



SIXTH REPORT | MARCH 2022



ONLINE # MEMORIES

MEMORY CONFLICTS IN SOCIAL MEDIA. A TWITTER DATA ANALYSIS

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Sociological profile and theoretical stance

The Online Memories project, now concluding its third year, is organised on an annual basis by way of two six-monthly reports. In the first report, which corresponds to the first semester, all the sociological data (use of networks and profiles) from the previous year are updated.

Theoretical considerations as well as methodological issues are included. Thus, the two reports of the period comprise a single report, which we decided to divide into two parts on account of the data's volume and magnitude. Therefore, to broach any of these issues, please see the first report of 2021 (July 2021):

https://europeanmemories.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/ONLINE-MEMORIES-FIFTH-REPORT_web.pdf

Commemorations included in this report

Three commemorations have been analysed in this report, namely, (1) the Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Totalitarian Regimes (23 August), (2) Hispanic Day (12 October) and 3) the anniversary of the death of Francisco Franco (20 November).

Commemoration	2019	2020	2021
Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Totalitarian Regimes (23A)	X	X	X
Hispanic Day		X	X
Anniversary of the death of Francisco Franco			X

Table 1. Summary of regularity in the analysis of each commemoration

Case studies

Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Totalitarian Regimes (Black Ribbon Day)



August 23 marks the “European Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Totalitarian Regimes”, popularly known as Black Ribbon Day. It aims to acknowledge and honour the victims of Nazism and Communism. This commemoration is not confined to the European Union as it is also recognised and celebrated in the USA and Canada. Although the proposal arose at the end of the Cold War, in the wake of a number of protests such as the Baltic Way, its celebration in Europe was not formalised until 2009 (533 votes in favour, 44 against and 33 abstentions).[1] The date of its celebration, 23 August, marked the anniversary of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in 1939. In 2020, 23 August was used by the Belarusian opposition to instigate a series of protests and a mass demonstration, being one of the largest signs of support for the celebration to date.[2] In addition, this commemoration channels part of the tensions between the EU and Russia today, with the condemnation of Stalinism and its comparison with Nazism being a bone of contention. The initiative behind this commemoration was spearheaded by a number of Eastern European countries (especially Poland), which have executed initiatives to consider the glorification of Communism and the denial of its crimes as “hate crimes”. In Spain, VOX has put forward several proposals for it to be recognised as a national and local holiday.

Data file

Collection method	Streaming APIs / search APIs
Collection period	21 to 28 August 2021
Words searched	<p> Victimas regimenenes totalitarios Victimas del Estalinismo Nazismo Victims totalitarian regimes Victims of Stalinism and Nazism Victimes des régimes totalitaires Victimes du nazisme stalinisme Totalitäre Regime der Opfer Opfer des Nationalsozialismus Stalinismus Regimi totalitari delle vittime Vittime del nazismo Stalinismo Ofiary totalitarnych reżimów (Polish) тоталитарних режима (Serbian) Totalitárius rendszerek áldozatai (Hungarian) Žrtve totalitarnih režima (Bosnian) Žrtve totalitarnih režimov (Slovenian) Totalitné režimy obetí (Czech-Slovak) Ohvrid totalitaarsed režiimid (Estonian) Жертви тоталитарни режими (Bulgarian) Regimuri totalitare ale victimelor (Romanian) Upuri totalitārie režīmi (Latvian) Nukentėjo totalitariniai režimai (Lithuanian) #BlackRibbonDay #BlackRibbonDay2020 #BalticWay #pamietamy #MolotovRibbentroppact #PowstanieWarszawskie #RememberAugust23 Жертвы тоталитарных режимов (Russian) Жертвы сталинизма нацизма (Russian) Балтийский Путь (Russian) Пакт Молотова-Риббентропа (Russian) Victimes règims totalitaris (Catalan) Victimes nazisme estalinisme (Catalan) </p>
Number of original tweets obtained	3,993
Number of tweets + RTs	33,188

Evolution of participation

Twitter data for the Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Totalitarian Regimes were collected in 2020 and 2021 with streaming APIs whereas web scraping was used in 2019. Therefore, the number of tweets in 2019 is not comparable to the years 2020 and 2021. The number of original tweets grew from 2020 to 2021, but the number of unique users and the percentage of RTs dropped. Nevertheless, no significant changes in trends are observed and we can assert that, of all the commemorations analysed, it is the one bearing the least impact on social media.

Year	Original Tweets	Tweets + RTs	% of RT	Unique users
2019	4,527	23,054	80.36%	11,647
2020	3,993	33,188	87.96%	22,985
2021	4,717	31,369	84.96%	21,352

Table 2. Evolution of participation

The following table shows the words selected for each of the years. In 2021, it was extended to other languages (Russian and Catalan), and is thus the most representative example.

2019	2020	2021
<p> Víctimas regímenes totalitarios Víctimas del Estalinismo Nazismo Victims totalitarian regimes Victims of Stalinism and Nazism Victimes des régimes totalitaires Victimes du nazisme stalinisme Totalitäre Regime der Opfer Opfer des Nationalsozialismus Stalinismus Regimi totalitari delle vittime Vittime del nazismo Stalinismo Ofiary totalitarnych reżimów (Polish) тоталитарних режима (Serbian) Totalitárius rendszerek áldozatai (Hungarian) Žrtve totalitarnih režima (Bosnian) Žrtve totalitarnih režimov (XSlovenian) Totalitné režimy obetí (Czech-Slovak) Ohvrid totalitaarsed režiimid (Estonian) Жертви тоталитарни режими (Bulgarian) Regimuri totalitare ale victimelor (Romanian) Upuri totalitārie režīmi (Latvian) Nukentėjo totalitariniai režimai (Lithuanian) #BlackRibbonDay #80WW2 #BlackRibbonDay2019 #BalticWay30 #pamietamy #MolotovRibbentroppact #PowstanieWarszawskie #RememberAugust23 </p>	<p> Víctimas regímenes totalitarios Víctimas del Estalinismo Nazismo Victims totalitarian regimes Victims of Stalinism and Nazism Victimes des régimes totalitaires Victimes du nazisme stalinisme Totalitäre Regime der Opfer Opfer des Nationalsozialismus Stalinismus Regimi totalitari delle vittime Vittime del nazismo Stalinismo Ofiary totalitarnych reżimów (Polish) тоталитарних режима (Serbian) Totalitárius rendszerek áldozatai (Hungarian) Žrtve totalitarnih režima (Bosnian) Žrtve totalitarnih režimov (Slovenian) Totalitné režimy obetí (Czech-Slovak) Ohvrid totalitaarsed režiimid (Estonian) Жертви тоталитарни режими (Bulgarian) Regimuri totalitare ale victimelor (Romanian) Upuri totalitārie režīmi (Latvian) Nukentėjo totalitariniai režimai (Lithuanian) #BlackRibbonDay #BlackRibbonDay2020 #BalticWay #pamietamy #MolotovRibbentroppact #PowstanieWarszawskie #RememberAugust23 </p>	<p> Víctimas regímenes totalitarios Víctimas del Estalinismo Nazismo Victims totalitarian regimes Victims of Stalinism and Nazism Victimes des régimes totalitaires Victimes du nazisme stalinisme Totalitäre Regime der Opfer Opfer des Nationalsozialismus Stalinismus Regimi totalitari delle vittime Vittime del nazismo Stalinismo Ofiary totalitarnych reżimów (Polish) тоталитарних режима (Serbian) Totalitárius rendszerek áldozatai (Hungarian) Žrtve totalitarnih režima (Bosnian) Žrtve totalitarnih režimov (Slovenian) Totalitné režimy obetí (Czech-Slovak) Ohvrid totalitaarsed režiimid (Estonian) Жертви тоталитарни режими (Bulgarian) Regimuri totalitare ale victimelor (Romanian) Upuri totalitārie režīmi (Latvian) Nukentėjo totalitariniai režimai (Lithuanian) #BlackRibbonDay #BlackRibbonDay2020 #BalticWay #pamietamy #MolotovRibbentroppact #PowstanieWarszawskie #RememberAugust23 Жертвы тоталитарных режимов (Russian) Жертвы сталинизма нацизма (Russian) Балтийский Путь (Russian) Пакт Молотова-Риббентропа (Russian) Victimes règims totalitaris (Catalan) Victimes nazisme estalinisme (Catalan) </p>

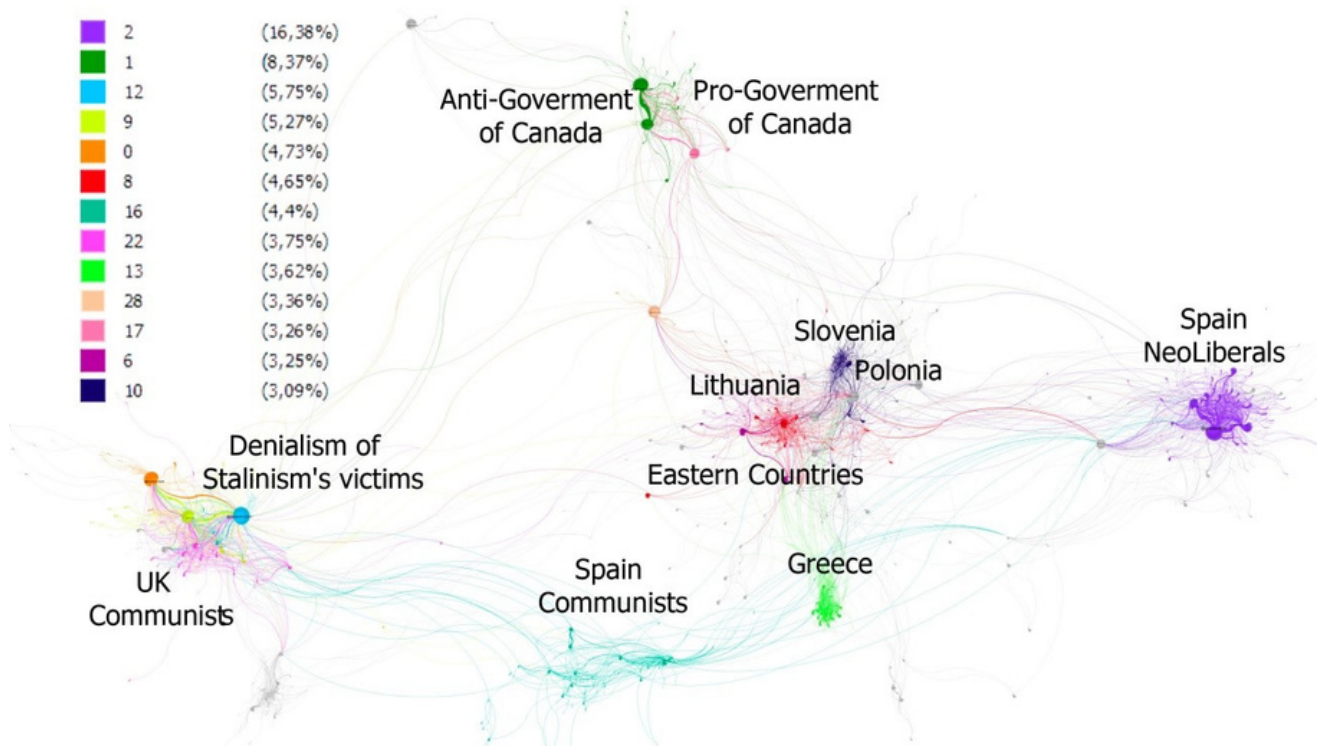
Analysis of the graphs

Generally, as we saw in previous reports, the criteria employed to identify communities and define the graphs are based on language, geography and ideology. Our analyses are based on the intersections between these criteria and on the links between communities (affinity-distance).

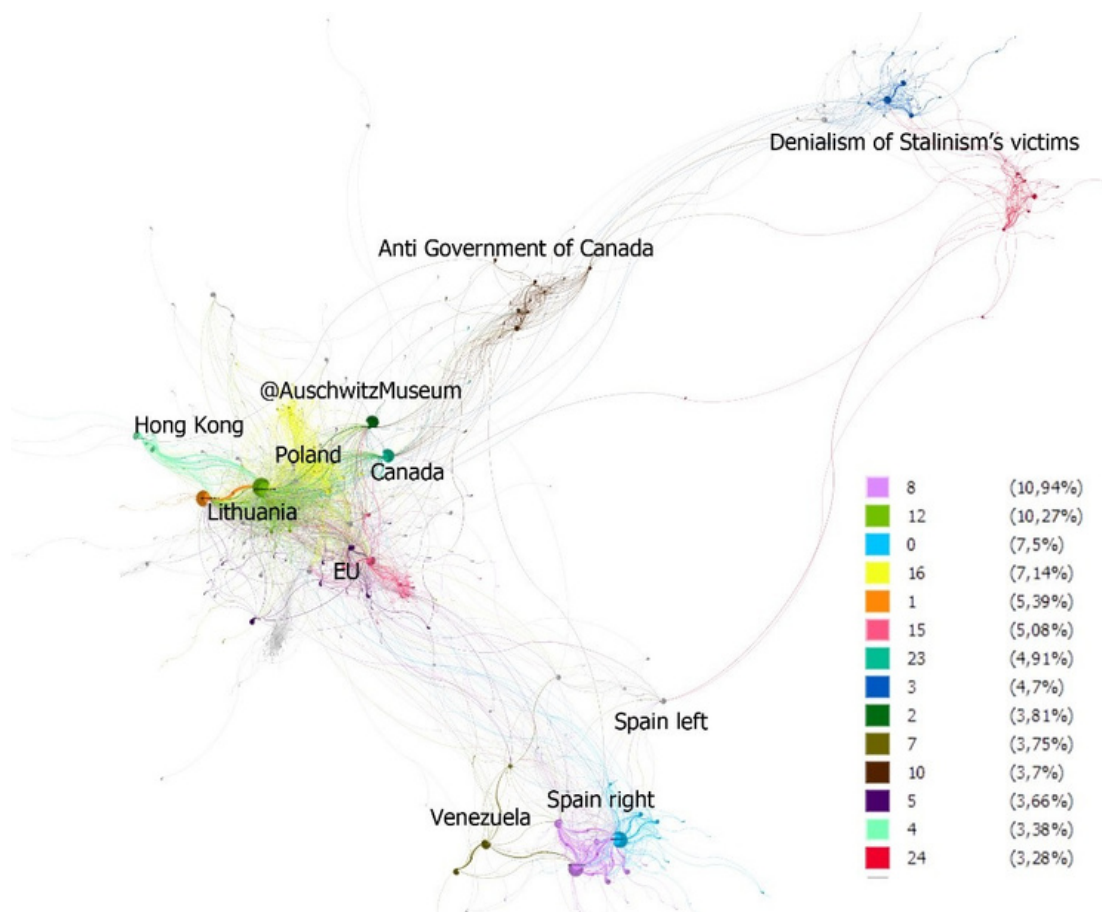
By way of the analysis of the graphs, dissemination is found to be highly dispersed, with almost 30.13% of the profiles belonging to isolated groups or containing less than 3% of the participants. Within the graph examined, communities are also highly fragmented, the largest being a group of neoliberal profiles in Spain with 16.38% of the profiles and another in Canada critical of their government with 8.37%. The other groups account for less than 6% of users (graph 1). In addition, a huge distance is noted between communities, with little interaction between them. In this respect, the graph shows four poorly connected areas, demarcated sometimes by language and at other times by ideology. The graph's central zone corresponds to a block of English-speaking communities supporting the celebration of the Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Totalitarian Regimes, with profiles from the EU, Greece, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia and other Eastern countries. This year the EU's prominence was lower than the previous year on account of the lesser impact of the messages posted by European institutions and leaders. In this regard, no real will to support the commemoration is noted. The bottom right features a group critical of the European Parliament's message in Spanish (@Europarl_ES). It is made up of profiles from Spain, mostly exhibiting neoliberal ideology. The group's most popular messages were deleted. The top part features Canadian profiles, some for and some against the government. Justin Trudeau was the author of a much quoted tweet with negative comments. In the bottom left, grouped together are profiles posting in English and Spanish and who deny the existence of victims of Stalinism and support Communism.

