

First to Fight:
American Volunteers against Fascism
in the Spanish Civil War
1936-1939



ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE ARCHIVES



Puffin Foundation, Ltd.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE ARCHIVES

Bergen, New Jersey, November 5, 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL

Introduction

• Preface	1
• Introduction to the Spanish Civil War	2
• The Veterans and Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade	3
• Timeline of the Spanish Civil War	4
• Introduction to the Archives	9

Resources

• Selected Bibliography	10
• Webliography to ALBA online resources	10
• Webliography to online sources (non-ALBA)	11
• Filmography of SCW	13

Handouts for Students

• How to read a Primary Source	21
• Reading Textual Primary Documents	22
• Reading Visual Primary Sources	23
• Artifact Analysis Worksheet	29
• Analyzing Photographs & Prints (LoC)	30
• Analyzing Political Cartoons (LoC)	31
• Timeline for Students	32
• DBQs for letters	35

PRIMARY SOURCES: WRITTEN

Selected Letters and Correspondence

• Hyman (Chaim) Katz - letter to his mother	37
• James Lardner – letter to his mother	38
• Carl Geiser – letter to his brother	42
• Boleslaw “Slippery” Sliwon – letter to a friend	46
• Canute Frankson – letter to friend	50
• Samuel Levinger – letter to his parents	52
• Bunny Rucker – letter from World War II (D-Day)	56
• John Lucid – Letter from World War II	57
• Martha Gellhorn – letter to Eleanor Roosevelt	58

Interviews, speeches and other texts

• Evelyn Hutchins – excerpts from an interview	63
• Dorothy Parker – Soldiers of the Republic, <i>The New Yorker</i> , February 5, 1938	65
• Ernest Hemingway – <i>On the American Dead in Spain</i>	68
• Crawford Morgan - Congressional testimony	70
• Roosevelt – Quarantine Speech	73

For more resources, including lesson plans, visit ALBA’s Teacher Resource Page at resources.alba-valb.org



ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE ARCHIVES

PREFACE

About ALBA

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade Archives (ALBA, www.alba-valb.org) is a non-profit educational organization dedicated to promoting public awareness, research, and discussion about the Spanish Civil War and the American volunteers who risked their lives to fight fascism in Spain. Using its continually expanding archival collections in exhibitions, publications, performances, and educational programs, ALBA preserves the legacy of progressive activism and commitment of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as an inspiration for present and future generations.

The work of ALBA is to bring the history of the Spanish Civil War and the ideals that motivated the International Brigaders to a larger and more general public of all ages. Our mission is to maintain the archives as a living, breathing, inspirational and intimate collection of personal histories as well as political ones.

The ALBA Institute for Education

The ALBA Institute for Education uses the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Archives at New York University's Tamiment Library as a learning laboratory for educating high school teachers and students on the use of primary documents and multimedia resources and to convey the lessons learned from the American volunteers in the Spanish Civil War in the 1930's: progressivism, activism, and the impact of grassroots organizing.

ALBA's Institute programs for high school teachers bring together groups of 15-20 teachers for either two-day or week-long seminars aimed at introducing educators to the resources available for integrating the history of the Spanish Civil War into their social studies, literature, and Spanish language classes. Seminar sessions are devoted to developing lesson plans and curricular units based on archival materials. Teachers participate in hands-on workshops conducted by leading experts on the history and culture of the Spanish Civil War.

The Puffin Foundation

Since its founding in 1983, the Puffin Foundation Ltd. (www.puffinfoundation.org) has sought to open the doors of artistic expression by providing grants to artists and art organizations that are often excluded from mainstream opportunities due to their race, gender, or social philosophy.

The Foundation's namesake is the Puffin: a species of bird whose nesting sites were endangered by encroaching civilization. Through the efforts of a concerned citizenry, they were encouraged to return to their native habitats, where they now thrive. The Foundation has adopted the name Puffin as a metaphor for how it perceives its mission, which is to ensure that the arts continue to grow and enrich our nation's life. In so doing we join with other concerned groups and individuals toward achieving that goal.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

The Spanish Civil War broke out in July, 1936, after a group of conservative military tried to overthrow the progressive government of the Popular Front, elected in February of the same year. Expecting an easy coup, the military rebels were surprised to encounter massive popular resistance, especially in the large urban centers. In a matter of days, the country was split in half, with one zone controlled by the government (known as Republicans, Loyalists, or Reds), and the other by the rebels (also referred to as Nationalists, Fascists, or Whites). Three years of bloody fighting followed. General Franco quickly emerged as the Nationalist commander in chief. The main leaders on the Republican side were President Azaña and Prime Ministers Largo Caballero and Negrín. The war ended with a Nationalist victory on April 1, 1939; Franco would rule Spain as a ruthless dictator until his death in 1975.

The war quickly became internationalized. Global public opinion rallied around one of the two factions, seeing the war as either a struggle of democracy against fascism or, conversely, of Christian civilization against Communism. Fearful of escalation, several Western governments signed a Non-Intervention Pact. It was a dead letter from the outset. Franco immediately requested and received extensive military support from Nazi Germany and fascist Italy. The Republic was in turn supported by the Soviet Union and, to a smaller extent, by Mexico. The other Western powers refused to stand by the embattled Republic, not even allowing it to buy arms on the international market. Nevertheless, thousands of concerned citizens from some fifty nations, ignoring their own governments' purported neutrality, rallied to the Republic's support. Almost forty thousand men and women, including 2,800 Americans, traveled to Spain to help fight fascism. Most of them joined the International Brigades, organized in 1936 by the Communist International. The U.S. volunteers in Spain formed several battalions and served in various units (medical, transportation) and came to be known collectively as the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

For all its international repercussions, the war's root causes were domestic. Political and social tensions had been building up in Spain for years. Still predominantly an agrarian society with limited industrial centers, the country was rife with inequalities. In the countryside, traditional divisions endured between wealthy landowners, doggedly preserving their position, and a huge number of landless laborers and poverty-stricken smallholders, desperate to lift themselves from an existence of near-starvation. The situation of the urban working class was equally dismal. Illiteracy rates were high. The government that came to power after the proclamation of the Republic in 1931 embarked on an ambitious program of modernization, secularization, social justice, and greater regional autonomy, with the support of the liberal middle classes, the Socialist and Communist parties and unions, the regionalist parties, as well as the powerful Anarchist movement. It met with strong resistance from the landowners, the army, and the Catholic

Church. These same three groups, together with the small but powerful fascist party (Falange), formed the backbone of the Nationalists.

The Spanish Civil War claimed an estimated 500,000 dead; of the American volunteers about one third died in Spain. Many of the remaining veterans continued their fight against fascism during World War II, as did thousands of Republican exiles. With their help, fascism was finally defeated in 1945. Ironically, the outbreak of the Cold War helped secure Franco's position as Spain's anti-Communist dictator. When, after his death in 1975, Spain finally became a democracy, the Spanish government made honorary citizens of the international volunteers. Many of the international brigaders remained life-long activists, and the aging Lincoln Vets have lent their support to progressive causes of all kinds, from the Civil Rights movement to the protests against the wars in Vietnam and Iraq.

THE VETERANS AND FRIENDS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE

During the time that the men and women of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade were fighting fascism in Spain, the Friends of the ALB was formed in New York City. With roughly a dozen chapters around the country, they were dedicated to supporting the veterans and their families on the home front. The FALB held fund-raisers and other public events to raise money for injured veterans and to support the Spanish government and other progressive causes. When the war ended, the FALB, having served its purpose, disbanded, and the the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB), formed their own organization to continue and compliment the FALB's various activities.

