

SAVE SPAIN TO SAVE PEACE

LIFT THE EMBARGO

A.S.U. Bulletin

LIFT THE EMBARGO

American Student Union, 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.

Special Strike Issue

Wednesday, April 27, 1938

Special Strike Issue

Over One Million Students in Nation To Strike Today for World Peace

Sacrifice Day In 3 Nations To Aid Spain

A Day of Sacrifice for Spain will be observed throughout the United States, France and England today, linking up the student strike with concrete action for Spanish Democracy by the community as a whole. The American Student Union is co-ordinating much of the activities in America.

In the schools lunch money will be given for the Spanish people by students who are willing to fast so that the children of Spain may live. At Michigan University, for instance, a starvation supper is scheduled for tonight; soup will be served, and a forego on the price of meals for an entire week.

Shaves and Waves

Harvard students are expected to go without shaves, and Smith co-eds to do without waves, in order to contribute the price of those services to the Spanish cause. Envelopes for contributions will be circulated by the ASU at student meetings over the campus organizations will canvass fraternity houses and dormitories for funds for Loyalist Government.

Mass meetings in factories, workshops and industrial centers will take place at noon and at 5 p.m. A parade is scheduled for lower Manhattan, to further connect the student action with all strata of the people.

In France children have contributed three months movie money, soldiers have given cigarette money and peasants part of their crops.

A Program for World Peace

Below is the statement of the Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts, consisting of hundreds of educational, religious, trade-union, literary, student and political leaders:

"The situation which confronts the world today is without parallel in history. At a time when most peoples and governments wish peace and security the threat of war hangs like a cloud over all. The drift toward catastrophe can only be stopped if the peace-loving nations will act together to uphold the sanctity of international obligations. They must deny assistance to a treaty violator and withhold means for the consolidation of any subsequent gains, while at the same time..."

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Catholic Groups Participate For First Time; Boycott of Fascist Aggressors Stressed

Over one million students in colleges and high schools throughout the nation will leave their classes at 11 a.m. today, in a concerted demonstration for world peace.

The strike, which has been held annually since 1934, was called by the United Student Peace Committee.

"Lift the embargo on Loyalist Spain" has been made the keynote of the nationwide demonstrations. Although the United Student Peace Committee issued no official program, the student strikes will exhibit a marked trend away from isolationism. For the first time, several Catholic colleges, including Georgetown University of Washington, D. C. will participate with some sort of peace action.

U.S.P.C. Composition

of Methodist Youth, Young Men's League, Christian Women (including the National Councils of the Student Y.W.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.); National Negro Congress, Youth Division; Student Peace Service of the American Friends Service Committee; United Christian Youth Movement; University Commission of the Council of Church Board of Education; War Resisters League; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and Youth Committee Against War.

The harrowing details of war were displayed last Thursday by the students of Oberlin College in Ohio, in order to give the college's youth a bitter sip of the real thing, in a mock M-Day ceremony conducted as a pre-strike action to enlist vigorous participation in today's action. The real thing included war rations, flag waving, machine guns, automatic rifles and jingoism.

Kentucky Stresses Boycott

The boycotting of Japanese goods will be stressed at Kentucky University where the administration has called off all classes for the demonstration. The University of Illinois chapter...

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A. S. U. Leaders Hit Front Page In Dispatches from Loyalist Spain

McEachron of Oberlin Captured By Fascists; Watt Escapes

Two A.S.U. leaders are in headlines today in the dispatches from the front-line trenches of democratic Spain. Paul McEachron was captured by the fascists near Belchite, Spain. He was a leader of the American Student Union at Oberlin College. George Watt escaped from the fascists after three days and two nights behind insurgent lines. He was executive secretary of the New York District of the American Student Union and an honorary member of the National Executive Committee.

On March 10, McEachron, who is twenty-one years of age, and fifteen other Americans—all members of McEachron's machine gun squad—were trapped by the fascists about six miles from the town of Belchite, which the Loyalists took last September. Refusing to retreat, the machine gun squad battled against overwhelming odds for some time.

Americans Under Fire

The entire Battalion was continually pounded on both flanks by the latest German mechanized power, both tanks and artillery. From above, squadrons of Italian planes strafed the Americans.