Compared to the previous year, three changes are noted. The first is the lesser impact of the messages transmitted by European institutions, the second is the rise in denialism of victims of Stalinism. The third is the near-disappearance of profiles from Hong Kong calling for their "Baltic Way".

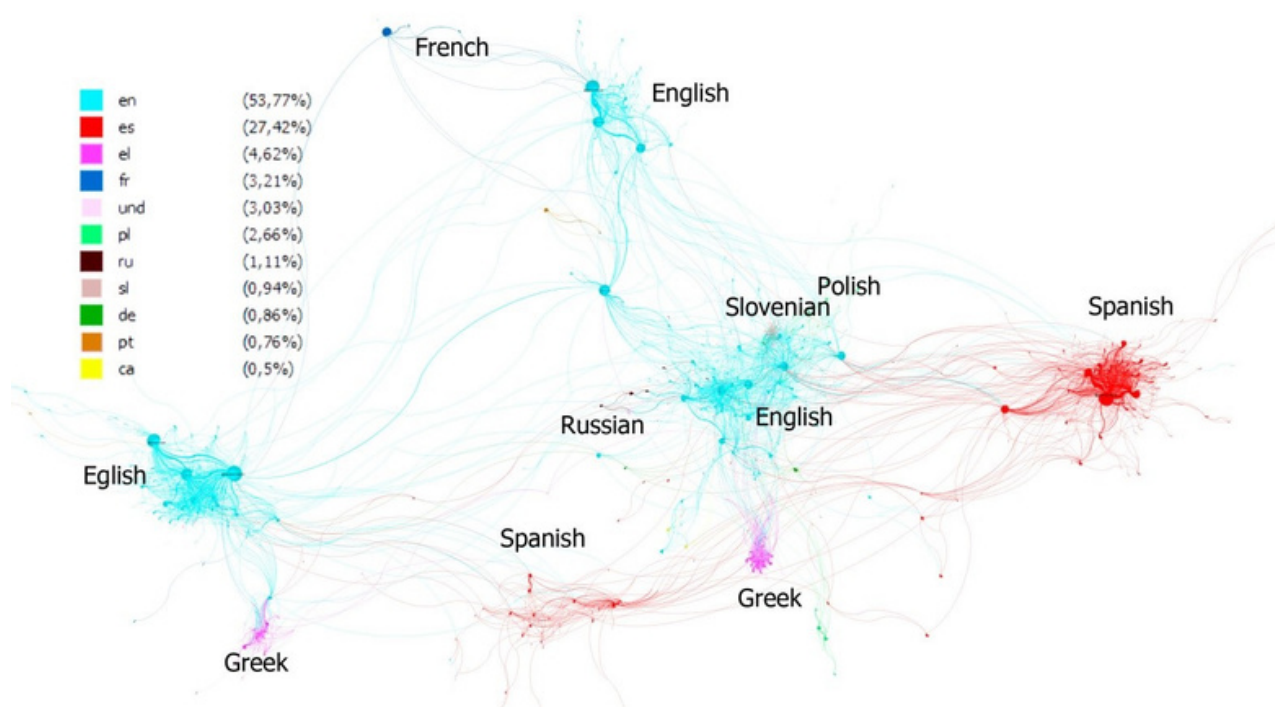
Graph 1. Tweet dissemination by affinity community in 2021



Graph 2. Tweet dissemination by affinity community in 2020

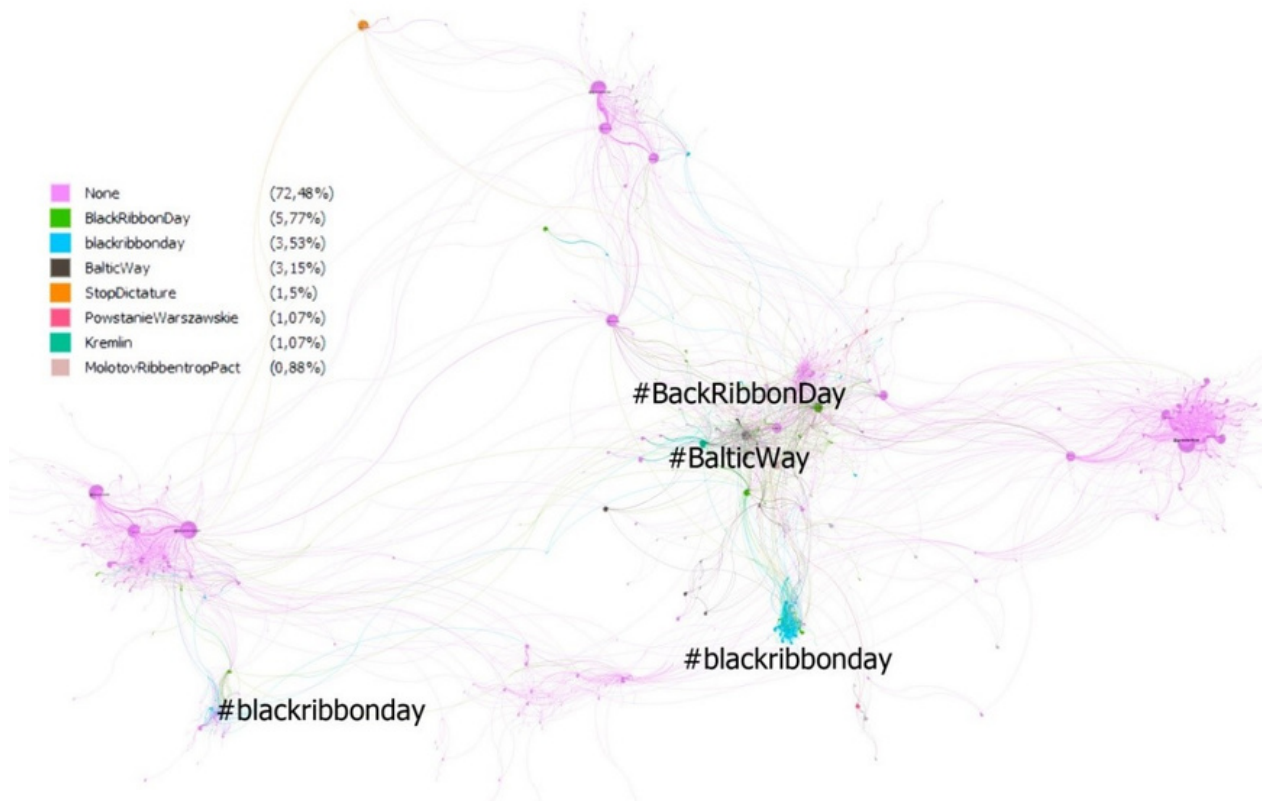


In terms of language distribution (Graph 3), English predominated (53.77%), being used by Lithuanians, Slovenians, Poles, Canadians and other EU profiles. The second most widely disseminated language was Spanish (27.42%) employed by users from Spain and Latin American countries. The third language was Greek (4.62%), the fourth was French (3.21%) and the fifth was Polish (2.66%). The presence of Eastern European languages, albeit small percentage-wise, is significant. Attention is drawn to this point given its uncommon occurrence in other European commemorations, which also points to a higher degree of support in countries in the former Soviet bloc.



Graph 3. Graph of RTs by language

Most tweets did not include a hashtag (Fig. 4). The most frequent hashtag was #BlackRibbonDay, present in 5.77% of the tweets. The second was #blackribbonDay (lowercase option used by the Greeks). The third #BalticWay had a presence of 3.15%.



Graph 4. Graph of RTs by hashtag

Temporal dissemination

An alternative view of dissemination represented by graphs is the time evolution of the original tweets' publication. This study considered original messages to be those that imply that the author created his or her own message either by posting a text, by replying to another user's tweet or by quoting a tweet to which a comment was added (this option is also called retweet with comment.) In all three cases it implies that the author typed a text that involved greater effort than pressing a key to circulate it. On Twitter, there is a great deal of amplification, with the percentage of retweeted messages being over 80% for most of the topics analysed. In this case, the percentage of original messages (tweets, quotes and replies) is 15.44%, so the percentage of amplification is 84.96%. Let us remind you that our standpoint on this matter is that the agents generating memory are those who create the content; and that the social acceptance of this memory can be assessed by the level of amplification via RT – always taking into account the sociological profiles presented, the Twitter bubble, the gender factor and affiliation to communities. Memories identified on the Internet, like all memories, must always be situated within their real context and reach.

The following graphs analyse the time evolution of the publication of messages, both original messages and retweets. As is customary, intensity was lower on the days prior and subsequent to the celebration. Most tweets were concentrated between 23 and 24 August. Fig. 1 shows the ratio between tweets published and RTs received in one-hour intervals. It is a two-scale graph, tweets from 0 to 224 (from 0 to 233 in 2020) and retweets from 0 to 1,119 (0 to 3,133 in 2020).

Victims Totalitarian Regimes 2021: Tweets by hour vs. RTs

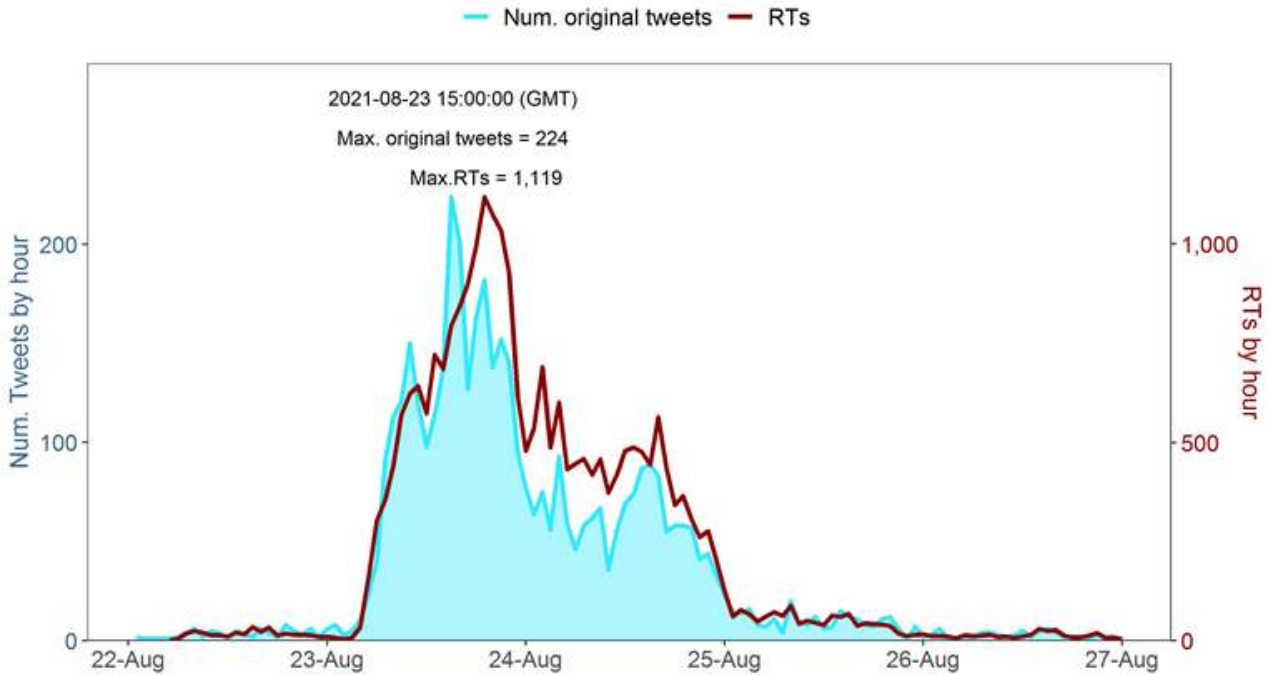


Fig. 1. Tweets vs. Retweets

The participation of different groups is shown in Fig. 2 in which European and American working hours are mixed, making the latest publication time 15:00 (GMT time) when activity in Europe and North America’s East Coast coincides.

