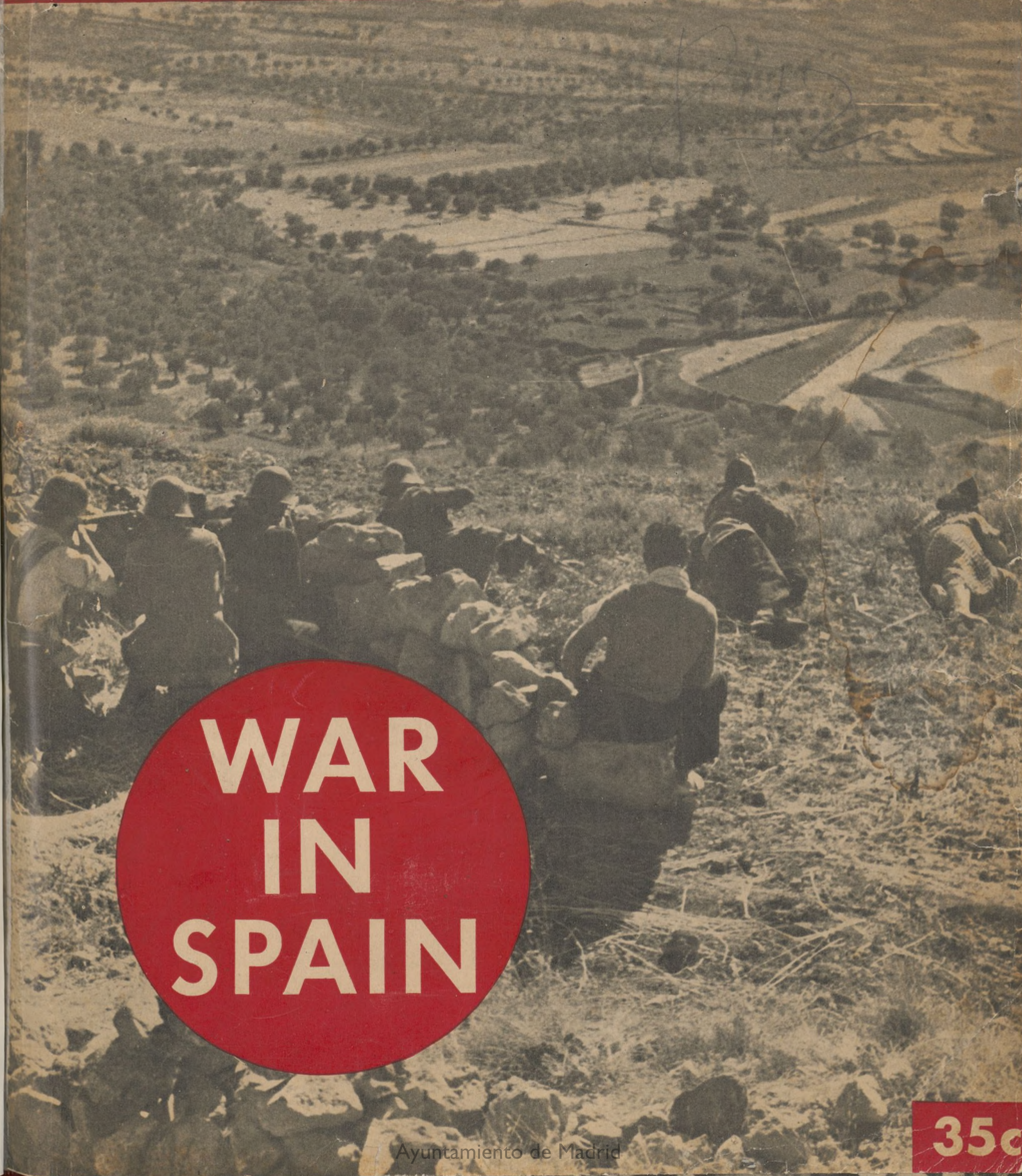


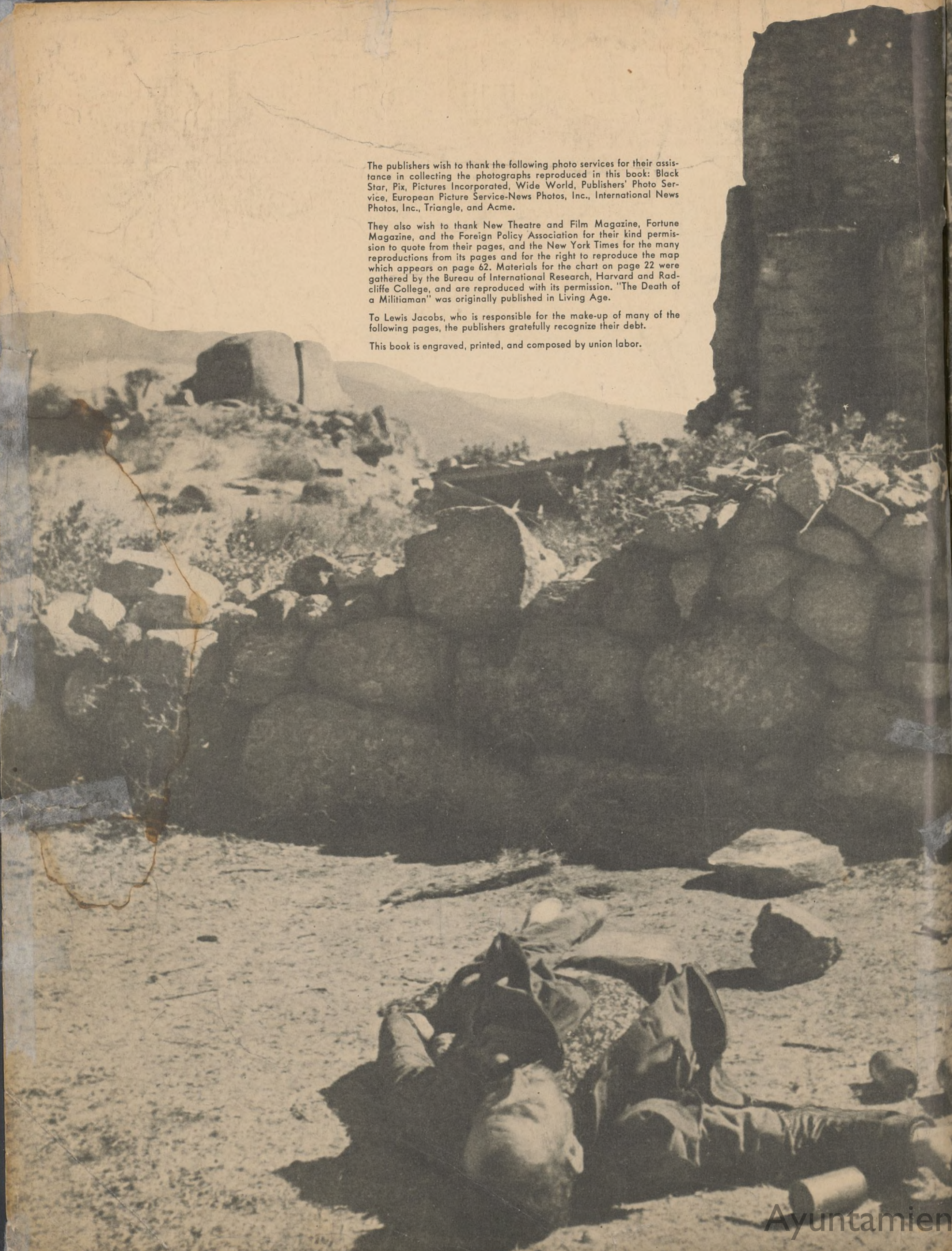
PHOTO-HISTORY I



WAR IN SPAIN

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

35c



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They also wish to thank New Theatre and Film Magazine, Fortune Magazine, and the Foreign Policy Association for their kind permission to quote from their pages, and the New York Times for the many reproductions from its pages and for the right to reproduce the map which appears on page 62. Materials for the chart on page 22 were gathered by the Bureau of International Research, Harvard and Radcliffe College, and are reproduced with its permission. "The Death of a Militiaman" was originally published in Living Age.

To Lewis Jacobs, who is responsible for the make-up of many of the following pages, the publishers gratefully recognize their debt.

This book is engraved, printed, and composed by union labor.

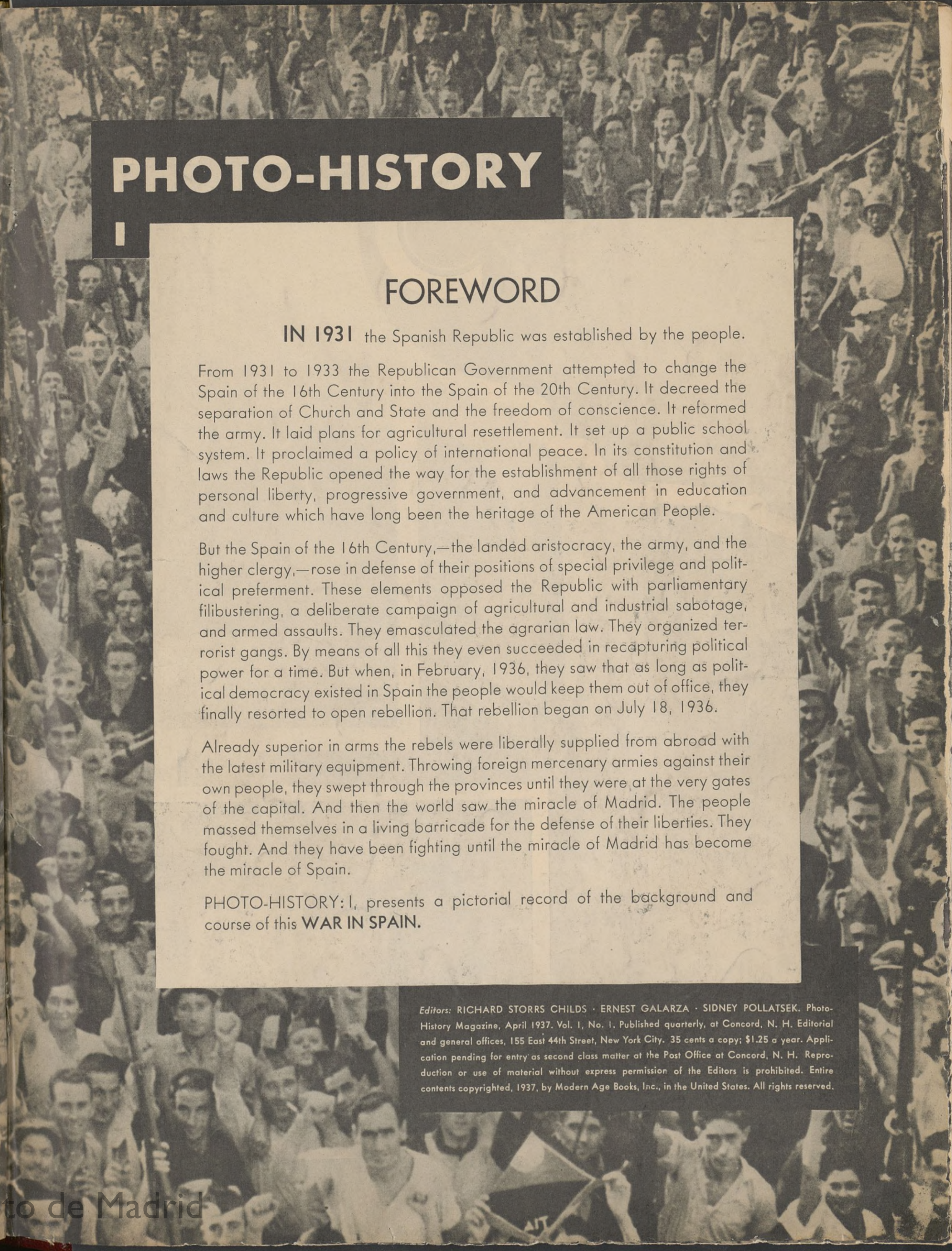


PHOTO-HISTORY

FOREWORD

IN 1931 the Spanish Republic was established by the people.

From 1931 to 1933 the Republican Government attempted to change the Spain of the 16th Century into the Spain of the 20th Century. It decreed the separation of Church and State and the freedom of conscience. It reformed the army. It laid plans for agricultural resettlement. It set up a public school system. It proclaimed a policy of international peace. In its constitution and laws the Republic opened the way for the establishment of all those rights of personal liberty, progressive government, and advancement in education and culture which have long been the heritage of the American People.

But the Spain of the 16th Century,—the landed aristocracy, the army, and the higher clergy,—rose in defense of their positions of special privilege and political preferment. These elements opposed the Republic with parliamentary filibustering, a deliberate campaign of agricultural and industrial sabotage, and armed assaults. They emasculated the agrarian law. They organized terrorist gangs. By means of all this they even succeeded in recapturing political power for a time. But when, in February, 1936, they saw that as long as political democracy existed in Spain the people would keep them out of office, they finally resorted to open rebellion. That rebellion began on July 18, 1936.

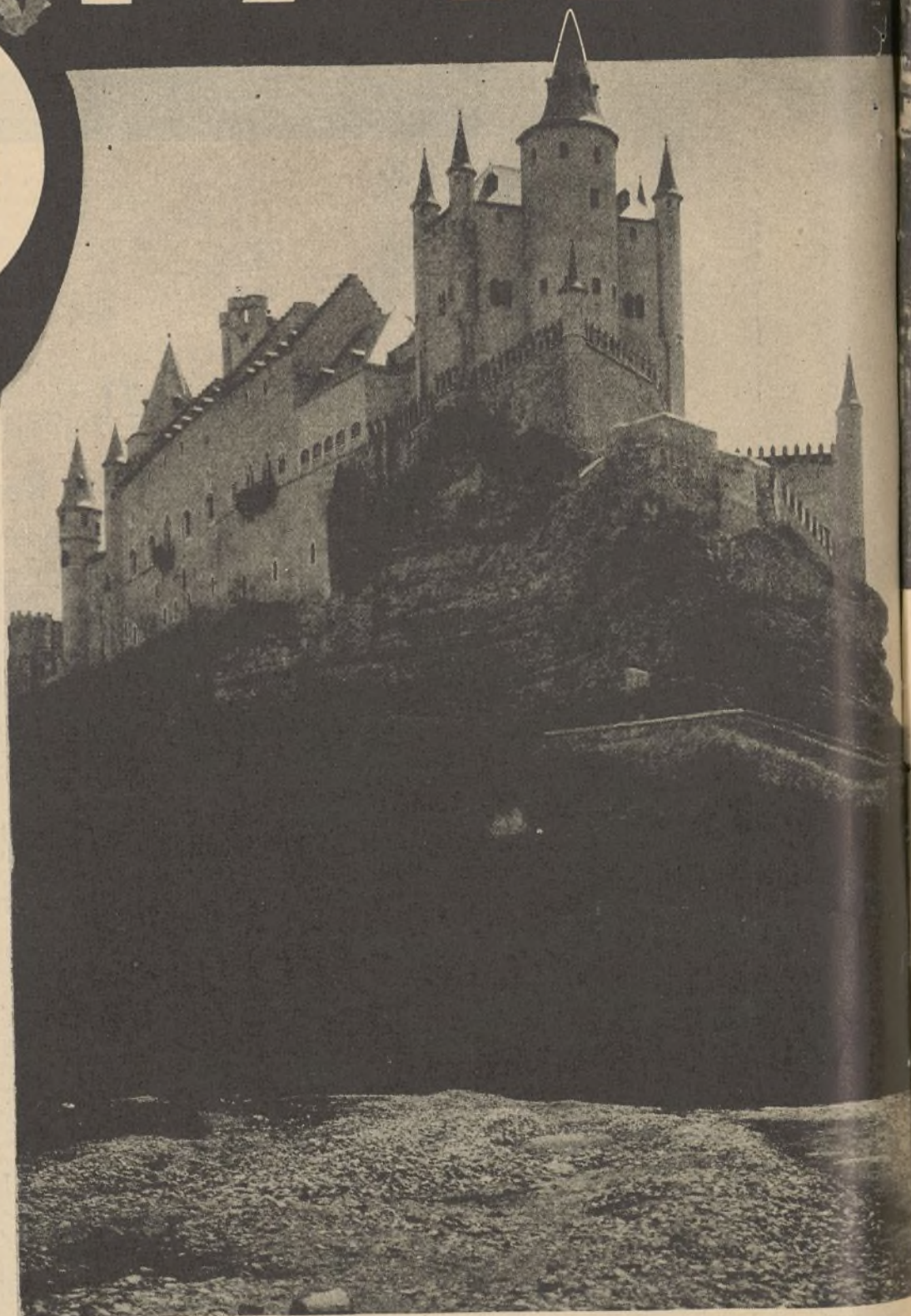
Already superior in arms the rebels were liberally supplied from abroad with the latest military equipment. Throwing foreign mercenary armies against their own people, they swept through the provinces until they were at the very gates of the capital. And then the world saw the miracle of Madrid. The people massed themselves in a living barricade for the defense of their liberties. They fought. And they have been fighting until the miracle of Madrid has become the miracle of Spain.

PHOTO-HISTORY: I, presents a pictorial record of the background and course of this **WAR IN SPAIN**.

Editors: RICHARD STORRS CHILDS · ERNEST GALARZA · SIDNEY POLLATSEK. Photo-History Magazine, April 1937, Vol. 1, No. 1. Published quarterly, at Concord, N. H. Editorial and general offices, 155 East 44th Street, New York City. 35 cents a copy; \$1.25 a year. Application pending for entry as second class matter at the Post Office at Concord, N. H. Reproduction or use of material without express permission of the Editors is prohibited. Entire contents copyrighted, 1937, by Modern Age Books, Inc., in the United States. All rights reserved.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