McEachron's little group, in the furthest front line positions, bore the brunt of the attack. Despite the severity of the attack, the six-

teen held on to their position. Finally, the Italians in a surprise move surrounded McEachron's squad and forced them to surrender. Of the sixteen American youths who fell into Franco's hands, only McEachron's name has been ascertained. But their whereabouts are still unknown, and "the world knows what the prisoners get who fall into Franco's hands," several of McEachron's comrades stated to the Spain correspondent of a New York newspaper.

McEachron's comrades "hoped the world will not allow the firing squad to be the fate of these brave soldiers of liberty."

Some time later, Watt, along with two other members of his company in the Washington-Lincoln Battalion, Brigade Commissar John Gates and Joseph Hecht, were forced to swim the Ebro River in order to get back to Loyalist territory.

At the Villaiba smash last month, the Battalion was split in two. Taking command of an entire company, Gates and his men squeezed through to Gandesa, being stripped of their comrades as they went on. Six returned.

Watt and his brother-in-arms fol-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Fascist Plot in State Dept. Delays Lifting Spain Embargo

A weird but accurate tale of fascist intrigue brewing within the staid portals of the State Department Building in Washington, D.C. is described in detail by correspondents Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen in their syndicated column, "Washington-Merry-Go-Round," of April 12.

The State Department plot involves Jimmy Dunn, political adviser to Cordell Hull, Pierrepont Mofat, chief of the State Department's European Division, and Judge Walton Moore, Counselor of the State Department, who are described as having maneuvered to prevent President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull from acting in a last-minute effort to lift the arms embargo on Spain.

Spurred by Breckenridge Long, former Assistant Secretary of State, who as Ambassador to Italy has learned the details of Fascist aims and technique, President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, Senator Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Borah have been impressed by the growing conviction that the arms embargo on Spain is "one of the most tragic mistakes of American foreign policy," reports the "Merry-Go-Round" authors.

In addition, several prominent Senators, including Borah, Nye and Clark, chief authors of the Neutrality Act, and Thomas and King of Utah are reported as having given private pledges that they would...

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A. S. U. BULLETIN

Special Strike Issue

Published by the National Office of the American Student Union
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THE FIGHT FOR PEACE

THE ONE MILLION STUDENTS PARTICIPATING in today's demonstrations want first of all that the United States keep out of war. Secondly, by taking part in the peace strike, they indicate that they are prepared actively to engage in the struggle for peace. These things in themselves are no mean achievements.

When it comes, however, to the problem of how to keep our country out of war, we find the same cleavage of opinion that is present in all walks of life. It would be idle to deny this cleavage, just as it is malicious to exaggerate it and use it as a pretext for shattering the unity of the student anti-war forces.

One peace policy states that if we reduce our commitments, withdraw our troops from the

of keeping... they look upon the latter as a means by which we can be involved in war. Some of them, however, who still want to consider themselves internationalist, supplement this program by urging popular aid to the victims of aggression and popular boycotts of aggressors.

In the opinion of the American Student Union such a program will neither halt aggression nor keep the United States out of war. It is well and good to favor a popular boycott of Japanese goods; it is, however, stopping at the point of real effectiveness to assert that the boycott should not be extended to the nation and taken over by the government. It is splendid to raise money for Spain, but it is stopping at the decisive step not to urge lifting the embargo on Spain. It is well and good to picket German consulates; it is inconsistent, however, simultaneously to oppose sending the German ambassador home. If one recognizes, by supporting the boycott, aid to Spain, protest action, etc., that the international fascist offensive against peace is also a threat to the peace of the United States, then one should be prepared to carry through an anti-aggression program consistently and courageously.

The advocates of this program may concede the inconsistency, pleading in extenuation, that our primary job is to keep this country out of war. But will their program accomplish this? Would their program save Czechoslovakia today? Would it have spared China from invasion and Spain from martyrdom? Should France demolish the Maginot line to save herself from war? Or does this policy not overlook the brutal and real fact of fascist aggression.

