

poetry of **RESISTANCE**

Work Package 1 **Fact Sheet**

CERV · Project n° 101090114
Work Package 1: Research and Reflect

Italian Fact Sheet

Laws reinforcing dictatorial power and freedom of expression

The “legge fascistissime” published between 1925 and 1926 restricted individual freedom of the people and allowed the regime to settle.

We highlight the law n. 2307 on the press which established that newspapers could be directed, written, and printed only if they had a manager recognized by the prefect, i.e., by the government.

On November 25, 1926, the new Legge di Difesa dello Stato (State Defense Law) instituted a Tribunale Speciale (Special Court) to try those who were accused of being “enemies of the State” and sentence them to prison terms or even to death.

In 1930 all books that contained references to Marxist ideology were then forbidden to the public, censorship also affected the world of theatre, a central propaganda tool despite the crisis experienced because of the cinema.

Dictatorship facts

Duration



21 years

Start: 1922
End: 1943

Dictator



Benito Mussolini

“Il Duce”

State Police



OVRA

Organization for Vigilance and Repression of Anti-Fascism)

Propaganda



A Ministry of Popular Culture (Ministero della Cultura Popolare) was created in 1937, it lasted until 1944

Poets and Music



Chosen Poets/artists

Piero Calamandrei; Dino Buzzati; Beppe Fenoglio
Renato Gattuso; Emanuele Castrignò



Resistance songs

Bella Ciao

Fischia il vento

German Fact Sheet

Laws reinforcing dictatorial power and freedom of expression

February 28, 1933, "For the Defence of Nation and State" and "To Combat Treason against the German Nation and Treasonable Activities".

On March 21, 1933, Malicious Practices Act. Those who were accused of "gossiping" or "making fun" of government officials could be arrested and sent to prison or a concentration camp.

The Reich Chamber of Culture (Reichskulturkammer) was established by law on 22 September 1933. All creative artists had to be a member of one of the sections for literature, the press, music, film, theatre, radio, or the fine arts.

Dictatorship facts

Duration



12 years

Start: 1933
End: 1945

Dictator



Hitler

"der Führer"

State Police



Gestapo

German secret state police

Propaganda



In 1933, Hitler established a Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda headed by Joseph Goebbels

Poets and Music



Chosen Poets/artists

Reinhold Schneider; Jens Mungard; Friedrich "Fritz" Georg Jünger; Werner Bergengruen; Emil Erich Kästner; Berthold Brecht; Gertrud Kolmar; Nelly Leonie Sachs; Ricarda Huch



Resistance songs

Alle Waffen gegen Hitler! (all weapons against Hitler).

Spanish Fact Sheet

Laws reinforcing dictatorial power and freedom of expression

During civil war the press was published the press law (April 1938), inspired by the fascist models of Germany and Italy. The first article is very explicit: "The organization, surveillance and control of the national institution of the periodical press is the responsibility of the State." Shortly after, the order of April 29, 1938, was approved to monitor the publication of pamphlets, books, and other printed matter, both by national and foreign authors.

Poets and Music



Chosen Poets/artists

Federico García Lorca; Antonio Machado; Miguel Hernández; Blas de Otero; José Agustín Goytisolo; Claudio Rodríguez; Carmen Conde; Jaime Gil de Biedma

Dictatorship facts

Duration



36 years

Start: 1939
End: 1975

Dictator



Francisco
Franco "el caudillo"

State
Police



DGS

General Directorate
of Security

Propa-
ganda



During civil war there was a propaganda and Information Office, later a Ministry but in 1937 it became an undersecretary and dependent on the Ministry of State.



Resistance songs

La poesía es un arma cargada de futuro
18 de Maig a "La Villa"