SPAIN



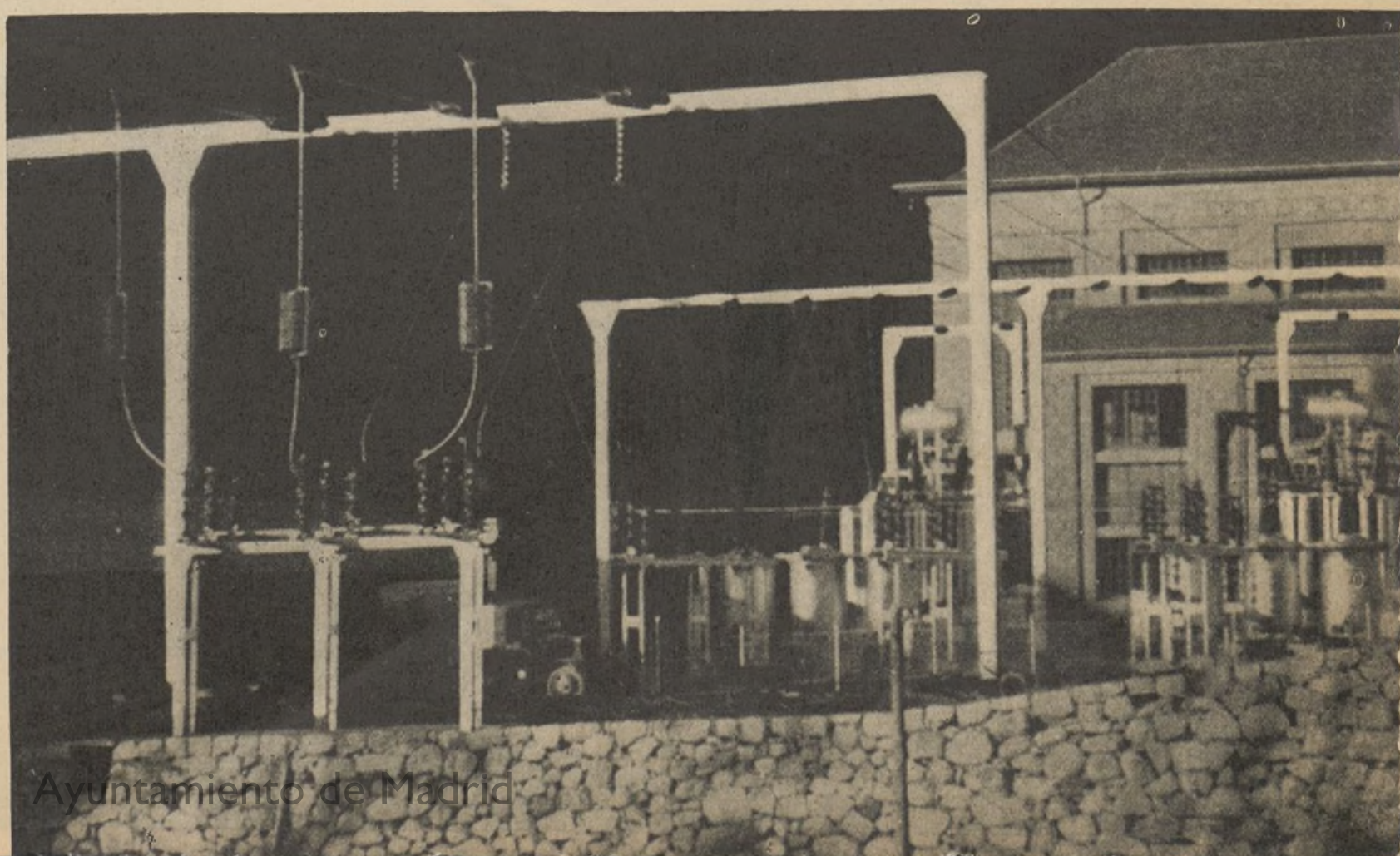
Ayuntamiento de Madrid





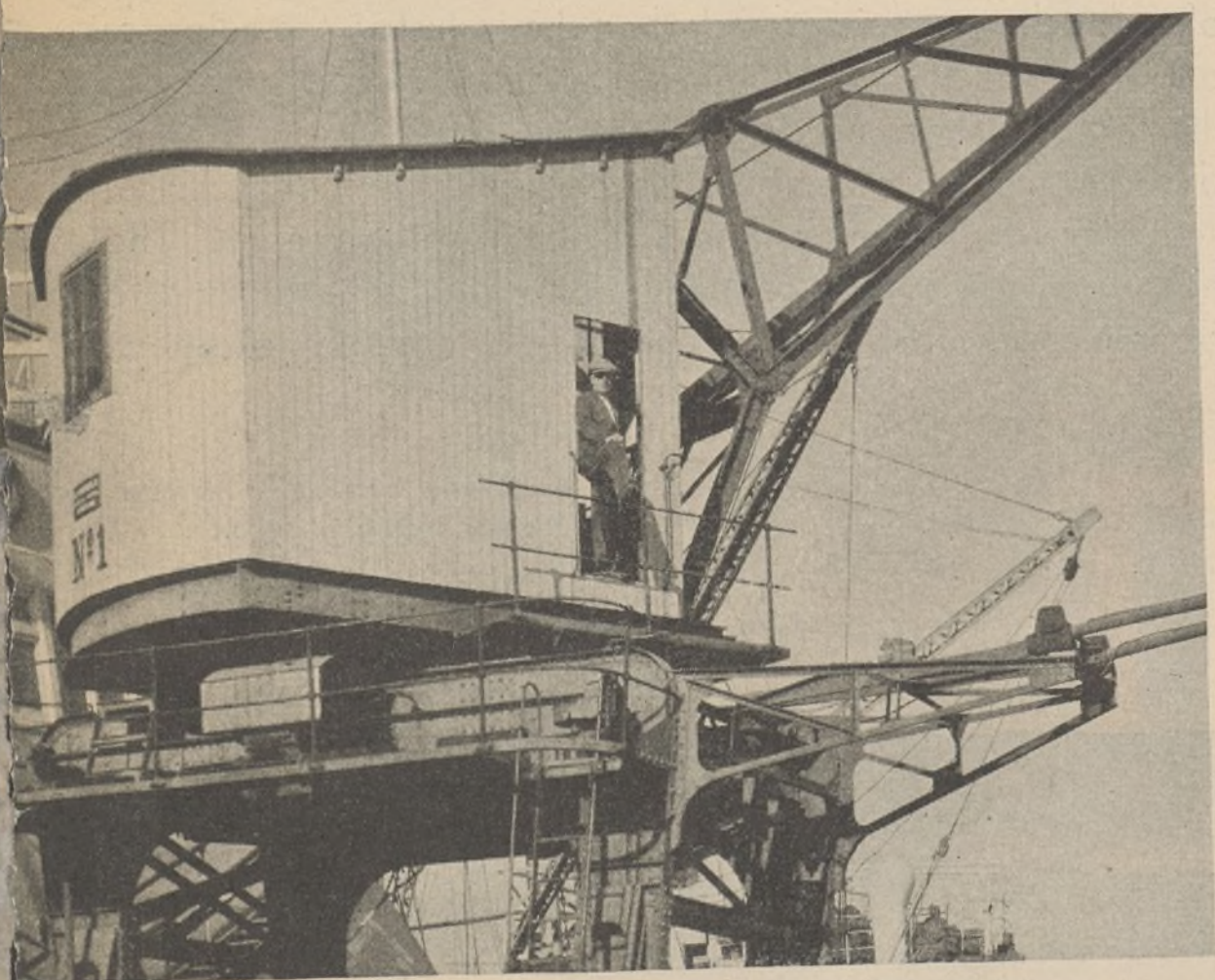
... **Once a world empire**, Spain gradually slipped from its ancient grandeur. In provinces separated by lofty mountains, with backs to one another and faces to the sea, the Spanish people lived isolated from their neighbors and from the modern world. Grim castles frowned upon a toiling peasantry. Magnificent cathedrals cast an everlasting shadow over a poor and faithful people. Fantastic but mighty relics of a dead past, they crowded on the industry, the science, and the hope of a new and living Spain. Men and women of the factory, shop, office, laboratory, and classroom wondered at the drone of airplanes, at the hum of electric lines, —at a cavalcade of Bishops, Kings, and Grandees. . . . The history of Spain for a century and more is the history of a people engaged in a struggle to throw off their feudal fetters.

"Spain, — seeming to belong to the past
... seeming to belong to the future . . ."
Havelock Ellis.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

City



Ayuntamiento de Madrid



Country

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

The People...



**Peasants, Workers,
Shopkeepers,**





Doctors, Lawyers,
Teachers,



were dominated by..

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

1. ABSENTEE LANDLORDS



"Even the dust on the tombstones . . ." of the village of Paredes, was owned by its lord, a typical absentee. These lords were the 2% who owned 67% of the land. They wintered on the Riviera and summered in Madrid. They clinked glasses while 3,000,000 peasants asked for land . . . peasants who worked 14 hours a day for 50 cents . . . remained 80% illiterate—sinking into the bitter servitude of "A land without people, a people without land."

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

S

2:

THE ARMY



1870—"A swarm of superfluous officers"
—John Hay

1930—21,000 officers for an army of 130,000 men—one officer for six men—one general for 150 . . . consuming 30% of the national budget. For every \$3.00 spent on equipment, materials and the rank and file, \$10.00 was spent on officers' pay.

"A caste of petulant parasites ever ready to save the country—for themselves."

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

3:



A FEUDAL CHURCH

"Clericalism is an evil unknown
in Protestant countries . . ."
—Madariaga.

The higher clergy, self-constituted guardians of Spanish politics; owning 30% of the total wealth of the nation in real estate, industries, mines, transportation, and banks; receiving \$10,000,000 a year as subsidy from the state; administering education for centuries to a people of whom 50% are still illiterate. A church whose Pope in 1923 blessed "those noble Spanish crusaders who fought a holy war against the infidel . . .", and in 1936, blessed "all those who have assumed the dangerous task of defending . . . God's rights," including the infidel Moors.

"A church which converts Jesus
into a trinket, to gain its reaction-
ary and imperialistic desires . . ."
—Major Ramon Franco.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid



Alfonso DEPARTS

April
1931

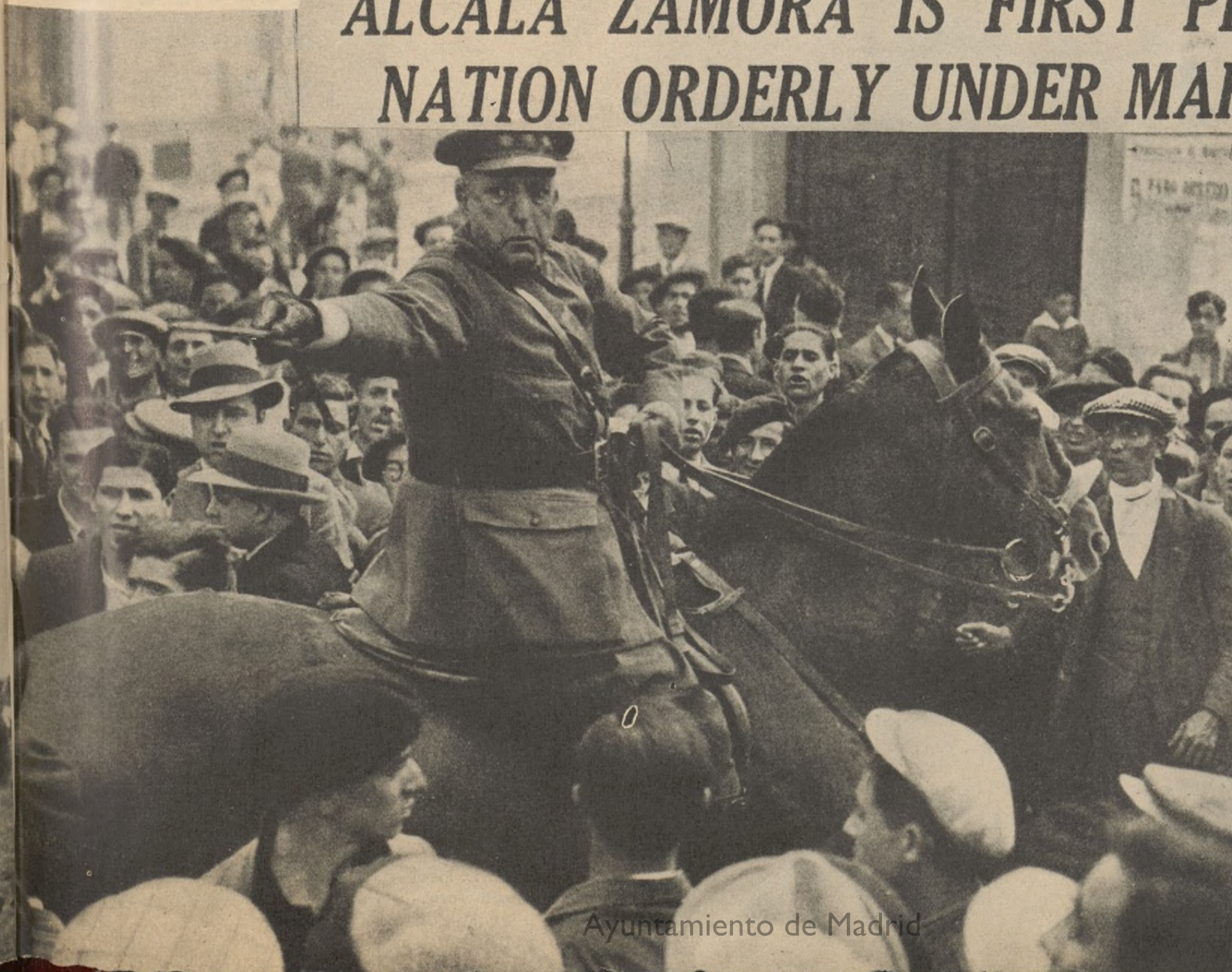


"The elections which took place Sunday have clearly shown me that I have lost the affection of my people . . .

"I do not renounce any of my rights because they are more than mine—they are the accumulated store of history and I shall one day have to make a rigorous account of their conservation . . ."

(Alfonso's Manifesto of April 15, 1931)

**KING ALFONSO QUILTS, SPAIN A REPUBLIC;
ALCALA ZAMORA IS FIRST PRESIDENT;
NATION ORDERLY UNDER MARTIAL LAW**



MONARCH SAILS ON CRUISER

Crown Prince Is With Him
—Queen and Others to
Go From Madrid Today.

KING BALKED AT ABDICATION

Left to Avert Bloodshed When
Revolt Threatened, but Still
Claimed Throne.

MOVE REGARDED AS FINAL

New Rulers Plan New Constitu-
tion, but Won't Hold Plebi-
scite on Monarchy.

By FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
MADRID, April 14.—King Alfonso
XIII, the last of the Bourbons, yield-
ed his throne today and Spain be-
came a republic.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

THE REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED



A Democratic Representative Government . . . by, of, and for the people.



A Modern System of Public Education . . . divorced from church control and adequately financed from the public treasury.



States Rights . . . local autonomy for the provinces.

SPAIN, BY THE RIGHT OF ITS SOVEREIGNTY, AND REPRESENTED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CORTES, DECREES, AND SANCTIONS

This Constitution

Art. 1. Spain is a democratic republic of workers of all classes which is organized as a regime of liberty and justice. The powers of all its organs emanate from the people

Art. 2. All Spaniards are equal before the law

Art. 3. The Spanish State has no official religion

Art. 6. Spain renounces war as an instrument of national policy

Art. 27. Freedom of conscience and the right to profess and practice freely any religion are guaranteed

Art. 34. Every person has the right to express freely his ideas and opinions, making use of any means of diffusion without subjecting himself to prior censorship

Land for the People . . . \$10,000,000 a year voted for the purchase of farms.



A Republican Army . . . fewer by 15,000 officers than the old.



Separation of Church and State . . . the guarantee of freedom of worship.

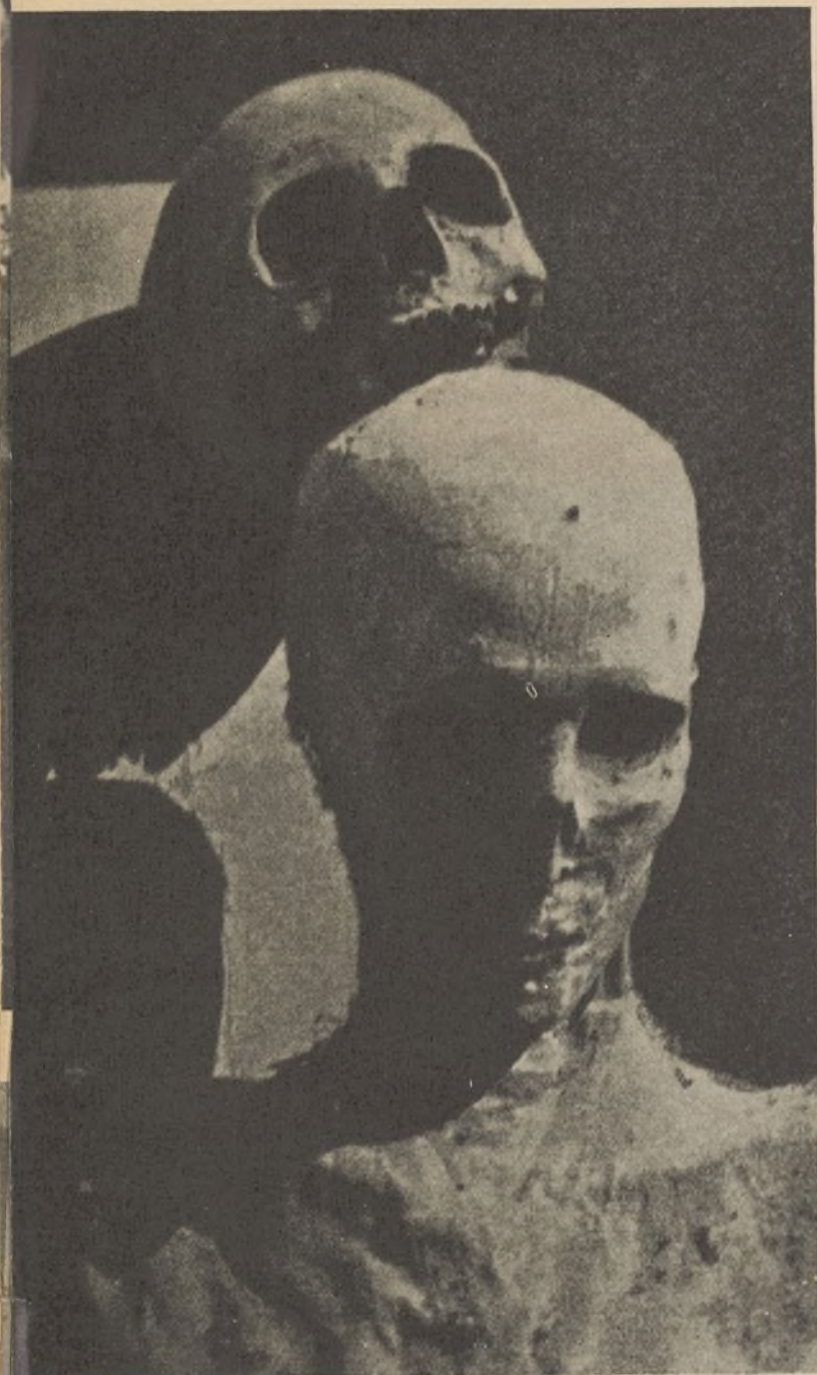


"Its aim is to make Spain a country of equal opportunity for all, devoid of class distinction, with a fair division of wealth, and emphasis upon the principle of social responsibility."—Current History, June, 1932.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

1933

Reaction



"Holding honest elections, according to the rules of modern democracy, is an act of innocence which does not occur more than once for each people."

—Gil Robles.

"EVEN THE DEAD VOTED". . . an election unprecedented in corruption. Supervised by the Lerroux Government, one of Lerroux's own ministers resigned in protest. Votes were bought and delivered in doubtful provinces. Reaction was in the saddle. Why?

The Republic had been lenient. It had observed the forms of democracy before a basis for them had been established. Agrarian reform was delayed for two years. Even the monarchist leaders of the 1932 revolt had escaped unpunished.

Popular dissatisfaction with a Republic that only annoyed its enemies and refused to help its friends, arose. The forces that had established it—Liberals, Republicans, Trade Unionists,—fell apart.

As unrest increased, the parties of the Right united. Accion Popular was launched; Falange Espanola went into the streets with a campaign of disorder and terror. Gil Robles and Calvo Sotelo promised the people order, land reform, social justice—everything.

Thus the parties of the Right rode to power.

In open defiance of the constitution . . . they drove the peasants off the land and burned their crops . . . they restored to the clergy political power and control of the schools . . . they re-established the old privileges of the officers' caste.

Question:

What sin is usually committed by those who vote liberal?

Answer:

Usually mortal sin.

—Ripalda's Catechism.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

1934

In October, 1934, three members of Gil Robles Fascist Accion Popular were included in the Government of reaction. With the lesson of German fascism fresh in their minds, the people all over the country responded with counter-demonstrations. Owing to lack of unity these demonstrations were, for the most part, easily suppressed, their leaders imprisoned.

With the Asturian miners, it was a different story. Past experience had taught them what to expect from the reactionaries. What had begun as a gen-



Peasants being driven from the land.

2 YEARS of TYRANNY



their women. "Miners were castrated, kept in cold water, hung by the wrists to force them to confess. So notorious was the brutality of the legionnaires, that doctors resigned rather than certify that murdered men had died normally, and judges refused to convict on testimony secured by torture. . . ."

(Fortune—April, 1937.)

Estimates of mass executions ran from three to five thousand in Asturias alone. Throughout Spain the known score of the 1934 repressions amounted to at least 5,000 slaughtered and 30,000 imprisoned for political opposition.

These incidents revealed clearly to the reaction upon what forces they could rely, and revealed to the people that unity must be achieved.

"Heroic defeats are always fruitful."

—Luis Araquistain.

eral strike developed into open rebellion. A local workers' state was established with its capital at Oviedo. It survived fifteen days.

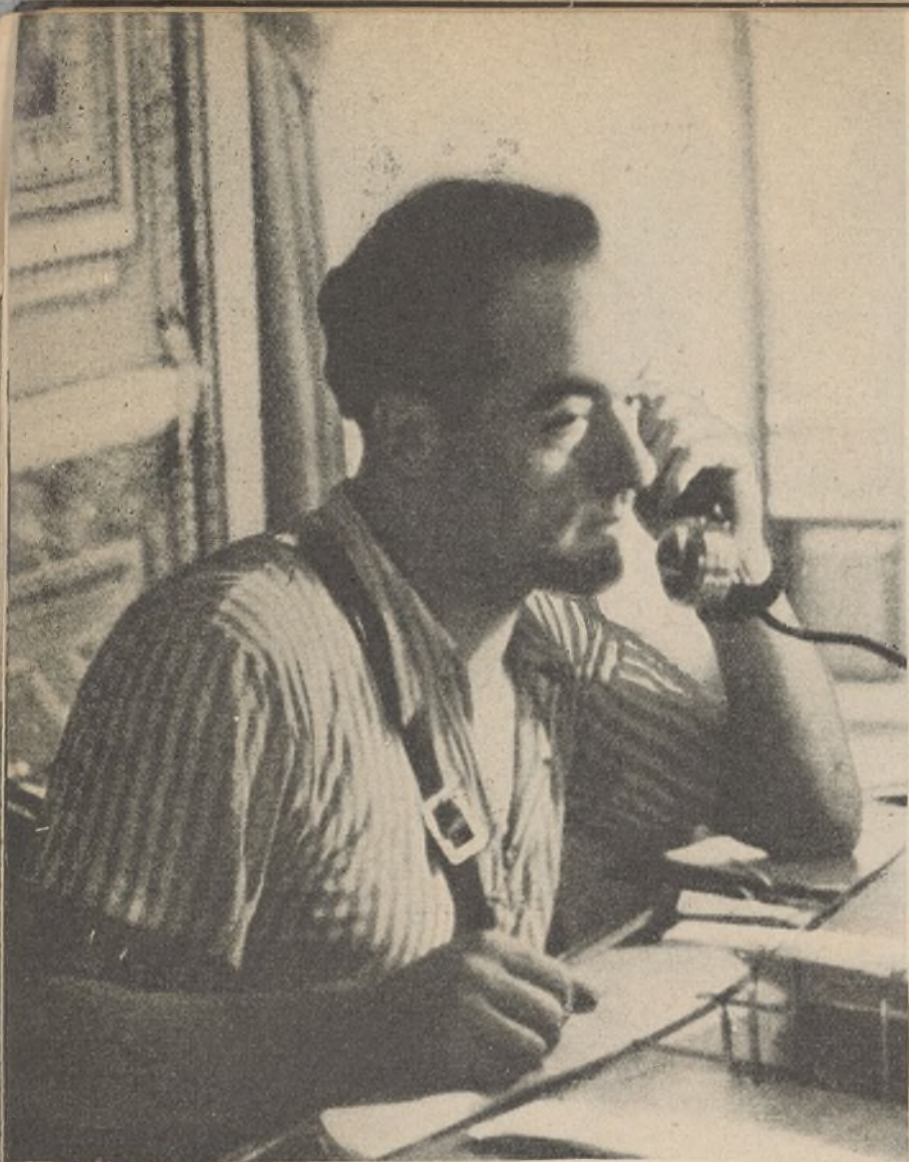
The insurrection was put down by mercenaries recruited from Africa,—the criminal elements of the Foreign Legion, and Moors, under the command of General Ochoa. The regular Spanish army could not be trusted. During the time of their conquest and domination of Spain from the 8th to the 15th century, Asturias was the one region into which the Moors had been unable to penetrate. Now at the invitation of a Christian Government, it was in Asturias that a new conquest began.

Disarming the miners by ruse, General Ochoa set loose his foreign mercenaries on the miners and

The Promise:
Peaceful negotiations in return for the surrender of arms.

The Fulfillment:
Mass executions.



