SOLDIER, WRITER, ARTIST, PHOTOGRAPHER:
ACCOUNTS FROM EUROPE, 1914-1945

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Europe and the Near East.
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Special Collections Department
Exhibition Catalogue & Commentary

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Acknowledgements

This exhibit features works that were created between the years 1914 to 1945 by individuals who were engaged in or documented the First World War, the rise of Fascism, the Spanish Civil War, and World War II in Europe. It was curated by the Special Collections Department in conjunction with the University of Pittsburgh’s Department of French & Italian Languages and Literatures in celebration of their 50th anniversary and conference, History and Its Discontents: Commemoration in Italy and the Francophone World, October 29-30, 2015.

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All materials from the Hervey Allen and Mary Roberts Rinehart collections are available for research in the Reading Room upon request to the Special Collections Department, 363 Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh.
World War I is also known as the Great War in Europe and the United States. It was sparked by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and his wife Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg, by the Bosnian Serb assassin Gavrilo Princep on the streets of Sarajevo on 28 June 1914. This event led to Austria-Hungary declaring war on the Kingdom of Serbia on 28 July 1914. Russia came to the aid of Serbia, and in the first week of August 1914, Germany, an ally of Austria-Hungary, declared war on Russia and France. On 4 August 1914, Germany invaded neutral Belgium, and Great Britain declared war on Germany. The warring European countries formed themselves into opposing coalitions. The Allies included Great Britain, France, Italy, and the Russian Empire. The Central Powers included Austria-Hungary and Germany. Colonial and political alliances would soon involve many other nations in a global war that extended into the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. The United States declared war on Germany on 6 April 1917, after Germany sank nine of its ships.

The Unknown Warrior

The Great War lasted until 11 November 1918. It triggered sweeping political changes and revolutions in many countries, and by its end the Austria-Hungary, Ottoman, and Russian empires ceased to exist. World War I remains one of the most destructive conflicts in history with deaths estimated between 10-13 million combatants and 7 million civilians. There were also the deaths of untold thousands of animals along with the devastating impact of the war on the environment. Many of the countries in Europe each lost over a million men. David Railton, a British chaplain at the Western Front, came across a grave in France near Armentières in 1916 that was marked with a wooden cross and the inscription, An unknown British soldier, of the Black Watch. Railton proposed the creation, at a national level, of a symbolic memorial to an “Unknown Warrior.” By 1921, England, France, Italy, Portugal, and the United States had all created national monuments to honor the memory of unidentified soldiers who died in battle.
"Der Grosse Krieg.
[1914].

"Der Grosse Krieg" translates as "The Great War." It is a scrapbook of newspaper clippings, postcards, and photos, which chronologically follows the events of Germany's participation in the First World War during the year 1914. It includes many portraits of the German royal family and German military personnel, as well as manuscript texts and poems in old German script. The German newspaper headlines from 3 September 1914 declare:

Sedan in East and West! German Cavalry Outside of Paris!
The Government Flees!

The Day of Sedan was a semi-official memorial holiday in the German Empire celebrated on September 2nd to commemorate King Wilhelm of Prussia's victory over French emperor Napoleon III and his army in the Battle of Sedan in 1870.

University Library System - Special Collections Department - f D515 .G7245 1914

Barbusse, Henri (1873-1935).
"Le feu (Journal d’une esouade).
Paris: Ernest Flammarion, [1916].

Henri Barbusse was forty-one when he volunteered with the 231st Infantry Regiment in France during World War I. He fought in battles on the Western Front north-east of Paris at Crouy near Soissons in January 1915, and later in Artois in September and October 1915. Barbusse wrote "Le feu" when he was assigned to an office position away from the front lines, after serving seventeen months in combat. His book is a fictionalized account of his experience, and it describes the horror and realism of trench warfare. "Le feu" was published in Paris in January 1917 and was awarded the Prix Goncourt, the prestigious French literary award. It sold 200,000 copies the first year, and was read by enlisted men who wrote to Barbusse requesting copies for their compatriots. "Le feu" was translated into English by Fitzwater Wray and published in 1917 as "Under Fire: The Story of a Squad (Le feu)."

University Library System - Hillman Library - PQ2603 .A32 F4
Portfolio of the World War:  
Rotogravure Etchings Selected from the Mid-week Pictorial of the New York Times.  
The Great-War in Gravure.  

News photographs taken in 1917 of World War I include scenes from the Battle of Menin Road in Belgium, an army field kitchen at Chemin des Dames in France, and the Italian Alps.

University Library System - Special Collections Department - f D522 .N4 1917

Hemingway, Ernest (1899-1961).  
A Farewell to Arms.  
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929.