Victims Totalitarian Regimes 2021: Tweets by group

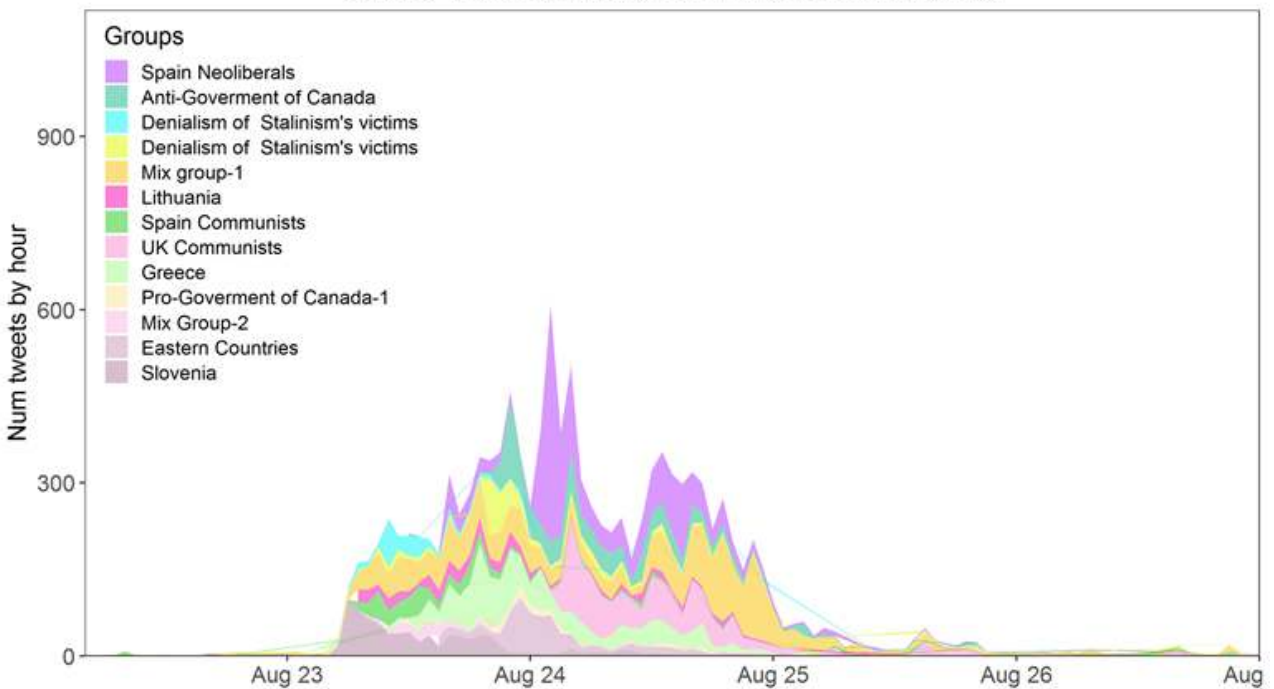


Fig. 2. Tweets by group

The content

Once the general trends of this commemoration are presented, the most pertinent content needs to be situated. Firstly, in the top ten messages, the poor institutional relevance is noteworthy. These messages did not include any official institution capable of generating widely disseminated content. However, a tweet by the European Parliament is widely quoted by profiles critical of its content. These criticisms do make an appearance in the top ten messages of the day. In fact, the most widespread tweet was published by the former politician of the liberal party Ciudadanos Juan Carlos Girauta (@GirautaOficial), which corrected the tweet of the European Parliament in Spain (quoted below) with the following message: “Del comunismo y el nazismo, querrán decir” [From Communism and Nazism, they mean]. A criticism widely replicated by profiles all over Spain that aim not only to condemn Stalinism, but Communism as an ideology. For instance, the profile @crpandemonium similarly wrote “No se dice estalinismo, se dice comunismo. A blanquear ideologías genocidas a otro lado” [We don’t say Stalinism, we say Communism. Go launder genocidal ideologies elsewhere] (seventh most widespread message). Both the tweet by @crpandemonium and the tweet by Juan Carlos Girauta were deleted. We also draw attention to a message along the same lines by the far-right journalist, former spokesperson of the group HazteOir, Javier Villamor. All messages with similar content are found in the Spanish neoliberal community.



Photo 1. Tweet criticised by numerous profiles for its exclusive mention of Stalinism

Another widely circulated message was one by journalist Ben Norton quoting the message of the Prime Minister of Canada, Justin Trudeau, through which he supported the commemoration of 23 August. Ben Norton, like many others, quoted the tweet to criticise the president for his equating Nazism with Communism. Others availed of the opportunity to criticise the president for his “authoritarian” measures, such as the establishment of the Covid Passport. An assortment of ideologically heterogeneous criticisms, with very different messages.



Furthermore, the criticism of Trudeau made up a strong specific community of people who deny the victims of Communism and who reject the commemoration. This community criticised numerous messages during the day that supported the commemoration of 23 August, not only that of the Prime Minister.



James Cruz I @jamescruz

Downplaying the Holocaust. Erasing the leading role of the USSR and the losses they suffered to defeat the Nazis. This is your brain on liberalism.

Justin Trudeau @JustinTrudeau
 Officiel du gouvernement - Canada

On Black Ribbon Day, we remember the victims of Communism and Nazism. We stand with the survivors and their descendants, and with all those who continue to face violence and persecution from authoritarian and totalitarian regimes.
liberal.ca/statement-by-t...

6:04 a. m. - 24 ago. 2021

66 5 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Nuevas Degeneraciones @nn_dgg



Parlamento Europeo en España @Europarl_ES

En el Día Europeo de Conmemoración de las Víctimas del Estalinismo y el Nazismo recordamos a las víctimas de todos los regímenes totalitarios en Europa.

Es un día para rechazar la intolerancia y recordar que los valores sobre los que se fundó la UE no deben darse por sentados.



3:52 p. m. - 24 ago. 2021

95 2 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Twitter tu respuesta

Among this community against the celebration, noteworthy is the group of Spanish communists, especially active during the day. Interestingly, the tweet posted by the European Parliament in Spain was at the forefront of their criticism.

PCTE @PCTE

No hay mejor cómplice del fascismo que quien equipara nazismo y comunismo.

El anticomunismo no pasará.

Abran paso al comunismo.



Parlamento Europeo en España @Europarl_ES

En el Día Europeo de Conmemoración de las Víctimas del Estalinismo y el Nazismo recordamos a las víctimas de todos los regímenes totalitarios en Europa.

Es un día para rechazar la intolerancia y recordar que los valores sobre los que se fundó la UE no deben darse por sentados.



6:26 p. m. - 23 ago. 2021

273 95 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Twitter tu respuesta

Marxista @Marxista_NBA

Gracias Stalin por habernos librado del nazismo en Europa y en el mundo.

¡SLAVA STALIN!

Parlamento Europeo en España @Europarl_ES

En el Día Europeo de Conmemoración de las Víctimas del Estalinismo y el Nazismo recordamos a las víctimas de todos los regímenes totalitarios en Europa.

Es un día para rechazar la intolerancia y recordar que los valores sobre los que se fundó la UE no deben darse por sentados.



10:25 p. m. - 23 ago. 2021

262 17 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Twitter tu respuesta

The tweets supporting the commemoration also included topical political messages. An example is the condemnation of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, following the withdrawal of NATO troops also during the month of August 2021. References to the Baltic Way were also frequent in the content supporting the commemoration, especially among the Lithuanian community and Eastern Europe.

Lithuania MFA @LithuaniaMFA

On August 23rd we will remember and celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the 1989 peaceful anti-#Soviet demonstration, in which two million people formed a human chain stretching 600km from Vilnius to Tallinn.

The #BalticWay proved that faith in democratic ideas unifies 🇪🇺🇱🇻🇸🇯.

10:15 a. m. · 22 ago. 2021

436 13 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Twitteo tu respuesta

Jon Danzig #FBPE @Jon_Danzig

Today is #BlackRibbonDay when we remember victims of #totalitarian regimes. Right now our thoughts are with the people of #Afghanistan who are under the renewed totalitarian regime of the #Taliban. Watch 1-minute trailer – links to the full 3-minute video and my report at the end

12:23 p. m. · 23 ago. 2021

17 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Twitteo tu respuesta

Gerry Hassan @GerryHassan

This is what democracy looks like. On 23 August 1989 two million citizens of the Baltic nations: Estonia, Latvia & Lithuania held hands for freedom & the right to self-determination over 600 km. Doing so on the anniversary of the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact. #BalticWay

5:19 p. m. · 23 ago. 2021

314 15 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Twitteo tu respuesta

To παντατις @panta_tif

Ποτέ ξανά! #blackribbonday

9:40 a. m. · 23 ago. 2021

497 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Twitteo tu respuesta

Case studies

Hispanic Day



Hispanic Day, celebrated every 12 October, refers to the anniversary of the “discovery” of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492. A commemoration celebrated both in Spain and throughout the American continent, but which has taken on different meanings throughout history. In the USA, it assumes the name of Columbus Day, for example. In Spain, in the 20th century it was renamed Hispanic Day, Columbus Day or National Day (or of the armed forces); in Latin America it has been contested and replaced in some countries by Indigenous Resistance Day, among others. This elasticity of uses and transformations is a response to the conflicting interpretations of colonialism and the rise of decolonial movements in recent decades. For instance, in the #BlackLivesMatter protests, various statues of conquerors and colonisers were destroyed, since the symbols of this past have given impetus to racial tensions in the present. For this reason, the monitoring of this commemoration makes us aware of one of the greatest memory conflicts today.

Data file

Collection method	Twitter streaming APIs (collected in real time)
Collection period	7 to 15 October 2021
Words searched	<p> #12Octubre #12deOctubre #12Oct #Hispanidad Hispanidad Día de la resistencia indígena #DíaDeLaResistenciaIndígena #DiadelaRaza Día de la raza #NadaQueCelebrar #ResACelebrar Res A Celebrar #Ezerezospatzeko ezer ez ospatzeko #ColumbusDay Columbus Day #BlackLivesMatter </p>
Number of original tweets obtained	305,225
Number of tweets + RTs	1,252,691

Evolution of participation

The evolution of activity on Twitter on Hispanic Day reached its peak in 2021. The reason may be attributed to the inclusion of keywords used in the USA, including the hashtags #ColumbusDay and #BlackLivesMatter. However, in recent years, there has been a much stronger movement opposed to this celebration, which intensifies the debate. The percentage of RTs compared to original tweets was lower than in 2020 and similar to 2019.

The number of unique users who participated rose considerably from 2019 to 2021, but it must be borne in mind that:

- In 2019, data were collected via web scraping and therefore less tweets were collected.
- In 2020, due to a data capture error, tweets with the hashtag #12Oct and the word "Hispanidad" were not collected (both words were separated with a full stop rather than a comma). Those tweets could not be retrieved with the API because the error was detected too late and because the web scraping method had stopped working on Twitter. In 2020, it must also be taken into account that national holiday parades were not held on account of COVID-19.
- In 2021, US profiles were included.

Year	Original tweets	Tweets + RTs	% de RTs	Unique users
2019	33,740	134,462	74.90%	61,491
2020	105,952	594,954	82.19%	262,378
2021	305,225	1,252,691	75.63%	457,520

Table 1: Evolution of participation

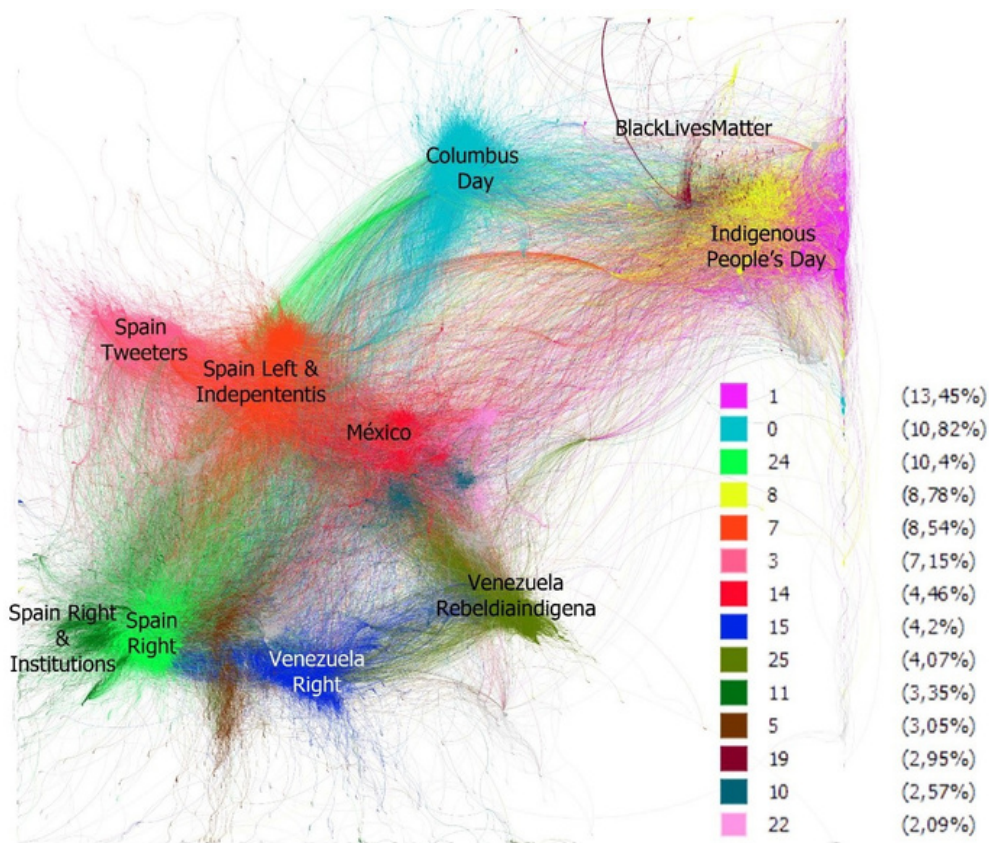
The following table shows the words selected for each of the years. In 2021, it was extended to other languages (English, Catalan and Basque).

2019	2020	2021
<p>#12Octubre #12deOctubre #12Oct Hispanidad #Hispanidad Día de la resistencia indígena #DiaDeLaResistenciaIndigena #DiadelaRaza día de la raza</p>	<p>#12Octubre #12deOctubre #Hispanidad Día de la resistencia indígena #DiaDeLaResistenciaIndigena #DiadelaRaza Día de la raza</p>	<p>#12Octubre #12deOctubre #12Oct #Hispanidad Hispanidad Día de la resistencia indígena #DiaDeLaResistenciaIndigena #DiadelaRaza Día de la raza #NadaQueCelebrar #ResACelebrar Res A Celebrar #Ezerezospatzeko ezer ez ospatzeko #ColumbusDay Columbus Day #BlackLivesMatter</p>

Table 2. Words monitored

Analysis of the graphs

The dissemination structure clearly shows two blocks, separated by language: English (upper right) and Spanish speaking (middle and bottom left). In turn, these blocks are divided into groups by ideology and geography (Graph 1).

