

REMNANTS OF THE MILITARY DICTATORSHIP IN THE PUBLIC SPACES OF PORTO VELHO: hotsite and interactive digital map associating popular knowledge and official history

RESQUÍCIOS DA DITADURA MILITAR NOS ESPAÇOS PÚBLICOS DE PORTO VELHO: hotsite e mapa digital interativo associando conhecimento popular e história oficial

RESTOS DE LA DICTADURA MILITAR EN LOS ESPACIOS PÚBLICOS DE PORTO VELHO: sitios web y mapas digitales interactivos que asocian saberes populares e historia oficial

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Received: 04/01/2024
Accepted: 09/01/2024
Published: 11/30/2024

ABSTRACT:

The compositions of cities in each region are formed by historical events, as if they were archives that we interact with daily, containing memories, destinations, and references. This paper presents the production of the Hotsite "Dictatorship in Porto Velho", containing an interactive digital map with the signaling of public spaces in Porto Velho that honor military dictators and the knowledge of residents about the honorees and their opinions regarding a possible name change. Of the 112 interviewees, 84 do not know the military figures, a result that allows us to question the construction of places of memory in Brazil.

KEYWORDS: Hotsite; Digital map; Military dictatorship; Public place; Porto Velho.

Introduction

The compositions of cities in each region are shaped by historical events, akin to archives we interact with on a daily basis, containing memories, destinies, and references. These factors can stem from favorable or unfavorable episodes for the population, which comprises traditions, ideals, and customs. These components reveal insights about the past and the potential future of these places, such as the region of Porto Velho, which gained popularity with the arrival of migrants initially from the Northeast and later from the South region of Brazil. In the most recent period, there was encouragement by the military dictatorship government to settle in the region, offering free land and cultivation opportunities (Ribeiro, 2011).

The Brazilian military dictatorship period (1964-1985) is characterized by the extreme violence with which its opponents were combated. Castelo Branco was the first president of the dictatorship, assuming power on April 15, 1964. The second military figure to assume power was Costa e Silva on March 15, 1967. In August 1968, the then-president got sick, transferring control of the country to the military ministers through AI-12, on September 1, 1969. Garrastazu Médici would take office only on October 30. On March 15, 1974, Ernesto Geisel assumed the presidency with the intention of initiating the process of democratic reopening. The successor, João Figueiredo, was sworn in on March 15, 1979, having to deal more directly with the growth of opposition, especially in politics.

The expansion during the military dictatorship was not only economic but also territorial. Porto Velho, the capital of Rondônia founded in 1907, experienced expansion in the 1970s. The period was marked by significant transformations in the history of the then Federal Territory of Rondônia with the arrival of migrants in search of land for agriculture. The colonization projects of the National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INCRA) – created by the military regime to try to resolve conflicts in the countryside – were responsible for the arrival of farmers from the South of the country.

From then on, the search for gold in the region began, leading to the creation of numerous mining sites along the Madeira River. Military figure Jorge Teixeira was governor of the Federal Territory of Rondônia since 1979 when he transformed it into a state on December 22, 1981, during Figueiredo's government, with the installation taking place on January 4, 1982 (Ribeiro, 2011). With the transformation of Rondônia into a state, the military sought to "ensure the majority condition of the government party, the Arena, in the National Congress" (Nascimento, 2019, p. 32), at a time when the country was already beginning its process of reopening to democracy.

During the repression period, many people, both from other states and from inland cities of Rondônia, migrated to Porto Velho. This large migration occurred due to military government propaganda that portrayed this region as the new Eldorado, due to the works the government was carrying out there, such as the construction of the BR-364 highway from Porto Velho to Cuiabá. Most of these people were poor and came to the region in search of a better life, with promises of land, jobs, and even the possibility of enrichment through mining or large estates. Meanwhile, the government sought to populate and develop this region, as well as better protect the borders that were far from the central government (Borczazov, 2016; Barboza & Tamboril, 2016).

These individuals, for the most part, upon arriving in Porto Velho, found neither the riches nor the opportunities the government had promised. The city lacked the

infrastructure to accommodate all the people, so its neighborhoods were formed through the occupation of disabled areas or private properties. Gradually, houses, streets, shops, hospitals, and schools were built. However, these occupations did not occur peacefully; there were many conflicts between the owners of these properties and those who occupied them.

