48 YEARS OF DICTATORSHIP

1928 - 1974

DICTATOR

António Salazar

STATE POLICE

PIDE

State Defense and International Police

PROPAGANDA

SPN

National Propaganda Secretariat

DURING THE DICTATORSHIP

PORTUGAL

NOWADAYS

CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC SEMI-PRESIDENTIAL

Organs of Sovereignty: President of the Republic, Government and Assembly of the Republic

PARLIAMENT'S CONSTITUTION

230 Members of Parliament elected by constituencies. The President of the Republic invites the winner to form a government, which is then approved (or not) by Parliament.

EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP

January 1st, 1986

MEPS AT THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

21 MPs | 4 political groups

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12 YEARS OF DICTATORSHIP

1933 - 1945

DICTATOR

Adolf Hitler

STATE POLICE

GESTAPO

State Secret Police

PROPAGANDA

Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda

DURING THE DICTACTORSHIP

ALEMANHA

NOWADAYS

FEDERAL PARLIAMENTARY REPUBLIC

Organs of Sovereignty: Federal President, Federal Chancellor, Federal Government, Federal Parliament, State Parliaments

PARLIAMENT'S CONSTITUTION

The Bundestag is made up of 736 MPs.

EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP

January 1st, 1958

MEPS AT THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

96 MPs

8 political groups

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ITÁLIA

DURING DICTATORSHIP

21 YEARS OF DICTATORSHIP

1922 - 1943

DICTATOR

Benito Mussolini

STATE POLICE

OVRA

Organization for the Surveillance and Repression of Anti-Fascism

PROPAGANDA

Ministry of Popular Culture (Ministero della Cultura Popolare)

NOWADAYS

PARLIAMENTARY REPUBLIC

Organs of Sovereignty: President, Government, Chamber of the Senate, Chamber of Deputies

CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAMBERS

205 Senators

400 MPs

EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP

Janury 1st, 1958

MEPS AT THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

76 MPs | 7 political groups

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DURING DICTATORSHIP

36 YEARS OF DICTATORSHIP

1939 - 1975

STATE POLICE

DGS

Direção Geral de Segurança

DICTATOR

Francisco Franco

PROPAGANDA

Ministry of Propaganda and Information

ESPANHA

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

Organs of Sovereignty:
Monarch, Government, General Courts (Chamber of the Senate, Chamber of Deputies)

CONSTITUTION OF THE GENERAL COURTS

266 Senators

350 MPs

EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP

January 1st, 1986

MEPS AT THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

59 MPs |

7 political groups

NOWADAYS

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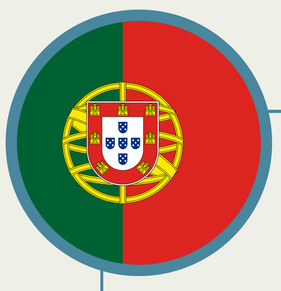
ARTISTS OF RESISTANCE



PORTUGAL

Some of the artists who marked the Resistance in Portugal were Alexandre o'Neill, Natália Correia, Manuel Alegre and Sophia de Mello Breyner.

SPAIN

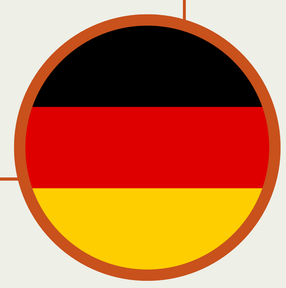
Federico García Lorca, Blas de Otero, José Agustín Goytisolo and Carmen Conde are some of the artists who marked the Resistance in Spain.

Piero Calamandrei, Dino Buzzati, Beppe Fenoglio, Renato Gottuso, and Emanuele Castrignò are some of the artists who marked the Italian Resistance.

ITALY

Some of the artists who marked the German Resistance were Reinhold Schneider, Jens Mungard, Friedrich "Fritz" Georg Jünger and Werner Bergengruen.