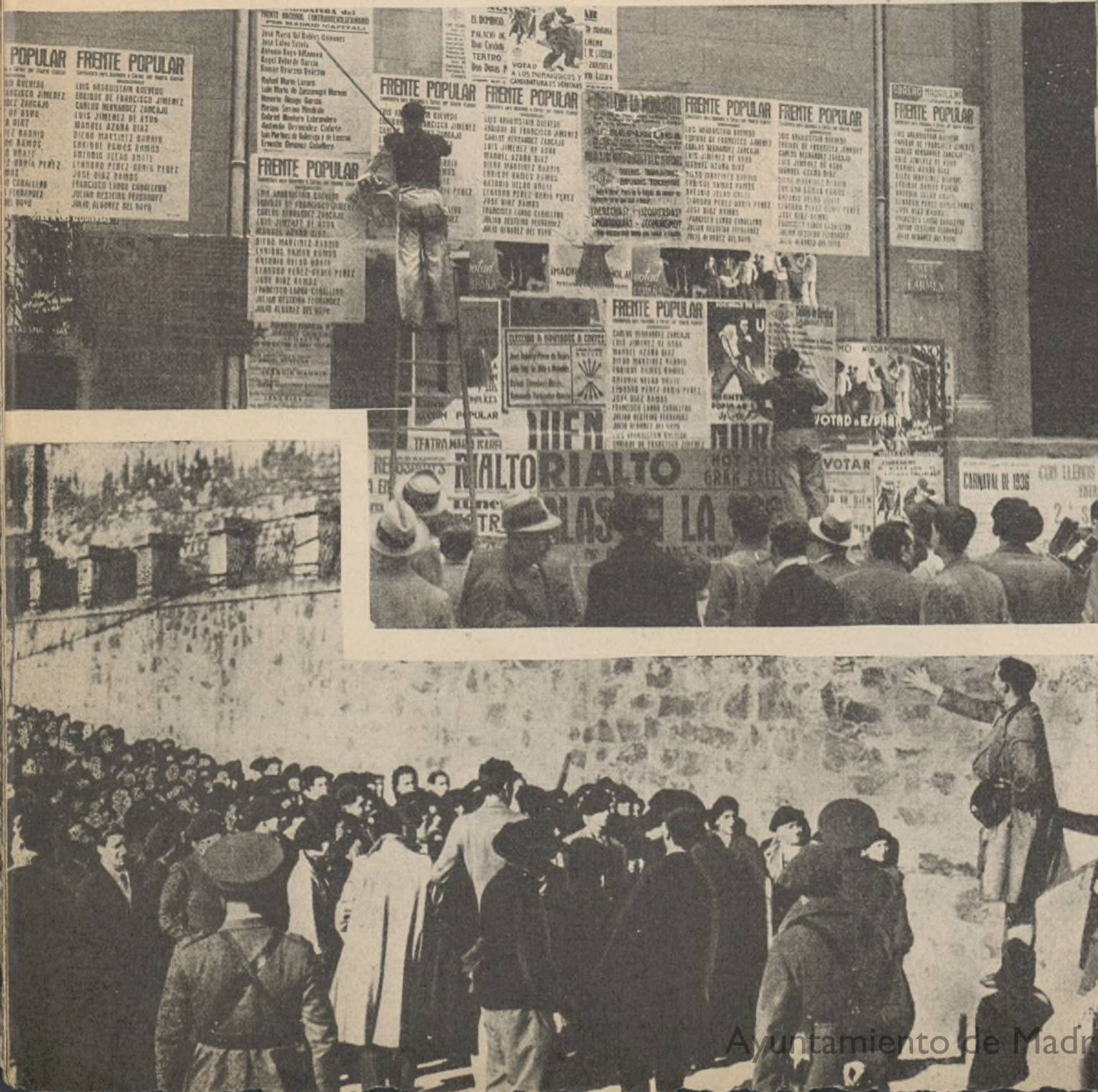


Garcia Oliver, Syndicalist Trade Union leader.



1935: POPULAR

Oppressed by the Reaction, the people formed a great Popular Front movement to seek anew the objectives of the Republic.

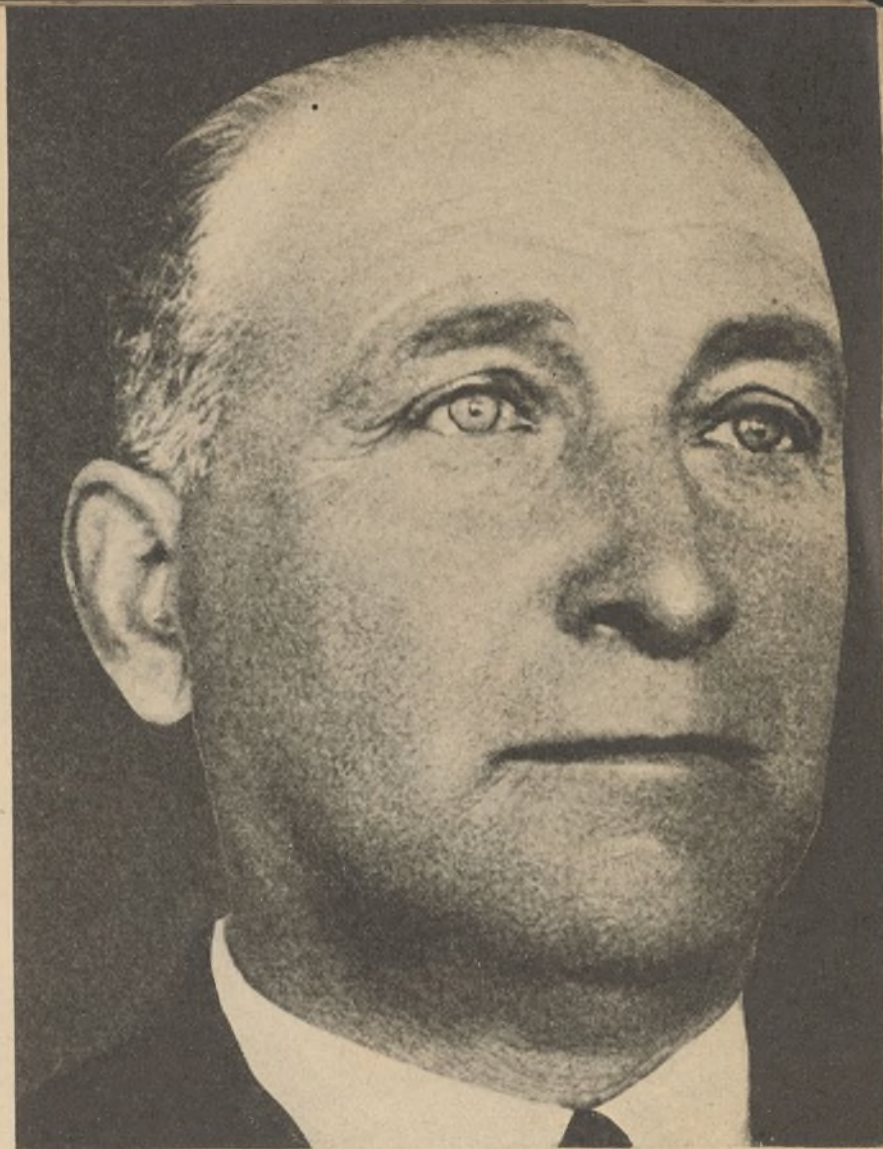


PROGRAM OF THE POPULAR FRONT

1. Complete amnesty for political prisoners held since the revolt of 1934.
2. Maintenance of the Constitution, reform of the judiciary, investigation of police abuses.
3. Development of the land reform program sabotaged by the Right Government.
4. Government regulation of industry and commerce.
5. Public works to relieve unemployment.
6. Regulation of banking.
7. Legislation for the protection of women and children and the establishment of minimum wages.
8. Development of non-religious public schools.
9. Recognition of states' rights, especially in Catalonia and Vizcaya.
10. A policy of international peace under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"It was a program of liberal reform, but by no means one of social revolution."

—Foreign Policy Association Report Jan. 1, 1937.



Largo Caballero, Socialist Trade Union Leader.

FRONT *Organized*



AGAINST REACTION

Ayuntamiento de Madrid



FEBRUARY 1936

By the beginning of 1936, rule by decree had played itself out. Seven cabinets had followed one another within the space of a single year. No one of them could retain the confidence of the Cortes,—let alone that of the increasingly dissatisfied people. Confidently the extreme right prepared for new elections in the belief that, as had Hitler in March, 1933, it could secure for itself a popular mandate.

But the reaction did not understand that its own record had awakened the people of Spain to a realization of their real needs, nor did it take into account the growing unity about the People's Front.

On February 16 the parties of the Popular Front won a clear-cut parliamentary majority. Censured by the new Cortes for his 1934 record, Alcala Zamora was removed from the Presidency and Manuel Azana, head of the Left Republican Party, scholar and fighting liberal, was named in his stead.



"We are called Marxists because we defend the fraternity of the workers, because we aspire to a better distribution of land without social overthrow. We propose respect for public liberty, for social policy, for the development of wealth, placing them in the hands of those who work."

—Manuel Azana.

Crowds celebrating People's Front Victory in Madrid.



PEOPLE'S FRONT *Victorious*



GENERAL AMNESTY DECREED IN SPAIN

All the 30,000 'Political and
Social' Prisoners Not Yet Free
Will Be Released Today.

The People's Front Government restored the Constitution of 1931 and proceeded to make it effective.

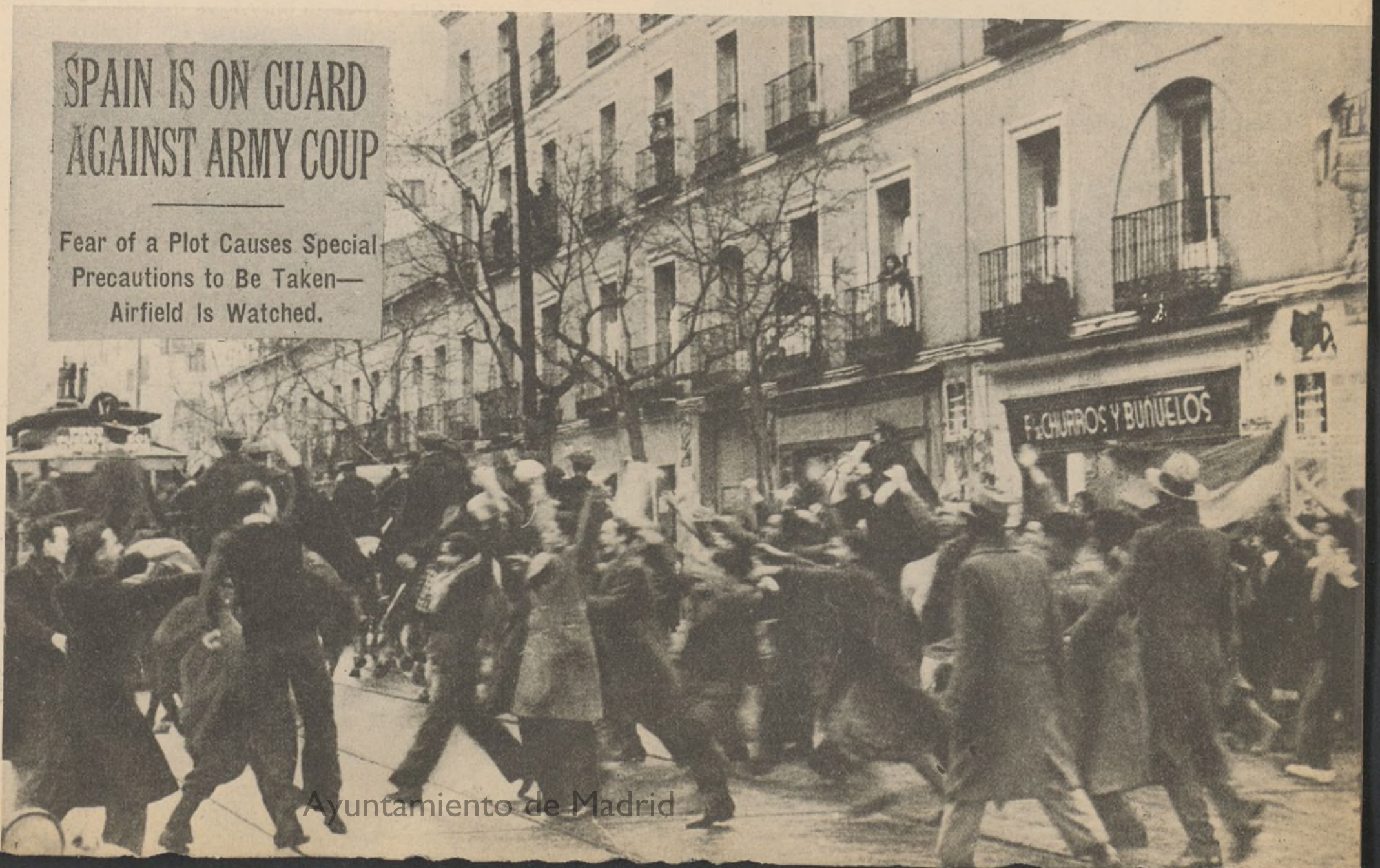
It:

- ... released political prisoners
- ... restored states' rights in Catalonia
- ... renewed the land program
- ... re-established non-religious public schools
- ... started upon a course of liberal reform.

This determined course of democratic action made it apparent to the vested interests that they no longer could rely upon republican institutions to gain their ends.

SPAIN IS ON GUARD AGAINST ARMY COUP

Fear of a Plot Causes Special
Precautions to Be Taken—
Airfield Is Watched.



To undermine the Republic, right-wing groups provoked constant riots and unfolded a program of calculated gangsterism.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

THE *Ballots*

Reaction turned to generals at home
and to dictators abroad for salvation.

Absorbed with the problems of public order the Popular Front Government failed to check the activities of militarists and disgruntled aristocrats who were plotting its overthrow. In February, and again in March, 1936, General José Sanjurjo conferred in Berlin with Hitler and placed orders for large quantities of war materials. These orders were countersigned by Gil Robles and Juan March, the political and financial backers of the reaction.

Plans for a military uprising took definite shape.

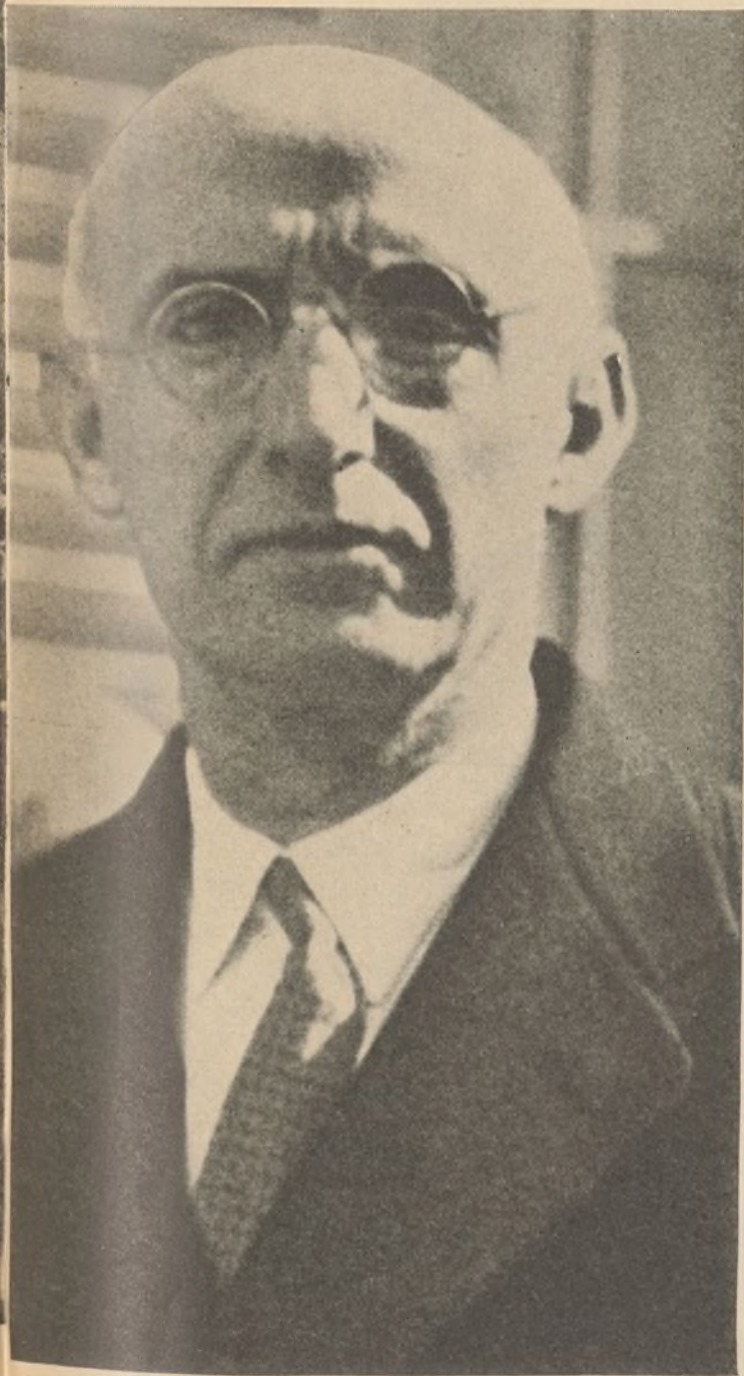
The general staff: Generals Mola, de Llano, Franco and Cabanellas. Though they took the oath of loyalty to the Republic, they daily plotted to destroy with bullets the verdict of the ballot box.

General Sanjurjo . . . slated to be Commander-in-chief of the military uprising . . . had a long record of opposition to the Republic . . . seized control in Seville through a monarchist coup d'etat in 1932 . . . arrested, tried for treason and sentenced to death . . . reprieved by President Alcala Zamora after serving a short prison sentence . . . killed in an aeroplane accident at the outbreak of the revolt . . . succeeded by General Francisco Franco.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

FAILED THEM



Jose Maria Gil Robles—leader of the Catholic party, Accion Popular . . . avowed enemy of the People's Front . . . Minister of War in 1935, he appointed General Franco Chief-of-Staff of the Army . . . opposed separation of Church and State, lay public schools, equal rights for women, and land reform . . . Spain's would-be Mussolini.

Juan March—financier of reaction . . . made a fortune of \$100,000,000 as a war profiteer and tobacco smuggler . . . tried in 1931 for bribing high army officers . . . elected Deputy, the Cortes refused to seat him, convicting him instead of corruption, bribery and murder . . . bought his way out of prison and escaped to Paris . . . returned to Spain a few months later to plot with the Lerroux government against the Republic. . . . Climaxed his career by financing the revolt of July, 1936, and the invasion of Spain.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

What MUSSOLINI WANTS



COPPER—another sinew of war . . . produced abundantly in the Rio Tinto mines of Southern Spain . . . Without it, Hitler cannot keep his war machine thundering.

MERCURY—an essential in all high explosives and fixed ammunition. The Spanish mines of Almaden are the most important sources of supply in Europe.

What HITLER WANTS



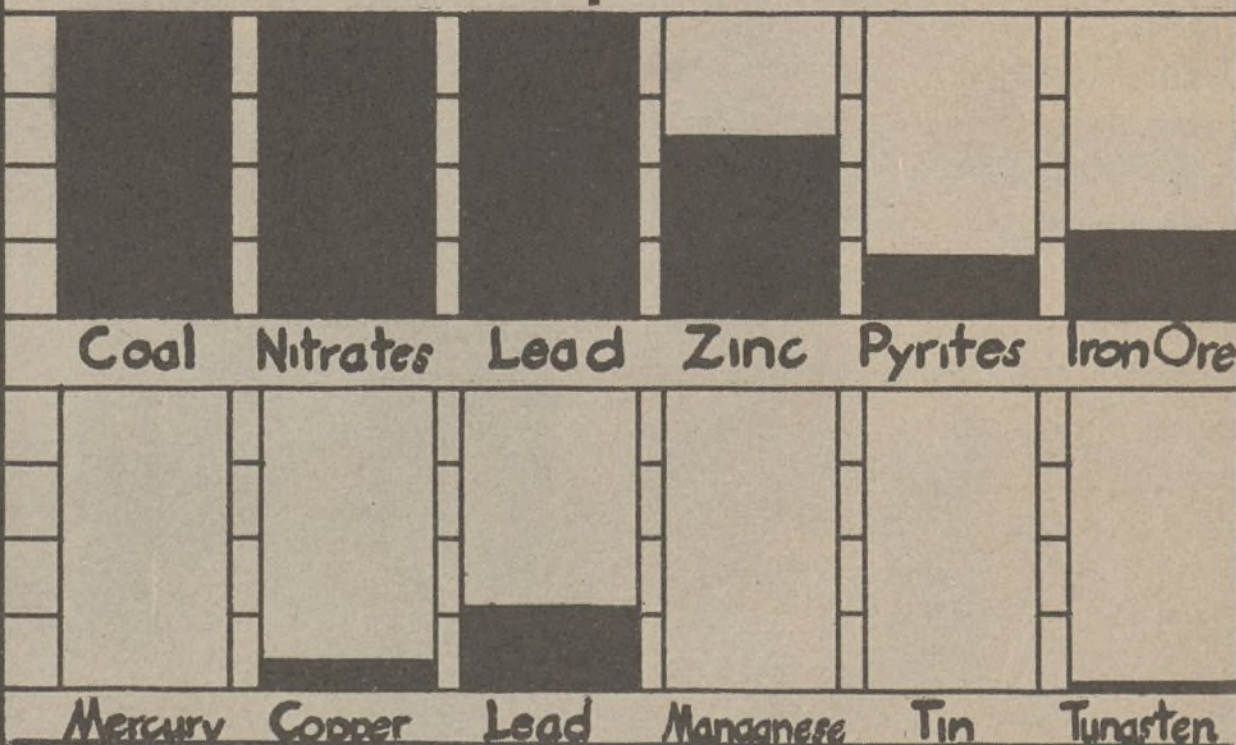
REICH TRADE GOES FURTHER INTO RED
GERMANY REPLACES AUTO FUEL, RUBBER, HITLER DECLARES
Schacht Sees an Explosion If Reich Gets No Colonies
ARMAMENTS BOOM
REICH IN REICH FIND NEW PLAN TOO HARD
Country Feels Raw-Materials Means It Must

Warns Peace Will Be Shaken Unless World Ceases to Try to 'Shrink' German People—Silent on Four-Year Plan in Speech.

By OTTO D. TOLISCHUS

GERMAN SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Percentage Domestic Supply to Consumption Needs....



The Iron Ore
Mercury
Copper
Lead
Manganese
Tin and
Tungsten

SPAIN HAS
GERMANY NEEDS

ITALIANS REPORTED TO RULE MAJORCA
ITALY SEEKS RULE OF MEDITERRANEAN

Lieutenant S.
Up a Vir.
on Bale.