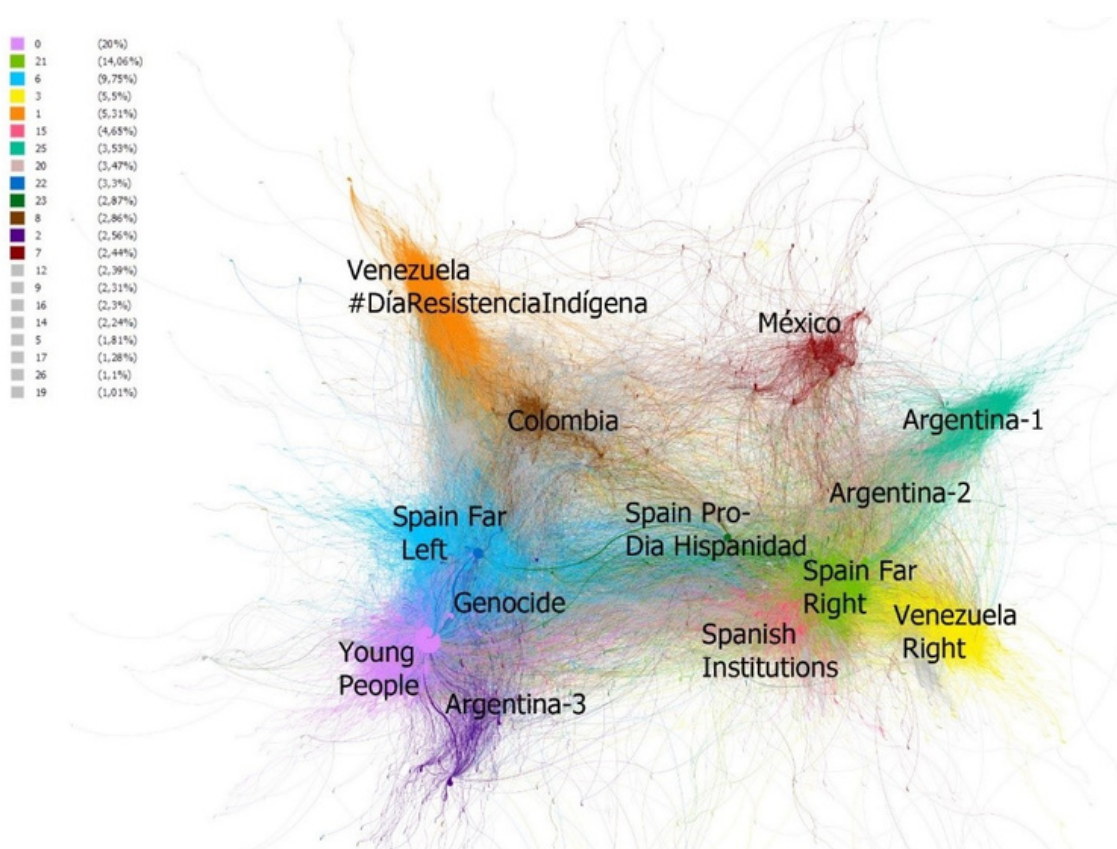


Graph 1. Tweet dissemination by community

Dissemination was less dispersed than in 2020, since the 12 largest groups account for 81.22% of profiles. There is a division of opinions over the celebration of Hispanic Day that is illustrated in the graph as follows:

- The English-speaking zone includes three groups opposed to the celebration of the discovery: "Indigenous Peoples' Day-1" (13.45%), "Indigenous Peoples' Day-2" (8.54%) and "BlackLivesMatter" (2.95%). The support group is "Columbus Day" (10.82%). The contrary opinion overwhelmingly prevails.
- In the Spanish-speaking block there is a contrary opinion in the groups "Izquierda e Independentismo" [Left and Independence Movement] (8.78%), "México" [Mexico] (4.46%) and "Venezuela-Rebeldíaindígena" [Venezuela-Indigenous Rebellion] (4.07%). The support groups are "Derecha Española" [Spanish Right] (10.4%), "Derecha Venezolana" [Venezuelan Right] (4.2%), "Derecha Española e Instituciones" [Spanish Right and Institutions] (3.35%) and "Argentina" (3.05%). The group "Tweeters españoles" [Spanish Tweeters] (7.15%) is ironic and varied in memes, although it is more connected to opposing groups. The bottom line is 17.31% against versus 21% in favour (not including the ironic group).

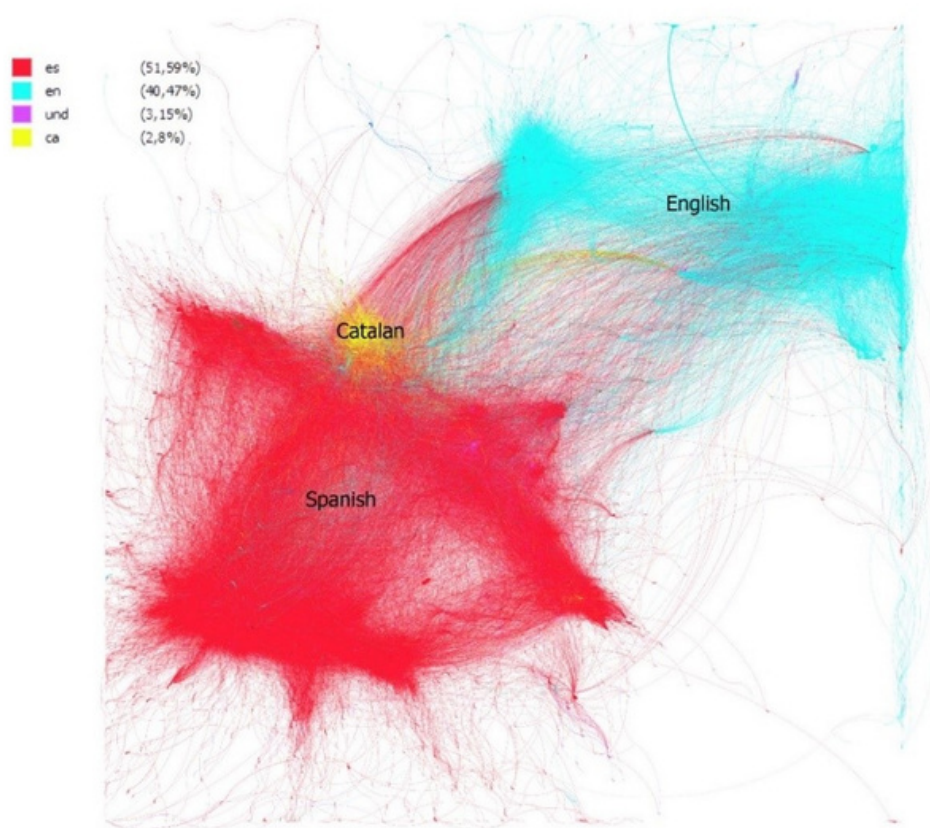
Thus it is clear that we are dealing with a commemoration that gives impetus to a high degree of fragmentation both at social and political level in almost all the countries in which it is celebrated. This trend was already observed in the graph of the previous year (graph 2), although it is much more marked in 2021 and we must take the aforementioned determining factors into account.



Graph 2. Communities in 2020

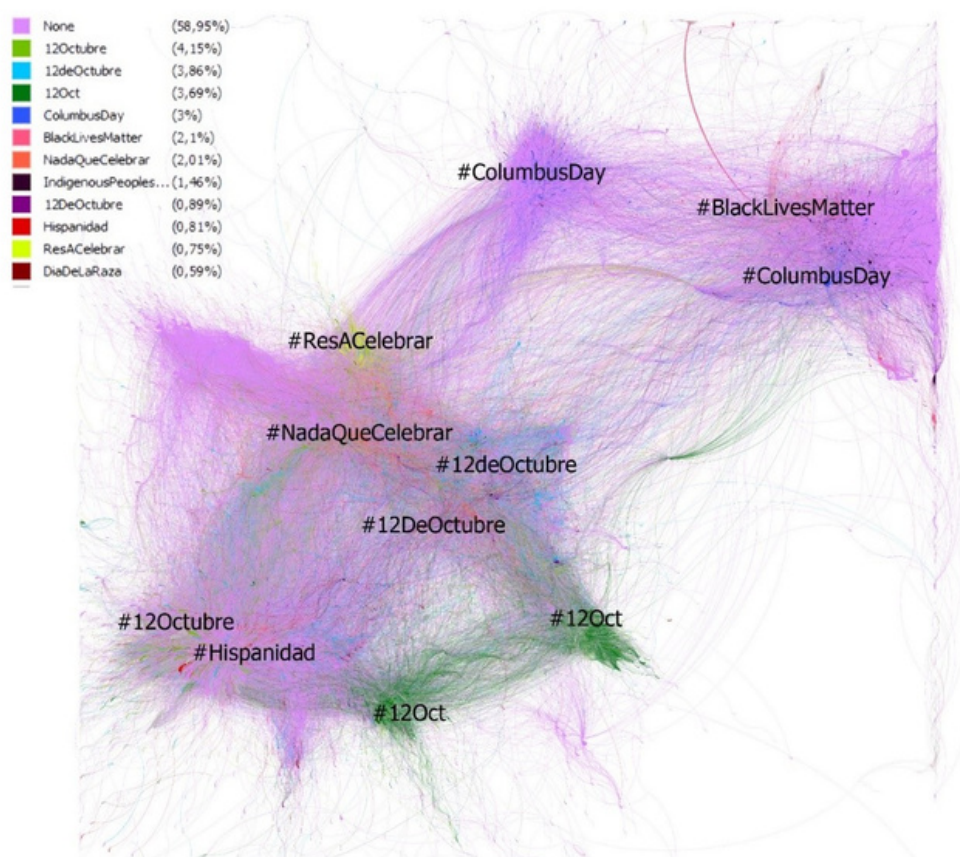
In 2021, multimedia and powerful explicit images were used, as we shall see in the content analysis of each community. A rise in the trend to use quotes to criticise a message is also noted.

In terms of language distribution (Graph 3), Spanish predominated, as a result of being the most common language of the countries that took part in the commemoration (51.59%). The second language used was English (40.47%), followed by Catalan in third place (2.8%). A comparison cannot be made with the year 2020 because keywords in English and Basque were not included. However, Catalan accounts for 2.8%, an absolute and relative percentage higher than in 2020. Tweets in Catalan tend to correspond to nationalist communities, generally opposing the celebration of 12 October, because it is in fact Spain's national day.



Graph 1. Graph of RTs by language

Most tweets did not include a hashtag (Graph 4). The most frequent tag was #12Octubre present in 4.15% of the tweets. The second was #12deOctubre with a presence of 3.86%. The third was #12Oct (3.69%) and the fourth #ColumbusDay (3%). The use of tags was based on geography in some cases, such as #12Oct that was used in two groups in Venezuela. In other ideology-based cases, #NadaQueCelebrar and #ResACElebrar [Nothing to Celebrate were used by the left and pro-independence movements. The Spanish right used #12Octubre and #Hispanidad, and Ibero-American countries opposed to the celebration used #12DeOctubre and #12deOctubre. Compared to the previous year, the higher presence of the tag #12Oct is noted, which was inadvertently not collected in 2020. It should be noted that, due to format limitations when putting this graph together, only one tag can be included. In this case, the first hashtag that appears in the tweet was selected as it is considered to be the most important one. There may be secondary tags that were also frequent but will not appear below for this reason.



Graph 4. Graph of RTs by hashtag

Temporal dissemination

As usual, intensity was lower on the days prior and subsequent to the day of celebration. Most tweets were concentrated between 11 and 12 October. Graph 1 shows the ratio between the number of tweets posted and RTs received in one-hour intervals. It is a two-scale graph, tweets from 0 to 12,792 (from 0 to 7,338 in 2020) and retweets from 0 to 36,805 (from 0 to 56,876 in 2020). In 2021, the percentage of RTs was lower than in 2020.

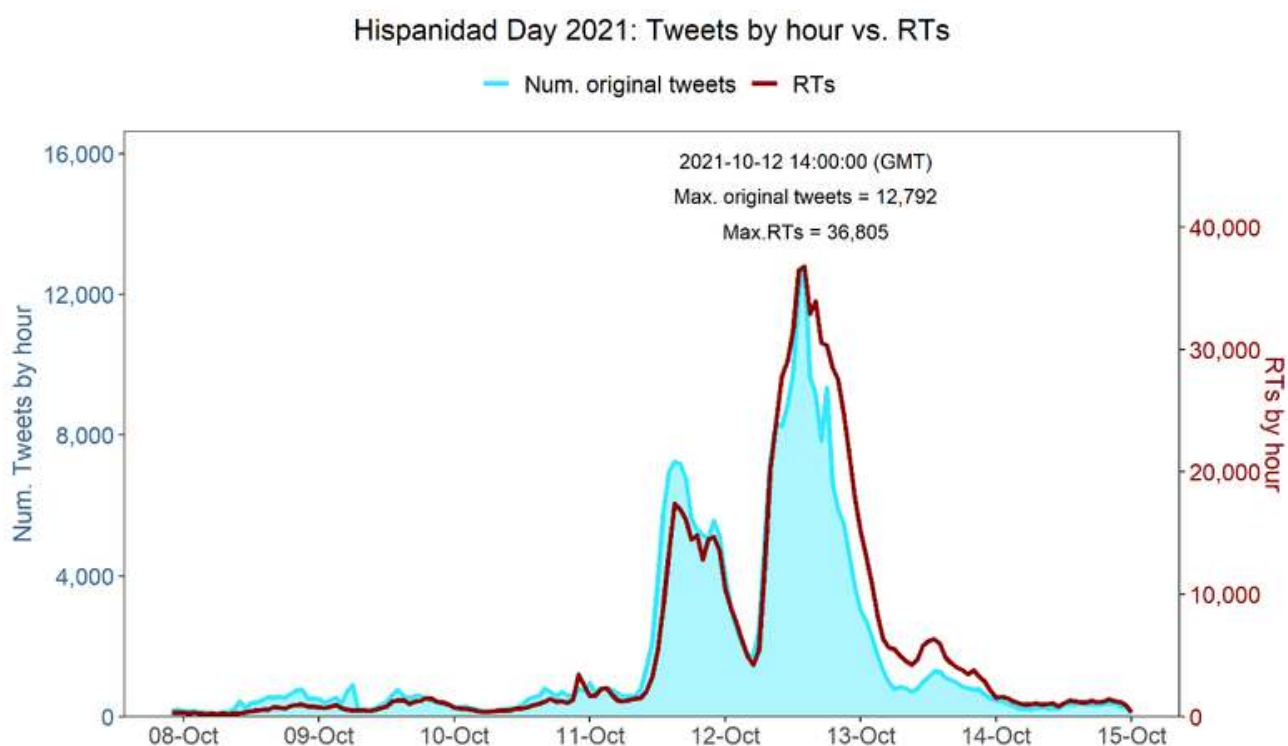


Fig. 1. Tweets vs. Retweets

The participation of relevant profiles is shown in graph 2, which records profiles with more than four million followers who participated. Most of them were media and institutions.

