

**FOREIGN POLICY, STATE SECRETS AND PROPAGANDA
IN THE THE SPANISH ARMADA AND POSTARMADA YEARS (1580-1604)**

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Abstract

The rivalry between England and Spain during the Philip II and Elisabeth I governments with the Dutch Revolt from 1568 and the Portugal annexation in 1580 led to a inevitable war. The political and religious troubles, on the one side, and the anglo-spanish economic conflicts, on the other side, were increasing as from 1570 while the Chanel of la Mancha waters, the North Sea and the Atlantic mercantile routes were in serious risk for Spain. In 1585 Elisabeth I approved the Nonsuch Declaration directed to prevent any sort of Spanish intervention at the English Court, interested in all kind of conspirations to knock down the English Crown and to help the rebels in Ireland. From that moment, rumours about war spread around the embassies in Spain and England and the intelligence system was clearly organized in London and Madrid to take any political decision in foreign policy. During these years of rivalry, propaganda played an essential role between the positions of both monarchs and especially during the Spanish Armada and Postarmada years. With the Treaty of London in 1604, a new era in Anglo-Spanish political and economic relations was open

Key words: *Foreign Policy, state secrets, propaganda, Spanish Armada, 1580-1604*

**WWI. THE FORGOTTEN FRONT OF MOLDOVA:
BROSTENI-TRANSYLVANIA-BUKOVINA**

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Abstract

This scientific paper focuses on the lesser-known events that occurred during the First World War in the northern part of Romania – the Royal Domain of Brosteni, located on the border with Bukovina and Transylvania. This research looks at both diplomatic actions and military operations involving both combatants. The author focuses on the role of Russian armies in northern Romania and their interactions with Romanian troops, as well as the implications of the Bucharest Peace Treaty for the configuration of the Romanian-Austro-Hungarian border.

Key words: *Brosteni, Bukovina, Transylvania, WWI*

**PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE IN 1914 – FEBRUARY 1917:
VIEWS OF THE MENSHEVIK-INTERNATIONALISTS**

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Abstract

In the modern world, there are many wars of various origins – from economic to interethnic and inter-confessional. This means that humanity has not yet developed effective methods to prevent and combat them. In this regard, the authors, relying mainly on archival sources of pre-revolutionary origin, including little-known ones, consider it very relevant to study the historical experience of the attitude of the Mensheviks-internationalists to the First World War, who proposed specific ways to end it through organised pressure of the international proletariat on the ruling elite of the warring blocs of states in terms to coerce them to sign peace. The sources involved are mainly pre-revolutionary evidence on the history of the activities of the Menshevism internationalist-pacifist movement, contained in official documents, archival materials, memoirs, works of prominent figures of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP), as well as scientific publications of domestic and foreign experts on the history of Russian social democracy. The solution of research problems is based on the principle of historicism. The anti-militarist views of the Menshevik internationalists are viewed as a consequence of specific socio-historical conditions, in the formation of which both events on the fronts of the First World War and the positions of domestic and foreign representatives of the international proletariat towards it played an important role.

Key words: *October Revolution, Russia, social democracy, world conflict, internationalist-pacifist direction*

**THE IMAGE OF “KURKUL” IN THE COMMUNIST PRESS
OF UKRAINIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC OF THE 1920S AND 1930S**

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Abstract

In the late 1920s and early 1930s, the problem of “destruction of kurkul (kulak) as a class” was of key significance for communist totalitarian regime ideology in the USSR. The processes connected with dekulakization were particularly cruel in the Ukrainian SSR, which was characterized by powerful national liberation movement and predisposition to individual agriculture. An important component of these processes was propagandistic support of repressive policy of the regime, especially through the printed press as the most accessible mass media type at the time. Due to the periodicals, the image of kurkul as an “enemy of the people” and a “wrecker” was shaped. In the article, the authors’ aim was to study the publications in central and local Soviet newspapers and define specific features of functioning of propaganda in the USSR. Archival materials and testimonies of direct victims and eyewitnesses of dekulakization were used, too. Analysis and comparison of sources of different kinds revealed the real situation at the time. Finally, shaping the enemy image by the communist propaganda led to the dehumanization of society and justified the murder of millions of people.

