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QUANTIFYING REPRESSIVE ACTS: EXPLANATION
AND CHALLENGES OF THE DOCUMENTARY
ARCHIVE OF HISTORICAL MEMORY IN NAVARRE

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**Quantifying Repressive Acts:
Explanation and challenges of the database
of the Documentary Archive of Historical Memory in Navarre**

Abstract

This document presents the historiographical and methodological foundations of the database of the Documentary Archive of Historical Memory in Navarre, which was developed in the Public University of Navarre following a commission from the Parliament and Government of Navarre. For this purpose a database was elaborated on the Francoist repression with the aim of including the great variety of repressive practices that historiography has identified. This database can be swiftly and easily consulted by the different social, institutional and academic agents. In the first place, the present document provides an assessment of the publication in several autonomous communities in recent years of different online databases on the victims of the civil war and the Francoist repression. Next, it introduces the unit of analysis of our database, "repressive acts", which it inserts in the historiographical context of the Francoist repression and studies on violence. In the third section, a description is given of the different repressive categories and subcategories in which the repressive acts are framed. Finally, it presents some technical characteristics of the database's internal organization and software.

Key words: Francoism / repression / Spanish civil war / database / online history

**Quantifying Repressive Acts:
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Introduction

In November 2011, the Public University of Navarre and the Parliament of Navarre signed a collaboration agreement that involved “the creation of a documentary archive on the Historical Memory of the Repression during the Civil War and Francoism”. This began a period of collaboration between several public institutions in Navarre and the Public University of Navarre [*Universidad Pública de Navarra – UPNA*] to try and meet a growing demand made by a large part of society. That demand involved a commitment from the public institutions to clarify and socially divulge the greatest wave of human rights violations in Navarre in the contemporary period, starting with the *coup d'état* of 18 June 1936. That collaboration with the Parliament of Navarre has continued over the succeeding years and was updated with a new agreement for the 2016-2019 period. It has been complemented and enriched from 2016 up to the present with different agreements and contracts made with other public institutions, such as the Government of Navarre (*General Directorate of Peace, Coexistence and Human Rights*, and since the year 2018 the *Navarrese Institute of Memory*) and the City Council of Pamplona.

Since its creation in 2011 the Documentary Archive of Historical Memory in Navarre [*Fondo Documental de la Memoria Histórica en Navarra – FDMHN*] has worked on different initiatives, such as direct research in archives, conducting and collecting interviews, organising seminars and talks, advising the institutions and associations, and writing reports. However, the cornerstone of its work was the creation of a database (DB)

of victimised people for public consultation, which became possible from December 2013 onwards. This DB resulted from an updating of the DB of the most ambitious university project in this respect in Spain at that time: the DB belonging to the Galician interuniversity project titled *Nomes e Voces* [Names and Voices]. It was precisely the concession of the software employed together with the related technical advice by the University of Santiago de Compostela that made it possible to undertake our project, while at the same time that DB was reformed to meet the needs of our own investigation.

This process of reforming the software conceded to us by the *Nomes e Voces* project ended in the year 2017, when we saw the need to elaborate a new DB that would meet the new requirements arising from the increasing complexity of our project. This was due both to the volume of information we were working with, and to the different nuances and aspects required for dealing with a more polyhedral view of the Francoist repression, in keeping with the renewal of historiography in this respect. As a result, institutional involvement – in this case proceeding from the Government of Navarre – enabled us to collaborate with the GIARA¹ research group of the UPNA, led by Humberto Bustince, in elaborating the new DB that we are now presenting.

The present document therefore aims to explain the technical and historiographical foundations of the new DB of the Documentary Archive of Historical Memory in Navarre². To that end, we will first analyse the context in which databases of victims of the Francoist repression emerged, together with their contributions and shortcomings, within the historical investigation of the Francoist repression. In the second section, we will present our unit of analysis, “repressive acts”, inserting it in the

¹ Artificial Intelligence and Approximate Reasoning

² <http://memoria-oroimena.unavarra.es/>

historiographical context of the Francoist repression and studies on violence. In the third place, we will describe the repressive categories and subcategories with which the DB was built. Finally, we will provide a description of the technical characteristics of the new DB of the FDMHN.

1. Databases and the renewal of historiography in studying the Francoist repression.

In spite of the problems of accessing sources – an as yet unresolved question that is directly related to public memory policies developed since the death of Franco (Espinosa, 2015; Aguilar, 2008; Sánchez León e Izquierdo, 2017, Jimeno Aranguren, 2018) – historiographical investigation of the Francoist repression has been immersed in a process of permanent renewal in recent decades. This is due, once again, to the historical nature of the discipline of history itself and to the growing social interest in the topic, an interest that in the framework of the Spanish state is related to the development of memorialist social movements, and at the global level to a renewed interest, which started in the 1990s, in the traumatic past of the XX century.

This renewal is expressed in different aspects that are articulated around three main axes. In the first place, as Del Arco and Hernández (2016) have underscored in a recent historiographical reflection, given that an increasing number of investigations are raising the need for studies of repression that go beyond the more classical fields of study (such as executions and imprisonments), it is a question of “studying the psychological, moral, economic and social forms of punishing the vanquished” (Del Arco and Hernández, 2016: 78). This is also reflected in other synthetic works on the repression, such as those of Vega (2014) or Gómez (2018), amongst others. In the second place, there is an increasing

number of works that call for greater visibility to be given to the participation of the social supports of the regime's repressive dynamics (Gil Andrés, 2009; Aguilar and Payne, 2017; Mikelarena, 2016). And, in the third place, there is a notable internationalisation of studies on repression, which are not only related to concrete repressive dynamics, but are also aimed at achieving a global understanding of the phenomenon, which they approach in a comparative manner in the framework of the broad dynamics of political repression and genocides of the XX century (Preston, 2012; Miguez, 2016). Although each of these axes is giving rise to new debates and bringing new problems to light, these are unquestionably the paths for the renewal of studies on repression that the new contributions will have to address and build on.

Nonetheless, while we are seeing a greater complexity in historical research on repression, we have also been witnessing the appearance since the start of the XXI century of different institutional and academic initiatives, the majority of them online, in which lists of the victims of the Francoist repression are collected. This is related to a social demand and to the advance of memorialist movements, which are calling for the most precise information possible on the scope of the repression and its consequences for thousands and thousands of families.

This growth in the online publication of lists and databases of victims of the Francoist repression has taken place in the framework of the "digital revolution". This has revolutionised the social uses of history and its possibilities with respect to research, teaching and also to the generalised divulgation of results (Pons and Eiroa, 2018), especially in the specific field of the Francoist repression (Egido and Eiroa, 2018). This type of publications has proliferated at different territorial levels (local, autonomous community, the Spanish state), according to the different types of repression – basically concentrating on mortal victims – and occasionally

according to the ideology of the victims. While all of them have the virtue of making the reality of the repression more visible, it is no less true that on more than one occasion there has been conceptual confusion concerning the definition of the type of repression to be documented; we have even, and often, encountered important differences in those works in something that is basic from the perspective of scientific rigour and consubstantial with the historiographic profession: the need to reference the sources from which the information has been extracted on the basis of a minimum shared methodology.

We will not be making an exhaustive review here of all these databases – initiatives that are very diverse in their scope and methodological rigour; but we do think it necessary to make a brief comparative analysis in order to better explain the contributions of the database of FDMHN.

While the autonomous communities are the framework in which the majority of databases and the greatest advances have been made, it is also important to refer to databases at the state level. This is because they cover a considerably wider scope and because that framework – the state – is the optimum framework that should be aspired to when documenting a repression which was designed at that level and, in different ways and continuously over time, penetrated municipal and provincial frontiers with the continuous transfer of hundreds of thousands of people.

However, in spite of that need, the state framework is one in which the existing databases, in spite of their undeniable contributions, still present certain problems that are being solved in smaller territorial fields. In this respect we must mention two initiatives above all.

In the first place, it is necessary to refer to *Pares* [Peers]³, a database of victims of the civil war and those victimised by Francoism, promoted by the Ministry of Sports and Culture, which makes possible a search by basic personal data and type of archives. While it is an indispensable referential database, it must be kept in mind that it is designed as an aid so that those interested can access documentation stored in files, and not as a tool that returns personal or collective data on the extent of the repression.

On the other hand, one of the most ambitious initiatives in terms of the quantity of people collected is the database developed on the initiative of Innovation and Human Rights, *La base de datos centralizada de víctimas de la Guerra Civil y el franquismo* [The centralised database of victims of the Civil War and Francoism]⁴. This is held up as “the” centralised database, and has certain virtues such as aggregating sources and its referential character. This aggregation makes it possible to offer information on the basis of 252,086 documents. Nonetheless, the information it offers is limited, since although it provides the reference to the documentation in which the person appears, the data contained in the latter has not been extracted. Nor is there any possibility of carrying out a search using filters based on different repressive forms.

There are also some portals that collect different databases, such as that of the ARMH⁵. For its part, there is also the initiative of the online newspaper *Público*, *Memoria Pública* [Public Memory]⁶, which is based on lists collected during the judicial proceedings initiated by judge Baltasar Garzón.

³ <http://pares.mcu.es/victimasGCFPortal/buscadorAvanzadoFilter.form>.

⁴ <https://scwd.ihr.world/es/>

⁵ <http://memoriahistorica.org.es/listados-de-victimas/>

⁶ <https://especiales.publico.es/es/memoria-publica/>

As can be seen, in spite of the importance of these initiatives, they have several problems in terms of the heterogeneity of the sources collected, the latter's processing or not, and the lack of a precise criterion on what is understood by repression.

If we proceed to the field of the autonomous communities, it is important to point out that, beyond the more or less integral initiatives of some memorialist associations, in a large part of these communities there is still no centralised information on the impact of the Francoist repression. This is not to say that it hasn't been investigated, since in fact in nearly all the provinces there are studies on the mortal victims of the repression (Espinosa, 2010; Vega, 2014); however, few of them have taken the step of online publication. This shortcoming, which affects the majority of studies dealing with repression with a mortal outcome, is much more generalised in the case of other repressive forms.