Ernest Hemingway was working as a journalist for the Kansas City Star in Kansas City, Missouri, when he volunteered to work as an ambulance driver in Italy for the American Red Cross. He arrived at the Italian Front on 4 June 1918, and was stationed at Schio in northeastern Italy. On July 8, Hemingway was seriously injured by shrapnel fire to both legs and had emergency surgery at a field hospital, before being transferred to the American Red Cross hospital in Milan where he received additional operations. He spent six months there recovering from his wounds, and was discharged from Red Cross service on 4 January 1919. He left for the United States the same day. His experiences in Italy during World War I formed the basis for his novel A Farewell to Arms, which was published in 1929. It is considered the most important American novel set during the First World War, and includes a description of the Battle of Caporetto and the Italian retreat that was so accurate that Italian historians assumed Hemingway was at the scene.

University Library System - Special Collections Department - PS3515 .E37 F3 1929
Im Westen nichts Neues is a novel by Erich Maria Remarque, a German veteran of World War I. It was first published in November and December 1928 in the German newspaper Vossische Zeitung, and in book form in late January 1929. The novel was translated into English in 1929 by Arthur Wesley Wheen, and published with the title, All Quiet on the Western Front. The French translation was made by Alzir Hella and Olivier Bournac the same year. The book and its sequel, The Road Back, published in 1930, were among the books banned and burned in Nazi Germany. Im Westen nichts Neues sold 2.5 million copies in 22 languages in its first 18 months in print. It describes the German soldiers' extreme physical and mental stress during the war, and the detachment from civilian life felt by many of these soldiers upon returning home from the front. Remarque dedicated the work to his fellow soldiers:

This book is to be neither an accusation nor a confession. It will try simply to tell of a generation of men who, even though they may have escaped shells, were destroyed by the war.

Siegfried Sassoon was commissioned as a second lieutenant with the Royal Welch Fusiliers on 29 May 1915, and fought at the Western Front in France during World War I. On 27 July 1916, Sassoon was decorated for bravery and awarded the Military Cross. After a leave in 1917, Sassoon wrote a letter to his commanding officer titled, Finished with the War: A Soldier's Declaration, stating that his views of the war had changed and that he was not returning to active service. Sassoon was then treated for shell shock at Craiglockhart War Hospital in Edinburgh, Scotland, instead of being court-martialed. He included this event in his book, Memoirs of an Infantry Officer, which is a fictionalized account of his trench warfare experiences in France.
Lussu, Emilio (1890-1975).

Un anno sull’altipiano.
Parigi: Edizioni Italiane di Coltura, [1938].

Emilio Lussu was a decorated Sardinian officer in the Sassari Infantry Brigade in the Italian army during World War I. The Sassari Brigade was the most distinguished infantry brigade in the Italian Army. Lussu fought at the Southern Front against the Austro-Hungarian army on the Asiago plateau in the Alps of northeastern Italy from May 1916 to July 1917, and received numerous awards for military valour. He described the brutality of alpine trench warfare and the incompetence of senior military commanders, which resulted in tragic casualties, in his memoir, Un anno sull’altipiano (A Year on the High Plateau). Lusso was an anti-Fascist and fought against the Fascist movement in Italy in the 1920s, and against Francisco Franco’s Nationalist Army in the Spanish Civil War. He wrote Un anno sull’altipiano at the insistence of a friend while recovering from an injury in Clavadel-Davos, Switzerland in 1936-1937. It was first published in Paris in 1938, and later published in Italy in the summer of 1945.
Mary Roberts Rinehart was an American mystery writer and journalist from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In early 1915, two years before the United States entered the war, Rinehart asked her Saturday Evening Post editor to send her to Europe as a war correspondent to report on World War I. The Post provided her with letters of introduction, which made it possible for her to get war-related interviews. After arriving in Europe, she made connections that enabled her to get to the front lines in Belgium and France. She experienced a number of bombardments, visited battlefield hospitals, and interviewed the exiled King Albert I and Queen Elisabeth of Belgium, Winston Churchill, and Queen Mary of England, at a time when very few journalists were granted such access.

Her first interview with King Albert I was published on 3 April 1915, a month after she returned from Europe. Ten additional war articles appeared in the Saturday Evening Post from 10 April to 31 July 1915. Her articles were also published the same year in a collection titled, Kings, Queens and Pawns: An American Woman at the Front. Rinehart returned to Europe in 1918 to report on the war for the War Department, and she was in Paris when the war ended on 11 November 1918. Her books and papers are located in the Special Collections Department at the University of Pittsburgh. Rinehart later wrote in her autobiography, My Story, that the ease with which she was able to travel to the British and French fronts was due to a man whose true identity was a mystery:

It was from this man, whoever or whatever he might be, that I received the interpretation of what I saw. I would go to him after a series of excursions, into the trenches, into shelled towns, once even into No Man’s Land, and he would check over my notes. After two months of sporadic but expert explanation, I began to know a great deal about the war. But I knew nothing about him. I do not know anything now. Even the name by which I knew him may not have been his own.

Kings, Queens and Pawns is a collection of articles written by Mary Roberts Rinehart when she worked as war correspondent for The Saturday Evening Post in 1915. She arrived in Europe in January and reported from Belgium, France, and England during World War I. The articles were first published from 3 April to 31 July 1915 in The Saturday Evening Post.

