## (RISTINA CORONADO







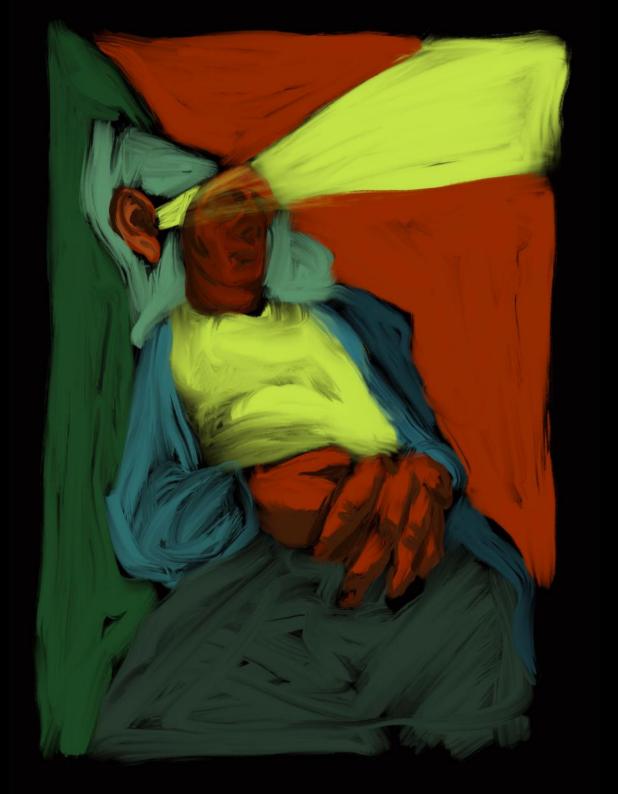




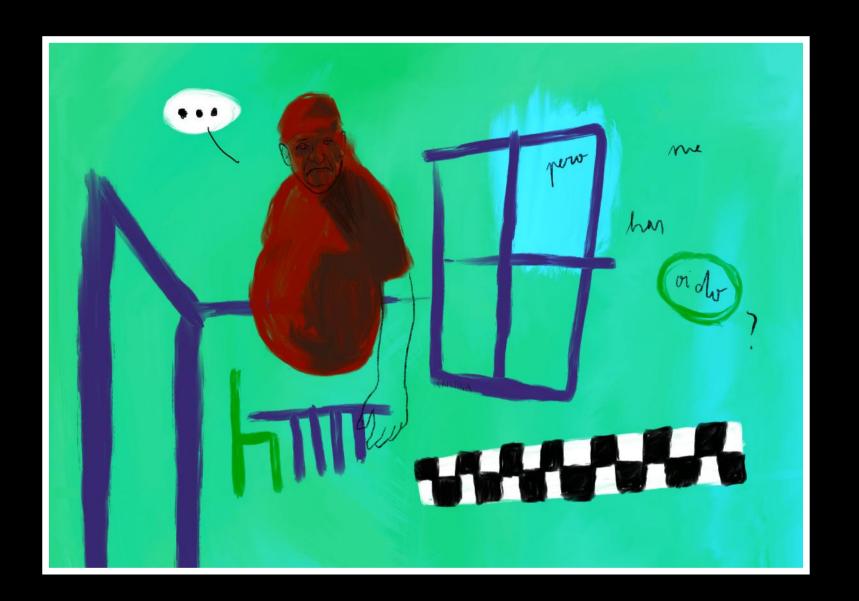


- 1. "Primitive" Oil painting on paper (5cm x 3cm)
- 2. "Bisiesto" Digital artwork on Procreate





3. "Three Wise Monkeys" Digital artwork on *Procreate* 









6. "Úbeda" Digital artwork on *Procreate*7. "It is about time" Mixed media (oil painting and graphite on paper) (21x15cm)



8. "Backyard 1" Mixed media (oil painting and graphite on paper) (21x15cm) 9. "Backyard 2" Mixed media (oil painting and graphite on paper) (30x13cm)









11. From the series "España, País de Pandereta" (Spain, tambourine country) Oil painting on paper (17x22cm)





12. From the series "España, País de Pandereta" (*Spain*, *tambourine country*) Oil painting on paper (13x9cm) 13. From the series "España, País de Pandereta" (*Spain*, *tambourine country*) Oil painting on paper (13x22cm)



14. From the series "España, País de Pandereta" (Spain, tambourine country) Oil painting on paper (15x22cm)





15. Studies for "Fly the Coop" Digital artwork on *Procreate* 

## About the series "España, País the Pandereta"

(Spain, Tambourine Country):

In my attempt to understand the rise of the extreme right in today's society, and particularly in my native country, Spain, I stumbled upon this idea of returning to an imperious past that exalted the strength of a Nation-State, that protected its identity above all. In the case of Spain, we would be talking about Francoism(1).

With this series of paintings I wanted to vindicate the silencing(2) that has been done for years (and is still being done) towards the crimes of the dictatorship, which has contributed to the whitening of this type of regimes, and fostered nostalgia for this terrible past of ours.