Immediately after its founding, VALB had begun to reach out to the larger educational, cultural, and political community. It also instituted a representative board and executive committee that included members from all constituencies with interest in the legacy of the Spanish Civil War, the International Brigades, and the antifascist struggle of the 1930s as well as politically progressive, activist struggles thereafter. Fueled by a group of dedicated veterans for more than four decades, the VALB pursued its goals – prime among them aiding refugees of the Spanish Civil War and protesting against US ties to Franco. Annual events and reunions, which are held to this day, celebrate the actions of the veterans and keep the memory of the Spanish conflict alive. Beside the main office in New York, VALB "Posts" appeared in numerous cities, such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Chicago.

In 1979, recognizing the vital importance of their radical history, and the need to collect and preserve writings, letters, photographs, oral histories and artifacts that would preserve that history, the VALB formed the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Archives (ALBA). By the early 1990s, with the archival project well on its way and the veterans aging, ALBA began to take over the commemorative performances, helping to produce these key events telling, re-telling and contextualizing the veterans' stories, as part of its educational mission.

VALB ceased to exist as an independent organization in April 2008.

TIMELINE OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

Year	Spanish Civil War and ALBA	World
1936		
February	Popular Front wins national elections and Manuel Azaña appointed president of Spain.	Attempted <i>coup d'état</i> in Japan by the radical ultranationalist <i>Kōdō-ha</i> faction of the Imperial Japanese Army.
March	The right wing Falange Party banned.	In violation of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany occupies the Rhineland. Hoover Dam opens.
March to May	Street riots; strikes; Political assassinations in parts of Spain.	<i>Peter and the Wolf</i> debuts at the Nezlobin Theater in Moscow. Arabs revolt across Palestine. The Santa Fe railroad inaugurates the all-Pullman <i>Super Chief</i> passenger train between Chicago, Illinois and Los Angeles, California.
July	Military uprisings in Spanish Morocco and parts of mainland Spain. The government dissolves the regular army. July 19th, Franco takes command of the army in Morocco. Workers Olympics open in Barcelona to protest games in Nazi Germany but cancelled because of military rebellion. Hitler and Mussolini agree to aid the Nationalists. German and Italian planes airlift Franco's army to the Spanish mainland.	June 1936: German Boxer Max Schmeling knocks out Joe Louis for heavyweight championship. Golden Gate Bridge opens in San Francisco. Summer Olympics open in Berlin.
August	Rebels murder poet Federico García Lorca in Granada. Stalin agrees to provide aid to Republican Spain	Beginning of the first Moscow purge trials.
September	A military junta names Franco as head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces of Spain.	First meeting of non-intervention committee in London. Major powers formally agree to support neither side of Spanish Civil War, a

Year	Spanish Civil War and ALBA	World
		policy ignored by Italy, Germany, and Soviet Union.
October	Comintern calls for international volunteers to defend the Republic. First shipment of aid from the Soviet Union arrives for the Republicans.	President Franklin D. Roosevelt presents "quarantine speech," warning of an epidemic of lawlessness around the world. Editorial reactions were mixed.
November	Germany and Italy recognize Franco as head of Spain's government. Anarchist leader Buenaventura Durruti killed in action on Madrid front.	Franklin D. Roosevelt wins landslide reelection for a second term. The first edition of <i>Life</i> is published.
December	On December 26, first contingent of U.S. volunteers leave New York City for Spain.	
1937		
January	U.S. Congress extends Neutrality Acts, barring U.S. involvement in foreign wars to the Civil War in Spain. State Department stamps U.S. passports "Not Valid for Travel in Spain." First unit of American Medical Bureau to aid Spanish democracy, led by Dr. Edward Barsky, sails for Spain.	
February	Nationalists start a major offensive against Madrid. Italian troops take Málaga for Franco side. U.S Volunteers name themselves the Abraham Lincoln Battalion and serve as part of the Fifteenth International Brigade. U.S. volunteers see first action in The League of Nations Non-Intervention Committee bans foreign nationals from fighting in the Spanish Civil War.	A sit-down strike ends when General Motors recognizes the United Automobile Workers Union.
March	Battle of Guadalajara. Italian Expeditionary Force fighting with Franco is defeated.	US Army gets 1st B-17. New York City Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia

Year	Spanish Civil War and ALBA	World
		denounces Hitler as a menace to world peace.
April	Guernica destroyed by aerial bombing by German air group, The Condor Legion.	The <i>Kamikaze</i> arrives at Croydon Airport in London - it is the first Japanese-built aircraft to fly to Europe.
May	Government troops in Barcelona attempt to expel anarchists from main telephone building, provoking street-fighting between anarchists and the non-orthodox Marxist POUM on one side and Communists on the other. Violence crushes POUM opposition; POUM leader Andreu Nin imprisoned, tortured and murdered.	German airship Hindenburg explodes in New Jersey. Neville Chamberlain becomes British Prime Minister. U.S. Congress expands neutrality laws in effort to avoid foreign entanglements.
June	Nationalists occupy the strategic city of Bilbao in the Basque country.	Wallis Simpson and the former Edward VIII of the United Kingdom marry.
July	U.S. volunteers form a second battalion called the George Washington Battalion. Captain Oliver Law is appointed commander of the Lincoln Battalion, first African American to lead American troops in battle. He is killed in action at Brunete that month. Spanish Bishops endorse Franco.	Picasso's <i>Guernica</i> exhibited at Paris World's Fair. Sino-Japanese War: Battle of Lugou Bridge - Japanese forces invade China. Seen as the beginning of World War II in Asia. American Aviator Amelia Earhart disappears in the Pacific.
August	Decimated in Battle of Brunete, two U.S. battalions are merged into the Lincoln-Washington Battalion commanded by Hans Amlie. The volunteers move into the Aragon region and capture the city of Quinto, August 27.	Soviet Union commences one of the largest campaigns of the Great Purge.
September	U.S. volunteers continue the Aragon offensive and help to capture Belchite, September 6. A third North American unit is formed, including Canadians, the Mackenzie-Papineau (Mac-Paps) Battalion, commanded by Captain Bob Thompson. The Vatican recognizes Franco's regime.	
October	Fifteenth Brigade continues Aragon offensive at Fuentes Del Ebro. Commissar Joe Dallet	

Year	Spanish Civil War and ALBA	World
	killed in action.	
November		Italian-German Axis Announced.
December	<p>Battle of Teruel begins. American Medical Bureau provides front line hospitals.</p> <p>Air raids on Barcelona.</p> <p>First returning U.S. volunteers form the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB) in New York.</p>	<p>Italy withdraws from the League of Nations.</p> <p>Japanese forces bomb and occupy Nanking, causing large civilian casualties.</p> <p>Japan bombs U.S. gunboat in China, but apologized for the act.</p>
1938		
January	Fifteenth Brigade joins battles around Teruel.	<p>Oil is discovered in Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Léon Blum forms new cabinet in France.</p> <p>Congress narrowly defeats proposed constitutional amendment requiring a popular referendum before a future declaration of war.</p>
March	<p>Paul Robeson visits Republican Spain and performs for soldiers.</p> <p>Franco launches offensive in Aragon.</p> <p>Saturation air raid of Barcelona.</p> <p>Fifteenth Brigade, under intense pressure, begin "Great Retreats" and sustain heavy casualties.</p>	Germany annexes Austria into the Third Reich.
April	Republican Spain split in two by the Nationalists.	
May	Franco declares that Republicans must unconditionally surrender.	
June	France closes border with Spain.	<p>Joe Louis knock out Max Schmeling, regains heavyweight title.</p> <p>Action Comics #1 is published; this is the first publication featuring Superman.</p> <p>Hollywood releases <i>Blockade</i>, about the war</p>