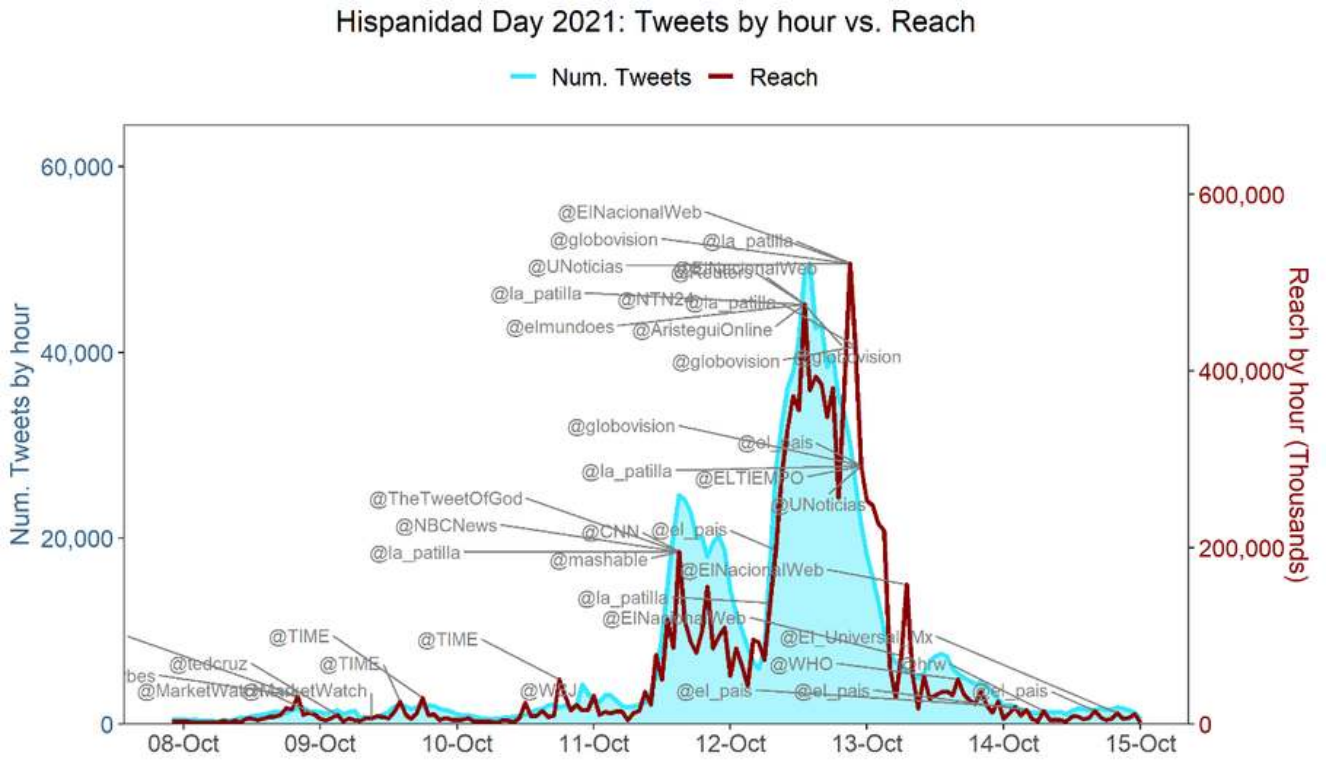


Fig. 2. Tweets vs. Reach

The participation of different groups is shown in Figure 3 in which European and US working hours are combined, making the latest posting time 14:00 (GMT time) when activity in Europe and the US coincides. The groups Indigenous Peoples' Day-1, Indigenous Peoples' Day-2 and Columbus Day, all with a majority of profiles from the USA, were very active on the eve of 12 October.

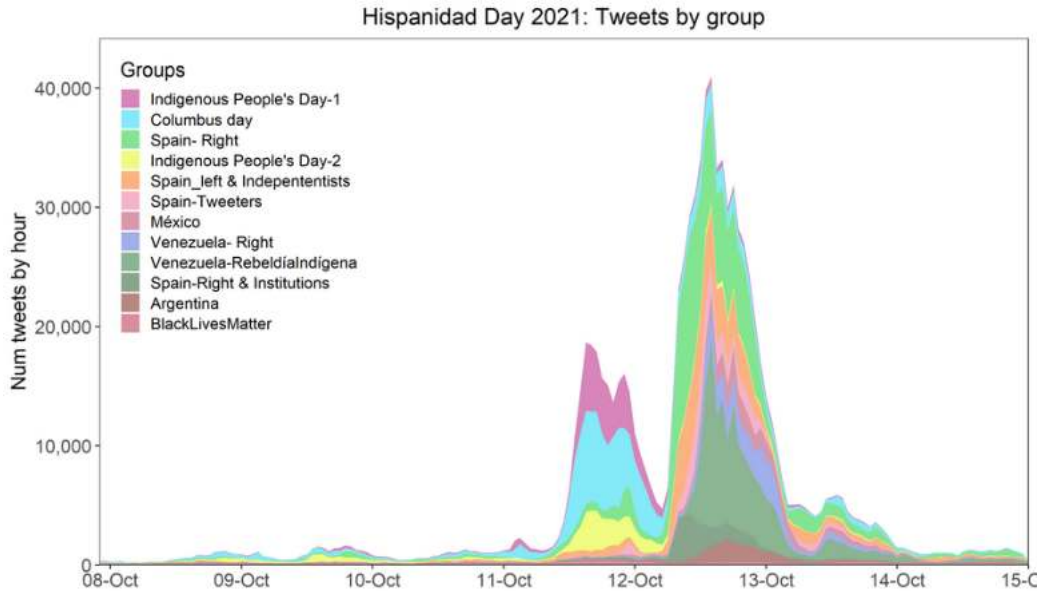


Fig. 3 Tweets by Group

Hashtag presence in the tweets (4) was concentrated on 12 October, the most frequent tag being #12Octubre, followed by #12deOctubre and #12Oct.

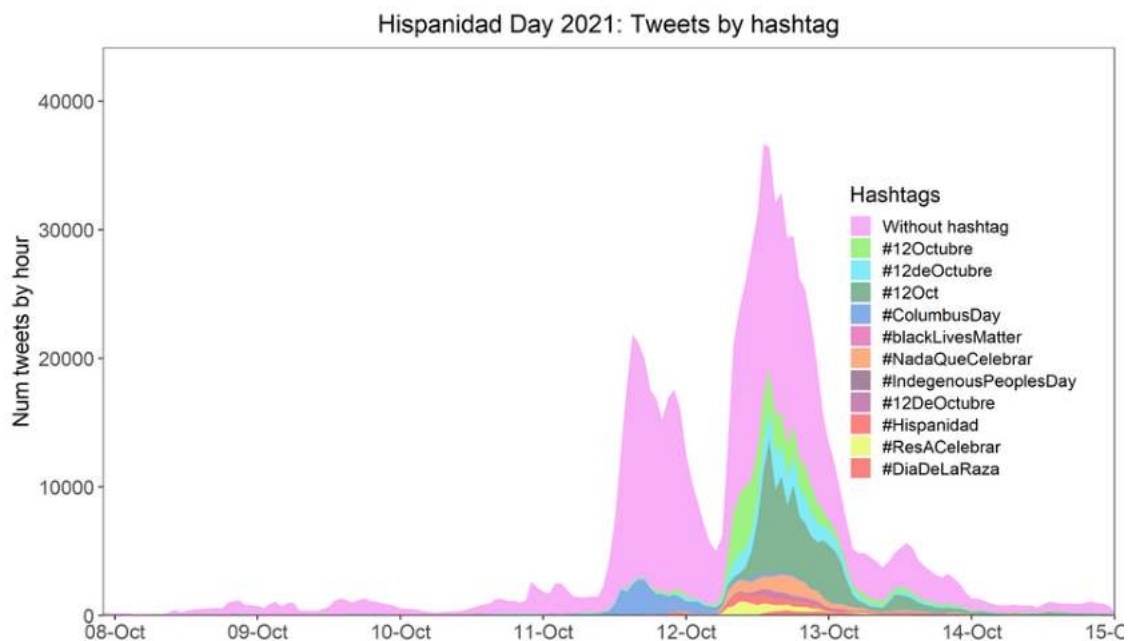


Fig. 4. Hashtag presence in tweets

Content analysis

Given the number of communities interacting with this commemoration, a segregated analysis thereof has been performed, although many of them share a stance regarding the date.

On the one hand is the community that decided to celebrate Indigenous Peoples' Day, clearly opposed to the positive commemoration of colonisation or the defence of its symbols. This community is made up of non-institutional or non-political profiles that generally post in English and are noteworthy socially speaking for the broad participation of Afro-Americans.

Dr. Keisha Josephs @iheartlang

Happy Indigenous People's Day! Please remember that Columbus landed in the Caribbean, and never set foot on the United States mainland. He interacted with the the Indigenous Kalinago and Taino, and we still exist! (Incoming thread 📖 🗑️):

3:31 p. m. · 11 oct. 2021

59,7 mil 237 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Nat Roberts @GnatRoberts

Columbus was arrested and brought back to Spain in chains when word of his atrocities reached Europe. You know, by the standards of his day

Josh Kraushaar @HotlineJosh

"Holding historical figures to modern standards of morality is a method of antihistorical political control—much like the pseudohistory I grew up being taught in the Soviet Union." [wsj.com/articles/colum...](https://www.wsj.com/articles/columbus)

7:59 a. m. · 11 oct. 2021

26,1 mil 41 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Brandon Bradford @BrandonLBradfor

Columbus was investigated for atrocities by a Spanish court official, Francisco de Bobadilla, who had Columbus arrested and shipped back to Spain chains. The Crown then stripped him of his governorship. His cruelty in the time he lived was considered a nightmare

Josh Kraushaar @HotlineJosh

"Holding historical figures to modern standards of morality is a method of antihistorical political control—much like the pseudohistory I grew up being taught in the Soviet Union." [wsj.com/articles/colum...](https://www.wsj.com/articles/columbus)

4:24 a. m. · 11 oct. 2021

16,1 mil 90 Copiar enlace al Tweet


Twitteo tu respuesta

AJ+ @ajplus

Today is the first #IndigenousPeoplesDay officially commemorated by a sitting U.S. president — it was first proposed in 1977.

But:

- It is still not a federal holiday (Columbus Day, which many argue glorifies genocide, still is)
- Only 10 states officially celebrate it




7:31 p. m. · 11 oct. 2021

2,2 mil 38 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Ed Vocke @VockeWI

Columbus didn't discover America, he invaded it. Happy Indigenous Peoples' Day!



4:00 p. m. · 11 oct. 2021

2,2 mil 41 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Among the advocates of the Columbus Day celebration, on the other hand, the presence of politicians is noteworthy among the most widespread content, such as Governor Ron DeSantis. Most of the profiles are Republican-leaning, as Democratic President, Joe Biden, publicly acknowledged the celebration of Indigenous Peoples' Day. This community also generates content mainly in English. Explicit tensions with the defenders of Indigenous Peoples' Day are noted.

Matt Walsh @MattWalshBlog
 Europeans practiced slavery and conquest so we can't have Columbus Day anymore. Instead we should celebrate Indigenous People, who practiced an even more ruthless form of slavery and conquest.
 4:31 a. m. · 11 oct. 2021

15,4 mil 549 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Twitteo tu respuesta

House Republicans @HouseGOP
 It's called Columbus Day.
 Pass it on.
 3:24 p. m. · 11 oct. 2021

5,5 mil 726 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Rep. Jim Jordan @Jim_Jordan
 Democrats "canceled" Columbus Day.
 How long until they do the same for Christmas?
 2:25 p. m. · 13 oct. 2021

11,1 mil 3,1 mil Copiar enlace al Tweet

Brigitte Gabriel @ACTBrigitte
 Today is NOT Indigenous Peoples' Day, it's Christopher Columbus Day!
 4:36 p. m. · 11 oct. 2021

7,5 mil 362 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Ron DeSantis @GovRonDeSantis
 Christopher Columbus displayed courage, determination, and perseverance when he sailed the ocean blue more than 500 years ago.
 Happy Columbus Day!

WHEREAS, when Christopher Columbus sailed the ocean blue in 1492 as a Genoan traveling with the sponsorship of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, he and his crew aboard the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria set the precedent for the contribution of European immigrants to the development of the culture and economy of the countries of the Western Hemisphere; and

WHEREAS, Columbus Day was first proclaimed a national holiday by President Benjamin Harrison in 1892 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America and for more than a century has, until very recently, been a unifying day for all Americans to celebrate the fact that had Columbus and the explorers who followed him not traveled across the Atlantic, the country we hold dear and the lives we enjoy would not exist; and

WHEREAS, Columbus stands a singular figure in Western Civilization who exemplified courage, risk-taking, and heroism in the face of enormous odds; as a visionary who saw the possibilities of exploration beyond Europe; and as a founding father who laid the foundation for what would one day become the United States of America, which would commemorate Columbus by naming its Federal District after him; and

WHEREAS, Columbus continues to be a historical figure who represents the pride of nearly 17 million Italian Americans, a community whose warmth, generosity, patriotism, and love of family have made those characteristics even greater components of the broader American culture and way of life; and

WHEREAS, we must learn from history and continue to discuss Columbus' contributions, discoveries, and experiences rather than revise history, and acknowledge that individuals who seek to defame Columbus and try to expunge the day from our civic calendar do so as part of a mission to portray the United States and Western history in a negative light as they seek to blame our country and its values for all that is evil in the world, rather than see it as the force for good; and

WHEREAS, by celebrating and acknowledging Christopher Columbus, European explorers, and the native tribes they encountered in the New World, we can come to appreciate the exploration and development of civilization in this hemisphere with optimism, hope, and an appreciation of the trail-blazing legacy of American heroes who built the greatest nation the world has ever known; and

WHEREAS, on this Columbus Day as American entrepreneurs embark upon a new age of exploration, we acknowledge that without the heroism of explorers who ventured into the unknown some five centuries ago, we would not be here today in this hemisphere, on this continent, in this country, with the ones we love, as Americans propel humanity forward as the engine of innovation and the guarantor of global security and stability.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ron DeSantis, Governor of the State of Florida, do hereby extend greetings and best wishes to all those observing October 11, 2021, as Columbus Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be affixed at Tallahassee, the Capital, this 11th day of October, in the year two thousand twenty-one.

