



The VOLUNTEER FOR LIBERTY

organ of the international brigades

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SPANISH STUDENTS AND THE WAR

Spain has always had two types of student: those whose studies were pursued in order to acquire a title which would serve them as an adornment, a title generally secured through the influence



FRANCISCO TARANCON

One of the first students to enlist in the popular uprising against the fascists. Though hit by 14 fascist bullets and has a completely disabled right arm as a result of the wounds, he has insisted on resuming his cultural activities among the youth.

of their fathers; and those sons of petit bourgeois people and of workers, who understood the sacrifices of their parents, and who studied in order to learn, to become useful to their country and to humanity.

These two types of students were represented by two organizations. The first, whose principal diversion was in having good times, had a sort of fascist character. This organization was forever putting obstacles in the path of learning for the working peoples' sons and daughters.

Student Leader Recounts for the VOLUNTEER the Role of Spanish University Students in the Spanish Struggles from 1922 to the Present Day

The organization of students who were hard-working and serious, on the other hand, acquired the character of a student Union from the moment it took upon itself the job of bettering itself and the opportunities of real students in the universities. Cultural and sport activities were an integral part of the latter organization, known as the Federacion Universitaria Escolar (F. U. E.) the Federation of University Students.

FOUGHT DE RIVERA

The F. U. E. was organized in 1922, and it fought unstintingly against the Dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. It was one of the outstanding liberal organizations of that period in Spain's history, one that contributed much to the collapse of that dictatorship. Its activities included a number of student strikes, which culminated in the strike against the Faculty of Madrid, during which the students fought against the police for several hours, answering the cops' pistol fire by throwing bricks and iron bars from the red-tiled roofs of the University buildings. The then Director General of Security, General Mola — now dead — enforced a cruel repression against the students, arresting many and closing the University, impeding and thus ending

the course. But the battle was won. In a short time the Dictatorship had to repress all of Spain. In two years the Monarchy also fell, after the April 12th elections in which the Spanish people unmistakably made known their real desires and aspirations.

14 YEARS LATER

On the 18th of July, 1936, the traitorous generals rose against the government, attempting to place it in the hands of Hitler and Mussolini, who were not content with having enslaved their own countries, but wished to do the same with a people which has always fought savagely for its independence. These generals did



MANUEL BALGASON

Present General Secretary of the F. U. E. of Madrid (Federation of University Students).

not count on the resistance of the Spanish people, the peasants and the workers. All good Spaniards rose against these self-styled "nationalists" to smash fascism in Spain. In this crisis the students could not fail to take part. They, who had always fought against oppression, promptly placed themselves alongside of their brothers from the fields and the factories.

The F. U. E. immediately decreed a mobilization of students for the Peoples Army. Despite the occurrence of the rebellion at that season of the year when there were no classes, 90 per cent of its members responded to the call. There were, 1,200 students who volunteered, with the place of mobilization only in Madrid.

MANY ADVENTUROUS

This mobilization took into account the knowledge of each student, age and sex. And the following sections were formed: artillery, infantry, sanitary service, shoemakers supply department, technical and auxiliary services. There were many students who were so adventurous that they could not for long be content with one type of work; these drifted from one section to another, seeking places where their knowledge and abilities would be of greatest use. Others joined up despite parental opposition and many other obstacles.

One young student, Corredor,

(Continued on page 6)

CHINESE GENERAL SEES WORLD PEACE THREATENED; SPEAKS OVER MADRID RADIO

"The Chinese people for a long time have wanted a United China in order to fight against the Japanese invaders", stated the Chinese General, Yang Hu Cheng, Governor of Shanshi Province, when, recently, he was in Madrid. In the bomb-proof studio of Madrid's EAR, two stories below the street, the General answered questions over the radio on China and Spain. He agreed to do so because, he said, he realized that in these countries is being settled the immediate future of the world—peace or war.

General Yang, it will be remembered, played an important role in the Sian Fu Movement last December 12th which accelerated the movement for an All-China united front for the struggle against Japanese aggression in China. The General, himself, has for a number of years been in the forefront of the Chinese People's demand for internal unity.

The General said, "The motive of the peace movement on December 12th last year at Sian Fu was in harmony with the wishes of the Chinese people to make China united. And the result of this movement was a united China".

He then added, "It was the cry of the Chinese people which was responsible for Sian Fu movement. Though this accident met many new obstacles, in the end it succeeded with its first desire to stop the Civil War in China. It was not only a strong movement for an internal peace front to oppose Japan in China, but it also was a movement to strengthen the peace forces of the world. Afterwards the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party made their peace and worked together for an All-China united front.

"The first step in the move-

ment for a Chinese united front was for the Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China to resolve their differences and to adopt a common program against the Japanese. And I wish to emphasize the importance of the necessity of resolving those differences and the adoption of a common program against the Japanese if our united front was to be successful."