Year	Spanish Civil War and ALBA	World
		in Spain.
July	Fifteenth Brigade participates in Ebro offensive and remains in action until September.	Mauthausen concentration camp reopened. Howard Hughes sets a new record by completing a 91 hour airplane flight around the world.
August	Nationalists stop Republican offensive.	
September	Premier Juan Negrín announces withdrawal of all foreign soldiers from the Republic's armies, hoping to pressure Franco, hoping to pressure Franco to do the same for German and Italian volunteers. Franco ignores the gesture.	Munich Conference provides for German occupation of portions of Czechoslovakia. German troops march into Sudetenland. For first time US adopts minimum wage. Orson Welles's radio adaptation of <i>The War of the Worlds</i> is broadcast, causing panic among listeners.
October	International Brigade begins to leave Spain.	
November		<i>Kristallnacht</i> : Jewish synagogues and businesses destroyed throughout Germany
December	Nearly all U.S. volunteers are home.	President Franklin D. Roosevelt secretly attempts to arrange shipment of airplanes to Spain via France, but the French government rejects the private overture.
1939		
January	Barcelona falls to Franco. Lincoln veterans hold public rallies urging Washington to lift embargo on arms for Spain.	The Hewlett-Packard Company is founded.
February	Franco's troops take Catalonia. Britain and France recognize the legitimacy of Franco's government.	Sit-down strikes are outlawed by the Supreme Court of the United States.
March	Madrid surrenders to Franco.	Germany occupies Czechoslovakia.
April	Franco declares end of the war	

INTRODUCTION TO THE ARCHIVES

Among ALBA's ongoing priorities has been the continuing expansion and cataloguing of its massive archives at New York University's Tamiment Library. The archives include the complete files of the national office of VALB and the personal papers and memorabilia of numerous Spanish Civil War volunteers. These now include several hundred Spanish Civil War posters, thousands of letters written home from Spain, hundreds of photographs, and recorded interviews, as well as pamphlets, books, and unpublished works. Donations of documents by veterans and their families and friends continue to this day. The organization remains committed to preserving, cataloguing, and disseminating not only the wartime experiences of North American volunteers living in these documents, but also the whole story of their lives, from their cultural and political background to the remarkable contributions they made in the decades that followed the Spanish Civil War.

During the 1990s ALBA dramatically expanded its collecting and outreach efforts. With the discovery of the International Brigades Archives in Moscow, ALBA embarked on a major fundraising and negotiating process to bring copies of this archive to the United States. As a result, New York University's Tamiment Library now houses a large number of microfilm and photographic records about the North American role in Spain. While ALBA's acquisition efforts continue, the records which it has obtained will support research well into this century.

To search the online finding aids, follow this link:

<http://dlib.nyu.edu/findingaids/?collectionId=tamwag>

Archival Access

The Tamiment Library is open to the public. Researchers who are unaffiliated with New York University must present a valid photo ID at the Library Privileges window just inside the front door of Bobst Library to receive a day pass to visit Tamiment on the 10th floor of the building. Once in Tamiment, they must register and show a valid photo ID to use the Library's collections.

For details on available library services and reading room protocols, follow this link:

<http://www.nyu.edu/library/bobst/research/tam/usingtam.htm>

RESOURCES

Selected Bibliography

Carroll, Peter N. *The Odyssey of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade: Americans in the Spanish Civil War*. Stanford University Press, 1994. 460 pages.

Carroll, Peter N., Michael Nash, and Melvin Small, eds. *The Good Fight Continues: World War II Letters from the Abraham Lincoln Brigade*. New York University Press, 2006. 290 pages.

Graham, Helen. *The Spanish Civil War: A Very Short Introduction*. Cambridge University Press USA, 2005. 176 pages.

Neugass, James. Peter N. Carroll and Peter Glazer, eds. *War Is Beautiful: An American Ambulance Driver in the Spanish Civil War*. New Press, 2008. 314 pages.

Valis, Noël. *Teaching Representations of the Spanish Civil War*. Modern Language Association, 2007. 601 pages.

For more recommendations, visit <http://www.alba-valb.org/books>.

Webliography to ALBA online sources

History of the Spanish Civil War: <http://www.alba-valb.org/history>

ALBA's online lessons: <http://www.alba-valb.org/resources>

- Introduction to the Spanish Civil War
- Jewish Volunteers in the Spanish Civil War
- African Americans in the Spanish Civil War
- Spanish Civil War Posters
- They Still Draw Pictures: Children's art during the Spanish Civil War
- World War II Letters from the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

The Volunteer, ALBA's quarterly newsletter: www.albavolunteer.org

George Watt Essay Prize winners: <http://www.alba-valb.org/search?SearchableText=winner>

ALBA's Volunteer Biographical Database: <http://www.alba-valb.org/volunteers>

Glossary: <http://www.alba-valb.org/resources/references/glossary>

ALBA's Listserv: <http://www.alba-valb.org/participate/listserv>

Webliography to online resources (non-ALBA)

Introductory

Spanish Civil War by Spartacus Educational

A thorough who's who of the Spanish Civil War: from political players and individual volunteers to the International Brigades and descriptions of the battles.

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/Spanish-Civil-War.htm>

Spanish Civil War by ALBA board member Cary Nelson

An overview of the Spanish Civil War through soldiers' letters, contemporary literature, and recommended reading.

<http://www.english.uiuc.edu/maps/scw/scw.htm>

Research

University of Illinois Rare Book and Manuscript Library – Spanish Civil War Collection

<http://www.library.uiuc.edu/rbx/archon/?p=collections/findingaid&id=31>

<http://www.library.uiuc.edu/rbx/SCWPeople.htm>

University of California, San Diego

Southworth Spanish Civil War Collection

<http://orpheus.ucsd.edu/speccoll/southwcoll.html>

SCW Poster Collection

<http://orpheus.ucsd.edu/speccoll/visfront/>

International Institute of Social History

Documentation on the Spanish Civil War and the Spanish resistance. (Dutch, in English and Spanish)

Spanish Civil War, Introduction

<http://www.iisg.nl/collections/spain-civilwar/index.php>

Colecciones de la Guerra Civil Española del IIHS

<http://www.iisg.nl/collections/spain-civilwar/index-es.php>

Spanish Resistance Collection

<http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/s/10770093.php>

The Philatelic Association of Rouen - French Internment Camps

A philatelic and historical study of French internment camps, 1939-1944 (French, in English)

<http://www.apra.asso.fr/Camps/En/Refugies-Espagnols.html>

International Associations

AABI: Asociación de Amigos de las Brigadas Internacionales

Association of Friends of the International Brigades (Spanish)

<http://www.brigadasinternacionales.org/>

CEDOBI: Centro de Estudios y Documentación de las Brigadas Internacionales

The Center for the Study and Documentation of the International Brigades

(Spanish) <http://www.brigadasinternacionales.uclm.es/>

International Brigade Memorial Trust

The trust aims to educate the public in the history of the men and women who fought in the International Brigades and in the medical and other support services in the Spanish Civil War. In particular by preserving and cataloguing valuable historical material and relating such to the public. (British)

<http://www.international-brigades.org.uk>

Video

ALBA Videos

<http://www.albavolunteer.org/category/video/>

The Spanish Civil War (Granada TV, 1983)

On Google Video, or at <http://topdocumentaryfilms.com/spanish-civil-war/>

Christie Books

http://www.christiebooks.com/ChristieBooksWP/?page_id=2 is a treasure trove of Spanish Civil War- and Anarchism-related films.

Mourir à Madrid / To Die in Madrid

1963 French documentary by Frédéric Rossif uses archival footage of the Spanish Civil War. In French with Spanish subtitles.

