



# The VOLUNTEER FOR LIBERTY

*Organ of the international brigades*



Vol. I - N.º 12

Madrid, August 30 - 1937

## DRIVE FOR UNIFIED PARTY SPREADS

Valencia.—A great campaign is taking place in favour of the formation of a single proletarian party by the fusion of the Socialist and Communist Parties. Meetings are being held in all parts of Government Spain which are crowded with enthusiastic audiences despite the great heat. This campaign really represents the intensification and speeding of a trend which has existed for a considerable time here. In the early days of the uprising the, numerically, rather small Socialist and Communist Parties of Catalonia decided that union was strength, and that their aims were fundamentally the same, and that the less division there was in the anti-fascist forces the better, and formed the P.S.U.C.—the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia. Since then this party has strengthened and increased and has always worked for the closest understanding with and support of the rest of Spain. In June, 1936 the Socialist and Communist Youth of the rest of Spain united to form the J. S. U.—the Unified Socialist Youth.

Meetings are being held in Barcelona, Madrid, Valencia, and various other towns in which speakers from the P. S. U. C., the J. S. U., and the Socialist and Communist Parties of Spain are taking part.

### STRESS CATALONIA'S ROLE

In Barcelona, on August 5th, where Juan Comorera, secretary of the P. S. U. C. and minister in the Generalidad, spo-

ke (in Catalan, which I unfortunately was unable to follow), and Jesus Hernandez, Minister of Education in the Valencia Government, the slogans with which the hall was blazoned were "Catalonia cannot be free if the rest of Spain falls a victim to Fascism." "Spain cannot be free without the aid of Catalonia."

On August 8th, in Valencia,

I attended a meeting at which Comorera and Pasionaria were the speakers.

Comorera described the situation in Catalonia. The P. S. U. C. has now 60,000 members and the U. G. T. (socialist trade union) has over half a million members in Catalonia, that is to say, it has increased to a point where it has 100,000 more members than the C.N.T.

(syndicalists) which was formerly far more numerous. In comparison with the difficulties which had to be surmounted in Catalonia, a year ago he suggested that the rest of Spain would not find it an impossible task to form a single workers' party. And he also stressed the absolute interdependence of the welfare of Catalonia with the rest of Spain.

## WAR COMMISSAR DEL VAYO ON SPAIN'S IMMEDIATE NEEDS

The following extracts from the speech of Alvarez del Vayo, Commissar of War, delivered in Madrid last Sunday, should be of interest to all English-speaking members of the International Brigades.

★

Of all military leaders and of all the civilian authorities, the revolution asks two things: the first is that they believe wholeheartedly in the revolution and in the people. And first of all, that they believe in our victory. Saint Just used to say: "I fear only one thing: I fear the generals who do not believe in their victory." And then, in the great teachings of the French Revolution, so well understood by Lenin — synthesized in the one short sentence which was the whole message of Robespierre to the French Army in Italy: "The Republic cannot be defeated".

From the very beginning we saw that one of our most important tasks was the formation of a powerful war industry. To possess such an industry is in itself an achievement of great importance, because it increases the international importance of the country. It also means the reduction of the national deficit. In addition, it supplies the necessary arms to the Army and lessens the fears and anguish concerning shipments, always the possible victims of fascist piratical prowess, constantly cruising outside of our jurisdictional waters.

(Continúa en la pág. 2.)

### PASIONARIA SPEAKS

Then Dolores Ibarruri, La Pasionaria, who is a deputy to the Cortes, rose to speak. Every seat in the hall was filled. Between 2 and 3,000 people were present.

The welcome she received was most moving. But when you see her in person the extraordinary influence over and popularity with the masses which she enjoys is very understandable. She is rather tall and strongly built, is handsome and dignified in a typical Spanish way. Her brown eyes express sympathy and compassion.