Mary Roberts Rinehart’s interview with Albert I, the King of Belgium, was published in The Saturday Evening Post on 3 April 1915, a month after she returned from Europe. In 1914, King Albert I led his army through the Siege of Antwerp and the Battle of the Yser, when the Belgian army was driven back to a last, tiny strip of Belgian territory, near the North Sea. Here the Belgians, in collaboration with the Allied armies, took up a war of position in the trenches behind the River Yser, remaining there for the next four years. During this period, King Albert fought with his troops and shared their dangers, while his wife, Queen Elisabeth, worked as a nurse at the front.
Rinehart, Mary Roberts (1876-1958).
*Mary Roberts Rinehart Papers, 1831-1994.*
World War I notebook with the entry for Tuesday, 26th January [1915].

University Library System - Special Collections Department - SC 1958:03 - Box 9, Folder 2

Mary Roberts Rinehart used these black and white photographs of her trip to Belgium and France during World War I to illustrate chapter XXV of her autobiography, *My Story,* which was first published in 1931. The photographs may be from different wire service agencies. They have title captions written in pencil on the versos that include: “Belgian Front Line Trenches, Flooded Area at Right,” “It was a Famous Victory,” “A Scene in the Streets of Lille, Lille was Still Under Bombardment.”

University Library System - Special Collections Department - SC 1958:03 - Box 31, Folder 29
William Hervey Allen was a First Lieutenant of Company B., 111th Infantry, of the 28th Division, American Expeditionary Forces (A.E.F.) in Europe. He fought in the Allied offensives of 1918 in France during World War I. In a letter written to his brother Win from a hospital near Nevers, France, on 15 August 1918, Hervey Allen described the Battle of Fismes and Fismette. He recounted the ferocious fight to secure the bridgehead on the banks of the Vesle River, which included storm troopers and flame throwers, mustard gas, and enfiladed machine gun fire that raked the streets of Fismes.

Hervey Allen drew on letters sent to family members and a rough diary that he kept to write his searing war memoir of the Allied offensive of the summer of 1918, *Toward the Flame*. His account was written in 1919, after he returned to the United States, to help alleviate memories of the war and the insomnia that he was experiencing. He only later decided to publish his work in 1926. The memoir covers the months from June to mid-August 1918, and the Battle of Fismes and Fismette is described in the last chapters of the book.

William Hervey Allen graduated from the University of Pittsburgh in 1915, before serving as an officer in the 28th Infantry Division. He became a writer after the war, and his papers are located in the Special Collections Department at the University of Pittsburgh. Today, the bridge over the Vesle River that connects Fismes and Fismette is a memorial to the 28th Infantry Division and the sacrifices that they made in the battle that was fought there from 3 August to 1 September 1918, during the end of the Second Battle of the Ourcq and the Aisne-Marne Offensive.

*Toward the Flame.*

New York: George H. Doran, [1926, 1925].

*Toward the Flame* is Hervey Allen’s war memoir of the march of the 28th Infantry Division from the sea to the Marne and Vesle rivers, and the fierce fighting that occurred there in the Battle of Fismes and Fismette in northeastern France during World War I. Hervey Allen wrote *Toward the Flame* after he returned to the United States from France in 1919, and based his work on writings and letters to family members that he composed at the Western Front and in a hospital near Nevers, France. The book covers the months from June to mid-August 1918. It is told from his personal experience as First Lieutenant of Company B, 111th Infantry, of the 28th Division, American Expeditionary Forces (A.E.F.) in Europe. The 28th Infantry Division is the Pennsylvania National Guard Unit, which is also known as the Keystone or Iron Division. It saw some of the heaviest fighting in the Allied offensives in France during 1918, and is among the most decorated infantry divisions in the United States Army.

University Library System - Special Collections Department - D570.9 .A42 1926


*Hervey Allen Papers, 1831-1965.*

Photographic postcard of William Hervey Allen.

This photograph of Hervey Allen in his uniform may have been taken at Camp Hancock, near Augusta, Georgia, in the fall of 1917. Camp Hancock was the military cantonment where the 18th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment was reorganized from May to October 1917 into the 28th Infantry Division, which arrived in Europe in May 1918 to fight in the Allied offensives in France during World War I.

University Library System - Special Collections Department - SC 1952:01 - Box 175, FF 9
Hervey Allen wrote this letter to his brother Win from a hospital near Nevers, France, on 15 August 1918. Allen described the brutal fighting to secure the bridgehead in the Battle of Fismes and Fismette on the Vesle River in Northeastern France, from 3 August to 1 September 1918. Winthrop Allen was also fighting in France with Battery F, Sixtieth Artillery, United States Regulars.

August 15, 1918

Dear Winny:

I sent you a little slip last night telling you I was gassed—not very bad it seems—and in Base Hospital 68 A.P.O. 78 A.E.F.