REBELS SEIZE ISLE
WITH ITALIAN AID

ROME'S PLANES

ITALY NOW M
OF MEDITERR

Plan Evolved in 19
British Control
and Submarine

MALTA UNTENA

COLONIES FOR ITALY
MAY BE PEACE PRICE

Expected to
if He Tr

Spanish GRAB BAG



OFFICERS'



The map on the left indicates Franco's plan for the speedy isolation and capture of Madrid. The revolt broke out in Morocco on July 17. The next day Moorish troops and foreign legionnaires were transported from Ceuta and Melilla into Spain to support the revolt of the oath-breaking officers.



REBELLION



The generals and their allies had woven a web of treason in Rome, Berlin, Tangier, Seville, Madrid. General Franco was preparing for action in November in accordance with his mysterious "Plan X". . . garrisons rising in every important city . . . a series of lightning strokes . . . a triumphant march on Madrid. But the accidental unearthing of the plot precipitated matters in July. Sanjurjo crashed on his flight from Lisbon. . . . A foreign aeroplane brought Franco to Seville. The revolt was on.



The rebels brought from Africa—"the infidel Moors, against whom our ancestors fought for seven centuries."—King Alfonso.



Arms for Monarchists, Clericals, and Fascist youth being distributed in Burgos.



R TO THE Barricades!

"DEFEND YOURSELVES!"

All available arms from Government arsenals were distributed to the people.

With the materials at hand, they built barricades.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

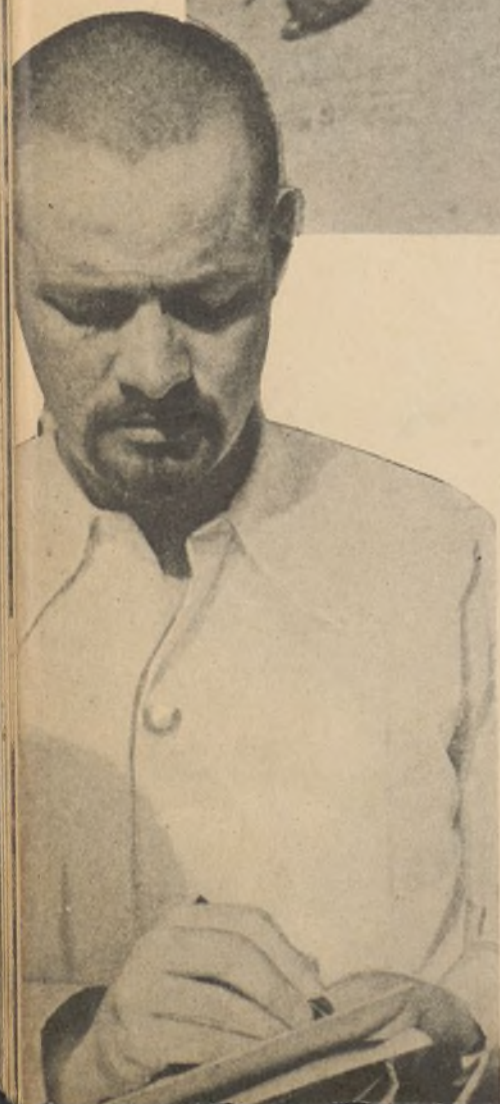
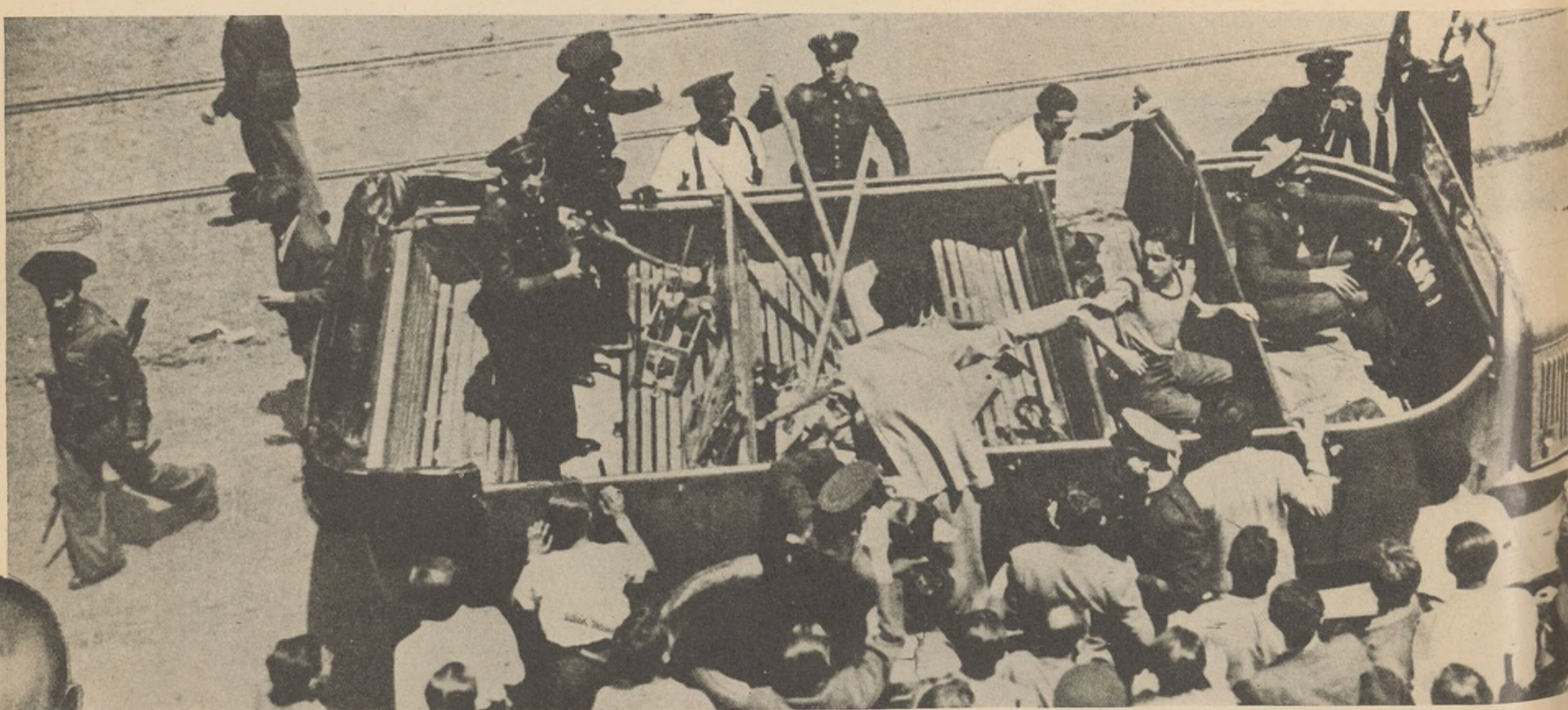
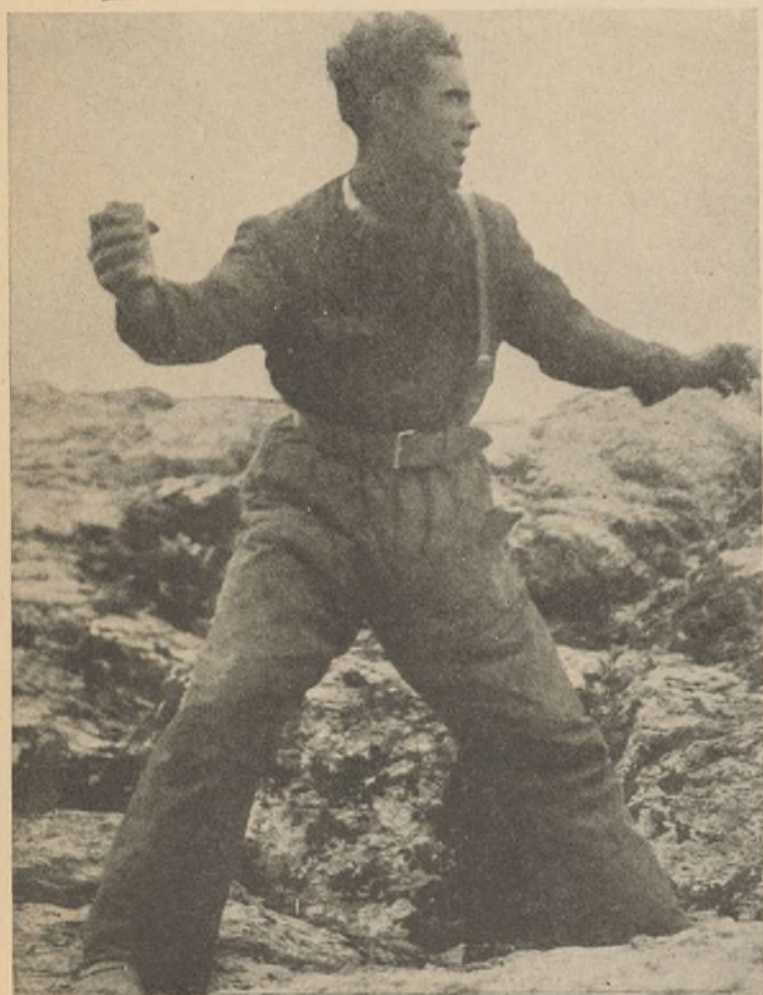


But the supply of government arms did not go far. The people manned the barricades equipped with every variety of firearm from pistol to double barreled shot gun . . .

And waited . . .

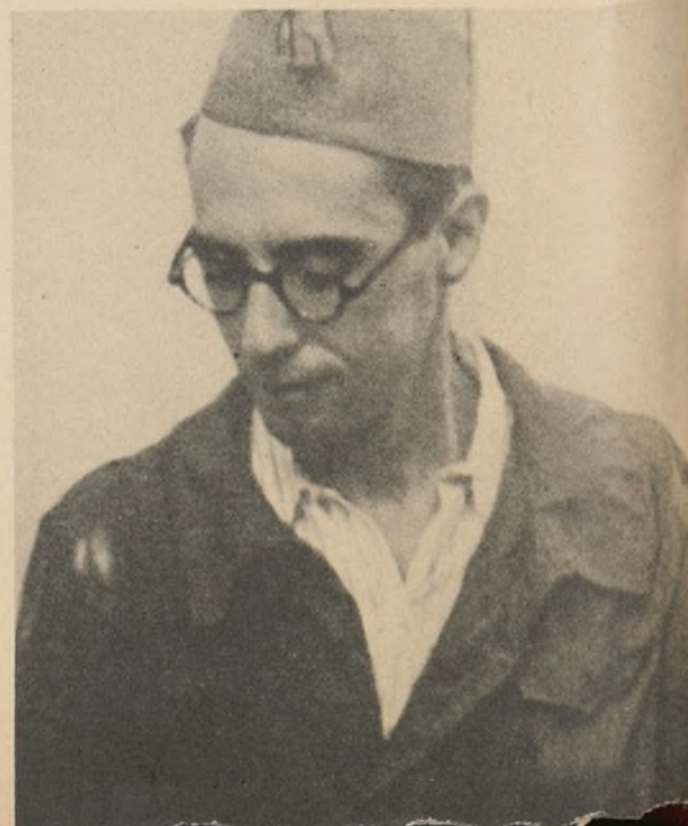


THE People Rally



The treacherous officers had planned to overthrow a Government. . . . Instead they were confronted with the task of overthrowing a people. From the farms of Andalusia and Estremadura, from the mines of Asturias and Murcia, from the factories and offices of Catalonia and New Castile, peasants, workers, professionals, and priests faithful to their trust, rallied to save their newly won freedom. Confident and united, in town after town, in province after province, they smothered the rebellious garrisons. The Spanish people demonstrated to the world their ability to defend democracy.

(Left) Jose Galan and (right) Col. Mangada, army officers who remained loyal—defenders of Leon Pass, who stopped General Mola's early drive on Madrid from the north.

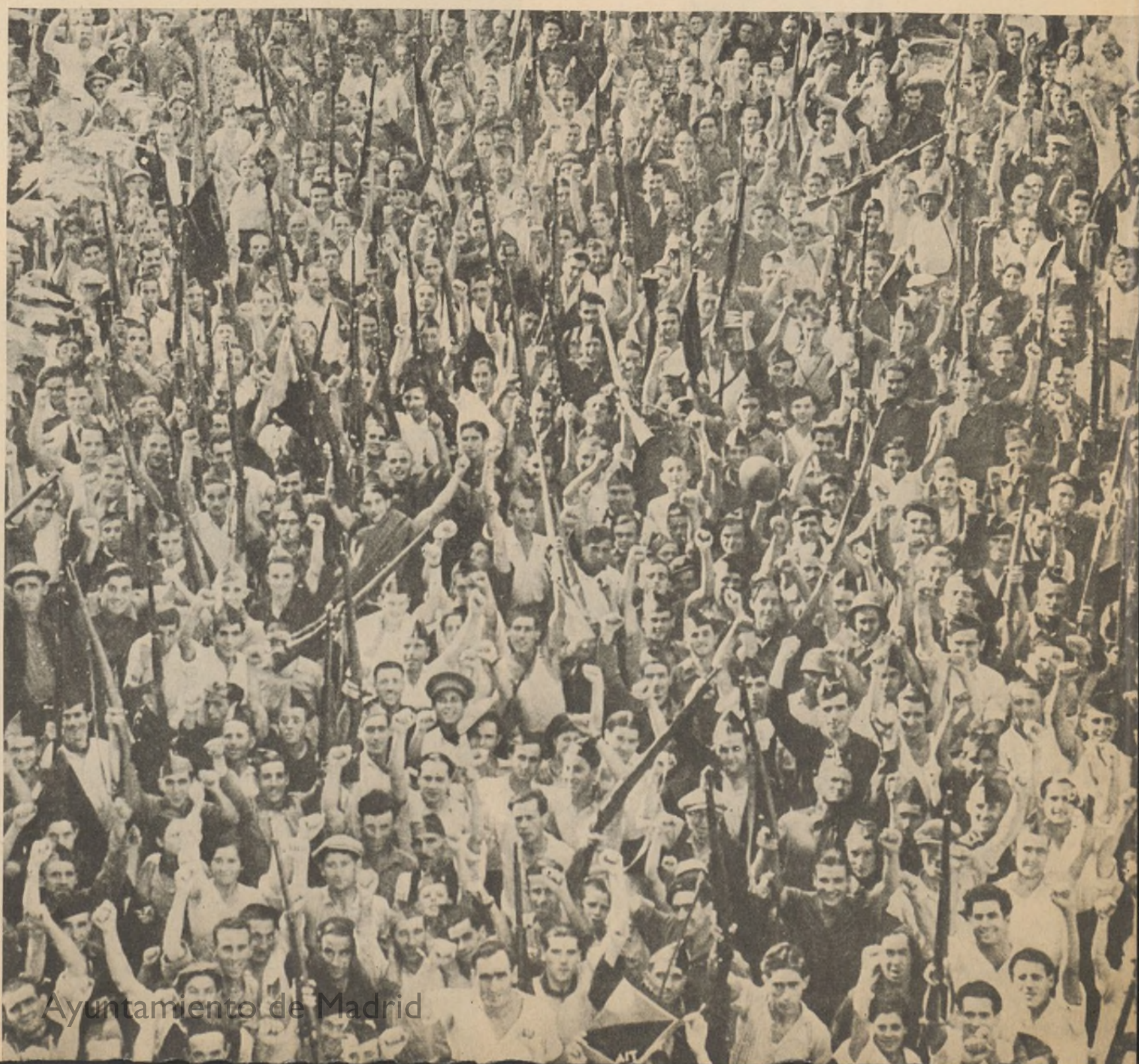
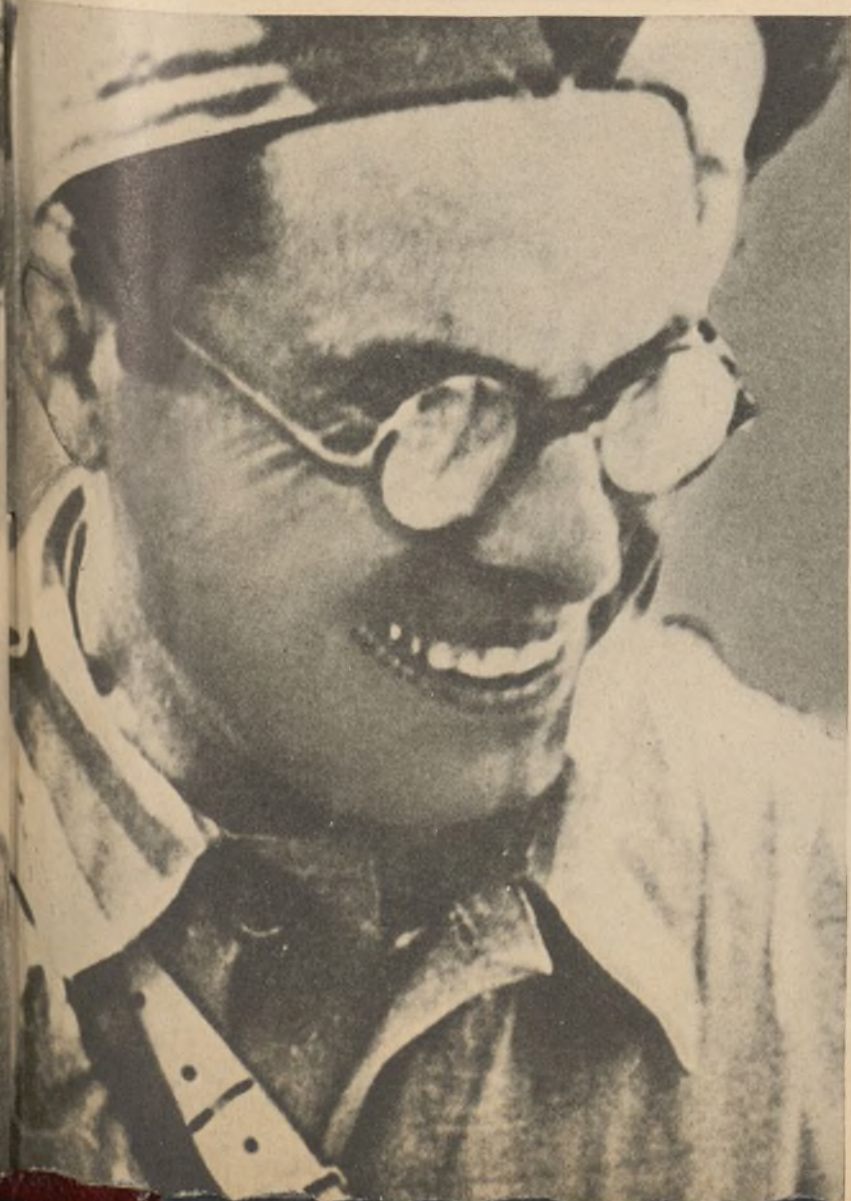




Early days in Madrid. Volunteers leaving to defend the Guadarrama passes.