Thus, in some communities where considerable advances have been made in some aspects of public memory policies, such as the Basque Autonomous Community and Catalonia, there are no databases available on the effects of the repression. In the first of these cases, the Basque Government elaborated a list of over 10,000 "disappeared" people which until recently could be consulted online⁷. Currently, the portal of *Gogora, Instituto Vasco de la Memoria* [Gogora, Basque Institute of Memory] offers the possibility of requesting a personalised report⁸, but no type of database is available for externalised public consultation. On the other hand, in the case of Catalonia efforts have been made regarding the mortal victims of the war and the repression on both sides, in the framework of the project *Cost humà de la Guerra Civil* [Human cost

⁷ <http://www.euskadi.eus/personas-desaparecidas/web01-s1lehbak/es/>

⁸ <http://www.gogora.euskadi.eus/solicitud-adn/aa82-adngogo/es/>

of the Civil War]⁹. In addition, there is also a map of graves¹⁰.

Despite the clear need to go beyond such counting of mortal victims and differentiating between the various contexts of death (the front line, bombings, repression behind the lines on both sides...) in order to make historical analysis more meaningful, there are few provinces and autonomous communities that have a database providing further results on the impact of the repression. And there are even fewer that offer the possibility of a differentiated public consultation according to different forms of repression.

Thus, in the case of the Valencian Community the public database developed by the University of Alicante¹¹ – according to its website – collects those who “during the Civil War and the Francoist dictatorship suffered from illegal repression, the workings of penal justice, indiscriminate bombing of the civilian population in the Valencian rearguard, imprisonment and social and political exclusion, and exile”. Nonetheless, there is no provision for carrying out such a differentiated search, although when it comes to consulting the information, the information available on the different types of repression is provided.

In the case of Castile-la Mancha, the website of the project *Víctimas de la Dictadura* [Victims of the Dictatorship]¹² offers information on different repressive aspects beyond the cases of murder. But in this case, too, the possibility of public searches does not include a filter according to different forms of repression. In any case, this website has an intelligent search engine that enables different searches to be made according to

⁹ <http://memoria.gencat.cat/ca/que-fem/cost-huma-de-la-guerra-civil/>

¹⁰ <http://fossesirepressio.cat/es/home>

¹¹ <https://memoriarecuperada.ua.es/>

¹² <http://www.victimasdela dictadura.es/>

topics of interest or places of imprisonment. In the same autonomous community, there is also the interesting *Mapas de Memoria* [Maps of Memory]¹³ initiative, set up by the Provincial Council of Ciudad Real, although the information that it provides for each locality is a list of victims.

And in the case of the province of Salamanca, in the autonomous community of Castile and Leon, the website developed by the *Salamanca Memoria y Justicia* [Salamanca Memory and Justice] association¹⁴ provides the option of carrying out a search according to repressive forms: death, court martial, workplace purge, economic penalty and prison.

Without doubt, the most far-reaching public database project in the whole of Spain is the initially Andalusian project *Todos los nombres* [All the names]¹⁵, which was at first developed by the trade union *Confederación General del Trabajo* [General Confederation of Labour] and in which different associations and institutions have collaborated. With nearly 100,000 registered victims of different types of repression, the project has spread to Extremadura and to the Spanish colonies in North Africa. It has been a clear referent when it comes showing the academic and social possibilities of this type of projects, in addition to being the first project of this type in the field of the autonomous communities. Although it is not possible when making public searches to use filters according to different types of repression, reference can be found to the latter in the personal files, where the following are differentiated: murder, court martial, guerrilla activity, forced labour, record of confiscation of goods, record of political responsibilities, exile, purged, sacked, maltreatment, public humiliation and imprisonment.

¹³ <https://www.dipuocr.es/index.php/documentos-cultura/mapasmemoria>

¹⁴ <http://salamancamemoriayjusticia.org>

¹⁵ <http://www.todoslosnombres.org>

Finally, special mention is merited by the Galician interuniversity project *Nomes e Voces*¹⁶. On the one hand, because of its pioneering character in the university field and, on the other, because it has served as the referent for building the first database of the *Documentary Archive of Historical Memory in Navarre* (FDMHN) of the UPNA. In fact, the *Nomes e Voces* project not only generously provided us with the software of their database, but also essential support in setting up our project. In this case, the website for public consultation does make possible a filter for searching according to the different types of repression: extermination camp, disappearance, unknown, detention, execution, execution outside Galicia, exile, gulag, death, other repressive typologies, “paseo” [going for a walk], prison, trial, penalty.

In the case of Navarre, we can point to a solid tradition of elaborating and publishing lists and databases on the Francoist repression. In fact, the publication of the work *Navarra 1936: de la esperanza al terror* [Navarre 1936: From Hope to Terror] – prepared by the *Altaffaylla Kultur Taldea* [Altafaylla Culture Group] in 1986, the result of a collective investigation and the pioneering work of the historian José María Jimeno – has functioned as the main referent when it comes to counting the mortal impact of the repression in Navarre and identifying the victims. However, this list prepared using limited means during the 1970s and 1980s has been undergoing corrections as new sources are consulted, both oral and archival, many of which have been incorporated into later editions of the same book. Moreover, the process of disseminating the information after the year 2008, with the list's inscription in stone on the wall of the *Parque de la Memoria* [Memory Park] in Sartaguda has also made it possible to identify small mistakes, errata and omissions. When that inscription was

¹⁶ <http://www.nomesevoces.net>

begun the *Pueblo de las Viudas* [Town of Widows] association, in Sartaguda (Navarre), proceeded to publish those lists online on the *Parque de la Memoria* website¹⁷ and also set up a mechanism for correcting errors or adding new information. Since then, mistakes have been corrected thanks to this initiative, as well as to the new editions of the book by the *Altaffaylla Kultur Taldea* and the *Map of Graves in Navarre*¹⁸, which records the exhumations carried out in Navarre in recent years. Now, with the creation of the FDMHN website, this project has been bringing together the data on mortal victims in the global context of other repressive forms unleashed in the territory of Navarre.

Regarding this repressive heterogeneity it should also be underscored that in our autonomous community there are already online lists, most of whose data have either been incorporated into our database or is in the process of being incorporated (this is the case of the abundant information on the forced labour battalions in Navarre). Thus, there are lists of the prison population of the San Cristóbal Fort, proceeding from the research by Sierra and Alforja, and from the later updatings made by the *Txinparta* [Spark] association¹⁹ and by the researcher Fermín Ezkieta²⁰; lists of male and female prisoners in Pamplona prison based on the research of Juanjo Casanova²¹ and the documentation on that penitentiary centre proceeding from the "*Emilio Majuelo*" *Documentary Collection*; lists of prisoners who formed part of some Batallones de Trabajadores [Workers' Battalions] and Batallones Disciplinarios de Soldados Trabajadores [Disciplinary Battalions of Worker-Soldiers] published by the *Memoriaren Bideak* [Memorial Paths] group²²; and also the lists of people victimised in

¹⁷ www.parquedelamemoria.org

¹⁸ <http://fosas.navarra.es>

¹⁹ <https://txinpartafuertesancristobal.blogspot.com/p/listado-de-presos-fuerte-san-cristobal.html>

²⁰ <http://www.losfugadosdeezkaba1938.com/los-olvidados>

²¹ <http://carcelpamplona1936.blogspot.com>

²² <http://esclavitudbajoelfranquismo.memoriarenbideak.eus/eu/nombres>

Alsasua²³.

We are thus facing a reality that is in a certain sense paradoxical, although that apparent paradox could be an opportunity to continue advancing and renewing the studies on the Francoist repression. Meanwhile, on the one hand, part of the historiography on the repression insists on the need to incorporate new perspectives and objects of study; on the other, a great deal of effort continues to be dedicated to building quantitative tools, such as lists of victims and databases. While it has been observed that “the fact that the studies on the repression have focused on quantifying the victims has helped to build perspectives that are too flat or prototypical” (Del Arco and Hernández, 2016: 78), we believe, while being aware of this danger, that the development of quantitative tools, and the collection and processing of sources linked to them, can be a tool that helps us precisely to overcome simplistic or descriptive perspectives, laying the foundations for a more plural approach to the different facets of Francoist repressive policy. All of this while satisfying an important and justified social demand.

To that end, in any case, it will be necessary to overcome some of the problems of today's reality, which result from the fragmentation of the documentation and the lack of unified criteria on how to order a database and facilitate the dissemination of the information on the multiple facets of the Francoist repression. This is the scenario which saw the emergence and reform of the FDMHN database, whose theoretical and methodological foundations we will explain in the following section.

²³ <https://altsasumemoria.wordpress.com>

2. “Repressive acts”, the unit of analysis of the FDMHN database

Having analysed the general panorama of existing databases, we will now set out the basic criteria with which the database of the FDMHN was prepared, both with respect to the territorial field it covers – the province of Navarre – and, above all, to the conceptualisation of the repression and the way the latter's different facets are classified.

Moreover, while on some databases the victims of all the repressive processes have been quantified, in both the republican rearguard and that of the rebels, in our case the institutional commission we received concentrated on the latter, since from the very start of the coup d'état the entire territory of Navarre was in the hands of those who had rebelled against the republican government.

With respect to processing the information on the repression and its organisation in a database, the first question to explain is the basic unit of analysis. In this case, it is necessary to move from the more usual analyses, based on individuals, to those based on the quantification of the repression, for which purpose we identified “repressive acts” as our basic unit. Repressive acts are those suffered by a concrete person, in a certain place on a certain date. In this sense, we consider repressive acts to be those penalties of a different type, formal or informal, inflicted by the state apparatuses, paramilitary forces, or their civilian collaborators, with the aim of punishing certain behaviours identified as oppositional to the new regime that they attempted to install from 18 July 1936 onwards. Similarly, also included here are occurrences suffered by those who were threatened by that repressive machinery (basically the different types of exile) or that can be identified as a direct or immediate consequence of that repression. These latter cases will be explained when we come to define the corresponding repressive categories and subcategories.

Table 1: *Information collected in the template of the repressive act and the template of people who suffered reprisals*

Field	Brief description
- Repressive category	- Repressive category in which this act is framed
- Repressive subcategory	- Repressive subcategory in which this act is framed
- Municipality and council	- Municipality and councils in which the repressive act took place
- Neighbourhood (Municipality and province)	- Neighbourhood of the person at the time of suffering the repressive act
- Civil status	- Civil status of the person at the time of suffering the repressive act
- Profession	- Profession of the person at the time of suffering the repressive act
- Company	- Company in which the person was working at the time of suffering the repressive act
- Group affiliation	- Group in which the person was active at the time of suffering the repressive act
- Primary sources	- Primary sources that contain information on this act
- Secondary sources	- Secondary sources that contain information on this act

Thus, the database has three basic levels of information. The first table collects the basic data on the person, while the second collects the basic information on the repressive act. Subsequently, it is planned to extract the basic personal information for each one of the repressive acts where there is a documentary corpus that allows this (so far this has only been done in the cases of different types of death and imprisonment).