This process led to deaths and lawsuits, with people being expelled or gaining the right to live on the occupied lands. However, to this day, many families still live in an uncertain situation, without the right to their property guaranteed by law because the government has not yet legalized the situation of certain neighborhoods (Borcazov, 2016). The structure of the city of Porto Velho, as it currently stands, is therefore closely linked to the military government and its expansionist desires.

Currently, the city has approximately 520,000 inhabitants, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) of 2018, with 75 neighborhoods divided into North, South, East, and West zones. Porto Velho still carries memories of the authoritarian period in the constitution of public spaces, with Presidente Médici Street, located in the South zone, Castelo Branco Street and Costa e Silva neighborhood, located in the North zone, and Marechal Castelo Branco State School, located in the Center.

Research conducted in Vilhena, a city in the interior of Rondônia, on the dictatorial remnants on Castelo Branco, Costa e Silva, and Presidente Médici streets and at Castelo Branco School show the high percentage of residents who are unaware of the namesakes (Martins & Farias, 2018; Martins & Silva, 2019). A total of 106 respondents participated, with 77 knowing minimal information about the honoree of their street. This misinformation led to opposition to changing the names, either due to not knowing how bad the honoree was or thinking they were a communist during the dictatorship. Of the respondents, only 24 were in favor of changing the name of the honoree, and 82 were against it. Despite the low number, this reparation is essential to give voice to those who were silenced and to show the authoritarian legacy that still persists in the city's memory.

This work aimed to produce a website with an interactive digital map (<https://midi.unir.br/ditaduraempvh>), evaluating the memories regarding the honorees who give their names to Castelo Branco and Presidente Médici streets and the Costa e Silva neighborhood, through interviews with their residents, in other words, people who relate to these spaces every day. The intention is for these spaces to be highlighted and signaled to facilitate their visualization, containing residents' knowledge about the honorees and opinions regarding a possible name change, as well as issues related to

the history of the military dictatorship and the remnants that this period left in the city through the naming of public places.

Histories and places of memory

History can serve many purposes, one of which is political, through narrative control. Those in power can manipulate it according to their needs, ensuring that only what suits them is remembered, as narrated by the victors (Ricoeur, 2007). Hence, national history is rife with controversies, such as the military dictatorship, characterized by violence, crimes, and human rights abuses by state repressive agents who, for a long period, attempted to alter the history and memory of the Brazilian people, casting themselves as national heroes. Thus, the tributes arose to military figures, like the neighborhood, school, and streets in Porto Velho bearing their names.

Places of memory primarily encompass natural and artificial spaces, thus, they can be represented in many forms. They are material, functional, and symbolic. This materiality arises from locations like buildings, monuments, streets, schools, among others, imbued with symbolic significance, thereby becoming places of memory, which, being physical locales, hold demographic content. They are functional because they serve a practical purpose while also being objects of rituals, tasked with crystallizing and transmitting memories. Lastly, they are symbolic precisely because they must preserve, in the memory of the majority, what often only a minority experienced. They allow for the creation of an imagination around these memories, establishing a symbolic aura over these places. Nonetheless, they are not static, for "places of memory only live through their ability to metamorphose, in the ceaseless highlighting of their meanings and the unpredictable rustling of their ramifications" (Nora, 1993, p. 16). And this is one of the problems encountered, as we will address later.

These places are, above all, remnants of a history that was once a significant part of societies. They are created from the idea that there is no spontaneous memory, hence monuments and places must be constructed to keep certain memories alive, such as creating archives, celebrating anniversaries, and commemorations. This process of memory selection is what keeps modern nations united, stemming from a sense of identity and belonging.

These places are constructed based on the dictates of those in power, choosing what should be remembered. This allows them to justify their actions, portraying themselves as defenders of the nation and disregarding what and who could be a

threat to the stability of power. To maintain control of the narrative, besides laws, control is also exerted through the media, as during the dictatorship period when the government particularly used TV to disseminate its hegemonic discourse to the population and make them believe in what they said.

One of the main ways to represent a place of memory is through public spaces, and "this becomes possible when we understand space as a product of interrelations (...)" (Silva et al., 2008, p. 9). These places are in contact with various individuals who interact with them uniquely every day. Therefore, by choosing a public space as a place of memory, there is certainty that the population will engage with it and develop new memories that are not necessarily linked to its function. Hence, just being a public space does not guarantee its role as a place of memory; the government and the population must nurture this space with imagination and rituals about what they want to be remembered.

