

## ANALYTIC SUMMARY

NAMER, Gérard

MEMORY, TIME AND HISTORY IN KARL MANNHEIM AND MAURICE HALBWACHS

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 23-36

The contributions of Maurice Halbwachs in regard to the sociology of memory are sufficiently well known. The analyses of Karl Mannheim add new approaches to the studies on the sociology of memory and its concepts. The objective of this article is to compare the sociological contributions of both to the study of memory in the period between the wars.

*Keywords:* Sociology of knowledge, sociology of memory, individual memory, collective memory, social frameworks of memory, diverse memories, time, diverse social times, history, cultural history, conservative thought, totalitarianism.

GARCÍA SÁNCHEZ, Jesús

STAMPS AND MEMORY: THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN IMAGE OF SPAIN, 1936-1945

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 37-86

Postage stamps are an element of national sovereignty and a privileged *lieu de mémoire*.

In the Spain of 1936 to 1945 thousands of stamps appear although just a few were official. During the Civil War, the republicans issued few original stamps and they used, whether modified or not, others existing before the conflict. The images on the nationalist stamps mainly showed the Empire idea and the army. When the war finished, the postal iconography of Franco became omnipresent.

Nowadays, two valuable republican philatelic treasures, made up of millions of stamps seized by Franco's army, remain in Spanish public dependencies.

*Keywords:* Spain, stamps, memory, II Spanish Republic, Franco, philatelic treasury.

GÓMEZ CUESTA, Cristina

THE CONSTRUCTION OF FRANCOIST MEMORY (1939-1959): MARTYRS, MYTHS AND CONMEMORATIONS

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 87-123

Once the Spanish Civil War ended, Franco's dictatorship based its legitimation in his military victory. This fact becomes the cohesive element among winners and provokes humiliation among losers. In order to do that, the dictator will construct a new memory which erases the Republican memories and appeals to three different aspects: war would be the first, the ideological background of the Party, and the Imperialist past as the conforming elements of the legitimising discourse.

In the present paper, the official memory of Franco's dictatorship is analysed starting from the example of a geographical area where this triple component is perfectly joined. Castille, and more specifically Valladolid, will turn into the ideological paradigm of the New State.

*Keywords:* memory, discourse, legitimation, victory, commemorations, ritual.

CUESTA BUSTILLO, Josefina

MEMORY, SILENCE AND AMNESTY IN THE SPANISH TRANSITION AND DEMOCRACY (1975-2006)

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 125-165

The blossoming of studies on the history of memory in Spain has revolved mainly around the periods of the Spanish Civil War and the Franco era. The memory of democracy itself, produced in the democratic period, is an exciting topic for research and has only been dealt with in a few articles. This history of the present offers a diachronic synthesis from which emerge certain actors, commemorations, changes in the holiday calendar and the names of streets and a certain international perspective as the exponent of this memorial interest awakened *by* and *about* Spanish democracy.

*Keywords:* History of memory, history of the present, Spain, democratic period, memory, silence, amnesty, actors, King Juan Carlos, commemorations, calendar, street names.

RODRÍGUEZ VELASCO, Hernán

RECONCILIATION'S STRATEGIES IN TWO UNFINISHED CONFLICTS: CIVIL WARS IN SPAIN AND GREECE

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 167-180

In this article, the author sets a framework based on four strategies to achieve the political reconciliation and to overcome civil war's remembrance. This framework is applied to the Spanish and Greek cases as the memory's evolution of these conflicts is compared in the recent past. The aim is to assess and

comparing the preeminence of each strategy within both cases to find the key for resolving these unfinished conflicts.

*Keywords:* Spanish Civil War, Greek Civil War, forgiveness, punishment, reparation and oblivion.

GRÄFIN DEYM, Isabelle

REMEMBERING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 181-190

How to write about the Spanish Civil War in books for children and young adults? Children's literature played an important role as «lieux de mémoire» to restore and maintain counter-memory, years before the recent turn in public historical interest and debate. Since 1975, the panorama of children's literature presents a history of resistance, silences and memories.

*Keywords:* Spanish Civil War, Children's Literature, Historical Memory, 1975-2007.

CORAZA DE LOS SANTOS, Enrique

THE ONE WHO WILL SPEAK ABOUT US WHEN ALREADY WE ARE NOT? MEMORY AND HISTORY OF THE URUGUAY OF THE EXILE FROM A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 191-222

Uruguay has constructed its identity as a country of immigrants, but from the second half of the past century, a strong process of emigration has been generated, and today reaches worrisome levels, even if not considered an important phenomenon until the last years. This process of emigration, which takes place in the '70s and the '80s, produced a phenomenon of forced emigration or exile for political reasons derived from authoritarian processes and a later military dictatorship (1973-1984). The study of the attention that the subject has provoked through the existing bibliography on that period reflected as exile is a subject little treated as opposed to other consequences of such political processes. The relative relevance reflects a process of forgetfulness carried out by multiple actors which bring as consequence that exile is reserved to the individual memory, not existing neither in the social memory nor in the historical memory.