This approach, which has a quantitative character, is directly related to the institutional commission that resulted in the emergence of the FDMHN: the preparation of a database of people who suffered reprisals, with a view to its public consultation. Thus, the basic aim of this commission is not to carry out an analytical and interpretative study on the reality of the repression during the civil war and under Francoism in Navarre, but the elaboration of a database of names that meets two basic needs: on the one hand, to satisfy the social demand for information on the repression suffered, a demand that proceeds especially from the relatives of victimised people, and on the other hand, to lay the foundations, through this collection of acts and their appended documentary archives, for an in-depth study of the repression. Whence the need to incorporate the development of an initially quantitative tool in the renewal of the historiography on the Francoist repression, while constantly bearing in mind that it is impossible in one database to cover all the forms of violence and tools of social control developed by the dictatorship. The fact that some of the latter have not so far been integrated in our quantification is not because we consider them to be irrelevant in the shaping and establishment of the Francoist political regime, but to the fact that complementary methodologies will be needed to undertake their processing.

In this sense, the database focuses on the repressive instruments of punishment used against people and forms of behaviour that the regime considered to be linked in different ways to the Republican regime that it had attacked and defeated following the coup of 18 July 1936. This means that in the framework of a dictatorial regime with a totalitarian vocation, in which practically all the facets of organisation – institutional, labour, economic, cultural or religious – have a disciplinary intention, we have focused especially on the concrete punitive acts.

It is thus necessary to underscore something that has already been proposed by some historians like Oliver (2005 and 2018) and González Calleja (2012): the need to identify the concrete repressive tools in the framework of broad strategies of social control. While the disciplinary purpose of instruments of social control should also be understood, especially under a dictatorship, we have not included as repressive acts those obligations imposed by the dictatorship on the population as a whole in a generalised way (imposition of rituals of National-Catholicism, attendance at religious ceremonies, etc.), since their inclusion would have extended the number of those affected by the repression to almost the entire population, blurring the conceptual usefulness of a database like this. Thus, the whole range of institutional violence (Oliver, 2018) unleashed by the regime is not included. This would have required the inclusion of a whole series of violent punishments imposed for different forms of behaviour and offences; as well as people detained or imprisoned, normally classified as "common prisoners"; and the beatings and blows inflicted in different punitive and educational institutions. Nor, following the same line of argument, has the compulsory recruitment of thousands of youths been included, an imposition that for many of them resulted in their losing their lives or being left disabled. It must be stressed in this respect that the entire range of facets of institutional violence did not first emerge with the coup of 1936, nor did it disappear with the end of the dictatorship.

Finally, it is important to point out that the database does not include the effects of what has been called, since the contributions of Galtung (1969), "structural violence", which includes a whole series of physical damages and psychiatric sequels provoked by the implementation of certain economic and social policies. In the case of Francoism, the misery, disease and hunger of the first decades should clearly be included under this concept, but we understand that their inclusion – in spite of their being a direct result of the policy of the dictatorship – makes no sense in a

database like ours, at least in the way it is constructed at present. The inclusion of the effects of economic policies and the activities of companies continues to be an issue of discussion when it comes to conceptualising the suffering generated by power, and in fact interesting debates are currently taking place on renewing the concepts of “structural violence” and “social damage” that could help us to understand the social effects of political decisions in a global way (Rivera, 2014). Nonetheless, we believe that it makes sense, in the Francoist case as well, to make that integral vision of the violence unleashed by power against a population group compatible with the specific analysis of concrete repressive measures applied to particular individuals and groups.

As a result, we have concentrated on the repression that the state exercised against individuals from concrete groups with the clear intention of persecuting the different social and political traditions identified in the first instance with the Republican regime, and considered as oppositional to the new regime. Starting from the consideration that the repression's motivation had a political character, it proves useful for historical analysis to differentiate – once the first great wave of repression was over – the different motives cited by the regime for punishing certain behaviours. Thus, following the derogation of the state of war in 1948, we have differentiated the following motives associated with each repressive act: political opposition, social-labour, linguistic- cultural, sexual identity, religious and other motivations. For repressive acts prior to 1948, and given the way that these motivations are interlinked and the great difficulty involved in discerning them, we have adopted a generic motive: state of War.

With respect to territorial area, this database focuses on the repression unleashed on inhabitants of Navarre who were resident in this province

when the coup took place, and on the set of repressive acts that took place in Navarre, even if they affected inhabitants from other provinces. As a result, in order to avoid duplications in preparing a future repressive inventory at the state level, which would only create confusion on the impact of the repression, we have not included in the database people born in Navarre who were living and were victimised in other provinces in whose respective studies and databases they are already registered.

3. Repressive categories and subcategories: a wide range of punitive practices

The key structure for classifying repressive acts bears no relation to their cause, but to the different typology of punishments and the fields in which they are applied. To this end we made a double classification: one that is much wider, differentiating 14 repressive categories, and another that is more nuanced, containing 62 subcategories. This double classification makes provides both a more global view, on the basis of a more aggregated analysis, and another more nuanced and separated view.

As can be seen from the categories in table 2, we have tried to cover all the fields in which the most recent historiography on the Francoist repression is making advances, incorporating when required a certain specificity that results from the reality of Navarre or the sources consulted. It is precisely in the field of historiographical criteria where the organisation of our database's structure is situated, without this posing any obstacle to either institutions or private individuals making a judicial or didactic use of the information. In fact, this is how the city council of Pamplona proceeded in the framework of the lawsuit relating to human rights violations under Francoism, for which it provided as expert evidence a report prepared by the FDMHN (Majuelo et al., 2016), and also in the case

of the expert report drawn up by the town council of Sartaguda (Majuelo et al., 2019). In this sense, facing the difference of methodologies applied in the juridical and historiographic fields, explained by Traverso (2000) amongst others, the configuration of this database is framed in the historiographical tradition, without ignoring contributions from other disciplines and international legality, as in the case of proposals for truth commissions on the crimes of Francoism (Garmendia, 2009). Nor does it prejudge the use that relatives of victims of Francoism or the public institutions might make of the information in this database with respect to the claims they might consider opportune in any field. Based on these basic criteria of the database's organisation we established 14 repressive categories with their corresponding subcategories, which we will now describe.

To this end we proceeded to explain each category in its historiographic context and detail some of the principal sources of information with which we are working in each of them, bearing in mind that in all of them it is indispensable to consult the pioneering work on the Francoist repression in Navarre (Altaffaylla Kultur Taldea, 2018) and the set of interviews conducted and deposited in the Documentary Archive of Historical Memory. In some cases, due to the specific character of the repressive facet, we cited an example to give greater clarity to the meaning of the subcategory in question.

Table 2: *Repressive categories of the database of the FDMHN*

Category	Brief description
Murder	- Murder committed by the different pro-coup forces during the war, or by the police, military and paramilitary apparatuses of the dictatorship.
Deaths in captivity	- Death as a result of the conditions of life and from diseases contracted or aggravated in the different spaces of captivity.
Deaths in other repressive contexts	- Deaths or murders that should be understood in the global context of the repression, while not being a direct consequence of a repressive action by the pro-coup, dictatorial forces or the conditions of captivity.
Captivity	- Deprivation of freedom in different spaces of captivity.
Torture and physical aggression	- Practice of torture, maltreatment and aggression against people in captivity.
Aggressions of gender / Sexualised violence	- Aggressions in which the identity and/or the body of the repressed person is attacked according to their gender.
Displacements	Displacements
Purges and socio-labour repression	Purges and socio-labour repression
Economic repression	Economic repression
Repressive practices of a linguistic or cultural nature	Repressive practices of a linguistic or cultural nature
Repressive practices of a religious nature	Repressive practices of a religious nature
Stolen children	Stolen children
Dismissal of public officeholders	Dismissal of public officeholders
Other repressive practices	Other repressive practices

The first repressive category refers to murders, either resulting from the fulfilment of a judicial sentence or “extrajudicial” murders, especially in the framework of the strategy of terror employed in the summer of 1936

(Espinosa, 2010), the time when the majority of the murders committed in Navarre occurred (Altaffaylla Kultur Taldea, 2018). This was a major operation of political cleansing (Mikelarena, 2016), understood in the framework of the large-scale killing of civilians during the central decades of the XX century (Míguez, 2014). The data on murders provided by the work of Altaffaylla Kultur Taldea, which also collects the earlier and pioneering investigations of José María Jimeno Jurío, were completed with information provided by different publications (García-Sanz Marcotegui 2007, 2012, 2015; Mikelarena, 2016; Urrizola, 2017, Ezkieta, 2018), archives (amongst which the civil registers of some localities, the register of the Military Headquarters of Navarre and the Archive of Late Registrations of Pamplona and Tudela) and the DNA analyses based on the exhumations carried out by the Government of Navarre and entered on the Map of Graves of Navarre.

Table 3: *Repressive subcategories associated with the category of Murder*

Subcategory	Brief description
"Extrajudicial" murder	- Murder carried out without any judicial process, committed by military, police or paramilitary forces of the pro-coup side.
Murder resulting from a death sentence	- Murder carried out as a consequence of a judicial process resulting in a death penalty.

While the mortal victims resulting from the conditions of captivity appear on many occasions in the same lists as murdered people, it is important to differentiate them as they gives us a clear idea of the harsh conditions and misery of life in the prisons and concentration camps. The historiography of Francoism still faces the challenge of making a concrete quantification in this respect, and we believe that registering them in a differentiated way in the databases of mortal victims is an important step in that direction. Furthermore, in the case of Navarre the existence of a

prison where conditions were extremely harsh, the San Cristóbal Fort, has a clear effect on the number of people who died as a consequence of the repression, as confirmed by the investigation by Sierra and Alforja (2006) for the San Cristóbal Fort, and that of Mendiola and Beaumont (2006) for the prisoners who died in forced labour battalions. As can be seen in table 4, this category has been divided into several subcategories that respond to different causes that must be itemised.