<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=1759499741565514664&hl=en>

Death in El Valle

In 1948, C.M. Hardt's grandfather was murdered while in the custody of the Spanish Civil Guard. Over fifty years later, she goes back to Spain to find out the truth about why he was killed.

www.deathinelvalle.com

Spectacle Archive - Interview with John 'Bosco' Jones

Jones discusses his involvement in the anti-fascist movements in London during the 1930's and his participation in the International Brigades during the Spanish Civil War.

Part I: http://www.spectacle.co.uk/archive_production.php?id=104

Part II: http://www.spectacle.co.uk/archive_production.php?id=211

Filmography (see also Online Resources, Video)

Note: For an extensive SCW filmography in Spanish and English, see Noël Valis, *Teaching Representations of the Spanish Civil War*. Modern Language Association, 2007.

Into the Fire: American Women in the Spanish Civil War (2002)

Director: Julia Newman

Starring: Martha Gellhorn, Celia Greenspan, Evelyn Hutchins, Salaria Kea

Minutes: 58 minutes

DVD: Yes

Summary:

Spain, 1936: right-wing military officers led by General Francisco Franco attempt to overthrow the newly elected, democratic government. Both Hitler and Mussolini quickly lend support to the uprising. In response, nearly eighty American women join over 2,700 of their countrymen in "The Good Fight"-- volunteering, in defiance of the US government, to help fight the Fascists in what would become the Spanish Civil War.

The women were part of the International Brigade's 40,000 volunteers from fifty countries who came to fight for democracy in Spain. In this enthralling, meticulously researched documentary by Julia Newman, sixteen of these brave and idealistic nurses, writers and journalists share stories of courage and commitment to a just cause.

Most of the women were previously uninvolved in politics, and some of the nurses "had never done more than put a band-aid on a cut." Nevertheless, they quickly demonstrated their courage and resolve, throwing themselves wholeheartedly into "La Causa." Back at home, their efforts were largely unacknowledged, and *Into the Fire: American Women in the Spanish Civil War* vividly reveals this forgotten history.

Forever Activists: Stories from the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (1990)

Director: Judith Montell

Minutes: 60 minutes

DVD: Yes

Summary:

In the late 1930s, Spain was embroiled in a civil war which prefigured the conflicts of World War II. A significant number of idealistic young Americans were appalled by the involvement of fascists and Nazis in that war and rushed to join a special unit fighting on the Republican side against them, called "The Abraham Lincoln Brigade." Public-spirited people of all political persuasions actively supported these efforts at the time, but in the McCarthy era of the late 1940s and early 1950s, the brigade was condemned because it had contained communists, and those who fought in it were blacklisted and even imprisoned. This documentary explores the subsequent careers of a number of those who fought in this famous group, including a 50th-anniversary reunion in Spain in 1986. Despite the hardships they endured, these aging political activists continued their activism in the U.S., and were

involved in the Civil Rights Movement and the Anti-Vietnam War Movement, among other causes. Spanish Civil War buffs will be intrigued by footage of La Pasionaria (a very prominent Republican figure in the conflict) both during the war and during the 50th-anniversary reunion. This documentary was nominated for a 1991 Academy Award.

The Good Fight: The Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War (1984)

Director: Noel Buckner, Mary Dore, Sam Sills

Narrated: Studs Terkel, Colleen Dewhurst

Minutes: 98 minutes

DVD: Yes

Summary:

This documentary presents the experiences of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, using interviews with survivors more than 50 years later. First, the film sets the context with the rise of Fascism. Then, in 1936, Spain's military revolts against the elected government, and the U.S. and Europe agree not to intervene. In response, volunteers snuck past border guards into Spain to fight with the Republicans. The men and women veterans describe the perils of reaching Spain, limited training, responsibilities of command thrust on the very young, deprivations of a soldier's life, lack of materiel, horrible rates of casualties, and ultimate vindication at the end of World War II.

Blockade (1938)

Director: William Dieterle

Starring: Madeleine Carroll, Henry Fonda

Minutes: 84 minutes

DVD: Yes (Amazon)

Summary:

The screen explodes with action and romance in this war-torn drama starring Henry Fonda (The Grapes of Wrath) as the passionate, courageous Marco, a peasant farmer determined to protect his land from invading soldiers. The gorgeous Madeleine Carroll (The 39 Steps) is Norma, the daredevil spy whose heart he captures. With gunfire thundering around them, they struggle against a powerful enemy blockade preventing the delivery of desperately needed food in a fiery battle that could change the course of the war. Bravely focusing on the controversial Spanish Civil War, "Blockade" bravely tackles a subject Hollywood had refused to touch, resulting in pressure on the producer to leave the film unreleased. Ultimately it was recognized with Oscar nominations for writing and score and still stands today as a career high point for all involved.

Land and Freedom (1995)

Director: Ken Loach

Starring: Ian Hart, Rosana Pastor

Minutes: 109 minutes

DVD: Yes (Amazon)

Summary:

An old man dies. Looking through his papers, his granddaughter realizes that he fought in the Spanish Civil War. As a young Communist Party member, he (David) had gone to Spain in 1936 to fight the fascists. He joined the POUM militia which was allied to the militias of other left-wing groups. But the idealism of David and his friends was tested to its limit as their comrades were killed and the alliance disintegrated. The old man is buried. Was his struggle in vain?

The Fallen Sparrow (1943)

Director: Richard Wallace

Starring: John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara

Minutes: 94 minutes

DVD: Yes (Amazon)

Summary:

A former Spanish Civil War prisoner, John McKittrick arrives in New York to find the truth behind the death of his friend Louie Lepetino. He finds himself being chased by Nazi agents who want an item he has brought back from Spain and cannot give up. When another of his friends is murdered, McKittrick realizes that he cannot trust anyone around him - not anyone.

images with interviews of protagonists of the Spanish Civil War. Part 1: "Prelude to Tragedy"; part 2: "Revolution, Counter-revolution, and Terror"; part 3: "Battleground for Idealists"; part 4: "Franco and the Nationalists"; part 5: "The Revolution"; part 6: "Victory and Defeat."

**The Spanish Civil War: Blood and Ink*. Spain: Tranquilo Producciones, 2002. Distributor: Films for the Humanities. 50 mins. Videocassette, NTSC.

Interviews and dramatic readings from Machado's "Muerte de un niño herido," Pemán's "De ellos es el mundo," Hernández's *Viento del pueblo*, and works of other writers.

The Spanish Civil War: The Story of a Country at War. Dir. Mike Leighton.

United Kingdom: Cromwell, 1998. History of Warfare series. Alternate title: *Brother against Brother: The Spanish Civil War*. Kultur Video, 2001. Distributor: Kalender Video Argentina, 55 mins. Videocassette, NTSC.

Interviews with British International Brigades veterans and archival footage, including the bombing of Guernica. Includes poems of John Cornford, Antonio Machado, and Miguel Hernández.

The Spanish Earth. Dir. Joris Ivens. Commentary by Ernest Hemingway. United States and Holland: Contemporary Historians Inc., 1937. Spanish title: *Tierra española*. Buenos Aires: Época Video Ediciones, 54 mins. Videocassette, NTSC. With Ivens's *The 400 Million*. Slingshot, 2000. DVD, NTSC. Includes Orson Welles's original narration.

Pictures the defense of Madrid and the struggle of the citizens of the small town of Fuentidueña to irrigate their land to produce food for themselves and the Republican soldiers. Buenos Aires version, with Spanish subtitles.

**Spanish Writers in Exile*. Spain: Tranquilo Producciones, 2002. Distributor: Films for the Humanities. 50 mins. Videocassette, NTSC.

Interviews and dramatic readings from Alberti's "A través de la niebla," Cernuda's "Un español habla de su tierra," Rosa Chacel's "Cultura y pueblo," and works of other writers.

**Sumarísimo 477*. Dir. Dolors Genovès and Lluís Montserrat. Spain: Televisió de Catalunya, 1994. 66 mins.

On Francoist crimes committed by Catalan fascists.