The advocates of this policy may then argue that their program only has validity for the United States because of its unique geographical position. In that event, however, we are entitled to refer to the policy as isolationism. Once it is conceded that fascist aggression is

a reality and that collective security may be a necessary policy elsewhere, then we have just plain isolationism. Yet isolation is not a uniquely American phenomenon. France thought she could seclude herself from the war in Spain and initiated the policy of non-intervention, thus assuring Germany and Italy military dominance of Spain. England has pursued a policy of isolation with respect to central Europe, and assured Nazi dominance of central Europe. Isolationism has played right into the hands of fascism, and has brought Europe today to the brink of a general European war.

American isolation will have the same consequences. A victorious Japan will be used by some of the same people who today urge "no entanglements in the Orient", such as Hearst, to spread chauvinism and militarism in the U. S. via the good old "yellow peril" route. A reactionary Europe dominated by Germany and Italy will intensify its intervention in Central and South America. Does the idea of a Nazi-dominated Mexico sound far-fetched? Would anyone have believed that Spain would be conquered by foreign fascist legions? It is the sheerest fantasy to assume that as reaction, militarism and fascism surge over the globe, the United States will become an island of peace, freedom and prosperity.

Those who see what is happening in our country today—as distinct from what they wish to happen—know that the victories of aggression and militarism abroad already are having ominous effects in the United States in the form of super-navy bills, renewed drives for M-Day legislation, the open arrogance of reaction. While the exponents of isolationism loudly warn that the day we go to war we will have fascism in the United States, the militarists are quietly getting their fascist blueprints endorsed by Congress now, using the victories of aggression as their justification.

Many blanch at the thought of a fearless policy against aggression. Isolation exercises its blandishments, because temporarily it avoids the responsibilities of action. In the same way one shies away month after month from the dentist just to avoid even a slight pain. In the end one reaps a roaring toothache and extraction. We can dodge our responsibilities today, and the demagogues may cry "collective action leads to war", but it is horrible to contemplate what will ensue from this policy of isolation and retreat.

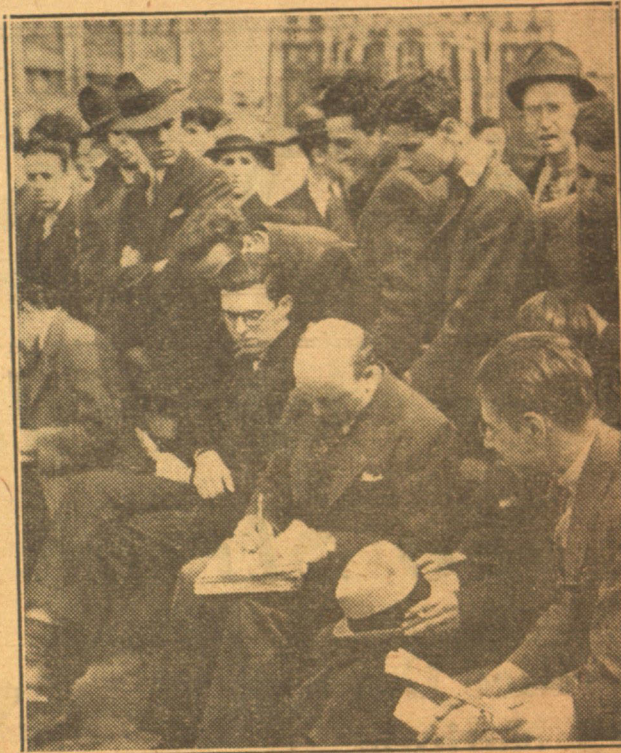
It is not too late to save peace! It is not too late to halt aggression! It is not too late to keep our country out of war! It is not too late, that is, if the slogans of peace-loving America become: "Lift the embargo on Loyalist Spain," "Boycott Japan," "Make America a force for peace not an ally of aggression."

JOSEPH P. LASH

An A.S.U. Pledge for Peace

Because we want to keep America out of war, we pledge to make our government a force for peace; because fascism would destroy our generation, we rededicate ourselves to the struggle for democracy.

A PEACE FIGHTER JOINS UP



Congressman Jerry J. O'Connell, author of the O'Connell Peace Act, signing an application card for membership in the American Student Union at a recent peace rally. Have you signed up?

JOIN THE A. S. U.

