

FRANCOISM, A SPANISH FASCISM



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- PRESS OFFICER OF THE NATIONAL SIDE DURING THE CIVIL WAR



INTRODUCTION TO FRANCOISM

- It was a fascist historical period which appeared in Spain after the Civil War, which took place from 1936 to 1939.
- During those years there were kept some series of political foundations as:
 - - Anti-communism
 - - Anti-liberalism
 - - Unparlamentarism
 - - Authoritarianism.





- This picture is the symbol of Francoism and it is the combination of symbols that were used to guide & identify the Francoist system.



WHO WAS FRANCO?

- Francisco Franco Bahamonde was born December 4th, 1892 and he died November 20th, 1975.
- He was a Spanish military and dictator, a member of the military leadership of high charges which gave the coup d'état or Strike against the State in 1936, confronting the democratic government of the Second Republic, whose failure ended in the Spanish civil war. He was claimed as supreme boss of the revolt side on October 1st, 1936, and he worked as head of State until his death.



WHY IS NOT FRANCOISM RECOGNISED AS TOTALITARIANISM?

- Spanish people don't want to admit this, but the first years of Francoism was a totalitarianism, until Germany lost the war.
- Francoism was called "side national", however it shouldn't be called "side national" because it was a dictatorship and it affected the whole Spanish population.
- It must be identified as a totalitarianism because alike the German and Italian totalitarianism, they rejected social or racial groups; they established their rules with the power of the armed forces; they used the violence so that the people obeyed them, and none of the three allowed that nobody to upstage or overshadow their authority.



FRANCOISM CONSISTS OF:

- Francoism was a dark period for the majority of population because they couldn't express themselves freely. It was characterized by terror, political and the social repression, ideological and moral control of the population, poverty and the scarcity of freedom and more basic human rights.
- Their greeting, echoing the one in Germany and Italy, consisted of raising the arm and shouting "Hail Spain!" Long live Spain! Arriba España, meaning "Up with Spain" literally, since they really believed they were rebuilding their country from its ashes.



FLAG



SHIELD



FRANCO'S CONCENTRATION CAMPS

- Violence was an important element during Franco's dictatorship. In this period of time, there were 30.000 missing people, 150.000 executed by a gunshot, thousands of war prisoners and more than half a million inmates in the concentration camps.
- Prisoners centres, campsites and stores are only euphemisms to hide a reality: the existence of more than 180 camps where prisoners were reeducated, tortured and enslaved.
- 3.5 million people suffered direct repression by the Francoist authorities, both during the civil war and in the years immediately after the conflict.





Serrano Suñer, a francoist minister, was the responsible of exporting 10.000 Spanish people to Hitler's camps.

He travelled to Berlin to make their concentration camps following the same features of Hitler's.



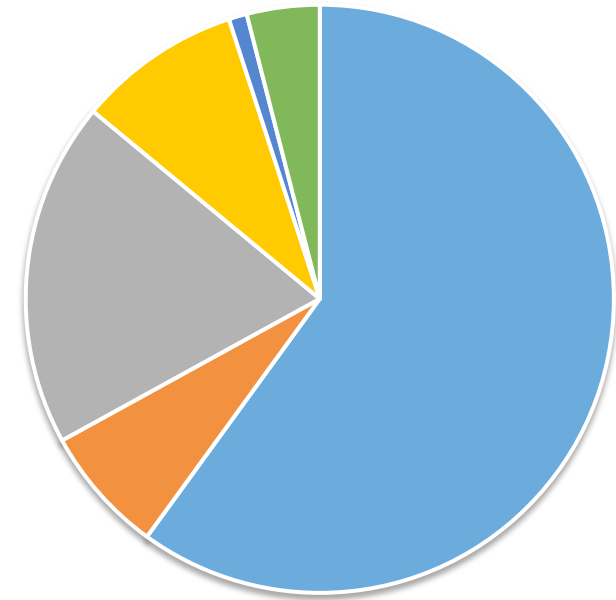
SPANISH REPUBLICAN EXILE



When the Civil War was finished most of republican people left Spain because Franco started to be a dictator.

- 500.000 people went to France
- 150.000 achieved to arrive in Argelia

In both of these cases, the people were confined in concentration camps in this country.



■ France ■ Algeria ■ Germany ■ Mexico ■ URSS ■ Others countries in South America

THE END OF OUR DICTATORSHIP

- Francoism, Franco's regime, began to be weakened as the years went by. In the 1970s, the Francoist policy underwent tough moments and showed some weakness.
- As it has previously said, an economic crisis had begun, and in addition, opposition from those who didn't agree with the regime was getting stronger.
- That is why the dictatorship ended when Franco died on November 20, 1975. Then the reign of Juan Carlos I began, and with him a new period in Spanish history: The Transition. During its transition, democracy and freedom returned to Spain.





Statements to various journalists by Gonzalo De Aguilera Munro, press officer of the national side during the civil war

- The subject dealt with in the texts is the racism of the National Side or Francoist.
- TEXT 1: According to the text interviewee, in Spain there are two races, a slave race and a dominant race. He exclaimed that from those reds, from President Azaña to the anarchists, they were all slaves. This man intended to deprive them of education and restore the authority of the Church. From his point of view it is deplorable that women were allowed to vote.
- Statements published in the Washington Times, May 10, 1937.
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- TEXT 2: Aguilera spoke of a plan to exterminate a third of the Spanish male population, what they called the regeneration of Spain. That would free them from the proletariat.
- He also says that equality for women is stupid. He compared them with an animal and quoted verbatim: “if a woman is unfaithful to her husband, she should be shot, like a dog.” He also comments that any interference of a court between a man and a woman is disgusting.
- Whitaken, J.T., “Prelude to World War. A witness from Spain “Foreign Affairs, 21, 1 (1942), pp. 103-119.



- TEXT 3: Aguilera said that one of the main causes of the civil war was the introduction of modern sanitary measures. He exclaimed that the nationalists should have shot all the shoeshine boys because they were sure they were communists.

He spoke about his friend the Count of Alba de Yeltes, whom they dubbed the "poison captain" for his knowledge of vituperation during the civil war. Aguilera said that he sometimes asked his friend if his qualities enabled him to interpret the nationalist cause to VIP foreigners.

Kemp, P., *Mine Were of Trouble*, Londres, 1957, p.46.

- TEXT 4: The interviewee talks about a second reconquest by the Christians of the north since the proletariat had converted to Marxism, an Eastern doctrine that was in their blood anyway and now they were trying to conquer Spain for the East.

Taylor, E., "Assignment in Hell", en Haniguen, F. (ed),
Nothing But Danger, New York, 1939, p.61.





- TEXT 5: In this text he stresses that wisdom is not the same as education. And that there were no problems with the illiterate until the reds arrived, because they are always ranting about illiteracy in Spain, but that of course they will never produce leaders.

Lunn, A.H.M., Spanish Rehearsal: An Eyewitness in Spain During the Civil War, New York, 1937, pp. 50 and ss.

- TEXT 6: Aguilera said that everything starts with the Encyclopedists in France, the American and French revolutions, what he calls the Age of Reason. He compares man as a pig and says that the masses are not apt to reason or think. Then he continues with the liberal Manchester School in England, which according to him, are the criminals who created capitalism. At the end of the text he threatens to clean your own houses or if not, the Spaniards were going to join the Germans and the Italians to conquer them all. Finally he warns them that they were going to take a short time to act.

Whi Taker, J.T., "Prelude to World War.

A witness from Spain "Foreign Affairs, 21, 1 (1942), p.108.

