

## Chapter 1 : Fascism and ideology - Wikipedia

*Virginia Woolf's Three Guineas (written in Britain in the s) argues that fascism depends on a patriarchal notion of gender and provides a European framework for the four contemporary German women writers that GÃttens studies.*

Origins[ edit ] With the development and spread of Italian Fascism , i. Organizations such as the Arditi del Popolo [1] and the Italian Anarchist Union [2] emerged between 1919 and 1921, to combat the nationalist and fascist surge of the post-World War I period. In the words of historian Eric Hobsbawm , as fascism developed and spread, a "nationalism of the left" developed in those nations threatened by Italian irredentism e. This combination of irreconcilable nationalisms and leftist partisans constitute the earliest roots of European anti-fascism. Less militant forms of anti-fascism arose later. For instance, during the 1920s in Britain, "Christians 1919 especially the Church of England 1919" provided both a language of opposition to fascism and inspired anti-fascist action". No Simple Victory that anti-fascism does not offer a coherent political ideology, but rather that it is an "empty vessel". Davies further asserts that the concept of anti-fascism is a "mere political dance" created by Josef Stalin and spread by Soviet propaganda organs in an attempt to create the false impression that Western democrats by joining the USSR in the opposition to fascism could in general align themselves politically with communism. The motive would be to lend legitimacy to the dictatorship of the proletariat and was done at the time the USSR was pursuing a policy of collective security. Davies goes on to point out that with Winston Churchill as a notable exception, the concept of anti-fascism gained widespread support in the West, except that its credibility suffered a serious but temporary blow while the USSR and Nazi Germany coordinated their wars of aggression in Eastern Europe under their Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact. In the early period, Communist, socialist, anarchist and Christian workers and intellectuals were involved. Until 1935, the period of the United front , there was significant collaboration between the Communists and non-Communist anti-fascists. In 1935, the Comintern instituted its ultra-left " Third Period " policies, ending co-operation with other left groups, and denouncing social democrats as " social fascists ". From until the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact , the Communists pursued a Popular Front approach, of building broad-based coalitions with liberal and even conservative anti-fascists. As fascism consolidated its power, and especially during World War II , anti-fascism largely took the form of Partisan or Resistance movements. In the Kingdom of Italy in the 1940s, anti-fascists 1940 many from the labour movement 1940 fought against the violent Blackshirts and against the rise of fascist leader Benito Mussolini. The PCI organized some militant groups, but their actions were relatively minor, and the party maintained a non-violent, legalist strategy. The Italian anarchist Severino Di Giovanni , who exiled himself to Argentina following the March on Rome , organized several bombings against the Italian fascist community. Between 1941 and 1945, several anti-fascist movements were active among the Slovenes and Croats in the territories annexed to Italy after World War I , known as the Julian March. During World War II , many members of the Italian resistance left their homes and went to live in the mountainside, fighting against Italian fascists and German Nazi soldiers. Many cities in Italy, including Turin , Naples and Milan , were freed by anti-fascist uprisings. TIGR and Liberation Front of the Slovenian People The anti-fascist resistance emerged within the Slovene minority in Italy 1941 , who the Fascists meant to deprive of their culture, language and ethnicity. The Slovene teachers, writers, and clergy were sent to the other side of Italy. Its guerrilla fight continued into the late 1940s and 1950s when by the mids, already 70, Slovenes fled Italy mostly to Slovenia then part of Yugoslavia and South America. The Province of Ljubljana , occupied by Italian Fascists, saw the deportation of Soviet revolutionary Leon Trotsky wrote: In 1943, during the United Front period, Antifaschistische Aktion was formed as a broad-based alliance in which Social Democrats, Communists and others could fight legal repression and engage in self-defence against Nazi paramilitaries. Civil War with the Nationalists[ edit ] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. March In Spain, large-scale anti-fascist movements were first seen in the 1930s, before and during the Spanish Civil War. A high point in the struggle was the Battle of Cable Street , when thousands of eastenders and others turned out to stop the BUF from marching. Initially, the national Communist Party leadership wanted a mass demonstration at Hyde Park in solidarity with

