

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

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DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION AND AUTHORITARIAN LEGACIES IN ARGENTINA, CHILE AND URUGUAY

Stud. hist. H.^a cont., 33, 2015, pp. 17-36

While specifically focused on the case of the Argentinean Republic, the text analyzes, in comparative terms, the transition to democracy in this country, Uruguay and Chile, highlighting both the similarities and differences. In order to make the comparison effective, reference is made to the known distinction formulated by Guillermo O'Donnell between those countries in which democracy is the result of agreements between the ruling authoritarian regime and the democratic forces—which are the cases of Uruguay and Chile—and those in which the democratic forces triumph as a consequence of a revolution or the collapse of the regime (which happened in Argentina after the Falklands or Malvinas defeat).

The analysis of the Argentinean transition is compared to the processes of Chile and Uruguay bearing in mind the procedures taken by the installed military regimes, the preexisting democratic legacy in each of these countries and the issue of human rights, as well as the adaptation of the dominant party to the new reality imposed by the establishment of democracy.

Keywords: Transition; Democracy; Dictatorship; Human rights; Stabilization.

MARTINEZ BARAHONA, Elena y GUTIÉRREZ SALAZAR, Martha Liliana

THE DILEMMA BETWEEN PEACE AND JUSTICE. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN POST-CONFLICT CONTEXT: THE CASES OF GUATEMALA AND EL SALVADOR

Stud. hist. H.^a cont., 33, 2015, pp. 37-65

This article aims to describe and explain the trade-off between justice and peace through the analysis of two post-conflict cases: Guatemala and El Salvador. Using the comparative methodology, we analyse the issues of truth, justice and reparation from the Peace Agreements until today.

Keywords: Peace; Transitional justice; Truth commissions; Human rights.

NASCIMENTO ARAUJO, Maria Paula

DEMOCRATIZATION AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN BRAZIL

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Brazil experienced a long process of political transition featured by an intense game of political and social forces, in which different actors with different democratization projects clashed. Despite the leadership of the transition process have been in the hands of conservative elites linked to the military dictatorship, broad sectors of the opposition and of the lefts, as well as representants of social movements, disputed the transitional space and expanded the initial design of the regime. This long transition —marked by negotiations, frustrations and resilience— reflected on the transitional justice model adopted by the country. Almost 30 years after the end of military dictatorship, the Truth Commission established by President Dilma Rousseff in 2012, drew attention to issues related to memory, justice and reparation and showed that the democratization process, in some respects, is still inconcluded. This article aims to restore this historical process highlighting some of its characteristics and specificities.

Keywords: Democracy; Transitional justice; Memory.

KAPSOLI ESCUDERO, Wilfredo

THE YEAR OF PORON MOCHO (PERU 1932)

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In response to the dictatorship of Colonel Luis M. Sánchez Cerro in 1932 the people from Trujillo (located on the northern coast of the country) storm the military barracks of O'Donovan motivating a military repression that ended with the slaughter and imprisonment of most of the insurgents. The drawings recorded by a militant of APRA illustrates the image of the actors and the most significant moments of that historic event.

Keywords: History of Peru; Dictatorship; APRA; Popular Uprising; Repression; Historical Memory.

PERFECTO, Miguel Ángel

THE RADICAL RIGHT OF ARGENTINA AND SPAIN. CULTURAL RELATIONES AND EXCHANGES

Stud. hist. H.^a cont., 33, 2015, pp. 109-137

The political history of the Argentineans nationalist groups throughout the 20th century quite incomplete without the study of close cultural relations between Argentina and Spain. Within the framework of comparative history we find a fact common to both countries: the reflection on National Identity from a Catholic

nationalist model, the National Catholicism together with the notion Pan Hispanic. In this essay we will study the different groups of Argentina Nationalism and its ideological connections and the organizational transfers with the Spanish groups of radical and fascist right in three key moments, result of crisis trasatlantic: the crisis of 90s of the 19th century, after the First World War crisis and the crisis of the thirties of the 20th century.

Keywords: The Nationalism of Argentina; The Radical Right Argentinean; National Catholicism; Corporatism; Catholic Church of Spain; Dictatorship of Miguel Primo de Rivera.

SANTOS PÉREZ, Antonia

REFLECTIONS ON THE CHILEAN TRANSITION

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Chile has historically excelled in Latin America for its political stability and its institutional strength, which did not prevent it from living under an authoritarian regime (1973-1988). The political transition was a consequence of a fast political pact between the military and a strong political class that led to a limited democracy because of the origin and content of the Constitution, partially overcome by the constitutional reform of 2005. However, the slow development of the Chilean democratic process is due to both the institutional framework and the behavior of the political actors who have favored political stability based on consensus before the plurality of competition and the political debate for the sake of democratic quality.

Keywords: Chile; Democracy; Political transition; Actors; Political elite.