In answering the questions as to his purposes in coming to Spain, and as to whether he thought there was any connection between the Japanese invasion of China and the Italo-German invasion of Spain, General Yang told his radio listeners that his purpose in coming to Spain is a twofold one. "First of all", he said, "the war in China is so similar to the war in Spain; both nations have been invaded by fascism.

"It is my intention to learn from the experiences of the Spanish people in their war against fascism and to apply these experiences to our own struggle against Japanese fascism. And because Spain and China have the same enemies. There is a definite connection between the war in both of these countries. I am here in order to further cooperation between them, so that we may hasten the day of our ultimate victory. For the victory of China is a guarantee of peace in the Far East. The victory of Spain is a guarantee of peace in Europe. And one of the guarantees of a Chinese victory is the victory of Spain and likewise one of the guarantees for a Spanish victory is the victory of China."

Asked in what way the United States was concerned in the Sino-Japanese War, and as to whether there is a possibility that the United States will be eventually involved in the fray, General Yang said, "Today fascist East and fascist West have madly invaded Spain and China. Here we are already faced with a very serious threat to world peace by these invasions.

"But it is an even more dangerous threat to world peace if the democratic nations isolate themselves from these conflicts and permit the aggressor nations to continue their invasions unmolested. For instance, for the Uni-

ted States aloofness from the Sino-Japanese conflict will result not only in a threat to her leadership in the Pacific, but also in the loss of her interests and investments in China and in the Pacific. In the end the United States will find it impossible to stay out of a greater war which will occur as a result of Japan's present policy of expansion."

"Therefore, in order for the peace-loving American people to prevent this threat of becoming involved in a world war, they must not isolate themselves from the events which are happening in China. The majority of the American people have energetically expressed their opposition to fascism. Recently, President Roosevelt pointed out that it was impossible to localize any conflict, no matter in which part of the world it began, and he stated, correctly, that the United States cannot stand aloof from any of these conflicts. From this Speech we can see that America is trying to take a further step and an active attitude in connection with the Sino-Japanese War. It is not definitely necessary for America to aid China by the use of military force. The way for America to help China is to exert pressure on Japan through an economic boycott of Japanese goods. This will deal a severe blow to Japan's hopes of continuing her invasion in China."

"All Six Footers, Tough Mountaineers"

A significant highlight on our rearguard activities against the fascist invaders is revealed in a letter written by an American now active on the Extremaduran front.

"The other day", he writes, "I spoke with — members of a band of guerrilleros who had just come out of the mountains on a short mission. They carry on constant partisan warfare behind the enemy's lines. With the band was a very business-like and attractive young partisan girl. She carried a big gat on her hip.

"The entire band was the finest-looking group I've seen in all of Spain. All six-footers, tough mountaineers."



ONE OF THE thousands of Chinese soldiers, armed with hand-grenades, fighting, like the Spanish People's Army soldiers, against foreign aggression and fascist invasion.

EDEN PREPARES A FURTHER BETRAYAL

On the night of November 12, fascist broadcasting stations all over the world were jubilant. The stations at Berlin and Rome broadcast for more than an hour in English. The stations at Toledo, Seville, Salamanca, Gijon hoarse with joy.

And what was the cause of this triumphant chorus? Have the fascists taken Madrid? Have they, with the help of German and Italian troops and arms won some resounding victory on one of the fronts? No, they have not taken Madrid, and the small gains they made in the Aragon a few days ago were lost to them a couple of days afterwards when the Government forces counter-attacked.

Are Germany and Italy sending more men and more guns to the fascists in Spain? They are, but this is not the cause of fascist jubilation. German and Italian conscripts have met defeat before now, at the hands of the Government forces, and will again.

EDEN IS CAUSE

Mr. Eden and his Foreign Office have provided a reason for the fascist rejoicings.

It is more than a year now since the German and Italian governments, anticipating the fall of Madrid, hastened to recognise the Burgos "government". It was the dearest wish of the British Tory government to do likewise, but the fear of a similar demonstration to that which greeted the Hoare-Laval Pact, when they had decided to betray Abyssinia, caused the reactionaries to hold their hand for the time being; but the tortuous, twisted course of British foreign politics for the past year has been directed to one end — the achieving by subterfuge that which could not be done openly.

FIRST BRITISH AGENT

There has arrived in Salamanca a representative from Britain to the rebel "government". This is to be the first of a number of British "agents" who will be stationed in the most important towns in rebel territory "to watch over British interests". The British Government will not call these "agents" consuls, which in effect and intention, they are, as this would involve open recognition which the British people would be in no temper to tolerate.

What does British Imperialism hope to gain by this move? To Britons enrolled in the Spanish People's Army the expectations of the Tories will be plain. From the beginning the British Government has hoped for, and worked for, in its own way, a Franco victory. The large scale intervention on the part of fascist Italy and Germany has placed the Government in a dilemma, for the entrenchment of these two countries in Spain would threaten its communications both with Africa and India, its two main sources of Imperial tribute. By its new move, and those which will follow it, it hopes, while endeavouring to secure a victory for Franco, to separate him from his allies, particularly Italy, which it regards as the principal menace to its Imperial trade routes.

