**Glossary**

**INDIVIDUALS**

Bakunin, Michael (1814–1876). Revolutionary of Russian origins. Led Anarchist opposition to the Marxists in the First International. One of the leading theoreticians of anarchism.


Bismarck, Otto von (1815–1898). German statesman. President of Prussia 1862–1871; Chancellor of Germany 1871–1890.

Casanudo Lopez, Segismundo (1893–1968). Labour Monthly. Leader of the Spanish Union Party in Spain and President of the Cortes (Spanish parliament) during the civil war.


Kerenky, A.F. (1881–1970). Prime Minister of the Provisional Government established in Russia after the February Revolution in 1917, overthrown by the Soviets in the October revolution later the same year.

Kropotkin, Peter (1842–1921). Revolutionary of Russian origins. Exiled in Western Europe from 1874 onwards. Returned to Russia after the Bolshevik revolution. One of the foremost theoreticians of anarchism.


Malatesta, Errico (1853–1932). Anarchist of Italian origins.

Martinez Barrero, Diego (1883–1962). Leader of the Republican Union Party in Spain and President of the Cortes (Spanish parliament) during the civil war.


Home Secretary during the Second Imperialist World War.

Negrin, Juan (1892–1956). Leading member of the Spanish Socialist Party. Finance Minister in the Republican government September 1936–May 1937, during which time he was responsible for the transfer of the government’s gold reserves to Russia. Prime Minister from May 1937–April 1938, then Premier and Defence Minister April 1938–March 1939.

Noske, Gustav (1868–1946). German Social-democrat. Notorious for organising an alliance with right-wing elements to repress and butcher the revolutionary workers in Germany during the revolution which followed the end of the First World War.

Pollitt, Harry. Leading member of the British Communist Party from the early 1920s onwards, becoming the Party’s General Secretary in 1929. Fell out of favour briefly in 1939–1941 when the CP was opposing the war, but resumed a leading position from mid-1941 onwards.

Portella Valladares, Manuel. Spanish Republican politician and prominent Freemason.

Ribbentrop, Joachim von. German Foreign Minister during the period of Nazi rule. Cosignatory, with Molotov (qv) of the Nazi-Soviet Non-Agression pact on 23 August 1939.


I.W.W. Industrial Workers of the World. Formed in 1905 to unite all workers in ‘One Big Union’ for the purpose of taking over and running the means of production. In 1908 the I.W.W split into the ‘C’icago’ and ‘D’etroit’ wings, the latter supported by the Socialist Labour Party (qv). The I.W.W underwent severe state repression in the USA in the early 1920s.

N.C.L. No-Conscription League. Organisation which provided legal, financial and political advice and support to Conscientious Objectors during the Second World War.

O.G.P.U. Russian secret police.

P.O.U.M. Partido Obrero De Unificacion Marxista (United Marxist Workers’ Party). Dissident Spanish Trotskyist party led by Andres Nin in 1938. Repressed by the Stalinists in Catalonia after the 1937 May Days (qv). Nin was tortured to death by the Stalinists around June 1937 and the rest of the leadership was arrested, tried and imprisoned in 1938.

S.L.P. Socialist Labour party. Formed in the United States in 1877. Stood for common ownership of the means of production ‘administered in the interests of all society through a socialist industrial union government’. Worked closely with the Detroit I.W.W (qv). A companion party of the same name was formed in Britain in 1903 as a breakaway from the Social Democratic Federation. See Introduction to ‘Principles and Tactics’.


Events

 Abyssinia, slaughter in. In October 1935 Italy began an invasion of Abyssinia and by May 1936 the capital Addis Ababa had been conquered. There was an outcry against Italy’s use of modern means of warfare against the primi-tively armed native population. Italy and Abyssinia both belonged to the League of Nations, but the other member nations imposed only mild and ineffective sanctions on Italy for its violation of the League’s code of conduct.

Austria disowned. In March 1938 Germany fused with Austria, in defiance of the Versailles Treaty (qv) which had forbidden a union of the two countries.

China, disowned. In 1931 Japan invaded and occupied the Chinese province of Manchuria, establishing its own state of Manchukuo. Although Japan belonged to the League of Nations, no action was taken by the League’s other member nations to penalise Japan’s aggression. Japan launched another attack against China in 1937.

Czechs, betrayal of. At a meeting in Munich in September 1938, Hitler, Mussolini, British Prime M inister Chamberlain (qv) and French Prime M inister Daladier agreed to Germany’s claim on the Sudeteland, a
German-speaking part of the recently-created country of Czechoslovakia. This was despite Russia, France and Czechoslovakia being bound together by treaties assuring mutual aid in the event of war. In March 1939 the German army proceeded to occupy the whole of Czechoslovakia.

**Daily Worker Ban.** Ban imposed under defence regulations on the British Communist Party's newspaper the Daily Worker on 21 January 1941. The ban was lifted in August 1942.

**May Days, 1937 (Spain).** Street-fighting between the CNT-FAI (qv) & POUM (qv) and the Stalinists in Barcelona sparked off by the Catalan government's attempt to remove the Barcelona telephone exchange from the anarchists' control on 3 May 1937. The CNT leaders Montseny and Garcia Oliver 'restored calm' and the fighting ended on 8 May. 400 people were killed and 1000 were injured.

**N. E. P.** New Economic Policy. Introduced in Russia in 1921 to replace the 'War Communist' policies of the 1918-1920 period. Its measures were widely interpreted among revolutionaries as a 'reintroduction of capitalism' in Russia.

**People's Convention.** Conference organised by the British Communist Party in January 1941, attended by over 2000 delegates from trade unions and the Labour and Communist Parties. Adopted an eight-point programme calling for: higher living standards, better air-raid shelters, trade union and democratic rights, nationalisation of the banks and large industries, national self-determination for colonial peoples, friendship with Russia, a People's Government, and a People's Peace.

**Versailles Treaty.** Peace Treaty with Germany signed at Versailles, France in June 1919, by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, British Prime Minister Lloyd George, and French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau. The treaty devastated Germany by depriving her of many economically important regions and imposed reparations of £6500 million.

**Miscellaneous**

**Cà Càny.** Tactic of industrial action similar to 'go-slow' advocated by revolutionaries such as John Maclean to impede munitions production during the First World War.