R. DeSantis
 Governor

THE CAPITOL
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399 • (850) 717-9949

10:29 p. m. · 11 oct. 2021

44,6 mil 3,4 mil Copiar enlace al Tweet

Numerous messages were also issued by the Spanish right in defence of the conquest and colonisation of America by Christopher Columbus and the Spanish empire. The leader of the far-right party (VOX), Santiago Abascal, posted a message that was among the most widely disseminated ones throughout the day. Messages supporting the Spanish Civil Guard and the armed forces are also notable in this community.

Santiago Abascal @Santi_ABASCAL

Feliz día de la Hispanidad, la mayor obra de hermanamiento universal, que puso fin al genocidio entre pueblos indígenas y trajo el mestizaje de España y América

Feliz día a todos los españoles de ambos hemisferios, especialmente a las Pilares y a los miembros de la Guardia Civil



9:16 a. m. · 12 oct. 2021

21 mil 1.8 mil Copiar enlace al Tweet

VOX @vox_es

España tiene mucho que celebrar y nada de lo que arrepentirse.

Tal día como hoy de hace 529 años, Colón descubre América y se inicia la Hispanidad, la mayor obra de hermanamiento realizada por un pueblo en la Historia universal.

¡Feliz #12Octubre, #DíadelHispanidad!



9:59 a. m. · 12 oct. 2021

8,9 mil 2,2 mil Copiar enlace al Tweet

Isabel Diaz Ayuso @IdiazAyuso

Celebremos juntos la #FiestaNacional de España.

Feliz #DíaDeLaHispanidad.

#12deOctubre



11:47 a. m. · 12 oct. 2021

17,3 mil 580 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Macarena Olona @Macarena_Olona

¡Viva la Virgen del Pilar!
¡Viva la @guardiacivil!
¡Viva España!

Feliz día de la HISPANIDAD.
Fiesta Nacional de España

#TodoPorLaPatria



12:38 a. m. · 12 oct. 2021

9,4 mil 324 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Among Spanish left-wing and pro-Catalan independence groups, the tag in Catalan #ResACelebrar [Nothing to Celebrate] is notable. The most widespread tweet was by the former president of the Government of Catalonia in exile in Belgium, Carles Puigdemont. These messages, posted by profiles with very different ideological leanings, coincide in condemning colonialisation and question whether such a feat is a reason for a national holiday in Spain. The left condemns the far-right demonstrations celebrated throughout the day.

Carles Puigdemont @KRLS

La declinació que Espanya ha fet d'“Hispanitat” al llarg dels anys l'ha consolidat com a sinònim del genocidi, la dominació violenta i la negació de llengües i cultures que va perpetrar, en nom seu, un imperi basat en la guerra, el robatori i el crim generalitzat. #ResACelebrar

10:46 a. m. · 12 oct. 2021

7,6 mil 318 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Emilio Morenatti @EmilioMorenatti

A man makes the fascist salute as others wave preconstitutional flags as ultra right wing protesters march during an alternative celebration for Spain's National Day in Barcelona, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 2021. Spain commemorates Christopher Columbus' arrival in the New World.



1:06 p. m. · 12 oct. 2021

2,9 mil 162 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Gerardo Pisarello @G_Pisarello

El 12 de octubre del PP y Vox. Con esta gente, con este negacionismo arrogante y prepotente, #NadaQueCelebrar #ResACelebrar

Gerardo Pisarello
Diputado En Curso Psoesq

por el PP a lo largo de esta semana, es imposible suscribir

9:44 p. m. · 13 oct. 2021

2,9 mil 178 Copiar enlace al Tweet

David Melero @davidmelero_

Una dona s'infiltra a una manifestació espanyolista onejant una estelada. Els manifestants li treuen la bandera independentista i posteriorment la cremen. La dona ha sigut "evacuada" per la Guàrdia Urbana per evitar incidents

#12Octubre #Espana #ResACelebrar #Catalunya

2:48 p. m. · 12 oct. 2021

1,9 mil 341 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Luis Gonzalo Segura
@luisgonzalseg

¿Os imagináis desfiles en Alemania o Italia con unidades militares llamadas Hitler o Mussolini?

Pues hoy, según informa un diario, desfilará la Bandera de la Legión 'Comandante Franco'.

Sería la última infamia del Estado español y de la cúpula militar 🙄



Lo que se esconde detrás del 'orgullosa' desfile militar del Día de la Hisp...
Aunque los presentes no podrán ver a los militares demócratas que se jugaron la vida en los años setenta por una España democrática y un ...
actualidad.rt.com

9:58 a. m. · 12 oct. 2021

On another note, although closely related, is the meme community. They generally posted parodies during the day, opposed to the celebration and with particular prominence of the supposed tricolour flag that was drawn in the sky during the military parade.

AntonioMaestre
@AntonioMaestre

El gobierno socialcomunista nos ha regalado una bandera republicana. ❤️

RTVE @rtve
La Patrulla Águila surca el cielo de Madrid en este homenaje.
Su vuelo sirve también como inicio a este desfile del #12octubre
rtve.es/play/videos/di...



12:34 p. m. · 12 oct. 2021

6,9 mil 228 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Almendrao
@RaulAlmendrao

Yo el día de la Hispandad // Yo el día de Andalucía



11:11 a. m. · 12 oct. 2021

12,3 mil 19 Copiar enlace al Tweet



Also noteworthy are opposed communities in various Latin American countries (Mexico and Venezuela, mainly). The rejection of Hispanic culture is mixed with topical political issues in their respective communities.



MIPPCI @Mippcvzla

#12Oct 🇵🇪 🇵🇪 ¡ETIQUETA DEL DÍA!

#RebeldíaIndígena

Resistencia Originaria es Poder Popular.



1:12 p. m. · 12 oct. 2021

993 102 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables @MimpPeru

Hoy #12deOctubre, conmemoramos la resistencia de las mujeres indígenas contra el orden colonial opresor. 500 años después, en el bicentenario de la independencia, sigamos construyendo un camino propio para un Perú soberano.



7:37 p. m. · 12 oct. 2021

2,1 mil 279 Copiar enlace al Tweet

José David Cabello R @jdauidcabello

#12Oct Día de la Resistencia Indígena, declarado en 2002 por nuestro Comandante Chávez, con el fin de reivindicar las luchas indígenas por su territorio y dignidad. #RebeldíaIndígena



5:06 p. m. · 12 oct. 2021

415 16 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Notable among the supporters of the commemoration in Latin America are the Venezuelan and Argentine right (calling the commemoration Día de la Hispanidad or Día de la Raza, interchangeably). The communities availed of the opportunity to also condemn left-wing political parties in their respective countries.



Finally, it should be noted that tweets were also posted under the hashtag of BlackLivesMatter by both an English- and Spanish-speaking community. Despite originating in the USA, following the murder of George Floyd, the hashtag spread throughout the world and is a symbol of the fight against racism and the vestiges of colonialism. It was also used on this date, albeit to a lesser extent and sometimes bearing no relation to the commemoration, to condemn other incidents of racism.



20N, anniversary of Franco's death



International Solidarity of Labour, by Walter Crane (1889)

In 2021, we decided to sample one of the Spanish State's unofficial social commemorations for the first time. As on previous occasions (especially on 14 April), note that these types of posts separate from institutional action and organisation correspond to a type of memory on the margins. Therefore, to explore their content is to delve into the evolution of social constructs associated with patently uncomfortable festivities. November 20 is the anniversary of the Spanish dictator Francisco Franco – and leader of the Falange's founder, José Antonio Primo de Rivera. Franco's death marked the end of almost 40 years of dictatorship and the beginning of the process of transition to democracy. However, publicly this date is an uncomfortable memory at institutional level. To avoid addressing the implications of the death of Franco or of his figure, at political level this event has been buried in oblivion. Nevertheless, on a social level, it continues to be remembered. For some, nostalgic for Francoism, it is remembered in mourning, while for others, opposed to the dictatorship, it is the celebration of the death of a murderer.

The decision to include this date in the report is based on the idea of expanding the samples with commemorations of a different nature, but also with the aim to go beyond a European framework and include global commemorations so as to situate these narratives' reach in other geographical contexts.

Data file

Collection method	Streaming APIs
Collection period	14 to 26 November 2021
Words searched	<p>#20N 20N Aniversario muerte de franco Aniversario muerte del dictador Franco murió en la cama Valle de los caídos Primo de Rivera Transición española Dictadura franquista Franquismo muerte de Franco #Francoland Franquisme</p>
Number of original tweets obtained	45,437
Number of tweets + RTs	246,784

Evolution of participation

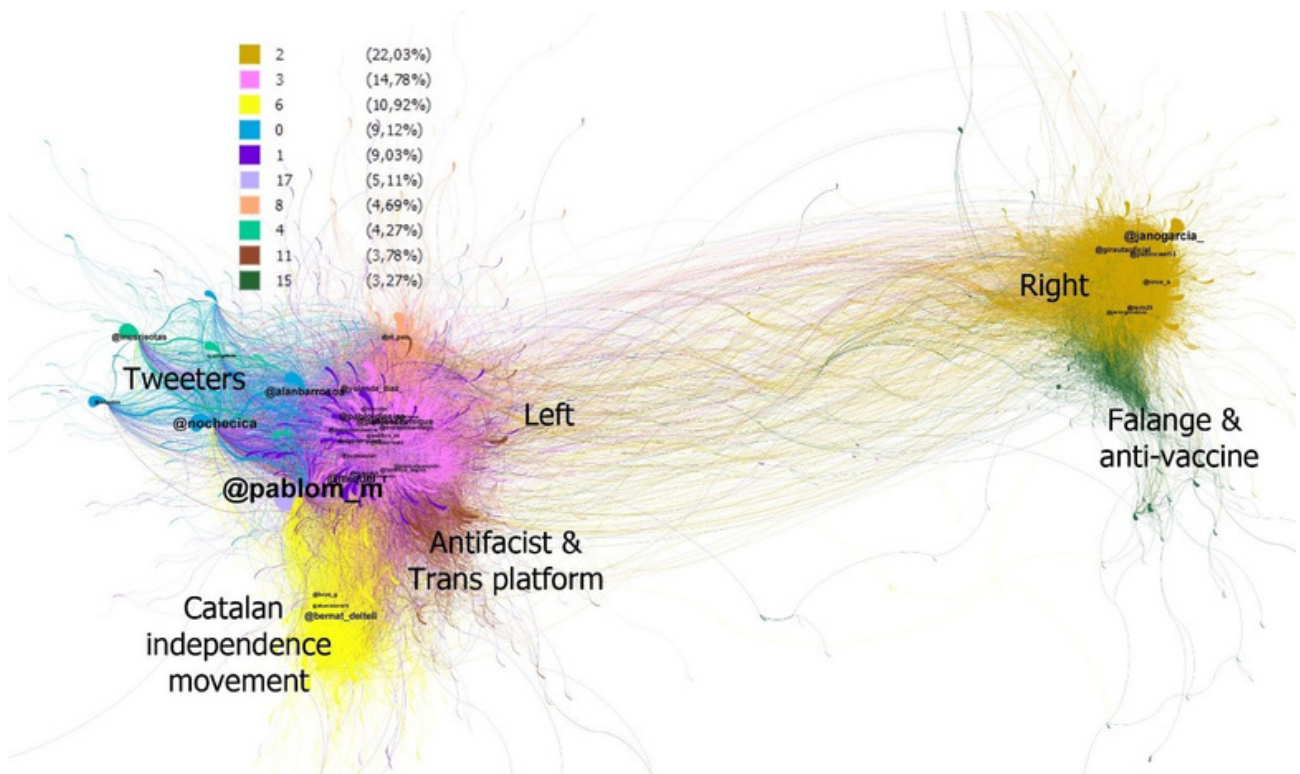
The Twitter data concerning the anniversary of Franco's death were collected for the first time in 2021. There is therefore no comparison with previous years. The data were downloaded with streaming APIs.

Analysis of the graphs

On 20N, in addition to the celebration of the anniversary of Franco's death, other events coincided, such as a demonstration in Cuba on 20 November and the Transgender Day of Remembrance celebrated on this date. The data related to Cuba were removed for the analysis, but the data corresponding to the Transgender Day of Remembrance have been maintained because this group also mentioned Franco through interactions.