BRITAIN'S PLANS TODAY

What chances has this plan of meeting with success?

It is certain that Portugal, while it has lent itself to the designs of fascist Italy, views with no great pleasure the installation of



MR. EDEN

The political schemer and manipulator for the interests of British Tories. Having deceived France and juggled the Spanish war question with Hitler and Mussolini, he is now plotting for a Franco victory with the view of gaining concessions of mines and other Spanish economic resources.

a raging and ever more greedy tiger on its doorstep, and would welcome the intervention of its old "ally" Great Britain.

Hitler, whose entire policy has been directed towards the preparation for a great war of con-

GRAN EN

British Hospital, Aragon front, September 1936.

*Too many people are in love with death
And he walks thigh-proud, never sleeps alone;
Consider him neighbour and enemy, both
Hated and usual, best avoided when
Best known.*

*Weep, weep, weep! say machine-gun bullets, stating
Mosquito-like a different note close-by;
Hold steady the lamp, the black, the torn flesh lighting
And the searching knife; carry the stretcher; wait,
Eyes dry.*

*Our enemies can praise death and adore death;
For us endurance, the sun; and now in this night
The electric torch, feeble, waning, but close-set,
Follows the surgeon's fingers. We are allied with
This light.*

T. H. WINTRINGHAM

quest, has repeatedly stated that in such a war Germany could not hope to be successful, without the aid, or at least the benevolent neutrality, of the British Empire. There is, therefore, good reason to believe that if he thought there was a chance of making a deal with Britain, he would not hesitate to jettison his Italian confederates.

It goes without saying that Franco would lend himself to the design of giving himself some semblance of mastery in the territory it is hoped may be won for him.

So far, so good.

MUSSOLINI'S HOPES

But what of Italy? Will Mussolini be willing to meekly surrender all that on which he has staked so much? The Balearics, the positions commanding Gibraltar, the naval and submarine bases on the Spanish coasts? Will he surrender without fight the minerals he has, and those he hopes to get? Mr. Eden is crazy if he thinks he will.

Furthermore, there are at least two other factors which Eden has left out of account — the British people and the Spanish people. As the line of the British Government becomes constantly more openly pro-fascist, so the antago-

nism to it grows in the Labour Party and in the masses of people not yet allied to any political party. And the British Government is presuming when it assumes that Franco is going to win this war. We who are here in Spain have every reason to doubt that he can, even with the aid of Italian conscripts and German arms. And even the moral support of the British Government will not avail him much against the growing power of the Spanish People's Army.

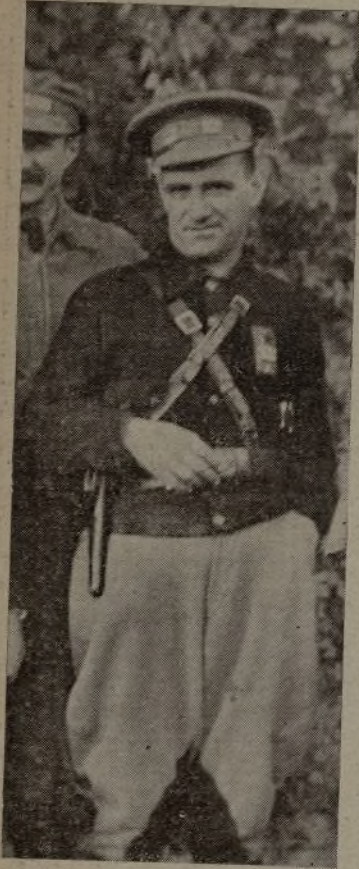
The British Government will not achieve its objects in Spain, but its policy is fraught with danger for the peace of the world. The British Tory Government, like that of Hitler and Mussolini, is a Government of war, and must be quickly removed if world peace is to be preserved.

O. C. G.

Spanish Government Invites Lloyd George

The Spanish Republican Government has invited the former British Prime Minister, Lloyd George, to visit loyal territory in Spain. It is expected that he will accept the offer.

COPIC, COMMANDER OF OUR 15th BRIGADE



Commander COPIC

Although the men in the battalions which comprise the 15th Brigade look upon Brigade Commander Copic as an Anglo-American by adoption, little is known among us of his exciting and varied life. His long connection with our brigade—from Jarama, through the Brunete and recent Aragon offensives—has naturally made this stocky leader a familiar figure among us. We have seen him in many aspects; and it is always a surprise to newcomers in the battalions to see his square-jawed, serious face, set in severe lines of concentration, break suddenly into the most friendly and jovial of smiles. And many of us know him in another mood: we have heard him sing, at headquarters and in the trenches alike. He himself is quite frank about this. "I love to sing", he says; and he adds: "I sing even at the front". He invariably leaves to his associates the job of reminding him that during brigade actions he is too intent upon the task of coordinating the effective fire of every unit against the enemy to think of any other sound but that of artillery, machine-gun and rifle fire.