El Valle de los Caídos. Spain: Video Affin, Arrio, 2000. 30 mins. Videocassette, PAL.

A filmed guidebook of the civil war monument, with most of the history edited out.

**Vous offagades: Cartes d'un exili a França*. Dir. Montserrat Besses. Spain: Televisió de Catalunya, 2002. 63 mins.

On the fate of the 500,000 Republican exiles, especially those in the French concentration camps.

**La vieja memoria*. Dir. Jaime Camino. Spain: Profilmes, 1978. 161 mins. Interviews with participants from both sides of the conflict (Abad Sanrillán, José María Gil Robles, Dolores Ibárruri, among others).

**Ya viene el cortejo*. Dir. Carlos Arévalo. Spain: CIFESA; Juan de Orduña, 1939. 11 mins.

Nationalist film centering on Franco's Victory Parade.

**You Are History, You Are Legend: The Legacy of the International Brigades*.

Dir. Judith Montrell. United States: Kino Intl., 1997. 20 mins. Videocassette, NTSC.

On the sixtieth anniversary of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, surviving members return to Spain to receive honorary citizenship. A sequel to *Forever Activists*.

Feature Films

Los amantes del círculo polar / Lovers of the Arctic Circle. Dir. Julio Medem. Spain: Sogretel, Le Studio Canal, 1998. 110 mins. New Line Home Video, 2001. Videocassette and DVD, NTSC. With English subtitles.

A love story, in which the memory of the civil war plays a role in determining the fate of a pair of lovers.

**Mi la legión*. Dir. Juan de Orduña. Spain: CIFESA, UPCE, 1942. 82 mins. Videocassette, PAL.

Set in Morocco, the film centers on the pro-Franco Spanish Foreign Legion.

**The Angel Wore Red*. Dir. Nunnally Johnson. United States and Italy: MGM, 1960. 99 mins.

A clergyman comes to Spain and joins the Republicans.

**L'arbre de Guernica / L'albero di Guernica / The Tree of Guernica*. Dir. Ferrnando Arrabal. France and Italy: Babylone, Ci-Le, Les Productions Jacques Roitfeld, Luso, 1975. Distributor: New Line Cinema, 1976. With English subtitles. 110 mins.

A surrealist vision of the war.

**¡Ay, Carmela!* Dir. Carlos Saura. Spain: Iberoamericana Films Internacional; Italy: Ellepi, 1990. Distributor: HBO Video. 105 mins. Videocassette, NTSC. Based on the play by José Sanchis Sinister. With English subtitles.

The film features the tragic journey of a Republican theater troupe trapped behind enemy lines in 1938. Wonderful performance by Carmen Maura. *Behold a Pale Horse*. Dir. Fred Zinnemann. United States: Columbia, Tristar Studios, 1964. 118 mins. Videocassette and DVD, NTSC.

- The ideological battles of the war continue in the postwar period. Some footage from *Mourir à Madrid* is incorporated into the film.
- Belle Époque*. Dir. Fernando Trueba. Spain: Lola, 1992. Distributor: Columbia TriStar Home Video. 109 mins. Videocassette and DVD, NTSC. With English subtitles.
- An imaginative take on the prewar period.
- Las bicicletas son para el verano*. Dir. Jaime Chávarri. Spain: In-cine, Jet, 1983. 103 mins. Videocassette, PAL. Based on the play by Fernando Fernán Gómez.
- The film depicts the effects of the Spanish Civil War on the daily life of a middle-class family in Madrid.
- Blockade*. Dir. William Dieterle. United States: United Artists, 1938. 85 mins. 2002. Image Entertainment: DVD, NTSC.
- Romance drama, with Henry Fonda as a Spanish peasant. Screenplay by John Howard Lawson (later one of the "Hollywood Ten").
- La casa / The Hunt*. Dir. Carlos Saura. Spain: Elías Quejereta, 1965. Distributor: Film Forum. 93 mins. Videocassette, PAL and NTSC; DVD, PAL. With English subtitles.
- Four friends (three Nationalist ex-combatants and a young man) meet on a summer Sunday to hunt. A violent fight provoked by repressed civil war trauma ensues. A Saura classic.
- Confidential Agent*. Dir. Herman Shumlin. United States: Warner Brothers, 1945. 113 mins.
- Based on the Graham Greene novel about an antifascist secret agent.
- The Disappearance of García Lorca*. Dir. Marcos Zurinaga. United States: Miramar, Enrique Cerezo Producciones, Antena 3 Televisión, Eспаза, Katz, Le Studio Canal, 1997. 114 mins. United States: Columbia, Tristar Home Video, 1999. Videocassette, NTSC. Also known as *Death in Granada*.
- During the Franco regime, an expatriate writer investigates Lorca's 1936 murder by fascists, in this factually loose version of events.
- Dragón rapido*. Dir. Jaime Camino. Spain and Italy: Tibidabo, 1986. 105 mins. Videocassette, PAL and NTSC.
- Features the preparation of the rebel coup and the role of Franco in the uprising.
- **Dulces horas*. Dir. Carlos Saura. Spain and France: Elías Quejereta Producciones, Les Productions Jacques Roitfeld, 1982. 106 mins.
- A critique of the Spanish nostalgia film, focusing on false memories of the war.
- En el balcón vacío*. Dir. José Miguel (Joni) García Ascot. Mexico: Ascot, Torre, 1962. 70 mins. Videocassette, NTSC.

A poetic, haunting re-creation of exile.

España, otra vez. Dir. Jaime Camino. Spain: Pandora Filmproduktion, 1969. 108 mins. Vanguard Intl. Cinema, 2003. Videocassette and DVD, NTSC. With English subtitles.

An American volunteer returns to Spain thirty years after the war. A film of homecoming and loss. Alvaro Bessie collaborated on the screenplay.

El espíritu del diablo / The Devil's Backbone. Dir. Guillermo del Toro. Spain and Mexico: El Deseo, Tequila Gang and Anhelo Producciones, 2002. 110 mins. Sony Pictures. DVD, NTSC. Subtitles in English.

The war metamorphoses into an imaginative ghost story.

El espíritu de la colmena / The Spirit of the Beehive. Dir. Víctor Erice. Spain: Elías Quejereta, 1973. Distributor: Public Media Home Vision Entertainment, 1993. 93 mins. Videocassette and DVD, NTSC. Distributor: Optimum Home Entertainment, 2003. DVD, PAL. With English subtitles.

A haunting allegorical reading of the civil war.

The Fallen Sparrow. Dir. Richard Wallace. United States: RKO, 1943. 94 mins. Based on the novel by Dorothy B. Hughes.

A suspense film, whose hero (John Garfield) was tortured by Spanish fascists.

**La fiel infantería*. Dir. Pedro Lazaga. Spain: Ágata, 1959. 113 mins. Videocassette, PAL.

Based on the Nationalist novel by Rafael García Serrano.

**Five Cartridges / Fünf Patronenhülsen*. Dir. Frank Beyer. Germany: Icestorm Intl., LLC, 1960. 88 mins. Videocassette, PAL and NTSC. With English subtitles.

Five International Brigades members on a mission.

For Whom the Bell Tolls. Dir. Sam Wood. United States: Paramount, 1943.

MCA Universal Home Video, 1995. 2 hrs. 46 mins. 2 videocassettes, NTSC. Universal, 1998. DVD, NTSC.

Based on the novel by Ernest Hemingway. Restored version, with footage that was cut immediately after theatrical premiere.

La guerra es finita. Dir. Alain Resnais. France and Sweden: Sofiacina, Europa, 1966. 116 mins. Videocassette, NTSC. MM Image Entertainment, 2001. DVD, NTSC. With English subtitles.