In Vilhena, research conducted with employees of Castelo Branco School presents this aspect of memory fixation. "The apparent lack of knowledge and recollections about who the honoree was demonstrates that archiving this part of history through the naming of the public building was unsuccessful" (Martins; Silva, 2019, pp. 23-24).

Historical places preserved in Brazil are predominantly linked to the dominant groups of each era. This shows that cartography is always influenced by the political and ideological disputes of society, which directly interfere with how it is produced. This process can reveal the importance certain characters have for a nation, as in our country, where leaders of the military dictatorship were honored with neighborhood names, schools, streets, and viaducts, usually in central locations of cities, if not naming the cities themselves.

Those oppressed by the military, on the other hand, are honored in peripheral and less visible places, often without identification of who they were and what they did in life to receive the tribute (Martins & Migowski, 2016). In the case of Porto Velho, this gap is even more evident when neighborhoods, schools, and streets honor dictators, while those who fought against the military are not highlighted. The transformations society undergoes over time change how it relates to its own history and memory. From this process, movements may arise seeking the redefinition of places of memory, as they no longer make sense. They honor characters whose reputations have changed over the years or who are not even part of the history of that society.

In Brazil, there are several public spaces that consecrate military dictators, even though they committed or were complicit in human rights crimes. This has triggered an

exponential growth in recent years of movements fighting for the redefinition of these places of memory, seeking to highlight the contradictions between a country that strives to bring justice to those who suffered under the military and, at the same time, is filled with places that bear remnants of the dictatorship (Nora, 1993; Dias, 2012; Martins & Migowski, 2016).

These movements highlight the memory disputes that exist in society. Not always what was marked in national history reflects the memory of everyone, but was often imposed, mostly by dominant groups seeking to silence minorities and the oppressed. In this realm, the internet and social media have become great allies of these groups, allowing them to organize and fight to have their memory and history reclaimed. These digital spaces "contribute to a critical reading of history and how the narration of past events continues to be present, unevenly and problematically" (Martins & Migowski, 2016, p. 394).

These places of memory are thus created as an attempt to preserve events and characters alive in national history. However, merely creating a monument in someone's honor is not enough for that person to be remembered; these spaces must be present in society for them to consolidate as places of memory; they must be material, functional, and symbolic. When a space is created without society engaging with it, what we have is just a place of history, not living in the memory of society. Brazil is full of such places that few people pay attention to and give meaning to, often the population has no idea what they represent. Attempts to create places of memory around the characters of the military dictatorship do not always achieve their complete goal, but still, these spaces are present in the history of Brazilians, even if unfinished.

Remnants of the military dictatorship in Porto Velho

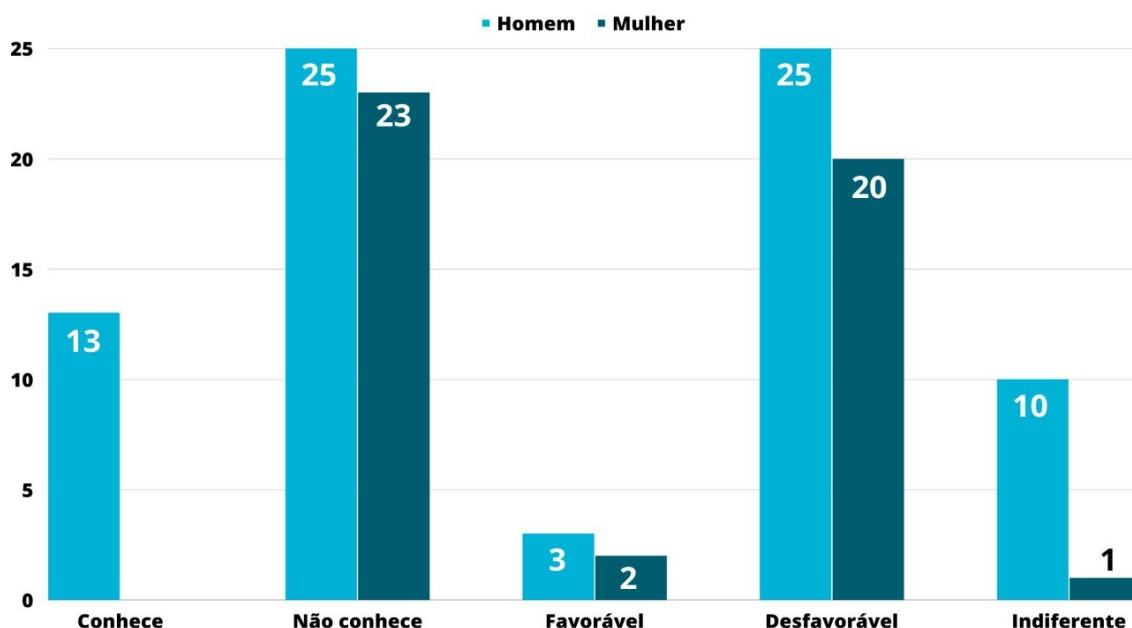
The initial intention of the project was to interview 98 (5%) residents of Costa e Silva neighborhood (total of 1951), 56 (50%) residents of Castelo Branco Street (total of 102), and 37 (75%) of Presidente Médici Street (total of 49), as some people refused to be interviewed or were not at home. Since the neighborhood still had gated communities, which we did not have access to, 61 (3.33%) interviews were conducted. In both streets, some locations listed as residences were closed commercial establishments or abandoned houses, thus, 31 (30.39%) interviews were conducted on Castelo Branco Street and 20 (40.82%) on Presidente Médici Street.

