



M.O.

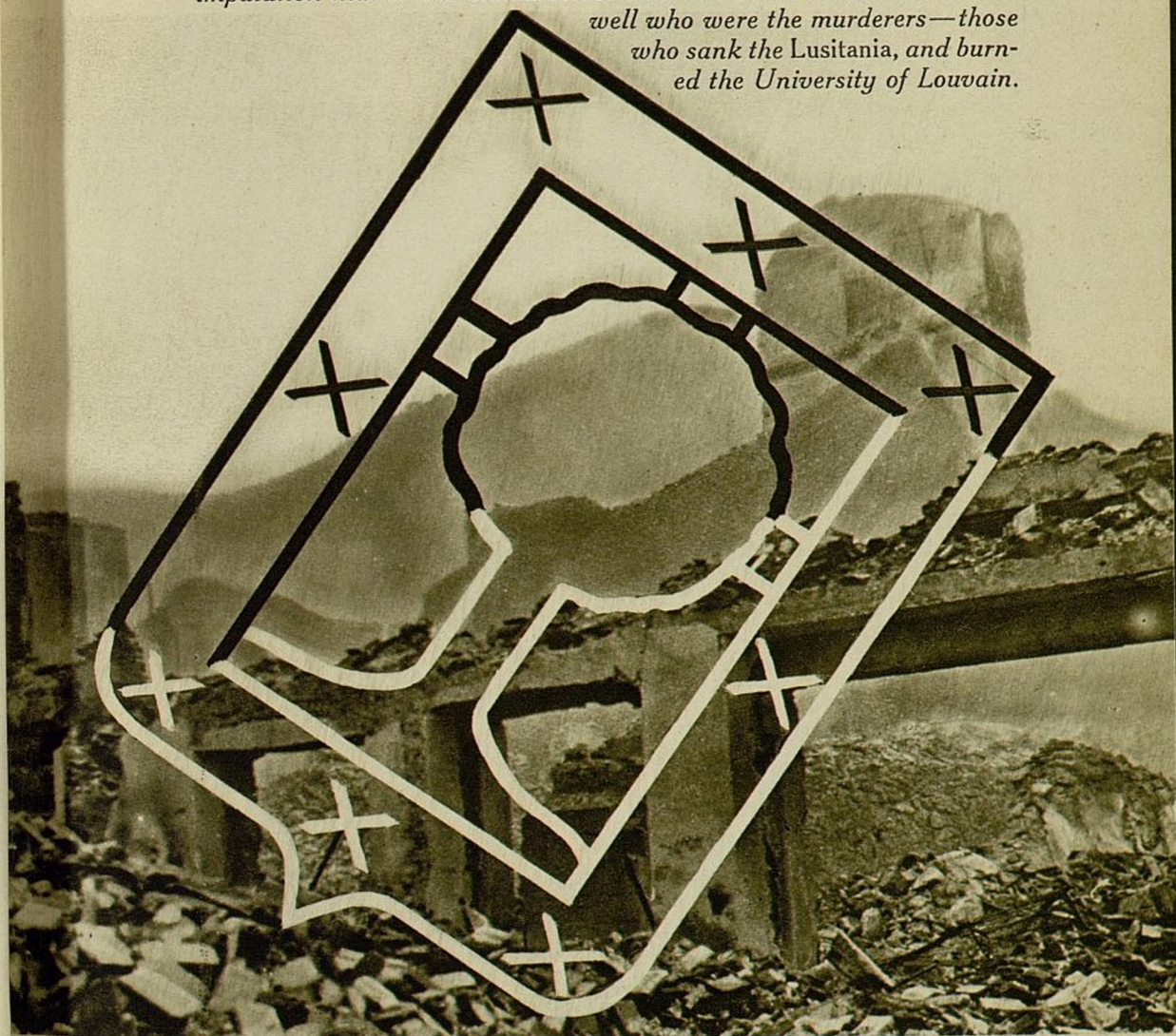
Ayuntamiento de Madrid



To civilized mankind.

*The Basque country offers to your compassionate gaze the corpse of her loveliest city, confident that it will not be profaned by your indifference, sure that in this our hour of tragedy you will feel with us a noble indignation and will lend us the effective support of your conscience.*

*As if our grief were not enough we have also to endure the cynical imputation that it was we ourselves who killed our sons. You know well who were the murderers—those who sank the Lusitania, and burned the University of Louvain.*



*To-day our faith in the eternal principles of Justice and Right—principles instilled by the Creator in the hearts of all men of good will—is stronger than ever.*

*To these men we entrust the evidence of the murderous weapons collected in the smoking tomb of our consecrated city.*

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AN  
UNIMPEACHABLE TESTIMONY  
ABOUT THE CRIMES COMMIT-  
TED BY FASCISM IN GUERNICA

STATEMENT OF MASSACRE BY  
A CANON OF VALLADOLID  
CATHEDRAL

*Paris, April 30.—On his  
arrival from Bilbao, don Al-  
berto Onaindia, canon of the*



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*chapter of the Cathedral of  
Valladolid, a native of Bizcay  
and eye witness of the bomb-  
ing of Guernica said among  
other things: «I was in Bilbao  
at the end of last week when  
I heard that the Basque Go-  
vernment had decided to eva-  
cuate Guernica. As I have  
relatives in the town I decided  
to go there. I arrived in Guer-*

*nica April 26th at 4,50 in the afternoon. It was a most clear day contrary to all that has been stated. I had hardly left my motor car when the air raid started.*





*The first bomb destroyed a three storey building and shattered the panes of all the buildings in the town. As this market day there were many peasant from*



*the surrounding villages in Guernica. When the bombing started these people fled terrified into the fields, leaving their cattle behind.*

*»I noticed the planes came in relays first only one appeared, after it came three more then seven and finally six triple motor planes.*

*»The bombing of the town went on until 7.45. During all this time the assesines were constantly flying over the town. The system of attack was always the same. First they would machine-gun the people,*



*then they dropped explosive and finally incendiary bombs.*

*»The planes flew very low, their machine-guns rattled furiously machine-gunning woods fields and roadside ditches full of praying women, children and aged people.*

*»Towards dusk one could not distinguish beyond five hundred meters because dense black smoke, the result of fire and bombing covered the entire town.*

*»One could not hear a sigh or complaint: people*



*were paralysed by fear; some prayed, others stretched their arms in cross as if to implore mercy from heaven. One of the planes swooped down to two hundred meters from my motor car and rained machine-gun fire on it. I, too had to take refuge in a small oak wood and later joined some militiamen. At seven o'clock Guernica was in flames.*

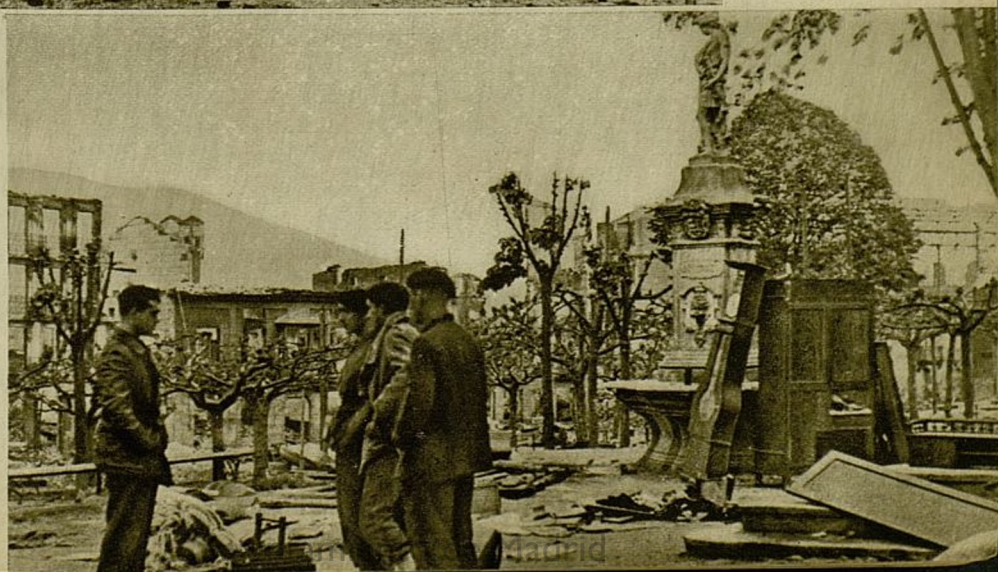
*»The firemen from Bilbao who arrived immediately busily started to work on some of the buildings which had not been totally burnt. One could see the glow of fire from Lequeitio twenty two kilometers away.*



*Not even the people who went into the refuges were saved nor the sick and wounded in the hospitals. Guernica had not antiaircraft guns or batteries of*

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any sort not even were there machine-guns.