More than ever before, the student strike this year is a signpost rather than a final act. We live at a time when all the currents of world affairs are unsettled, when the uncertainty of American foreign policy abets instability throughout the world. This year's demonstration has a more serious mission than to voice the fond hopes and aspirations of a peace-loving generation; its responsibility is to demonstrate the growth of American student opinion for international cooperative action to stop the drive against the A.S.U. It also demonstrates the impact of the A.S.U. activities. The Student Union, now more than ever, is the dynamic expression of aware student opinion. It has been branded the exponent of a "war policy"—just as Chamberlain has sought to discredit the critics of his shameful foreign policy by labeling them "war mongers." But we know today that the fate of war and peace is international, that there is no such thing as immunity from the horrors of general war, that the future will be determined by our ability to stem aggression now. The Student Union reflects the sentiments of those students who have fought most ardently for peace on every front.

The A.S.U. is international; its ties are international; its outlook is international; its program rests upon the conviction that America must play a genuine role in shaping the destiny of the world. Those who strike on April 27 belong in the Union, whatever their private views on a hundred different issues; they belong in it if they are prepared to dedicate themselves to the struggle for international peace.

JAMES A. WECHSLER

THE AMERICAN STUDENT UNION
112 East 19th Street, New York City
COLLEGE APPLICATION CARD

Name (Please Print)
College Class.....
College Address Major.....
Home Address
City State.....
 I apply for membership in the American Student Union and enclose \$.50 as annual membership dues.
 I also wish to subscribe to "The Student Advocate," the Union's magazine, and enclose \$.75 for a year's subscription.
 JOINT OFFER OF MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION FOR \$1.00.

Student Groups Raise \$25,000 For Loyalists

All sections of American academic life have contributed greatly to the cause of democracy in Spain, the North American Committee revealed recently. Faculty, students and school administrators from North and South, East and West have cooperated in the work of aiding the victims of fascist aggression in Spain. Collections total at least \$25,000 from student groups, the NAC stated.

Indications of the trend of American college youth away from the "ivory tower" are seen in the fact that to date 14 ambulances have been sent to the Loyalists by faculty and student committees on which the A.S.U. has played a leading role. Leland Stanford University on the West Coast contributes enough to keep almost a full medical unit operating in Spain. Even in the Solid South old man reaction is beginning to melt, with Florida State supporting a self-imposed quota of orphans in Loyalist territory, and with Birmingham contributing funds for a hospital ward.

Chicago Sends Ambulance

The University of Chicago leads the middle west, having sent an ambulance to Spain, but other colleges in the section are not far behind; each has its quota for a Mid-West ambulance. It takes one thousand dollars to equip an ambulance for service, Marion Briggs, Youth director of the North American Committee disclosed. The colleges in New York City are now working on their third ambulance, the first two already having been sent to Spain.

Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and toys were sent to Spain. An intensified drive was made for Christmas.

Colleges which have equipped ambulances are: Harvard, Yale, California, Vassar, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Princeton, and those in New York acting as a group. Ohio, Cornell, Brown and Bennington have contributed towards an ambulance.

Student Peace Strike Today

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5) of the American Student Union decided to emphasize the raising of the embargo on Spain and the boycotting of Japan.

In Philadelphia, four high schools will have peace assemblies today. In New York City's high schools, peace assemblies will take place uniformly, with parades in the neighborhood of some schools.

New York's striking members of the International Fur Workers Union may hold a sympathy demonstration. This evening, the Harlem Student Council Peace Committee of New York will parade carrying placards urging the passage of the O'Connell Amendment and the quarantining of fascist aggressors.

Revision of the "Neutrality Policy" of the United States will be demanded by students who participate in the demonstration at George Washington University in Washington, D. C. Motion pictures about Spain and China and scenes from "Bury the Dead" will be some of the activities to take place at Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina. This college will also have a program on the radio, a "button day" for Spain and a fast.

A.S.U. LEADER



Molly Yard, Organizational Secretary of the ASU, has been elected by the United Student Peace Committee as a member of the International Student Delegation to China. The All-China Student Union will also greet James Klugmann of France, Secretary of the World Student Association, Bernard Floud of England, representing the British Youth Peace Assembly, and Grant H. Lathe, Secretary of the Canadian Student Assembly.

Stoppage on March 24 Drew 20,000 in N. Y.

The march of Hitler into Austria and the pouring of munitions into Spain by Germany were the cause of the stoppage, March 24th.