*Keywords:* Uruguay, exile, bibliography, memory.

BROQUETAS SAN MARTÍN, Magdalena

MEMORY OF STATE TERRORISM IN MONTEVIDEO

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 223-238

Recently, in those countries of Southern America which have suffered experiences of the State terrorism, the discussion has begun to be developed concer-

ning the territorial marks and the physical spaces that allude to this past. About this context the city begun to be thought as stage of the actions of the State terrorism, with the target to recognize on it the traces of this experience and departing from the base of which these tracks can be understood as «vehículos de la memoria» (places to recall past history).

In this paper, focused on the city of Montevideo (Uruguay), there will be revised the initiatives of memory carried by state agents and social groups to represent this past of repression and political violence; the role of the historian in this process will be evaluated at the same time.

*Keywords:* Uruguay; Montevideo; recent history; State terrorism; memory; space demarcation of the memory; «vehículos de la memoria» (places to recall the past history), city.

KOTLER, Rubén Isidoro

MEMORY AND TESTIMONIES: DICTATORIAL PAST FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE CURRENT SOCIAL ACTORS OF ARGENTINA

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 239-261

Three generations make us remember the recent past of Tucumán in Argentina: a) the militants of important protest movements, the working class as well as students from the late '60s and the beginning of the '70s, a generation victim of the illegal and clandestine repression from 1974 to 1983; b) direct family of the repressed, who formed the disappeared and under arrest families organism during the last dictatorship: Madres de Plaza de Mayo, Familiares de Detenidos por Razones Políticas and Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo, organizations working together with human rights organisms as Asamblea Permanente, Movimiento Ecu-ménico or Liga de los Derechos del Hombre (all of them created in different periods, each one responding to different criteria during action). And finally, c) a generation following that one: H.I.J.O.S. of disappeared or those ones borned in exile, who formed their own organism with peculiar identities since 1995. All this generations have something in common in Tucumán: the Bussismo. This paper has the aim of tracing the recent past (and getting to the bottom of it) and our own present from which witnesses remember and tell us their experiences.

*Keywords:* Dictatorship, human rights, disappeared, memory, testimonies.

MORENO CANTANO, Antonio César

DELEGATIONS AND SPANISH OFFICES OF PRESS AND PROPAGANDA ABROAD DURING THE FIRST FRANCOISM: THE FRENCH CASE (1936-1942)

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 265-301

France was one of the elements more important of the pro-Franco propa-ganda in Europe during the years of the Spanish Civil war and the Second World

war. In the present article we will analyze the general characteristics that presented the delegations and Spanish offices of Press and Propaganda during 1936-1945. Later, we will direct our attention to the important role that developed the Carlists, Falangists and pro-Franco Catalanist. We will study, definitively, the initiatives that were attacked from France in benefit of the pro-Franco Spain and the adversities that in the achievement of such an aim they had to overcome, both external and internal

*Keywords:* Spanish Civil war, II World War, foreign propaganda, internal division, Joan Estelrich, Antonio Zuloaga.

PRADO HERRERA, M.<sup>a</sup> Luz de

SPANISH CIVIL WAR AND FIRST YEARS OF FRANCO REGIME HISTORIOGRAPHY: THEORIES AND NEW PROPOSALS IN THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 303-321

If it is difficult to bring up to date the vast repertoire literature of the civil war and Franco, even more so have a precise knowledge of everything that is published on the subject. It is so enormous literature of the war, which historians we are forced to parcelled topical states of the question to reflect periodically on the progress historiographical.

This article aims to take stock of what cursory investigation so far, focusing especially on the progress made in the heat of the anniversaries. It notes that much has been accomplished, but there are still gaps to be filled. The methodological proposals that arise in the second half, trying to open a way through the joint study of the Civil War and Francoism.

*Keywords:* Spanish Civil War, Franco, Francoism, Historiography, Methodology.

GAMBI JIMÉNEZ, Esther

THE SPANISH IMMIGRANTS' ADAPTATION STRATEGIES, BRAZIL 1946-1962: LOSSES AND PERMANENCES

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 323-338

The adaptation process of the Spanish immigrants in São Paulo along the 50's and 60's was long and complex, and some diverse factors were involved into it. Language learning, searching for a satisfactory employ, the family presence, or the access to some kind of social and cultural events; all of this push together to get the integration of this community in Brazil, to the point of became almost «invisible» nowadays.

*Keywords:* Spanish immigrants, São Paulo, integration.

RODRÍGUEZ JIMÉNEZ, Francisco Javier

«HACIENDO AMIGOS»: POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF THE SPANISH-NORTHAMERICAN EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES, 1959-1969

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 339-362

Cultural aspects of the Spanish-Northamerican relations during the Franco's regime have been scarcely studied. Nevertheless, they played an important role and influenced notably the political, military and economic aspects of that connection.