»During the first hours of the night it was a most horryfiyng spectacle; men, women and children wandering through the woods looking for their dear ones to find in the mayority of cases but bullet riddled bodies.



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*»The buildings near the historical tree, which stands on a small hill are intact. But the City Hall with its valuable archives and documents has been destroyed.*

*»As a catholic priest I must say that the greatest outrage to religion would be the singing of a Te Deum to the glory of Franco and Mola, who represent utter*



*barbarism, in the church of Santa María of Guernica  
which was saved from fire by the heroic efforts of the  
firemen from Bilbao.*





*»Up to the present the rebels have destroyed the following towns in the Basque Country: Marquina, Elorrio, Durango, Ceanuri, Dima, Yurre, Ceberio, Ochandiano, Abadiano, Villarreal, Guernica, Auntibar, Bolibar and Eibar.*

*»During the last few days moors raped twenty four women in Ceanuri three of them belonging to the same family.*

*»Members of the Nationalist Party have incontrovertable statements on the subject.»*

SWORN STATEMENT OF THE  
GERMAN PILOT WALTER KIENZLE

*I served as a first lieutenant in the German air corps up to the middle of January when I went to Westfalia and worked as an engineer in a place called Gruland up to the beginning of February. I then sailed for Spain on board the German ship «Ilma» embarking in Kiel with four other Germans three of whom were also pilots. We landed in Cádiz on the 16th or 17th of February. In Spain I was made captain in the air force and chosen leader of a squadron of nine planes. I started flying on the Madrid front in March as the leader of chaser planes whose duty it was to protect Talavera. I came to the Basque front March 31st and commanded a squadron of the same type and number of planes that is, chaser planes. I took part in operations against the positions near Villarreal such as Albertia, Maroto and others on the road to Ochandiano. I came to Spain as a volunteer. I signed a contract to come here in Berlin with a German whose name I do not know. All the pilots under my command were German. On the northern fronts my base was in Vitoria. There were two squadron of nine planes each there with three reserve planes each making a total of twenty four, chaser in all piloted by Germans. All planes were of the «Heinkel» type.*

*I was made prisoner when a lorry in which I was going to the front lost its way and went into loyal territory.*



SWORN STATEMENT OF THE GERMAN  
PILOT GUNTHER SCHULTZE PLANK

*I served in the German army up to the middle of 1936 holding the rank of lieutenant. After that time I served in a squadrone of fighting planes and later became a civil aviator. I came to Spain on December 31st sailing from Hamburg on the «Monte Roxe» and landed in Lisbon. From Lisbon I went directly to Seville where I piloted chaser planes whose duty it was to protect the city. I then went out to the Madrid front. I piloted a chaser plane under the command of Walter Kienzle. I do not know what my commander Kienzle has stated, if he said the type of planes we used or the nationality of their pilots but the greater part of those operating in Talavera were German. Decipline forbids me to say the type of planes used or the nationality of their pilots it is for my commander Kienzle to say.*



LUDI GUZIAN ARKITZEN  
ZERATEN EUSKALDUNAK:

*Eritik datoñen nor-  
baitek itzegiten dizute.  
Une ontan Bilbao'ko  
kaletik Agintarien ar-  
tera, eñi txearen abotsa  
dakarëla etoñi dan eñi-  
tar soil batek. Pakean  
lotaratu eta guda goñian  
esnaratu zan Euzko-  
eñiaren antzi samiña  
entzungo dezute beraz.*





*Pakean! Pakean bi-  
zi giñan, bai. Lan da  
lan bizi zan gure eña.  
Lan da lan, bere se-  
meen onari begira, be-  
re auferapenari begira.  
Lan da lan, bere izae-  
rari eutsi naiean, legez-  
ko azkatasuna legez lor-  
tu naiean.*

*Gau beltz batean—  
antziñan lez, antziña-  
ko atzeñitar bilaua gure  
efiaz jabetu naiean eto-  
ñi oi zanean lez—guda-*

*zantzoak entzun ziran eñi bare eta paketsu ontan. Eta antziñan lez,  
euzkoa, oinperatzera eztozkionen aurrean, itxartu zan! jeiki zan!  
zutitu zan!*

*Geroztik, gudan gera. Baño gure eñiak iñoiz ikusi ez duan bezelako  
gudatean. Gudariak alkar-erailtzea, utsa da. Gudariak alkarerailtzeko  
gizonaren basatikeriak asmatu ditzaken era eta tresna kaltegarrienak  
erabiltzea, utsa. Ikusten danez, ori ez da guda, gudate au sortu digute-*





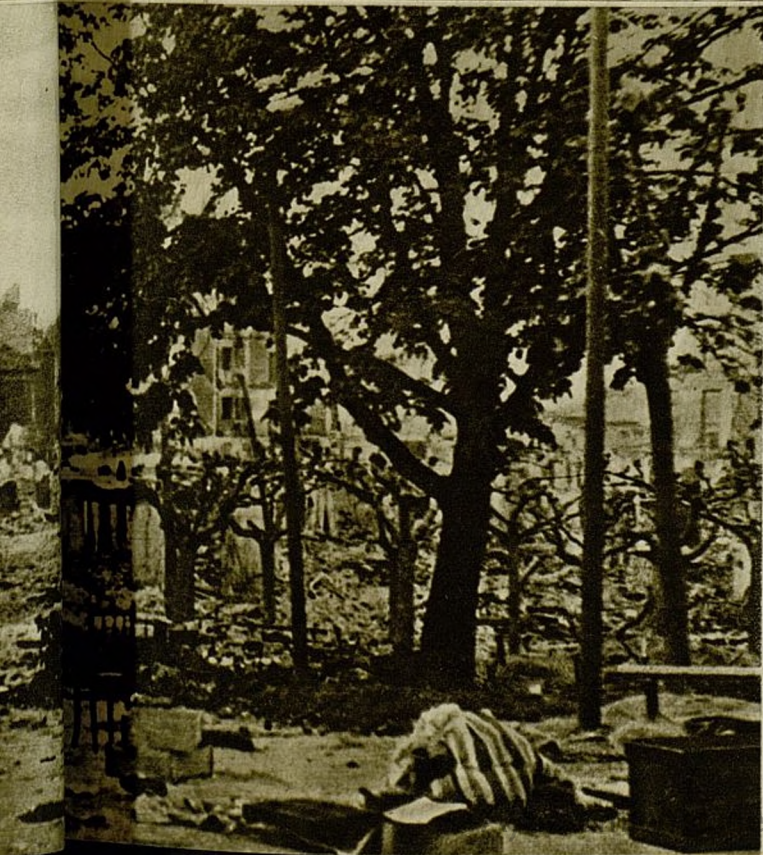
*nen ustez. Ez gudariak, ez gizonak, ez arerioak; eria,  
jaunak, eria zapaldu nai dute; eria erail; eria aztakatu.*