An estimated 20,000 college students, mobilized in the record time of three days by American Student Union chapters all over the city, turned out in a "dress rehearsal" protest against the actions of the fascists on the international scene. In several instances student councils and other campus organizations, including YMCA's and Newman Clubs by official vote gave support to the stoppage.

CCNY Demands Action

Impetus for the simultaneous action on Thursday came first from the City College Student Council, over ninety percent of the members of which are ASU members elected on an ASU ticket. The CCNY Council passed resolutions urging the lifting of the embargo, passage of the O'Connell Act, the leadership of the United States in calling a conference of the non-aggressor nations and calling upon the New York District of the American Student Union to take some sort of emergency action. Colleges throughout the city followed immediately.

Leaflets were put out on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, preceding the stoppage, explaining to the student body why the ASU was organizing them and why it was important to support them. On Thursday, the day of the stoppage, a very handsome leaflet was distributed at every campus, supplied by the District Office.

O'Connell, Scott Spoke

At noon on Thursday an airplane flew over New York City with a huge streamer reading: "Stop Fascism, Save Peace, ASU". Congressmen Jerry O'Connell of Montana and Byron Scott of California flew up from Washington to speak at the various stoppages.

The focal point of all the stoppages was "Lift the embargo on Spain." Telegrams were sent to that effect to President Roosevelt and to Secretary Hull.

Facts, Figures Prove Need for Japan Boycott

We've been talking about boycotting Japanese goods for some time now.

We have not been talking loudly enough. Moreover, we have been talking in such a way that our listeners don't stop buying silk stockings after we have stopped talking. In some circles, there is a feeling that yes, the war in China is a horrible mess and we ought to help the Chinese people, but after all what good will it do if a few of us stop buying silk stockings?

So it is time we started talking facts and figures.

Of course, we'll continue to popularize our slogan, "MAKE LISLE THE STYLE!" But we'll back it up with PROOF that our efforts will really weaken Japan, prevent her from getting money from us for war materials, and actually aid the Chinese people in driving imperialism out of their country.

A Pair of Silk Hose

When the average woman buys a pair of silk stockings, what is she donating to Japanese imperialism?

FIGURE: 93% of the raw silk used in this country comes from Japan. In December 1937, 89.4% of all silk imported into the U.S.A. went into the manufacture of silk stockings.

Can our friend make a dent in this figure by refusing to buy silk stockings?

FACT: Of the 55 cents which she spends for a pair of hose, Japan profits 11 cents. The American Worker buys 5 cents worth of bullets to buy 11 cents worth of silk stockings.

If our friend stops buying silk stockings, will she help or injure our own hosiery workers?

FIGURE: 60% of the machinery used in the manufacture of silk stockings is immediately convertible to making lisle hose. The other 40% is convertible if tension adjustments are made.

A.S.U. Plans School Farm

Tentative plans have been formulated for the first A.S.U. Summer School, under the direction of Joseph P. Lash, executive secretary of the union. To be held on a farm about 60 miles outside of New York City during the month of July, the school will have a curriculum including a week's groundwork in economic theory; a week's study of legislation and issues in the A.S.U. platform; a study of the coming congressional elections; an exhaustive study of the youth movement in the United States and abroad; and a detailed study of how the A.S.U. functions.

