

THE FRANCOISM, A SPANISH FASCISM



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INDEX

- INTRODUCTION TO FRANCOISM
- WHO WAS FRANCO?
- WHY IS NOT THE FRANCOISM RECOGNISED SUCH AS TOTALITARIANISM?
- *THE FRANCOISM CONSISTS OF...*
- *FRANCO 'S CONCENTRATION CAMPS*
- SPANISH REPUBLICAN EXILE
- THE END OF DICTATORSHIP
- STATEMENTS TO VARIOUS JOURNALISTS BY GONZALO DE AGUILERA MUNRO, 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 was happened from 1936 to 1939.
- During those years there were kept some series of political foundations as:
 - - 'Anticomunismo'
 - - 'Antiliberalismo'
 - - 'Antiparlamentarismo'
 - - Authoritarianism.

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



WHO WAS FRANCO?

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



WHY IS NOT THE FRANCOISM RECOGNISED SUCH AS TOTALITARIANISM?

- The Spanish people don't want to admit this, but the first years the Francoism was a totalitarianism, until Germany lost the war.
- The Francoism was called "side national", they mustn't called "side national" because it was a dictatorship and it affected to all of the Spanish population.
- It must be recognised like a totalitarianism because like the totalitarianism of Germany and Italy, they rejected socials or racial groups, they established their rules with the power of the armed forces, they used the violence so that the people obeyed then, and not one of the three allowed that nobody made shadow of their authority.

THE FRANCOISM CONSISTS OF:

- The Francoism was a dark period for the majority of population because they couldn't express with liberty. It was characterized for the terror, the politic and the social repression, the ideological and moral control of the population, the poverty and the scarcity of freedom and human rights more basic.
- Their greeting like Germany and Italy consisted of raising the arm and shouting "Cheer up Spain!".



FLAG



SHIELD



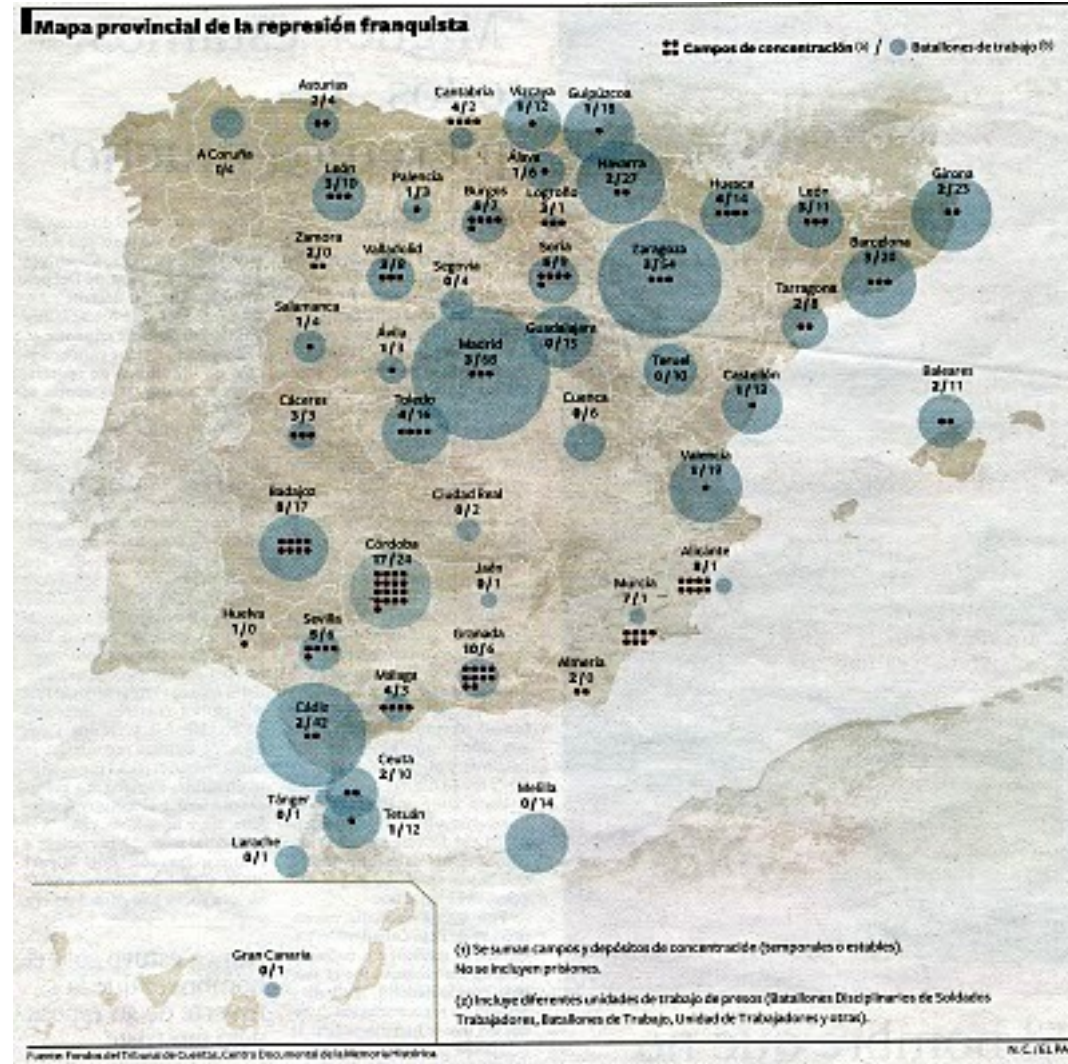
FRANCO'S CONCENTRATION CAMPS

- The violence was an important element in the Franco's dictatorship . In this period of time, there were 30.000 missing people, 150.000 executes by firearm, thousands of war prisoners and more than half a million inmates in the concentration camps.
- Prisoners centers, 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 following the conflict.



They were started to open in 1936 and the last one was closed in 1942.

Punishments, forced work, diseases, torture and death were the routine of prisoners.





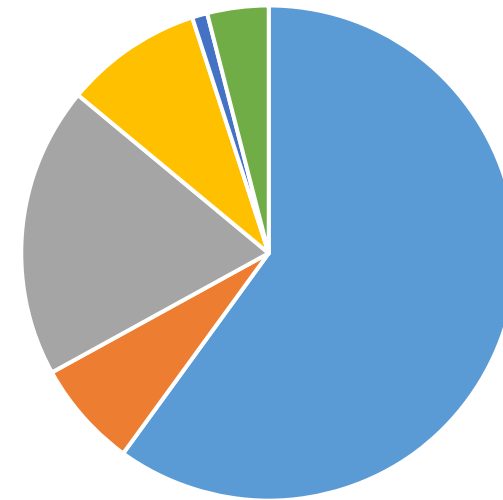
Serrano Suñer, a francoist minister, was the responsible of an export of 10.000 Spanish people to Hitler's camps. He travelled to Berlin to make the concentration camps as same as Hitler ones.

SPANISH REPUBLICAN EXILE

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

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

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



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

THE END OF DICTATORSHIP

- The Francoism, the Franco regime, began to be less strong as the years passed. When the 1970s began, the Francoist policy was going through moments of weakness.
- As you have seen before, 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 began the reign of Juan Carlos I, who began a new period in Spanish history: the transition. During the 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 are 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 vote.
- Statements published in the Washington Times, May 10, 1937.
- TEXT 2: Aguilera spoke of a plan to exterminate a third of the Spanish male population, which 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 foreigners of importance.

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.