Script by Jorge Semprún. A Spanish Communist in exile must make one more trip to Spain to further the anti-Franco movement, which is seen as a continuation of the war.

**El hermano bastardo de Dios*. Dir. Benito Rabal. Spain: Almadra Producciones, S. A.-Televisión Española, 1986. 102 mins. Videocassette, PAL and NTSC.

Based on the novel by José Luis Coll. Childhood memories of the war in Cueta.

El jardín de las delicias. Dir. Carlos Saura. Spain: Elías Querejeta, 1970. 95 mins. Altura, 1971. Videocassette, PAL and NTSC. With English subtitles.

The war and Franco's victory are evoked through a complex play of memory in the main character, Antonio Cano, inspired by the notorious industrialist and Franco supporter Juan March.

Land and Freedom: A Story from the Spanish Revolution. Dir. Ken Loach.

United Kingdom, Spain, and Germany: Parallax, Messidor, Road Movies Dritte Produktionen, 1995. New York: Polygram Video Distributor. 109 mins. Spanish title: *Tierra y libertad*. Buenos Aires: RKV Distributor, 2000. Cinematográficas S. A. 107 mins. Videocassette, NTSC.

Portrays internal fights on the Republican side as seen by a young English volunteer. Based in part on George Orwell's *Homage to Catalonia*.

**El lápiz del carpintero*. Dir. Antón Reixa. Spain: Sogecine, Morena, 2003. 106 mins.

Based on Manuel Rivas's novel.

Las largas vacaciones del 36. Dir. Jaime Camino. Spain: [José F[rade] Producciones Cinematográficas, 1976. Buenos Aires: RKV Distributor, 2000. 107 mins. Videocassette, PAL.

Portrays a group of bourgeois families who, dismayed by Barcelona's resistance to the Nationalist army, decide to prolong for the next two years their summer vacation in the mountains.

The Last Train from Madrid. Dir. James Hogan. United States: Paramount, 1937. 85 mins.

Set in 1936 besieged Madrid, focusing on nine characters trying to get to Valencia.

La lengua de las mariposas / Butterfly. Dir. José Luis Cuerda. Spain: Sogetel, Las Producciones del Escorpión, Canal + Spain, TVE and TVG, Miramax, 1999. 95 mins. Videocassette and DVD, NTSC. With English subtitles.

Shows the fatal effects of the civil war on the sensibility of a child and the destruction of his relationship with the village teacher, a freethinking antifascist. Based on a story by Manuel Rivas.

**Libertarias*. Dir. Vicente Aranda. Spain: Academy, Canal + España, Era, Sogetel, Lola, TVE, 1996. 115 mins. Videocassette, PAL.

Story of a drafted nun and several women who fight for the republic.

**Luna de lobos*. Dir. Julio Sánchez Valdés. Spain: Brezal P. C., Julio Sánchez Valdés P. C., 1987. 110 mins. Videocassette, PAL.

Focuses on a small group of 1940s resistance fighters (the maquis). Based on Julio Llamazares's novel.

Mamboré se fue a la guerra. Dir. Fernando Fernán Gómez. Spain: Altair Producciones Filmográficas, 1986. 100 mins. Videocassette, PAL and NTSC. With English subtitles.

Centers on the life of a *topo*, or mole, a Republican who went into hiding after the war.

**La niña de tus ojos*. Dir. Fernando Trueba. Spain: Lola, 1998. 121 mins. Videocassette, PAL.

In 1938 Spanish filmmakers are invited to Nazi Germany to make two versions (German and Spanish) of a musical drama.

**Pascual Duarte*. Dir. Ricardo Franco. Spain: Elías Querejeta, 1975. 94 mins. Videocassette and DVD, PAL.

Unlike its source, Camilo José Cela's novel, the film version foregrounds the civil war.

**La plaza del Diamante*. Dir. Francesc Betriu. Spain: Figaró, 1982. 117 mins. Videocassette, PAL and NTSC. With English subtitles.

Based on Mercè Rodoreda's classic novel.

La prima Angélica. Dir. Carlos Saura. Spain: Elías Querejeta, 1973. 100 mins. New Yorker, 1977. Videocassette, PAL and NTSC, DVD, PAL.

The trauma of the civil war remembered by a child of Republican parents.

Raza. Dir. José Luis Sáenz de Heredia. Spain: Cancillería del Consejo de la Hispanidad Production, 1941. 105 mins. Videocassette, PAL. Divisa Ediciones, 2002. DVD, PAL.

Based on a script by Jaime de Andrade (pseud. of Francisco Franco).

Franco's Nationalist drama of family sacrifice and patriotic-religious ideals. The DVD also contains the 1950 version, *Espíritu de una raza* (96 mins.). Iconic Nationalist film.

**Régimen por un campesino español*. Dir. Francesc Betriu. Spain: Nemo, Venus Producción, 1985. 95 mins. Videocassette, PAL.

Based on the celebrated novel by Ramón Sender.

**El rey y la reina*. Dir. José Antonio Páramo. Spain, Italy, and United Kingdom: TVE, 1985. 125 mins. Videocassette, PAL and NTSC. With English subtitles.

Based on the Ramón Sender novel.

Les routes du sud / Roads to the South. Dir. Joseph Losey. France and Spain: Imacra, Pro Films, 1978. 100 mins. Videocassette, NTSC. In French with English subtitles.

A continuation of *La guerre est finie*. Script by Jorge Semprún.

**Silencio roto*. Dir. Montxo Armendáriz. Spain: Oria, 2001. 115 mins. Videocassette, PAL.

Focuses on the women who participated in the anti-Francoist guerrillas during the 1940s.

Soldados de Salamina. Dir. David Trueba. Spain: Lola, Fernando Trucba P. C., TVE, Via Digital, 2003. 115 mins. DVD, PAL.

Based on the novel by Javier Cercas, which explores through fact and fiction why the Nationalist writer Rafael Sánchez Mazas was not executed during the war.

Vacas. Dir. Julio Medem. Spain: Sogecel, 1991. 92 mins. Videocassette, PAL.

Vanguard International Cinema, 2002. DVD, NTSC. With English subtitles.

Refigures the war as a harrowing generational conflict in the Basque Country.

La vaquilla. Dir. Luis García Berlanga. Spain: In-cine, Jet, 1985. 122 mins. Videocassette, PAL.

Set in 1938. Republican soldiers attempt to steal a young bull from the Nationalist side.

El viaje de Carol / Carol's Journey. Dir. Imanol Uribe. Spain: Aiete, Ariane, Sogecine, 2002. 100 mins. Film Movement, 2004. DVD, NTSC. With English subtitles.

A coming-of-age film, focusing on a young Spanish American girl brought to Spain in 1938. Loosely based on García Roldán's novel *A boca de noche*.

Music

Cantos de la guerra de España / Chants de la guerre d'Espagne / Songs of the Spanish Civil War. Còbla de Barcelona. Dir. Gustavo Pirraliga and Rodolfo Halffter. France: Le Chant du Monde, 1963, 1996. 37 mins. Audio CD.

Fourteen songs, including "Himno de Riego," "Els Segadors," and "Somos los soldados vascos."

Pasioner: Songs of the Spanish Civil War, 1936-39. Perf. Janie O'Reilly and Michael Smith, with Katrina O'Reilly. Executive Prod. Stuart Rosenberg. Chicago: WFMT Studios, 1997. 62 mins. Audio CD.

Twenty songs, including "Quinto Regimiento," "Los cuatro generales," "Asturias," and "Song of the International Brigade." Musical sources: *España: 1936-1938. 25 himnos y canciones de la guerra civil española and Songs from a Franco Prison*, by Max Parker, 1982. A multilingual production in Spanish, English, French, and German.