GERMANY



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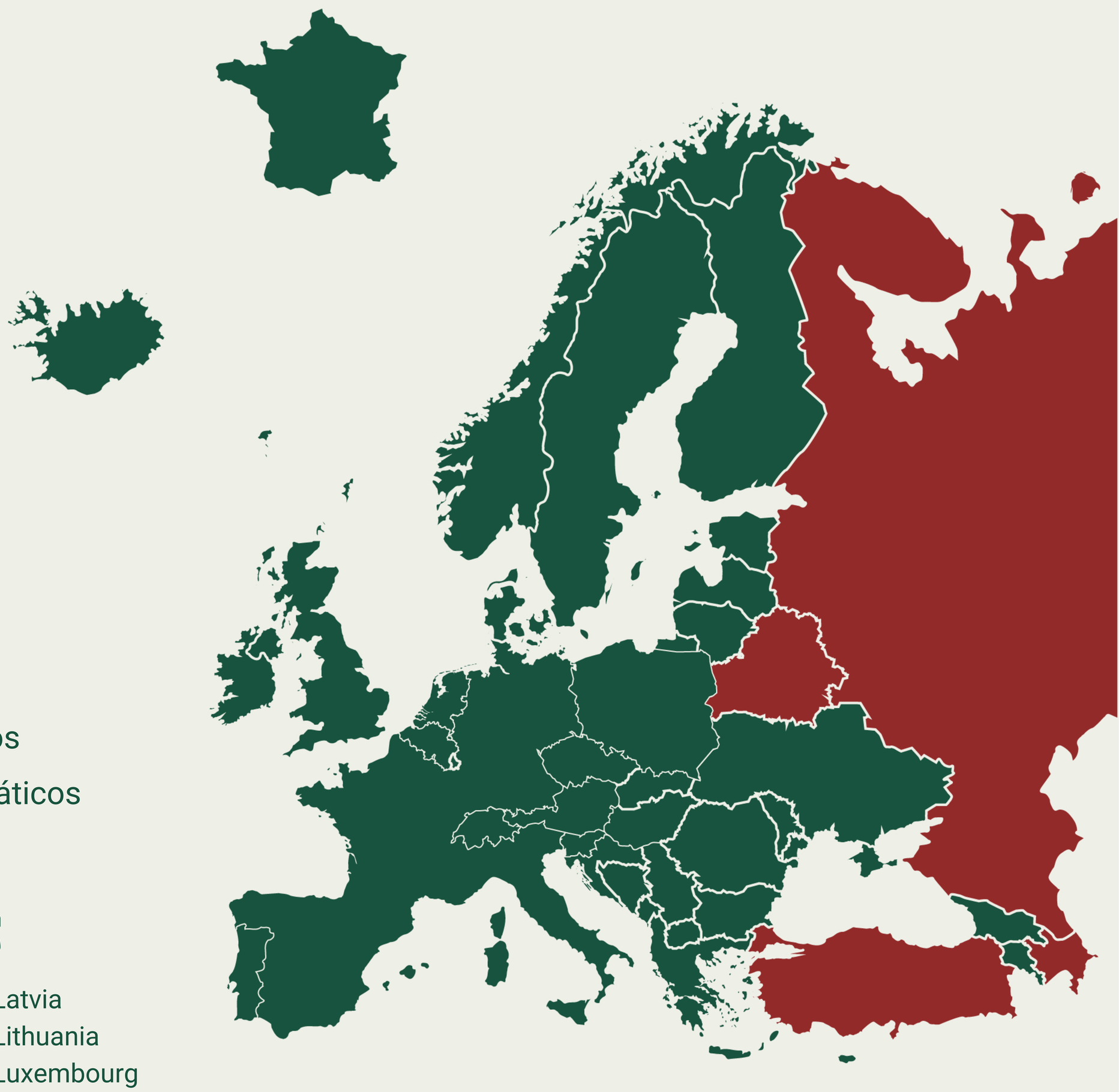
EUROPE NOWADAYS



- Países democráticos
- Países não democráticos

EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES

Germany
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Cyprus
Czechia
Croatia
Denmark
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Estonia
Finland
France
Greece
Greece
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Sweden

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RESISTANCE POEMS

As Palavras, O canto e as armas,

Manuel Alegre (portugal, 1967)

Palavras tantas vezes perseguidas
palavras tantas vezes violadas
que não sabem cantar ajoelhadas
que não se rendem mesmo se feridas.