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*Baño eñi ori, bere  
uri, lantegi, basetxe eta  
jauregiak ondatuaz bi-  
rintzea ere, ez da aski.  
Oreak ezin ase nonbait  
gure arerioa. Eñi ori,  
ume doakabeak, ema-  
kume gaxoak eta apaiz  
otxanak erailaz birin-  
tzea, aurtzaroa, amata-  
suna esta jakintza erai-  
laz deuseztutzea, ez da  
aski. Oreak ezin ase  
nonbait, odol egariz da  
tozen atzeriko aranoak;*





ezin ase egorik ez dute-  
lako, bele beltzen gixa  
ondakiñak eta ezurak  
jan-usaiean dabiltzan  
españar izeneko oiek.  
Eri oren muña, eri oren  
izaera, eri oren odola,  
eri oren anima zapal-  
du bear. Eta oretarako,  
Gernika'ra etofi zitzaiz-  
kigun. Gernika'ra!  
Euzko-gogoaren kutxa-  
ra; mendeak zear, euzko  
izaeraren adierazle izan  
dan urira. Eta gau ba-

*tez, neronen begiz ikusi nuen, alako maitasunez maite genuan  
uria, su-ta-gar, eretzen, kiskaltzen, ileñi biurtzen; txaututa ez  
etxe ez ondasun gelditu ziran gernikañen aurrean; ez gogo-  
kutxa, ez batzareñi gelditu giñan euzkotañen aurrean.*





*Euskaldunak! Bizcai'n, Euzkadi'n uri bat autu digute eretzeko. Eta Gernika izan da. Zergatik?... Euzko-gogoarekikoak egin nai dituztelako. Euskaldunak ludiaren gañetik garbitu nai gaituztelako.*

*Urutietan bizi zeraten euskaldun anaiak! zuen eria erail nai digute: zuen gurasoen ezurak dauzkan eria; agian, zuen guraso, seme-alaba edo senideak bizi diran edo bizi ziran eria. Gu erail nai gaituzte eri bezela. Euzkadi erail nai digute, gudari kemen-tsuen ausardiz eta odolez lortuta bere azkatusanaz jabetu-beñi dan une oietan.*

*Gipuzkoa'n, Nafarroa'n, Araba'n, areiroen mende bizi zeraten euskaldun anaiak; dabakigu orko beñi. Zuen artean dauden atzeriko afanoak eta etxeko beleak, lengo lepotik burua. Sua, onda-mena, eriotza, ez dirala aski? Gezurá guzien gañetik! Dana dala, jo aurera! Eta gezurik beltzena aizatu dute. Bere buruaren bi-*

*laukeria aitortzeko gizontasunik ez dute izan. Baño  
zer ajola? Jainkoa'k eta ludi osoak badakite gure berri.*





*Eta Goikoa'k epaituko gaituan bezela, ludiak ere zuzen  
epaitzen jakingo aldu.*

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Gernika'n, gau beltz artan etxerik-etxe ikusi nituan suga-ren gixa, nere abotsaugar biurtuta zuen biotzetara eldu-tzea nai nuke. Ez ezer eretzeko. Ez go-rotoari aizemateko. Ezta zuen inguru-koen gixa jardunaz, gure eria biñintzeko. Ez! Suak, ere ezezik, ere gabe berotzen eta garbitzen bai bait-daki: eta zuen bio-tzak, go-rotoz kiskal-du gabe, berotu bitez,





*anaiak. Leku, beste  
aldeko euskaldunak,  
leku egiari! Gezurak  
eta itxumenak sortu-  
tako gofotoa dau-  
kazuten euskaldun  
anaiok, euzkotarren  
eguzkia argitzen asi-  
dan une ontan, Eus-  
kaleria aztakatu nai  
digutela ikusi zatute.*

*Bizitu, negarrez  
bizi zeraten anaiak,  
berotu guziok aber-  
tzaletasun txingara!  
Eta su oren inda-  
rez, itxaron, itxaron,  
itxaron!*





*Ez gera guziok joango: amaika ama  
gaxok bere semearen utsa nabari bearko du. Baño  
eri azkatu bat, bere buruaren jabe dan Euzkadi bat joango da*

Gipuzkoa zear, Napañoa zear, Araba zear, zutiñik Gernika'n  
gelditu dan zugaitz zañaren gerizpea zabaltzera.  
«Zar sendo zindo, gurutze deuna beti bere

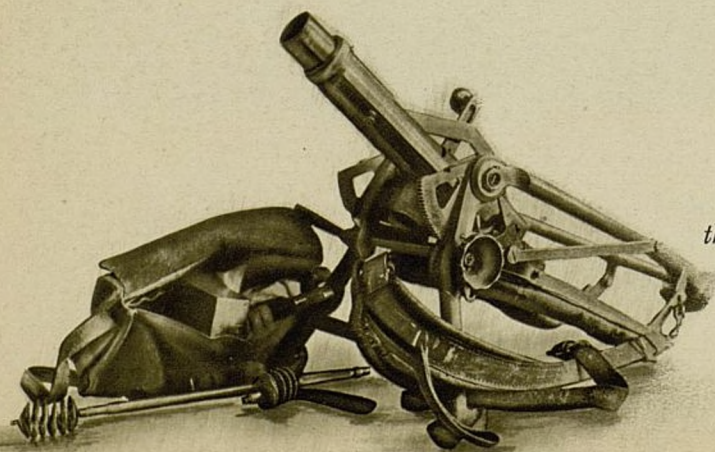




goiburu» duala zutik gelditu dan zugaitzaren gerizpea  
Aberri osoan zabaltzera; pake eta zoriontasun frutuak  
emanaz, Euzkadi erdi-erdian bein betirako ipintzerea,  
ezartzera, tinkotzera.



*Buztaripian kukilduta bizi dan erija,  
ezta azke ixateko duin.*



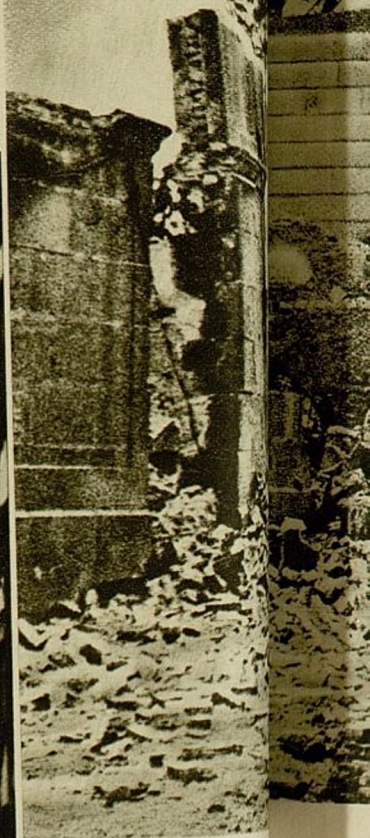
*Italian mortar taken from  
the enemy in Euzkadi.*

*Incendiary bombs with German  
trade marks found among the debris  
in Guernica.*



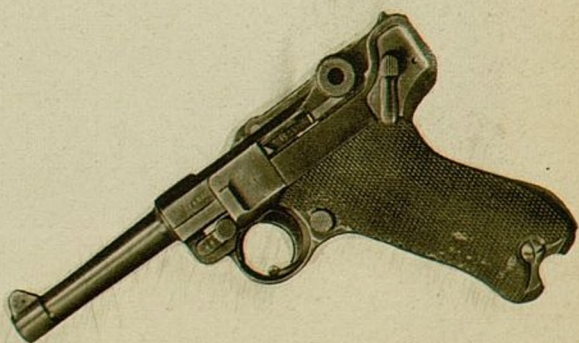
from







*Revolver carried by the German  
aviator Sabodka who died when  
his plane was brought down in  
Bilbao, April 18.*





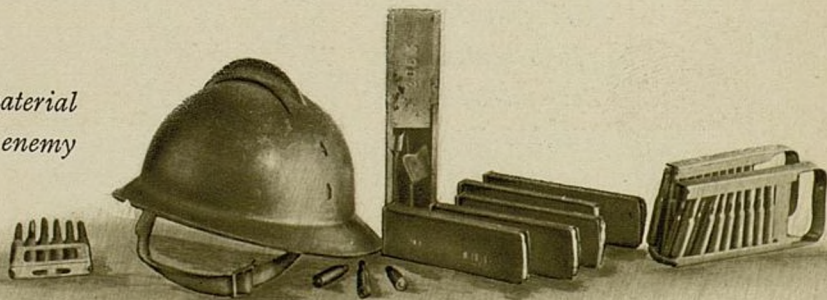
*Soña lotuta daukanañen, gogoz azke  
adoretsu dan eñija, adu txareko eñukañi  
da, baña jopu ezespengañi ez.*

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*Ita  
taken  
in E*

¿Ze ikusten dabe  
 Neure begijok?  
 Au dana dakust  
 Galduta.  
 Berezi, baso,  
 Muru ta mendi,  
 Uri, baseñi  
 Ta dana...  
 Gaur areyuak,  
 Saloberiok,  
 Ara birindu  
 Dabela...  
 ¡Il nayago dot  
 Ikusi baño  
 Aberrija'ren  
 Amaya!