Well, that's a long introduction, but it doesn't even begin to reveal our commander in all of his many qualities. Most of us will, if we

have not already done so, find these out for ourselves. Meanwhile, perhaps a bare recital of the facts of his life will help.

Vladimir Copic was born in 1891 into family of a small tradesman, in the town of Senj in Croatia (previously in Austria, now in Yugoslavia). The family was poor. His father, the owner of a small tailor shop, couldn't feed his family of thirteen children out of his meagre earnings. All of these children, therefore, had to start working at very early ages, and all of them worked hard.

Thanks to a scholarship, which he received while he was still in grade school, Vladimir Copic was enabled to attend high school and eventually to register for a college course of study. He was the only one of all his brothers and sisters who was able to do this.

EARLY ACTIVITIES

"As a student", he says, "my record was varied—sometimes my grades were excellent, sometimes very poor".

As a student, too, he took an active part in the revolutionary student movement, which had as its principal task the fight for national independence of the Croatian people oppressed by the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In connection with his participation in the student movement he was arrested in Zagreb for the first time in 1912.

The outbreak of the World War found him in the ranks, a soldier in the Austrian Army. It was only a year later, in 1915, that he was taken prisoner in Russia. While a prisoner in Russia he became familiar with Marxian literature. And from 1917 on he worked for the Revolution, which he recognized through his newly-found

knowledge to be the gateway to freedom for the Russian people, among the war prisoners.

AFTER 1917

And now we will let Commander Copic tell a part of his story himself:

"Towards the end of 1918 I went to Yugoslavia, where I took an active part in the labor movement... Because of my participation in the labor movement, I was frequently subjected to persecution. In 1919 I was on trial for organizing a campaign of solidarity with the Hungarian Commune. In November, 1920, I was elected to the Parliament, but six months later I was expelled and placed on trial. Two years in jail was the sentence.

"Later, in 1925, as the secretary of the Independent Labor Party in Croatia, and as the editor of the labor paper, *The Struggle*, I was again sentenced—this time to three and a half years in prison. This time, however, I was able to escape from prison. But since then I have had to live in emigration from my native land."

ARRIVAL IN SPAIN

Vladimir Copic came to Spain in January, 1937, to join the Peoples Army. Towards the beginning of February he reached the Jarama front, as Political Commissar of the Fifteenth Brigade; and after a couple of days of very heavy fighting around the Jarama, he took over the command of the Brigade.

During the July offensive of the Peoples Army around Brunete, he was wounded by shrapnel from an airplane bomb.

This is far from a satisfactory biography of Commander Copic. It is merely the skeleton of a biography, the outline of an active and productive career, the stuff of which biographies can be written. But these few notes, with very little detail to round them off and fill them in, are ample indication of the kind of life our Commander has lived.

He has never ceased to learn, to satisfy that consuming hunger for knowledge which is most often found among people who have known bitter poverty, people who have had to fight and toil and sweat for their education. He learned English while he was a prisoner in Russia. "At the same

time", he explains, "since I learned it myself, from a book, I do not understand it as well as I might when it is spoken, particularly when it is spoken rapidly". Because of his work in Spain with English and American and Canadian comrades, he feels that his knowledge of the English language has increased considerably.

In addition to his native tongue, Croatian, he speaks Russian, Ger-



man and Czech well. He can read all Slavic languages. In addition to English, but, he adds, "not so well", he speaks Spanish, French and Italian.

Back home we would call this, I suppose, a thumbnail sketch. Whatever it is called, it is the essential record of a man who has been with our Brigade longer than any of us, who has led and directed it through one great defensive period and two great offensives, and who is now preparing us for whatever lies in store. The Americans in the Brigade call him "an American by adoption". If any of the other nationalities in our brigade make similar claims on him, it will be an inter-brigade battle for his adherence. But through it all, you may be sure, despite his pleasure at the various adoptions, he'll be working away at those things which, in or out of battle, are the things which bring victory to the Brigade, to the Peoples Army, and to the government of the Spanish people.

Japanese Ambassador Gets Hot Reception

When the Japanese Ambassador arrived in a New York port on the ocean liner "Europe of Okura" last week, he was greeted by a huge storm of anti-Japanese demonstrators.



An interview between the two "unknown" aggressors.

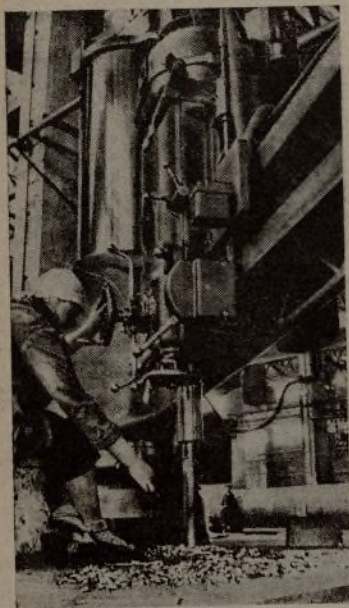
FROM MADRID TO AMERICA

A Radio Address on Spain and its People

I am happy to greet the people of America, particularly the Negro people, tonight from this center of heroic struggle against fascism. It might seem odd that I should thus characterize this fight, but one's first and last impression here is just that. It is not only a civil war—not only a war against Franco—but a fight to keep fascism from engulfing a people for whom democracy is dearer than life itself.