Our division has been in the front, never relieved, from the Marne to the Vesle, and there is not much left of it. We got into position on the hills above the Vesle just about two weeks ago. Friday night we moved down into a town called Fismes, that is, our own battalion did, the 1\textsuperscript{st} of the 111\textsuperscript{th}, under a hell of shells and gas. We lay all day in cellars and dugouts and Saturday night crossed under cover of darkness onto the German side into a little town called Fismette. Orders written by someone 18 kilos to the rear led us to suppose most of the river ours. We found the town held by the Germans and all surrounding hills. The “attack” developed into a fight for the bridgehead.

We made a short advance in which the losses were dreadful under machine gun fire. My captain fell that morning. Seeing the condition of things I consulted with some of the officers and swam back over the Vesle to Battalion Headquarters in Fismes to ask for reinforcements and ammunition. Major Donnelly’s battalion came in, and, that night, I guided L and M Companies back over the bridge. We did some careful work and got over without the Bosche knowing it. Took lots of ammunition, but there was no food to take which made the 3\textsuperscript{rd} day without it. Maybe they weren’t glad to see us. “I” Company carried back a lot of wounded, but we couldn’t get Arch Williams, captain of A Company out as it was daylight before we could batter our way through the walls of houses to his dugout. The streets were enfiladed by machine gun fire and littered with dead. We held all day and, in the afternoon, Major Donnelly made an attack in which he got his companies terribly shot up. Orville Thompson died leading his men, and the survivors retreated to the town. B Company was left to hold the town. Our own barrage fell short on us, and
the Germans let us have everything they had. No help was sent us all this time, and some companies were down to 20 men.

The last night was a maniac’s dream. I had one lieutenant and some men left to hold the village front and a dugout full of crazy men, wounded and gassed, and a bombardment of trench mortars all night. They came in at daybreak with bombs and flame throwers sneaking between the houses. All my men on the top of the hill were curled up by flame. Just then a sergeant told me they were in our rear between us and the river. I left FitzGerald with a few men to try and hold and gathered a few more together to go to the left and stop our being cut off. We hardly got out in the open before a couple of shells wiped us nearly all out; after a short advance, the poor devils broke. The Germans were between us and the town by that time, and none of them got back. I took three men and made for the river. How we got back to Fismes, I don’t know, but we did. My gas mask being wet I got an awful dose of gas but got back through the barrage to Regimental Headquarters, and the Colonel got a relief started. They sent me to the hospital right away. I don’t know yet if Major Donnelly got out. That is what I saw of the fight.

I should be all right soon with food, but I am really terribly unstrung now but a sound carcass-no holes in it. I got a little phosgene I think. Will write you soon again. Good luck, dear old man, don’t forget I love you.

Bill

Getting good care. This is near Nevers.

Aerial Photograph of Fisme and Fismette, 22 August 1918.

Khaki World War I Notebook of Poetry, 1918.

Hervey Allen’s wife, Ann Hyde Andrews Allen, told a compelling story of how he left a hand-written book of poetry wrapped in a khaki scarf on the bank of the Vesle River before swimming across during the Battle of Fismes and Fismette. This notebook was later recovered and returned to him by a French officer.

University Library System - Special Collections Department - SC 1952:01 - Box 3, FF 5


The 28th Infantry Division uniform jacket of William Hervey Allen.

Hervey Allen’s uniform jacket with the red keystone shoulder sleeve insignia, which was officially adopted by the 28th Infantry Division on 28 October 1918.

University Library System - Special Collections Department - SC 1952:01 - Box 190
BENITO MUSSOLINI & THE RISE OF FASCISM IN EUROPE

Originally a revolutionary Socialist, Benito Mussolini abandoned his party to advocate Italian intervention in World War I. Following the war, Mussolini formed the Fascist Party in 1919, galvanizing the support of many unemployed war veterans. He organized them into armed squads known as Blackshirts, which terrorized their political opponents. The movement proclaimed opposition to social class discrimination and supported nationalist sentiments, hoping to raise Italy to levels of its great Roman past.

In 1921, the Fascist Party was invited to join the coalition government and by October 1922, Italy seemed to be slipping into political chaos. The Blackshirts marched on Rome and Mussolini presented himself as the only man capable of restoring order. He gradually dismantled the institutions of democratic government, and in 1925 made himself dictator, taking the title 'Il Duce'. He set about attempting to re-establish Italy as a great European power. Mussolini ruled the country from 1922 until his ouster from power in 1943. He was executed in April 1945 by Italian Partisans near Lake Como in Northern Italy, after attempting to flee the country during World War II.

Fascism was later used to describe the regimes of the Nazi Party in Germany from 1933 to 1945, and the Nationalists of Francisco Franco in Spain from 1936 to 1975. Its ideology of a belief in the supremacy of one national or ethnic group, its contempt for democracy, and its submission to a powerful leader, found a perfect breeding ground in the political and economic destabilization of Europe after World War I.
Richard Washburn Child was the ambassador to Italy from 1921-1924. In 1928 he became a paid propaganda writer for Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister and Duce of Italy. Child ghostwrote and serialized his notes as *My Autobiography* in *The Saturday Evening Post*, and was a supporter of Mussolini in the American press. Richard Washburn Child remained an influential American promoter of Italian fascism until his death in 1935.