Her black hair, with a few silver threads in it is done in a plain knot at the back of the head. She dresses simply in black. Her face in repose is sad but is lit up by a charming smile. Her position in public life does not prevent her from being a truly womanly and motherly figure. Her personality is so remarkable and her voice so thrilling that even people unable to understand Spanish have been much moved on seeing and hearing her.

(Continúa a pagina 2.)



## DRIVE FOR UNIFIED PARTY

She spoke of the wonderful strides that have been made in the training and organization of the People's Army. She referred with great tenderness and feeling to a recent visit to the fronts of Madrid and the splendid spirit of the soldiers there with whom she conversed. She then spoke of the necessity of organizing the rear guard as efficiently as the Army. She said that all of us must be prepared to make sacrifices so that the soldiers shall not want for anything. That the reception and care of refugees is a duty but it is not the whole duty of the citizen behind the lines. She urged the necessity of abolishing equal salaries which benefit the lazy workman at the expense of the in-

dustrious one and establishing a scale by which workers will be paid according to the value and quantity of their work and which will act as an incentive in industry. She ended by urging the unification of the two parties as indispensable for a speedy victory over Fascism and the invaders of Spain. The anti-fascists must form a monolith for united action and responsibility.

The speech of Vicente Uribe (in Madrid) echoed the same sentiments but he, as Minister of Agriculture, suggested that the severest treatment should be meted out to speculators and food profiteers, and rendered homage to the splendid work and solidarity of the peasants.



War Commissar Alvarez del Vayo.

## DEL VAYO ON SPAIN'S IMMEDIATE NEEDS

We ask an active participation in the organization and in the rapid functioning of our transport system, as well as coordination and planning of the economic life of our country. After a year of war we are still compelled to use bitter words against the passivity of certain rearguard elements and the shameless way in which they are forever bargaining on their efforts and collaboration in the great work of liberation.

We demand an inexorable policy in the rear, not only for the purpose of securing order, but also for the purpose of drawing actively into the war whole regions, cities and villages. Persuasion has its limits. It is now many months since we have published and multiplied our appeals for solidarity against fascism to the conscience of our people. We must end this scandalous situation, in which an unequal participation in the war is possible. It is necessary to be done with this convenient theory of the division of labor, in which some die to win the war and others live to exploit the victory.

**The Strengthening of The Popular Front.** It is abundantly evident that those who in 1935 were advocating the revolutionary policy of the Popular Front were correct. Those who did not study the question deeply accused the defenders of the Popular Front of being opportunists and bunglers. What would have happened had the July rebellion surprised us without the vigorous policy of the Popular Front, which in one day succeeded

in uniting and mobilizing all the anti-fascist forces in the fight for the defense of the nation and for liberty. As long as the war lasts there can be no other policy than that of the Popular Front. It is the unifying center of all the anti-fascist forces; it is the central point in which all can fight under the same flag without being compelled in any way to abandon the ideology of one's party. Support the Popular Front...

I favor a Unified Party... I once again insist that to achieve victory we must have an active regrouping of all the authentically anti-fascist forces, without any exclusions.

The other day, in Valencia, I declared myself in favor of the participation of the CNT in the task of leading the destinies of the nation. But I added: That is to enter the government, but on condition that the whole organization participates unanimously in the work of carrying out all the decisions that are made.

Participation in the Cabinet demands the loyal collaboration not only of those in the Government, but also of those behind them, who follow their organization. When an organization has representatives in the government, and when the decisions of the government are not completely satisfactory to this organization's followers, it is impermissible for these followers merrily to take the liberty of changing the policy of the government with the excuse that their policy is more revolutionary and correct.

The Unified Party is on the march, and nothing can stop its realization... Socialists and Communists in the Party units, in the shops and factories, where you fight and where you live, work for the Unified Party.

ALVAREZ DEL VAYO



# We Must Help Our Comrades in the North

The battle is raging fiercely in the North of Spain.

