**Juan Carlos García-Funes**, Universidad Pública de Navarra/Nafarroako Unibertsitate Publikoa, Spain, mail: [jcgarciafunes@gmail.com](mailto:jcgarciafunes@gmail.com)

***Keys of the spatial location of the forced labour of Prisoners of War in Franco´s Spain: stability, control and administration (Castilla y León, 1937-1943).***

During the Spanish Civil War and the first years of Franco’s regime, the military bureaucracy coordinated and ruled a system of concentration camps for prisoners of war. This bureaucracy coordinates diverse types of forced labour for prisioners from these camps in Worker´s Battalions and resulted fundamental to understand the fact that political enemies were being used as unfree labour. After the war, the military bureaucracy transformed their bodies and mechanisms. These changes, based on a modification of the military service, meant that tens of thousands of young people joined the Discipline Battalions of Worker Soldiers (BDST). Some time later, young men of military age and leaving prison on parole started to be included in the BDST too. This study will try to track the use of forcibly recruited labour force during the war and post-war period across the Autonomous Community of Castilla y León, with a study detailed of the works developed in its nine provinces between 1937 and 1942. We will try to understand the keys to the war and post-war need for labour in captivity through its location and quantification. Studying these provinces, submitted very early, we will enter the characteristics of forced labour in a stable and controlled territory.