In addition to knowing who knew the honorees and who would be in favor of changing the name of these spaces, we recorded aspects such as gender and age of

each person interviewed. It is worth mentioning that minimal knowledge about the honorees in question was considered, including knowing whether they were military personnel, presidents, or even Brazilian politicians. For a more detailed analysis, a table was prepared with divisions of gender identity (male, female, and non-binary) and age groups, considering "young adult" respondents aged 18-29, "adults" aged 30-45, "middle-aged" aged 46-60, and "elderly" aged 60+.

In the Costa e Silva neighborhood, 38 (62.2%) of the interviewees are men and 23 (37.7%) are women. The age group was divided into: 8 (13.1%) young adults, 17 (27.8%) adults, 17 (27.8%) middle-aged, and 19 (31.1%) elderly. Regarding knowledge about Costa e Silva, out of the 61 interviewees, 48 (78.7%) do not know and 13 (21.3%) said they know who he was, of these, all are men and 11 are over 50 years old, meaning they lived during the military dictatorship, even if only in childhood. When asked about changing the address, of these 13 who knew: 4 said they were indifferent, 8, even knowing the minimum about the honoree, said they were against, and only 1 said they were in favor.

Graph 1 - Interview with residents of Costa e Silva neighborhood



Source: Authors' elaboration.

All 23 female residents interviewed said they did not know who Costa e Silva was; 20 are against changing the neighborhood's name, 2 are in favor, and 1 said they are indifferent. In total, 5 (8.2%) residents are in favor of changing the address while 45 (73.8%) said they are against it; of these, 8 knew the honoree. Only 1 person who

knows who Costa e Silva was is in favor of changing the name. There were also 11 (18%) residents who said they are indifferent to the name change, of whom 4 knew the honoree and 7 did not.

Residents who knew Costa e Silva remembered that he was a politician or a military officer; only 2 claimed that he had been not only a military officer but also one of the "presidents" during the dictatorship era. Many who said they did not know who he was justified their ignorance by claiming they were not from Porto Velho, as if Costa e Silva were a local historical figure rather than one of those responsible for the most restrictive institutional act of the two decades of military dictatorship, AI-5.

Regarding age group, of the 13 residents who knew the honoree, two were respectively 31 and 36 years old and the other 11 were over 50 years old, showing that middle-aged and elderly men have more memories or knowledge about the military domination period. The same does not apply to women: of the 23 (27.7%) interviewed, 11 are over 50 years old and none of them knows the honoree. Almost all the people who said they were against changing the address justified this position by claiming that the name change would generate bureaucracy for the residents themselves, who would have to change their addresses with the city hall. Furthermore, it could lead to confusion for visitors and the Postal Service, which are already accustomed to the current nomenclature.

