

ANALYTIC SUMMARY

AGUADO, Ana and VERDUGO, Vicenta

WOMEN'S FRANQUIISM PRISONS IN VALENCIA: PUNISHING, PURIFYING, RE-EDUCATING

Stud. hist., H.^a cont., 29, 2011, pp. 55-85

This article is one of the first to raise the issue of Women in the Franco regime prisons, specifically in the region of Valencia. Historiography of the Francoist repression, in particular in Valencia, has paid scarce attention to that topic.

This study provides a research about the *modus operandi* of prisons and others buildings —such as the Santa Clara's convent—, used in order to jail republican women. Some of them were sentenced to death, and their children taken away in a lot of cases. And all of them suffered subhuman living conditions.

On the one hand, the text analyses the prison files as an example of the official repression discourse. On the other hand, it also deals with some of these women's stories, testimonies and memories as an example of the anti-Franco resistance discourse.

Keywords: Franco dictatorship, repression, Valencia prisons, republican women, prison files, testimonies, feminine memory, anti-Franco resistance.

MARTINS RODRÍGUEZ, María Victoria

PRISONS AND WOMEN IN GALICIA DURING FRANCO'S REGIME

Stud. hist., H.^a cont., 29, 2011, pp. 87-117

Firstly, the situation of women in Galicia during the Franco dictatorship is analyzed. I think that situation was really singular. Secondly, I study the type of women repression in Galicia, focusing on physical repression and prison, so I explain the kind of woman who suffered any of these types of repression. Finally, I describe the women's prison space and the living conditions.

Keywords: women, prison, Galicia, Franco dictatorship, repression.

BARRANQUERO TEXEIRA, Encarnación and EIROA SAN FRANCISCO, Matilde
 WOMEN PRISON OF MÁLAGA IN FRANCO'S PEACE
 Stud. hist., H.^a cont., 29, 2011, pp. 119-137

This article aims to show the situation of Málaga women's jail since the town was occupied on February 8th 1937 to 1945. In order to accomplish that goal, we have used the documentary sources kept in the Prisión Provincial, the Archivo Militar Territorial n.º 24, the Archivos Histórico y Municipal de Málaga. All those resources are simultaneously compared with oral testimonies. The prison characteristics, the social and professional status, as well as living and conditions are analyzed. An analysis which depicts a tragic world that went beyond the jail walls. As we shall see in the following pages, the prison housed mostly married women with children—who sometimes live with them—. When leaving that space, the new destinations were either the tragic execution, or the transfer to the North of Spain prisons. However, the consequences for themselves and their families in a society that marginalized and subjugated them to a continuous monitoring process did not conclude with the exemptions or the exile, etc.; contrarily, the stigma accompanied them for the rest of their lives.

Keywords: women's jail, Franco's jail, Francoist repression, Málaga, Spanish post-war.

HEREDIA URZÁIZ, Iván

TERROR, POVERTY AND VIOLENCE. WOMEN IN TORRERO'S PRISON (SARAGOSSA, 1936-1939)
 Stud. hist., H.^a cont., 29, 2011, pp. 139-169

Prisons may be an accurate reflection of society. Political and social changes experienced in a community could eventually affect prison reality in a notorious way. In this paper we go down to the women department of the *Prisión Provincial de Zaragoza* micro realm. Thus, we will present the changes produced on imprisoned women lives from the so called «*Torrero* Prison» from the beginning through the end of the Spanish Civil War. During this period, thousands of women were imprisoned in Zaragoza due to their support or collaboration with the political force involved in the Popular Front. And not only that, others were deprived of their liberty just for being daughters, mothers, wives or sisters of outstanding Republican political figures.

Keywords: women, prisons, Spanish Civil War, political violence, childrens of prisoners, social control.