Italian war material  
 taken from the enemy  
 in Euzkadi.





*¡Eri gaxua!  
¿Jayo nintzan ni  
Zeure il-orduban  
Eltzeko?*



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*¿Zegatik, Ama,  
Zeure semiok  
Eztira itxartzen  
Ondiño?  
¡Ama! ¿Ilgo zara  
Motzen azpijan?  
¿Ilgo zara zeu  
Betiko?...  
Itxaron, Ama,  
¡Jarijon biot  
Neure odol au  
Lenago!*



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*Astiro astiro azten da aritza, burdiñea  
baizen gogor egiten da baiña, ta gizaldiak-  
gizaldi irauten dau.*

*Aritza dogu gure abendearen antzeko.*

*Euzkoteñak euzko diraue; baketan bake-  
zale, gudatean gudari.*



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*Italian war material  
taken from the enemy  
on Euzkadi fronts.*

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*Jainkua'k, Bere Arduria-bide, goiz  
edo belu egijari jaraipenik eztautso  
ukatuko.*





AN

ADDRESS BY THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND EDUCATION OF THE BASQUE GOVERNMENT,  
DON JESÚS MARÍA DE LEIZAOLA, BROADCAST FROM "RADIO EUZKADI", MAY 4, 1937

You have just heard from incontrovertible sources how Guernica was destroyed by bombing and by fire. You have also heard for what Guernica stands to the Basques and to the entire world. It is now the moment to declare with energy and decision who it was destroyed Guernica. Those who use lying propaganda as instruments of war who used it repeatedly against France, England and Belgium from 1914 to 1918 say now that it was we, whom they designate «the red separatist» who destroyed Guernica.

But a lie is soon overtaken it travels no faster than a lame man. You are now going to hear the naked truth from a man who used his influence of his position to see that worship was not interrupted in the churches of Buen Pastor in San Sebastián and the college of St. Ignatius Loyola it is due to him that the churches of Guipúzcoa with the exception of those of Elgueta and Eibar destroyed by the batteries of Franco and Mola as soon as they were within their reach, are still intact. What could afford more important evidence for our case, Guipúzcoa was taken by the fascist but the Basques used all their influence to save it from destruction. Biscaya is in ruins because it has been deliberately destroyed by the fascist.

As the minister of justice in the Basque Government I do not speak for myself but from the authentic public documents which pass through my department. One of my duties is to keep record of all deaths in Basque territory and to take testimony of all prisoners of war. I have the records of those who died at the fronts, of those who died in air raids and of those seriously injured at Guernica who died after having been brought to the civil hospital at Bilbao. Let me give you two examples of such persons: Modesto López Santos, age 56, died in the civil hospital in Bilbao from shrapnel wound in the abdomen on April 30th, 1937. Julia Ibaibarriaga Aurre, age 34, died from shrapnel wounds in the head on May 1st 1937.

These deaths were not caused by artillery; the front was more than twenty kilometers away and there were great mountains between. They were caused by aerial bombardment. I could add to these examples five hundred and ninety other who died here in Bilbao as the results of such wounds after Guernica.

And who has attacked Basque territory from the air? The story of these bombardments is well known. It was the same at Durango and at Arbazegui-Gefikaiz. A squadron of scout planes appeared



in the sky and flew over their objective, they were followed by a squadron of bombing planes which first dropped powerful explosive bombs and later incendiary bombs. When the people terrified fled from their homes into the streets, roads, and fields these peaceful inhabitants of the town were followed and mown down by machine gun fire from planes. People were killed whose only vengeance was as you have already heard in this broadcast that they prayed forgiveness for their enemies.

To whom may we ask did the fighting planes and bombers belong, by whom were they piloted. Since the offensive of March 31st we have captured by chances of war two prisoners belonging to the enemy air corps. Here are their testimonies.

(a) The declaration of Walter Kienzle, age 24 years, bachelor, profession engineer from Lugiwigisburg-Wurltenberg (Germany).

Interrogated by the special military tribunal in Bilbao he declared that he belonged to the German army up to the middle of January, holding the rank of first lieutenant in the air force; he worked as an engineer at Gruland in Westfalia, to the beginning of February afterwards embarking at Kiel (Germany) for Spain where he landed at Cádiz on the 16th or 18th of February. He travelled in the German ship «Ilma» with German aviators. In Spain he was made squadron leader of nine planes with

the rank of captain. He began his active service on the Madrid front. In March he became leader of the fighting planes whose duty it was to protect Talavera. He came to Biscay on the 31st of March and held the same position. He took part in operations in the vicinity of Villarreal round the heights of Albertia, Maroto and other positions near Ochandiano. He did not however take part in the attack upon Ochandiano nor in the bombing of Durango. He came to Spain as a volunteer and all the men under his command were Germans. He signed his contract for service in Spain with a German in Berlin whose name he did not know. On the northern front his base was Vitoria and there they had two squadrons consisting of nine planes each with three reserve planes each. All the pilots of the fighting planes were German. He did not know where the bombing planes came from or who piloted them. All the planes in Vitoria were of the «Heinkel» type. He was taken prisoner when going to the front in a lorry which had lost its way.

(b) Declaration of Gunther Schultze Plank, 22 years of age, aviator, this statement was made at the same time as the above and before the same tribunal. Interrogated he said: that he belonged to the German army in which he had served two years holding the rank of lieutenant. Formerly he belonged to the military school of aviation specializing with fighting planes. Previously he had been a civil aviator. He came to Spain on the 13th of December last from Hamburg. He was not a squadron leader but a pilot under Walter Kienzle. He took no part in the bombing of Durango but flew in the operations on this front against our positions there. His principal task was scouting at Vitoria. His squadron stationed at Vitoria did alternate service at the front and at Vitoria. He came to Spain as a volunteer but since he was not in the service of the Spanish army he could not say how the rebel generals obtained his services or that of any of his fellow aviators.

Amplifying his declarations Walter Kienzle said: it was not his hand writing on the note found in his possession. The post card found on him was not written to him but to his captain Carsten Harling who although holding the rank of captain was actually subordinate to him. The signature at the bottom of the salvo conducto authorizing his free passage through Seville was that of another captain called Winther, also of German nationality. Harling was killed in action, Winther taken prisoner in Madrid and it was as a result of this that Kienzle had taken over leadership of the squadron.

Amplifying his declaration Gunther Schultze Plank said: he did not know what evidence Kienzle had given, whether the planes and pilots were German although he knew that those at Talavera were. For disciplinary reasons the other information must be left to his captain. You have heard that all the pilots of the twenty four fighting planes at Vitoria in the service of the fascist rebel on the 24th of April last were German—everyone of them and the greater part of those operating in Talavera were also German, the notes found

*Captain Walther Kienzle  
squadron leader of chaser planes.*



on the aviator gave the names of some of the pilots operating on the Talavera front on the 27th of March:

Karsten Von Harling.  
Walter Kienzle.  
Droste Von Greisirt.  
Feld Von Wieleit.