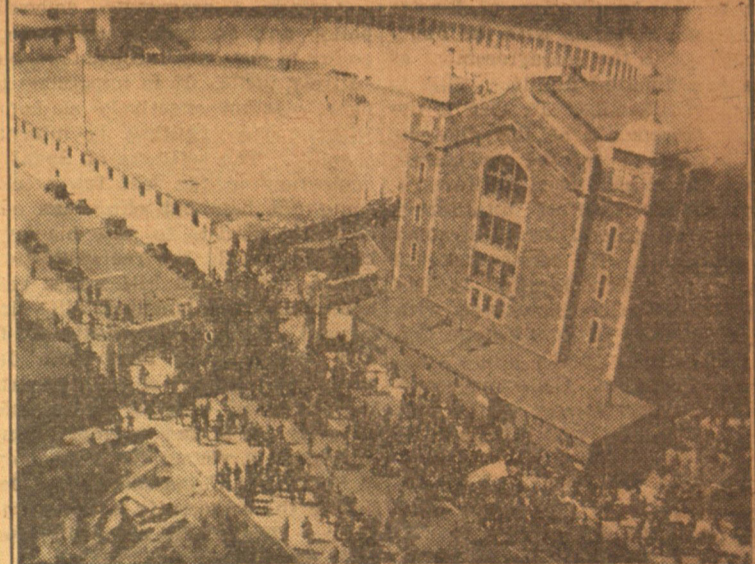
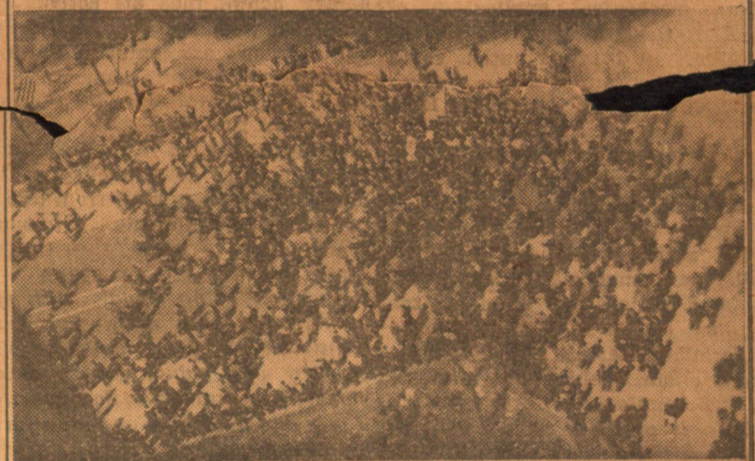
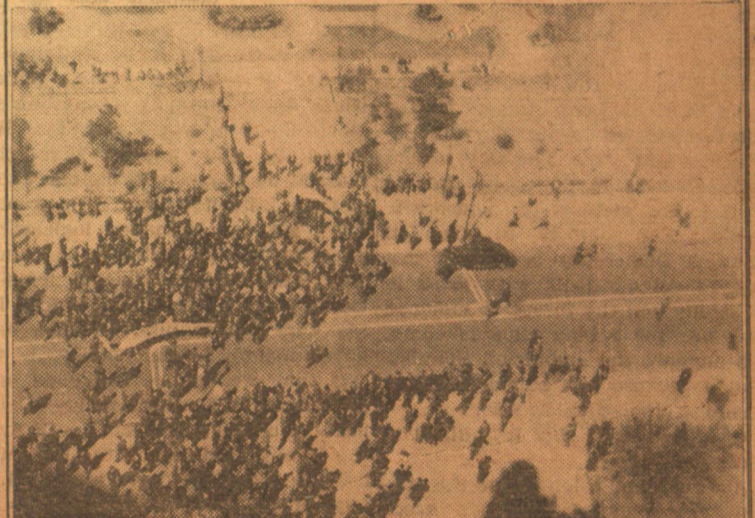
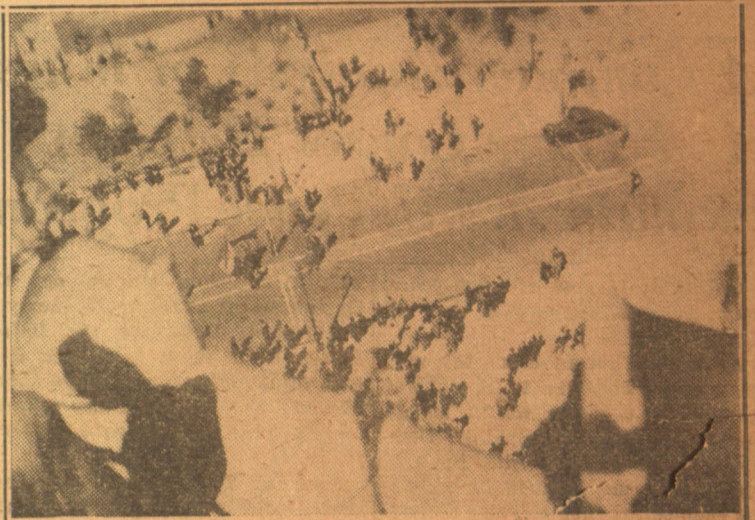
In addition to these topics, others of great import to students will receive consideration. Plans have been made to have important figures come to the school to discuss affairs with which they are intimately connected. For instance, it has been planned to have Congressman Jerry J. O'Connell speak about Congress and the legislation he has introduced.