Once again Mussolini has flung the forces of Italian invasion against the Spanish people, against the brave soldiers of Santander and Asturias. Once again Hitler and Mussolini are bringing shame on the German and Italian peoples by invading Spanish soil and slaughtering, from the height of their "Junkers" and "Capronis", the defenceless population in the North, the women and children of Santander and Asturias.

The Fascist newspapers cynically admit that Italian Divisions are fighting in the North, that the well-armed "banderas" of Blackshirts have been sent to massacre the unarmed population in the mountains around Santander.



The soldiers of Asturias and Santander are fighting with stubborn and unyielding courage against the Italian invaders, fighting to bar the way to the foreigners, to Fascism, to slavery. The Blackshirt Divisions have hoisted Mussolini's flag on a few positions, but how much Italian blood, how many corpses these victories have cost them!

## OUR DUTY IS CLEAR

In this tragic hour for our Spanish brothers, the duty of the true sons of the Italian and German peoples, the duty of all the peoples who love freedom is the duty which is made clear by the heroism and the splendid spirit of solidarity of the International Volunteers for Liberty.

The Volunteers for Liberty have fought on many fronts. On many fronts they have hel-

ped the Spanish people to bar the way to the Fascists, to defeat them, to put them to flight.

From the Jarama to Guadalajara, from University City to Brunete, to Villanueva del Pardillo; everywhere the courage of the International Volunteers has routed Fascism, has defeated the Blackshirts.

further steps on the road to the victory of Republican Spain.

## CALL ALL FORCES

This proves more than ever that the path of implacable struggle is the only path to be followed to fight and defeat

We must close our ranks, overcome our weakness, resist and advance.

We must help our brothers in the North. We must save the women and children of Santander from massacre.

If we help our comrades in the North we are helping Republican Spain, we are helping the fighters for liberty, we are helping the International Volunteers who are the noblest expression of a magnificent international solidarity.

We help to save the women and children of Santander from massacre by strengthening international solidarity in all fields: in the sphere of the volunteers and in that of assistance.

We help our comrades in the North by fighting the Fascists



on all fronts with more courage than ever. The International Brigades have already given their help by fighting in the Centre Front. They are ready to fight wherever the Higher Command gives the order. They will continue to fight and to conquer on all fronts, overcoming all obstacles, resisting all dangers, rising above all the hardness of the struggle.

That is the price of victory.

Victory, which is not only the victory of Republican Spain, but the victory of all the peoples who are for freedom, who are against war, and who do not want to feel the iron heel of Fascism on themselves and their country, and the victory of all peoples who want to win their freedom, and for this aim, for this victory, are ready to shed their last drop of blood.

Let us go forward united to that victory.

LUIGI GALLO

## In Memory of our fallen leaders

### AMERICAN

**OLIVER LAW.**—Commander, Lincoln Battalion.

**MORRIS WICKMAN.**—Company Political Commissar.

**HARRY HYNES.**—Company Political Commissar (Both of Washington Battalion).

### CANADIAN

**STUART (Paddy) O'NEILL.**—Sergeant, Lincoln Battalion.

### ENGLISH

**GEORGE NATHAN.**—Major, 15th Brigade.

**CHARLES GOODFELLOW.**—Second-in-Command, English Battalion.

**BILL MEREDITH.**—Commander, No. 2 Company, English Battalion.

**BOB ELLIOT.**—Company Political Commissar.

*NOTE: Articles on the life and death of these and other fallen members of the International Brigades will appear in future issues of "The Volunteer for Liberty."*

During the last weeks the International Brigades have once again written one of the finest pages in the history of the armed struggle against slavery and for freedom. The victorious offensive of the Republican Army on the Central Front in which the International Volunteers took part, the unconquerable resistance to the Fascist counter-attacks are

Fascism, slavery and barbarism.

The struggle is hard. Fascism is still strong, strong through the support of all the most reactionary forces in all countries, strong through the weakness of democracy.