«Berlin-Rome, 9-22 to 14-55»; under date April 7th «Rome-Seville, 7-45 to 15-30». In a similar diary belonging to another of the aviators we find the following data. Under date April 10th Seville-Burgos, 14-00 there is also a memorandum of a parachute giving its description and its number 2,992, another entry speaks of the excellent bombing material employed:

«Hochste tre ffigenauigkeit und störungsfreies Arbeiten der Waffe bei mäßiger Waffenbeanspruchung keine bersager, keine Ausziehhemmungen, kein Abreiten von Hulsen, höchste Gleichmässigkeit.— Die qualitat dieser Patronen stellt eine Hochstleistung dar, die von anderen kaum jemais erreicht, sber niemals ubertroffen wus.»

They hurl bombs at us and have the impudence to advertise the excellence of their quality. With such incontrovertible evidence before me I am able solemnly to affirm that it was German aviators who bombed Guernica. Whenever our territory has been attacked from the air, it has always been by German aviators.

So, when the rebel wireless stations claim that none of their planes went up on April 26th, they are speaking no less than the truth. Their planes did not fly but those of their German masters did. This is the work of your ARMY OF LIBERATION. The beginning of liberation is their own enslavement.

I therefore address myself to world opinion and ask. Do you Christian Belgians remember the destruction of the library of Louvain?

Do you English democrats remember the sinking of the Lousitania?

Well, Guernica is an absolutely identical parallel to these atrocities. Their authors are the same; they are the Germans.

And where did these bombing planes come from, who is it that hurls the bombs. The pilots of the fighting planes say they do not know but we know who pilots the bombing planes from the pilots themselves. All the pilots of bombing planes brought down in Basque territory since the beginning of the war, the last on April 18th, were German. Never not even as an exception has there been a Spaniard or a pilot of any nationality other than German.

Here are some instances: from a German trimotor with five occupants three were burnt to death

and could not be indentified. The other two were Karl Gustav Schmidt, 21 years of age, native of Rostock, German. Adolph Hermann, native of Selsen Kierchen living in Berlin, 24 years of age, from a German bimotor with three occupants all of whom were dead were taken documents which established their German nationality. There was a passport, the particulars were: Nationality-Deutsches Reich, Reisepass Nr 11 R. 7,137. Name of passengers-Hans Sobotka. Staatsangehörigkeit.

The contents of the passport show one journey only from Berlin to Rome



Al portador de este carnet

Sr. D. Godofredo Schulze-Blanch

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Se ordena de S. C. El Sr. Coronel de L. M.

Godofredo

Schulze-Blanch

Firma del interesado.

Unidad:

Escuadrilla de caza

Teniente

*[Signature]*



Al portador de este carnet

Sr. D. Karsten von Harling

se autoriza libre circulación por todo el territorio ocupado por el Ejército Nacional. Se ruega a todas las autoridades civiles y militares le presten toda clase de facilidades, manifestándose al mismo tiempo que dicho señor está autorizado a llevar armas.

Se ordena de S. C. El Sr. Coronel de L. M.

Karling

Firma del interesado.

Unidad:

Escuadrilla

capitán

*[Signature]*

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

there is a police stamp affixed in Berlin which gives authority to the holder of the passport in the following terms: Hans Sobotka. Valid for Spain. Chief of the police-Plume. The journey was made with a break in Rome as may be seen from a stamp on the same passport which says; Roma-Littorio. Aeroscala 6-4-37-XV. The German police could not help but know that Sobotka was coming to Spain by avion stopping in Rome on the 6th of April. Is this Non Intervention?

Look at his diary. Look at the entries in contains one of the covers of the diary is inscribed with the German imperial eagles whilst inside are some extremely interesting notes, for example the itinerary from Rome to Sevilla. Under the date 6th April it says: Berlin-Rome, 9-22 min to 14-55 min. On the 7th Rome-Seville, 7-45 to 15-30.

It does not matter whether they march in regiments of Uhlands, whether they are aboard submarines or whether they fly «Junker» or «Heinkel» planes they will always be the same without respect for justice or for the right of peoples (yestarday the Treaty of Belgium Neutrality-today the conventions of Geneva and The Hague, the pact of Non Intervention) those who use as an instrument of war the terrorization of civil populations.

I address myself to the rebels army to such of the civil population as support them and to Mola and Franco; I especially address myself to those Basques who are in rebels territory and I cry to them: «You are responsible for the destruction of Guernica, you have permitted German aviator to destroy it. You may not have wished to see this destruction but you were powerless in the end to prevent it but it was you by your rebellion and by your allegiance to Germany who prepared the way. You are responsible for all the hurt which has been inflicted upon those who love their church, their country and western civilization. Do you wish to undo this harm which you have caused? There is only one way open to you. Cast from your territory those who dominate it».

Our deepest gratitude to all those whose thoughts are with us in these bitter moments we feel the warm influx of your sympathy. To our combatants on land sea and in the air we cry «Hold fast the hour of struggle will be short for victory is near and that victory shall endure.

For our people: Rise.

For justice: Advance.

Gudarís, with invincible force be their avenging right arm.



Karl Gustav Schmit who landed in a parachute when his three engine bomber was brought down in Bilbao, January 30th.



German spy in Basque territory pointing out objectives to German pilot.

## Map 8

113a 279  
Recibida de 1.º J. 88  
la cantidad de pesetas  
hasta como fianza de una capa de  
cerveza.

*Sancti Spiritus*

Calaveras 17 7-37

J. I/88

7/11 179.00

11.000, 1937

*Rechnung über den  
die Gegenstände des 1. J. 88, darunter  
Kreise.*

*1. Kautschuk  
1. P. Kautschuk  
von Herrn K. K. K.  
Wichtig: Kautschuk  
Wichtig: Kautschuk*

*10700  
K. K. K.*

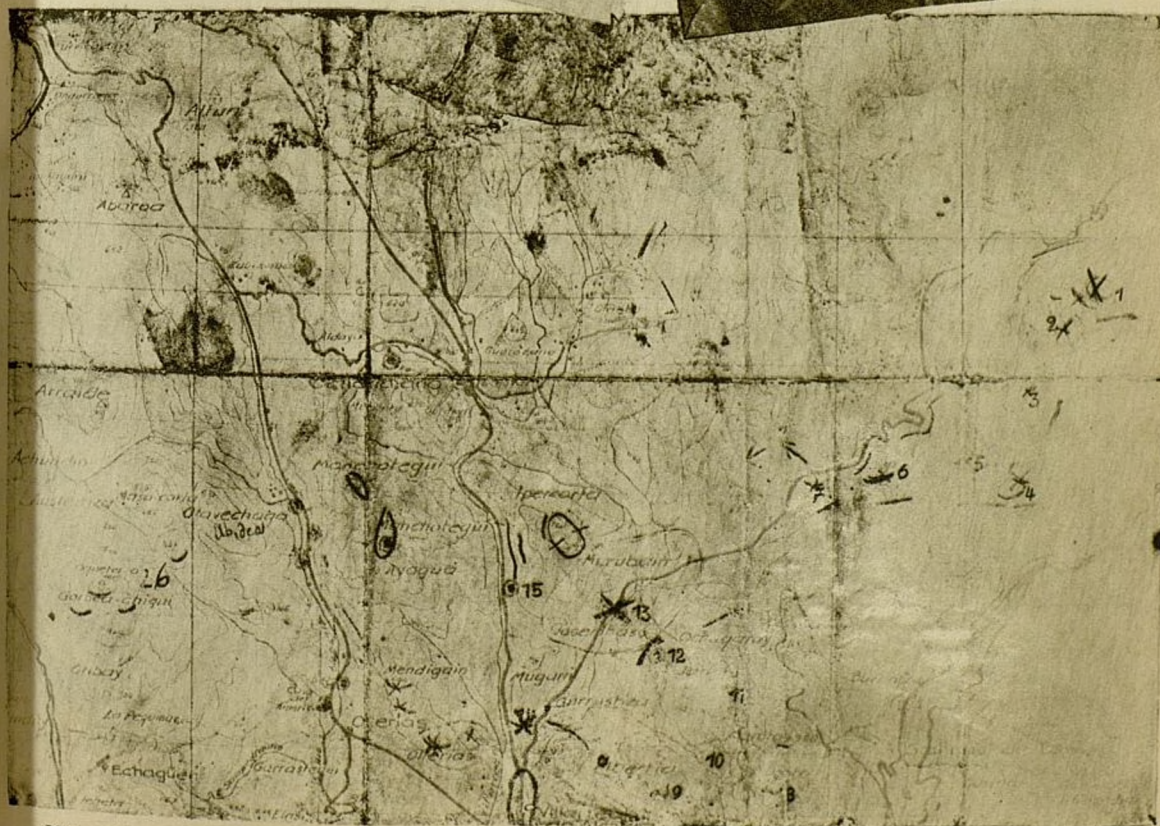
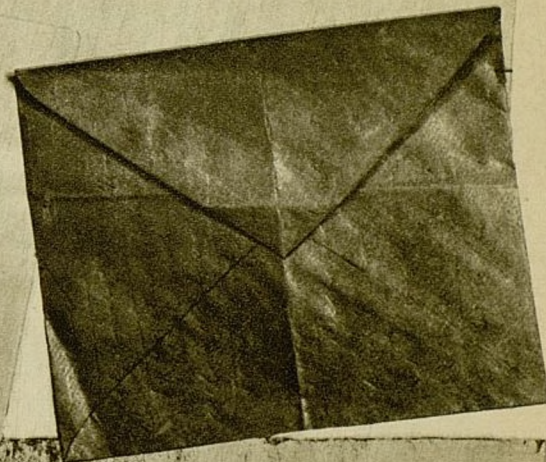
Legión Condor