TO DEFEND THEMSELVES

Buenaventura Durruti, anarchist leader, hero of the Aragon front. When, later, he was killed in action at the head of his Catalan column in the defense of Madrid, Durruti symbolized the unity of the new Spain.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

With the People

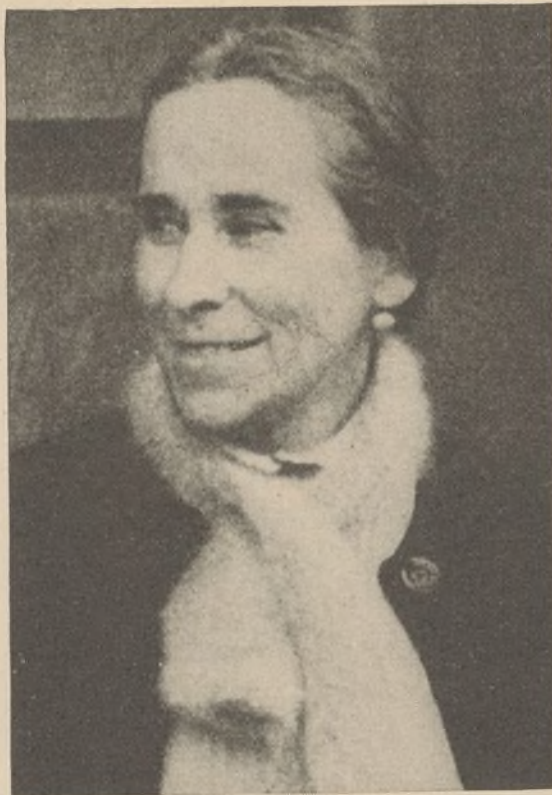
Luis Companys, president of Catalonia



Jose Diaz
Secretary of the Communist Party



Isabel de Palencia
Ambassador to Sweden

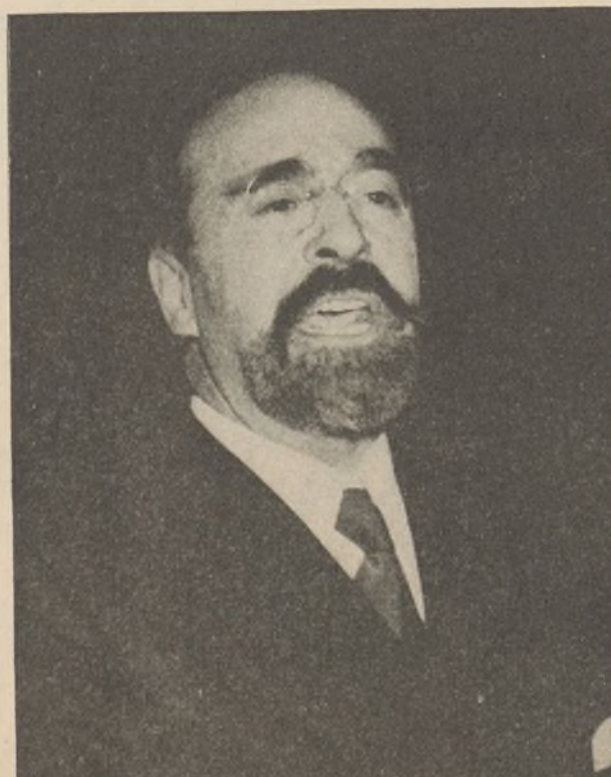


Manuel Azana
President of Spain

Fernando de los Rios
Ambassador to the United States



Miss Europe—1936



Ayuntamiento de Madrid



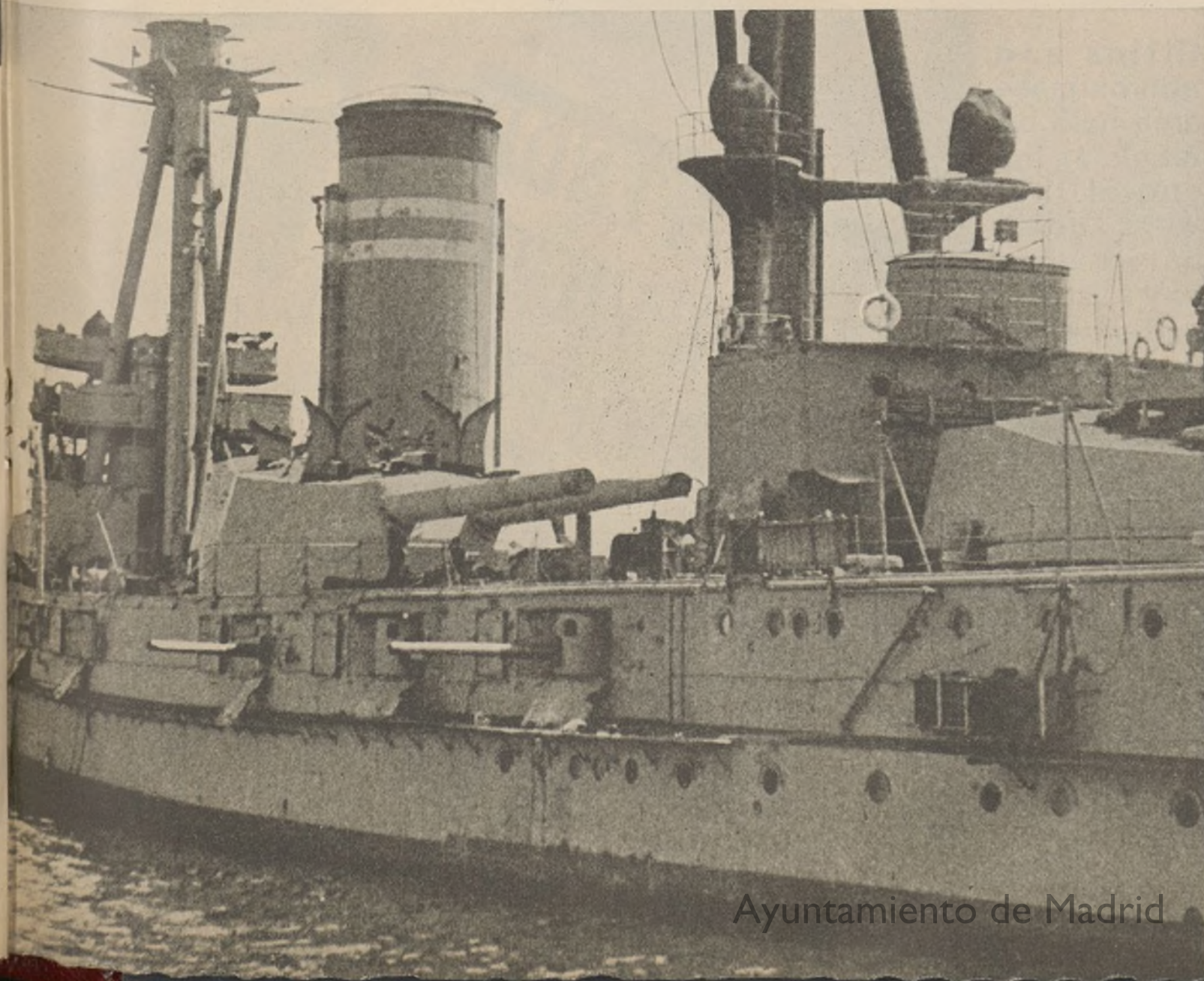
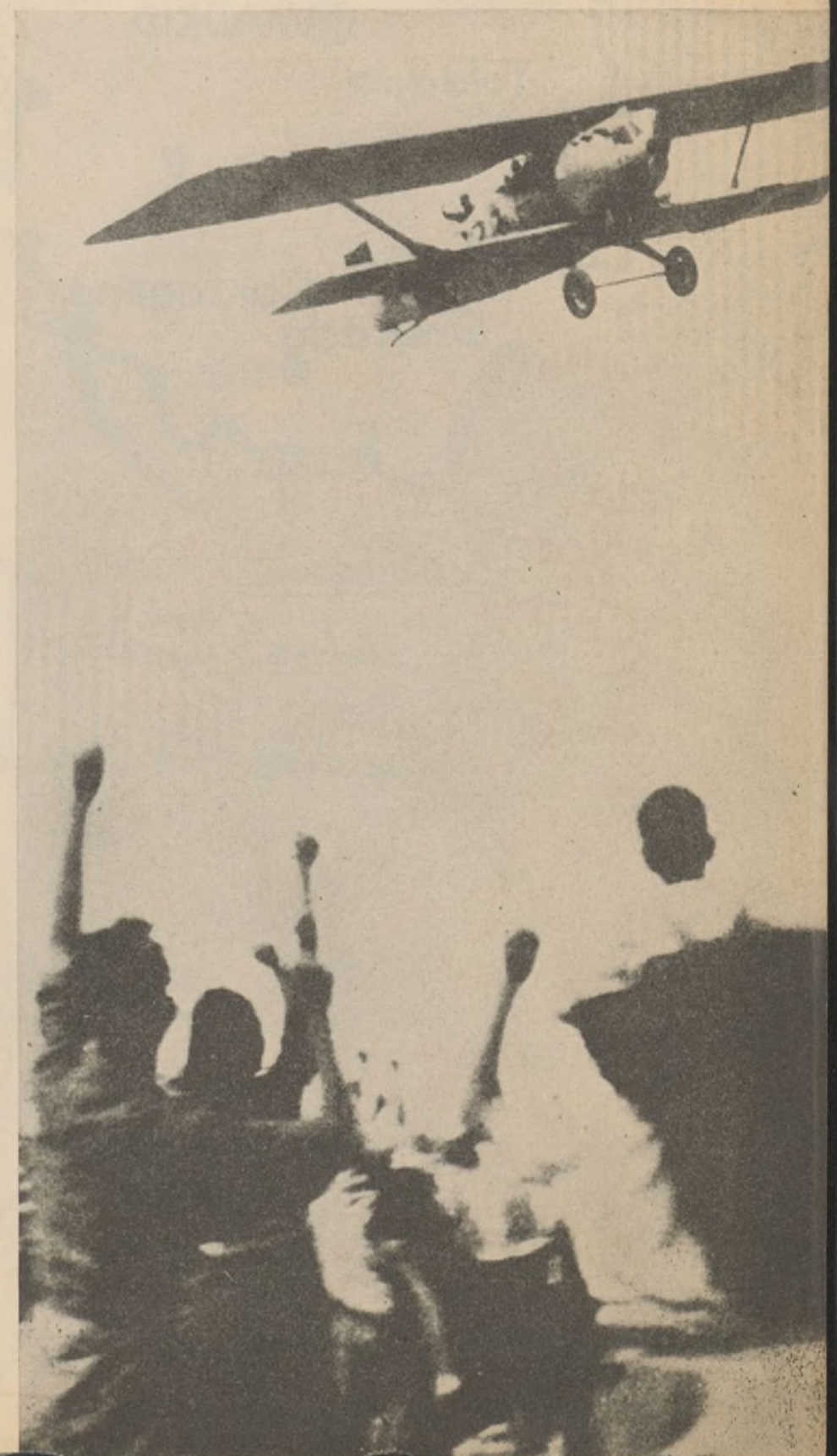
Dolores Ibarruri, la Pasionaria

Right Center: Largo Caballero
Premier

Left Center: Alvarez del Vayo
Minister of Foreign Affairs



The
**NAVY AND
AIR FORCE
REMAIN
LOYAL**



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

Rebellious Officers of the Montana Barracks in Madrid Surrender.



**REVOLT IN MADRID CRUSHED;
FIGHTING IN OTHER CITIES;
ARMED MASSES AID CABINET**

The **REBELLION CRUSHED**



REBELS DEFEATED IN SUMMER CAPITAL

Government Forces Recaptured
San Sebastian in the Morning
After Severe Fighting

OFFENSIVE IS WIDENING

Fascists Are Reported
Short of Supplies
of Bridges Blown Up

Special Cable to Times
LONDON, July 23.—
The morning's fighting
both rebel and govern-
ment forces in Spain.
Courier heavy planes
planes piloted to

VICTORIES HAILED BY MADRID PRESS

Urged Not to Be
Socialist Calls
Arm.

WAR ZONE

tended
Op-

NEY
times.
by the
reap-

**MADRID DEFENDERS
WIN A NEW VICTORY,
TAKING OFFENSIVE**

**SPAIN CHECKS ARMY
AS MOROCCO FORCES
2 CITIES IN AFRICA**

REBELS FLEE IN NORTH
Civilian Forces Drive
Them Back 8 Miles
With Big Losses.

SEBASTIAN RETAKEN

Cordoba,

Montamiento de Madrid

ED;
IES;
NET

MAILED
D PRESS

Not to Be
Specialist Calls
Arm.

WAR ZONE

tended
Op-
ns.

NEY
MES.
by the
eap-



An Italian torpedo that missed its mark.



GERMAN PLANES TURN TIDE TO REBELS IN MADRID DRIVE

... AND THEN REVIVED!



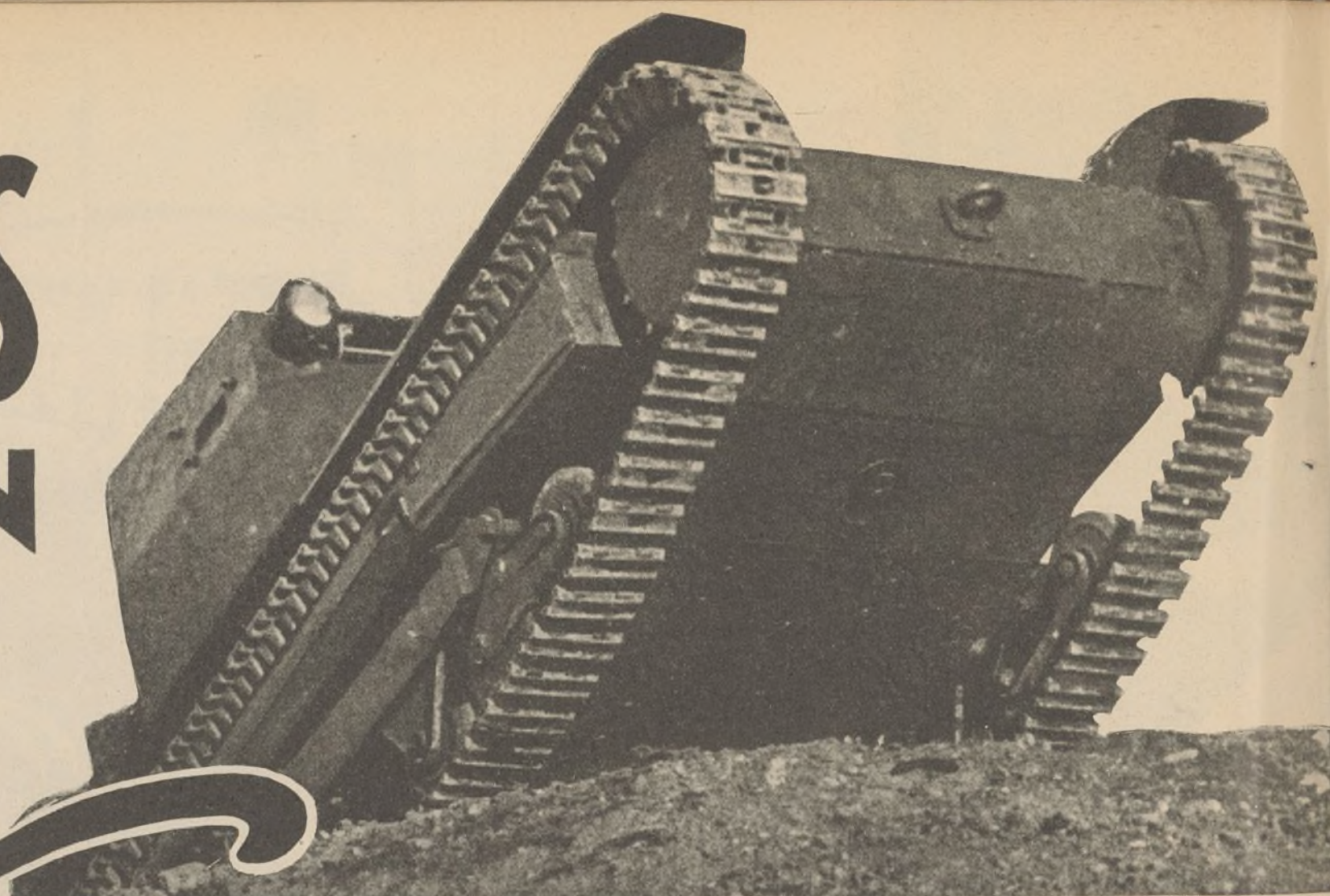
NAZI FLIERS DROP DISGUISED
Appear Openly at Huge
Secret Base Swiftly
Built at Caceres.



32 GERMAN, ITALIAN PLANES REACH REBEL ARMY IN SPAIN; DRIVE TO SEA BEGUN IN NORTH

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

FRANCO'S FOREIGN ARMY



Sweeping

ABSOLUTE REGIME PLANNED FOR SPAIN

Franco Government Would
Have a Fascist Tinge and
Be Based on the Army.

FOREIGN SUPPORT NEEDED

Source of Arms and Munitions
First Consideration—Church
and Catalonia Problems.

The writer of the following article was formerly Madrid correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He has returned to New York after



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

Saved from initial failure Franco began his crushing march north from Seville to Badajoz in the early days of August.

This move guaranteed a free flow of supplies from across the Portuguese border and was the first step in linking the southern and northern armies of rebellion.



**REBELS WIN IN NORTH SPAIN
AND MARCH TOWARD MADRID
WHERE RED RULE IMPENDS**



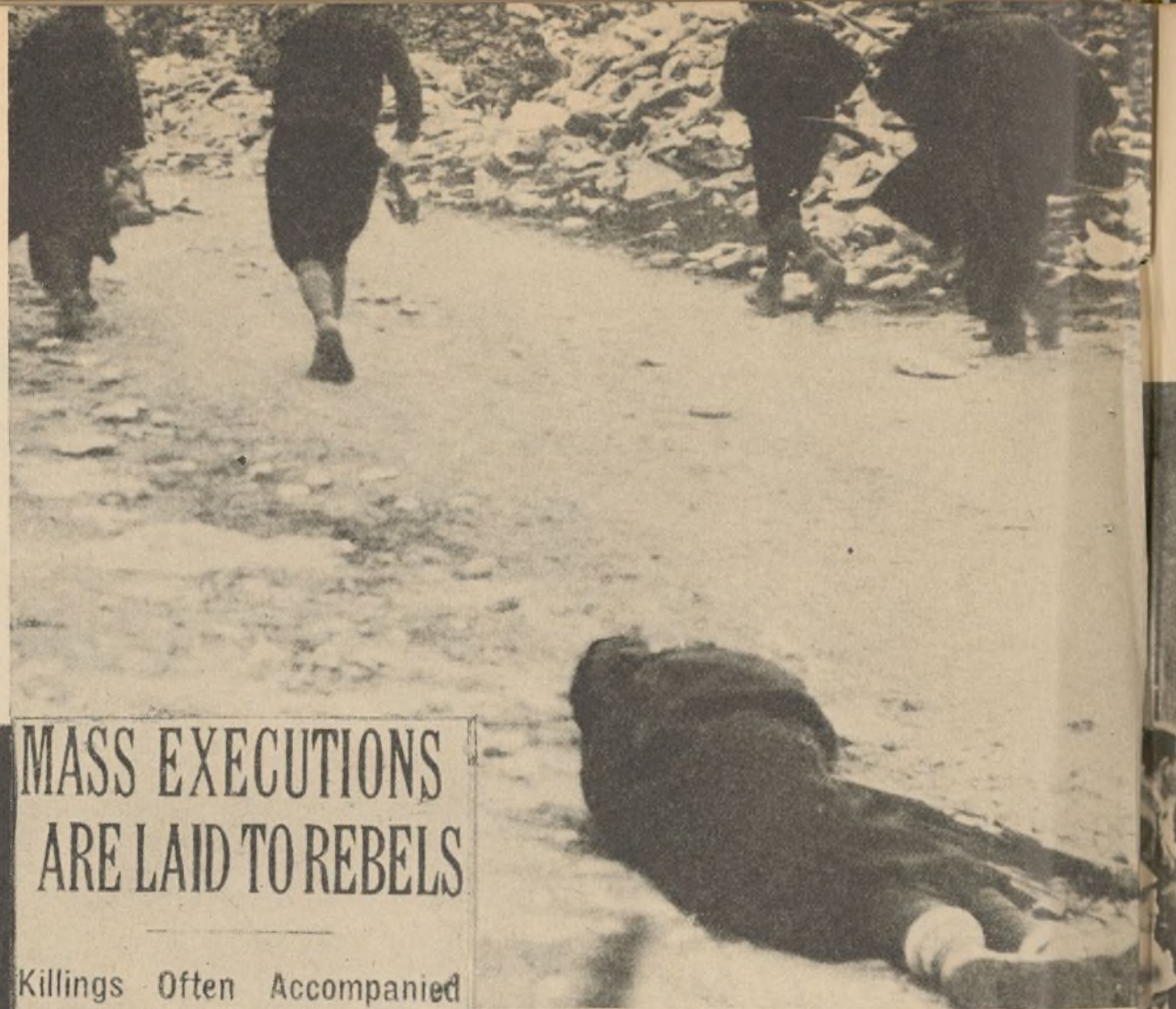
THROUGH SPAIN



**MOROCCAN REBELS
GET MANY PLANES**

Foreign Aircraft Include 18
From Italy—Franco Rushes
Troops to Spain by Air.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid



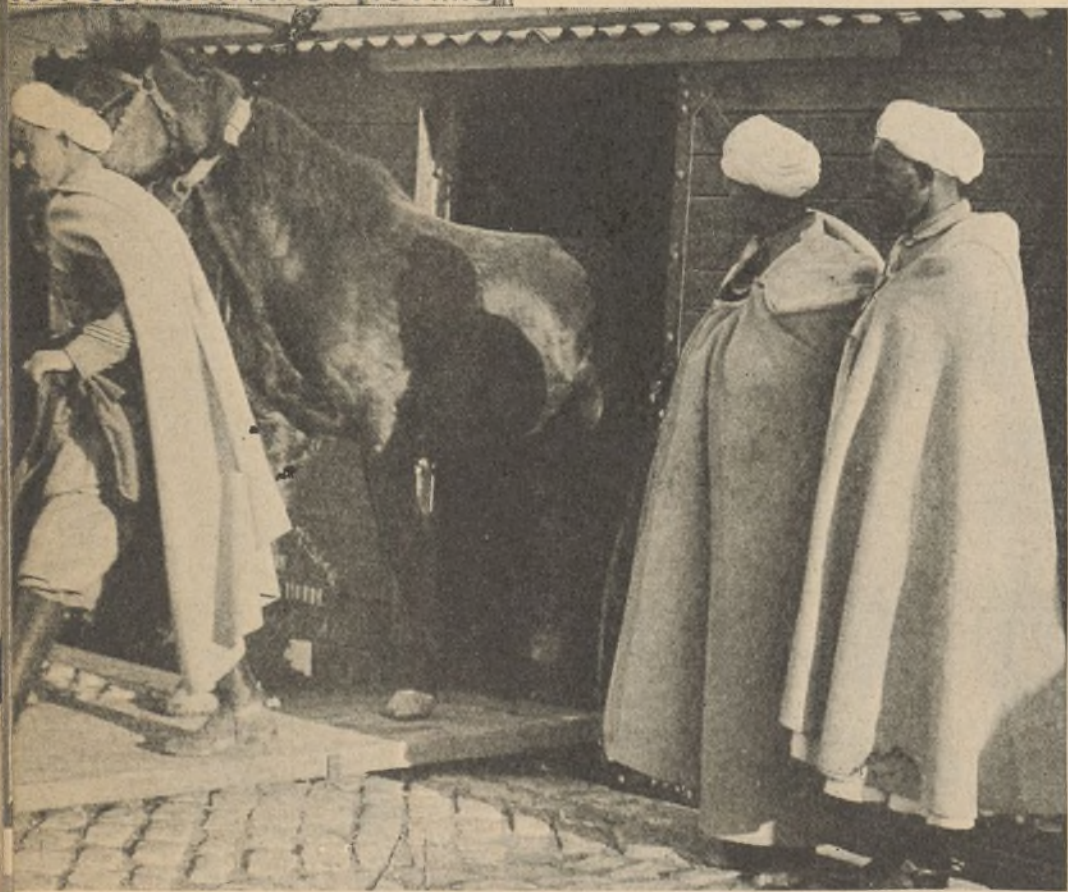
MASS EXECUTIONS ARE LAID TO REBELS

Killings Often Accompanied
by Tortures—Many Victims

MOORS KILL SCORES AFTER TAKING CITY

Massacres, Rape and Looting
Reported When Insurgents
Marched Into Talavera.

NON-COMBATANTS VICTIMS.



on to MADRID

Franco could consolidate his positions
only by wiping out the greater part of
hostile populations where they had not
fled before him.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid



**San Sebastian Massacre Feared
As Fascists Advance on Coast**

*Iran Also Is Expected to Fall Soon—Rebel Airplane Bombs Fall
on a French Town—Generals Franco and Mola Plan Joint
Drive on Madrid at Burgos Meeting.*



**TOLEDO CAPTURED
BY SPANISH REBELS;
ALCAZAR RELIEVED**



**REBELS SLAUGHTER BADAJOZ LEFTISTS,
EXECUTE 1,200; HOUSES IN FLAMES;
TWO ARMIES DRIVE ON REDS IN MALAGA**



Heroes OF THE Alcazar



AN OPEN LETTER TO DARRYL ZANUCK

Dear Mr. Zanuck:

You are one of the most enterprising of the producers in the United States today, and so I am not at all surprised to read that you are preparing for immediate production a film on the siege of the Alcazar. Its heroism has thrilled the world, you are reported as saying. It was very heroic. But I wonder if you've heard who the heroes were.