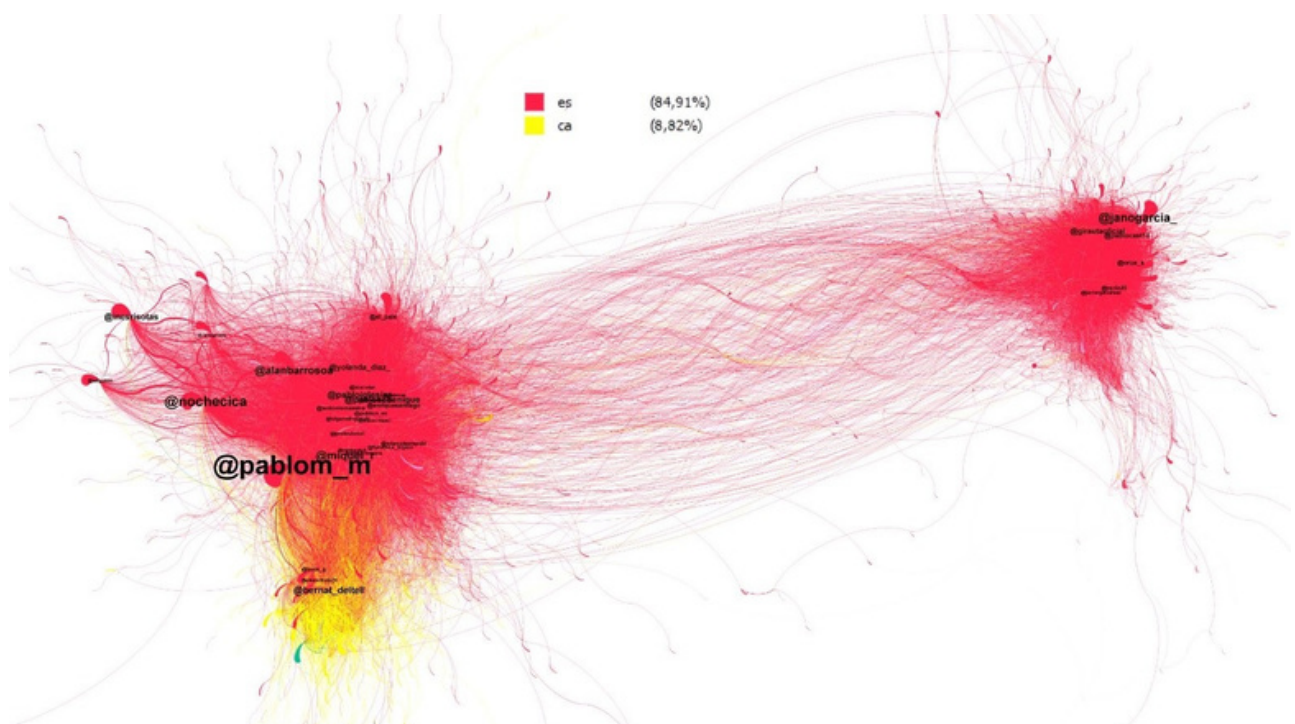
Each one of the graph's nodes corresponds to a Twitter profile that either posted a tweet or retweeted it. One node is connected with another when it is retweeted. In most cases, RTs are an upvote for a tweet. When a modularity algorithm is applied, the profiles that have the most common retweets are grouped into communities and reveal the structure of the network of connections. The shape of the graph corresponds to an algorithm of forces in which the most connected nodes attract each other and the least connected nodes repel each other. Therefore, through them we represent communities that attract and repel each other, which interact and connect in the network.

Graph 1 shows a two-block structure, associated with a polarisation in which the tweets circulate through two echo chambers. On the left-hand side, profiles related to the left are grouped together (28.92%, shades of purple), with pro-Catalan independence (10.92%, yellow) and with left-wing sympathiser tweeters (12.8%, shades of blue) and with anti-fascist and transgender groups (3.78%, brown) On the right-hand side are profiles related to the right (22.03%, mustard) and with the Falange and denialism (3.27%, dark green). In this regard, we see that the pandemic, Catalan independence or the rights of transgender people enter the debate surrounding this commemoration, as they are topics of recurring political debate on the left-right axes.



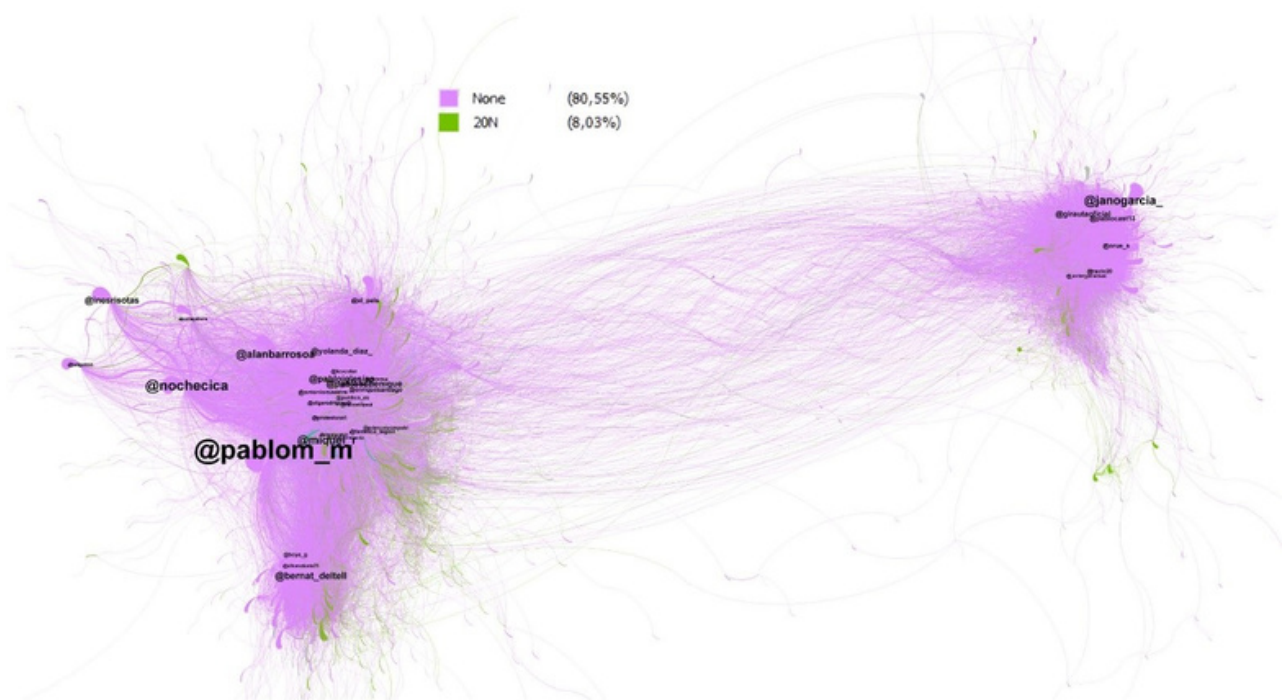
Graph 1. Tweet dissemination by community

In terms of language distribution (graph 2), Spanish predominated (84.91%, red), followed by Catalan (8.82%, yellow). Catalan dominated the tweets of the pro Catalan independence group, although there were crossed RTs in both languages with the left-wing group (yellow and red zone).



Graph 2. Graph of RTs by language

The existence of HTs was minor, only 8.03% of users employed the hashtag #20N. Most tweets did not include a hashtag (Graph 3). The few HTs identified were found in the groups Tuiteros, Falange – Antivacunas and Antifascismo – Trans. In this regard, note that in our theoretical framework HT is analysed as a phenomenon that holds digital memory, because it is easily traceable in time and unites communities in its content. However, as we have been warning, much of the content is posted with no HT. This implies that, if we treat Twitter as a file, the bulk of content is easy to lose over time, since it is not recorded in a tag. However, it is evident that memory phenomena are mostly devoid of HT and work should methodologically be carried out on how to better preserve and trace the content without tags – otherwise we run the risk, in retroactive analysis, of basing assertions on overly biased analyses.



Graph 3. Graph of RTs by hashtag

Temporal dissemination

The following graphs analyse the time evolution of the publication of messages, both original messages and retweets. In previous reports the graphs were compiled only around original tweets due to limitations of the viewing tool. In the 2021 reports, the tool was changed and the graphs were compiled around the total number of tweets.

Close to the date of 20N, two events occurred. The first was on 17 November with the debate surrounding the repeal of the amnesty law – to allow Franco-era crimes to be investigated –; and the second on 21 November, when the attendance of Pablo Casado, leader of the Partido Popular, at a mass for Francisco Franco came to light. Both events bore a major impact on Twitter, so the timeline in this case is atypical if compared with previous commemorations, since three high points appear instead of a single moment on the day of the celebration.

In this case, on 17 November, there was a sharp increase as a result of the repeal of the amnesty law, which gradually subsided until 20 November, when it began to rise again and reached its peak. The news of Pablo Casado's attendance kept the level of posting high for three additional days. Fig. 1 shows the ratio between tweets posted and RTs received in one-hour intervals. It is a two-scale graph, tweets from 0 to 674 and retweets from 0 to 2,831. The ratio of RTs to original tweets was maintained until 17 November.

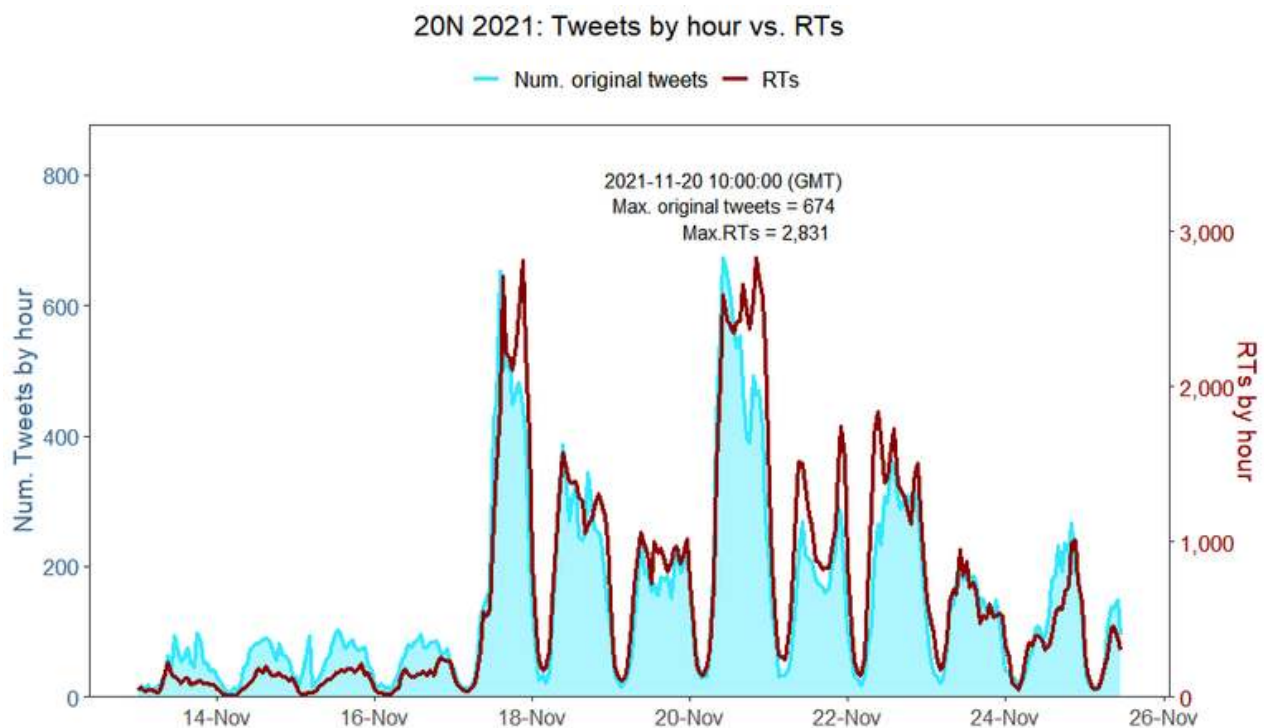


Fig. 1 Tweets vs. Retweets

The participation of relevant profiles is shown in Fig. 2 in which the profiles with more than one million followers who participated are noted. Most of them were the media, journalists, political parties and leaders, which is interesting if it is borne in mind that the celebration has no official value. The double-scale graph shows the ratio between the number of tweets posted in one hour, original messages or RTs, and the possible reach. The reach is calculated as the sum of followers of those who posted in each hour. It is noted that the ratio between reach and the original tweets posted is lower subsequent to 20N.

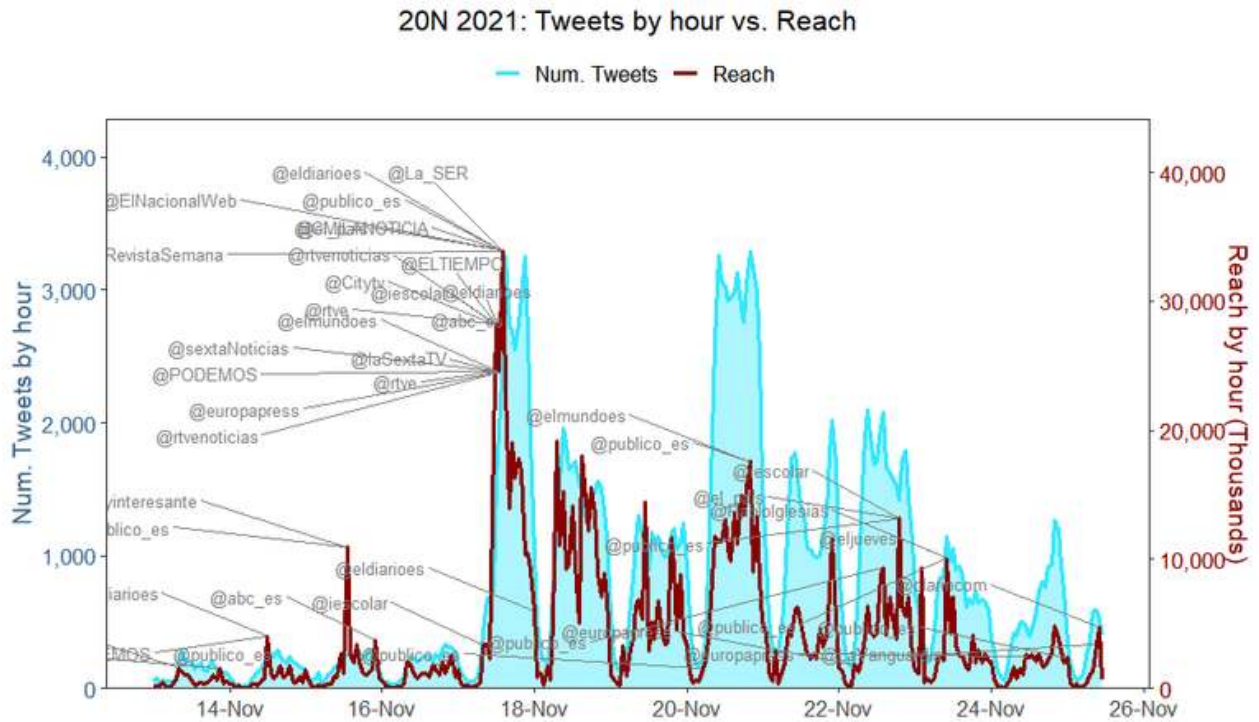


Fig. 2. Tweets vs. Reach

The participation of various groups is shown in Fig. 3, where it is noted that groups related to politics, both right- and left-wing, posted more the day of the repeal of the amnesty law (17th) than on the anniversary of Franco’s death. The pro-Catalan independence movement group was more active on 20N and unaffiliated tweeters posted when Pablo Casado’s attendance at the mass for Franco came to light.