Inside that context, an outstanding episode was the establishment of the *Fulbright grants*, a program of cooperation and of educational and scientific scholarship exchange. A binational commission was created in order to manage this project. Despite certain initial declarations of a supposed perfect understanding between the two parts, the diplomatic agents of Washington had quite different expectations and priorities from those that their counterparts of Madrid expressed. On the one hand, the Americans focused on promoting the teaching of English language and American Studies in Spanish universities; on the other, the Spanish were centred on receiving knowledge and information from the prestigious scientific and technological centers and institutions existing in the United States.

We have analyzed to what degree the specific (American) objective of spreading the study of American humanistic and artistic productions (American Studies) in Spain was fulfilled and which reactions provoked. We have cited the case of the University of Salamanca as an example.

*Keywords:* Spanish-Northamerican cultural relations, educational and scientific interchanges, cultural proselytism.

PANDO BALLESTEROS, María de la Paz

CUADERNOS PARA EL DIÁLOGO: A STATE OF THE ART

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 363-379

*Cuadernos para el Dialogo* was a prestigious publication during Mesofranquismo and Transition period. In spite of its significance, few historians have researched the Magazine in the Spanish Democracy. At the beginning tied at Ruiz Giménez and Christian Democracy ideology, but always globally, *Cuadernos* progressively went through to socialists positions.

The first researches arose from involved people's own initiative worked in *Cuadernos*. His warning on the silenciamiento of his work was alone partially attended. Nowadays there are several monographs books which gather to some interested topics about the subject.

The aim of this article is to show how the research about *Cuadernos para el Dialogo* is not only exhausted but that it is absolutely necessary to continue rese-

arching it. News works certainly will give light to, deepen as well as complete our knowledge about the contribution of the journal to the political Spanish life.

*Keywords:* Cuadernos para el diálogo, demochristians group, liberty of speech, Francoism, Transition to Democracy.

LÓPEZ HERNÁNDEZ, M<sup>a</sup> Teresa

GENDER RELATIONS IN THE COMUNIST PUBLICATIONS: FROM FRANQUISMO TO DEMOCRACY

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 381-396

This study inquired into the role played by Communists during this time period in reference to matters of gender.

To this end, two Communist publications are analysed: the «*Gaceta*» a publication of the Comisiones Obreras trade-union and «*Mundo Obrero*» a publication of the Spanish Communist Party.

The quantitative and qualitative analysis of these publications together with the information contributed about women, has allowed us to learn whether the accusation made by women on the political left was true: that the left was more concerned with political and economic issues than with specific feminist claims, which were always put off for later.

*Keywords:* Gender relations, equality, discrimination, women specific claims.

LUGO RODRÍGUEZ, Betsabé

ACCESS TO THE WORK FOR THE NATIONALS OF THIRD COUNTRIES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 399-419

The current European migration policy have a tendency to stimulate the migration of workers with high qualifications (brain drain) and to discourage the migration of workers with less or no qualifications, those who when don't find legal ways to work in the EU risk their lives trying to cross the borders clandestinely and carry out physical jobs, often, unhealthy, dangerous and unworthy. The development of restrictive policies increases the entrance and clandestine work of immigrants who in a legal way could contribute to the economy and social and cultural life of the EU.

Throughout the years the EU has been designed migration policies of unilateral benefit that cause that Europe receives the greater generated benefits of the work of immigrants of third countries. In spite of the existence of initiatives to facilitate the legal entrance and to fight against the exploitation of these people, it is difficult that the States members reach a joint agreement. Politically the migration is a very complicate subject. Nevertheless, the EU that has among its primary targets the freedom of circulation and the guarantee of the rights of its citizens

within the EU, should take in consideration the people from third countries that just as the European citizens deserves to be respected and to be treated like human beings.

*Keywords:* Immigration, nationals of third countries, access to the work, european migration policies, economic migrants, migrat workers.

SABORIDO, Jorge

«FOR GOD AND FOR THE COUNTRY». THE MAIN IDEAS OF THE ARGENTINE CATHOLIC NATIONALISM IN THE 1970'S

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 421-444

This work aims to analyze the catholic nationalism ideological coordinates during the conflicting 70's exploring its main press organ. The work tries to call the attention on the persistence of a non novel discourse that, in spite of circulating among the convinced ones, aspired to influence the militaries of the «Proceso de Reorganización Nacional».

*Keywords:* Catholic nationalism, Hispanism, anti-Marxism-anti-semitism-anti-liberalism.

MALALANA UREÑA, Antonio

THE INTERNATIONAL VISIBILITY OF THE SPANISH JOURNALS OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

Stud. Hist., H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 25, 2007, pp. 445-485

Spanish history journals, the same as other publications, are being submitted from different methodological criteria to quality control. One of these criteria is to try to establish the levels of international visibility of each of them. In the following work a small group of Spanish Contemporary History journals has been analised.

*Keywords:* Journals, Contemporary History, Spain, international visibility, quality criteria.