A hero, I believe, is a man who fights against odds. It would be right to use the word hero for the people, the ordinary men-in-the-street, who, with empty hands and in the first flush of their surprise and indignation, overcame the generals and their machine guns in Madrid and Barcelona. Bare handed they overcame them, the oath-breakers, in their barracks.

But in Toledo, the generals and their cadets had no ordinary barracks. They had a fortification that had withstood the armies of centuries, and held stores and arms for all the province. Few men they had, but for every man more than one machine gun.

If they were so armed, why did they run into their fortress? Liberators, national patriots, surely with such an abundance of stores they could have armed the populace that welcomed them and marched victoriously forward.

Curiously enough, the population didn't welcome them. Not one echo of sympathy did they meet among the good folk of Toledo, who, as one man, set about the investment of their citadel.

The cadets were few, their besiegers many, fit material for an heroic tale. You guessed it! The tale of traitors, armed to the teeth and with ample stores, cowering behind walls fourteen feet thick, while the man-in-the-street, a peaceable bloke like you and me, took off his coat and, in shirt sleeves and armed with a fowling piece, set about their punishment.

Just think of it! Walls fourteen feet thick with machine guns through every loophole and on the other side, shot-guns and blunderbusses taken from old trophies off the walls.

But now there's another thing it would be a pity to leave out. It happened before the siege started, but we who make films know that before the big scene starts you have to get a personal story built up. Well, I think this is just the personal bit you need. It gives us the motive, too. It wasn't just abstract indignation at treachery. No, it was a motive much more like the traditional one that has sent many an American father or brother or sweetheart reaching for his shotgun since long before films began. Let me explain.

All this bloodshed and what not in Spain, the revolt of the army began. They may have been right, we won't discuss that here. What we do know, and they and their friends have said it a hundred times themselves, is that they began. This means (mind you put it in your film) that that afternoon when it started the good people of Toledo didn't suddenly get excited and drive the cadets into their fortress. The cadets, *knowing that what they were about to do would meet the unanimous indignation of the people*, withdrew into their barracks, *knowing they would be cut off for a long time*.

Now what do soldiers want who are going to be cut off for a long time? Think, Mr. Zanuck. Not ammunition, they had plenty. Not food; when they prepared they had also seen to that. Something else, Mr. Zanuck. They took their womenfolk, some of them — we have heard a great deal of the women and children of the Alcazar — *but it was not only their own womenfolk they took*.

On that afternoon of rebellion, the cadets, hurrying to the shelter of the citadel of the Cid, paused in their flight to snatch these women. Shall we call them "hostages"? It was a holiday afternoon, and in the sunshine couples sat spooning. Others strolled along the lanes that ran by the hill on which the fortress stands. Sometimes the boy was knocked senseless. Sometimes, perhaps because he did something idly (shall we call it heroic, Mr. Zanuck?) he would be shot or stabbed with the bayonet.

That might make another good shot. And as a scenarist myself, I don't think it makes a bad set-up in general. There they are, the fathers and the brothers, who till now have spent their lives behind their desks and counters. Some have guns, perhaps, and others — yes, I can find you people who have seen it — have only sticks, but all of them, hatred in their hearts, crouch peering between chairs and tables piled in the street, at those walls of fourteen feet of stone and brick that hide from them those whom perhaps they fear ever to see again. Will you come into their headquarters, a chemist's shop round the corner, and see the militia officer (terrible name, isn't it, al-

most Red, but he was the chemist himself before the patriot heroes took him from his filling of prescriptions)? There on the wall behind his head, you will see the portraits of girls, last available family photographs on outings and the like, with beneath them a description and the circumstance of their capture. "Try to look out for these and save them when the citadel falls," is the legend on the wall.

But you've always got your happy ending. Not perhaps the conventional happy ending, which is no doubt what makes the subject appeal to so daring and innovating a mind as yours. I suppose the usual film ending would show merit rewarded, and injured virtue recovered, but as all the world knows, it hasn't worked out like that. Not yet at least. When those cowering heroes saw their bastions falling, when even those giant walls crumbled beneath simple miners' dynamite and the bare hands of the wronged populace, when these heroes at last felt vengeance at their throats, then these who in all Spain could find no Spaniard to lift a hand for them were rescued by mercenaries, by Moors, by the riff-raff of the Foreign Legion, by Nazis fresh from the massacres of June 30th and Italians fresh from their mustard gas victory over the Red Cross. But this isn't a happy ending at all, you may protest. Oh, yes, it is. The thoughtless girls of that holiday afternoon may, it is true, be missing when you're seeking for the facts. *But their families do not mourn them now*. Why? Ask your own newspaper. Ask Jay Allen. Ask those who saw the Moors celebrate the release of their Alcazar "heroes" by tossing hand grenades up and down the hospital wards before they set the hospital afire.

You must have that in. No one will be sad in the audience, when they know there's no one left now to worry about the sad things in the picture.

So you see what a fine picture you can make. I congratulate you once again on deciding to make it authentic. Not many film producers would have the courage.

Ivor Montagu

Editors' Note: Mr. Ivor Montagu is a well-known British screen writer and director. The above letter is reprinted from *New Theatre and Film*, March, 1937.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

DEATH OF A *Militiaman*

BY ROBERT WESTERBY

IT WAS hardly light when the corporal came for them. As they were led outside, the prison was silent, as if it, too, were waiting for death. Felipe raised his eyes and stared dully around him. The stiffly pleated mountains looked blue in the distance, with small clusters of trees lying at their feet. Hungrily Felipe looked at them. Behind them was his home.

An officer came from the prison, buttoning up his tunic. He was small and sallow, but with a sort of swaggering smartness about him.

"How many are there?" the officer said, shouting, as if to keep up his courage.

The corporal saluted. "Thirty, *señor capitán*."

"I'll use the new gun," the officer said, and called loudly over his shoulder.

The corporal looked puzzled. "The new gun, *señor capitán*?" he said.

The officer flushed angrily. "Yes, the new gun," he said. "I'll use it myself. It will kill the whole 30 of them in a second or two. You will see."

Two men came out of the prison, carrying the new gun. In silence they set it up on its short tripod, opposite the line of prisoners. It seemed to stare at them, the dully shining new gun, and the man next to Felipe — no, not man, he was not yet 20 — began to pray out loud, crossing himself, muttering. The sweat was running down his face like water being squeezed out of a sponge.

The officer walked over to the machine gun. His face was serious now, businesslike, and he crouched behind the gun, adjusting the belt of cartridges. Then he looked up.

"About turn!" he shouted, and the line of men turned round raggedly and slowly.

"Five paces forward!" the officer jerked out, and terrified, as if in a trance, the 30 men lurched over the rough ground. Felipe stared straight ahead of him. The plain rolled away before his eyes, rocky and barren, for miles. In the distance, in the foothills, he could see the white twin towers of a church. The world seemed wide and safe, being at war suddenly nothing.

"Halt! Five paces, I said."

The line of men wavered and stopped.

Standing still, with hunched shoulders, Felipe felt death waiting behind him as the officer's fingers went to the trigger of the gun. His heart was beating loudly and quickly, as if it would burst, and for five long seconds he waited, swearing.

Then, shatteringly, the gun spoke.

The hail of bullets swept along the line of prisoners, spat up dust and stones, tore through flesh and bone. Writhing grotesquely in their pain, the men fell to the ground in a wave.

The earth was damply cold to Felipe's body, the stones hard and sharp against his face. He lay flat, his chest pressing the ground, and over him the shrieking bullets tore through the air.

Abruptly the roar of the gun ceased, and Felipe heard the scrape of the officer's boots against the stones. A few yards away a man was screaming, his voice impossibly shrill — then the officer's voice, raised in a shout: "All right! Get up! Get up! All those still alive will be freed."

Felipe pressed himself harder against the ground, his eyes shut, sweat running down his cheeks. Close beside him there was a scrabble of loose stones as a few men staggered to their feet. They turned toward the officer, calling feebly, and Felipe heard him laugh. The gun roared out again bitterly.

"Oh, the poor fools!" Felipe whispered. "It was a trick, and I knew! I knew! And now they are dead."

Cautiously he opened his eyes. He could only see with one. It was funny. The other seemed not to be there, but there was no pain. Blood was trickling slowly across his face, and where before he had seen the plain, the mountains, the little church, his world was now small. Three or four stones, a scratch in the earth where a bullet had passed, his own right hand, and a foot which scraped feebly in the dust, as if in agony, as if it were a live thing. For a few seconds it would remain still, then it would twitch again.

An ant crawled laboriously across the stones toward him. He felt it as it climbed over his forehead. The little insect's feet were like needles, and ran across his face until they reached the open wound over his eye.

Footsteps crunched towards him and there were voices. "There's one!" "Where?" The officer sounded excited, like a small boy who is hunting for bird's eggs or butterflies.

"Oh, sweet Christ, let me lie still . . . lie still . . ." Felipe stared at a stone lying just by his right eye. Two feet, heavily booted, stopped in front of him, almost filling his small world.

"This one?" the officer's voice said, and Felipe's stomach contracted, a chill as of water on his spine.

"Sweet Jesus! Let it be quick!" he prayed. He stared dully at the officer's boots. They were old, split, and starved for polish. Through a crack in the leather he could see gray stocking. The third boot, that of the man shot down next to him, lay still. The ant crawled around in his wound, torturing him, but he clenched his teeth, frozen with fear, and remained motionless.

"You're right," the officer said. "He's no more dead than I am."

There was a whistle as a stick swung sharply through the air, and a thud. The third boot twitched violently, turned over and writhed sideways in the dust, just missing Felipe's face. Then there was a shot, a



second's pause, and the boot kicked upward and dropped back. Somewhere above him Felipe heard the officer laugh.

"It is a good gun," his voice said. "Not many were missed, even the first time, and there are many to come."

The feet crunched away; Felipe was alone. Everything that had happened the day before seemed to have been a year ago . . . the fighting in the streets; the screams of the wounded; his father's white face . . . the Moors closing in . . . but he'd get away now . . . first the prison . . . then the gun . . . then the officer . . . then the ants. . .

His eye rolled feebly round to where his right hand lay in the dust. There seemed to be no power left in his fingers, movements were hard, hard and painful, yet, setting his teeth, Felipe gradually closed his hand — closed it until the small clenched fist lay outstretched on the stones.

For four weeks he had fought for what he believed in, for four weeks he had been a man.

He was 16 years old.

Condensed from *The Living Age* by Readers Digest



PEOPLES' MILITIA FALLS BACK COURAGEOUSLY



LOYALISTS SHOW COURAGE AT FRONT

Withering Fire of the Rebels in
Guadarramas Fails to Stem
Defenders' Confidence.

WOMEN FIGHTING HARD

Undaunted by the Scenes of
Sorrow as the Casualties in
the Civil War Pile Up.

GUADARRAMA, GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 8 (AP).—
Spain's bitterest civil war, with
brother against brother, is produc-
ing an endless list of incidents of
heroism, sorrow and sacrifice, on
the shell-scarred battlefields in this
mountain war zone, where thou-
sands of young Spaniards are giv-
ing their lives for a political cause.

During a day at the front lines,
the writer went through hospitals
where Red Cross surgeons tried to
save lives that Rebel guns seek to
extinguish. He was within range
of Rebel fire today to watch the
government forces defending the
capital.

Rebel Fire Is Withering

Rebel guns, aimed by instructors
of the Segovia Military School,
poured a withering fire into the
ranks of the Madrid Liberal troops
from just beyond the crest of the
Sierras. Shrapnel burst on every
side, killing and maiming.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

OW FRONT

Rebels in
to Stem
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G HARD

Scenes of
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Withering
by instructors
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Liberal troops
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ming.



The People's Militia lacked a general staff, trained officers, and an organized service of supplies. Each political party adhering to the People's Front had its own military units in the field. Often they acted independently of one another.

In addition to all this, their improvised equipment and ancient rifles were no match for Franco's imported precision instruments. Amateurs in military organization, they rushed with foolhardy courage to meet professional killers. Retreating, but never defeated, the people's militia fell back in a series of uneven encounters.

Driven from Cadiz by Moorish mercenaries, harried from Seville by foreign legionnaires, fighting to the death at Badajoz, swept from the Tagus River Valley and Toledo by Italian whippet tanks, —this undisciplined militia fell back on Madrid.



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AT THE *of* MAD



General Franco scheduled his entry into Madrid for November 8. Above are shown rebel guards as they waited to enter the capital for police duty.



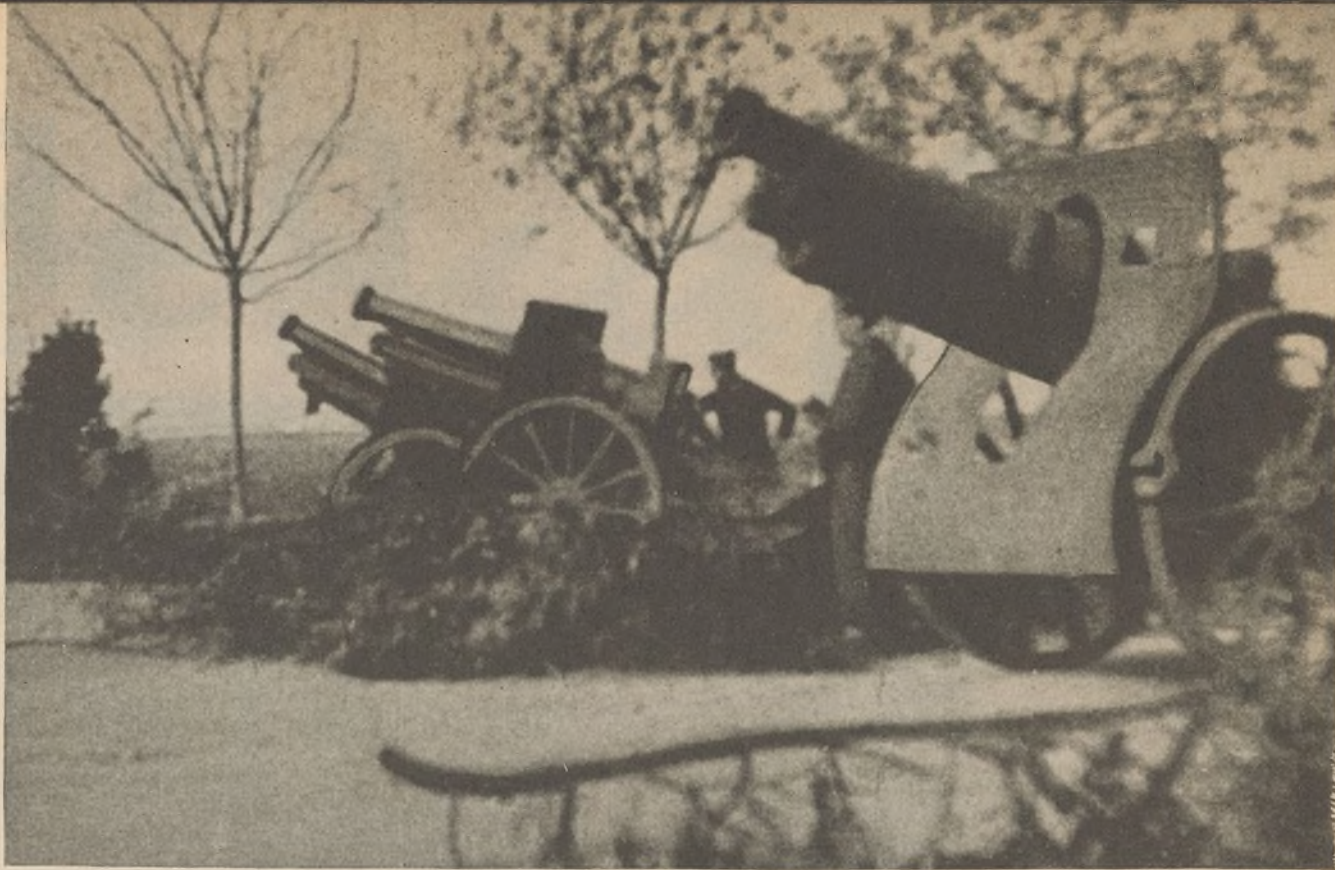
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One of Madrid's fallen defenders.

Loyalists take shelter behind a wrecked German tank.

E GATES D RID



Franco's battering rams, like the howitzers that shelled the city, were not made in Spain. At the left is a speedy German tank shown in field manoeuvres outside Berlin. Below, are tanks, identical to the last detail, as they rumble on the road to Escorial . . . invincible, until militiamen learned how to place their bombs . . .



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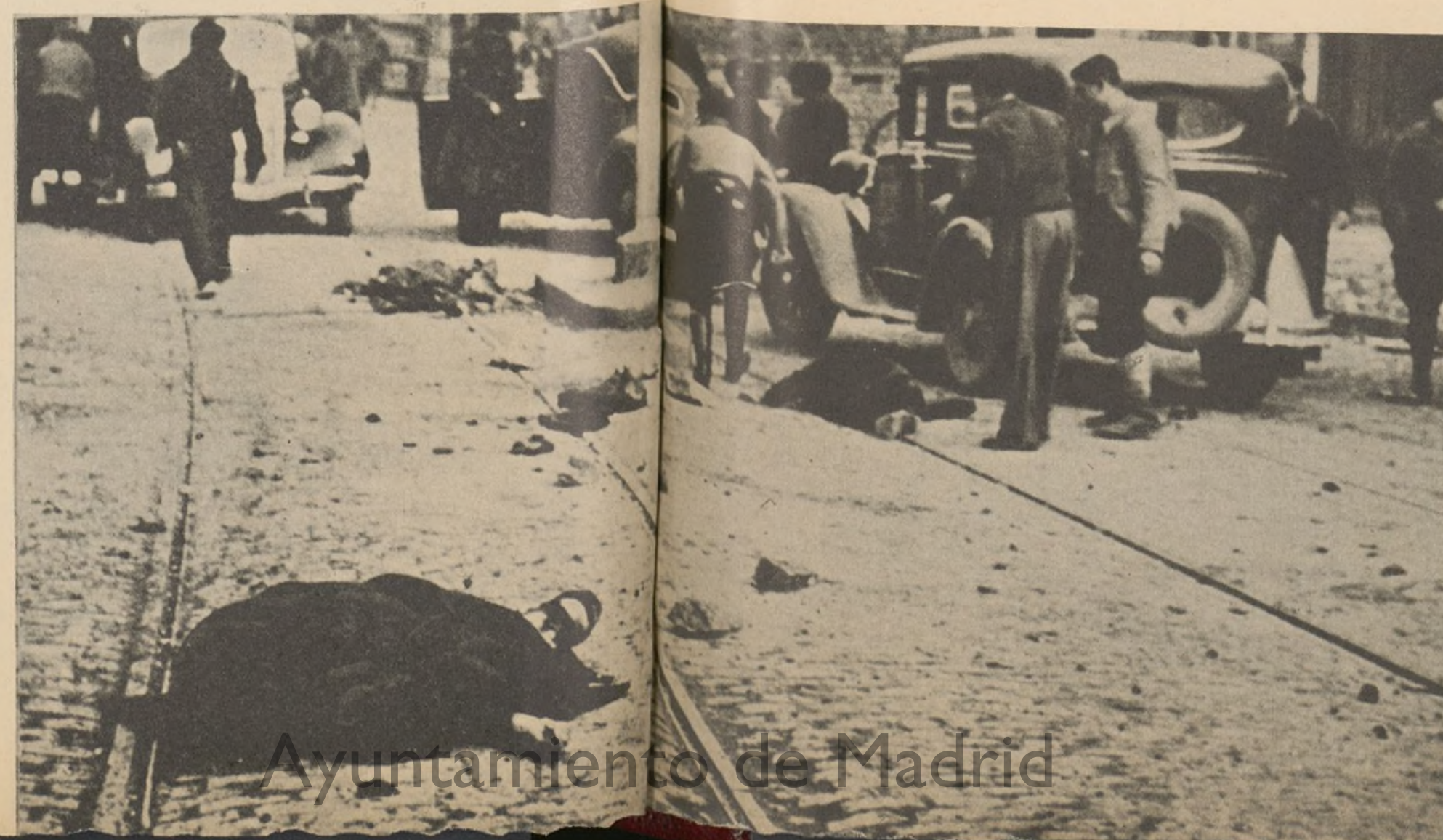
DARK DAYS