Republican Spain , instead of a mobilisation against the BUF, but local party activists argued against this. Activists rallied support with the slogan They shall not pass , adopted from Republican Spain. There were debates within the anti-fascist movement over tactics. While many east end ex-servicemen participated in violence against fascists, [26] Communist Party leader Phil Piratin denounced these tactics and instead called for large demonstrations. For the contemporary anti-fascist movement, see Antifa United States. The implication was that such persons were Communists or Communist sympathizers whose loyalty to the United States was suspect. Haynes and Klehr indicate that they have instead found many examples of members of the XV International Brigade and their supporters referring to themselves sardonically as "premature antifascists". The Mazzini Society joined together with other anti-Fascist Italian expatriates in the Americas at a conference in Montevideo , Uruguay in They unsuccessfully promoted one of their members, Carlo Sforza , to become the post-Fascist leader of a republican Italy. The Mazzini Society dispersed after the overthrow of Mussolini as most of its members returned to Italy. Post-WWII anti-fascism The anti-fascist movements which emerged during the period of classical fascism, both liberal and militant, continued after the defeat of the Axis powers in response to the resilience and mutation of fascism in Europe and elsewhere. In the s, the 62 Group continued the struggle against neo-Nazis. This was challenged in with the Battle of Lewisham , when thousands of people disrupted an NF march in South London. The SWP used the term squadism to dismiss these militant anti-fascists as thugs. Their founding document said "we are not fighting Fascism to maintain the status quo but to defend the interests of the working class". However, AFA wound down its national organisation and some of its branches and had ceased to exist nationally by This sparked a surge in anti-fascist organisations throughout Europe.

**Chapter 2 : Fighting Fascism: The Americansâ€™“Women and Menâ€™“Who Fought in the Spanish Civil War**

*Readers would do well to ponder Gattens's introduction for several reasons. First, Gattens clarifies for readers that the interpretive nature of history calls for more than one perspective to exist, and hence that those who are outside the mainstream of discourse, namely women, deserve to voice their opinion and to have their perspective be considered.*

First, Gattens clarifies for readers that the interpretive nature of history calls for more than one perspective to exist, and hence that those who are outside the mainstream of discourse, namely women, deserve to voice their opinion and to have their perspective be considered. Second, Gattens connects the female historian in general to each of the texts. Third, Gattens connects the five texts to each other in the introduction, whereas throughout the chapters the texts are cross-referenced only fleetingly. In other words, the introduction focuses for readers the perspective Gattens intends to create within her own historical discourse. According to Gattens, they attempt to understand their past as well as their present by coming to terms with various figures and organizations: The women struggle against the power structure horizontally, when the opponent is in authority, but they also struggle against forces vertically, when the opponent is a peer in the classroom or the social group. The varied roles and repressive forces also show just how pervasive fascism was, and for that reason there was no easy place to secure the forces of resistance. Resistance, if it is to be effective, requires profundity. The women delve into their past and create a new perspective on the present, thereby resisting the oppression of pre-established historic views. The authors, as well as the characters they create, are about the task of freeing themselves from the bonds of the past. It is only when they do this, that they can plan for a better future. She includes insights from many disciplines to support her perspective, bringing to bear political, psychological, sociological, and economic analysis on her already rich literary critique. She thus sets up readers to learn about fascism of the Third Reich in a way that they can also understand socialism as it existed recently in the German Democratic Republic. She then asks readers to consider the future role of women in the united Germany. Such a framework is important, if citizens are indeed to avoid the trap of choosing between only the Gestapo and the Stasi, and to attain full-fledged citizenship in a non-totalitarian state such as a democracy. There is an abundance of information in this book. On the other hand, there were points where Gattens might have made reference to other significant scholarship on her subject: Readers who are comfortable with such a response to a book will find Professor Gattens to be a provocative teacher and ultimately learn quite a bit from this book. Readers will also benefit from the bibliography, which lists over entries, roughly half of which are authored by females. But the percentage also invites further research on the transition from post-war East German socialism to German democracy. *Women Writers and Facism* is of value for students at the upper division and graduate levels as well as for general scholars. How to cite this page Choose cite format:

**Chapter 3 : Marie-Luise Gattens (Author of Women Writers and Fascism)**

*Challenges assumptions about Italian women writers under fascism. In fascist Italy between the wars, a woman was generally an exemplary wife and mother or else. The "or else", mostly forgotten or overlooked in accounts of femininity under fascism, is what concerns Robin Pickering-lazzi.*