Table 4: *Repressive subcategories associated with the category of **Death in captivity***

Subcategory	Brief description
Disease and prison conditions	- Death in prison resulting from diseases or injuries suffered in captivity
Suicides in prison (or at the moment of capture)	- Suicides committed by people in captivity or when about to be captured.
Accidental death at the moment of capture or flight	- Accidental death as a result of taking risks to avoid capture or when trying to escape at the moment of capture or flight. (One example is that of a person who died jumping from the window of his home while attempting to escape).
Death immediately following release from captivity	- This heading covers the situation of people who died in the days following their release, as a result of diseases or injuries contracted in captivity.

With respect to mortal victims, a different category was used to differentiate those deaths that were not a direct consequence of a repressive action by the pro-coup forces or the conditions of captivity, but that must be considered, without any doubt, in the global context of the repression. Although few cases are found in comparison with the previous categories, their differentiated registration makes it possible to make an even more refined quantitative analysis, and illustrates other consequences of the repression that usually receive less attention.

Table 5: *Repressive subcategories associated with the category of Deaths in other repressive contexts*

Subcategory	Brief description
Suicide	- Suicide committed by people who were personally – or whose circle was – directly victimised.
Escape and death on the republican front	- Deaths in combat defending the Republic after having had to escape from the pro-coup rearguard.
Death after forcible, “voluntary” enlistment	- Deaths in combat defending the military <i>coup</i> after enlisting as volunteers in the early months as a result of threats against themselves or their family.
Deaths while engaged in resistance activities	- People who died while engaged in resistance activities against the <i>coup</i> or the dictatorship. (One example of this is the case of a person who drowned wading across a river carrying clandestine propaganda).
Murders in other repressive contexts	- People who whose murders occurred outside the pro- <i>coup</i> repressive machinery or that of the dictatorship, although their death can only be understood in that context. (The example of an entire family murdered in the countryside).

Regarding the forms of captivity, different researchers have revealed the great diversity and extension of the prison (Rodríguez Teijeiro, 2011; Gómez Bravo and Lorenzo Rubio, 2013), concentration and forced labour systems (Rodrigo, 2005 Mendiola, 2013 and García Funes, 2017) that existed under Francoism. As a result, in the case of Navarre as well we have differentiated a wide typology of subcategories within the category of imprisonment. In these, we have included data on thousands of captives that we extracted from different publications and documentary archives, amongst which the following are notable: those of the provincial prison of Pamplona (Fondo EMG, Fondo Casanova), the San Cristóbal prison (Sierra and Alforja, Fondo Ezkieta, Fondo Hedy Herrero) and the forced labour battalions (Fondo Memoriaren Bideak).

Table 6: *Repressive subcategories associated with the category of Imprisonment*

Subcategory	Brief description
Provincial prison	- Captivity in the provincial prison.
Local prisons or those of the Juridical Section [Partido Judicial]	- Captivity in Local prisons or those of the Juridical Section [Partido Judicial]
Concentration camps – Prisoner Holding Centre	- Captivity in concentration camps – Holding Centres for prisoners or war
Labour Battalion	- Captivity in different types of forced labour battalions (Workers' Battalions, Disciplinary Workers' Battalions, Disciplinary Battalions of Worker-Soldiers, Disciplinary Battalions of Convict Worker-Soldiers ...) and labour units dependent on the Concentration Camp Inspectorate for Prisoners.
Disciplinary Hospital	- Captivity in disciplinary hospitals.
Improvised detention centres	- Detention, arrest and captivity in improvised detention centres, such as improvised prisons, prisons under the control of Carlist or Falangist political forces...
Police stations, barracks	- Detention, arrest and captivity in different installations dependent on the police forces.
Concentration Camp in exile	- Captivity in concentration camps in exile (Algeria, France and Germany).
Penal detachments and penitentiary colonies.	- Work in penal detachments and penitentiary colonies dependent on the prison administration.
Labour in prison	- Different types of labour done inside the prison, either in workshops or specific jobs assigned inside the prison itself.
Undefined imprisonment	- Captivity about which more specific information is unavailable.

The application of torture, aggression and maltreatment against captives was a constant reality in the Francoist centres of captivity. The difficulty in documenting this is especially pronounced since this is only possible on the basis of oral testimonies, and we are therefore aware that the repressive acts contained on the database corresponding to this category are only a minority of all those applied in the spaces of punishment. In fact, as many studies have made clear, in many cases it can even be difficult to differentiate them from the everyday reality of the conditions of imprisonment and labour in captivity in a context of institutional violence (Oliver, 2018; Mendiola, I., 2014). Even so, we believe that it is important to place them on record as they are intrinsic to Francoist imprisonment, something that has been made clear both in synthetic studies of the Francoist prisons (Sobrequés, 2004) and in a monographic investigation for the case of the Basque Autonomous Community (Etxebarria et al., 2017). On the other hand, and in spite of the fact that the differentiation between maltreatment and torture continues to be an issue of debate, in both the field of law and the social sciences, we wanted to incorporate that differentiation, taking as our basis the United Nations' Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1984, according to which there are forms of cruel treatment and punishment that are not considered to be torture (Etxebarria et al., 2017). We are aware that this differentiation is a slippery issue, but in our case, it was the narrative of the person affected that served as a basis for the differentiation.

Table 7: *Repressive subcategories associated with the category of **Torture and physical aggression***

Subcategory	Brief description
Torture	- Set of forms of pain, aggression or serious physical or psychological suffering inflicted on people in captivity.
Maltreatment	- Set of forms of pain, aggression or serious physical or psychological suffering inflicted on people in captivity that are considered to be of less intensity than those defined as torture.

Another field in which it is important to differentiate repressive practices is in relation to sexual and gender identities, both with respect to punishments that have a more symbolic and humiliating character and to others that involve direct physical aggression against bodies. This is a field in which the bibliography on the Francoist repression is being renewed, not only giving visibility to those cases but also theorising them conceptually (Maud, 2008, Nash, 2013 and Egido, 2018) and making comparisons with other dictatorial regimes (Sanz Gavillon, 2017). In the case of Navarre new investigations are still needed, but we have available both a general framework on the dictatorship's policies towards women (Piérola, 2018) and hundreds of concrete cases of repressive acts, of which the majority were registered on the basis of the pioneering work of Altaffaylla Kultur Taldea (1986 / 2018).

Table 8: *Repressive subcategories associated with the category of Aggressions of gender / sexualised violence*

Subcategory	Brief description
Head shaving	- Degrading head shaving of women
Humiliating parades	- Paraded in public spaces as an act of humiliation (after ingesting castor oil, subjected to shouts, insults, harassment...).
Sexual aggressions	-Corporal aggressions with sexual content or intention

Another consequence of the Francoist policy were the massive population displacements, people fleeing from the repressive dynamics either to other countries or towards the interior of the Peninsula, especially during the civil war itself. In the case of Navarre investigations are still needed that provide an account of the population movements, above all in the first weeks following the coup. However, we already have two publications that provide important information on exile: the dictionary edited by García-Sanz (1999) and the investigation by Chueca (2006) on the internment camp at Gurs in south-east France. On the other hand, thanks to the information contained in the files on purges in the railways (Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica [Historical Memory Documentary Centre], in Salamanca), the collective investigation by the *Altaffaylla Kultur Taldea* and the work of Vargas Alonso (1994), we have a record of those who fled to areas loyal to the Republican government in the first months after the coup. This information must also be complemented with oral testimonies that give an account of internal migratory movements by victimised families, for whom life was made unbearable in their native localities.

Table 9: *Repressive subcategories associated with the category of Displacements*

Subcategory	Brief description
Exile	- Abandoning one's place of residence to leave Spain fleeing from the repression or reprisals.
Forced internal exile	- Abandoning one's place of residence due to obligation from the local authorities or penal sentences.
Flight to the Republican zone	- Flight to the Republican zone during the war due to fear of suffering from the Francoist repression or with the intention of contributing to the defence of the II Republic.
Internal migration for political reasons	- Change of place of residence within Spain as result of reprisals suffered, or out of fear of such reprisals.
Undefined displacements	- Displacements for political reasons about which there is no information.

One of the spaces where violence and repression were also exercised from the very outset was the world of labour, due to the total prohibition on trade union or strike activities. In this sense, the imposition of a militarised order on the labour market bears a lot of similarities to other fascist regimes (Vilar, 2013). In this context we wanted to include under the category of Purges and socio-labour repression a whole series of specific punishments that had a direct influence on the employment situation of the people who suffered from them, both in relation to the general processes of purging civil servants in different institutions (Cuesta et al., 2009) and workers in big companies, such as the railway companies (Polo Muriel, 2015). The latter forms of repression also had an incidence in Navarre, as in the different types of punishments that became more severe with the consolidation of a strong workers' and trade union movement starting in the 1950s, both in the Spanish state (Molinero e Ysàs, 1998) and in Navarre (Iriarte, 1995; Pérez Ibarrola, 2017). The extraction of data from the different

documentation already found on the purges in institutions and railway companies, the collection of information for the tribute organised by the Government of Navarre to the teachers purged during the dictatorship, as well as the oral sources and publications relating to late Francoism, will enable us to complete the information on a facet of the Francoist repression that has often remained invisible.

Table 10: *Repressive subcategories associated with the category of Purges and socio- labour repression*

Subcategory	Brief description
Informal forced labour	- Imposition of punishments related to work undertaken for the benefit of private individuals or institutions, unrelated to any type of penal or administrative process (especially in rural areas during the first months of the war).
Sackings	- Definitive dismissal from one's job.
Disqualification	- Barred from doing certain jobs.
Black listing	- Inclusion on employers' black lists to avoid the relocation of dismissed workers. This is an unregulated practice, outside any type of penal or administrative process.
Temporary loss of job and salary	- Loss of job for a certain period of time.
Degrading change of job and salary level.	- Worsening of job category as a result of a penalty.
Loss of a company's social benefits.	- Loss, in reprisal for some type of behaviour, of a company's social benefits.
Harassment and threats at work	- Persecution, degrading treatment or threats at work.
Transfer to another company	- Transfer, as the result of a penalty, to a job in another locality.