We must call to our aid all the forces of the friends of peace, of humanity, civilisation and progress.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid



# AMERICAN HOSPITALS IN SPAIN

The American Hospital Group is a part of the International Sanitary Service organized to aid the duly constituted government of Spain. This service, which is of great magnitude, is an expression of international solidarity with the Spanish people.

The role of the International Sanitary Service is a new historical phenomenon. Never before in the history of mankind have so many representatives of different nationalities joined to aid a people in their struggle against invaders who are attempting to destroy their freedom, rights and liberties. Twenty-two nationalities are represented in the International Sanitary Service aiding in the struggle.

The magnitude of the work of the International Sanitary Service in Spain can best be realized by noting the following:

## HOSPITAL FIGURES

The personnel consists of 220 doctors and surgeons, 550 nurses, 600 ambulance drivers, stretcher bearers and first aid men.

There are 25 hospitals in this service with a capacity of over 5,000 beds. There are 14 surgical groups. There are 150 ambulances which can transport, at one time, between 700 and 800 wounded when necessary.

Our American Hospital Group plays one of the most important and prominent roles in the work of the International Sanitary Service. The American Hospital Group was successfully organized and developed under the guidance of Dr. Edward Barsky, and further maintained under the capable direction of Dr. Donald H. Pitts. At present both are in the United States continuing their work against fascism by popularizing the work of the American Hospital groups in Spain.

The growth of the American Hospital Group has been a continuous one; and since I have taken charge of the entire group, two more hospitals have

been added to our number. Some of our American hospitals are in the Madrid sector, and these played an extremely important role in the last drive. Our Southern Hospital Groups are well equipped and manned, and doing their share to make the American Hospitals exemplary in Spain.

## AFTER LAST OFFENSIVE

But now to the recent activities around Madrid and the part played by our hospitals. For one full month our surgeons, nurses, ambulance drivers and stretcher bearers have worked continuously. We

had our forces so divided that we participated in all the phases of surgical aid to the wounded, starting from the front lines, to the Evacuation Hospital, and finally to our Base Hospitals. We had surgical teams operating in the front line hospitals where the most serious cases were operated upon, such as gunshot wounds through the belly and brain. At this hospital, transfusions were given frequently, using the new system of "canned" blood.

The activity at these front line hospitals was most intense and the number of wounded pouring in so great that

numerous surgical teams were kept busy with practically no time for sleep. The nurses, too, in these front line hospitals were put through an exhaustive test. Let me say here that the nurses, even though working under constant aerial bombardment, performed their duties with such efficiency that they are an example and a credit to the entire nursing profession.

## SERVICE UNDER FIRE

The ambulance drivers and stretcher bearers performed meritorious service under the very same fire that our boys in the front line trenches had

## OUR OWN "MEN IN WHITE"



Ayuntamiento de Madrid Scenes in Our American Hospitals.



## WITH OUR AMERICAN HOSPITALS

to contend with. All sections of our personnel forfeited their personal needs, such as food and sleep, in order to give all that was humanly possible to aid the victims of the vicious fascist aerial bombardment. Nor was the bombardment limited to the front lines, for close to our Hospital and in the surrounding territory, the fascist planes dropped bombs of a different type. These were flame bombs which set fire to the surrounding fields and villages. It was only a miracle that our Hospital escaped a direct hit by one of these flame bombs dropped from the black "Caproni" planes. One of these bombs I personally inspected after it had done its damage and saw the stamp on the cap that revealed its German origin.

One of our hospital groups played an effective role in evacuating the wounded to our Base Hospitals. Evacuation is one of the most important phases of caring for the wounded, and even though unheralded, supplies that link in the chain of military hospitals without which no hospital system can function. It is this phase of the work that showed the need for more ambulances. Ambulances are the backbone of transportation from the lines to the front hospitals, and then later to the base hospitals. There can be no limit to the number of ambulances needed, because the more ambulances available the quicker the wounded can be transported to the hospital for opera-

tion. Early operation often means the difference between the life and death of the wounded soldier.