in Madrid



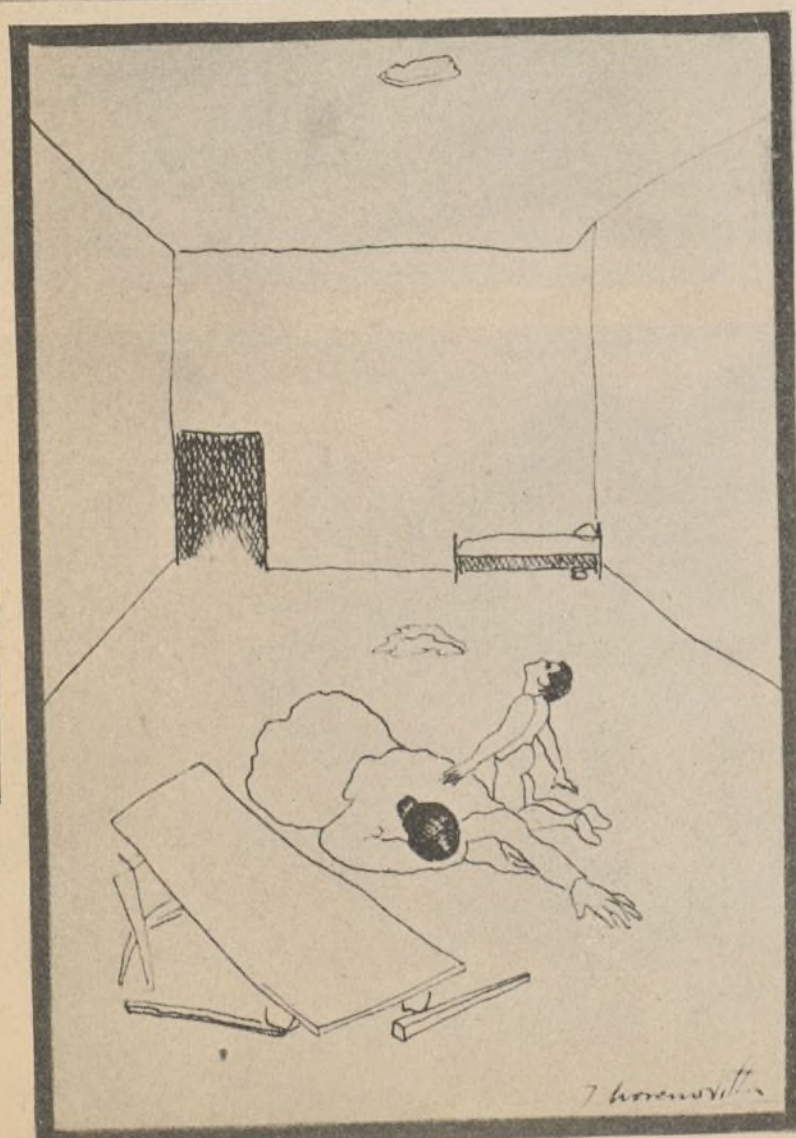
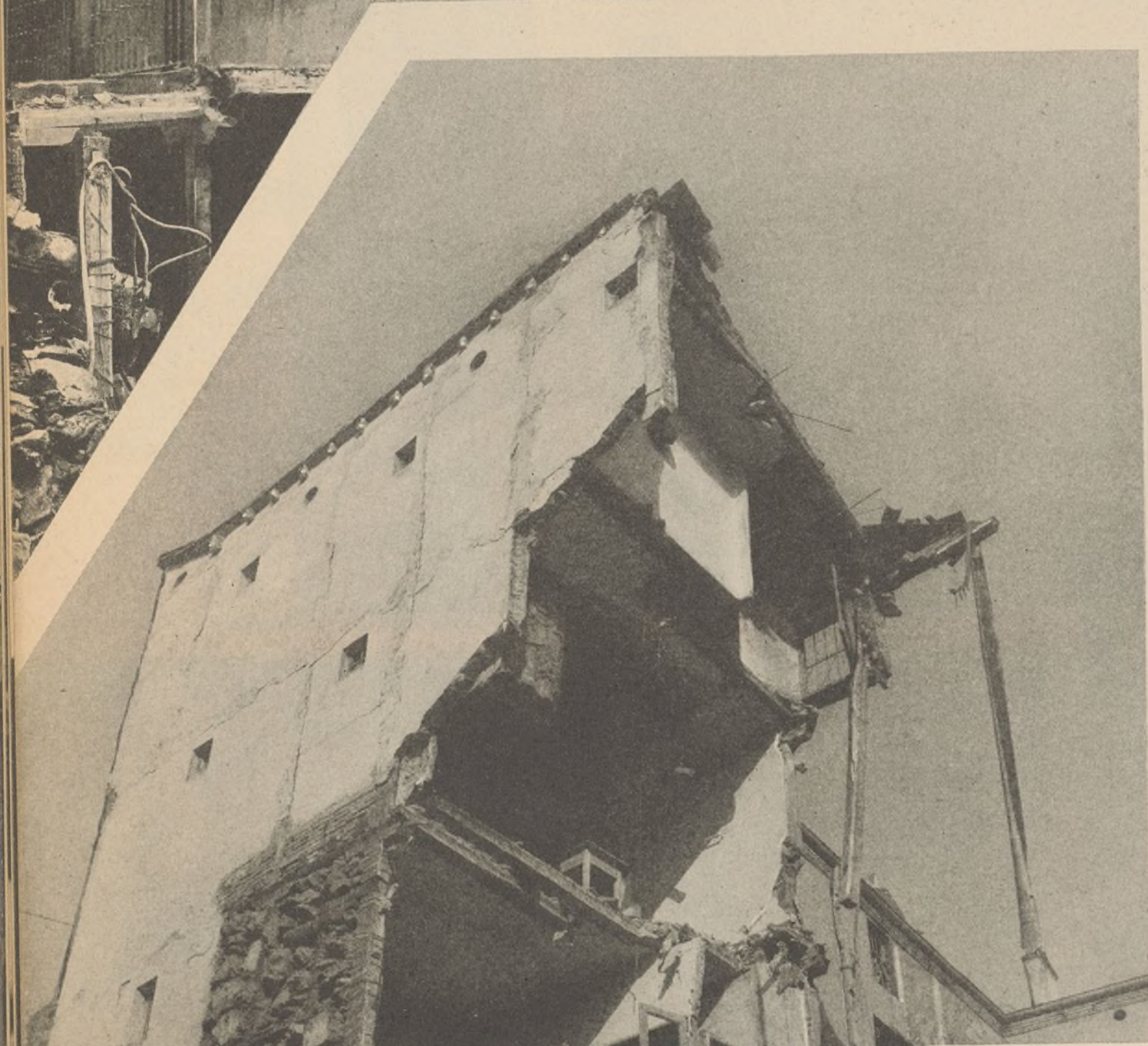
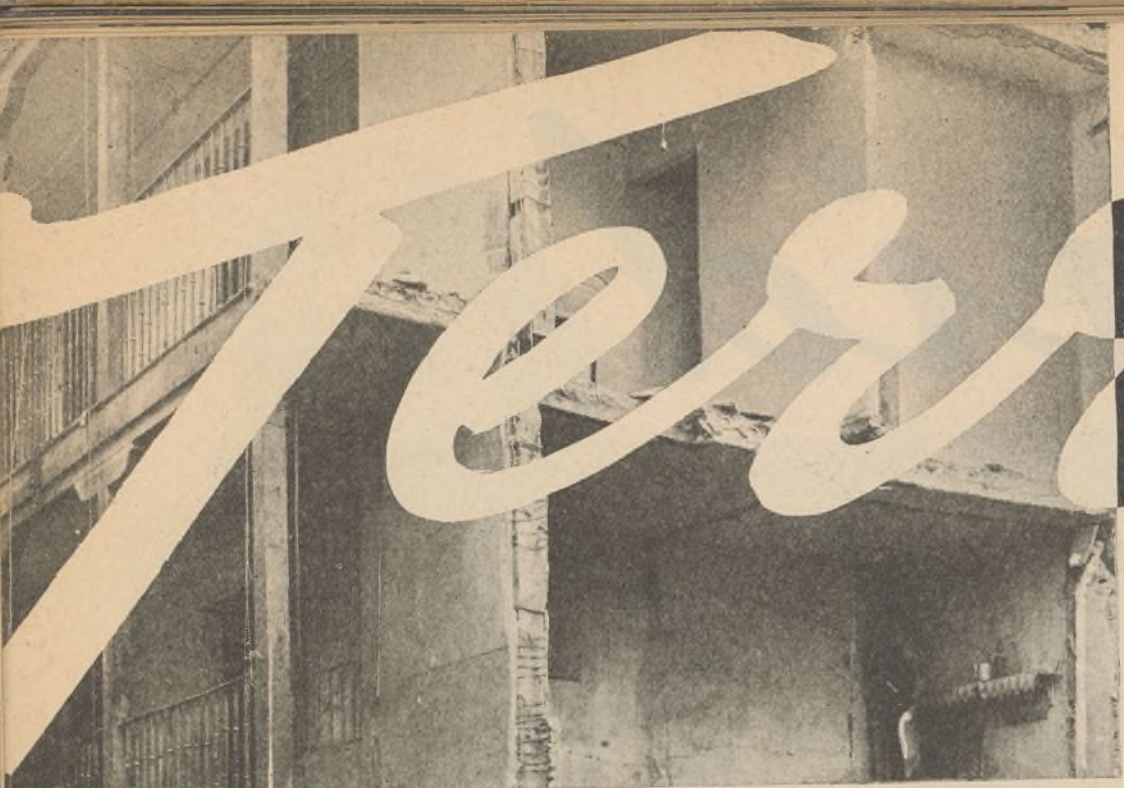
REBEL PLANES DROP
BOMBS IN MADRID;
KILLED 120 WURT

Toll is 120
Getafe—Victims are
Women and Children.



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Terror...



"Late this afternoon rebel air raiders bombed the Tetuan district of Madrid. . . ."



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On hundreds of children like these, once names, now numbers, death dropped from the sky.





SAFEGUARDING SPANISH ART



Ayuntamiento de Madrid



"We are the custodians of Spanish art for humanity..."

Almost at the outset of the rebellion, a Committee for the protection of museums, libraries, monuments and scientific centers was organized by the Spanish Government. By means of the careful and often heroic work of this committee and its numberless volunteer helpers, the great art treasures of Spain have been, in large part, saved from rebel vandalism.

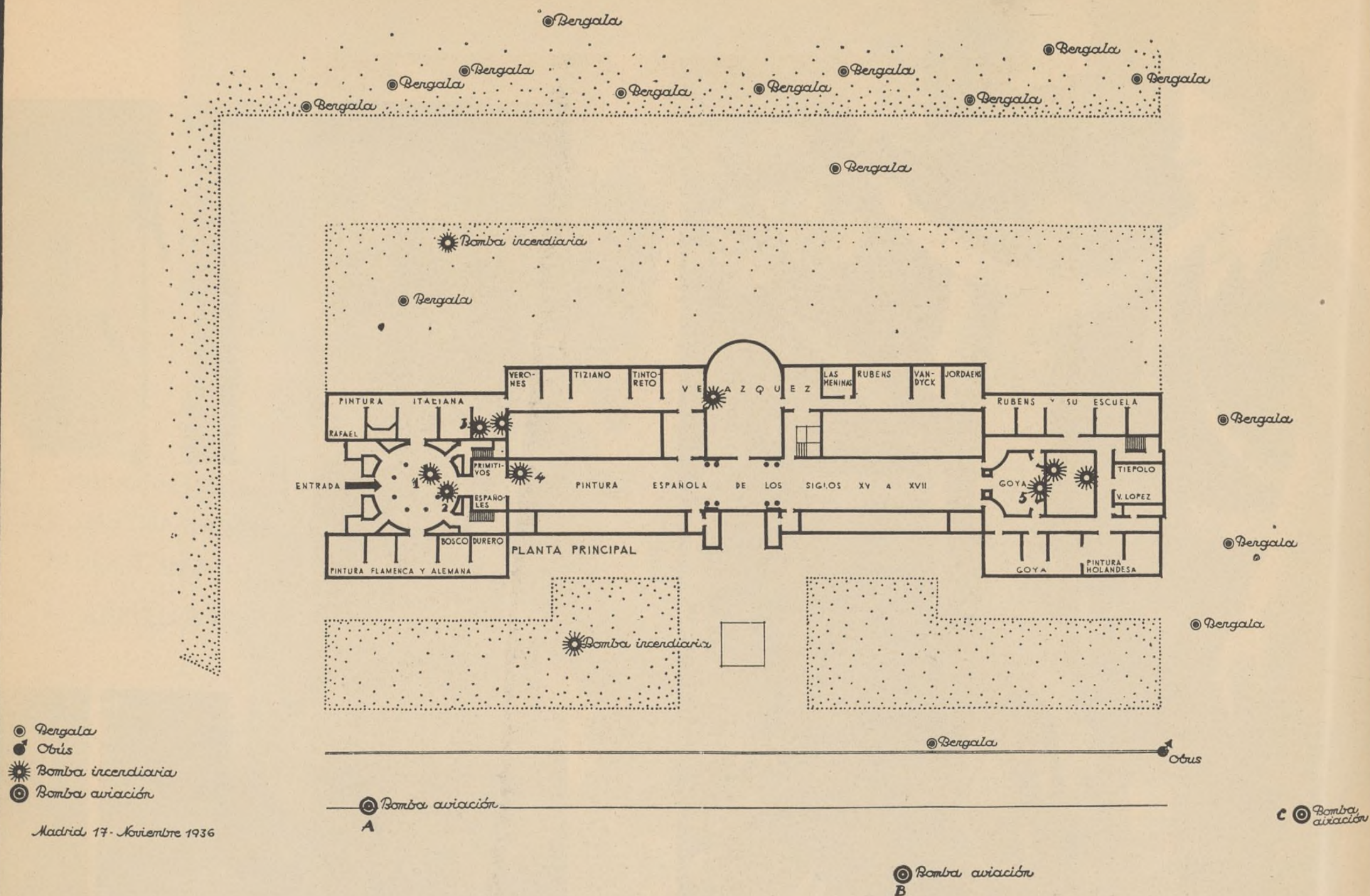
These pictures show how Loyalist militiamen cared for the magnificent collection in the Duke of Alba's palace in Madrid. This treasury of art, once the private possession of one of Spain's richest overlords, became, after the rebellion, the property of the people. Shortly after these pictures were taken rebel bombs found their target. And priceless masterpieces of Goya, Velasquez, El Greco, and Titian were rescued only at the greatest personal risk from the spreading flames.

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SE PROHIBE
PERMANENTEMENTE
FUMAR EN LOS
SALONES





Above: Ground plan of the world-famous Prado Museum which housed the works of the masters. The diagram shows how rebel aviators spotted this building. Outlining their target with flares they dropped incendiary and explosive bombs directly on their mark.

Below: An interior view of the Prado.

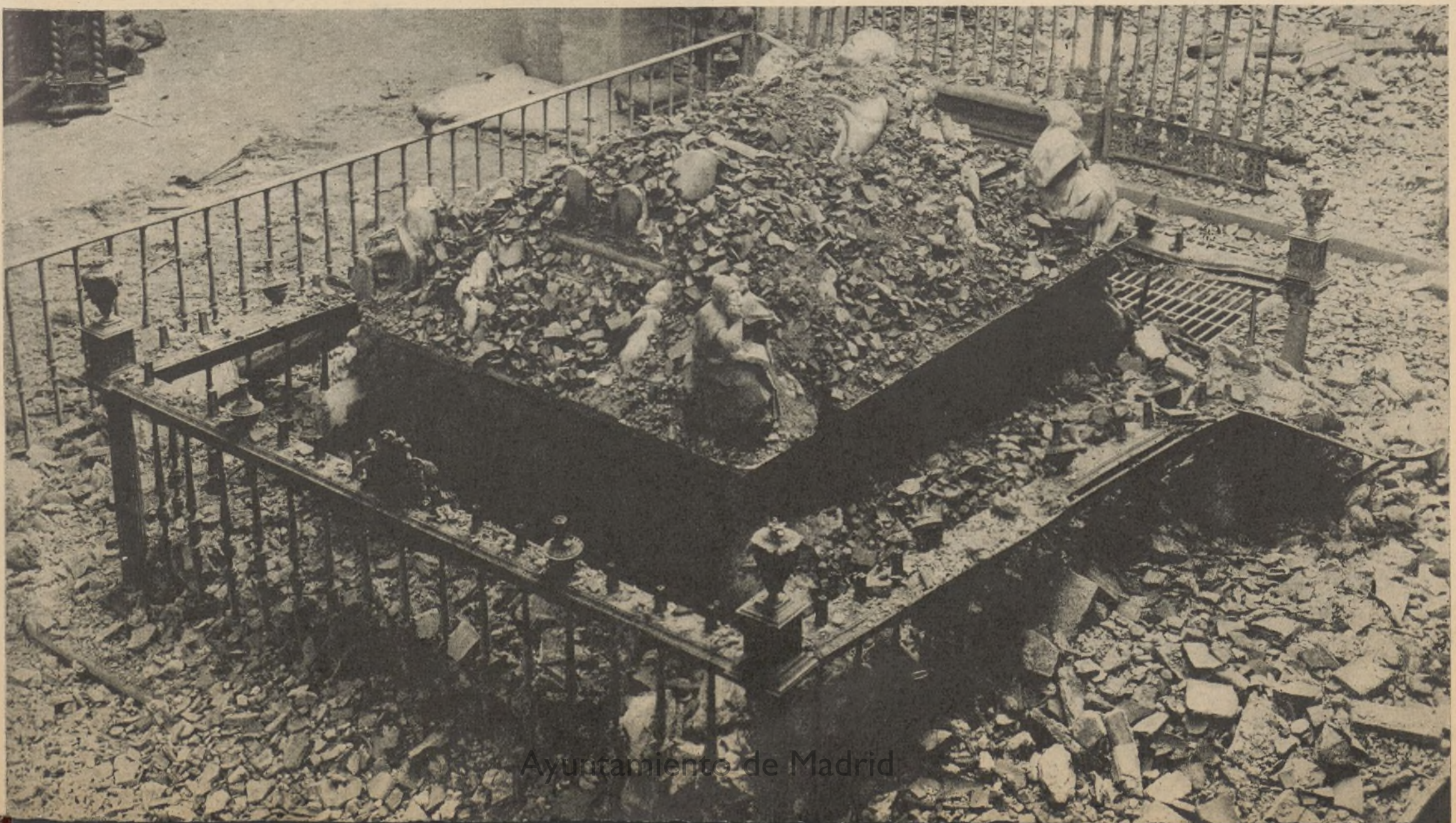


(Left) The front of the Prado Museum in Madrid, which was destroyed by bombs.



A before and after view of the Tomb of Cardinal Cisneros, a gem of Renaissance art shattered by rebel Saviours of Spain.

(Left) The baptismal font of Cervantes at Alcala de Henares destroyed by rebel bombs.



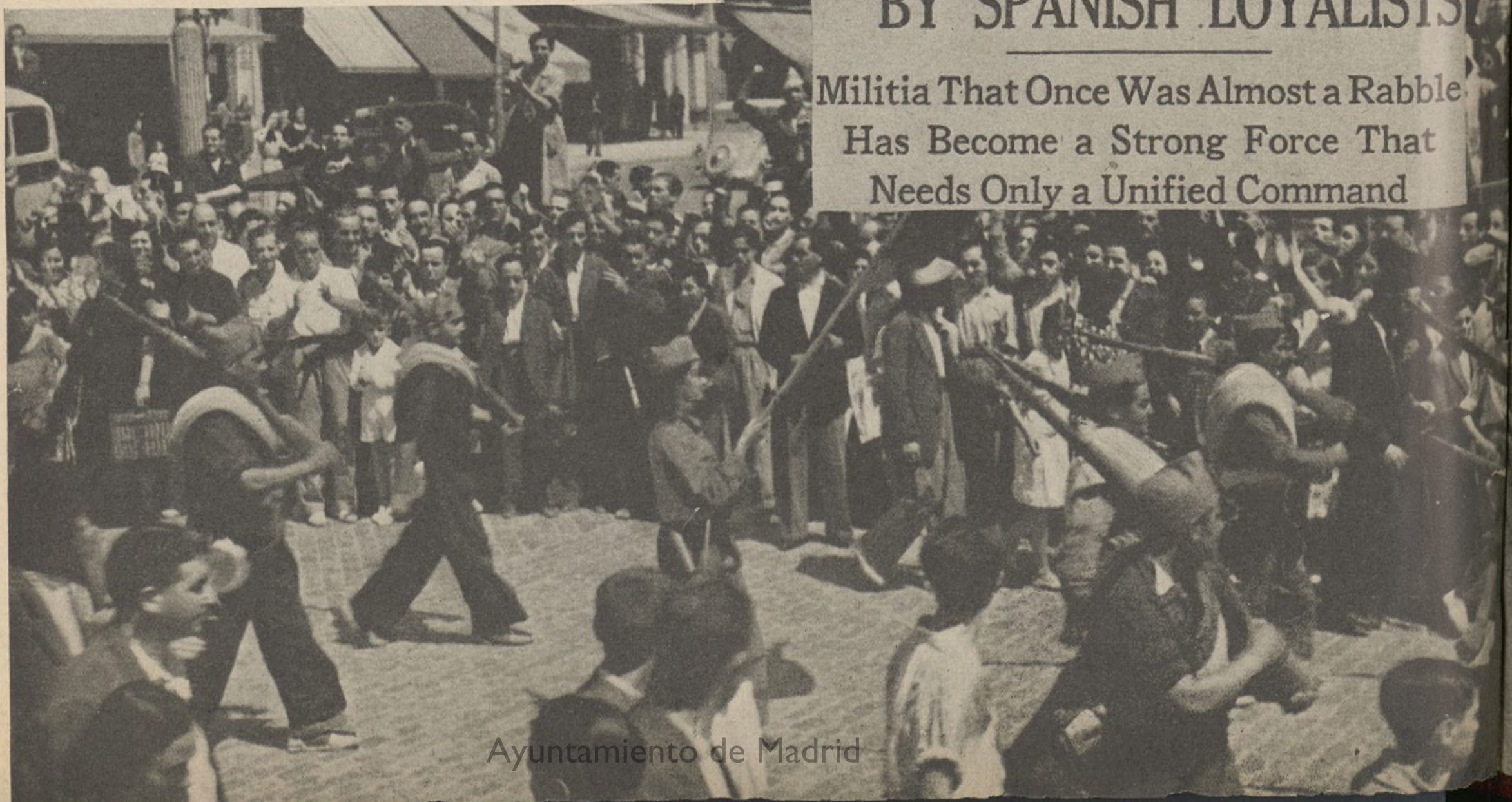
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The PEOPLES ARMY



TRAINED ARMY FORMED BY SPANISH LOYALISTS

Militia That Once Was Almost a Rabble
Has Become a Strong Force That
Needs Only a Unified Command



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

General Jose Miaja,
Commander of
the Madrid Army



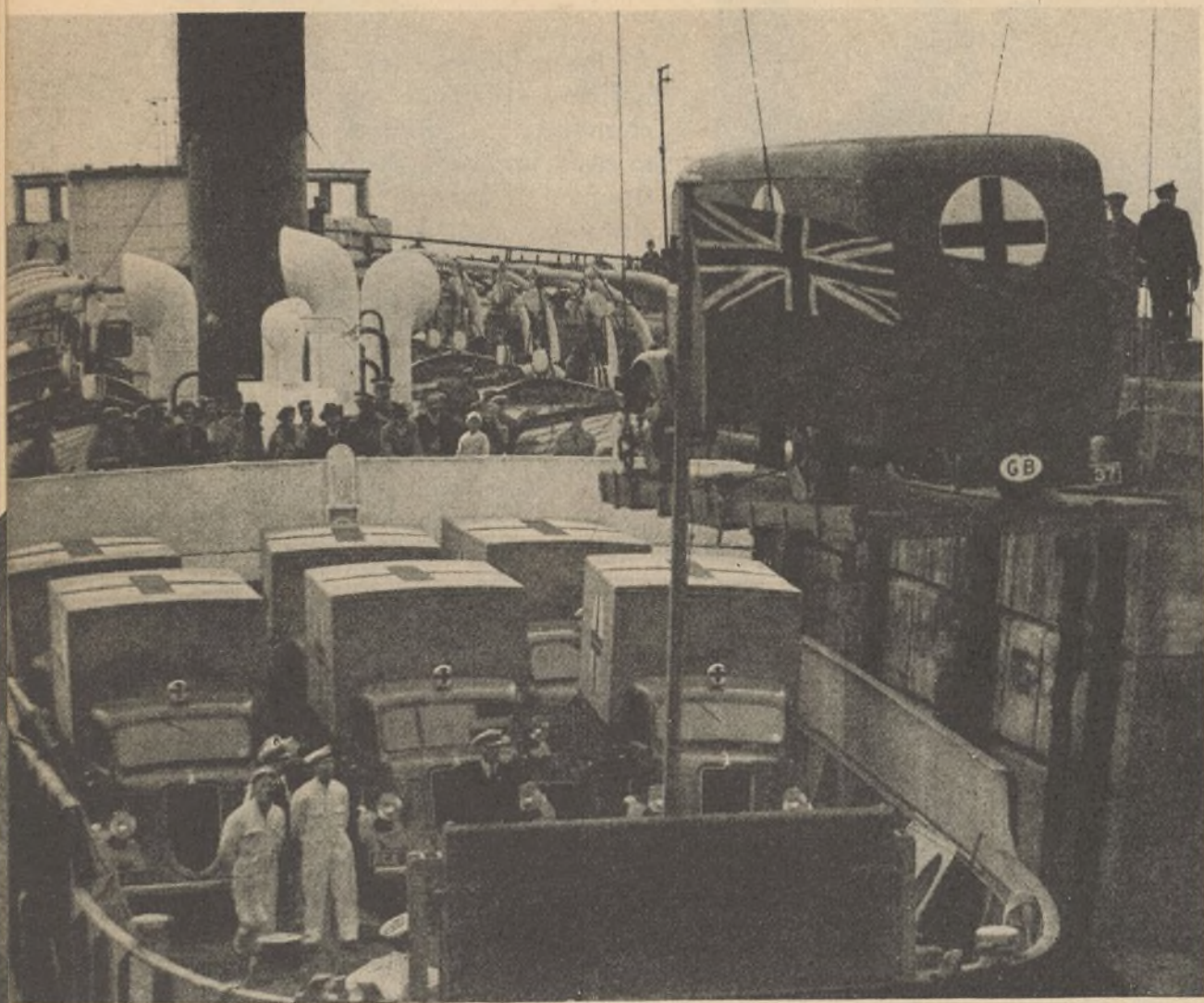
As the militiamen fell back, as the holiday spirit of the first days changed to a grim determination to resist foreign invasion, a new instrument of defense was forged: an Army. General Jose Miaja, with a nucleus of loyal army officers and veteran militiamen established training camps, drilled recruits, achieved discipline. At last, there stood before the advancing rebels, the new volunteer army of the Spanish Republic.