Al Portador de este carnet  
Sr. D. *Carlton de Sardinia* capitán  
se autoriza libre circulación por Sevilla y está  
autorizado a llevar armas.

Sevilla, 26 de Noviembre de 1936.

*W. Kienle*  
(Capitán) y

Jefe de la escuadrilla J.I/88



Map used by pilots of German chasers in operation on Ochandiano, according to statement of captain Wallther Kienle.



# Normung der Papier-Formate (DIN 476)

Form- Klasse	Bestimmung des Formats	Reihe A (Hochformat)	Reihe B (Hochformat)	Reihe C (Hochformat)	Reihe D (Hochformat)
0	Vorstudienformat	841 1189 1651 2344 3300 4618 6442 9000			
1	Vorstudienformat	594 841 1189 1651 2344 3300 4618 6442 9000			
2	Vorstudienformat	420 594 841 1189 1651 2344 3300 4618 6442 9000			
3	Vorstudienformat	297 420 594 841 1189 1651 2344 3300 4618 6442 9000			
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7	Vorstudienformat	74 105 148 210 297 420 594 841 1189 1651 2344 3300 4618 6442 9000			
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10	Vorstudienformat	26 37 52 74 105 148 210 297 420 594 841 1189 1651 2344 3300 4618 6442 9000			
11	Vorstudienformat	18 26 37 52 74 105 148 210 297 420 594 841 1189 1651 2344 3300 4618 6442 9000			
12	Vorstudienformat	13 18 26 37 52 74 105 148 210 297 420 594 841 1189 1651 2344 3300 4618 6442 9000			

Die Reihe A ist unter allen Umständen zu bevorzugen. Das Format A1 (297 x 420) gilt als Endformat für die meisten Briefe, Postkarten und Zeitungsblätter. Das Format A2 (210 x 297) ist für die meisten Briefe, Postkarten und Zeitungsblätter geeignet.

## Normal-Körpergewichte-Tabelle der Anthropometrischen Gesellschaft

Körpergröße	Männer	Frauen
1,50 m	50 kg	40 kg
1,55 m	55 kg	45 kg
1,60 m	60 kg	50 kg
1,65 m	65 kg	55 kg
1,70 m	70 kg	60 kg
1,75 m	75 kg	65 kg
1,80 m	80 kg	70 kg
1,85 m	85 kg	75 kg
1,90 m	90 kg	80 kg
1,95 m	95 kg	85 kg
2,00 m	100 kg	90 kg

10.4.37

Sevilla 11<sup>o</sup> Gürgos 14<sup>o</sup> 26

Document carried by German pilots whose two engine plane was brought down in Bilbao, April 18th. From data in one of the pilots note-book it has been established he flew from Berlin to Rome, April 6th and from Rome to Seville, April 7th, even the time of the journey is given.

1937	MÄRZ
Sonntag 28	Ostersonntag
Montag 29	Ostermontag
Dienstag 30	
Mittwoch 31	
Donnerstag 1	APRIL Neu/ g. 4. / R. d. 255

APRIL	1937
Abenda. g. W. R. e	Sonntag 4
	Montag 5
Ferha - Rom 922 1455	Dienstag 6
Rom - Sevilla 945 1530	Mittwoch 7
	Donnerstag 8

DO 17 E2  
851

## Ämliche Bemerkungen:

1. Inhaber ist berechtigt, in Deutschland die Uniform eines Stützpunktleiters zu tragen. Im Ausland sind die Anordnungen des zuständigen politischen Leiters über das Tragen von Uniformen maßgebend.
- 2.
- 3.

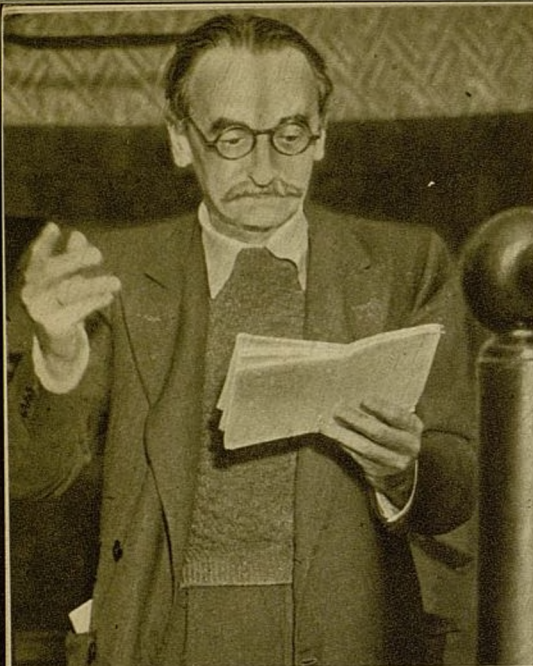
NEDAP / Reichsleitung  
Auslands-Organisation



Ausweis

Nr. 774

Ausgestellt: 10. Dez. 1939.



AN ADDRESS BY DON BONIFACIO DE ECHEGARAY, MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY FOR BASQUE STUDIES, BROADCAST FROM "RADIO EUZKADI", MAY 4, 1937.

THE UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICATION OF GUERNICA

Guernica was one of the most beautiful cities of Euzkadi. Its magnificent situation, the beauty of its buildings, its handsome squares and promenades, the importance of its industry, the probity and good spirit of its inhabitants, their enjoyment of simple gaiety all contributed to make it the loveliest and happiest of our land. Above all it was a peaceful city—quiet and calm set amid a wonderful landscape surrounded by graceful hills and rivers leaping into the ocean.

Only upon one day in the week did this tranquility give place to excitement and stir. That was on market day, when the people came in to sell their wares. It was on such a day as this suddenly came the tragedy which offered up so many victims to the savage God of war.

The fire that suddenly glowed in this quiet place wiped out not only its beautiful habitations and churches, but the valuable papers and documents of its rich municipal archives. Carmelo de Echegaray, my brother and master died among them. Behind a gentle and modest exterior was a great mind consecrated to Basque culture. He owned the finest library in our country, renowned for the number and quality of its books, rich in first editions, unpublished letters and a vast collection of material dealing with the history and folk love of our loved country. My brother's correspondence had been with outstanding personalities in all parts of the world, librarians, scientists and men of letters. Nothing of this has been saved.