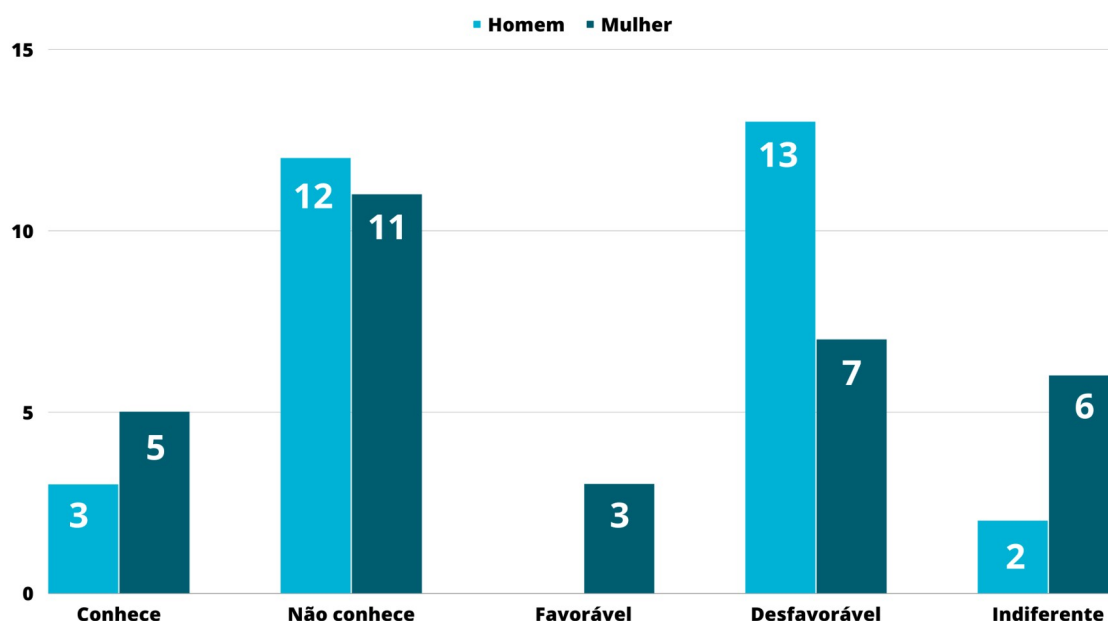
One of the residents, an elderly person who said he knew the honoree but is against changing the neighborhood's name, said: "during the dictatorship period, the city was much safer, you could walk on the streets at night without fear, nowadays I don't feel safe anymore doing that," which is historically incorrect, for example, historians like Fico (2005) point out the crimes, violence, and disappearances that the Brazilian State committed against the population during the dictatorship. This violence was also denounced in previous interviews by a neighborhood resident: "Costa e Silva was president during the bloodiest and most violent period in the history of the Brazilian dictatorship," referring to the AI-5 decree, promulgated in 1968.

A middle-aged interviewee, who showed greater knowledge about Costa e Silva, said he was against the change; therefore, knowing who the president was does not mean they are in favor of changing the address. Of the 5 people who said they were in favor, 4 of them do not know who the politician was, showing that there is also no relationship between being in favor and knowing him.

On Castelo Branco Street, regarding gender, 15 (48.4%) of the interviewees were men and 16 (51.6%) were women. The age group was divided into 5 (16.1%) young adults, 8 (25.8%) adults, 13 (41.9%) middle-aged, and 5 (16.1%) elderly. Regarding

knowledge about the honoree on this street, out of the 31 interviewed, 23 (74.2%) do not know who he was and 8 (25.8%) said they know, of these, 5 were women and 3 were men, with no explicit gender difference. Of these 8, only 1 is in favor of the change and 3 are indifferent, so half (4), even knowing who Castelo Branco was, are against the change, which again shows that there is no correlation between knowing the honoree and being in favor of changing the name.

