



El Consejo de guerra sumarísimo contra el coronel de Artillería José Franco Mussió y los oficiales de la Fábrica de cañones de Trubia [

2018

text (article)

Analítica

With the occupation of Gijón at the end of October 1937, the Francoist army ended the campaign of the North Front. Asturias constituted the last redoubt of the battered and never cohesive republican army, beginning the occupation of a territory considered, not without reason, hostile by the rebels. The first Council of war after the surrender took place in November 1937 and was held against the commanders and officers of the Trubia cannon factory who had not joined the uprising led by Colonel Aranda in Oviedo. As expected, the judicial process was quick; it was about applying the Military Justice Code. Accused of a continued crime of treason, they were sentenced to death and shot at dawn on November 14. I try to analyze the process, emphasizing, especially, the figure of Colonel José Franco Mussiό, a military man with a brilliant professional career, who took personal responsibility, pretending to exculpate his subordinates, whose only "weakness" had been not to abandon your colonel. Once surrounded Oviedo, they could not join the movement of Aranda, as would have been his wish. His officers were all right-wingers, or at most, indifferent, and their continued work of sabotage contributed, as some of their officers claimed in their defense, to precipitate the Republican defeat. Not all acted the same in the process; although nothing was served by exonerations, favorable witness statements, or vicious incriminations with respect to their former boss. The execution of all of them did not spare even their families from the post-mortem application of the Law of Political Responsibilities. The well-oiled repressive machinery applied began to work, with extreme hardness to the vanquished

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Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es