University Library System - Hillman Library - DG575 .M8 A2 1928

*Mi Diario De Guerra* is the Spanish language edition of Mussolini’s account of his military experience with trench warfare in the Italian Army during World War I.

University Library System - Special Collections Department - D569 .A2 M98 1930sp

A Fascist magazine published for Italian youth.

University Library System - Special Collections Department - DG571 .A45 1934
THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR
1936-1939

The Spanish Civil War began in July 1936 and ended with the defeat of the Republican government of Spain in April 1939. It was sparked by a military revolt against the democratically elected Republican government, which was supported by conservative elements within the country. The Republicans were loyal to the democratic, left-leaning Second Spanish Republic, while the Nationalists were a fascist-influenced Falangist group led by General Francisco Franco. The Nationalists received aid from Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. The Republicans received aid from the Soviet Union, as well as from International Brigades, which were composed of volunteers from Europe and the United States. The Nationalists forced the surrender of the Republican army in April 1939, and Francisco Franco ruled Spain for the next 36 years, until his death in November 1975.

Rattner, Abraham (1893-1978), artist.
García Lorca, Federico (1898-1936), poet.
Eleftheriades, Stratis (1889-1983), editor and publisher.
“The Four Elements, Fire;” “Fire;” and “Murder.”
In Verve: An Artistic and Literary Quarterly Appearing in December, March, June and October.
Edited by E. Tériade.

Paris: Published at 4 Rue Férou, [Imprimerie des Beaux-Arts], December, 1937.

Verve was an art and literary magazine that was published in Paris from 1937 to 1960 by Tériade, the pen name of Stratis Eleftheriades. The first issue of the magazine was published in December 1937. This issue featured art work by Henri Matisse, Juan Miró, Pablo Picasso, and Abraham Rattner, with literary works by José Bergamín, John Dos Passos, Federico García Lorca, André Gide, and André Malraux, among others. A number of works in the December 1937 issue were devoted to the Spanish Civil War including a poem by Federico García Lorca, who was assassinated by pro-fascist Nationalist forces in Spain in 1936.
How Mussolini Provoked the Spanish Civil War: Documentary Evidence.
London: United Editorial, [1938?].

University Library System - Hillman Library - Storage - DP269 .H847

Saint-Exupéry, Antoine de (1900-1944).
“Défense de Madrid.”
In Paris-Soir.
Paris: M. Thamin.
No. 79, 27 Juin 1937.

University Library System - Newspapers

Gellhorn, Martha (1908-1998).
“Only the Shells Whine.”
In Collier’s: The National Weekly.
Springfield, Ohio: Crowell-Collier.
100.3, July 17, 1937, pages 12-13, 64-65.

Martha Gellhorn was working as a special correspondent for Collier’s when she arrived in Madrid in March 1937 to cover the siege of the city by Spanish Nationalist forces under the command of General Francisco Franco during the Spanish Civil War. Madrid was a Republican stronghold, and it was the first European city to have its civilian population bombed by airplanes. The siege of Madrid began in October 1936, and the city fell to Nationalist forces on 28 March 1939. Martha Gellhorn is considered one of the most important war correspondents of the 20th century. She wrote of her arrival into the city:

...we came at night to Madrid, which was cold, enormous and pitch-black, and the streets were silent and perilous with shell holes. That was on March 30, 1937, a date I have found somewhere in notes. I had not felt as if I were at a war until now, but now I knew I was. It was a feeling I cannot describe; a whole city was a battlefield, waiting in the dark. There was certainly fear in that feeling, and courage. It made you walk carefully and listen hard and it lifted the heart.


University Library System - Hillman Library - Journals
Hemingway, Ernest (1899-1961), author.
Russell, Frederick K., illustrator.
Wood, Jasper, publisher.
The Spanish Earth.
Cleveland: The J. B. Savage Company, 1938.

This book is a published transcript of Ernest Hemingway’s original narration for the film, The Spanish Earth. It was printed without the authorization of Ernest Hemingway in a limited edition of 1000 copies, and includes a disclaimer from the publisher. The Spanish Earth is a documentary film that was directed by Joris Ivens, and written by John Dos Passos and Ernest Hemingway. It was first narrated by Orsen Wells, then later by Ernest Hemingway in a different version. The film was made in 1937 to support the democratically elected Republican government of Spain during the Spanish Civil War, and was shown at the Spanish Pavilion during the World’s Fair in Paris in 1937. Hemingway covered the civil war in Spain as a war correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance from 1937-1938. His experiences with the war in Spain directly influenced the script for the narration for the film, a number of short stories, and the novel, For Whom the Bell Tolls.

Saint-Exupéry, Antoine de (1900-1944).
Terres des hommes.
Paris: Gallimard, [1939].