Mobilizes



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

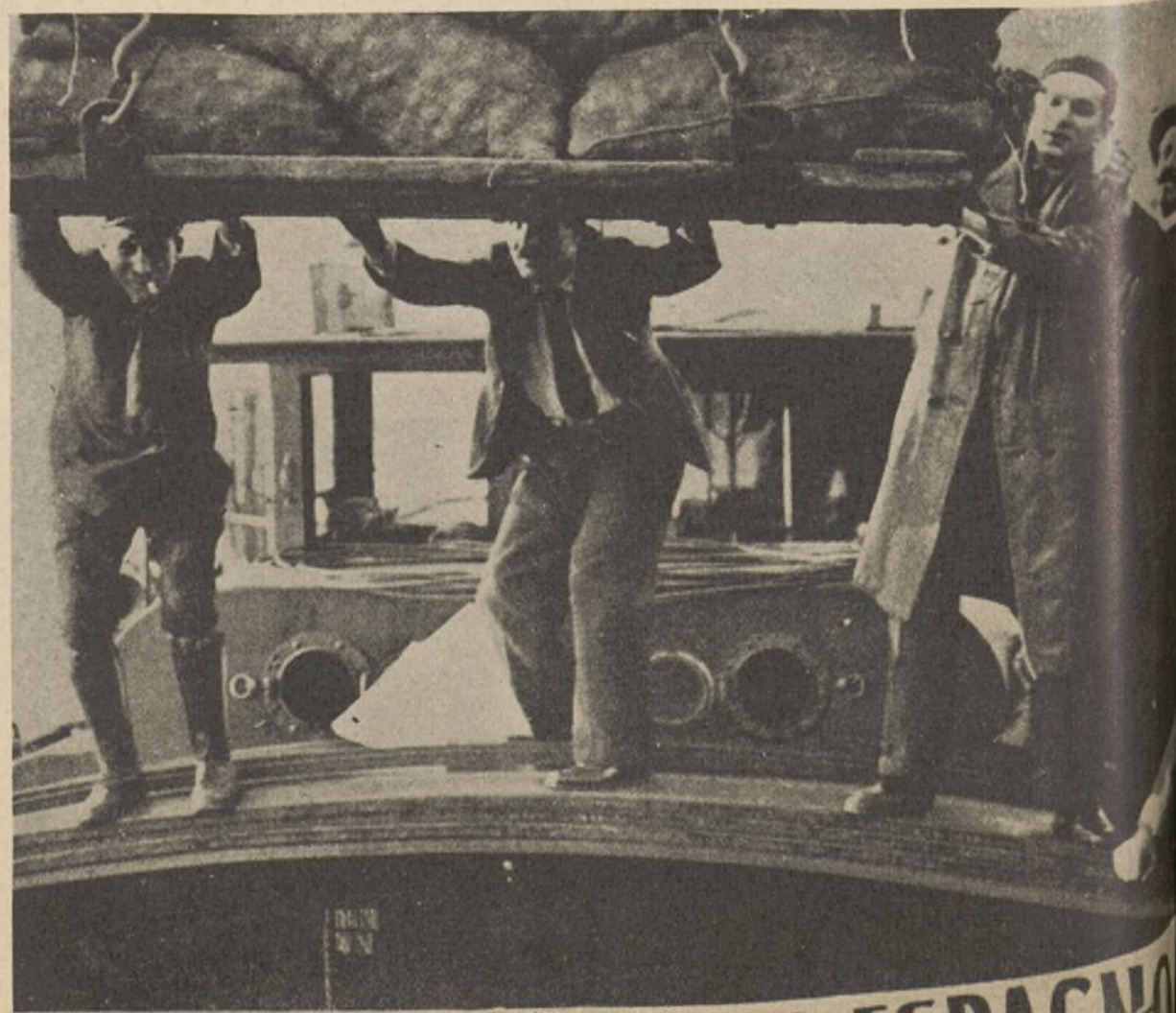
HELP FROM FOREIGN



While the statesmen talk the peoples of twenty-two countries send material aid to the Spanish defenders of their ideals:

France	Great Britain
U. S. A.	Russia
Ireland	Belgium
Hungary	Norway
Sweden	Canada
Mexico	Scotland
Poland	Germany
Italy	Czechoslovakia
Denmark	Switzerland
Argentina	Chile
Cuba	Ethiopia

On this page are shown ambulances from England, members of the Scotch ambulance corps, food from Russia and France, and clothing from the United States.



POUR LES RÉPUBLICAINS ESPAGNOLS

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

They s
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Right:
General
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Below: H
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Democracy



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Russia
Belgium
Norway
Canada
Scotland
Germany
Czechoslovakia
Switzerland
Chile
Ethiopia

is page are
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members
Scotch am-
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from Russia
France, and
ng from the
d States.

They send:

ambulances, food, clothing, arms, field hospitals, children's relief, money, technicians, and, above all, volunteers for the People's Army. These volunteers, many of them opponents in a former war, now meet before Madrid in a common cause.

Right:

General Emil Kleber, veteran of many wars, commander of The International Brigade on the Madrid front.

Below: Hans, Commander of German Volunteers, killed in action defending Madrid.



Right: French Volunteers.

Below: Ben Leider, American newspaperman, member of the Andre Malraux flying squadron, shot down and killed in Spain, February 19, 1937.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

Miracle OF MADRID



November 8th went by with General Franco still at the gates of Madrid. He had not passed.

Imbued with a will to victory, Catalanian battalions from the Aragon front, Basque Nationalists from Santander and Bilbao, dynamiting miners from Oviedo, veterans of the Guadarrama and Tagus River fronts, and volunteers of the International Brigade, threw back the encircling rebel legions. Sixty times bombarded, one half its

Ayuntamiento de Madrid



"THEY SHALL NOT PASS!"

"Madrid shall be the tomb of Fascism"

buildings in ruins, Madrid stood firm. History calls this heroic stand the Miracle of Madrid. But the fact is that a People's Army—no longer an untrained mob but an efficient fighting machine—faced General Franco for the first time. His attack bogged down and finally stalled when confronted by a real army. The Civil War entered upon a new phase. A war of attrition fought from trenches replaced the swift movements of the first period.





A Rebel Battery drawn up in position to pour its daily round of death on the civilian population of Madrid.

FIGHTING OUTSIDE MADRID

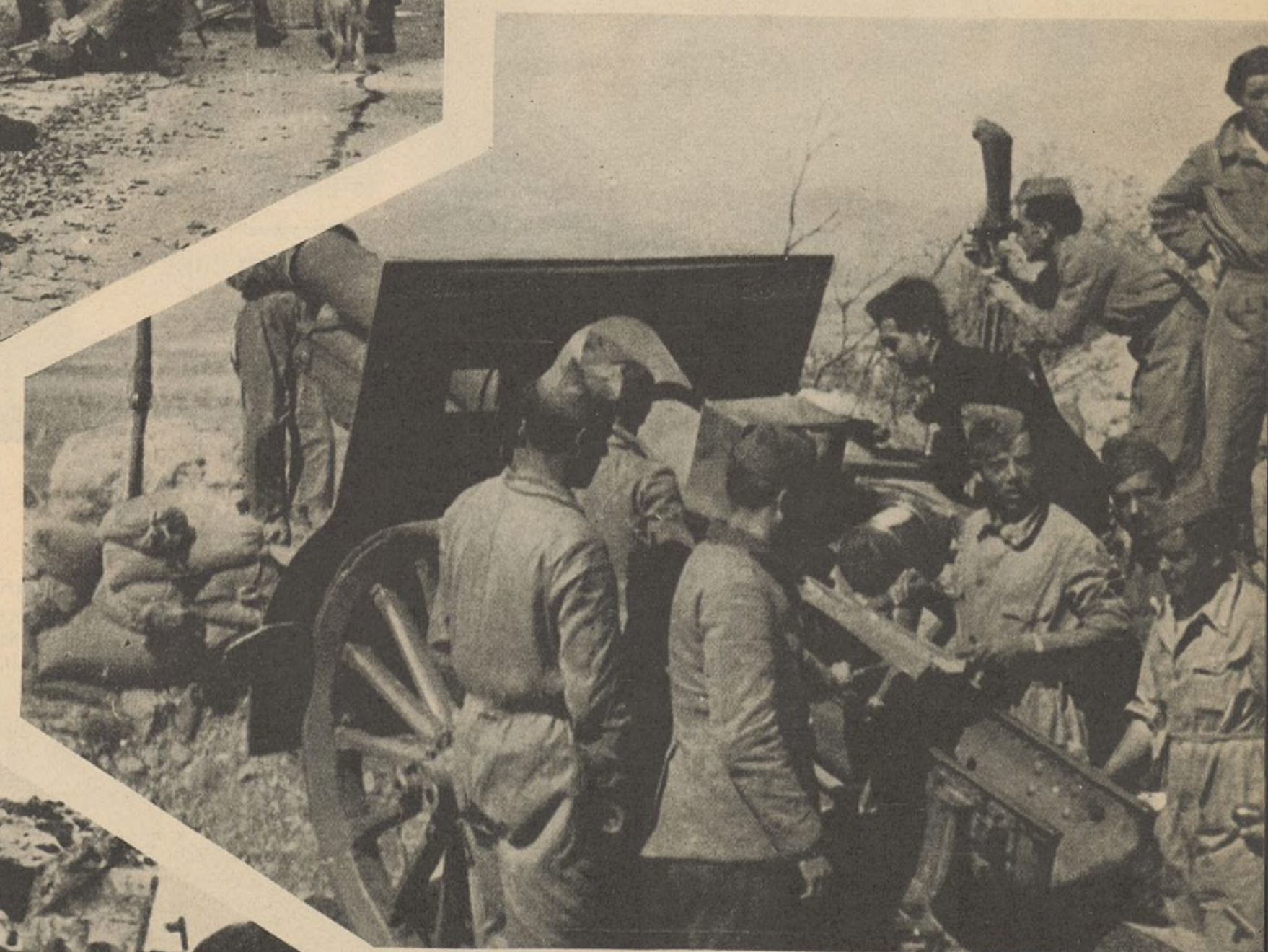


The anti-tank gun used with such deadly effect on Italian and German tanks by the defenders of Madrid.



From November on, the character of the war changed. Behind the Loyal Spanish lines—increasing strength as the People's Army grew in experience and confidence, as the fortifications were perfected. Behind the rebel lines—anxious waiting for fresh foreign contingents as resources in men and equipment were recurringly exhausted in futile and costly

attacks. Premature recognition by Italy and Germany availed Franco little. Surrounded by a hostile people, their long communication lines open to attack, the rebel armies were in serious danger. It became daily more apparent that only with the fullest backing of Italy and Germany as open allies in a war of aggression against the Spanish people could Franco win.



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FROM CIVIL WAR *to*

GERMANY AND ITALY DECIDE TO BACK FINAL FRANCO DRIVE BEFORE ARMED AID IS HALTED

SEEK QUICK VICTORY

Hope for Clean Sweep in Spain by Rebels With Added Forces.

IMMEDIATE ATTACK LIKELY

Goering and Mussolini in Rome Talks Agree to Accept Plan to End Further Aid.

BLUM ACTS TO CURB HELP

Introduces Bill in Chamber to Give the Government Power to Ban Volunteers.



Left: Franco with Roberto Cantalupo, Mussolini's Ambassador to the Rebels.

Battle flags of the allied Fascist invaders captured before Madrid.

A newly arrived contingent of Italian regulars drawn up for review in Cadiz before departure to the northern front. This rare photograph was sent into this country either through sheer bravado or negligence by Luce, the official Italian photo agency.

"Volunteers" Pour In for Rebels While Neutrals Talk



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Landing of 4,000 Italian At Cadiz, Spain, Reported

By The Associated Press. GIBRALTAR, Jan. 16.—A Britisher who returned to Gibraltar from rebel-held Cadiz, Spain, today said he witnessed the landing there Tuesday of a fresh contingent of Italians which he

to World War

CIDE

DRIVELY READY TO GIVE FRANCO
ALTERNATE AID NEEDED FOR VICTORY;
GUNS, PLANES POUND MADRID



Mussolini reviewing air squadron. Italian planes of the type shown in this picture later appeared in Spain in large numbers.

"... these facts besides constituting aggression against Spain's territorial integrity and independence, represent an undeclared war."

—Alvarez del Vayo.

Right: Franco with General Faupel, Hitler's Ambassador to the Rebels.



Rebels with German field equipment.

ied Fascist in-
fore Madrid.

up for review in
photograph was
or negligence by

GE FOREIGN HELP
OR REBELS SHOWN

Associated Press.
AR, Jan. 16.—A British
returned to Gibraltar
field Cadiz, Spain,
witnessed the land-
ing of a fresh con-
tingent of British
troops which he

PLIES STILL POUR IN

urgents Renew Wholesale
massacres—Masses Found
Unsympathetic to Them.

by FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, Oct. 29.—Reports from
Spanish war front indicate that
General Francisco Franco is con-
centrating the main body of his
army south and west of Madrid
and intends to launch an attack
soon, even if the northern de-
fenses do not fall.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid



DEMOCRACY MARCHES

No longer the victims simply of their own treacherous officers, the Spanish People have been forced into an open struggle against the aggression of International Fascism. Dictatorship struggles with Democracy on Spanish soil. The issue is clear.

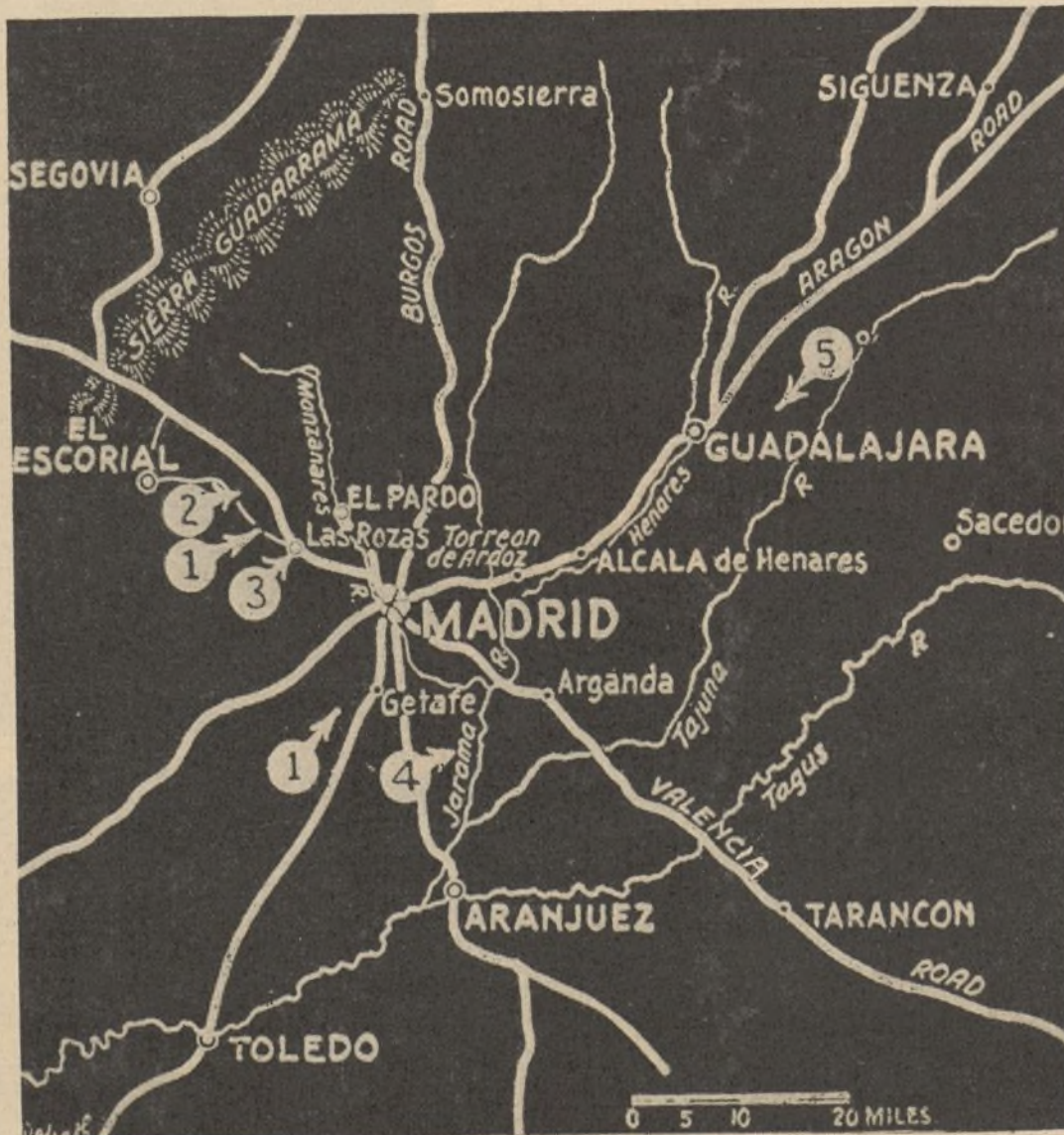
500,000 of her men killed and wounded,
200,000 of her children orphaned,
1,500,000 of her people homeless,
50 percent of her national wealth destroyed.

Spain mobilizes new resources of men and materials that these sacrifices shall not have been made in vain.

With a new dignity and a new responsibility the army of the young Republic marches, conscious now that it fights not for Spain alone but for the Democracy of the World.



That Government of the People... S



FROM NOVEMBER TO MARCH

Five mighty drives against the capital in as many months. Each more murderous than the one before. In November—30,000 Moors, Foreign Legionnaires, and Spanish Fascists, commanded by Spanish generals. In March—120,000 Germans and Italians purchased with stolen Spanish resources and Spanish soil.

But powers of resistance outstripped the growing forces of attack. From a fortress of defense the People's Army has developed into a mobile and disciplined weapon of offense. In November a living barricade outside Madrid. In March victors on far-flung northern and southern fronts against a foreign foe.

From November to March... the Spanish War in Spain.





....*Shall Not Perish*



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

WHICH WAY SPAIN?

BEHIND THE LOYALIST LINES

Despite the ravages of war the new Spanish Republic looks to its future.

In thousands of schools young citizens of tomorrow learn to shoulder the responsibilities of a free people. Democracy finally will be guarded and preserved, not in the trenches, but in the developing minds and bodies of the youth of Spain.



BEHIND THE REBEL LINES

The rebels also plan for the future.

In Burgos and Seville, in Salamanca and Cadiz, barracks-room discipline and uniforms regiment the minds and bodies of young Spaniards. The leaders of Spanish Fascism well understand that the fascist state to survive must develop automatons conditioned to wars of conquest and imbued with a slave psychology.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid

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War in Spain is the first theme of Photo-History. Succeeding issues will deal with other important events of current world history in a like manner. That is, each issue will deal comprehensively with a single subject. By means of photographs and explanatory text, the editors hope to make concrete and real the forces lying behind today's headlines.



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PHOTO-HISTORY I



WAR IN SPAIN

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

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