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Barcelona spanish civil war 1936

On a sunny morning earlier this month, a small group gathered at the entrance to Barcelona’s Fossar de la Pedrera, or Mass Grave of the Quarry. They are a blend of ages and types. An elderly woman, dressed politely, hugs flowers while standing next to her middle-aged son. A father and young daughter wait patiently. Another tourist struggled to keep a restless chihuahua in check and keep her parachute. Fossar is relatively inerable from the city. Hidden by absolute sandstone walls, it is rarely present in travel iteries. Locals often stay away, but, once a month, can be seen making a stately progress between plaques and monuments, deftly slowing down as members of the group linger on a particular name or a certain tribute. This is a place of mourning. After the Spanish Civil War ended in 1939, the bodies of 1,700 Republicans - soldiers, civilians, people arrested in the wrong place at the wrong time - were taken through central Barcelona and dumped there without dignity or ritual, after being killed by General Francisco Franco’s fascist forces. Their bullet-filled corpses are covered in quicklime before being thrown into the pit, as possible to ensure their rapid decomposition. In a grim example of fascist humor, medical certificates of many deaths report the cause of death as internal haemorrhage. A memorial was finally built in 1985 and over the past few years monthly tours have been underway, in Catalan, by a British, Nick Lloyd, who has lived in Barcelona for 28 years. More often than not, on days like this, Lloyd ends up doing as much listening as talk. Fossar de la Pedrera is full of 100 stories. The woman with flowers turned out to be the granddaughter of Eudald Coma Gironella, a Republican justice for peace from the small town of Sant Vicenç de Torelló, an hour’s drive from Barcelona. Until a few months ago, his family did not know where his remains were. Then friends discovered his name on one of the high-listed columns of the dead. So here they are. Rosa Vaqué Coma broke down in tears saying a prayer for her grandfather was shot two years before she was born, and worried loudly about whether he would be allowed to receive the final rituals. A few metres away, Alfons Vázquez Obiols was giving his 13-year-old daughter, Joanna, the name of Antonio Alcoverro Aliern, a city policeman in Barcelona when the nationalist uprising took place. Vázquez said: He was my mother’s brother. He testified against a man involved in the uprising. He was forced to testify; It’s his job, he has nothing to do with politics. When Barcelona fell into fascism in 1939, Antonio was arrested. My aunt went to jail every day to bring her breakfast. One day, she was informed that he had been killed. The family was never given the body. General Franco attacks his position winner in June 1939. For 40 years, he has been trying to airbrush Republican losers from Spain’s history books. Nha. AP Against her aunt’s will, Vázquez searched for related records: My aunt said, ‘Don’t do this. Forget it.’ That generation is still a little scared. They say it’s been going on for a long time, we want to forget. So in the end I didn’t tell them what I was doing. Even some of Vázquez’s friends are not sympathetic to his search for documents. I have friends in Madrid who say, ‘What’s the problem? Just leave it,’ he said, but he has no intention of doing so, believes that Spain has a long way to go before its accounts with the civil war are resolved. He dedicated special generosity to the Valle de los Caídos (Valley of the Fallen) memorial. Franco claimed that this monumental basilus, catacombs and monuments - built near Madrid, partly by Republican prisoners, and inaugurated in 1959 - would represent an act of national atonement. Franco himself was buried there. Dominated by a giant cross and built at the request of the dictator, who devoted his life to the Spanish cleansing of atheist Marxism, Valle de los Caídos was never close to becoming a site of national reconciliation. A few weeks ago, in a historic ruling, a judge ruled that the remains of two Republican victims of summary exhumation could be unearthed and reburied in stately fashion somewhere else. That place is a scandal, mr. Vázquez said. It is simply a fascist memorial. It’s unacceptable. Another father in the Fossar group was reluctant to come alone. Sergio Lobo wanted to bring his 12-year-old daughter, Candela, but she stepped back. She said they didn’t teach her about this at school. She didn’t feel she understood enough, he said. (Candela is not alone: a large survey a few years ago found that 69% of respondents aged 14 to 17 said they had received little or no information about the civil war.) Lobo’s grandfather’s body has never been found, as remains the case with tens of thousands of other Republican casualties. His remains may be near Girona in northeastern Catalonia, where he is believed to have fought, or perhaps closer to Barcelona. Who knows? I don’t know where my grandfather was buried, he said. I can’t give you any details at all. Can you imagine! Two things torment Lobo: the unmarked disappearance of his grandfather and the feeling that his daughter’s generation would grow up in ignorance of the bloody period that claimed his life. Why don’t we do what other countries did? Why don’t we do what Germany has done and do the hard work of remembering and