As a scholar of early-twentieth-century literature, I have not found it necessary to address contemporary political issues in my work. However, the election of Donald Trump has forced me to change my thoughts about writing in general and more specifically, about publishing on modernist women writers. Because of these loads, familiar ones that women have perennially balanced, we content ourselves with sporadic writing. We compile collections and editions rather than create original work, compose book reviews rather than bold pieces. But the election of Donald Trump changed my commitment to writing about modernist women writers. Before his ascension, I naively believed that finally, a hundred years after women had won the vote, and after modernism had produced the flowering of a large generation of educated women, we had moved forward and would elect a female president. Instead, I find myself facing many of the frightening scenarios the modernist women encountered in the first decades of the twentieth century: Since his election, confederate flags proliferate; my university has not had a safe space or even an acknowledgment of the danger. Students and faculty of color do not speak out; a professor of color called me in tears about the intimidation she felt in the classroom after she protested about a paper topic the students unanimously came up with: Why Trump should lock Clinton up. Not one student voice dissented. Until the tragic final erasure of memory in the last moments of the play, what holds these characters to each other is the power of writing. The characters all pen furtive notes that they try desperately to send to each other between the world of the living and that of the dead. The writing keeps the connection alive, transports it past the numbing forgetfulness of the River Styx and the subjugation of the Lord of the Underworld. This view of progress as capricious and unreliable seems to be a truth also understood by the modernist women writers, that first large group of female voices in the western, English-speaking tradition. They wrote against a backdrop of the threat of global tyranny, because they, like the characters in *Eurydice*, sought to keep alive their vision of an endangered flash of a kinder and more egalitarian world, and they, like Benjamin, knew that those flashes were not simply the interjection of the aesthetic but were the images of a vision that tyranny always needs to erase in order to establish dominance. Whether the writer was H. In *Eurydice*, forgetfulness prevails as all succumb to the River Styx. To grasp at the flash these writers speak of is to move out of an insistence on a homogenous history and suggest that other temporalities and testimonies exist. This tired insistence grates particularly in a time when sexual violence against young women comes as part and parcel of a college education, when, in a culture of drunken parties in darkened rooms, sexual assault has become little more than a rite of passage. The lessons of these three writers, Sarah Ruhl, Walter Benjamin, and Virginia Woolf, connect to my original thoughts about whether one should persist in writing and whether one needs large platforms and loud megaphones. All three urge us simply to write of these truths without paying mind to the best venues or biggest audiences. Benjamin wrote his twenty short theses, an undeveloped argument, as he fled the country, just before his suicide. Woolf, in her essay on peace, unsurprisingly, is the most specific about how, faced with male tyranny, women must continue to speak anywhere they can. All the idea makers who are in a position to make ideas effective are men. Before the sad conclusion of forgetfulness, *Eurydice* is able to recognize her mother because of the slips of paper with scribbled words that had been cast into the unknown and preceded the meeting. I can recognize my allies because of their writing. In writing about modernist women, we become heir to this bold chorus of voices that dared to try to establish the presence of women and non-whites in a brazenly, unapologetically, misogynistic and xenophobic world. Especially now, we need, in whatever forums we have, to present and interpret the agonies and philosophies of the female modernists who grappled with the dark shadows of the early twentieth century. Only by continuing to write will we not be dipped into the oblivion of forgetfulness of the river Styx.

### Chapter 4 : Marie-Luis Gaettens (Author of Women Writers and Fascism)

*Virginia Woolf's Three Guineas (written in Britain in the s) argues that fascism depends on a patriarchal notion of gender and provides a European framework for the four contemporary German women writers that G ttens studies.*

Italian Women Writers During Fascism Here is some background information about the women authors and poets whose work was mentioned in my literary paper! She received only a few years of formal education, which ended when she was eleven; her schooling was then self-imposed and principally carried out through extensive reading of Italian, Russian, French, and English literature of the period, and through contact with people more learned than she. Deledda began publishing stories and novels at a very young age in local papers, despite the shocked reaction of the society of Nuoro and the opposition of her family. In Cagliari in , Deledda met Palmiro Madresani, a civil servant for the Ministero delle Finanze; two months later, in January , they married and moved to Rome, where Deledda lived the rest of her life. She had two sons, Franz and Sardus, and reportedly eschewed the world of Roman society for a tranquil domestic life. Her literary production remained fervid at almost a book a year. She received the Nobel Prize for Literature, although her accomplishment has long been tarnished by the suspicion that she won the prize over her compatriot Matilde Serao for political reasons. She died of breast cancer in Rome in It is also unclear whether she had children. Prosperi was a teacher and journalist. She died in She was married to Ulderico Pierangeli in , then separated. They had one child, Walter Pierangeli. During her lifetime, Aleramo also had many lovers. Her education went only as far as middle school. She went on to become a writer, editor, and translator. Her most famous work is *Una donna*, an autobiographical account of a woman struggling to free herself from her marriage and domestic life in search of her self. Sibilla Aleramo died in Rome in Ada Negri Ada Negri was born in Lodi in to an artisan family, and became a village school-teacher. Her first poems, *Fatalita* , tr. *Fate and Other Poems*, voiced bitter protest against the state of the poor. Her passionate lyrics, developed in *Maternita* , reached their climax in *Il libro di Mara* In her last years Negri took refuge in religion and her last volumes of poetry, *Vespertina* and *Il dono* , express resignation and serenity. Her prose includes *Le solitarie* , short stories, and the autobiographical novel *Stella mattutina* , tr. She became the first woman member of the Italian Academy in Negri died in