Palavras tantas vezes proibidas
se, no entanto, as únicas espadas
que ferem sempre mesmo se quebradas
vencedoras ainda que vencidas.

Palavras por quem eu já fui cativo
na língua de Camões vos querem escravas
palavras com que canto e onde estou vivo.

Mas se tudo nos levam isto nos resta:
estamos de pé dentro de vós palavras.
Nem outra glória há maior do que esta.

FÁBULA Y RUEDA DE TRES AMIGOS

Federico García Lorca (Espanha, 1929)

Cuando se hundieron las formas puras
bajo el cri cri de las margaritas,
comprendí que me habían asesinado.

Recorrieron los cafés y los cementerios
y las iglesias,
abrieron los toneles y los armarios,
destrozaron tres esqueletos para arrancar
sus dientes de oro.

Ya no me encontraron.
¿No me encontraron?
No. No me encontraron.

Pero se supo que la sexta luna huyó
torrente arriba,
y que el mar recordó ¡de pronto!
los nombres de todos sus ahogados.

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LAPIDE AD IGNOMINIA,

PIERO CALAMANDREI (ITÁLIA, 1952)

Lo avrai
camerata Kesselring
il monumento che pretendi da noi italiani
ma con che pietra si costruirà
a deciderlo tocca a noi.

Non coi sassi affumicati
dei borghi inermi straziati dal tuo sterminio
non colla terra dei cimiteri
dove i nostri compagni giovinetti
riposano in serenità
non colla neve inviolata delle montagne
che per due inverni ti sfidarono
non colla primavera di queste valli
che ti videro fuggire.

Ma soltanto col silenzio dei torturati
più duro d'ogni macigno
soltanto con la roccia di questo patto
giurato fra uomini liberi
che volontari si adunarono
per dignità e non per odio
decisi a riscattare
la vergogna e il terrore del mondo.

Su queste strade se vorrai tornare
ai nostri posti ci ritroverai
morti e vivi collo stesso impegno
popolo serrato intorno al monumento
che si chiama
ora e sempre
RESISTENZA.

FIRST THEY CAME (TRADUÇÃO),

MARTIN NIEMÖLLER (ALEMANHA, 1946)

First they came for the socialists,
and I did not speak out—
because I was not a socialist.

Then they came for the trade unionists,
and I did not speak out—
because I was not a trade unionist.

Then they came for the Jews,
and I did not speak out—
because I was not a Jew.

Then they came for me—
and there was no one left to speak for me.

RESISTANCE POEMS

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1933

On the day the political constitution of the Estado Novo came into force, the law defining the prior examination of publications referring to political matters was promulgated.

1943

A decree-law stipulates that "whenever any writing is published, edited, reissued, sold or distributed" that is contrary to the principles of the regime, government delegates may be appointed to collaborate with the companies responsible.

1963

The functions of the General Directorate were extended: controlling the foundation of periodicals; controlling the circulation of books; monitoring and seizing publications.

1972

The Directorate of Censorship Services was renamed the General Directorate of Information and "censorship" was renamed "prior examination".

Law no. 150/72: articles for publication are classified as "authorized", "authorized with cuts", "suspended", "postponed", or "prohibited".

PORTUGAL

CENSORSHIP LAWS AND CONTROL

1933 Creation of the National Propaganda Secretariat (SNP) and the PVDE, which later became the PIDE, responsible for repressing all forms of opposition to the Estado Novo political regime.

