# THE SPANISH REPUBLIC AT WAR 1936–1939

'... by some distance the best book I have read in any language on the Spanish Republic during the Civil War. The detailed – and thoroughly analytical – narrative of the politics of the Republic outshines anything that has been written before... A very major work by a mature historian writing at the height of her powers.'

Professor Paul Preston, London School of Economics and Political Science

This is a new and comprehensive analysis of the forces of the Spanish left – interpreted broadly – during the civil war of 1936–9, and the first of its kind for more than thirty years.

The book argues two crucial propositions. First, that the wartime responses (and limitations) of the Spanish left – republicans, socialists, communists and anarcho-syndicalists – can be understood only in relation to their pre-war experiences, world views, organisational structures and the wider Spanish context of acute uneven development which had moulded their organisations over previous decades. Second, that the overarching influence that shaped the evolution of the Republic between 1936 and 1939 was the war itself: the book explores the complex, cumulative effects of a civil war fought under the brutally destabilising conditions of an international arms embargo.

HELEN GRAHAM is Reader in Spanish History, Royal Holloway, University of London. Her book *Socialism and War: The Spanish Socialist Party in Power and Crisis, 1936–1939* was published by Cambridge University Press in 1991, and she has otherwise published widely on the political, social and cultural history of Spain in the 1930s and 1940s. Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-45932-7 - The Spanish Republic at War 1936–1939 Helen Graham Frontmatter More information Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-45932-7 - The Spanish Republic at War 1936–1939 Helen Graham Frontmatter <u>More information</u>

## THE SPANISH REPUBLIC AT WAR 1936–1939

HELEN GRAHAM



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi, Mexico City

Cambridge University Press The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521459327

© Cambridge University Press 2002

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2002

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

ISBN 978-0-521-45314-1 Hardback ISBN 978-0-521-45932-7 Paperback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate. Information regarding prices, travel timetables, and other factual information given in this work is correct at the time of first printing but Cambridge University Press does not guarantee the accuracy of such information thereafter. Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-45932-7 - The Spanish Republic at War 1936–1939 Helen Graham Frontmatter More information

> For Herbert Rutledge Southworth, in memoriam 1908–1999

Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-45932-7 - The Spanish Republic at War 1936–1939 Helen Graham Frontmatter More information

> París, julio, tengo frío, mamá, tengo frío. Estaba llorando Rosell por Bonet, por Oviedo, por el frágil esqueleto del pajarillo de la Libertad, por sí mismo, y en la oscuridad crecía una bestia cúbica de mandíbula poderosa y labios despectivos sobre un fondo de marchas militares y gritos de rigor, rugidos invertebrados que expulsaban la música y la palabra.

> Paris, July, I'm cold, Mamma, I'm so cold. Rosell was weeping for all of them, for Bonet, for Oviedo, for the fragile frame of the tiny bird that was Freedom, for himself, and out of the darkness there grew a monstrous massive-jawed, sneering beast, against a background of military marches and the obligatory shouting, incoherent roars drowning out music and words.

> > Manuel Vázquez Montalbán, *El pianista* (Barcelona: Seix Barral, 1985), pp. 270–1

You who will emerge from the flood In which we have gone under Remember When you speak of our failings The dark time too Which you have escaped Bertolt Brecht, 'To those born later'

## Contents

List of plates List of maps Preface Acknowledgements	
Introduction A fractured left: the impact of uneven development (1898–1930)	I
1 The challenge of mass political mobilisation (1931–1936)	23
<ul> <li>Against the state: military rebellion, political fragmentation, popular resistance and repression (18 July-4 September 1936)</li> </ul>	79
3 Building the war effort, building the state for total war (September 1936–February 1937)	131
4 Challenges to the centralising Republic: revolutionary and liberal particularisms in Catalonia, Aragon and the Basque Country	215
5 The Barcelona May days and their consequences (February–August 1937)	254
6 Negrín's war on three fronts	316
7 The collapse of the Republican home front	390
Glossary Bibliography Index	426 434 464

## Plates

#### Between pp. 146 and 147

- Francisco Largo Caballero (Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte, Archivo General de la Administración)
- 2 (a) and (b) Madrid front December 1936–January 1937 (Vera Elkan Collection (HU 71664 and HU 71662) Photographs courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London)
- 3 (a) Buenaventura Durruti: 'Emulate the hero of the people' (Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte, Archivo General de la Guerra Civil Española (Kati Horna collection))
- 3 (b) Wall posters (Abraham Lincoln Brigade Archives Collection, Tamiment Library, New York University, Albert Harris Collection)
- 4 Home-produced armoured car c. January 1937 (Vera Elkan Collection (HU 71512) Photograph courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London )
- 5 Mijail Koltsov (Vera Elkan Collection (HU 71579) Photograph courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London)
- 6 Santiago Carrillo, Julián Zugazagoitia and Fernando Claudín (Fred Copeman Collection (HU 34724) Photograph courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London)
- 7 Catalan Pioneers youth group (Fred Copeman Collection (33003) Photograph courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London)
- 8 Parade in support of Popular Army (Fred Copeman Collection (HU 33009) Photograph courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London)
- 9 Women's factory labour (postcard) (Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte, Archivo General de la Guerra Civil Española)
- 10 Giral, Negrín and Azaña visit the Madrid front (Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte, Archivo General de la Administración)

#### List of plates

ix

- 11 Shattered houses after Barcelona air raid (Fred Copeman Collection (HU 33151) Photograph courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London)
- 12 Republican child refugees demonstrate co-educational principles in action (Fred Copeman Collection (HU 33143) Photograph courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London)
- 13 Republican wall newspaper, 1938 (Fred Copeman Collection (HU 33062) Photograph courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London)
- 14 Republican soldiers crossing the Ebro, 1938 (Fred Copeman Collection (HU 33117) Photograph courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London)
- 15 Wounded Republican soldier (Fred Copeman Collection (HU 34628) Photograph courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London)
- 16 War memorial, Serra de Pàndols, Catalunya (David Leach)