ARAGÜÉS ESTRAGUÉS, Rosa María

IN PREDICADORES HELL. CAUTIVE CHILDREN

Stud. hist., H.^a cont., 29, 2011, pp. 171-193

In the city of Zaragoza, on April 6th of 1939, 512 women and 53 children were moved from Torrero's prison to the Qualified jail of Predicadores. The accumulation, the bad conditions of the building, the punishments, the vexations, the bad supply and the violence did of Predicator's one of the hardest prison of the postwar period: a real hell. Their only crime in most cases was be mothers, wives or daughters of republican men. They were denied the right of being political prisoners as they were just considered common prisoners. Since 1939 up to its definitive closing in 1955, a great number of women went through its dependences, some of them with their children, «protected» by the Royal decree of November 14, 1930, where it was established that the small children could join prison with their mothers until they were fulfilling the age of four years. The above mentioned decree would suffer a modification on march 30, 1940, by means of an order of the Department of Justice by which the age of the child was reduced at the age of three. Many of them would not manage to survive, luckier others were put at liberty together with their mothers or delivered to some relative. But there were others who accompanied their mothers in a long periplus, going of jail in jail, until they were three that they were separated from them, join institutions of welfare under the guardianship of the State, or given in adoption without previous assent of their progenitors or legal representatives. All of them, held captive by the victors and labelled red children must go through a long rehabilitation process that became loyal and obedient subjects of the New State.

Keywords: Civil War, women's prisons, children of Franco regime, Predicadores' prison, Torrero's jail.

HERNÁNDEZ HOLGADO, Fernando

THE MILITANT PRISON. VENTAS (MADRID) AND LES CORTS (BARCELONA)

Stud. hist., H.^a cont., 29, 2011, pp. 195-236

This work attempts to assess the history of two of the most important prisons of the Franco's dictatorship, Ventas and Les Corts, corresponding to the most populated Spanish cities, Madrid and Barcelona. We start from the background of the female imprisonment in Spain, branded by an special stamp with the keynote of influence of religious agents, at least until the Republican reforms of 1931. At the same time, we stress the impact of the «civilizatory breach» as a result of the civil war and immediate postwar, in terms of massive imprisonment and spreading of death sentences even among women. Finally, this essay deals with the making up of an specific prisoner culture, closely politicized and distinguished from the male one, the memory of which would be transmitted over the following decades by means of the stories of the political female prisoners.

Keywords: Franco regime, female imprisonment, prisoner cultures, Spanish Civil War and Postwar.

GINARD I FÉRON, David

BETWEEN PUNISHMENT AND REDEMPTION. WOMEN IN PRISON IN THE BALEARIC ISLANDS (1936-1943)

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This essay analyzes the specific characteristics and living conditions in the women's prison in Mallorca —1936-1943— in the context of the repression carried out by the Francoist regime against women who supported and sympathized with the Republican government. The first part deals with the period of the Civil War during which, due to the unprecedented avalanche of women's detentions produced by the rebels, it was necessary to improvise a center for females who remained in custody. Later on, the changes brought about in 1940 by the transformation of the modest prison located in Palma into one of the central prisons for women in Spain are analyzed. The third section revolves around the singular presence in this prison of the «Sisters of Charity» Catholic religious order and its influence on the daily life. Likewise, the strategies of resistance developed by the prisoners to improve their living conditions, protect themselves from the disciplinary measures adopted by the penal authorities and help spread their political ideas are explained. Finally, the essay also mentions the causes and consequences of the closure of this Majorcan prison and the process of recuperation of the memory of the former prisoners that has taken place over the last decade.

Keywords: Franco's repression, anti-fascist women, 20th century prisons, anti-Franquism resistance, Roman Catholic Church and dictatorial regimes.

UGARTE LOPETEGI, Miren Arantza

SATURRARÁN: ONLY THE TAMARINDS REMAIN

Stud. hist., H.^a cont., 29, 2011, pp. 267-280

An order published on 29 December 1937 stipulated that the buildings of the Saturrarán Seminar were transformed into a Central Prison for Women. The jail started to operate the first days of January 1938, and was closed on the spring of 1944. The image about the exact number of prisoners is still blur. But considering the 1940 census, between women and children there could have been around 3000 people in jail, of which 177 died. During the summer of 1940, 36 children and 4 women died from a typhus epidemic.