### EVACUATION WORK

Even though we had to organize our evacuation unit very rapidly, it functioned most



Dr. IRVING BUSCH, Chief Surgeon and Commandant of all the American hospitals in Spain.

smoothly. Our base hospitals, which are always prepared, began to receive wounded in large numbers. A tremendous load was thrust suddenly upon our doctors and nurses who had to work indefatigably to keep pace with the increasing number of wounded. Very soon the base hospitals were working at full capacity. There was no time for rest. Both doctors and nurses took their tasks in stride cheerfully. Many of them had been through similar experiences. These base hospitals continue to be filled with patients who are well on their way to recovery.

I can offer nothing but praise for the doctors and nurses who carry on these exhaustive duties, lightened only by the thought that they are doing their share in the anti-fascist struggle.

The volume of the work done by part of the American Hospital Group can be appreciated only by actual figures:

During the past month, more than 2,500 wounded have been treated by us in our hospitals, and our American sur-

geons have performed over 1,000 operations of varied types.

The statistics also reveal a true picture of our aid to the Spanish people. Of all the wounded treated by us, 80 percent are Spanish, and the remaining 20 percent Internationals. Since all the American wounded pass through our hospital chain, we can definitely say that the number of Americans wounded in this last attack was comparatively very small.

### COMMON INTEREST

The common interest in this great anti-fascist struggle, which the Spaniards and the Internationals fighting side-by-side in the front lines feel, is carried back to the hospitals. The wounded who are brought to the hospital on different days report the progress of battle up to the time they were put out of action. All the boys are eager to hear the news, and their spirit reacts with the waxing and waning



of the fortunes of battle. It is difficult to restrain some of them from wanting to return to the lines, even though physically incapable, when they feel that their comrades are in need of their services. It is difficult to keep the convalescent soldiers at the hospitals; they are restless. "When do I go back to my battalion?" is the constant question. It is very common these days to see soldiers who have been wounded in different battles. Only when the soldier is so physically incapacitated that he

## Indian Political Prisoners in Hunger Strike

Simla, India — One hundred and fifty three political prisoners confined in Deoli Prison Camp. About 80 kilometres from Nagpur, are on a hunger strike of solidarity with the 187 prisoners of the Andaman Island on a similar strike since the 24th. of July.

The prisoners ask:

1. The liberation of all political prisoners.
2. The abrogation of several restrictive laws and the annulment of the internment warrants.
3. The return to India of all political prisoners.

## Coddling the Pirates

In spite of two notes of the British Government to Franco, demanding the release of the British cargo ship "Mon-ton", and of its crew, and also for indemnity for damages suffered by the ship or by its crew, Franco finds it convenient to sulk in complete silence. The fascists also claim that the "British Corporal" and other ships lately bombarded by fascist aviation were the victims of "Red" planes. This in spite of sworn statements by Danish control observers who witnessed the bombardment and declared that the planes were Italian.

cannot be of use in the front can we convince him to stay in the rear. Then he asks for work that will aid in the struggle. The spirit of the soldiers in the hospitals, as we see it, is so superb that we cannot see how an army of this nature can be defeated. With the progress of time, the hatred toward the fascists increases so intensely, that they will never be satisfied until the fascists are completely defeated.

DR. IRVING BUSCH



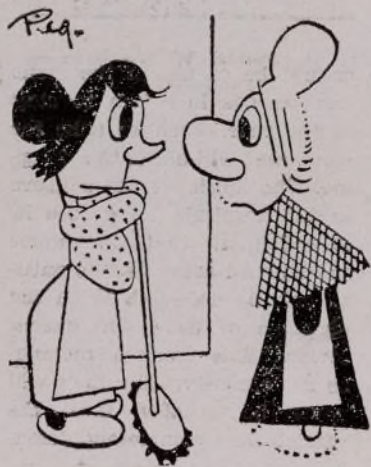


## MODERN "REFUGIOS" FOR PEOPLE OF VALENCIA

Valencia is unpleasantly near the Fascist air bases in the Balearic islands. But exposed to both air and sea attack it was first shelled from the sea by the rebel cruisers "Baleares" and "Canarias" and sometimes by night by ships of unknown nationality which stole up, popped a few shells of Italian manufacture into the town, and then made off. The first bombardments were in February but in anticipation of them the municipal authorities had ordered the construction of bomb-proof shelters throughout the city and harbour district. These were already under way but



