

**File: Antonio Román Lloret.**

<b>REPORT</b>	
Name and surname of the prosecuting witness	Carlos Campos Soler
Age and job	51 years of age, married, businessman
Chronology of the events narrated in the report	He was the delegate of the union section and he knew who was to be a victim of the “walks”. Apart from having lists of the shootings, he was also in charge of the external examinations. He was giving details of some of the “walks”, for example to Vicente Antón, who was stopped and murdered when he had a puncture on the road.
Date of the report and prosecuting witness signature	24 April 1939 Carlos Campos Soler

<b>MILITARY COURT OR WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR’S</b>	
Political affiliation before and after 1936	CNT (NCL) activist, police officer.
Active participation in rallies	Yes.
Active participation in the destruction of churches and holy icons	Revolutionary propaganda, public conversations, insulting the army, burning churches.

<b>SENTENCE</b>	
Name and surname of the president, the spokesperson and the rapporteur.	Lieutenant Colonel Hidalgo Matas Captain Clavería Iglesia Lieutenant Labrador Salaverri Captain García Rosado
Number of case.	501
Type of legal procedure.	Urgent summary execution.
Facts justifying the sentence.	CNT activitst, supervisor of the list for the “walks”, the list of executions and the external examinations, murderer of Vicente Antón, church burner, member of the rebellion.
Articles of the code of militar justice and the criminal code applied to the sentence.	Art 232 pt 2 code of militar justice. Art 172 ,Art 219, military code.
Order of 10 January 1937 and Law of Political Responsibilities of February 1939.	Yes.
Verdict and sentence.	Death penalty.

**File: Carlos Torres Soler.**

<b>REPORT</b>	
Name and surname of the prosecuting witness.	Manuel Santos Egidio.
Address.	3, Genaro Calatayud Street. Elche
Age and job.	55 years of age, married, born in Orihuela, brick-layer.
Chronology of the events narrated in the report.	At 8 pm he met Carlos Torres, who was saying that Dr Coquillat was a fascist rogue who had to be killed. He was also saying that he had been one of the murderers of Vicente Torres and Dr Coquillat. He first shot Dr Coquillat and he fell backwards with his legs raised, then he shot him again. The so-called Manuel Santos was in that conversation on 21 April 1939.

<b>MILITARY COURT OR WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR'S</b>	
Political affiliation before and after 1936.	UGT (General Workers Union), 1938
Active participation in the destruction of churches and holy icons.	Yes.

<b>SENTENCE</b>	
Name and surname of the president, the spokesperson and the rapporteur.	Colonel Hidalgo Matas Pelleras Olcina Orbañanos Gómez Captain Clavería Iglesia Captain García Rosado
Number of case.	617
Type of legal procedure.	Urgent summary execution.
Facts justifying the sentence.	Member of the Socialist Party, destruction of the hospital's chapel as well as destruction of churches on 20 February 1936, boasting of having murdered Vicente Torres and Dr Coquillat.
Articles of the code of military justice and the criminal code applied to the sentence.	Joining the rebels, Art.238 par, 2, code of military justice.
Verdict and sentence	Political responsibility. We sentence the accused to Death penalty due to his adherence to rebellion, aggravated with depravity. 12 May 1939.

**File: Asunción Junquera Mera**

<b>REPORT</b>	
Name and surname of the prosecuting witness.	Ramón Segarra Ibarra.
Address.	7, Jubalcoy Street.
Age and job.	52 years of age, married, farmer, from Elche.
Chronology of the events narrated in the report.	As the headman mayor of Jubalcoy, and in compliance of the orders of Town Hall and the Civil Guards, he presents some information about the national teacher. According to him, she comes from Asturias, from a right-winged family, although she is left-winged. She was in charge of the School Colony number 9 in February, March and April 1939. He claims that she behaved, she forbade the children from singing war chants. She spoke little. She did not let her beliefs leak. She avoided wasting and commit immoralities, as she gave all the food to the children. These claims can be confirmed not only by Segarra but also by all the people who lived with her up until her detention.
Date of the report and defence witness signature	1 September 1939

<b>MILITARY COURT OR WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR'S</b>	
Address of the accused and personal information.	National teacher and headmistress of teh School Colony number 9 in Elche. 29 years of age. Native to Burgo de Osma (Soria) and local of Elche. Single.
Political affiliation before and after 1936.	<u>Before 1936</u> : left-winged but without any political affilitaion acknowledged. <u>After 1936</u> : member of the UGT (General Workers Union) and supporter of the Republican cause.
Date of the military court.	16 November 1939

<b>SENTENCE</b>	
Name and surname of the president, the spokesperson and the rapporteur.	Colonel Belda López Guinart Llauradó Lázaro Martí Bonnim Cereza Olivan Fernández de Arévalo
Number of case.	3302
Type of legal procedure.	Ordinary.
Facts justifying the sentence.	With a highly Marxist ideology, she voluntarily left Asturias before it was occupied by the national forces. She worked as a teacher in several municipalities of the Red area. During the Red Domination, she defended the cause and, after the Glorious National Movement, she passively resisted the implementation of the principles of the Syndicalist National Regime.

Articles of the code of military justice and the criminal code applied to the sentence.	Arts. 172, 173 y 240, párr. 2 of the code of military justice.
Order of 10 January 1937 and Law of Political Responsibilities of February 1939.	Both applied.
Verdict and sentence.	6 years and 1 day of long-term imprisonment due to exaltation of Rebellion. Suspensión from her public post during the imprisonment. Civil responsibility with an unfixed quantity.