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry covered the Spanish Civil War as a special correspondent for the French newspaper, Paris-Soir, in 1937. Much of his reporting on Barcelona and Madrid also appears in the last chapter of his memoir, Terres des hommes, published in 1939. In addition to his chapter on Spain, the memoir recounts specific events when he worked as a pilot for the French airmail carrier Aéropostale, and flew dangerous airmail routes across Saharan Africa and the Andes of South America during the 1920s and the 1930s. Terres des hommes was awarded the prestigious French literary award, the Gran Prix du roman Académie française. It was translated into English by Louis Galantière and published by Reynal & Hitchcock the same year with the title, Wind, Sand and Stars, and was awarded the National Book Award for non-fiction in 1939. Saint-Exupéry was flying reconnaissance missions for the Armée de l’Air, the French Air Force, during the Battle of France in 1940, when the award was announced. He arrived in North America at the end of December 1940, and received the award in New York in January 1941.
On Monday 26 April 1937, the Basque town of Guernica was bombed by German and Italian air forces at the request of the Spanish Nationalists under the command of General Francisco Franco during the Spanish Civil War. George Steer was a war correspondent who was covering the civil war in Spain for The Times of London. He was on the scene within hours after the bombing, and filed his report from Bilbao on 27 April. Guernica was a scene of total destruction and was burning when Steer arrived. He recovered bomb casings inscribed with the German Imperial Eagle, and was able to speak with survivors to piece together a picture of the more than three hour bombardment on the town that was executed by planes from the German Condor Legion. Planes from the Aviazione Legionaria bombed the road and bridge to the east. He reported that Guernica was not a military target, but instead: “the object of the bombardment was seemingly the demoralization of the civil population and the destruction of the cradle of the Basque race.” Steer’s report was published in The Times on Wednesday, 28 April 1937. It was syndicated to The New York Times, then worldwide, and published the same day.
PICASSO AND GUERNICA

The story of the destruction of Guernica appeared in the Paris newspaper Ce Soir, and the French communist daily, L’Humanite, on Wednesday, 28 April 1937. At the time, Pablo Picasso was living in Paris and working on a painting commissioned by the Spanish Republican government that was to be exhibited at the Spanish Pavilion at the Paris International Exposition, from May to November 1937. He read the accounts of the bombing of Guernica published in the newspapers, and began working on a new painting that he titled Guernica on 1 May. It is a large work, 11.5 feet tall by 25.5 feet wide, and was painted in shades of black, white, and gray. Picasso delivered the completed painting to the Spanish Pavilion in mid-June, which opened to the public on 12 July 1937.

There had been rumors that Picasso supported Franco in the Spanish Civil War. Picasso made a public statement in May 1937, before the painting was completed. He had recently been appointed the director-in-exile of the Prado Museum in Madrid, which had been bombed by the Nationalists:

The Spanish struggle is the fight of reaction against the people, against freedom. My whole life as an artist has been nothing more than a continuous struggle against reaction and the death of art. How could anybody think for a moment that I could be in agreement with reaction and death? When the rebellion began, the legally elected and democratic republican government of Spain appointed me director of the Prado Museum, a post which I immediately accepted. In the panel on which I am working, which I shall call Guernica, and in all my recent works of art, I clearly express my abhorrence of the military caste which has sunk Spain in an ocean of pain and death.

After the close of the 1937 Paris World’s Fair, Guernica, travelled to international exhibitions in Stockholm and London, before arriving in the United States. The Republican government of Spain was defeated by Francisco Franco and the Nationalists in 1939. Picasso asked that the painting remain at the Museum of Modern Art in New York until Spain was a free country. Many were critical of the painting after it was exhibited in 1937, but it has become a potent and timeless image of the horror of war, and is Picasso’s best known work. Guernica was returned to Spain in September 1981, and is now located at the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofia in Madrid.

Maar, Dora (1907-1997).
Eleftheriades, Stratis (1889-1983).

“Guernica.”

In Verve: An Artistic and Literary Quarterly Appearing in December, March, June and October. Edited by E. Teriade.
Paris: Published at 4 Rue Férou, [Imprimerie des Beaux-Arts], December, 1937.

Verve was an art and literary magazine that was published in Paris from 1937 to 1960 by Tériade, the pen name of Stratis Eleftheriades. The first issue of the magazine was published in December 1937, and it featured works by artists and writers living and working in Paris including Pablo Picasso. This issue included a photograph of the final stage of Picasso’s painting, Guernica, taken in his Paris studio by Dora Maar. Picasso exhibited the painting at the Spanish Pavilion during the 1937 World’s Fair in Paris, known as the Exposition Internationale des Arts et Techniques dans la Vie Moderne, or the International Exposition dedicated to Art and Technology in Modern Life.