Another of the repressive facets that has had the greatest impact on society, in spite of being less visible than others, is included in the category of Economic repression, related to the different types of fines, sanctions, robberies or confiscations. In Spain as a whole the investigations of Álvaro Dueñas (2006), focusing on the application of the Law of Political Responsibilities of 1939, have been the referent for explaining this type of schemes. In Navarre the research carried out in this respect by César Layana (2021) has provided – and will shortly continue to provide – a wealth of information that will enable us to determine the impact of this type of repression on hundreds of families that were victims of reprisals.

Table 11: *Repressive subcategories associated with the category of Economic repression*

Subcategory	Brief description
Confiscation of possessions (procedure)	- Confiscation of possessions following the legal investigation of a case.
Robbery	- Robbery suffered by victims of reprisals by <i>pro-coup</i> individuals or forces, without involving any administrative or penal case at all.
Fines (cases involving political responsibilities)	- Fines imposed after a case opened in the National Court of Political Responsibilities.

On the other hand, we also wanted to place on record another series of repressive practices related to non-official culture and languages. In this case, as in that of religion, we did not register all of those people who were affected in their everyday lives by the imposition of a cultural or linguistic policy – something that would have affected the entire population. The case of the repression of Euskera in Navarre has been documented by several investigations (Torrealdai, 2018). In the database we have instead concentrated on people who received concrete sanctions in relation to their linguistic or cultural practices.

Table 12: *Repressive subcategories associated with the category of **Repressive practices of a linguistic or cultural nature***

Subcategory	Brief description
Linguistic	-Repressive practices associated with linguistic repression
Censorship	- Prohibition or shortening of written texts by means of censorship.
Change of name	- Changes of name suffered by boys and girls born or entered in the civil registry prior to the <i>coup</i> of 1936.
Other repressive practices with a cultural or linguistic character	- Other repressive practices with a cultural or linguistic character.

Another important facet to be taken into account when analysing the repression is the religious question. Beyond the fact that the imposition of National-Catholicism impregnated the whole of social, political and economic life (Louzao and Montero, 2015), and beyond its playing a key role in legitimising and managing the different punitive institutions, it is also necessary to identify a series of specific impositions and punishments for those who had developed behaviour contrary to the dominant guidelines. In this case, we have differentiated the religious motivation of the punishment (which could be expressed in different repressive forms) with a series of concrete punishments that involved a concrete and individualised (not generalised to the whole of society) imposition of certain behaviours in the framework of what has been called the strategy of re-Catholicisation (Laga-Nuño, 2017).

Table 13: *Repressive subcategories associated with the category of **Repressive practices of a religious nature***

Subcategory	Brief description
Re-Catholicisation: matrimony according to the Catholic creed	- Obligation to get married according to the Catholic rite for those marriages previously held according to civil procedure.
Re-Catholicisation: baptism according to the Catholic creed	- Baptism of boys and girls who had not been baptised in the early months or years of their lives prior to the <i>coup</i> of 1936.
Other repressive practices with a religious character (carnival, ...)	- Other repressive practices with a religious character

A special mention is merited by another repressive form that is of special concern to international legality: the stealing of boys and girls at an early age from victimised families, to be given to families or institutions with close ties to the dictatorship. This reality still requires new investigations, but it faces the obstacle of the lack or concealment of documentation. However, since the pioneering investigation by Vinyes, Armengou and Bellis (2002) advances have continued to be made in this issue from both the historical and penal perspectives, with steps being taken towards comparative studies at the international level (Barber and Jimeno, 2017).

Table 14: *Repressive subcategories associated with the category of **Stolen children***

Subcategory	Brief description
Stolen children	- Removal of boys and girls from their families to be educated in families or institutions aligned with the Francoist regime.

Another of the punishments imposed by the new regime was the massive dismissal of public officeholders from all types of institutions, from local to government level. While this type of punishment was on many occasions

a direct result of murders or complementary to detentions and imprisonments in the early months of the war, we cannot ignore the fact that it played a particular role in completely remodelling the Francoist structure of political power, from the town halls to the highest spheres of the state. In the case of Navarre, while progress has been made in relation to the imprisonment of public officeholders, and above all to their murder, due to the tribute to public officeholders organised by the Government of Navarre (Majuelo et al., 2016), new investigations are still required that show the location or locality and the incidence of this massive dismissal of public officeholders belonging to the institutions of the II Republic.

Table 15: *Repressive subcategories associated with the category of **Dismissal of public officeholders***

Subcategory	Brief description
Dismissal of public officeholders	- Dismissal of public officeholders of the II Republic following the military <i>coup</i> of 18 July 1936.

Finally, in one last category titled “Other repressive practices”, we collected a whole series of different punishments and sanctions, often meted out in informal contexts, and that are difficult to document or quantify. However, a qualitative analysis of such practices enables us to understand the social, family and personal significance of the repression, and even some of its psychological effects. In this sense, we agree with Vega (2014) concerning the need to incorporate these questions into the global views of the repression, so that their more informal character – removed from the bureaucratic machinery of the state – does not conceal the importance that they had for thousands and thousands of people and families.

Table 16: *Repressive subcategories associated with the category of **Other repressive practices***

Subcategory	Brief description
Other type of sanctions	- Other type of sanctions
Psychological or psychosomatic disorders	- Psychological or psychosomatic disorders derived from the Francoist repression, both in the individual and in his/her family setting
Self-inflicted injuries or suicide attempts	- Self-inflicted injuries or suicide attempts in situations directly affected by the Francoist repression.
Execution by firing squad without a mortal outcome	- Executions in which the person concerned was able to evade death, either by fleeing or due to the type of wound received.
"Mole"	- A person who lived in hiding at home or in another refuge to escape the repression.
Threats	- Different types of threats
"Voluntary" forced enlistment	- Differentiated from other forced enlistments since these people appear in the documentation as "volunteers" in units of the Francoist army.
Searches	- Searches of places of residence
Opening of legal procedures resulting in absolution or the case being shelved	- Opening of different types of procedures (classification in concentration camps, purge files, judicial trials...) finally resulting in absolution or the case being shelved.

4. Technical characteristics of the new database of the Documentary Archive of Historical Memory in Navarre

In this project, a complete process of analysing and implementing the new application for the FDMHN was carried out. For that purpose, as observed above, we took as our starting point the application that had already been used by *Nomes e Voces*, and perceived the need to make a completely new application that would serve as a support for the present goals of the FDMHN. Concretely, the development of an application that would make it possible to efficiently save all the information on the victims of repression on a database for subsequent

consultation by both the general public and researchers involved in the FDMHN.

With this aim, work was started in 2017, with weekly meetings to analyse and design the application. In parallel, decisions were made on the software and hardware tools needed for its implementation and start-up.

The technology and tools employed for the development of the new application of the FDMHN are as follows: the data use a PostgreSQL relational database management system, using SQL as the language for defining and consulting data; the public access website uses a combination of HTML, CSS, Javascript and PHP elements to generate and display its content. For its part, the internal management page for FDMHN researchers uses the CRUDBooster module that works on the Laravel framework for PHP.

We will now detail how the different components that make up the system function.

a. Database

To renew the DB we took the *Nomes e Voces* project as our starting point, although we completely renewed its design since it would not carry the new structure of the information that we wished to manage, and it was not possible to make certain consultations in the *Nomes e Voces* environment.

The principal idea of the DB is to maintain the information on a series of victimised people who suffered a variable quantity of repressive acts (regarding which it is highly relevant to indicate the category and subcategory under which they are classified). These can be of very different types. To collect the different typologies of repressive acts it could be possible in future to create new auxiliary tables. But for the time being,

concerning those acts that involved a period in captivity we were interested in placing on record the registers available on the event. These registers, in turn, can contain information on the movements between different prisons that a person was subjected to during their period of imprisonment.

For each of these concepts there is a different table, which makes up the main skeleton of the DB, as shown in figure 1. To these are added a series of auxiliary tables that specify their information in very concrete sections. We now provide a summary of each of these principal tables together with the information they contain, distributed on different auxiliary tables:

- Table of “victimised people” (Fig. 2):

This contains information on those people who suffered some type of repressive act due to the civil war and the Francoist repression. It keeps information on the person's identity, their places of birth, residence and death, as well as other information of a personal character like their profession, the group in which they were militants, and the identity of their parents, spouse and children. The sources of the data entered are also identified.

- Table of “repressive acts” (Fig. 3):

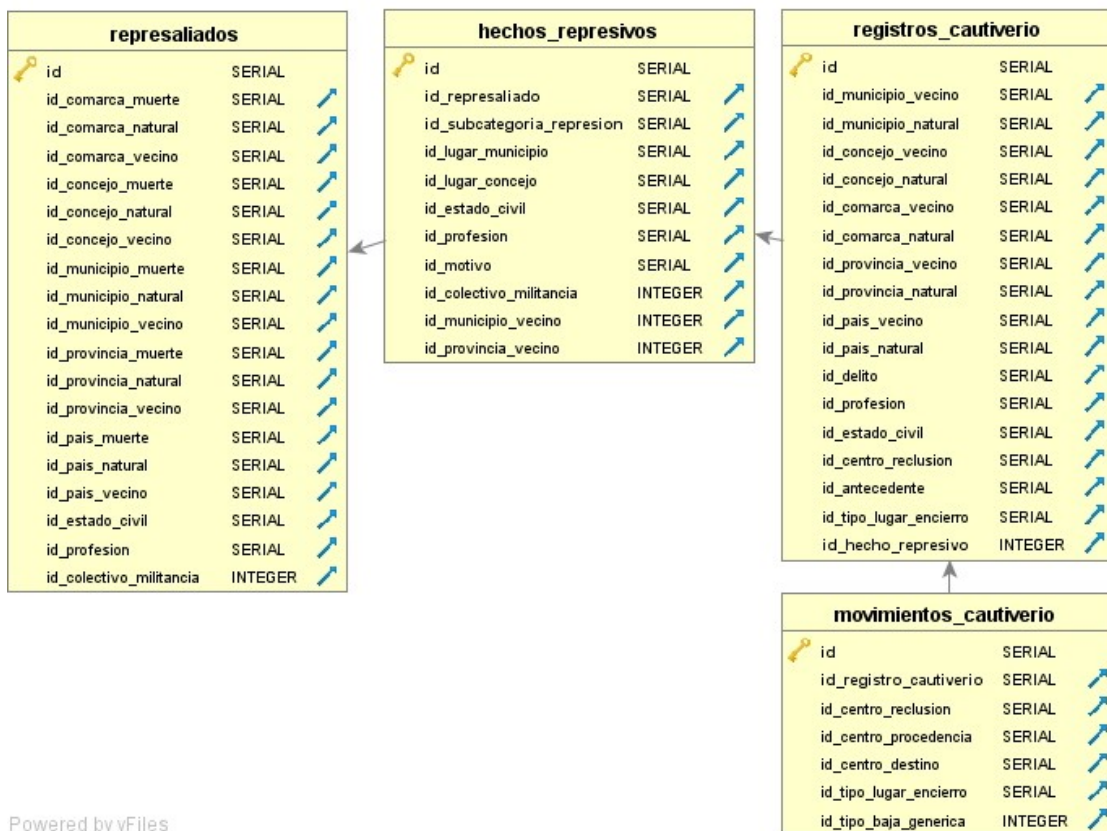
Information concerning concrete repressive acts suffered by the people registered in the DB. It contains personal information on the victimised person at the time of suffering the repressive act, as well as the type of act. The sources in which they appear are also included.