Graph 2 - Interview with residents of Castelo Branco Street



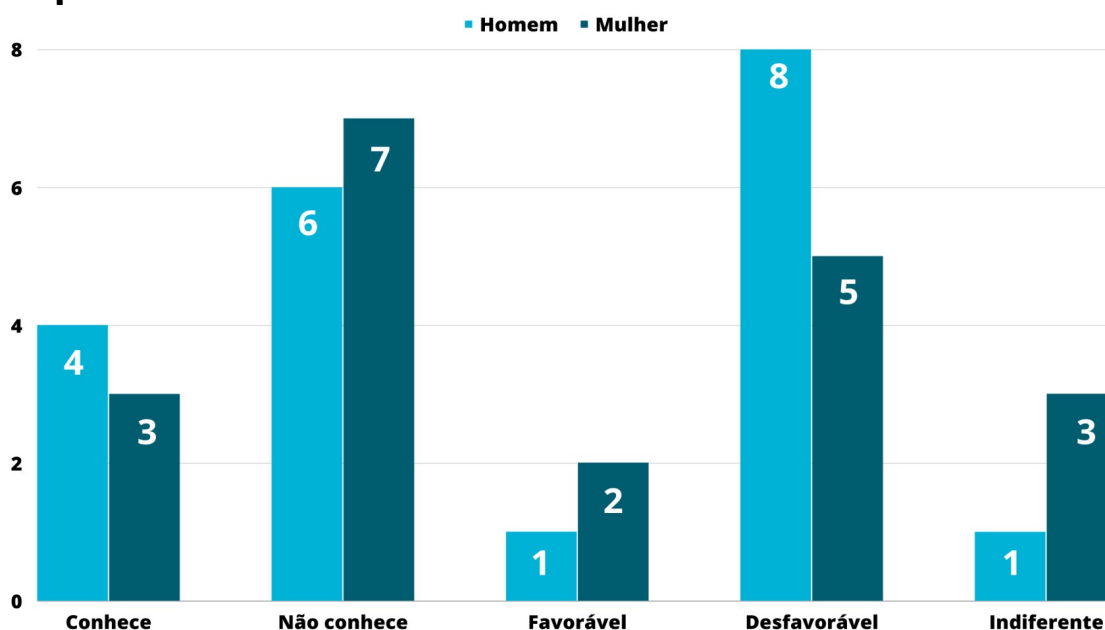
Source: Authors' elaboration.

Out of the 31 interviewed, 3 (9.7%) women are in favor of changing the name of the street, 8 (25.8%) are indifferent, and 20 (64.5%) are against, of these, 3 knew the honoree. Only one person who knows who Castelo Branco was is in favor of changing the name. Of the 8 indifferent, 3 knew the honoree and 5 did not, all were over 30 years old and only 2 were men. Of the 20 opposed to the change, 7 are women and 13 are men.

Of the 16 women, 3 were in favor of the change, 6 were indifferent, and 7 were against. In other words, all the men are against or indifferent to changing the name. On this street, an adult female resident, against the name change, said: "I don't see any sense in someone wanting to change the name of the street one day, if it already pays homage to a person, I don't understand the reason for changing the name and honoring another person, this will only mess up the lives of all the people who live here on the street."

On Presidente Médici Street, out of the 20 interviewed, there were 10 (50%) men and 10 (50%) women. The age group was divided into 6 (30%) young adults, 4 (20%) adults, 6 (30%) middle-aged, and 4 (20%) elderly. Regarding knowledge about the honoree, out of the 20 interviewed, 13 (65%) do not know him and 7 (35%) said they know who he was, of these, 3 are women and 4 are men. When asked about changing the name of the street, of these 7, only 2 are in favor of the change, 1 is indifferent, and 4 prefer to keep it as it is, with no correlation between knowing and being in favor of the change of homage.

Graph 3 - Interview with residents of Presidente Médici Street



Source: Authors' elaboration.

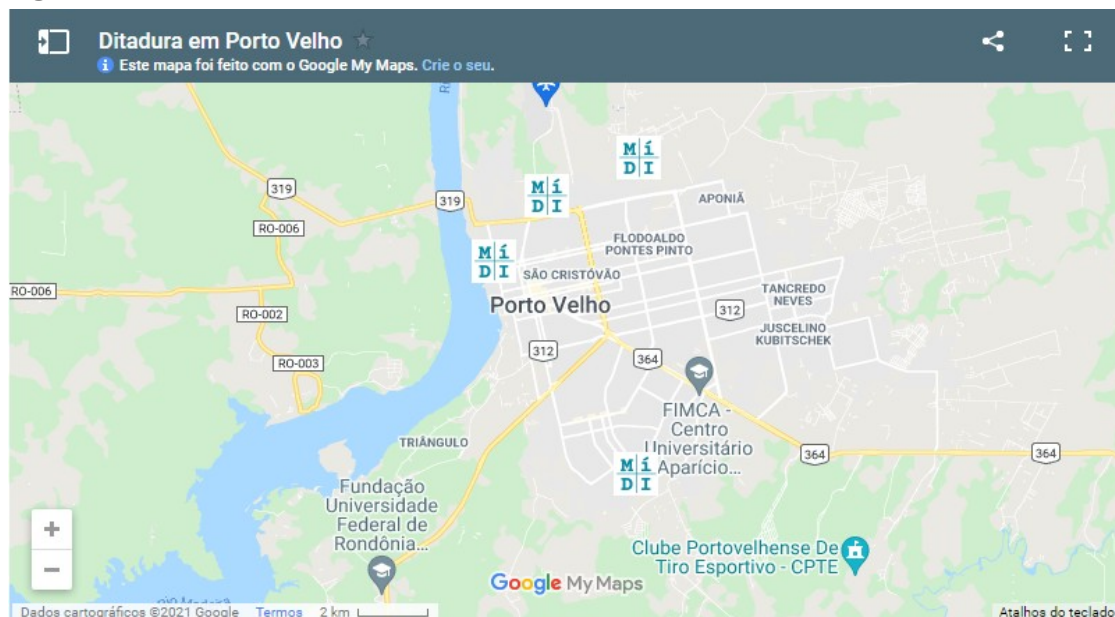
In total, 3 (15%) of the residents are in favor of changing the name of the street and 13 (65%) said they are against it, of these, 4 knew the honoree. Only 2 people who know who Presidente Médici are in favor of changing the name. Of the 4 (20%) residents who said they are indifferent to the change of homage, 1 knew the president and 3 did not. Residents who knew who Médici was showed little knowledge about the honoree and said things like "he was the president of Brazil." An elderly person who said he knew the politician, recalled vaguely that name from school days, but did not give further details. The 3 people in favor of changing the name are between 30 and 45 years old, that is, all are in the "adult" category and 2 knew who Médici was.