Representatives of various progressive groups such as the American Labor Party will come up for fireside chats.

The total cost for the school, excluding fare, will be about \$60. Interested students are urged to write to Joseph P. Lash, executive secretary.

A.S.U. Goes to A Peace Rally

Evolution of a Demonstration



Questions and Answers on Peace

A Compact Analysis of Wars And Their Causes Helps to Explain A.S.U. Peace Program

Question: If you are for peace, why do you support a war in Spain?

Answer: This an unworthy play on words. The war in Spain was started by the fascists in an attempt to destroy the Spanish Democracy. We support the Spanish people in arms because in defending themselves they are also defending our peace and our democracy. It may be a paradox, it nevertheless is true that the peace of Europe rests on the bayonet of the Spanish Republican Army. Unlike the fascists we do not glory in militarism and war. The way to end militarism is to do everything to assure the victory of democratic Spain. For pacifists to abandon Spanish Democracy because it has had to defend itself with arms is to strengthen the forces of violence and war for a long time to come. We support the embattled Spanish people because our support cannot possibly involve us in war.

Question: Isn't this 1914 all over again?

Answer: For a long time the student peace movement based itself on a mechanical application of what it thought were the lessons of 1914. In 1914 no nation could be held guilty of aggression. It could not

day, the pledge singles out the United States as the main enemy.

Question: How can the United States be a force for peace if it maintains and supports imperialism abroad? Can we place any reliance on capitalist governments as forces for peace?

Answer: The United States has great influence and prestige in the world; that influence may be for peace or war. The United States, whether we like it or not, has a foreign policy: that foreign policy contributes toward strengthening world peace or world anarchy. We repudiate the notion that the masses of the people cannot exercise an influence upon foreign policy. We can influence legislation affecting foreign policy in the same way that we can influence legislation affecting wages and hours. To say that we cannot influence our government's foreign policy, is to say that we cannot influence our government's domestic policy in the passage of the American Youth Act, the Nye-Kvale Bill and the like. We do not "rely" on governments for anything. The history of all democracy shows that an active, enlightened people only can make its will felt. We are completely aware of our government's shameful imperialist heritage and we do not abate our fight for the freedom of the United States.

We know who the criminal is in the invasion of China? And who will condone Germany's seizure of Austria? This is one difference. In 1914 "national defense" was the shibboleth employed by small imperialist cliques to mobilize the common people in defense of their imperialist interests. In 1938 these small cliques betray the interests of their nations to preserve the privileges of their class. Flandin would rather make a deal with Hitler to the humiliation of France than come to terms with the Popular Front to the embarrassment of the two hundred families. This is another difference. In 1914 if the labor movements of the different countries had refused to march, there would have been no war. Today in the face of totalitarian fascism no general strike strategy is applicable. We cannot ask the youth of Czechoslovakia to lay down their arms threatened with an invasion by Hitler's legions. Collective security is the people's answer to dictators. Collective security is the 1938 version of the 1914 slogan "Down with imperialist war."

Question: Why were you for the Oxford Pledge in 1936, while your program omits it now?

Answer: The membership of the ASU was never unanimous in its support of the Oxford Oath. The oath was originally endorsed because a majority favored it, even though they realized its negative character. For the past few years, there has been an increasing opposition to the oath which culminated in its omission from the program at the last annual convention. The oath was not dropped suddenly, but only after many months of discussion and debate. The membership at present feels that a positive program which fights for peace today, not a statement of what we shall do—or not do—if and when war comes, is necessary. Although it has become clearly evident that fascism is the cause of war in our world then she must hedge herself

around with a wall of armaments. If America cannot trust any other government to cooperate with for peace, then America had better protect herself against all comers.

A Program for World Peace

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

time acting to remove economic and political injustices and to strengthen the institutions of peace. At the moment when the world's peace machinery is being held by treaty breakers in increasing contempt, it must be given a renewed testimony of faith by the nations who wish peace. There is no other alternative. If we do not act together now, we may soon find ourselves in a situation in which the forces of lawlessness have become so strong that it will be too late for cooperative action to maintain peace.