de debate? Why don’t schools do more? I tried with Candela, but it was very difficult. In fact it is left for a British to have tour guides of the place tell you something. We’ve just stuck a bandage on page of the wound and forget about it. He wouldn’t do that. Here in Catalonia all the talk is about independence from Spain. Well, that’s all well and good. But first thing first. I’m afraid my daughter won’t be able to tell her about what the real war was. Republicans defeated the exile parade in France. Photo: STF/AFP/Getty Images Eighty years after Franco’s army launched a military uprising against the elected Republican government of Santiago Casares Quiroga on July 17, 1936, there is still no museum dedicated to telling the full story of the civil war. Around the Aragón fighting sites, where George Orwell fought alongside Poun’s revolutionary Marxist militia, small museums can be found bitterly fighting gangs on that important front. At the southern port of Cartagena - the Republic’s naval base - a former air raid shelter now has a series of galleries depicting local experiences of the conflict. In Guernica, the Basque town bombed by German and Italian aircraft in April 1937 and depicted in Picasso’s anguish, there is a permanent exhibition devoted to the theme of peace. But nowhere has a museum tried to tell the tragic, unsolved story of Spain’s suffering from the summer of 1936 to April 1939. It is quite astonishing, said Paul Preston, the famous British historian of 20th century Spain, that there is not a museum that tries to give the whole painting and represent all sides to the Civil War. Preston is on the international board of directors of the International Civil War Museum Association (Amigce) which has formally asked the mayor of Barcelona, Ada Colau, to provide a suitable building for such a museum. The project, which will be self-funded and non-profit, has the support of the Orwell Society in the UK and relatives of international brigades around the world. It also received a noticeable letter of support from the National Socialist Documentary Centre in Cologne, the largest regional memorial for Nazi victims. But Spain is not Germany. The legacy of the past is more controversial and significantly more complex. It’s still so Manichean in Spain, Preston said. It’s still very much ‘people who are not with us are against us’. And there are still a lot of people who think Franco is amazing. Overseas the Spanish Republican party’s doomed struggle against Franco and the fascist powers of Germany and Italy was commemorated in the work of writers such as Orwell, André Malraux, Ernest Hemingway and Victor Serge. The world remembers a noble fight to protect a fledgling democracy from Franco’s fascist threat, backed by Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. But in the decades of the Franco dictatorship, a protest version of history was prosecuted with intense energy, one in which Nationalist soldiers stepped in to save old Catholic Spain from alien, hostile forces of atheism and nationalism. Preston says: Spain has spent 40 years brainwashing and terrorized the country. The aim of that fight is to destroy as many Republicans as possible. And under the Franco regime, you’ve seen institutions His victory. War memorials appear across Spain, but only nationalist deaths and remember. Survivors such as Sergio Lobo’s widow, who eventually found work cleaning up in a Madrid barracks, were warned to knuckle down, say nothing and forget. When she asked about her husband, they told her: ‘Look, you have two children. Work, and keep quiet,’ Lobo recalled. Civilians take shelter in a Madrid metro station in 1938. Photograph: Universal History Archive/UIG via Getty Images The Spanish Republican’s barbaric crackdown has finally run out of steam. By the time Franco died, in 1975, the mood had changed. But the new impulse is not to recover the losers of the conflict, but to deposit the country’s blood episodes into history. The view is that, to use the phrase set by another historian, Paloma Aguilár, a collective power madness that has restrained Spain, has become the founding spirit of Spain’s new democracy. A general amnesty has been granted for crimes committed during the war and for 30 years or so an official pacto de olvido (forgotten treaty) is held. Not anymore. One book - a novel - summarizes a generation change that has now led Spaniards like Vázquez and Lobo to ignore the advice of elderly relatives and seek to shine a light on the country’s most unfortunate secret. The Soldiers of Salamis, published in 2001, tells the story of a middle-aged journalist’s attempt to unravel the truth of a famous incident at the end of the Civil War, when a prominent falangist escaped from a Republican fring squad. The recently lost nort, a fictional version of the book’s author, Javier Cercas, interviews a member of the battalion responsible for carrying out the work. Civil War veterans are now in their 80s. Explaining the motivation to stir up old hostility, Cercas told the old man: I just want to talk to you for a while, so that I can say what really happened, or your version of what happened. It’s not about solving scores, it’s about trying to understand. Cercas’s meditation on memory struck an extraordinary duel with the Spanish public, shooting to the top of the bests- selling list and staying there. A film of the book debuted in 2003, with similar acclaim. Sebastiaan Faber, a U.S.