University Library System - Frick Fine Arts Library - Journals - Storage

Peri, Gabriel.
“Mille bombes incendiaires lancées par les avions de Hitler et de Mussolini réduisent en cendres la ville de Guernica.”
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“De Guernica il ne reste que cinq maisons.”
Paris [France]: L’Humanité, 128 Rue Montmartre.

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“800 victimes à Quirnica ancienne capitale basque.”
In Ce soir: grand quotidien d’information indépendant.
Mercredi 28 Avril 1937.
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“Dans les ruins de Quirnica.”
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Jeudi 29 Avril 1937.
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Steer, George Lowther (1904-1944).
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World War II
1939-1945

World War II, also known as the Second World War, spanned the entire globe and lasted from 1939 to 1945. The majority of the world's nations, along with all of the great powers, were engaged in the conflict. Two opposing military alliances were created: the Allied Powers, which included Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States, and the Axis Powers of Germany, Italy, and Japan. It was the most widespread war in history, and directly involved more than 100 million people from over 30 countries.

The Second World War was marked by the mass deaths of civilians, including the Holocaust, in which approximately 11 million people died. Many strategic industrial and population centers were bombed, such as the sustained bombing of the United Kingdom by Nazi Germany, and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan by the United States, which resulted in the deaths of over a million people. There were over 60 million people killed during the war, and fatalities may be as high as 85 million people, making World War II the deadliest military conflict in history.
Antoine de Saint-Exupéry was a French aristocrat, writer, and pioneering aviator. He was awarded several of France's highest literary awards including the Grand Prix du roman Académie française for his memoir Terres des hommes, which was published in 1939. It was translated into English the same year as, Wind, Sand and Stars, and was awarded the U. S. National Book Award for non-fiction in 1939. After France was defeated by Germany in the Battle of France in 1940, Saint-Exupéry went into exile and escaped to North America through Portugal. He arrived in New York on 31 December 1940, and two weeks later received the National Book Award.

He remained in North America for two years where he wrote some of his best known works including, Pilote de guerre (Flight to Arras), Lettre à un otage (Letter to a Hostage), and The Little Prince (Le Petite Prince). In the spring of 1943, he joined the Forces Aériennes Françaises Libres, or the Free French Air Force, in North Africa in a Mediterranean based squadron. He failed to return from his last reconnaissance mission on 31 July 1944, and may have been shot down over the Mediterranean south of Marseille. Parts of his unarmed P-38 Lightning and his silver identity bracelet have been recovered since 1998.

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry wrote his memoir Pilote de Guerre, while living in New York in 1942. It was translated into English by Louis Galantière and published by Reynal & Hitchcock the same year with the title, Flight to Arras. Saint-Exupéry described his experiences as a reconnaissance pilot in the French Air Force, or the Armée de l’Air, during the Battle of France after the Germans had invaded the country in May 1940. He recounted a single harrowing mission over Arras, a town in Northern France on the Scarpe River. At the beginning of the battle, there were fifty reconnaissance flight crews in his II/33 unit, and within days, seventeen of those crews had perished. Pilote de Guerre was awarded the Grand Prix Littéraire de l’Aéro-Club de France.
Ernie Pyle was a war correspondent for the Scripps-Howard newspapers during World War II, and was reporting on the war in Italy during the Battle of San Pietro Infine in December 1943. It was one of the fiercest battles of the Italian Campaign and was fought by the U.S. Army and their Italian Allies against the well-fortified German Winter Line in the rugged mountains of the Liri Valley north of Naples from 8-17 December 1943. Ernie Pyle was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Journalism in 1944 for his dispatches from the European Theater. He was killed on the island of Ie Shima by enemy fire while covering the Battle of Okinawa in the Pacific on 18 April 1945, and is interred at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu, Hawaii. Henry T. Waskow, Captain in the 36th Infantry Division, beloved of his men, is buried in the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial in Nettuno, Lazio, Italy.

Pyle, Ernie (1900-1945).
“Roving Reporter. At the Front Lines in Italy.”
In The Pittsburgh Press.
Monday, January 10, 1944.
Pittsburgh, Pa.: The Pittsburgh Press.

Ernie Pyle was climbing a mountain trail on Monte Sammucro, when he learned of the death of Captain Henry T. Waskow by shrapnel fire on the evening of 14 December 1943. Pyle was a war correspondent for the Scripps-Howard newspapers during World War II, and was covering the war in Italy during the Battle of San Pietro Infine, which was fought in the mountains of the Liri Valley north of Naples, from 8-17 December 1943. It took three days to recover the bodies of Captain Waskow and the other men that had been killed in action. They were brought down off the mountain on the backs of mules and unloaded in the middle of the night. Pyle witnessed the moving tributes paid to the captain by the men under his command as they said goodbye to him in the moonlight. Ernie Pyle was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Journalism in 1944 for his dispatches from the European Theater.
Robert Capa was a photojournalist and war correspondent during World War II, first for Collier's then LIFE. He was attached to the U. S. Army and documented the war in London, North Africa, Italy, and France including the Allied Invasion of Normandy and the Liberation of Paris. Capa photographed the war in the Italian Campaign from July 1943 to January 1944, the D-Day Invasion on Omaha Beach on 6 June 1944, and he was one of the first Americans into the city to photograph the Liberation of Paris on 25 August 1944. After the war, Capa was a founding member of Magnum Photos, the international photography cooperative, along with Henri Cartier-Bresson, George Roger, David Seymour, William and Rita Vandivert, and Maria Eisner, which is known for the outstanding quality of its photographers. Robert Capa was killed on 25 May 1954, after stepping on a landmine, while on assignment covering the First Indochina War for LIFE.