after the bombardments the work was speeded up and rapidly brought to completion. At that time our only protection was a Government gunboat in the port — now there are not only the anti-aircraft batteries on the roofs which make an imposing and reassuring noise as soon as the sirens sound but the "refugios" as they are called in Spanish.



"Funny stink in Room 402, isn't there, Conchita?"  
"Oh, that's the room Franco slept in one night six years ago!"



The Ministry of Public Works supplied all the material needed, the technical direction being undertaken by the City Hall. The materials used are steel, reinforced concrete, and layers of earth. Pedros, the official architect of the municipality, was put in charge of the work. After careful study he designed two models; one with a flat roof, well reinforced with steel girders; and the other with a vaulted roof. The advantage of the first is that it does not require as strong a foundation as the other type but the second model does not need as much steel in its construction. Both are equally strong. Pedros states that even a 500 kilogram bomb (the largest used by the Fascist aviation) dropped from a

height of 750 meters or more, will not penetrate such a roof.

The average "refugio" can hold 500 to 700 people. One has a capacity of 1,100 people. They are equipped with comfortable benches, electric fans, running water, toilets, first aid kits, etc., so that even a sojourn of several hours in them is no great hardship. There are two doors to facilitate entrance and they are kept scrupulously clean. There are now 41 "refugios" completed or near completion in Valencia and its port, duly posted with signs to indicate their whereabouts, so that most people can find one quickly not too far from their homes. Plans for the construction of more are under way so that the entire population can be accommodated if necessary.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

It is curious to observe the care with which buildings destined to such a grim purpose have been decorated. One would expect them to be grey and forbidding but on the contrary they have quite an inviting appearance. The "Valencianos" have softened their severity by designing them in the modern style and painting them with bright colours inside and out, red, white, green, and blue. The floors are covered with shining tiles. Some of the guards attached to the shelters have even placed pots of flowers in the doorway.



## WHO DID IT?

Valencia, August 25.—We are informed from Gibraltar that to celebrate the anniversary of the rebellion in La Línea de la Concepcion a large monarchist flag was displayed on one of the most central buildings. After a short time it mysteriously disappeared and a republican one appeared in its place.



The Black Hat: "Goddamit, how many times do I have to tell you I don't wanna hear about furnished rooms for rent, all modern conveniences and hot running water!"

The draft is then the sent to The orders ranks to prepare reception and to the org tical w In pa are rec llowing 1. T for the day of addition

of meet and Co soldiers The new me fam tradition the task my. 2. D after th Battalio deliver



## POLITICAL WORK AMONG THE 1937 RECRUITS



The recruiting of the 1937 draft is to begin shortly, and then the new soldiers will be sent to all Brigades.

The General Commissariat orders the Commissars of all ranks to begin immediately the preparatory work for the reception of the new recruits, and to lay the groundwork for the organisation of good political work among them.

In particular all Commissars are required to take the following steps:

1. To organise a reception for the new recruits on the day of their arrival, and in addition to arrange a series

of meetings in the Battalions and Companies between the soldiers and the newcomers. The new recruits should become familiar with the Brigade's tradition of struggle and with the tasks of the People's Army.

2. During the first days after the recruits' arrival, the Battalion Commissars should deliver talks in which the following questions will be explained:

(a) Why is the Government's People's Army fighting?

(b) Why are the generals and the rebel insurgents against the Government?

(c) Why are the peasants interested in the victory of the People's Front?