"The menace to our peace and prosperity cannot be avoided by a policy of isolation and neutrality. A policy which makes no distinction between right and wrong is repugnant to our conscience because of its denial of the moral order in the world; it is utterly contrary to the spirit of the Kellogg-Briand Pact for the renunciation of war; and it encourages the aggressor.

"The restoration and maintenance of peace is not a problem for the action of a single government, but for the cooperation of all. But that the United States should be practical application of these principles. We appeal to public opinion throughout the United States to support this leadership on the part of our Government."

Lift Embargo Is Keynote of Peace Program

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

support the Administration if it lifted the embargo.

America's Neutrality Act, increasingly recognized as a paralyzing influence on the Spanish government's conduct of war, and as an ill-warranted aid to Franco's military machine, places an embargo on both sides in the present Spanish war. Its aid to Franco, indirect though it is, is given its decisive quality by the fact that it permits the sale of munitions, planes, and other war materials to Italy and Germany, who in turn ply an extensive and illicit trade with Franco.

The Pearson and Allen revelations have helped to revitalize peace organizations in their pressure to force lifting of the embargo on Spain. Post-cards, telegrams, and resolutions are being addressed in landslide volume to Roosevelt, Hull, Congressman McReynolds, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Senator Pittman. The shift in official Washington opinion and its recognition of the tragic consequences of the embargo, declares the American Student Union, prompts increasing need for modifying an infamous Neutrality Act, that can be revised NOW to allow for shipments to Spain. Write your letter to Washington immediately! Lift the embargo from Spain!

A.S.U. Leader Captured By Spanish Rebels

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

lowed the insurgents for three days and two nights, as their enemy pushed forward into Loyalist territory. That was the only way in which the Americans could locate their own front lines.

Once they went through a fascist camp without being detected. They spoke Spanish; the rebels spoke German.

In their last dash for Loyalist lines, they were under fire many hours.

Some of the remaining members of the party were able to cross the Ebro in boats, but Watt, Gates and Hecht had to swim through the cold waters.

McEachron saw action at Fuentes, Teruel and Seguro with the Battalion. Before departing for Spain, he was president of the Oberlin College chapter of the A.S.U.

From Spain, Watt writes: "Full support to the April 27 Peace Strike from the 77 American students in the Spanish Republican Army. For world peace, lift the embargo on Spain, put it on Germany and Italy, pass the O'Connell Amendment."

HEARTBREAK HOUSE
Mercury Theatre, New York and on Tour

THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS, THE AMERICAN STUDENT UNION and FRIENDS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE OFFER

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

RULES :

1. **ELIGIBILITY:** Any undergraduate registered in American or Canadian universities, or secondary schools during the academic year 1937-38 is eligible.
2. **PRIZES:** First prize is \$500. There are other prizes of \$250, \$125, \$75, and \$50.
3. **SUBJECT:** The work must be on the "anti-fascist struggle in Spain today and its relation to the general welfare of the American citizen of tomorrow." This does not need to be the title for the work.
4. **MATERIAL:** The writer may send in either poetry or prose, film or radio script, fiction, drama, or essay. No limits are set as to length.
5. **JUDGES:** Elliot Paul, Donald Ogden Stewart, Jean Starr Untermeyer, H. V. Kaltenborn, Robert Morss Lovett, Clifford Odets, and Genevieve Taggard will be the judges, and their decision will be final.
6. **PUBLICATION:** For information as to publication rights of material submitted write to places listed below under item 8.
7. **CANDIDATES** should submit only material written for this contest, and no more than one entry will be accepted from each candidate.
8. **MANUSCRIPTS AND INQUIRIES** from east of the Mississippi River should be sent to Rolfe Humphries, League of American Writers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Those from west of the Mississippi should go to Ellen Kinkead, 3354 Clay Street, San Francisco, Calif.
9. **RETURN POSTAGE** should be provided with all manuscripts. Manuscripts should not be marked with candidate's name, but the name, address, college or school, and class should accompany the manuscript in a sealed envelope. The title of the manuscript and the category in which it belongs should be indicated on the outside of this envelope.
10. **CONTEST CLOSES JULY FOURTH.**

in Prizes
For the Best Stories, Articles, Poetry, Scripts

ANTI-FASCIST STRUGGLE IN SPAIN