I came to Spain to try to understand the significance of this war to the minority peoples of the world who have suffered so severely already from fascist brutality and propaganda. I cannot tell you much, for I have been in Spain but a week and there are others here tonight who will speak more authoritatively. But a new comer's reactions may have some value.

Reactions tremble over one another—they come so thick and fast. In these minutes I can only tell you a few. I feel at home here though one is in the midst of the strain of a war ridden country. Though my Spanish is miserably inadequate, I am able to talk to the people. We have a common language. They are fighting oppression and I come from a people whose op-



TWENTY YEARS AGO Russian women were perplexed by the intricacies of machinery; today they are the masters of them.

FRIENDS OF THE MACKENZIE-PAPINEAU BATTALION IN SPAIN

MISS B. COLLE EXEC. REC'D NATIONAL OFFICE PHONE WA. 1455
ROOM 214 131 BAY STREET TORONTO

October 26, 1937.

TO ALL CANADIAN COMRADES IN SPAIN

Salud, Comrades:

Greetings from your "rearguard" organization and an expression of the great pride we feel in the record you have made in Spain upholding the traditions of Democracy against the ruthless Fascist attempt to bind the world into chains of slavery.

Comrades, we have a request to make of you in the Front—one that will greatly assist us in the work here. It is a matter of establishing communication between comrades over there and ourselves.

You can hardly vision the demand which comes to us for first hand information from you. The people of Canada from coast to coast want to know daily what you are doing. May we suggest to you the following:

1. That you keep in constant touch with relatives and friends. Echoes of rumors which you know so well in Spain are heard here and oft-times are the cause of much unnecessary worry.

2. That you write to this office as often as you can find time and material, telling experiences and mentioning other Canadians who may be in hospital with you. Also we would like pictures (especially of Canadians), bulletins, articles of publication, etc. which can be used in publicity.

3. Write the newspapers in the locality you come from. They are interested and glad to get material. Experience has proven that invariably donations are sent in following such publication. Don't forget to write your union local and other organizations to which you belonged.

Comrades, if you can do this it will assist us tremendously. And may we assure you that we will do our best to see that you do not lack of the comforts which it is possible to send over. Organization is being enlarged and a Dominion-wide tour is beginning soon. If we can do but half as good a job as you are doing over there it will be a tremendous success.

Canada is proud of you. Carry on! We are with you.

Salud, Camaradas.

BEATRICE COLLE
Secretary.

The above letter was sent to I. B. with the request that it be transmitted to all Canadian comrades in Spain.

pression is centuries old. I am a part of their feeling against the Italian fascism which has participated in the devastation of their country, because we in America felt keenly the devastation by the same forces of Ethiopia. I sense their determination to maintain democracy in Spain, because in America we Negroes have been striving for democratic rights since the days of slavery.

Though the Moors are today a part of Franco's fighting forces, I find no racial propaganda in Spain. Our Negro boys who are fighting in the Inter-

national Brigades are loved by the Spanish people. One encounters none of the racial prejudice so characteristic of one's own country. A victory for fascism in Spain would change all this. The conclusion can only be therefore, that all of us who as minority peoples are victimized by fascism, all of us who believe in the principles of democracy have the duty of supporting this fight of the Spanish people with all that we have. It is our common struggle.

LOUISE THOMPSON

World Anti-Fascist Women Delegation Visit Spain

"One of the most inspiring experiences in our visit to Spain has been our reception by the International Brigades", a spokesman for the delegation representing the Women's World Committee Against War and Fascism said in Madrid.

The delegation, consisting of Bernadette Cattaneo, secretary of the World Committee, Marcelle Leroy, secretary of the Belgian committee, Maria Rebate, secretary of the French committee, Hilda Vernon, British secretary and Miriam Arceri of the Italian Committee, visited various Battalions of the I. B. after attending women's anti-fascist Congresses in Valencia and Barcelona.

INTENSIFY WORK

"We promise to intensify our work to assure the opening of the frontiers and respect for International Law, and win ever greater support for Republican Spain", Miss Cattaneo said.

"Nothing but the devotion of the I. B. men could be more inspiring than the Womens' Congress in Barcelona", explained Miss Vernon, member of the group. "There a real united front of all the important women's organizations in Catalonia, was formed behind the policy of the government". She intends to return to England to tell women there also of the important role I. B. men played in the Aragon during recent campaigns.