## Maps

I	The division of Spain 22 July 1936	<i>page</i> 107
2	The advance of the Army of Africa August-October 1936	114
3	Barcelona: urban development since 1850	431
4	The division of Spanish territory March 1937	432
5	The division of Spanish territory July 1938	433

#### Preface

This book is concerned with the Second Spanish Republic during the civil war of 1936–9 and the reasons for its defeat. Its central arguments can be encapsulated in two crucial propositions. The first is that the wartime responses (and limitations) of the Spanish left – republicans, socialists, communists and anarcho-syndicalists – can only be understood in relation to their pre-war experiences, worldviews, organisational structures and the wider Spanish national context of acute uneven development which had moulded their organisations over previous decades. The second is that the overarching influence that shaped the evolution of the Republic between 1936 and 1939 was *the war itself*.

It is remarkable the extent to which existing analyses have in practice relegated the war to background noise or narrative filler between chunks of political analysis that nevertheless remain largely dissociated from it. But the war had a complex and cumulative impact on every aspect of Republican polity and society. If we are to understand what happened and why, then we have to recreate its texture. More particularly because this was a civil war, and one fought under the devastating conditions of Non-Intervention imposed by Britain and France. This meant virtually total international isolation and a *de facto* economic embargo that placed the Republic – and only the Republic – at an enormous material disadvantage throughout.

Coverage of Non-Intervention to date has concentrated on its international diplomatic aspects and mainly on the first year of the war. But what destroyed the Republic was the long-term impact of Non-Intervention over nearly three gruelling years. It brought the daily erosion not only of the Republic's military capacity, but of its political legitimacy as well. For economic embargo prevented the Republic from sustaining the social and economic fabric of the home front and, in the end, from meeting even the minimal requirements of its population in terms of food and shelter. Vast too was the psychological cost of war under such conditions. xii

#### Preface

The international political diplomacy that produced and sustained Non-Intervention also repeatedly blocked all the Republic's political exits, making it impossible for it to negotiate an end to the conflict in 1938. In the last agonising months international mediation was still withheld, even though it was the only course that might have reduced the risk of massive violent reprisal against the defeated. In the end the Spanish Republic collapsed inwards under the huge, intolerable pressures born of the war. A war that others had forced the Republic to fight would end by consuming it utterly.

## Acknowledgements

This book has been a long time in the making, and the volume of my debts is commensurate with the time scale. Sir Raymond Carr offered unfailing support as an academic referee. Along the way I enjoyed a Leverhulme Research Fellowship, which permitted a sustained period of archival research in Spain. Additional sabbatical leave from Royal Holloway allowed me to extend this further. I am grateful here to the College, but most especially to my departmental colleagues for covering teaching (and innumerable chores) in my absence. Enrique Moradiellos and Susana Botas offered me a warm welcome in Madrid, while Montserrat Delgado Moreno has put a roof over my head there more times than I can remember. In London Penny Green and Bill Spence helped me through the long haul. Historian friends and colleagues - in Britain and Spain, Hispanist and otherwise - offered me intellectual sustenance, leads, information, advice, encouragement and kindness in amazing quantity and variety. So my thanks here to: Michael Alpert, Julio Aróstegui, Richard Baxell, Jerry Blaney, Martin Blinkhorn, Kayvon Boyhan, Hilary Canavan, Jim Carmody, Julián Casanova, Andrew Dowling, Chris Ealham, Sheelagh Ellwood, Tim Fletcher, Jesus Garrido, María Jesus González-Hernández, Liz Harvey, Gerald Howson, Joel Isaac, Angela Jackson, Christoph Jahr, Tim Kirk, John Maher, Ricardo Miralles, Enrique Moradiellos, Rudolf Muhs, Gerard Oram, Pilar Ortuño, Hilari Raguer, Tim Rees, Nick Rider, Francisco Romero, Ismael Saz, Angelo Smith, Sandra Souto, Dan Stone, Angel Viñas and Mary Vincent. Santos Juliá and Borja de Riquer gave me valuable archival orientation and helped track down recalcitrant references. Sir Geoffrey Cox (News Chronicle correspondent in Madrid, October–December 1936) provided morale-boosting encouragement. My special thanks are due to Frank Schauff for generously sharing with me extensive material from his research in the Soviet archives. I am also grateful for the assistance of the Cañada Blanch Centre

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-45932-7 - The Spanish Republic at War 1936–1939 Helen Graham Frontmatter More information

xiv

#### Acknowledgements

for Contemporary Spanish Studies (LSE), whose library proved an invaluable resource in the final preparation of the typescript. Tony Kushner, Manuel Vázquez Montalbán and Milton Wolff kindly agreed to the use of their words in my epigraphs. David Leach allowed me to include his photograph of the Serra de Pàndols memorial. The Republican poster on the book jacket is from the collection of Jordi Carulla and is reproduced with his kind permission. Bill Davies at Cambridge University Press has shown exemplary patience during the long gestation of this book. Francisco Romero read and commented on numerous draft chapters with his habitual incisiveness. Angela Cenarro has taught me a great deal about the Spanish Civil War, as well as offering much practical assistance. Paul Preston too has always been there to help. My debt to him goes a long way back – for his constant support and quite extraordinary generosity as a scholar over the many years of our friendship. This book is dedicated to Herbert Southworth, miner, librarian, bibliophile and pioneering historian of the Spanish Civil War - for his passionate belief in the transformative power of forensic history and for the monument to it which he has left us in his own work.