Yet something has been saved of Guernica. It is that which has given universal fame to our city—The Tree—it is the symbol of Basque freedom and there it stands upright before the house where the lawyers of the Señorío held their meetings. Though our city has yielded to the flames its dwellings though its streets are filled with the dust of its ruins, though from its squares and avenues the sad exodus of its people has taken place, still this, its most representative spot, remains unharmed. Guernica is not the only village that has disappeared under the destruction of fire and case shot; it is joined by a chain of misfortune to many other Basque villages. Nevertheless, it is the wanton destruction of Guernica and all that such destruction stands for, that has shaken with fright the whole world. Our symbolic tree, enshrined in universal literature known the world over represents the love of our people for history and folk love. We are the oldest people in Europe yet we are still a simple people whose minds have not been corroded by power and insolence, who still can respect history and love simple things. Indeed we are a country full of legends about our own origin and the story of our own migration. According to a letter written to my brother by that celebrated English Vascophile Wentworth Webster it was a Biscayan Hero who carried to Scotland the yarn of his political and social philosophy upon which the foundations of that country's philosophy were laid.

Many four stories are congregated around our sacred oak which in the early centuries exerted a mysterious duidical influence. In the course of the centuries the tree that projected its shade over so small a circuit has extended and extended its boundaries and become at last the typical expression of the freedom of Euzkadi.

The Beast of The Apocalypse has crossed through Guernica. It has killed her people levelled her dwellings churches and work shops, harassed her fields. Yet is the most characteristic part of Guernica still standing. But even had it disappeared Guernica would live on for her soul is invulnerable. There was, until destroyed by the assassin bombs a painted glass case in the window of our historic hall it was the work of Adolphus Giraud a famous artist and represent the history of agriculture the Navy, Industry, Transport and Commerce. Between the last two, in parenthesis as it were, is one which shows the effect upon our country of the war of factions, its cost in blood and in its hindrance to the march of progress.

Once more is our country rent by fratricidal wars. This bitter and painful episode is a parenthesis. The unhappy days will pass and from the Ruins of Guernica will arise another city as smiling as endearing as she was. And with her Euzkadi shall live again. She will repond to the impulse of progress and the needs of the time; she will sing her past history and renew her life whilst nothing will be remembered of those peoples and countries who established their laws upon the rule of violence and oppression Guernica shall live again, Euzkadi be forever free and world democracy prevail.





AN ADDRESS BY THE PARISH PRIEST OF GUERNICA, FATHER EUSEBIO DE ARRO-NATEGUI, BROADCAST FROM "RADIO EUZKADI", MAY 4, 1937.

Father forgive them for they know not what they do. Peace to all countries of good will. It is a Basque priest who addresses himself to the whole world from the capital of Biscay.

On the midnight of Monday April 26 many of my people proceeded by Franciscan fathers walked in the road where greedy flames had devoured the village which was the epitome of their loveliest sentiments with arms ourstretched hearts

filled with heavenly love they sang the Via Crucis and meditated upon the anguish sinners accumulated upon the martyr of Golgotha.

Guernica gone—in Raphaels biblical image, she cries aloud for her children and will not be comforted. But the Basque, the Basque who unites in himself two loves—love of God, love of motherland—does not despair. He knows how to rise from his unhappiness he knows when the barbed arrow of misfortune has struck him to the heart that is the moment he must turn to the love and clemency of God.

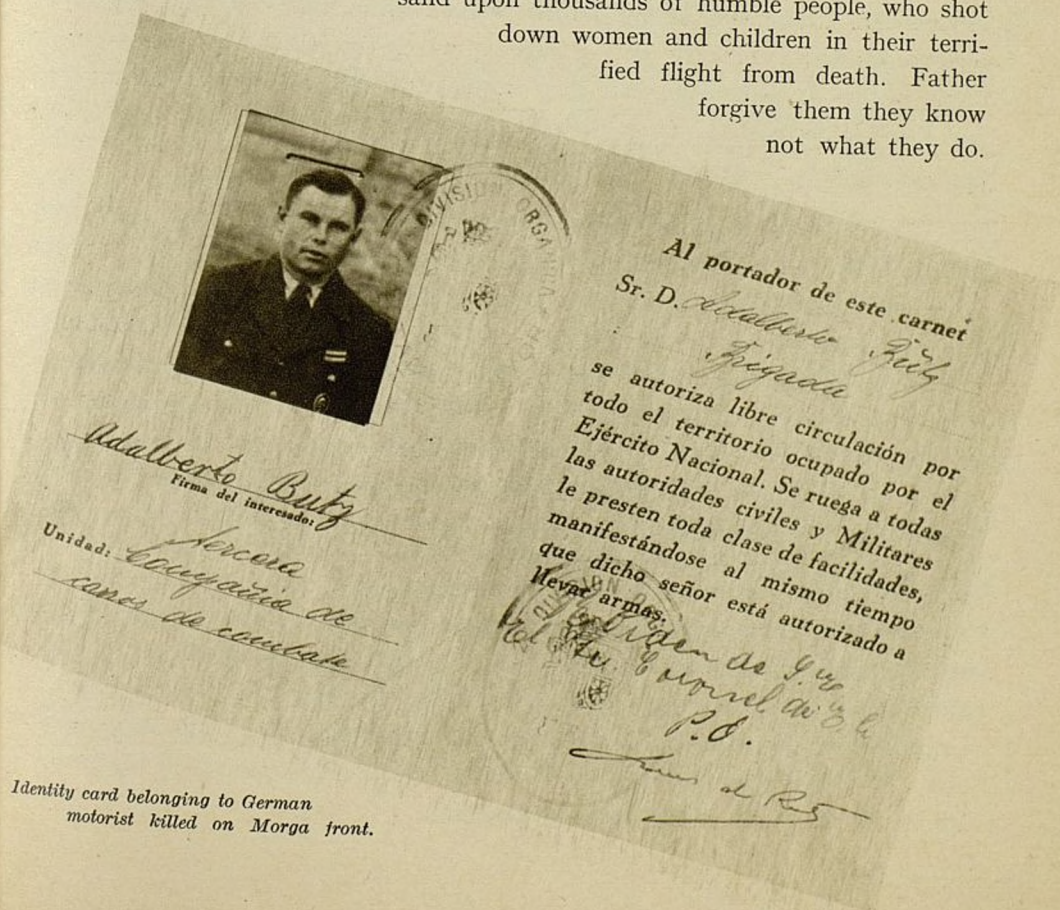
This he tries to do although it is impossible to erase from his mind the moments of anguished desolation when saw fascist planes, swooping to the level of the housetops, fling thousand of incendiary and explosive bombs upon his beloved town; when he saw crashing roofs, trees and the demolition of his sacred temples; when saw thousands of his fellow townsmen suffocated, wounded and dead pay tribute to brutality, when he saw women and children terrified to death and trying to escape pursued by the machine gun of the airplanes. The Basque clergy know in this hour of anguish how to exalt himself above the agony of the moment. His heart filled with pain he administered in haste the last the most holy rites of the catholic faith to those who were in the tremours of death.

Guernica is gone; her homes—sanctuaries where parents framed the lives of their children with the love of the crucified, trained them to follow the dictates of conscience and duty—have disappeared. The church of Holy Saint John was food for flames. The enclosed church of Adrea Mari, so beloved of our people which has witnessed countless eucharistical ardours, where our young ones took shelter

and learned the great and transcendental truth, no more will she listen to the soft murmur of the souls who flew to her for their sustenance. Guernica is gone.

Her market with its endearing charm, where moved hundreds of Basque peasants selling their cattle, buying agricultural implements, no more can we smile upon this sympathetic spectacle. Those listening in to me, I tell you I have seen all these things with my own eyes.