Songs of the Spanish Civil War. Perf. Ramón López Quartet. Leo Records, 2001. Audio CD.

Eleven songs, including "Els Segadors," "El tren blindado," and "El paso del Ebro."

See also *Canciones para después de una guerra*, under "Cinematography: Documentaries."

Photography

Capa, Robert. *Death in the Making*.

Photographs by Capa and Gerda Taro. Taro died, aged twenty-six, at the front.

———. *Fotógrafo de guerra: España, 1936-1939*.

The collection concentrates on these categories: "Hombres y mujeres," "Niños," and "Propaganda."

———. *Heart of Spain: Capa's Photographs of the Spanish Civil War*.

Documents battles, air raids, and Republican soldiers' intimate, quiet moments of silent camaraderie. Includes Capa's celebrated *Falling Militiaman*: Desolate images of pain-stricken women, lonely female figures dressed in black and wandering among the rubble, the solitude captured in children's eyes—depict a world of fear and violence.

La guerra civil española. Fotografi per a la història.

Wonderful collection of an international array of photographers (Capa, Namuth, Centelles, Marín, Chim, and others), with essays, short biographies, and bibliography.

Horna, Kati. *Fotografías de la guerra civil española, 1937-1938*.

Of Hungarian origin, Horna presents 272 photographs that reflect a kind of complicity between author and subject. She portrays strategic sites of Republican Spain. Women breast-feeding their babies, a stroll through the market, smiles on young girls' faces projecting simultaneously sadness and hope, and shelled buildings are captured in this series.

Imágenes inéditas de la guerra civil, 1936-1939.

An arresting series of previously unpublished photographs, representing both sides of the war.

Namuth, Hans, and Georg Reisner. *Spanisches Tagebuch, 1936: Fotografien und Texte aus den ersten Monaten des Bürgerkriegs*.

With an introductory essay by Diethart Kerbs. Extraordinary photos of civilians and soldiers, from the first months of the war.

Nelson, Cary. *The Aura of the Cause: A Photo Album for North American Volunteers in the Spanish Civil War*.

HANDOUTS FOR STUDENTS

How to read a Primary Source

Reading Textual Primary Documents

Reading Visual Primary Documents

Teacher's Guide: Analyzing Photographs and Prints

Teacher's Guide: Analyzing Political Cartoons

Timeline for Students

HANDOUTS FOR STUDENTS

How to read a Primary Source

By Robert F. Berkhofer, Department of History, Western Michigan University

Good reading is about asking questions of your sources. Keep the following questions in mind when reading primary sources. Even if you believe you can't arrive at the answers, imagining possible answers will aid your comprehension.

1. What patterns or ideas are repeated throughout the readings?
2. What major differences appear in them?
3. What values and fundamental assumptions underlie their content?
4. What is the author's place in society? Even if I don't know her or his place in society, what could it be, based on the text?
5. What is "at stake" for the author to be credible? Is the author neutral towards the subject? Is the author biased? What evidence supports your contentions?
6. What in the text can I consider historical "fact"? What can I consider the author's "interpretation"? What can I actually know for sure about the past based on the text?
7. If I were a contemporary of the author, how might I react to the text? Would I be sympathetic? Antagonistic? How might my reaction to the text change depending upon my place in society?
8. How do the ideas and values in the sources differ from the ideas and values of my own age?
9. What are my own preconceptions and assumptions regarding the subject of the source? How do they influence the way I read and evaluate the text?
10. How might a scholar use this text to support her or his argument? What kinds of argument might this text support?
11. What problems might a scholar encounter in using this source? Does the source represent a common experience or a unique circumstance?
12. If a historian used this source, what sorts of criticism might other historians make?
13. Of the arguments I have read in secondary sources, which might this text support? Which might it undermine?

Textual Document Analysis Worksheet

TYPE OF DOCUMENT (Check one):

Newspaper		Map	
Advertisement		Letter	
Telegram		Patent	
Congressional Record		Press Release	
Census Report		Memorandum	
Report		Other	

UNIQUE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DOCUMENT (Check one or more):

Interesting Letterhead		Notations	
Handwritten		"RECEIVED" stamp	
Typed		Seals	
Other			

DATE(S) OF DOCUMENT:

AUTHOR (OR CREATOR) OF THE DOCUMENT:

POSITION (TITLE):

FOR WHAT AUDIENCE WAS THE DOCUMENT WRITTEN?

DOCUMENT INFORMATION:

List three things the author said that you think are important:

Why do you think this document was written?

What evidence in the document helps you know why it was written? Quote from the document.

List two things the document tells you about life in the United States at the time it was written.

Write a question to the author that is left unanswered by the document.

Poster Analysis Worksheet

1. What are the main colors used in the poster?

2. What symbols (if any) are used in the poster?

3. If a symbol is used, is it

Clear (easy to interpret)? _____

Memorable? _____

Dramatic? _____

4. Are the messages in the poster primarily visual, verbal, or both?

5. Who do you think is the intended audience for the poster?

6. What does the Government hope the audience will do?

7. What Government purpose(s) is served by the poster?

8. The most effective posters use symbols that are unusual, simple, and direct. Is this an effective poster?

Photo Analysis Worksheet

Step 1: Observation

Study the photograph for 2 minutes. Form an overall impression of the photograph and then examine individual items. Next, divide the photo into quadrants and study each section to see what new details become visible.

Use the chart below to list people, objects, and activities in the photograph.

People	Objects	Activities

Step 2: Inference

Based on what you have observed above, list three things you might infer from this photograph.

Step 3: Questions

What questions does this photograph raise in your mind?

Where could you find answers to them?

Motion Picture Analysis Worksheet

Step 1: Pre-viewing

Title of film: _____

Record Group source: _____

What do you think you will see in this motion picture? List Three concepts or ideas that you might expect to see based on the title of the film. List some people you might expect to see based on the title of the film.

Concepts/Ideas

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

People

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Step 2: Viewing

Type of motion picture (check where applicable)

- _____ Animated cartoon
- _____ Documentary film
- _____ Newsreel
- _____ Propaganda film
- _____ Theatrical short subject
- _____ Training film
- _____ Combat film
- _____ Other

Physical qualities of the motion picture (check where applicable)

- _____ Music
- _____ Narration
- _____ Special effects
- _____ Color
- _____ Live action
- _____ Background noise
- _____ Animation
- _____ Dramatizations

Note how camera angles, lighting, music, narration, and/or editing contribute to creating an atmosphere in this film. What is the mood or tone of the film?

Step 3: Post-viewing (or repeated viewing)

Circle the things that you listed in the previewing activity that were validated by your viewing of the motion picture.

What is the central message(s) of this motion picture?

Consider the effectiveness of the film in communicating its message. As a tool of communication, what are its strengths and weaknesses?

How do you think the filmmakers wanted the audience to respond?

Does this film appeal to the viewer's reason or emotion? How does it make you feel?

List two things this motion picture tells you about life in the United States at the time it was made:

Write a question to the filmmaker that is left unanswered by the motion picture.

What information do you gain about this event that would not be conveyed by a written source? Be specific.

Artifact Analysis Worksheet

TYPE OF ARTIFACT

Describe the material from which it was made: bone, pottery, metal, wood, stone, leather, glass, paper, cardboard, cotton, wood, plastic, other material.

SPECIAL QUALITIES OF THE ARTIFACT

Describe how it looks and feels: shape, color, texture, size, weight, movable parts, anything printed, stamped or written on it.

USES OF THE ARTIFACT

What might it have been used for? _____

Who might have used it? _____

Where might it have been used? _____

When might it have been used? _____

WHAT DOES THE ARTIFACT TELL US

What does it tell us about technology of the time in which it was made and used?

What does it tell us about the life and times of the people who made it and used it?