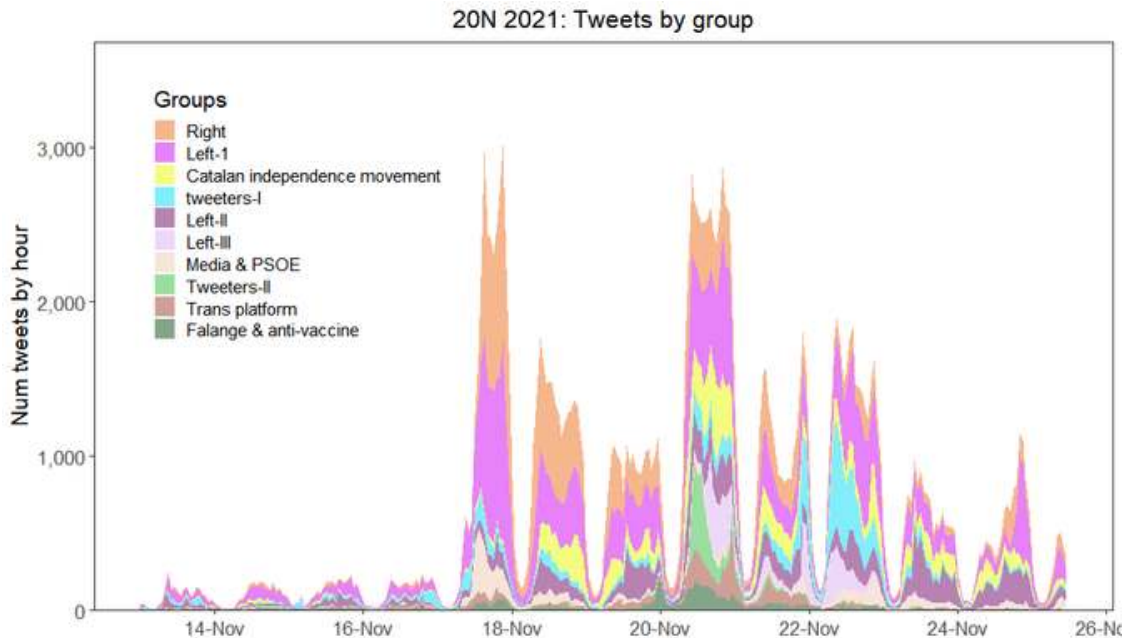


Fig. 3. Tweets by Group

Hashtag presence in tweets (Fig. 4) was concentrated on 20 November, the most frequent tag being #20N.

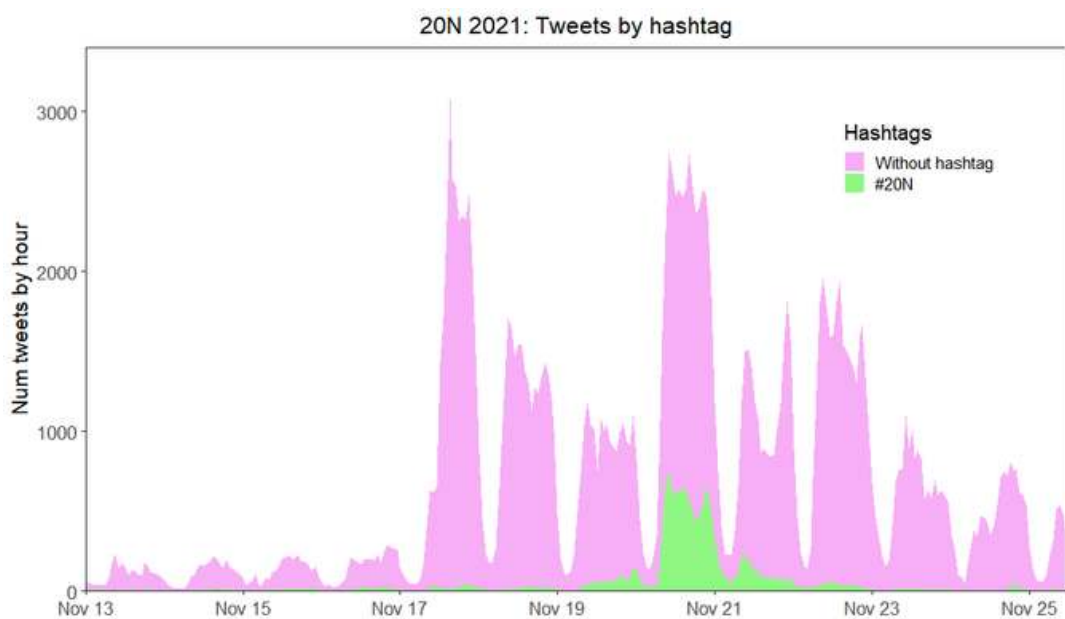


Fig. 4. Hashtag Presence in tweets

In analysing the breakdown by language (Fig. 5), the predominance of Spanish, followed by Catalan, can be seen. The day with the highest number of tweets posted in Catalan was 20N.

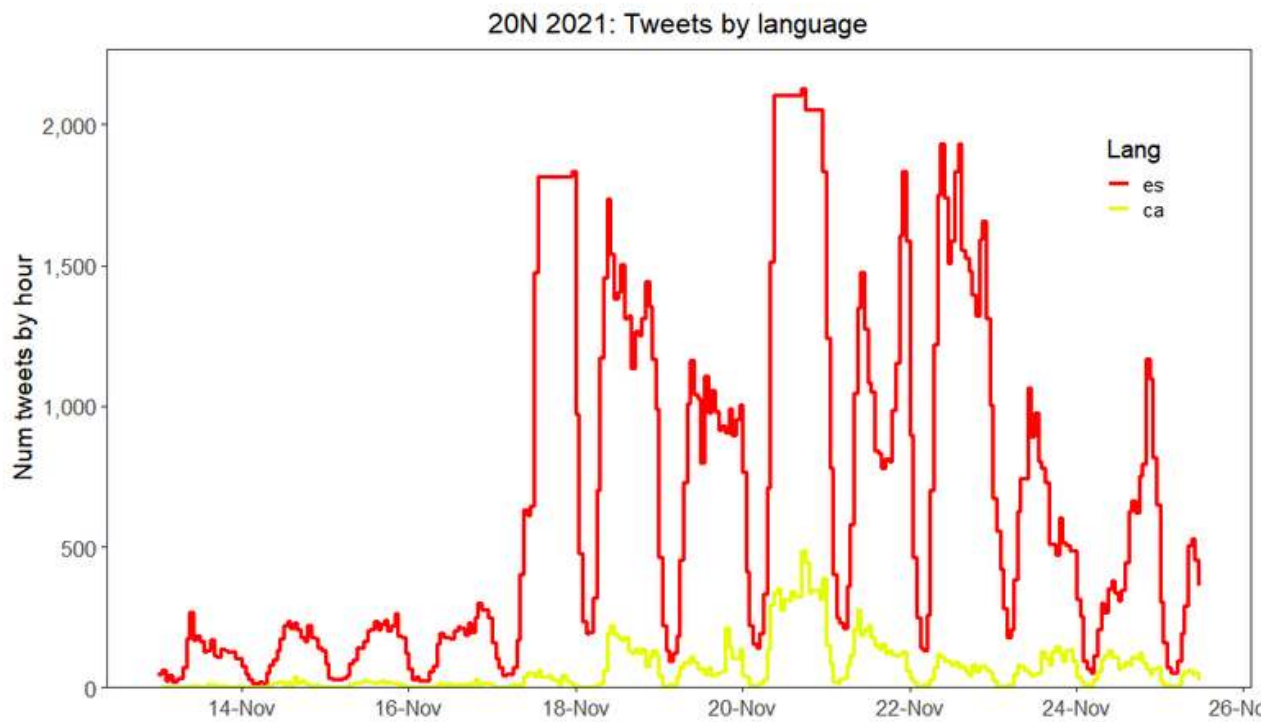


Fig. 5. Breakdown of tweets by language

Content analysis

The content analysis continues to interpret the findings broken down by community. To this end, the most widely disseminated tweets within each group were included, which paint a picture of the hegemonic discourses, although admittedly not the only discourses.

In the right-wing community, the most widely disseminated tweet was that posted by the liberal economist Jano García, with a tweet critical of the PSOE-Podemos coalition government. In fact, most of this community's tweets over this day were along these lines: criticising the coalition by appealing to an alleged use of memory policies related to Francoism to cover up other issues, which in their opinion are more pertinent. It is here where critics of the pandemic's management connected with the rights of the right and far right.



The anti-vax community, though it connects and interacts with affinity with the right-wing axis, had its own story. Messages against the supposed “health dictatorship” – in reference to the anti-Covid measures, were the most common. Members of the Falange (Spanish far right) are found in this community, due to proximity in their interactions, although they did not refer to the anti-Covid measures. Four of the ten most widely disseminated tweets by this community were removed for violating Twitter’s rules.[3]



Unlike the right wing's community, the left-wing block had a more political role. The main tweets were by the Vice-President of the Government, Yolanda Díaz (Podemos); the organisation secretary for Podemos, Pablo Echenique; Juan Carlos Monedero, also from Podemos; and the journalist Ignacio Escolar. The majority celebrated the recent committee approved to investigate Franco-era crimes that the right criticised. Also noteworthy is the criticism of the leader of the Partido Popular, Pablo Casado, for his attendance at a mass in memory of the dictator.

Yolanda Díaz @Yolanda_Diaz

La nueva Ley de Memoria no supone una mirada sobre el pasado, sino un auténtico ejercicio de reparación y justicia para el presente y el futuro.

Nos hace un país y una democracia mejores.

EL PAÍS @el_pais
 ÚLTIMA HORA | El Gobierno abre la puerta a investigar los crímenes del franquismo por lesa humanidad bit.ly/3oEESk3



3:17 p. m. · 17 nov. 2021

9,5 mil 612 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Twittear tu respuesta

Pablo Echenique @PabloEchenique

El pasado sábado 20N hubo 10 misas por Franco y hay alrededor de 23.000 iglesias. La probabilidad de caer en una por azar es del 0,05% y Pablo Casado acertó (según fuentes del propio PP). Sorprende que un asunto tan grave no esté teniendo apenas recorrido. Debe dar explicaciones.



12:36 p. m. · 22 nov. 2021

2,4 mil 862 Copiar enlace al Tweet

Twittear tu respuesta

PODEMOS @PODEMOS

Después de más de cuarenta años desde del fin de la dictadura, por fin un Gobierno abrirá la puerta a investigar los crímenes del franquismo por lesa humanidad.

Verdad, justicia y reparación ❤️👉👈

Hoy acordamos mejoras en la ley de

MEMORIA DEMOCRÁTICA



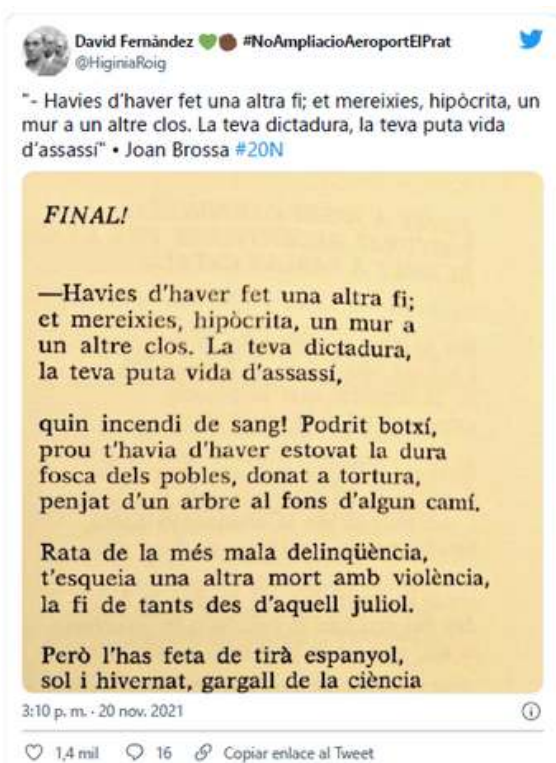
- Derecho Internacional a la Ley de Amnistía:** los crímenes de guerra y de lesa humanidad tendrán la consideración de imprescriptibles y no amnistiables.
- Se cambiará la denominación de Valle de los Caídos a **Valle de Cuelgamuros**, su nombre original.
- Se suprimen los **títulos nobiliarios** concedidos a 33 personajes del régimen franquista.

PODEMOS UNIDAS

3:49 p. m. · 17 nov. 2021

1,5 mil 20 Copiar enlace al Tweet

In the community sympathising with the Catalan independence movement, there was no common consistency of content. There were some tweets defending the Catalan language or some criticism of Pablo Casado's attendance of the mass. The only notable element is a poem by Joan Brossa dedicated to the death of the dictator that was made viral by various people, including writer Marius Serra and the former CUP [Popular Unity Candidacy] member of the Catalan Parliament, David Fernàndez.



As far as the anti-fascist and transgender community is concerned, worth noting is the dissemination of the anti-fascist demonstration in Madrid and messages advocating for the rights of the trans community, who also took part in the convening. These communities also lie along the left-wing axis.



Finally, the Internet also had space for the usual memes. This time they very much centred on Pablo Casado's controversial attendance at the mass for Francisco Franco. This community, again, lies along the left-wing axis.



The commemoration of 20 November sees a highly polarised network, as the graph itself alerted. There are few connections between the left-right axis, with opposing discourses and with no intermediate communities in the story. Left-wing communities concurred on the need to investigate Franco-era crimes, to amend the amnesty law, to criticise the certain continued existence of Francoism in today's far right or to remember that the dictator died in bed, without serving justice. For its part, the right criticised any memory initiative calling for a hierarchy of priorities, demanding that more urgent political initiatives be put first. However, it is worth mentioning that there were no discourses associated with heightened nostalgia for Francoism or glorification, or at the very least, that they were not the most viral. Also noted is the absence of the right's political front row, VOX and PP, in these communities' messages. The content was posted by users with no political profile. Conversely, on the left-wing axis, the opposite occurred.

NOTES

[1] See: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/STATEMENT_21_4283

[2] See: <https://crisis24.garda.com/alerts/2020/08/belarus-thousands-defy-army-warning-and-protest-in-minsk-august-23-update-25>

[3] In the first report of 2021, an analysis was carried out of Twitter's censorship policies related to hate and fake news.

ONLINE MEMORIES. MEMORY CONFLICTS IN SOCIAL MEDIA. TWITTER DATA ANALYSIS.
SIXTH REPORT. MARCH 2022.

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