- Table of “registers of captivity” (Fig. 4):

Registers generated as a result of a period of imprisonment to which a victimised person was subjected. It adds information related to the repressive acts of the “imprisonment” type, such as the date of the register, the class and duration of the prison sentence, and personal information on the prisoner, amongst many other details.

- Table of “movements in captivity” (Fig. 5):

Contains information on the movements between different prisons to which a person might be subjected, as a result of which they have a register of captivity. It holds information on the centres of imprisonment where they were held, as well as the dates of entering and leaving the centres.



Powered by yFiles

Fig. 1 - Main tables of the database

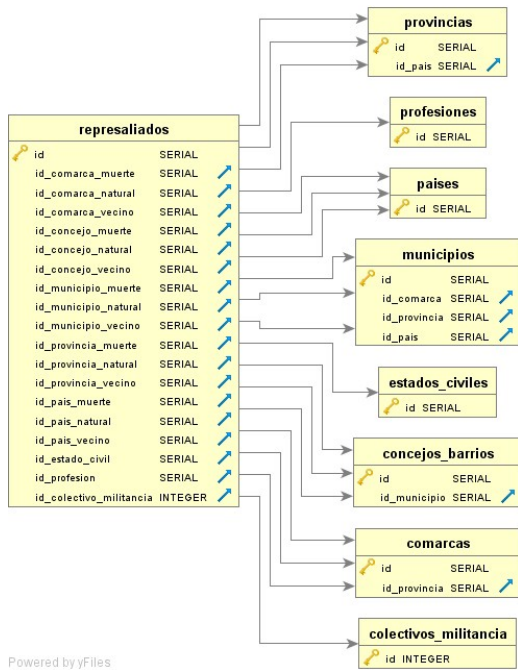


Fig. 2 - Table of "victimised people" together with its relations

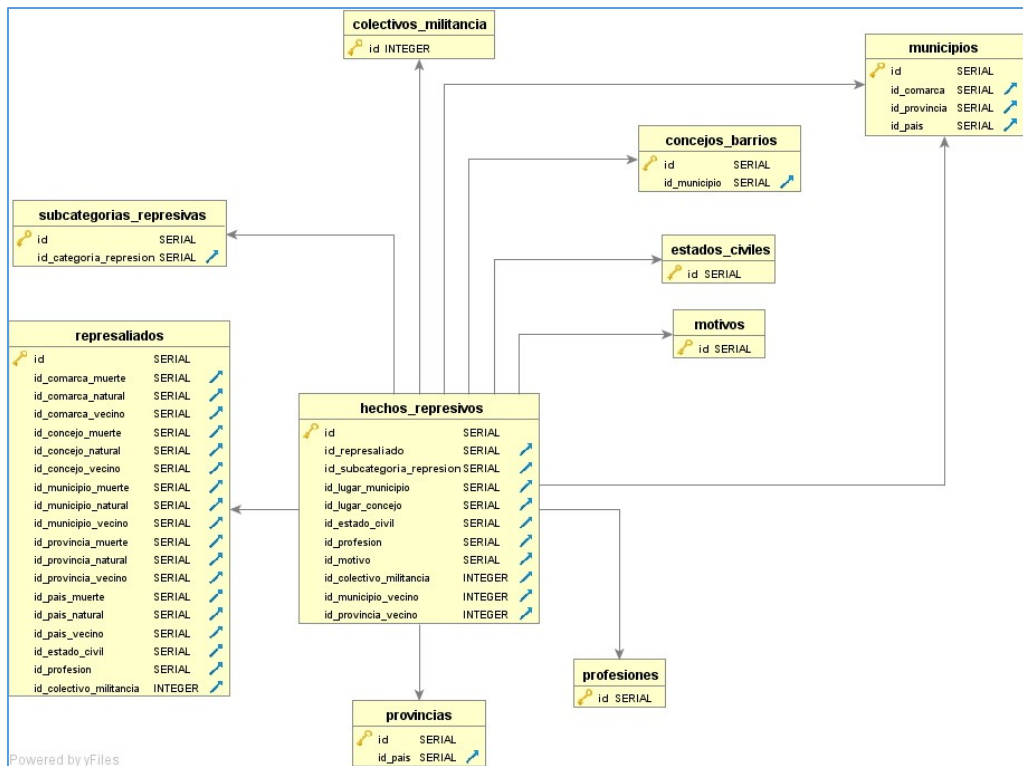


Fig. 3 - Table of "repressive acts" together with its relations

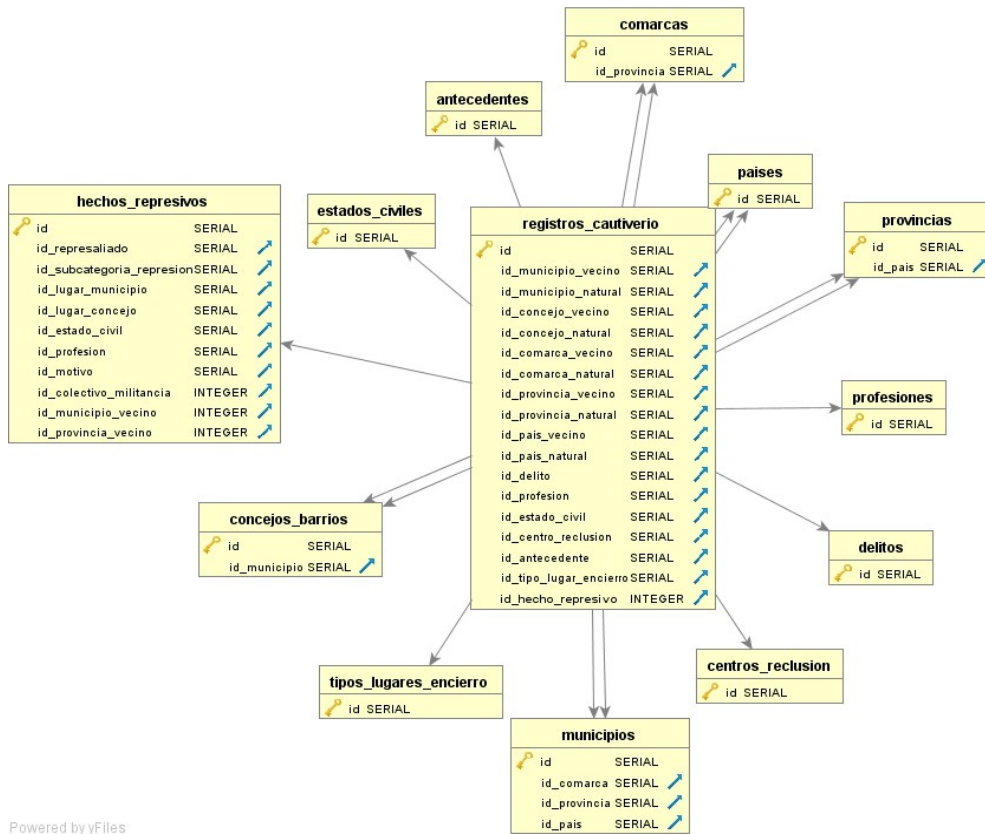


Fig. 4 - Table of “registers of captivity” together with its relations

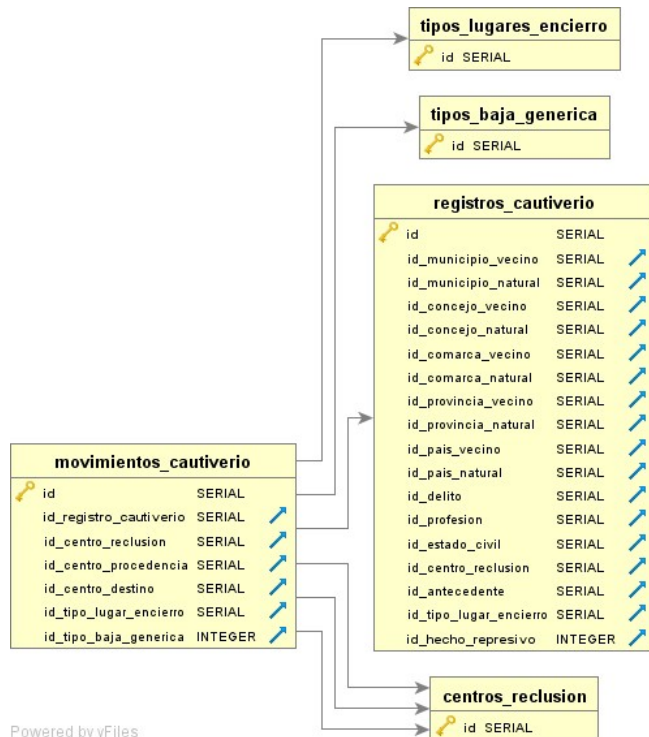


Fig. 5 - Table of “movements in captivity” together with its relations

b. Tools for consulting publicly accessible information

The webpage can be accessed from the URL <http://memoria-oroimena.unavarra.es/> and provides the opportunity to consult the data on any of the people registered on the database. For this purpose, the main page provides a search engine that makes it possible to filter searches by fields like the name and surnames of the person, their place of birth or neighbourhood, the group in which they were a militant and the type of repressive act to which they were subjected (Fig. 6).

As a result of making a search using specific values, a list is shown in the lower part of this page with the names of all the people who meet the established filters (Fig. 7-8). Likewise, the user can choose to generate a PDF file with a list of the identities of all these people (Fig. 9).