-based scholar who is about to publish a book titled The Memory Battles of the Spanish Civil War. It speaks of a middle-aged generation whose parents died, or would soon die, and who began to feel they owed it to their parents and grandparents to know full well what happened, and to pass it on to the next generation. So you are seeing this generational change in Spain, the feeling that past suffering creates a task to speak of. The Basque town of Guernica after being ravaged by German bombs in 1937. Photograph: Universal History Archive/UIG via Getty Images Over the past decade, new investigative spirit has created an outpouring of books, films and documentaries about the In the old battlefields of Catalonia and Castile, searches conducted by emilio Silva’s Historical Memory Recovery Association, founded in 2000, led to the search for the remains of nearly 2,000 victims of Francoist’s murder. Like the fictional story teller of Soldiers of Salamis, Silva went looking for the past, starting with the location and exhumation of his grandfather’s remains from a ditch in northwestern Spain. His work helped launch a memory movement, focusing on regaining lives erased from history books during the Franco era. Then, in 2007, socialist prime minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, far exceeded what his predecessors were willing to risk in the 80s and 90s. Despite being opposed by conservative Democrats. Zapatero passed the Historic Memory Act - a kind of legislative iposte for pacto de olvido. The new law formally condemns the Franco regime, recognizes victims on both sides and offers support to their relatives. It also ordered that the public Francoist symbols be removed from buildings and public spaces. Nearly 10 years on, that last ban remains the source of bitter controversy. In December, Manuela Carmena, the new mayor of Madrid and the first left-wing incumbent in that office in 24 years, announced that 30 street names in the capital with links to Franco would be changed. Amid fierce resistance, it hasn’t happened yet. There are still, it seems, two Spaniards when it comes to re-examining the civil war. However, according to Faber, something fundamental has changed. The old argument is that Spain differs from other countries in how they solve problems such as mass graves that are no longer retained. Even right-wing parties no longer feel they can be on the left side of history. I spoke to Silva recently and he said he felt that ‘commonsense’ views had changed. Previously, the feedback on excavation would be about misgivings than stirring up the past. That kind of explosion doesn’t happen anymore. So has common sense moved to the point where the previously unthinkable is now possible: a comprehensive museum of the Spanish Civil War? Perhaps Barcelona will be more free to do this than Madrid, Faber said. That would be a less divisive issue there. And part of Catalonia’s identity is that it finds itself more forward-thinking than Madrid. Outside the Rosa de Foc bookstore in Barcelona’s university district, a faint banner boasts the spirit of the summer of 1936: 936: Less war nor borders: CNT Catalunya. Rose of Fire is run on a voluntary basis by the CNT coalition, once the most powerful force in Barcelona by Republicans. In the first summer of the civil war, its members defeated the nationalist insurgency, took over the city’s factories and turned the Ritz Hotel into a workers’ cann. For a short time, they run the entire city. Now there’s only one bookstore, though one with treasures such as The Golden Book of the Spanish Revolution, Revolution, by an anesthesiologist exiles in 1946 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the war. The introduction still encapsulated an emotional punch when it was sworn in: Those of us who lived unique and unforgettable days, days set to light up world history, will never lose their memory. Behind the counter, Carmen is the one who looks after those memories. This is a unique place, she said. We’re keeping the story alive. And if the story is not kept alive in Barcelona, where will it be kept alive? This is where the animeable revolution really happened. It’s a unique place in the world. An analysed militants in Barcelona in July 1936. Photo taken in 1936. Photo: Alamy Stock Photo In 2016, the politics of Barcelona and Catalonia were dominated by the dream of independence from Spain. But along with Fossar de la Pedrera, across the city there are many reminders of the traumatic history it shares with Madrid, Seville, Valladolid and Burgos. At the entrance to a bar called La Libertaria, a lifesize model of a 1930s paper boy selling a revolutionary paper greets visitors. Upstairs, a female Republican militiawoman stared at a recruitment poster. This image, some say, inspired Orwell to create the character Julia in Nineteen Eighty-Four. In Las Ramblas, a plaque marking the place where Poun’s leader, Andreu Nin, was arrested by Republican police, assisted by Soviet agents. And during the week foreign tour groups led by Lloyd and other foreign guides crisscross Barcelona, retracing Orwell’s steps. But, as in the rest of Spain, there is no central place where the whole story of 1936-39 is told. Lloyd said: That’s the question I’ve always been asked. Why is there no museum about the Civil War? Dr Pelai Pagés, professor of contemporary history at the University of Barcelona, is one of Spain’s leading historians of