Capa, Robert (1913-1954).
“It’s a Tough War.”
In LIFE.
[Chicago, Illinois: Time Inc.].

Robert Capa was a photojournalist and war correspondent who photographed the brutal war in the Italian Campaign between the U. S. Fifth Army and their Italian Allies against the well-fortified German Winter Line in the rugged mountains of the Liri Valley north of Naples, in the fall and winter of 1943-1944, which he later described in his book, Slightly Out of Focus:

The newspapermen were not allowed, nor yet willing, to write the whole truth about the campaign. Besides, this was a job that pictures could do better than words. Here Bill Mauldin gave birth to his Willie and Joe, those two survivors of the fighting dogfaces of Italy. Here was the time for me to use my camera and like it. I dragged myself from mountain to mountain, from foxhole to foxhole, taking pictures of mud, misery, and death.

Robert Capa was one of the first Americans into the city to photograph the Liberation of Paris on 25 August 1944. This two-page spread includes photographs by Ralph Morse on the left, and Robert Capa and David Scherman on the right. In his book, *Slightly Out of Focus*, Capa described that day:

The liberation of Paris was the most unforgettable day in the world. The most unforgettable day plus seven was the bluest. The food was gone, the champagne was gone, and the girls had returned to their homes to explain the facts of the liberation. The shops were closed, the streets were empty, and suddenly we realized that the war was not over. In fact, it was going on just twenty-five miles away.

Lee Miller was a photojournalist and war correspondent for *Vogue*, and the only female combat photographer to follow the Allied advance across France and into Germany from July 1944 to June 1945. She was in France less than a month after the D-Day Invasion on 6 June 1944, when she covered the 44th Evacuation Hospital in the rear of Omaha Beach in Normandy. She was at the siege of Saint-Malo with the 83rd Infantry Division in August 1944, in which the historic walled-city was almost destroyed by Allied shelling. She photographed the Liberation of Paris in August 1944, and the Battle for Alsace in December 1944. On 30 April 1945, she arrived at Dachau, the Nazi concentration camp in Upper Bavaria in Southern Germany, which was liberated by the combined operations of the 42nd and the 45th Infantry Divisions. In early May, she and David E. Scherman, a photojournalist and war correspondent with *LIFE*, washed the mud of Dachau off themselves in Hitler’s bathtub at his apartment in Munich. And a few days later, they drove to nearby Berchtesgaden to photograph the burning of Aldershorst, Hitler’s mountain chalet set on fire by retreating SS troops. Later that afternoon, as they were filing their dispatches in Rosenheim, they learned of Germany’s unconditional surrender on 8 May 1945.


Lee Miller was a photojournalist and war correspondent for *Vogue*, who was accredited with the U. S. Army as a war correspondent for Condé Nast Publications. She was the only female combat photographer to follow the Allied advance across France and into Germany from July 1944 to June 1945. In July 1944, she covered the U. S. 44th Evacuation Hospital in the rear of Omaha Beach in Normandy less than a month after the D-Day Invasion. Her article was also published in British *Vogue* with the title, “Unarmed Warriors.”

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh - Main - Journals
Lee Miller thumbed a ride on a Landing Ship Tank, or L. S. T., to the Siege of St. Malo, the walled port city on the Brittany coast in Northwestern France that was almost destroyed by Allied shelling. The Germans still held the historic citadel when she arrived at the battalion headquarters of the 83rd Infantry Division in St. Malo, which was under heavy enemy fire, on 13 August 1944. The newspapers had mistakenly reported that St. Malo had fallen on 5 August, and Miller’s photographs of the siege documented one of the first uses of napalm, a top secret incendiary weapon of the United States used in the European Theater during World War II.

In the spring of 1945, Lee Miller crossed the Rhine into Germany with the U. S. Army. She travelled to many cities including Cologne, Frankfurt, Munich, and Nuremberg, and covered the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps at Buchenwald and Dachau in April 1945.

The land war was not fought enough on German soil; the punishment for aggression has not yet been sufficiently severe. We thought they’d fight fiendishly, once their own land was invaded, but each house had a white flag on the Nazi banner pole and our armour thrust on, ignoring and by-passing thousands of towns which hadn’t seen a soldier and will remain unimpressed by our might and our men. They are going to find the end and the loss of the war mysterious and inexplicable. The only thing they will understand of it: the casualty lists and the monumental destruction of their cities from the air.
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**MAPS**


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