**Chapter 5 : Project MUSE - Fascism and the Literary Imagination**

*Gattens, Marie-Luise. Gainesville: University Press of Florida. \$ hc. pp. While offering perhaps more insight to historians and social scientists than to literary critics, Women Writers and Fascism by Marie-Luise Gattens should not be summarily dismissed by scholars of literature.*

He is executive secretary of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigades. Links Transcript This is a rush transcript. Copy may not be in its final form. He was referring to the Americans who volunteered for the Spanish Civil War, the first major battle against fascism. In July , right-wing military officers led by General Franco attempted to overthrow the newly elected democratic government of Spain. Hitler and Mussolini quickly joined in support of Franco. The Spanish Civil War lasted until Half a million people are believed to have died on all sides. American Women in the Spanish Civil War. The film begins with Martha Gellhorn, a world-renowned war correspondent. She was the [third] wife of Ernest Hemingway. I had been in Spain, but I knew nothing about what had happened, that the king had gone, that there was a republic, but all I needed was to read in a German paper that it was the red swine dogs to know whose side I was on: Mainly and simply it is a war between the proletariat and the upper classes. The Spanish called it la Causa, the cause, and it was the cause. It was the place where, of course, the Second World War could have been stopped, because it was a tryout for both Hitler and Mussolini. By non-intervention, we were actually helping the fascists, because they were getting materials from everywhere. It really shattered me. So I made that decision almost overnight. They joined over 2, of their countrymen here in the United States, in defiance of the U. That clip was from an excerpt of Into the Fire, that began with the third wife of Ernest Hemingway, the premier war correspondent Martha Gellhorn. Julia Newman is the producer and director of that film, joining us in the studio today. Explain the significance of these women joining U. They were extraordinary people, but they were ordinary people who had found their way to a cause that caught their heart. And this is part of my own background. My parents were supporters of the republican side in the Spanish Civil War, and they had friends who fought and died in Spain. And I realized that I knew nothing about the fact that there were 80 women who had gone to Spain as volunteers to serve, primarily as medicals, in support of the international brigades. And I wanted that history to be known. Explain who Martha Gellhorn was. And Spain was her first foreign war, her first war of any kind, and she went there to see what was happening to the Spaniards in that war. She went there with Hemingway. Actually, she followed him there. They had agreed to go together. And she began reporting from the fronts. She had never been a war correspondent before and was very caught up in the cause. I wanted to go now to another clip of the film. The most famous attack in the Spanish Civil War came in , almost 70 years ago to the day in the town of Guernica. Three-quarters of Guernica was destroyed, and as many as 1, civilians were killed. Franco claimed the attack on Guernica never took place and was, in fact, republican propaganda. Her words are read by an actor. They will maintain order only as long as might forces them to. They will talk peace only until the day when they think they can make a war and win it. One old man was inside an apartment house that had four sides to it, but an interior that was only a sea of bricks. I asked him if he had been in Guernica during the destruction. He nodded his head and declared that the sky had been black with planes. The old man stuck to his point, insisting that after a four-hour bombardment, there was little left to burn. The press officer moved me away. And bueno, why not? This, from the film Into the Fire. Julia Newman, the significance of what was being said at the time? Well, Virginia Cowles got to Guernica right after the bombing and was shown around Guernica by a press agent, and Franco was putting out propaganda that said that anarchists had burned, had set fire to the city and that the Italians and the Germans had nothing to do with the destruction of the city. And Virginia Cowles got there and put the lie to that. She said what she saw, and what she saw was that the town had been just destroyed by German aircraft, primarily. And it was a revelation. It was very real, and for a lot of people it continues to be that. And, of course, the Guernica, the famous painting by Pablo Picasso, is also in reproduction in a tapestry at the United Nations. This is Democracy Now! I want to turn to the words of one of the surviving veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade: Are you a pacifist? But you fought in the Spanish Civil War? Well, that takes a bit of an explanation,