For further discussion and visualization of the data, the website "Dictatorship in Porto Velho" (<https://midi.unir.br/ditaduraempvh>) was developed, containing official

information about the honorees and the data acquired during the research. The website also includes a map indicating the location of these spaces in the city, as well as official information about the honorees and the knowledge of the population that interacts with these places on a daily basis.

The site is divided into 4 sections, with the first one containing the description and objective of the platform, accompanied by an interactive digital map, indicating where these spaces are located in Porto Velho and links for more information about the dictators, by clicking on the logo of the Digital Media and Internet Laboratory (MíDI) contained in the map (see Figure 1). The second section presents the research data about the knowledge and desire for change of the inhabitants of these places, with the graphs that were generated to facilitate and expedite the understanding of those who access the address.

Figure 1 - Interactive map on the Dictatorship in Porto Velho website



Source: Porto Velho remnants of the dictatorship website.

The third part features a photo of the three dictators mentioned in the research, as well as the names of all the dictators who were presidents during the military authoritarian regime (see Figure 2), the time each one lived, and the period in which they were presidents. By clicking on their names, the person is directed to another page, specific to each president, bringing a brief biography about their actions during the military dictatorship. The last topic includes the composition of the research team that carried out the project.

Figure 2 - Section about dictators on the Dictatorship in Porto Velho website

Ditadores

Humberto de Alencar Castelo Branco (1900-1967) | 26º Presidente do Brasil, 1964-1967
Arthur da Costa e Silva (1899-1969) | 27º Presidente do Brasil, 1967-1969
Emílio Garrastazu Médici (1905-1985) | 28º Presidente do Brasil, 1969-1974
Ernesto Beckmann Geisel (1907-1996) | 29º Presidente do Brasil, 1974-1979
João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo (1918-1999) | 30º Presidente do Brasil, 1979-1985



Source: Porto Velho remnants of the dictatorship website.

Final considerations

Cities can be observed from the perspectives of history and memory, especially when their public spaces are emphasized, with a focus on the notions of places of memory. This research proposed such an investigation based on the events of the military dictatorship in Brazil and its still visible consequences in Porto Velho, the capital of Rondônia. For this purpose, the memories of residents of the Costa e Silva neighborhood, as well as Castelo Branco and Presidente Médici streets, were examined through a questionnaire. This assessment sought to observe the knowledge

of residents of the neighborhood and streets about these historical figures with whom they interact daily, as well as their opinions on a possible change of these names and their sociodemographic profile.

Of the 112 interviewees, 84 (74.1%) do not recognize the honorees, 43 men and 41 women, and no one identified themselves as non-binary. Those who showed minimal knowledge were 28 (25%), with 20 men and 8 women. Regarding the age group of those who knew, 11 are elderly, 9 are middle-aged, 7 are adults, and only one is a young woman of 20 years old, residing on Castelo Branco Street. This shows that young people know less about the honorees, while elderly and middle-aged men, who spent part of their childhood or youth during the military dictatorship period, are more likely to know or remember who these historical figures were.

The vast ignorance about the honorees allows us to question the construction of places of memory in Brazil, as well as the school education itself and the way the history and memory of the military dictatorship are treated in the country. In a previous study (Martins; Silva, 2019) conducted in the city of Vilhena, in the interior of Rondônia, about a school that received its name in honor of Castelo Branco, statements that corroborate these data were found. They mostly present the same problem as residents in Porto Velho: even with the honor, they do not remember who the representatives are.