If the user wishes to obtain precise information on any of the people listed, they can click on their name to access a page with concrete information on that person (Fig. 10). This display also shows personal data on the person as well as information on their different associated repressive acts and a table with the different movements in captivity in those cases where they suffered a period of imprisonment.

Finally, if the user clicks on the “imprimir informe” [print report] button on the display of a personal file, a PDF will be generated summarising their data, which facilitates the printing of that information (Fig. 11).

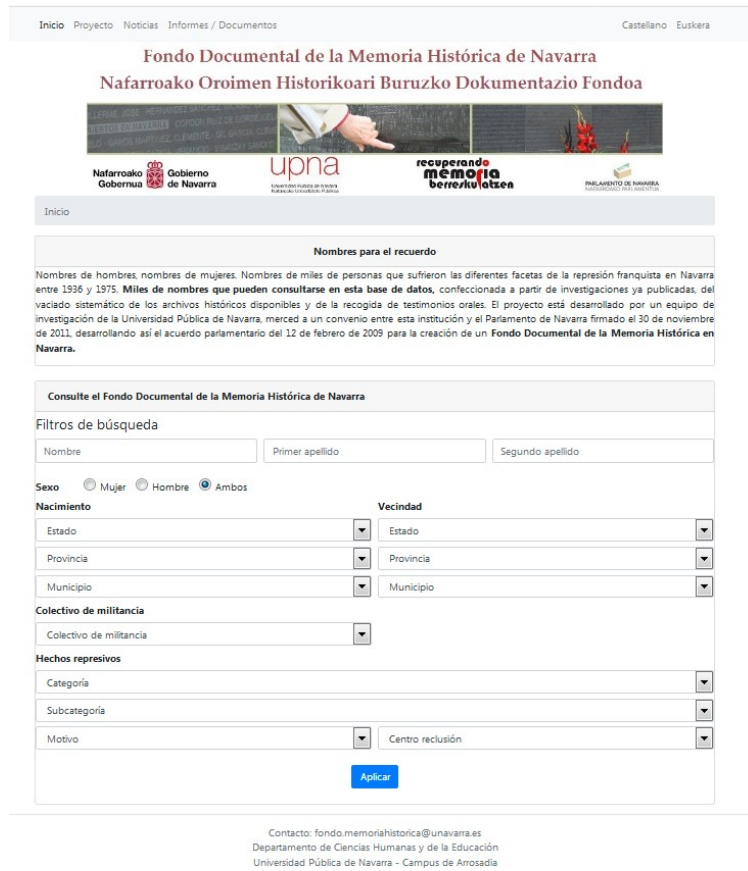


Fig. 6 – View of the principal page of the FDMHN

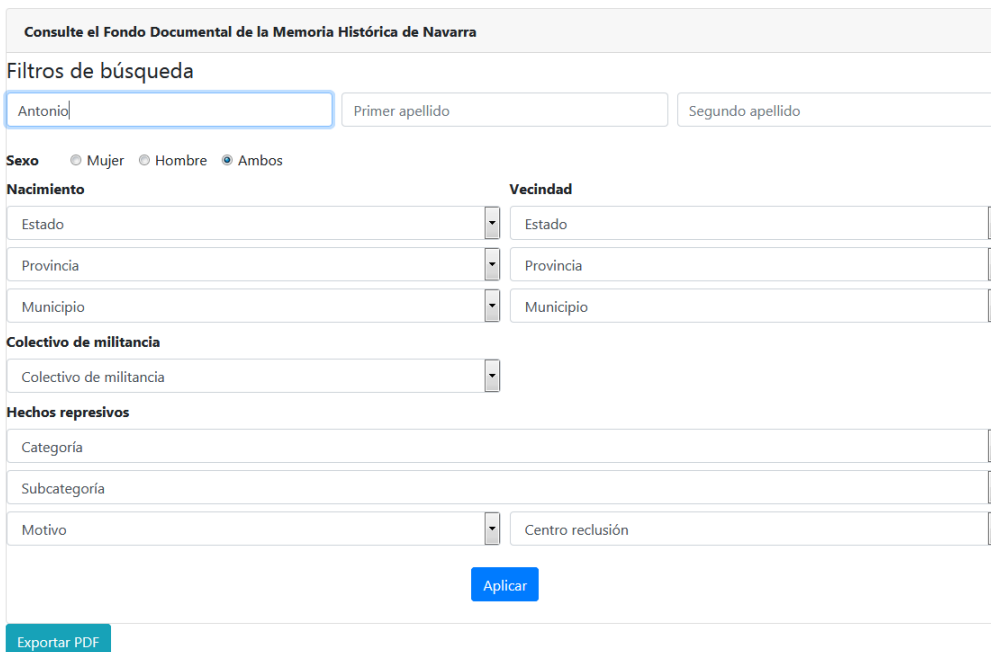


Fig. 7 – Example of use of the search engine of the principal page of the FDMHN

Mostrar registros Buscar:

Nombre	Primer apellido	Segundo apellido	Fecha nacimiento
Antonio	ÁLVAREZ	GARCÍA	12/1/1912
Antonio [Antón]	ALZUETA	ERDOZAIN	17/1/1886
Antonio	ARIAS	FIDALGO	19/2/1914
Antonio	ARJONA	LÓPEZ	1916
José Antonio	ARLEGUI	ARRAIZA	14/6/1898
Antonio	AYUSO	LÓPEZ	
Antonio	AZAROLA	GRESILLÓN	1874
Antonio	AZCÁRATE	IZURDIAGA	17/1/1898
Antonio	BAÑOS [PAÑOS]	CUELLIGA	
Antonio [Ángel]	BARRADO	PEJENAUTE	19/12/1912
Antonio	BELTRAN	DE LUIS	13/7/1919
Antonio	BERMEJO	GARCÍA	7/11/1886
Antonio	BERNAL	GÓMEZ	1875
Antonio	BUBEA	IBARROLA	
Antonio	CABESTRE [ABESTRE]	LITAGO	4/4/1905
Antonio	CABRERO	SANTAMARÍA	15/12/1903
Juan Antonio	CAMACHO	FERNÁNDEZ	13/4/1908
Antonio	CASAS	MATEO [MATEOS]	1918
Antonio	CASTRO	ANSORENA	7/11/1893
Antonio	CHASCOPINO [CHASCOBINO] [CHACOFINO]	MANZANERO [MANZANARO]	

Mostrando registros del 1 al 20 de un total de 638 registros Anterior 2 3 4 5 ... 32 Siguiente

Fig. 8 – List of people who meet the requirements set in a search









Listado personas represaliadas recogidas en la base de datos del FDMHN

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Fuente: Fondo Documental de la Memoria Histórica de Navarra www.memoria-historica.navarra.es.
 Información y fuentes individualizadas en la ficha de cada una de las personas represaliadas.

Listado generado a partir del criterio de búsqueda: Todos las personas con nombre que contenga 'Antonio', cualquier primer apellido, cualquier segundo apellido. Nacidos en cualquier municipio de cualquier provincia. Vecinos de cualquier municipio de cualquier provincia. Que ha sufrido cualquier tipo de represión. Afiliado a cualquier colectivo de militancia ha podido estar en cualquier centro de reclusión debido a cualquier motivo.

Primer apellido Segundo apellido, Nombre
 ABAD OLEA, Antonio
 ABOY TORRES, Antonio
 ABRIL MARTÍNEZ, Antonio
 ACUÑA CASIDE, Antonio
 ADOT AGUIRRE, Antonio
 ADRIÁN [DESCONOCIDO/EZEZAGUNA], Antonio
 AGUDO LOZANO, Antonio
 AGUINCHONA [ARGUINCHONA] CENDOQUI, Antonio
 AGUIRRE LUZÁRRAGA, Antonio
 AJA ELIZALDE, Antonio
 ALAYETO LÓPEZ, Antonio
 ALBA LOYARTE, Antonio
 ALBENIZ IBANDA, Antonio
 ALEGRÍA SÁNCHEZ, Antonio
 ALFARO ALCÁNTARA, Pedro Antonio
 ALFARO [DESCONOCIDO/EZEZAGUNA], Antonio
 ALFONSO ALFONSO, Antonio
 ALGUACIL DE LA PAZ, Antonio
 ALMENDRO CORNADO, Antonio
 ALONSO CERRAZ, Antonio

Fig. 9 – Example of a PDF generated by a search

Inicio Proyecto Noticias Informes / Documentos Castellano Euskara

Fondo Documental de la Memoria Histórica de Navarra
Nafarroako Oroimen Historikoari Buruzko Dokumentazio Fondoa

Nafarroako Gobernua Gobierno de Navarra upna Universidad Pública de Navarra recuperando memoria berreskuratzen PARLAMENTO DE NAVARRA LEGISLATIBO NAFARRA

Inicio / Ficha

Antonio ÁLVAREZ GARCÍA

Imprimir informe

Datos personales

Sexo: Hombre
 Fecha de nacimiento: 12/1/1912
 Estado civil: Soltero/Ezkon gabea
 Profesión: Obrero/Langile

	Nacimiento	Vecindad
Municipio	Sangüesa/Zangoza	Sangüesa/Zangoza
Comarca	Navarra Media Oriental	Navarra Media Oriental
Provincia	Navarra/Nafarroa	Navarra/Nafarroa
Estado	España	España

Desconocidos: Padre: Madre: Hijos: Colectivo de militancia: Obs.
 Militancia: Cargo político/institucional:

Informe de muerte

Fecha: 2/10/1936
 Localización: Zaragoza (Tercio de Sanjurjo)

	Lugar muerte
Municipio	
Provincia	Zaragoza
Estado	España

Desconocidos: Hora: Causa: Informe: Entieramiento:

Hechos represivos

Categorías: ASESINATO / ERALKETA
 Asesinato "extrajudicial" / "Judizioz kanpo" eralketa
 Fecha: 2/10/1936
 Motivo: Estado de guerra

Referencias

Fuentes primarias
 Altafaylla Kultur Taldea (2008)

Fuentes secundarias
 Altafaylla Kultur Taldea (2008)

Contacto: fondo.memoriahistorica@unavarra.es
 Departamento de Ciencias Humanas y de la Educación

Fig. 10 – Example of a victimised person's file

Nafarroako Gobernua Gobierno de Navarra upna Universidad Pública de Navarra recuperando memoria berreskuratzen PARLAMENTO DE NAVARRA LEGISLATIBO NAFARRA

Información relacionada con los hechos represivos sufridos por **Antonio ÁLVAREZ GARCÍA** recogidos en la base de datos del FDMHN. Informe generado el 29-03-2019

Datos personales
 Sexo: Hombre
 Fecha de nacimiento: 12/1/1912
 Estado civil: Soltero/Ezkon gabea
 Profesión: Obrero/Langile

	Nacimiento	Vecindad	Muerte
Municipio	Sangüesa/Zangoza	Sangüesa/Zangoza	
Comarca	Navarra Media Oriental	Navarra Media Oriental	
Provincia	Navarra/Nafarroa	Navarra/Nafarroa	Zaragoza
Estado	España	España	España

Informe de muerte
 Fecha: 2/10/1936
 Localización: Zaragoza (Tercio de Sanjurjo)

Página 1

Fig. 11 – First page of a PDF document generated from the file of a victimised person

c. Information management tools for private access

The private page that is used for adding, modifying and eliminating information from the DB is only accessible to authorised personnel of the FDMHN. The principal display of this management page includes statistical information on the use of the tool, as well as a column on the left-hand side providing access to the displays that enable interaction with the different tables in the DB.