(d) Why are the workers

defending the Republic against Fascism?

(e) Why is our war a war of national independence?

(f) At the same time new soldiers should become familiar with the organisation of the People's Army and should understand why iron discipline and a good military training are necessary, and how the political and cultural work is organised in the Army.

3. From the first day of the arrival of the recruits the Brigade and Battalion Commissars, with the help of the Company Political Delegates, should carefully study the

composition of the new recruits to discover all the Fascist elements which may have penetrated into the ranks of the Army. It will be necessary to separate all these hostile elements from the units.

4. It will be necessary to make a list of all those recruits who are illiterate so that classes can be organised for them.

5. It will be necessary to arrange for the co-operation of the recruits in the production of the wall newspapers and the Brigade newspapers, and the same time they will also send their correspondence to "Vanguardia".

6. The Commissars at the

fronts, of the Army Corps, and Divisions, must constantly supervise the political work among the recruits and systematically inform the General Commissariat of the results of this work.

From VANGUARDIA  
Official Organ of the  
War Commissariat.



of meetings in the Battalions and Companies between the soldiers and the newcomers. The new recruits should become familiar with the Brigade's tradition of struggle and with the tasks of the People's Army.

2. During the first days after the recruits' arrival, the Battalion Commissars should deliver talks in which the following questions will be explained:

(a) Why is the Government's People's Army fighting?

(b) Why are the generals and the rebel insurgents against the Government?

(c) Why are the peasants interested in the victory of the People's Front?

(d) Why are the workers

defending the Republic against Fascism?

(e) Why is our war a war of national independence?

(f) At the same time new soldiers should become familiar with the organisation of the People's Army and should understand why iron discipline and a good military training are necessary, and how the political and cultural work is organised in the Army.

3. From the first day of the arrival of the recruits the Brigade and Battalion Commissars, with the help of the Company Political Delegates, should carefully study the

composition of the new recruits to discover all the Fascist elements which may have penetrated into the ranks of the Army. It will be necessary to separate all these hostile elements from the units.

4. It will be necessary to make a list of all those recruits who are illiterate so that classes can be organised for them.

5. It will be necessary to arrange for the co-operation of the recruits in the production of the wall newspapers and the Brigade newspapers, and the same time they will also send their correspondence to "Vanguardia".

6. The Commissars at the

fronts, of the Army Corps, and Divisions, must constantly supervise the political work among the recruits and systematically inform the General Commissariat of the results of this work.

From VANGUARDIA  
Official Organ of the  
War Commissariat.

## No Sea-bathing, Orders Gen. Franco

Gibraltar, August 27.—The number of refugees from the rebel zone is continually on the increase. More than a hundred have come over in the past week, many of them swimming across the bay of Algeciras, who tell of the crimes committed in rebel territory. On account of these numerous escapes the Franco "authorities" have prohibited sea bathing.

## C. I. O. SIGNS UP 49 CAB OPERATORS IN NEW-YORK CITY

Shorter hours, closed shop and minimum wage guarantees were won for 10,000 cab drivers in New York City by the Transport Workers Union, a C. I. O. affiliate. The drivers also won a yearly vacation with pay of 25 dollars.



"He's a hereditary dope, just like Queipo de Llano."

## N. Y. SHOE WORKERS VOTE FOR CIO

The workers in 91 shoe factories in Greater New-York voted for the C. I. O. as their official collective bargaining agency against the A. F. of L. by a vote of 6,802 to 690. The vote will affect 10,000 workers of the shoe industry in New York city. Only two shops remain under the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. involving a total of 85 workers. In one of the shops the majority against the C. I. O. was so small that an appeal will be taken.





## ENGLISH BASE HOSPITAL GETS ITS OWN FARM

Valencia (August 26).—The new English base hospital behind the Center front is setting up its own farm. They already possess a flock of sheep and five pigs. With a minimum of one hundred and fifty patients, and a domestic and medical staff to correspond, they find this more economical than buying meat daily. They hope to enlarge the farm within the next week.