As Basque priest, in this moment of anguish and desolation I ask for the compassion of the world towards my country, my motherland Euzkadi. Homeless, our churches destroyed our own villages rayed to the ground we seek to hate no one. Amidst the anxiety of destruction neither hatred nor desire for vengeance reside in the Basque hearts. That is why the Basque clergy in the moment when our old people, our women and our children eat the hard bread of bitter despair, ask of their Father in heaven but forgiveness for thier enemies. We pray for those who destroyed Guernica, for the blindmen who trampled christian virtue, who destroyed a defenseless city who took the homes of thousand upon thousands of humble people, who shot down women and children in their terrified flight from death. Father forgive them they know not what they do.



Identity card belonging to German motorist killed on Merga front.



AN ADDRESS BY THE MAYOR OF GUERNICA, DON JOSÉ DE LABAURIA, BROADCAST FROM "RADIO EUZKADI", MAY 4, 1937.

As the Alcalde, the legal representative of the people of Guernica I could not be silent in these moments of pain and I come before the microphone to night in the first place to express my sincere appreciation of all those who vibrate in sympathy with us, against the monstrous calamity which had overtaken the peaceful, the honest, the humble and industrious people of Guernica. I can tell the world the things I saw with my own eyes

in Guernica. I take God as my witness when I affirm that my story absolutely corresponds with the reality of the tragedy, which the rebels now endeavour to dispel by lies so despicable, that they would place upon us the onus for the total and absolute destruction of our town. I swear before God that all I say is true and corresponds absolutely with the facts.

Life in Guernica had been peaceful and calm even during these days of revolution. Even our political enemies, in spite of the atrocities committed by their rebel friends in Guipúzcoa upon venerable priests our brothers, innocent women and beloved aged people—our enemies. I say, have been treated with the utmost consideration and have shared with us the liberty and calm of life in Guernica. They dare to speak of the cruelty and savage instincts of those who govern our country. Allow me to state the position as it exists in Guernica. There in response to our own impulses—the noble impulses of the Basque people—as well as out of respect to the suggestions of the Basque Government, there has been no single case of persecution of our enemies.

Something came to enliven the town of Guernica. It was the establishment of three garrisons of Basque militia. It is a great honour for them and for me to testify before this microphone that their conduct was ever gallant and of such an exquisite courtesy as to win for them the love and confidence of the entire population with whom they shared the hazards of war. This is a picture of the tranquil life the people lived in the town of Guernica.

The fateful day of April 26 was market day and therefore the town was crowded with peasants from surrounding villages some coming to sell cattle others to buy agricultural implements. We breathed the atmosphere of comradeship and Basque brotherhood. No one could suspect the tragedy which was brooding over our town, but at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, there came a plane dropping nine bombs right in the heart of the town and causing the death of many innocent victims. We were carrying out our sacred mission of caring for the wounded when a very large number of bombers and fighting planes appeared and began to drop incendiary and explosive bombs. I can't—it is impossible for me to give any picture of that indescribable tragedy. Panic, terror, cries, the imploring calls of the wounded, the piteous spectacle of the dead and most painful of all the fact that we could do no thing to help one another, for those beasts who were flying the planes, pursued with ferocity, machine gunned without conscience everything which moved, bringing terror and death to thousands upon thousands of innocent victims.

As the Alcalde of Guernica I affirm before the world as to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth of the tragedy of Guernica.

The militiamen who were in Guernica that day were the same who lived among us so affectionately since the early days of the war. How could it be they who sowed destruction in our beloved town. On the contrary it was they who first suffered the consequences of the terrible bombing and it was they who diligently and lovingly helped the authorities to render first aid to the wounded in those heart rending moments. I wish to take this opportunity to express to them in name of the people of Guernica our appreciation of their humanitarian work.

No, a thousand time no, it was not the militiamen who set on fire the town of Guernica. If you will accept the oath of a christian and a Basque Alcalde, I swear before God that it was the German bombers who inequitously destroyed our beloved town of Guernica until it disappeared of the face of the earth.

By fire Guernica has been razed to the ground but Guernica lives on. Its sacred tree will blossom each springtime, it will call back its children; they will build their homes once more; the streets will be gay and happy and from their temples shall again rise the sound of their songs and prayers. Guernica, symbol of Basque liberty, symbol, too, henceforward of the ferocity of international facism, lives on because Euzkadi lives on.

30 Tage

April

17. Woche

18. Sonntag

SA 4.58 SU 19.03

19. Montag

20. Dienstag

1889 Adolf Hitler geb.

21. Mittwoch

17. Woche

April

30 Tage

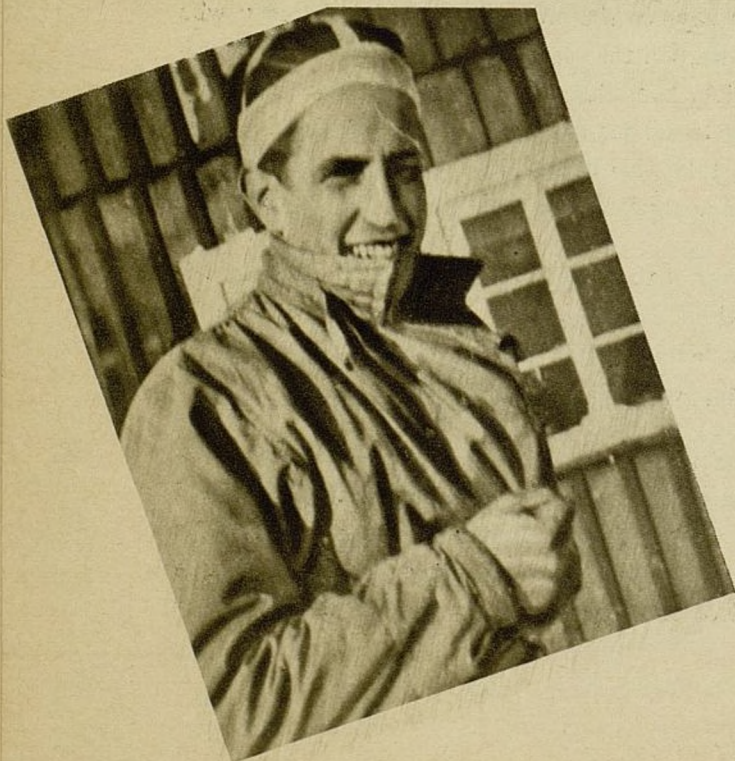
SA 4.49 SU 19.10

22. Donnerstag

23. Freitag

24. Sonnabend

Notizen



HANS JOACHIM WANDEL, GERMAN SUBJECT, WHO MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT BEFORE THE POPULAR TRIBUNAL:

When the plane I piloted caught fire I descended in my parachute and was made prisoner. I was piloting fighting plane. I belong to the German army air force. I en-

listed in the rebel army and was given the rank of lieutenant. On April 15th a certain Richard Racinooff told me I was to come to Spain. I flew from Berlin to Rome, and left Rome in an official plane on April 23. I flew over Guernica, but when it was still standing intact.



30 Tage	April	18. Woche
25. Sonntag ☼	SA 4.42 SU 19.14	
<i>Ich bin 1. Kette am 1. Hofplatz          Auf dem 1. Hofplatz auf der planen Gasse          1. Hofplatz auf der planen Gasse          1. Hofplatz auf der planen Gasse</i>		
26. Montag	Gala Sonntag	
<i>mit 1. Hofplatz in der 1. Hofplatz          1. Hofplatz in der 1. Hofplatz</i>		
27. Dienstag		
<i>1. Hofplatz in der 1. Hofplatz          1. Hofplatz in der 1. Hofplatz          1. Hofplatz in der 1. Hofplatz</i>		
28. Mittwoch		
<i>1. Hofplatz in der 1. Hofplatz          1. Hofplatz in der 1. Hofplatz          1. Hofplatz in der 1. Hofplatz</i>		

18. Woche	April-Mai	30/31 Tage
SA 4.34 SU 19.21	29. Donnerstag	

30. Freitag

1. Sonntag

Nationalfeiertag des deutschen Vol

Notizen.





Ayuntamiento de Madrid