10,000,000 MEMBERS

"For Peace and Freedom", is one of the main slogans of the World Committee which the delegation represents, an organization with 10,000,000 women as members and 20 popular illustrated periodicals being issued in its name. "For defense of Mother and child" is another.

"The fight for democracy in Spain is certainly a fight for peace and freedom" Miss Vernon, British representative said. "And after seeing the manner in which the fascist wage ruthless war against the peaceful civilian population, can anyone doubt that the fight of Spain is one for the defense of Mother and child throughout civilization!"

SPANISH STUDENTS IN THE WAR FOR CULTURE

(Continued from page 1.)

was fifteen years old when he joined the first fighters on the front. He was called back by his father. He had claimed to be seventeen years of age when the first F.U.E. call was issued. After his recall, he was assigned to the shoemaking service, where it was thought he would be safe; but he found, with his extreme youth and enthusiasm, that this branch of the service was intolerable to him. Finally it was agreed that he go into the infantry; here he remained until his father again decided to call him back for not being of age to do front line duty.

SANDBAGS FOR PILLOWS

After two weeks, this young student ran away from his father's home and joined a shock brigade. He went with the Campesinos, where he remained until his father again located him. Once again in Madrid, he sought to return to front line duty. To wind up this story without describing a dozen additional recalls and escapes to the front in which he participated, let it be known that today this young student-fighter can be found in an artillery information service of the Army of the Center. There is much doubt



CARRASCO

A student of the Sciences. When the war began, he immediately organized a Battalion called the "Joven Guardia" (Youth Guards) which fought on the Extremaduran and Sierra fronts. Just before his death he was made Commander in Chief of Operations of the First Army Corp.



UNIVERSITY, peasant, industrial, and white-collar youth — all behind the same miles of sand-bag parapets raised in defiance of the fascists.

about his being recalled, again now, a year and a half after the war first began. His father has given him up as "impossible". Cases like this could be multiplied by the dozens.

Another curious incident occurred in the shoemaking branch on the very first day it went out. The section's destination was Pozuelo, where the men were quartered in small tents where there was very slight comfort. These tents were pitched in an open field, behind a fair to middling sandbag construction. Things went well until it occurred to one of the students to use a sandbag as a pillow; for this purpose, he appropriated one of the sand-bags on the parapets. Immediately we all made haste (I had the honor of fighting in this section) to imitate them. You can figure out for yourself the surprise and desperation of the technicians when they checked up on fortifications early the next morning and discovered the students all peacefully asleep on their sand-bag pillows and the sector completely in the open, unprotected. The fas-

cists must have been sleeping too or there would have been no students to ball out. As it was, the remarks of the technicians to the students were far from flattering. We worked all day to repair the damage and correct our slight lax. That night however, instead of sleeping on sand-bags in a tent, we discovered a house which gave us better protection without exposing us to enemy fire or the foolish temptation to which we had succumbed the previous night.

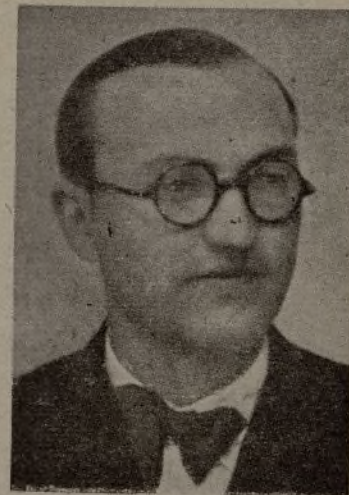
YOUTH FRONT

All of these sections later formed the Battalion of the Youth Front. Together with most of the other youth organizations these battalions today form the 68th Mixed Brigade. If one asks how the students in this battalion conducted themselves in battle it is enough to say that a company composed of members of F. U. E. when placed in defense positions at Usera prompted the commander to state that their presence was a guarantee that their positions would be well defended.

Among these student companies a petition was composed and addressed to the National Minister of Defence requesting that the comrades in command be given the rank of Lieutenant without having to go through the Popular War School. It is testimony to their abilities that this request was immediately granted. Further proof of the students' excellent military conduct is the statement completely borne out by all observers, that seventy-five percent of the students who volunteered as militiamen during the first days of the war have made outstanding names for themselves in the Popular Army, holding down numerous ranking positions from that of Lieutenant upward.

LEADING POSITIONS

There are Political Commissars, heads of brigades and divisions, aviators, doctors, etc. Other students, unable to bear arms because of extreme youth or physical infirmity or disability, have directed activities of a cultural nature among the peasants, in the factories, and in the barracks. There is a student in the Popular University in Madrid who is General-Secretary of the F. U. E. Three thousand workers attend this uni-



JOSE GARCIA

Student of Philosophy and one of the founders of the F. U. E. of Madrid. He was President of the U. F. E. H. and a Political Commissar in the famous 5th Regiment before he was killed in battle last year.



