in German, but the spelling of some of the words can be traced directly to Russian orthography. For instance, the name Beals (Carlton Beals, the Stalinist who was exposed as a journalist agent in the Mexico City hearings of the Dewey Commission, having served the Soviet T.A.S.S. press agency for a number of years previously.—Ed.) is spelled *Bills* in accordance with the orthography used by Russian Stalinist papers.

"As to the content of this document, it is built around the central theses of the Moscow trials and follows them point by point: the so-called alliance ("Bloc") between Trotsky and the Fascist tops.

"Is it a forgery fabricated by G.P.U. specialists on the basis of the burglary of private archives? How was this document forged? Was the signature extorted? Where has Klement been taken? Has he been carried off to Moscow via Spain like Erwin Wolf or Marc Rein, the son of the well-known Russian socialist leader Abramovitch? Does the G.P.U. intend, by means of this document which is meant to cover up its crime, to produce a fabricated "new witness" against Trotsky and the Fourth International? Is such a "new witness" to become another wheel in the mechanism of the Stalinist inquisition for some new machination against our movement?"

New Provocation of G.P.U.

"The Internationalist Workers Party denounces this new provocation, this new criminal attack of the G.P.U. perpetrated right in the heart of Paris. After Moscow, after Barcelona, the gangster band which takes its orders from Stalin is pursuing in Paris its plan to exterminate all those in the labor movement who want to remain independent of the Moscow dictatorship. The Moscow trials have been hit at their very core by the verdict of the New York Commission of Inquiry, presided over by John Dewey, which absolved Trotsky of all accusations against him after a thorough examination by personalities enjoying high esteem in the fields of science, literature and democratic, liberal, as well as labor politics..."

Plan Joint Action to Combat Stalin's Terror System

PARIS, France.—Members of the Internationalist Workers Party (P.O.I.), French section of the Fourth International, declared here that all signs definitely point to the disappearance of Rudolph Klement as a kidnapping job perpetrated by Stalin's G.P.U. Klement is a German emigrant who served as administrative secretary of the Fourth International.

"At the same time, the leadership of the P.O.I. announced that the constituent congress of the newly formed Workers and Peasants Socialist Party (P.S.O.P.), a left wing of some 15,000 members whose leaders were recently expelled from the Socialist Party of France, voted to accept a proposal for joint action with the French Fourth Internationalists. One of the first points to come up for joint action between the two parties will be the Klement case.

The Press Bureau of the P.O.I. issued the following release on July 16:

"This morning French members of the Fourth International, disturbed by a two days' absence of Rudolf Klement (alias Camille), engaged in administrative and technical work for the Fourth International for some time, discovered that he had disappeared from his residence. At the same time, a copy of a letter addressed to Leon Trotsky and signed Rudolph Klement was received by one of them. It was postmarked at Perpignan, on the frontier of governmental Spain, which is controlled by the G.P.U. police occupying, as is well known, the commanding positions in the "governmental" police forces of Spain.

"We don't doubt but that we are confronted here with another gangster act perpetrated by Stalin's police, known as the G.P.U., right in the heart of Paris. This police requires falsifications, fabricated witnesses, etc. for the trial being built up against the Workers Party of Marxist Unification (P.O.U.M.) and the Fourth International at Barcelona.

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