1935 Creation of the National Foundation for Joy at Work, responsible for ensuring the physical, moral and intellectual development of workers.

1936 Creation of the Mocidade Portuguesa (in 1937 the Mocidade Portuguesa Feminina was created) and the Obra das Mães pela Educação Nacional (Mothers' Work for National Education), whose aim was to re-educate women for their "natural role" at home.

1968 Emergence of the State Secretariat for Information and Tourism (formerly SNP), responsible for political propaganda, public information, media, tourism and culture.

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CENSORSHIP LAWS AND CONTROL

ALEMANHA

1933

Decree Laws "For the Defense of the Nation and the State" and "To Combat Treason against the German Nation and Treasonous Activities": suspension of all parts of the Constitution that protect individual freedoms.

Malicious Practices Act: criminalizes criticism of the new government and its leaders, i.e. those who act against this law could be imprisoned or sent to a concentration camp.

Creation of the Force for Joy, with the aim of promoting the ideas of Nazism among the German population.

During the burning of "non-German" books, the Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda proclaimed the "cleansing of the German spirit" in front of Humboldt University, and other book-burning ceremonies were organized nationwide.

Creation of the Reich Chamber of Culture, of which all artists had to be members of one of its sections: literature, press, music, cinema, theater, radio or plastic arts.

1934

The Night of the Long Knives, in which more than 150 people were murdered. Hitler ordered this act to consolidate and impose his power.

1935

Nuremberg Laws: legitimized the persecution of Jews and the prohibition of links between Germans and Jews.

1938

Kristasllnacht (Crystal Night), when German military and civilian forces carried out an attack on Jews, vandalizing Jewish stores, buildings and synagogues.

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1925

Law no. 2307 on the press: newspapers can only be written and printed if they are run by someone recognized by the government.

1926

Establishment of the Special Tribunal to try "enemies of the state" and sentence them to prison and even death.

Consolidated Public Security Law: a license is required to practice the "art of printing"; it prohibits the manufacture, import, possession and exhibition of any material that contradicts dictatorial ideals.

1928

Total control of the press, allowing membership of the Order of Journalists only to those who had not carried out activities opposed to the interests of the nation.

1930

All books containing references to Marxist ideology were banned from the public.

1934

Expansion of the press office of the presidency of the council, with the emergence of the Ministry of Popular Culture.

ITALIA

CENSORSHIP LAWS AND CONTROL

1925 Creation of the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro association, to promote the creation and coordination of institutions capable of physically and spiritually elevating intellectual and manual workers in their free time from work; it was an instrument of political penetration among the masses.

1927 Creation of the OVRA (Organization for the Surveillance and Repression of Antifascism).

1933 Foundation of the Opera Nazionale Balilla, a youth organization aimed at instilling fascist values in Italian youth and preparing them for leadership positions in the fascist state.

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1938

Press Law: "The organization, supervision and control of the national institution of the periodical press is the responsibility of the State".

The order controlling the publication of pamphlets, books and other printed matter, by both national and foreign authors, is approved.

1939

Creation of the Obra Sindical Educación y Descanso, in charge of workers' leisure and rest, with a network of cultural centers, sports facilities and residential towns.

1960

It was only in this year that poems by poets who had openly declared themselves republicans or anti-fascists could be published. Those who cultivated social poetry sometimes had to choose between silence or publication abroad.

ESPANHA

CENSORSHIP LAWS AND CONTROL

Censorship was exercised by the National Propaganda Delegation "which intervened in the editorial plans that all editors had to send in, taking care, fundamentally, of three aspects: orthodoxy, morality and political rigor".

The DGS (Dirección General de Seguridad) was responsible for public order policy in Spain and became one of Franco's main sources of repression.

As in other countries, there were doctrinal mechanisms such as Auxilio Social, Frente de Juventudes and Sección Femenina.

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