WHEN THE STUDENTS of Madrid temporarily dropped their books and pens to rush to the mountains and to the gates of the city flinging their unarmed bodies against the surging Moors and Italian fascists, many of their most notable leaders fell. To the left is the photo of Nazario Cuartero, former leader of the Right wing student movement of the "Old Guard" during Primo Rivero's dictatorship. He was expelled from the reactionary student organization because of his vigorous anti-fascism. After fighting on many fronts, he fell on the Escorial front the first day of November, last year. To the right is shown the picture of Juan Marco, one of the principal organizers of the F. U. E. in Castellon. He was a militant member of the Union of Communist Youth and took active part in the pre-war clandestine revolutionary movement; he performed leading services in the October Rebellion of 1934. He was commanding Lieutenant of a Battalion of Militiamen before he fell on the Teruel front last year. The Battalion in the 13th International Brigade which bears his name has a brilliant record of battles at Teruel and the Southern fronts.

versity at a time, receiving instruction which is invaluable in our fight against fascism. Just as in dealing with students in military positions, I do not think it necessary to mention names, because all of those who have placed all of their knowledge and enthusiasm to the job of combating fascism have done a job of enlightenment which will live beyond their single individual efforts.

During the year and a half in which we have fought, many students have fallen, all pursuing their duties as Spaniards. Many have had responsibilities which they have held with honor until death. Among the fallen are the names of many of the leading members of our organization. Among these we can cite the names of Carrasco Cuartero, Lopez, Loma, Pedro Escudero, Laplana. Not only have we suffered the final casualties of warfare; many of us have been made cripples in extreme youth, defending that which was theirs, living examples of courage and self abnegation for those who still continued to answer the call to bear arms in the defense of our country.

COMRADE TARANCON

We can mention the name of comrade Tarancon, 17 years of

age. He was among the first to go out to fight fascism at the beginning of the rebellion in the Sierras. It was there that he fell, pierced by fourteen bullets fighting against the mercenary troops that came from Burgos, Valladolid and Segovia. Today, comrade Tarancon's right arm is useless. Despite this he insisted many times on returning to the front. After continuous refusals, he insisted on being given a teaching post just behind the trenches. At present this comrade is President of the Union Profesional de Estudiantes de Bachillerato.

The girl students have known how to help their comrades. Among the girls so many have been outstanding as to make it impossible to mention their names in a short article. They have worked in factories, directing themselves the production of cloth and clothes for the fighters. Among them are many nurses at work just behind the lines. Others, like their fellow students, go into the factories and the fields, giving classes to the workers and the peasants.

The Spanish students have indeed shown that they can exchange the pen for the sword, their books for rifles.

JOSE-LUIS FERNANDEZ

Irish Fighters Back Home Call For Support of Loyal Spain

Thirteen Irish volunteers in the Spanish Peoples Army, repatriated after having been wounded in Spain, have issued a vigorous statement calling for the complete support of Republican Spain by the Irish Free State Government. The thirteen are William Scott, Terence Flanagan, James Prendergast, Joseph Monks, Patrick Smith, Sean Goff, Patrick Duff, Frank Edwards, William Bower, Peter O'Connor, James O'Beirne, Donal O'Reilly and Jack Nalty.

"We... wounded members of the Irish Unit serving... with the Spanish Republican Army feel that it is now necessary to raise our voices", the statement declares, "in a direct appeal to the Irish nation. In the name of our fifty comrades whose graves dot the Spanish battlefields, in the name of our comrades still in action, we speak in behalf of their cause."

CITE EXPERIENCES

The statement goes on to describe the extensive pro-fascist propaganda which flooded Ireland at the outbreak of the treasonable revolt against Republican Spain, and how, despite this barrage of lies, so many young Irishmen left their native land to fight with the people of Spain against the traitorous generals.

"Our experience in Spain", they continue, "has convinced us that we were right in taking the step we did. We saw for ourselves that the propaganda still being circulated here (in Ireland) was a grotesque misrepresentation. We say to the Irish people that there is

no 'Red mob' in Republican Spain; that all parties have united to defend the Republic, so that the Spanish people may freely determine their own destinies in the future...

ONLY ONE SIDE

"There can be only one side for the Irish people! And it is the side that has been shamefully traduced. As yesterday, so it is to-day. The lordlings and generals, with the wealth and might ones of the earth behind them, have made the world ring with new 'Scullabogues' and 'Wexford Bridges'; the men in frieze-coats and dungarees, the poor teachers and scholars, cannot be heard, though every fact attests the justice of their cause."

"We call on the Irish people, then, to rise up against the Press lords and unscrupulous politicians who are misleading us now as they misled us before. We call on the Government of the Free State to end its subservience to this powerful and noisy group, and to grant the Spanish Republic the full re-



cognition it had before the conflict.

"We demand this in the name of our comrades who have died to redeem this nation's honour, in the name of our comrades who are ready yet to die, and in the name of the traditions handed down by our National Fathers."

Was The Chairman's Face Red?