EGEA BRUNO, Pedro M.^a

KILL THE KING AND GO TO MURCIA. THE JUSTICE'S CORRUPTION IN THE RESTORATION OF SPAIN

Stud. hist. H.^a cont., 33, 2015, pp. 159-192

The judiciary was vital for the support of the order imposed by the Bourbon Restoration, the maintenance in the power of an oligarchy of agrarian base placed on the despotism. Its corruption allowed to attend on the bases of such a system, favour the equal ones, pay loyalties or get rid of enemies. The institution of the jury provided those purposes. Murcia was one of the best examples on the basis of the proven mediation of Juan de la Cierva.

Keywords: Restoration; Despotism; Justice; Jury; Murcia; Juan de la Cierva.

REQUENA, Manuel

LOCAL POWER IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBACETE DURING THE SPANISH SECOND REPUBLIC AND THE INTERVENTIONISM OF THE GOVERNMENT, 1931-1936

Stud. hist. H.^a cont., 33, 2015, pp. 193-218

This article studies the various vocal electoral processes during the Spanish Second Republic in Albacete, the constant interferences of the Government substituting the town councils elected democratically, the struggle to control the local power, and the measures adopted to solve domestic problems and the disputes generated.

Keywords: Local elections; Local power; Spanish Second Republic; Tyranny; Republican Albacete.

GIMÉNEZ MARTÍNEZ, Miguel Ángel

THE LABOUR CHARTER: «SOCIAL CONSTITUTION» OF THE FRANCOISM

Stud. hist. H.^a cont., 33, 2015, pp. 219-252

This article proposes an approach to the *Fuero del Trabajo* (Labour Charter), the first of the *Leyes Fundamentales* (Fundamental Laws) of Franco's dictatorship, which was enacted during the Civil War and constituted expression of the socioeconomic ideas of the regime. Throughout these pages it can be observed the circumstances that surrounded its elaboration, as well as the trends of thought and experiences that influenced the document's writing, the controversy about its «constitutional» nature, its structure and content, and its significance and effects on the practical level. In the preparation of this work, it has been used a methodology that combines the exegesis of legal texts and the contrast with doctrinal contributions, the contemporaneous with the object being studied ones as well as the recent ones.

Keywords: Spain; Franco's dictatorship; Fundamental Laws; Constitution; Labour Charter.

GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ, Gloria

AND CASTILE BECAME SPAIN ... NATIONALIZATION AND CINEMATOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF CASTILE IN THE NO-DO, 1943-1956

Stud. hist. H.^a cont., 33, 2015, pp. 253-271

The powerful presence of NO-DO on movie screens across the country for four decades made of it a vital propaganda tool and a valuable agent of nationalization for the Franco regime. Spanish towns and regions suffered in their programs a constant process of mystification aimed at drawing a picture of the country in line with the political parameters of the dictatorship.

To that end, Castile became for the authorities of the dictatorship the perfect pretext to boost, also from the film language, a powerful renationalization of the

country around the language, traditional values and a sense of Spain based on a unitary, catholic and imperial Castile.

Keywords: NO-DO; Documentary film; Propaganda; Nationalization; Castile.

PALACIOS, Luis Felipe

THE ORIGINALITY OF REGIONALISM IN CASTILE AND LEON BETWEEN 1931 AND 1932. A GENUINE PROJECT OR THE NEED TO ASSUME A SECOND BEST?

Stud. hist. H.^a cont., 33, 2015, pp. 273-298

Between 1931 and 1932, as in other regions of Spain, Castile and Leon saw the resurgence of a regionalism that, so far, had hardly shown any signs of vitality. From this point, the question that arises is whether the renewed regionalist activity in Castile and Leon reflected an original feeling or was the consequence of the political advancement in Catalonia and of the new model of territorial organization regulated by the 1931 Constitution. Considering the behavior and the statements of the political, social and institutional forces, we can say that the regionalism in Castile and Leon did not respond to a genuine feeling but it was the result of the necessity of assuming a second best.

Keywords: Castile and Leon; Regionalism; 1931; Republic; Catalonia.

DEL REY, Fernando

FOR THE REPUBLIC. 'PROGRESSIVE' HISTORIOGRAPHY AND ITS FRANCOIST SHADOW

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This article questions whether there exists a 'revisionist' current that aims not only to undermine the 'consensus' on the Second Republic, but also to demonstrate the latter's 'illegitimacy'. Such is the position of a small group of historians who, having proclaimed themselves as the guardians of orthodoxy on the period, do not hesitate to stigmatize in ideological terms all those that diverge from their standpoint. This article maintains that the approach of these historians is more political than academic and that it is the result of a retrospective reading of the Republic's first six years via the prism of the Civil War and the Franco dictatorship. Their interpretation is also the product of an obsessive desire not to give any credit to the dictatorship's profoundly negative account of the Republic. In so doing, these historians often distort the facts and ignore the sources and data that, in their judgement, might present «a tremendously negative vision» or «catastrophic» one of the Republic and its «defects».

Keywords: Second Spanish Republic; 'Revisionism'; Battles by history; Ideology; Historiography; Spanish Civil War.