the conflict and a key supporter of the museum project. With its tremendous cultural traditions, Barcelona’s today can offer an international museum of civil war that will help Catalans and Spaniards alike, as well as foreigners living in the city or visiting, to understand what the civil war has meant to our history , he said. If Ada Colau agrees, there is little doubt that Sergio Lobo and his daughter will be among the first visitors, as well as Alfons Vázquez. It would be great if this could happen. Vázquez said. But he also sounds a note of caution. It’s going to be tough. When the theme of the civil war was talked about, the two sides of Spain split immediately. Can that part be contained and contained in the walls of a building? There will never be a consensus on what happened between 1936 and 1939. Faber said, and even if that could happen, there would never be consensus on how to recount what happened. But in a democracy, there should be a kind of agreement, an agreement that it is good to discuss the past as a society. association, as Pagés says, a museum dedicated to the country’s darkest hours can help protect its future: The Civil War is the most important event in 20th-century Spanish history. It was the beginning of World War II; it created a dictatorship that lasted almost 40 years and its influence continued into our time. Creating a museum is a means to preserve historical memories of an event that should never be repeated. SPANISH CIVIL WAR: A brief historic uprising on July 17, 1936 General Francisco Franco launched a military uprising against the Republican government elected that spring. Mobilizing troops from Spain - the so-called African Army - nationalist forces quickly took control of Seville and other areas in the south. The conspirators claim to be taking action to protect Spanish Catholic traditions and restore order to the country. Their treatment of the opposition is brutal. MOBILISECivilians republican militias join militias and prepare to fight to defend the Republic. In Barcelona, an anthonic workers quelled the nationalist uprising and launched a social revolution of their own. The factories were collective, and in some areas of catalonia money was abolished. The Ritz hotel in Barcelona was renamed Hotel Gastronómico No. 1 and served as a workers’ cann. A brief euphoria swept the left when that Franco’s revolt could be the catalyst for a socialist revolution. In Madrid, the Republican government, hoping to build a popular front including moderates and liberals to counter the nationalist threat, will become increasingly concerned about growing extremism. GEORGE ORWELL Joined UPon Boxing Day in 1936, the writer came to Barcelona and joined with Poun, a revolutionary socialist party. Orwell travels to the Zaragoza front to fight and will then write the classic war memoir Homage to Catalonia about his experiences. In May 1937, as tensions escalated between communist, socialist and an anseedi terrible forces behind Republican lines, Orwell engaged in street battles in Barcelona. His experience will inform his indictment of Stalinism in the book Nineteen Eighty-Four. GUERNICABombed in April 1937, the fate of the ancient Basque town of Guernica became a symbol of the devastation caused by the war. Air strikes from Nazi Germany and fascist Italy formed one of the first systematic air bombing campaigns conducted against civilians. In January of that year, the Republican government authorized Pablo Picasso to create a mural for the World’s Fair. After the bombings, the mural became a depiction of the town’s horror and suffering. Works it remains the most famous work ever produced on the subject of war. Hundreds of thousands of civilians have died in civil war due to bombings and mass killings. There is now a museum dedicated to peace in Guernica. BATTLE OF MADRID The Spanish capital endured what came to a two-and-a-half-year siege Civil War. After invading from the south in the summer of 1936, Franco’s forces, with the support of the German and Italian air forces, came close to capturing Madrid later this year. A heroic resistance saw the Nationalist forces defeated again. But the government eventually descended first to Valencia, then to Barcelona. In the winter of 1938, Madrid was frozen, starving and more or less unsupplied with weapons and ammunition. On 26 March 1939 Franco ordered his troops to enter Madrid after fighting there between Republican factions. Two days later, the city collapsed. Thousands of people defending it have been executed. EXILEFor hundreds of thousands of Spaniards, Franco’s victory means exile. As Nationalist forces advanced through Catalonia, a steady influx of refugees headed for France. By the winter of 1939, more than 450,000 people were estimated to have crossed the border. Some Republicans continued to fight for the french resistance. The refugees hoped to be welcomed by the French, but they were treated with suspicion and hostility. DICTATORSHIPFrom the end of the civil war in 1939 until his death in 1975, Franco ruled Spain. His regime, especially in the early years, was ruthless, resentful and hateful towards defeated enemies. Near Madrid, a giant monument to the nationalist dead, the Valley of the Fallen, was erected. Meanwhile the mass murders of Republican sympathizers continued well into the 1950s, and thousands of people were jailed for years. Years.

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