You've probably heard this one (or read it) before, but we think it's good enough to hand down to posterity. It happened one night, at an investigation of the Communist Party in Massachusetts:

Among others called upon to give evidence before the Commission was Earl Browder, and during the evidence the following occurred:

A certain senator asked: "Mr. Browder, does the Communist Party have any secret organization within its ranks?"

"It has not."

"It has not?"

"No."

"Then", said Mr. Burke, "will you tell me just what the connection is between the Communist Party and the Boogawahzies?"

"The what...?"

"The Boogawahzies", said the senator.

"We've never heard of the Boogawahzies", said Mr. Browder.

"Why", said the senator, "everyone of your writings refers to them, but we haven't been able to locate the Boogawahzies."

"He means", put in the chairman, "the bourgeoisie!"

Greek - Americans Pledge Fight to a Finish

A correspondent calls attention to the role of the Greek comrades, and especially Greek-Americans, in a letter to THE VOLUNTEER, the full text of which follows:

"Dear comrade: I have never missed an issue of your paper and am well pleased with the layout and contents, but something has been missing, and it isn't too late to make amends.

HIGHEST MORALE

"Being a representative for the American anti-fascist Greek newspaper, Empros, it has been my pleasure and duty to go from front to front and to various hospitals to interview the Greek comrades; and I have found, wherever I have gone, the highest morale possible exists among my countrymen.



"There are more than 200 Greeks in Spain today. Many have fallen, many are wounded. And they who still live are at the front, defying the dirty fascists to try and get past them. To point out heroic deeds of a few would not be fair to the others, who are on the job to wipe out fascism.

END FASCIST HOPES

"Most of these comrades have wives, children and real friends who are watching the news anxiously, waiting for a chance to hear how the Greeks are progressing.

"The Greeks in Spain all send their friends and comrades at home their anti-fascist greetings. We are going to stay here until Franco, Mussolini and Hitler are defeated and their dream of Spanish conquest buried forever."

P. M.

LINES BEFORE WINTER

All summer the soldiers have been fighting stripped to the waist. They are burned bronze by the sun. The other day a Division doctor appeared and recommended that from now on the officers must forbid this exposure. The autumn winds bring on bad colds. All of the warm clothing from last year has been disinfected, cleaned, and distributed.

The men must also be well nourished to keep fit through the winter. The Government has allotted an additional 55 centimes a day for each soldier. Used to the best advantage, these centimes will be multiplied a hundred times. Some of the land behind the lines is good for growing vegetables or other purposes. Goats, pigs, and cows, have been added to the livestock at the front for the use of the troops.

A commission from one brigade has gone to Barcelona to buy 4,000 pairs of boots and another to Elehe for waterproofs. This has

been done without touching the soldiers' pay.

At an officers' post, Angel Serano, a soldier-sculptor of the



unit, has raised a monument five metres high on which he has engraved the brigade motto; "We go to war neither loving life nor fearing death."

All along the line in Guadarrama the soldiers are digging in for the winter. The chiefs and officers are carrying wood along with the men and taking part in the general preparations. It is already winter on the peaks of the Sierra.



MADRID "Chicos" painting the town red with colorful flags and banners in the recent double anniversary celebration of a year of fascist resistance in Spain and twenty years of workers power in the Soviet Union.

DIANA (U. G. T.) Larra, 6. Tel. 41105.—Madrid.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

American Hospital Unit Leaves the Southern Front

After six months on the Cordoba front, the American Hospital Unit under Dr. A. I. Friedman (of Hackensack, N. J.) is now at Villa Paz for a short period of reorganization before leaving for the Fifteenth Brigade. The American Hospital of the South and its full complement of nurses, doctors and ambulance drivers has served with the 86th Mixed Brigade since April 23, when it arrived at Pozoblanco with Dr. Edward Barsky.

This unit, consisting of an auto-chir (portable operating room) and its accompanying 20 bed field hospital, seven ambulances, and a 100-bed base hospital, served its "apprenticeship" with the 86th Mixed Brigade on the Los Blanquez sector. Following its short stay at the American medical base, it will be transferred to the 15th Brigade as an experienced and seasoned mobile military hospital.

The doctors, Commandante A. I. Friedman and Captain Norman Rintz, leave the Cordoba front with the highest of praise from Division Commander Morandi, bringing with them nurses and doctors to whom shell fire and aviation is no new tale.

Dr. Irving Busch, commander of the American Hospitals in Spain, is supervising the reorganization of the unit.

Triple Harvest Plan to Increase Production

The Ministry of Agriculture in order to increase production in the Eastern provinces (Castellón, Valencia, Alicante, Murcia, Almería) has worked out what is called the Triple Harvest Plan, that is, obtaining three different crops in the same agricultural year. The crops will be wheat, beans and potatoes. The wheat (Mentano, an early variety) is to be sown in October and harvested in April. The beans are to be sown right after the wheat harvest and gathered in July, when the potatoes are sown.