As for the children who lived with their mothers at Saturrarán, it has been possible to realize a small census of 109 that were registered at the municipality of Motrico and at the parish of Nuestra Sra. de la Asunción. Besides, the people from Motrico and Ondarroa that visited the prisoners at Saturrarán have provided some information as well.

Keywords: Francoist jails, women jails, Francoist repression, Saturrarán, post-war.

VEGA SOMBRÍA, Santiago and GARCÍA FUNES, Juan Carlos

THE STRUGGLE FROM BEHIND FRANCOISM'S PRISON BARS. THE CENTRAL WOMEN'S PRISON IN SEGOVIA

Stud. hist., H.^a cont., 29, 2011, pp. 281-314

A Panopticon building opened in 1924 as a Women's Reformatory, it subsequently became the Penitentiary Hospital for the elderly and TB patients. With the Civil War, it was crowded with political prisoners, who would not leave the building throughout the dictatorship. It became the Central Women's Prison in 1946 and, during its ten years of existence, held the largest contingent of Spanish anti-Franco women fighters, who turned the prison into a clandestine political and cultural training centre. The role Burgos prison played for its male political prisoners, Segovia played for their female counterparts. Their organizational momentum grew and they maintained networks of solidarity which led to the calling of a hunger strike in January 1949. Although this showdown with the authorities of repression brought them severe punishment, the female inmates defended their dignity and their identity as political prisoners. From the late sixties, the building again held anti-Franco militants belonging to political and union organizations.

Keywords: political prisoners, Central Prison, Segovia, strike, francoism, repression.

DUCH PLANA, Montserrat

A GENDER PERSPECTIVE OF FRANCOIST CONCENTRATIONARY REPRESSION: THE CASE OF LAS OBLATAS PRISON IN TARRAGONA (1939-1943)

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In the 1940s, Francoist women's prisons were crowded with anti-Fascist militants, mothers of the revolution and heroines of the Republican rearguard alongside prostitutes and women who refused to respect the autarchic economic order. This case study of Las Oblatas prison analyzes a variety of sources in an attempt to provide a gender perspective on Francoist concentrationary repression.

Keywords: Franco's repression, women, prisons, Tarragona.

RODRÍGUEZ GALLARDO, Ángel

WOMEN IN PRISON DURING THE PORTUGUESE DICTATORSHIP

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This paper consists of three parts. Firstly, the characteristics of the repressive penitentiary and judicial politics in Portugal during the dictatorship are analyzed. Secondly, it is depicted, interpreted and analyzed the jail of Caxias, where the Portuguese women were caught during the dictatorial period. Finally, dates about number of caught women, their origin and their professional profiles are presented.

Keywords: repression, penitentiary system, New State, dictatorship, Caxias.

MARIANI, Laura

BEING IN THE FASCISM'S PRISONS AS A PLAY ABOUT WOMEN'S LIFE

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The essay examines the experience of two consecutive generations of political detainees at the women prisons of Perugia, at the Special Court Institution (1927), until the outbreak of the Second World War. It highlights completely new subjects in contrast with the testimonies from contemporary men. The conflict between revolutionary orthodoxy and personal problems, between ideology and everyday life, led to real personal tragedy, like Iside Viana's death, isolated from her mates as a consequence of her religious 'sinking'. An unknown universe makes itself present, filled of tensions between base militants and leaders, between political and common prisoners, between detainees and nuns. The political prisoners had to learn to govern these tensions with greater flexibility, not to fall under the weight of the utterly hard material conditions in which they were, and of the double social condemn they suffered: as political rebels and as 'unnatural' women.

Keywords: political prisoners, fascist prisons, Perugia.