1. The term Francoism refers to the set of ideologies and movements related to the dictatorship of Francisco Franco. The political regime emerged in Spain after the civil war of 1936-1939 and lasted until the dictator's natural death in 1975. The bases of Francoism were, among others, Spanish nationalism, Catholicism, fascism and anticommunism, which served as support for a totalitarian military dictatorship that kept Spain isolated and stagnant in time for nearly 40 years.

With Mussolini's Italy and the Nazi regime as main inspirations, terrible crimes were comitted during this period.

The Francoist repression refers to the long process of physical, economic, political and cultural violence suffered by anyone who did not agree with the existence of the Franco dictatorship, expressed their opposition to it and anyone who constituted or could constitute a danger to the regime. In non-Spanish historiography, the Francoist repression is often called "white terror".

2. The Amnesty Law of 1977 and the prescription of crimes are the obstacles that have impeded the prosecution of Franco's crimes in Spain, as was demonstrated by the investigation that the former judge of the National Court Baltasar Garzón promoted in 2008, and that ended up lying down by the Supreme.

On October 14, 1977, the Spanish Congress approved the so-called Amnesty Law. The norm, initially intended to grant amnesty to political prisoners, has ended up protecting the crimes and torture committed during the dictatorship, since the idea of "general forgiveness" was promoted for both sides, with the excuse of accelerating the process to democracy.

Just after the dictator died, the Francoist repression was so fresh, the maximum fright of the Civil War was so close, and so strong were the reactionary forces that did not want a democracy for Spain, that the fear of involution was the only thing that made it possible, everyone would give in to the so-called "pact of forgetting".

However, the 1977 amnesty law is the result of the Spain of 1977, who buried both the republic and the Francoist crimes.

"It was a Spain that wanted to look so far ahead that along the way it tried to erase a past that is still buried in ditches." (Andrés Gil, journalist).

The amnesty law forced the victims of the Franco regime to live with their torturers, who never took legal responsibility for crimes that amply violated human rights, and which, even today, are still in force.

Image 11. In the image we can see the King Emeritus of Spain, Juan Carlos I, together with the diffuse figure of Franco, with whom he maintained a close relationship during the dictatorship.

The current monarchy of Spain is a direct heir to Francoism.

Juan Carlos de Borbón, father of the current king of Spain, is the heir of Franco and he acceded to the Head of State by the Succession Law of 1947, which indicated that the dictator would determine who would be his successor. In Spain, the people were not allowed to decide whether they wanted Franco's will to be maintained over time or not. This is one of the reasons why Juan Carlos I prevented our country from having full democracy, given that it starts from a very serious flaw: the Head of State does not have the democratic legitimacy that gives the people the will to express themselves through the free universal suffrage.

**Image 12.** Antonio Vallejo Nágera was a reputed psychiatrist during the Franco regime. In Berlin he became interested in Nazi eugenic theories and became a fervent admirer of Nazism. Upon his arrival in Spain in 1930, he ran a series of psychiatric clinics and during the Civil War he became the top leader of Franco's Psychiatric Services, where he would develop his supremacist and eugenic theories.

Atonio Vallejo Nágera developed theories that considered Marxists and individuals from the lower social strata, individuals to be eradicated to improve the Hispanic race and elevate it to its medieval canons. Vallejo Nágera had the idea of creating a social race that had aristocracy, militarism and Catholicism as its maximum values. For this he had to identify the "red gene" or Marxist, which poisoned the ideal of race that Vallejo Nágera wanted for Spain.

All these ideas were put into practice during the dictatorship, with experiments, torture, murder and enforced disappearances, including the theft of babies from those families who considered having the so-called "red gene".

Image 13. The image refers to the so-called "stolen children by the Franco regime".

These children and babies, most times stolen directly after birth, were sent to Catholic institutions awaiting for their adoption by families favorable to the regime.

At first, the framework was conceived as one of the repressive tools of the regime; later it would evolve into a business. It is estimated that throughout the entire process, which runs from 1938 to 1996, almost 30,000 children were irregularly separated from their mothers at birth.

To date, none of those responsible for the plot has been held accountable for their crimes. Only the infinite effort of Inés Madrigal, a baby stolen by Dr. Eduardo Vela in 1969, has managed to get her case tried in court. The other 99% of the complaints are filed, nobody has ever wanted to hear the version of the victims.

Image 14. This is Antonio Pacheco, better known as "Billy el Niño". He was a Spanish police officer, member of the General Police Corps in the Political-Social Brigade during the Franco dictatorship, known for torturing numerous political opponents. In the midst of the transition to democracy, he was promoted to inspector of the Spanish Higher Police Corps, to later leave the Corps in 1982.

Pacheco enjoyed his job, according to the victims: arresting and torturing. The Francoist police had command in the dungeons of the Puerta del Sol in Madrid. He did not hesitate to apply various punishment techniques during his interrogations. He wanted to scare his detainees. To be the benchmark for the repression of Francoism. All that terror is reflected in nine complaints of victims of their torture. Some have already been filed because the crimes have expired.

Until his recent death the past 7th of May, he had been living in Madrid, in the same neighborhood as some of his victims.

He has died without sitting on the bench of the accused and without being judicially investigated for these alleged crimes.