that we were fighting against fascism. It was fighting against Italy and Italian fascism and German Nazism, is what it was about. And we felt that if we lost the war, that World War II was pretty much inevitable, which is what happened. And it happened because Britain and France and the United States refused to give us any help at all. And so, we fought barehanded at times. And why did you go over as an American citizen without your government? And we went because we understood what was happening over there, that Germany and Italy were both invading Spain and “two fascist countries” and so we went to stop fascism. This is what it was about. Did you go with anyone you knew? I went with “there were six of us” two from Madison, two of us, and four from Milwaukee. And we went together. Did you come back together? I came back alone. It was sad, because I lost my best friend, who was a very famous scientist, even at a young age. And he was killed right at the end of the fighting. It was a very “it was a great shock to everybody. You were injured also? I had a machine-gun bullet in my right elbow. In the same fight where you lost your friend? He died later on, yeah. What was his name? Yeah, well, I wrote a book about him. And, well, his story is in there. How old was he when he died? And the Spanish people felt that this book was so important that it was translated into Spanish, and they published it there, a Spanish edition. So I was happy with that. When you came back to the United States, how were you received here? Coolly in many areas and, you know, our friends were very supportive. It was nice, but difficult. Why coolly, and by who? Well, you know, there was so much propaganda against us. Although during the war, I think that about two-thirds of the public was supportive of what we were doing there. Why was it called the Abraham Lincoln Brigade? And I agree with that. I spoke to him in Madison, Wisconsin, though he was here in New York for the major event yesterday honoring those who fought in the Spanish Civil War. Moe Fishman, executive secretary of Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigades, joining us in the firehouse studio. If they had actively fought fascism in , we would have stopped Hitler, and there would have been no World War II. How would you have stopped Hitler? Well, Hitler had been appeased by “they permitted him to re-arm Germany, and it was done with the finances of both Britain and the United States, the financiers “financed it on credit “that permitted Hitler to march into Austria. And then Spain came along, and they were letting him do as he felt in Spain with this policy of appeasement.

### Chapter 6 : Women Writers and Fascism. | Literature Essays

*This dissertation brings into focus a vital body of women's writing about fascism in order to highlight the articulation of a literary discourse that undermines fascist depictions of femininity. I provide evidence of the emergence of a distinctly Italian approach to feminist creative and theoretical.*

While women were expected to sacrifice and join organizations to raise money for fascist causes, they were not to make policy nor question their roles. Rather they were expected to give up their jobs, stay home and have children. In Germany, monetary incentives were offered to "Aryans" to marry and have children. Contraceptives were banned, birth control clinics closed, and the penalties for abortion increased. In the late s, breeding camps were established in Germany where "racially worthy" selected women were impregnated by SS men with the goal of creating children to serve in the armies of the future. In Italy, Mussolini said that twelve children were the ideal number for a family in order to provide soldiers needed to stand up to "ninety million Germans and two hundred million Slavs. He also ordered firms to discriminate against women in favor of employing family men, and told husbands that their duty was to correct the behavior of their wives. It is necessary to convince ourselves that the same work that causes woman to lose her reproductive attributes furnishes man with an extremely powerful physical and moral virility. Such a virility the machine should sustain. With the advent of World War II even more joined the struggle. In the countries that were invaded, like France, Poland and Italy, some women became soldiers. Best known were female pilots whose speciality was precision night bombing. More commonly, women worked in underground resistance organizations, protected persons wanted by the authorities, or used their skills as writers, speakers, artists or performers to challenge the ideas and deeds of fascism. The following pieces reveal fascist beliefs about women and differing ways women countered fascism. Adolph Hitler In the s German women who opposed Nazi fascism mostly came from left parties. Many prominent German feminists went into exile or were sent to concentration camps. Wives, mothers girls of the Working Class! We appeal to you at this critical time to join together in anti-fascist action! The Nazis tell you that they want to save the family. In Braunschweig where a Nazi, Klagges, governs, all regulations concerning the indigent are brutally enforced against working people. He gave an order to evict a tubercular unemployed worker, his pregnant wife, and their two small children. The mother was forced to deliver her baby in a windowless room six meters square with the rain pouring through the roof. The Nazis demand the death sentence for abortion. They want to turn you into compliant birth-machines. You are to be servants and maids for men. Your human dignity is to be trampled underfoot. Your families will be driven to desperation from ever greater hunger The Nazis are the deadly enemies of liberation and equal rights of women. You must refuse to deal with them! Whatever party or world-view you favor - come and join together in anti-fascist action Form united committees for the joint battle against hunger, fascism, and war!

### Chapter 7 : calendrieldelascience.com | Women Writers and Fascism, Marie-Luise Gattens | | Boeken

*Focusing on the intersecting of gender and fascism, and on the problem of feminist historiography, this text draws on recent work of feminist theoretics who work within the framework of semiotics.*

### Chapter 8 : Female Writers during Fascism

*The book presents the depth and range of scholarship in the field of women writers and fascism and acquaints the reader with many of the important feminist scholars working in this field." • Marie-Luise Gaettens, Southern Methodist University.*

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