Among the interviewees who favored changing the names of the Costa e Silva neighborhood and Castelo Branco and Presidente Médici streets, 4 are men and 7 are women. However, of the 23 women specifically interviewed in the Costa e Silva neighborhood, all were against changing the address. In total, 46 men and 32 women said they were against the name change, and 13 men and 10 women were indifferent. Residents provided similar justifications against the modification of addresses, such as the familiarity and knowledge of who lives in the neighborhood or on the streets, who will visit, and even postal workers.

A possible change, according to the interviewees, could hinder the location of these places and confuse the population. Additionally, bureaucratic issues that they would have to face to change their addresses with the city hall were mentioned. Therefore, the majority are against the change and prefer to leave everything as it is, even some residents who know a little more about the history of the honorees oppose the name change out of habit.

It is possible to perceive that there is no correlation between knowing the honorees and being in favor of changing the addresses; of the 112 interviewees, only 4 said they knew the honoree and supported the changes, with 2 men and 2 women. Of

these, 3 were between 20 and 31 years old, which shows that younger people are more likely to accept the name changes, possibly because they have not lived in the neighborhood or on the streets for as long and therefore are less accustomed to the names of these places.

One of the residents who opposed changing the name of the neighborhood said that during the dictatorship era, the area was safer, and he felt comfortable walking around the neighborhood. However, this stance is contested by historians who research the period and address how violent the dictatorship was against the population. Thus, perhaps the statement is justified by him living in a region that was not a major urban center and was away from the struggles against the dictatorship, persecution, and violence practiced by the military.

In general, the interviews show that the majority of residents of the neighborhood and streets do not know who the honorees were, confirming the great forgetting and silencing that still exists about the period of the dictatorship in the Brazilian population. This may reflect the influence that the Amnesty Law of the military period had on the construction of the country's recent history, with much of the events and characters falling into oblivion and generating a distancing from the population, especially from politics. This perspective becomes more evident in the statements of interviewees who said they did not know who Costa e Silva was because they had not lived in Porto Velho for a long time, implying that he would be a character only from the local history of the city.

Many do not show interest in knowing more about the country's politics, denying its history and memory, as one interviewee opines: "I am against this thing of changing street names. For example, the name of this street here was Rio Madeira, now, to flatter a politician, they put Chiquilito Erse [in honor of a former mayor of Porto Velho]. Former Rio Madeira. Such a traditional street, of many decades, had its name changed. I am against it," without realizing that the name of the street where he lives already honors a politician.

Another interview on Castelo Branco street says that someone "good" for the population should not be forgotten and that tributes, such as naming these people after streets, are a way to remember them. She mentions the same example of Avenida Chiquilito Erse, but with a different perspective from the previous one, as he would have been a "very good" person. However, at the same time she makes this point, she lives on a street named after Castelo Branco, an important figure in Brazilian history, and yet she does not remember who he was.

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RESUMO:

As composições dos municípios em cada região são formadas por acontecimentos históricos, como se fossem arquivos que interagimos cotidianamente, contendo memórias, destinos e referências. Este trabalho apresenta a produção do hotsite Ditadura em Porto Velho, contendo mapa digital interativo com a sinalização dos espaços públicos de Porto Velho que homenageiam os ditadores militares e o conhecimento dos moradores sobre os homenageados e suas opiniões a respeito de uma possível alteração do nome. Dos 112 entrevistados, 84 não conhecem os militares, resultado que nos permite questionar a construção dos lugares de memória no Brasil.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Hotsite; Mapa digital; Ditadura militar; Espaço público; Porto Velho.

RESUMEN:

Las composiciones de los municipios de cada región están formadas por hechos históricos, como si fueran archivos con los que interactuamos a diario, que contienen memorias, destinos y referencias. Este trabajo presenta la producción del hotsite Ditadura em Porto Velho, que contiene un mapa digital interactivo con la señalización de espacios públicos en Porto Velho que honran a dictadores militares y el conocimiento de los residentes sobre los homenajeados y sus opiniones sobre un posible cambio de nombre. De los 112 entrevistados, 84 no conocen a los militares, resultado que permite cuestionar la construcción de lugares de memoria en Brasil.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Sitio web; Mapa digital; Dictadura militar; Lugar público; Porto Velho.