Can you name a similar item today?

BRING A SKETCH, A PHOTOGRAPH, OR THE ARTIFACT LISTED ABOVE TO CLASS.

TEACHER'S GUIDE ANALYZING PHOTOGRAPHS & PRINTS



Guide students with the sample questions as they respond to the primary source. **Encourage them to go back and forth between the columns; there is no correct order.**

OBSERVE

Have students identify and note details.

Sample Questions:

- Describe what you see. · What do you notice first?
- What people and objects are shown? · How are they arranged? · What is the physical setting?
- What, if any, words do you see? · What other details can you see?

REFLECT

Encourage students to generate and test hypotheses about the image.

- Why do you think this image was made? · What's happening in the image? · When do you think it was made? · Who do you think was the audience for this image? · What tools were used to create this?
- What can you learn from examining this image? · What's missing from this image? · If someone made this today, what would be different? · What would be the same?

QUESTION

Have students ask questions to lead to more observations and reflections.

- What do you wonder about...
who? · what? · when? · where? · why? · how?

FURTHER INVESTIGATION

Help students to identify questions appropriate for further investigation, and to develop a research strategy for finding answers.

Sample Question: What more do you want to know, and how can you find out?

A few follow-up activity ideas:

Beginning

Write a caption for the image.

Intermediate

Select an image. Predict what will happen one minute after the scene shown in the image. One hour after? Explain the reasoning behind your predictions.

Advanced

Have students expand or alter textbook or other printed explanations of history based on images they study.

For more tips on using primary sources, go to

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers>

TEACHER'S GUIDE ANALYZING POLITICAL CARTOONS



Guide students with the sample questions as they respond to the primary source. Encourage them to go back and forth between the columns; there is no correct order.

OBSERVE

Have students identify and note details.

Sample Questions:

Describe what you see. • What do you notice first? • What people and objects are shown? • What, if any, words do you see? • What do you see that looks different than it would in a photograph? • What do you see that might refer to another work of art or literature? • What do you see that might be a symbol? • What other details can you see?

REFLECT

Encourage students to generate and test hypotheses about the source.

What's happening in the cartoon? • What was happening when this cartoon was made? • Who do you think was the audience for this cartoon? • What issue do you think this cartoon is about? • What do you think the cartoonist's opinion on this issue is? What methods does the cartoonist use to persuade the audience?

QUESTION

Have students ask questions to lead to more observations and reflections.

What do you wonder about...
who? • what? • when? • where? • why? • how?

FURTHER INVESTIGATION

Help students to identify questions appropriate for further investigation, and to develop a research strategy for finding answers.

Sample Question: What more do you want to know, and how can you find out?

A few follow-up activity ideas:

Beginning

Think about the point the cartoonist was trying to make with this cartoon. Were you persuaded? Why or why not?

Intermediate

Compare two political cartoons that are on the same side of an issue. Identify the different methods — like symbols, allusions, or exaggeration — that the two cartoons use to persuade their audience.

Advanced

Select a political cartoon. Think about the point of view of the cartoonist. Describe or draw how the cartoon might be different if it had been created by a cartoonist with a different point of view.

For more tips on using primary sources, go to

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers>

Timeline for Students

1936

July

- Planned Worker's Olympiad in Barcelona
- Rising begins in Morocco.
- Army of Africa airlifted to mainland.
- Germany & Italy promise aid to Rebels.
- Declaration of French neutrality

August

- Badajoz massacre.
- Assassination of Federico García Lorca.
- British and French arms embargo.
- Italy, Germany and Russia accept the principle of non-intervention

September

- Rebels capture Irun, San Sebastian and Toledo.
- New Republican government under Largo Caballero.
- Recruiting of International Brigades begins.
- First non-intervention committee meeting in London.
- Francisco Franco becomes head of Nationalist Army

October

- Franco becomes Head of State.
- Italians arrive in Ibiza; Soviet Union promises aid to Republican government.

November

- First International Brigades arrive.
- Battle of Madrid begins.
- Anarchist leader Buenaventura Durruti killed in Madrid
- Republican government moves to Valencia and leaves defense of capital to General Miaja's military junta.
- Germany and Italy recognize Franco's government.
- Arrival in Spain of German Condor Legion
- Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera shot by Republicans

December

- Madrid held by Republicans.
- Arrival of 3000 Italian Black shirts and 20 000 Italian regulars.

1937

January

- Anglo-Italian agreement signed.

February

- Italians capture Malaga.
- Republicans hold Rebel offensive at Jarama.
- Britain & France ban volunteers to Spain.
- Ernest Hemingway arrives in Spain

March

Italians defeated at Guadalajara.
Nationalist Basque offensive.

April

Bombing of Guernica.
Beginning of naval control scheme to limit foreign intervention.

May

Civil war in Barcelona.
Juan Negrín replaces Largo Caballero as Prime Minister.
Germany and Italy leave the control scheme after sinking of Deutschland battleship by Republican airplanes.
Sinking of Ciudad de Barcelona
Neville Chamberlain replaces Baldwin as British Prime Minister
The *Volunteer for Liberty*, the newspaper for English speaking members of the International Brigades, appears

June

Mola killed in air crash. Nationalists capture Bilbao.
Banning of the POUM.

July

Battle of Brunete.
Republican attack west of Madrid contained.
Langston Hughes arrives in Spain for 6 month visit of Republican Spain

August

Republican Aragon offensive.
Nationalists capture Santander.

September

Increased sinking of merchant shipping by 'unidentified pirates' (Italian submarines).
Republican Aragon attack stalls.
Nyon conference and instigation of naval patrols to limit attacks on international shipping.

October

Nationalists capture all Northern Spain.
Franklin D. Roosevelt's 'quarantine speech'.

November

Republican government moves to Barcelona

December

Republican offensive against Teruel.
Formation of Jewish 'Botwin Company'.

1938

January

Republicans capture Teruel.
Bombing of Barcelona.
Paul Robeson visits the International Brigades in Spain

February

Nationalists recapture Teruel.

March

Nationalist Aragon offensive.

German *anschluss* of Austria.

France re-opens frontier with Spain.

April

Nationalists reach the Mediterranean.

May

Leon Blum replaced by Daladier as French Prime Minister.

French frontier with Spain closed.

Vatican recognizes Franco's government

June

Nationalists capture Castellon.

Republicans successfully defend Valencia.

July

Battle of the Ebro.

Non-intervention plan for withdrawal of foreigners from Spain.

August

Nationalists hold Ebro offensive.

September

International Brigades withdrawn from active service.

Munich agreement ends hopes of intervention for the Republicans

November

Republicans retreat across the Ebro.

International Brigades begin to leave Spain.

Reichkristallnacht in Germany.

1939

January

Nationalists capture Barcelona.

February

Nationalists take Catalonia.

Negrín attempts to negotiate peace.

Britain and France recognize Franco's government.

March

Casado coup against Negrín Government

Franco enters Madrid.

German troops enter Prague.

April

Franco announces the end of the war.

DBQs for letters

One way to talk about the public's differences of opinion about the Spanish Civil War is to say that people adhered to different *stories* about the war. For some, for example, the war was a struggle between fascism (the Nationalists) and democracy (the Republicans). For others, it was a fight between godless Communism (the Republicans) and Christian civilization (the Nationalists).

- What storyline about the Spanish Civil War does the author of this document adopt? Give one or two specific pieces of evidence from the text.
- What assumptions can you make about the author's views in terms of politics, socio-economic background, cultural background, and/or religion? Give one or two specific pieces of evidence from the text.
- Are there any other clues about the author that you can derive from the text?

For letters from ALB volunteers:

- Based on this text, what would you say is the author's main motivation for being in Spain?
- What would you say is the main purpose of these letters?