As an illustrative example of how the tool works we will describe the process of adding new data to the table of “Represaliados” [Victimised people]. In the first place, it is necessary to click on the “Represaliados” tab on the tables’ column, which will bring up a display with information about the table in question (Fig. 12). Next, it is necessary to click on the “Añadir” [Add] column in the upper part of the page, which replaces the current display with a form onto which the data is introduced (Fig. 13). Once the form has been filled in (all the fields marked with an asterisk must be completed, e.g. nombre* [name*]), click on the tabs “Guardar y añadir otro” [Save and add another] or “Guardar” [Save] on the lower part of the form, which will insert a new register on the DB and again show either the display for the current form or the list of people, respectively. Insertions in the rest of the tables work in an equivalent way.

In turn, this display makes it possible to modify or eliminate registers on the DB. To do this one must use the green and yellow buttons that accompany each register. Other buttons might be provided depending on the specific table with which one is working. Clicking on the “eliminado”, [eliminated] button will bring up a confirmation window and, in case of the action's being confirmed, will eliminate the register from both the DB and the display on the navigator. The “modificar” [modify] button will bring up a

form identical to the one previously described for making an insertion, with the proviso that the data that have now been introduced will appear in each of the boxes on the form.

The final function provided by the management tool is related to the design described in the “Database” section of this document. The tables of “represaliados” [victimised people], “hechos represivos (repressive acts)”, “registros cautiverio (registers of captivity)” and “movimientos cautiverio” [movements in captivity] are related in such a way that from each of them it possible to access the registers that are related to them. For example, from the table of “represaliados” [victimised people] one can access “hechos represivos” [repressive acts] associated with the victimised people by clicking on the “hechos represivos” [repressive acts] button situated on the right of each register. This will bring up a display like the one shown in Fig. 14.

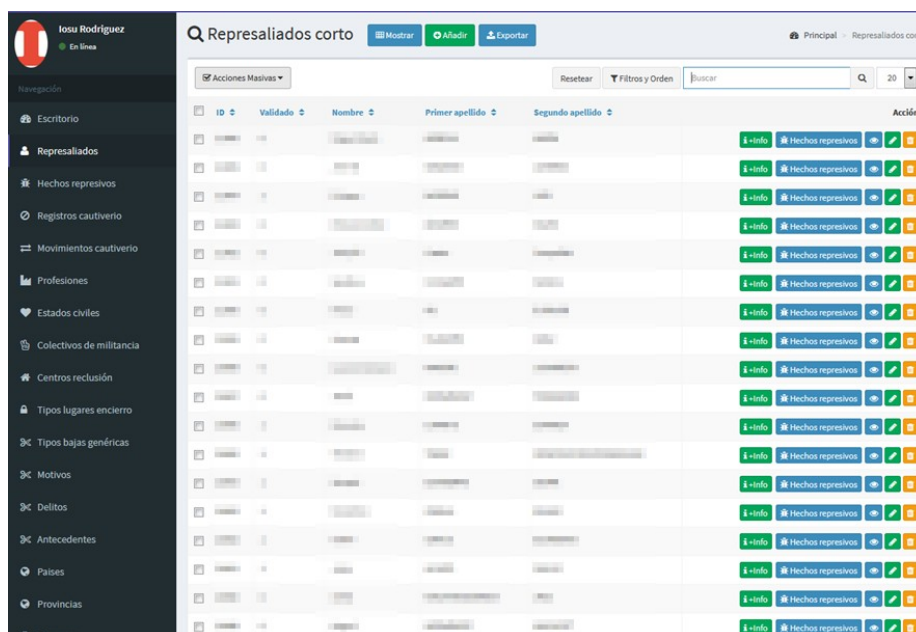


Fig. 12 – Example of a display of data on a table of the DB.

Q Añadir Represaliados corto

Validado No Si

Nombre *

Primer apellido

Segundo apellido

Apodo

Padre

Madre

Cónyuge

Cónyuge vivo No Si

Hijos

Lugar

Sexo Hombre Mujer

Fig. 13 – Example of a form for inserting new data in the table of “represaliados” [victimised people]

Admin F.D.M.H.N | **Iosu Rodríguez** | **En línea**

Hechos represivos | **Mostrar** | **Añadir** | **Exportar**

Hechos Represivos

Identificación represaliado	Categoría represión	Subcategoría represión	Municipio donde ocurrió	Concejo donde ocurrió	Estado civil	Profesión	Motivo	Colectivo de militancia	Día	Mes.	Año.	Empresa.	Municipio vecino	Provincia vecino	Fue prin

Total de registros: 1 a 1 de 1

Fig. 14 – Display of the repressive acts for a specific person

By way of conclusion

As we have explained throughout the text, building a DB on the different forms of the Francoist repression is a task that must deal with different difficulties and is directly conditioned by both the diversity of information sources and the concrete circumstances of the repression in the province under study. In this sense, the proposal we have put forward here sets out from the historical and historiographical reality of Navarre and will certainly require modification should it be applied to other provinces or autonomous communities.

Nonetheless, we believe – and such is our intention – in deepening the trajectory of shared work and shared scenarios from which this DB has emerged. As noted in the introduction, it resulted from a re-elaboration based on the DB of the *Nomes e Voces* project of the Galician universities. Following this same line of reasoning, we hope that the work that has now been done in Navarre might also serve for continuing to generate dialogue, debate and collaboration that will help us to advance towards greater coordination in quantitative studies on the Francoist repression – and result in qualitative ones as well.

In this sense, the DB we are now presenting marks an advance in three directions: in the first place, in providing society, and especially people who are close ideologically or through family ties to the victims of Francoism, with abundant information that is always linked to the primary sources on the different types of punishments and sanctions applied to the victimised people; in the second place, the project we have presented marks an advance in the development of quantitative tools – databases – on the repression, integrating different repressive variables and forms; and, in the third place, as a result of its abundant differentiation of

repressive categories and subcategories, it contributes to a necessary plural and polyhedral revision of the repression that goes beyond the more classical studies on people executed and prisons. This enables us to integrate and highlight less visible aspects, which are equally necessary for achieving a global understanding of the impact of the regime's repressive policies, and, as a result, the mechanisms that enabled it to perpetuate itself over four decades.

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 - o Databases developed by different initiatives:
 - *Innovation and Human Rights*.
The centralised database of victims of the Civil War and Francoism
 - <https://scwd.ihr.world/es/>
 - Searchengine for victims of the *Asociación para la Recuperación de la Memoria Histórica* [Associaiton for the Recovery of Historical memory]
 - <http://memoriahistorica.org.es/listados-de-victimas/>
 - Database of the online newspaper *Público*
 - <https://especiales.publico.es/es/memoria-publica/>
- Databases or personalised information on victims of Francoism at the level of autonomous communities:
 - o Andalucía
 - Confederación General del Trabajo de Andalucía (CGT.A) / Asociación “Nuestra Memoria”
 - <http://www.todoslosnombres.org>

- Castile-La Mancha
 - Universidad de Castilla La Mancha:
 - <http://www.victimasdelaictadura.es/>
 - Diputación de Ciudad Real
 - <https://www.dipucr.es/index.php/documentos-cultura/mapasmemoria>

- Castile and León
 - Asociación Salamanca Memoria y Justicia
 - <http://salamancamemoriayjusticia.org>

- Catalonia
 - Generalitat de Catalunya
 - <http://memoria.gencat.cat/ca/que-fem/cost-huma-de-la-guerra-civil/>
 - <http://fossesirepressio.cat/es/home>

- Basque Autonomous Community
 - Basque Government
 - <http://www.euskadi.eus/personas-desaparecidas/web01-s1lehbak/es/>
 - <http://www.gogora.euskadi.eus/solicitud-adn/aa82-adngogo/es/>

- Valencian Community:
 - Universidad de Alicante.
 - <https://memoriarecuperada.ua.es/>

- Galicia
 - Universidade de Santiago de Compostela. Proyecto interuniversitario
 - <http://www.nomesevoces.net>

- Databases or online lists of people victimised by Francoism in Navarre:
 - o Public institutions
 - Base de datos del Fondo Documental de la Memoria Histórica en Navarra (Universidad Pública de Navarra) [Database of Documentary Archive of Historical Memory in Navarre – University of Navarre]
 - <http://memoria-oroimena.unavarra.es/>
 - Mapa de Fosas de Navarra [Map of Graves in Navarre]
 - <http://fosas.navarra.es>
 - o Associations and researchers
 - [Asociación Pueblo de las Viudas \(Sartaguda\)](#)
 - <http://parquedelamemoria.org/?cat=5>
 - Asociación Txinparta
 - <https://txinpartafuertesancristobal.blogspot.com/p/listado-de-presos-fuerte-san-cristobal.html>
 - Fermín Ezkieta
 - <http://www.losfugadosdeezkaba1938.com/los-olvidados>
 - Juanjo Casanova:
 - <http://carcelpamplona1936.blogspot.com>
 - Asociación Memoriaren Bideak
 - <http://esclavitudbajoelfranquismo.memoriarenbideak.eus/es/nombres>
 - Iniciativa Altsatsu Memoria
 - <https://altsasumemoria.wordpress.com>