As another step towards solving the food problem a system

care of the wounded and general work is being held up. Of course things are better than they were. We started work on this hospital with a transport section consisting of one small donkey. But we are still in urgent need of ambulances and trucks. Transport comes first on the list of things needed that we have sent to The Spanish Medical Committee in London. After that we have asked for clothes for the wounded, a new set of surgical instruments, sops, and cigarettes.



Goebbels. Nazi Loud-Speaker.

of barter has been started in the village. The English, well-supplied with sugar and dried beans, barter these in the village for all necessary fresh food, such as eggs and milk.

Developments in the hospital itself go on everyday. There is now an isolation wing, with its own kitchen, bathroom, etc. In addition to the X-Ray room a pharmacy has been installed. A disused building is being turned into a garage capable of housing twenty-five ambulances.



"We hope we'll have something to put in it when it's finished", says one of the doctors. "Our chief trouble at the moment is transport. Just now both

### LARGE PART OF RAILWAYS IN KAZAKHSTAN COMPLETED

Of the 210 mile- railway line from Rubstovka to Ridder, in Kazakhstan, which is to be completed in five months, 160 miles have already been laid. On this section, all the station buildings, pumps, power stations, clubs, schools and dwellings have been built.

The remaining 50 miles to Ridder will be the most difficult of the line. Here a way will have to be cut through the northern alps of the Altai Mountain Range and 30,000,000 cubic feet of rock blasted and cleared away.



"The Great Miaja Leads Us On!"

## Figures of the Earth

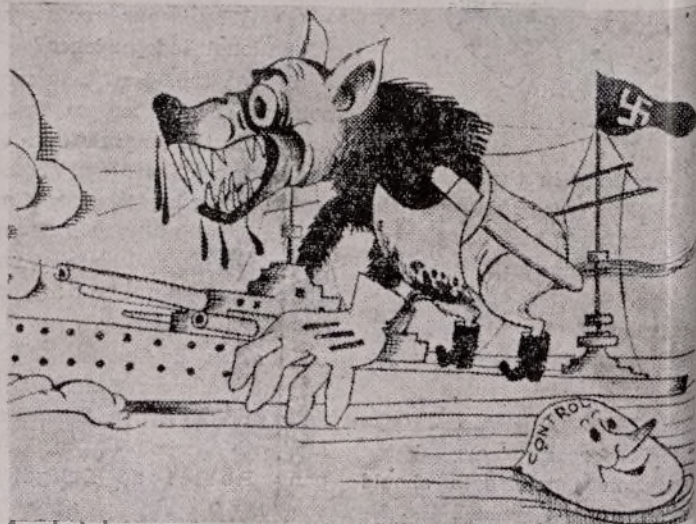
From "Campos de Soria"

Figures of the earth against the sky:  
Two slow oxen patiently are plowing  
On the dry hillock, as autumn begins.  
And between the massive black heads, bowed down,  
Beneath the heavy, oppressive yoke  
A basket, woven of reeds and broom,  
Hangs heavily, the cradle of the boy-child.  
And behind the slowly-moving oxen  
A man walks, bent earthward,  
And a woman scatters, in the open furrows,  
The life-giving seed.  
Beneath a cloud of scarlet and flame,  
In the fluid green and gold of the sun's descending,  
The shadows loom like giants.

ANTONIO MACHADO

### WON'T DO TO HURT THE MOORS' FEELINGS

Valencia, August 26.—As delicate attention to the Moors brought to Spain by Franco and his generals to kill Spaniards, the iconography of the rebel zone has suffered a curious change. The severed heads of Mohammedans that are usually found in religious pictures of Saint James the Moorkiller under the hoofs of the horse ridden by the Saint have been painted out. Saint James the Moorkiller now rides a cloud instead of a prancing white horse.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

DIANA (U. G. T.).—Larra, 6. Madrid