Key words: *kulaks, propaganda, repressions, totalitarianism, Holodomor, communism*

JEW MERCHANTS IN CRAIOVA IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD (II)

*Narcisa Maria Mitu**

Abstract

Jewish Emancipation, defining their legal status and granting their political equality represented one of the main problems which, starting with the second half of the 19th century and until mid of the 20th century, caused a powerful outburst of anti-Semitic attitudes of all kinds. The first clear anti-Semitic abuses took place during the governances of Tatarescu (January, 1939 –December, 1937) and of Goga-Cuza (29th of December, 1937 – 10th of February, 1938) and were encouraged by the administrative measures issued by the Romanian authorities. They continued during the royal dictatorship (10th of February, 1938 – 5th of September, 1940) and escalated when the Legionnaires and Ion Antonescu started their dictatorship. In Craiova, the Jewish firms were forced to close their businesses. The law no. 641 from 19th of December 1944 for repeal of anti-Semite legal measures, by art. 14 restore the circumstances, thus the trading or industry firms radiated as provided or as a consequence of some measures in effect, could be re-enrolled at request.

Key words: *Craiova, Jews, entrepreneur, interwar period, economic evolution*

**TRADE UNION ADMINISTRATION IN FRENCH CAMEROON:
A DEMOCRACY OF DECEIT AND AN IMPEDIMENT
TO THE EXPRESSION OF INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE
FREEDOMS OF WORKERS (1944-1960)**

*Félicité Pabo Nya**

Abstract

Freedom of association is at the heart of the fundamental rights of employees. It is a collective freedom that aims at defending the professional interests of workers, particularly the improvement of their living conditions. This freedom of association was promoted by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), mainly on the basis of Convention No. 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise in the aftermath of the Second World War in 1948. It was both individual and collective. However, the application of this international convention was marked by suspicion and ambiguity in French Cameroon. In fact, since 1944, when trade union freedom was granted in Cameroon, France dragged on and resisted the obligation to insert the provisions of these conventions in the regulatory texts that were to govern the labour code in Cameroon during the period of mandate and then trusteeship. The appropriation and implementation of Convention No. 87 on freedom of association was painful because France's excessive colonial ambitions in Cameroon had blinded it to the extent that it had ignored the principles of application of Conventions No. 87. This study gives a succinct account of a painful sequence in the history of trade unionism in Cameroon under French administration, drawing on primary and secondary sources. It shows that the regulatory texts adopted by France in relation to the principles of ILO Convention No. 87 gave the impression of a deceptive democracy, but in reality, it was an infringement of the expression of individual and collective freedoms of workers.

Key words: *Freedom of association, ILO, Cameroon - France - Freedoms - Colonisation*

**IMPACT OF THE MINERS STRIKE ON THE MASSIFICATION
OF CIVIL RESISTANCE IN KOSOVO**

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Abstract

The socio-political and economic circumstances in Kosovo in the late 1980s were extremely unfavorable for the people of Kosovo, political organizations, the media, unions and Albanian-language schools. As a result of such a situation, Kosovo Albanians were seeing ways of organizing to oppose the Yugoslav regime of the time, advancing their rights, and resolving their political status, in the absence of which they were feeling discriminated in all segments of life. In the context of these movements in Kosovo, the organization of the Miners' Strike was of vital importance, in order to raise awareness of the situation which until then had met with deaf ears both within Yugoslavia and in the International Community. The Trepeca Miners' Strike had an impact both inside and outside Kosovo.

Key words: *Miners' strike, Kosovo, Politics, Yugoslavia, Regime*

**THE US POLITICAL PERSISTENCE
FOR NATO MILITARY ACTIONS IN KOSOVO**

*Artan Reshani**

Abstract

The beginning of 90s marks backing point in the history of Eastern European peoples in general, and those of Balkans in particular. The fall of communism and the installation of democracy, however fragile it was, reopened ethnic unsolved issues which were imposed by the communism policy and ideology. In the following years, to avoid the failure, the Kosovo Albanians, as a discriminating population, moved towards a strategy of a more active action. The foundation of the Kosovo Liberation Army and its first armed actions facing with the military and police forces violation of the Yougoslavian Federation, created a determining effect, that of international community attention for Kosovo. This paper work highlights proven confirmation of the United States key role determination to move forward and actualize quickly NATO operation intervention in Kosovo.

Key words: *American policy, war in Kosovo, Agreement, peace, NATO intervention*

**THE ROLE OF NATO IN ENSURING EUROPEAN SECURITY
IN THE VIEW OF GERMAN THINK TANKS RESEARCH**

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Abstract

The international analysis carried out in the first two decades after the fall of communism brings us new information regarding the evolution of the influence of NATO on European security and politics. This article aims to analyze the role of NATO in ensuring European security seen through the research of the most significant German think tanks.

It is important to underline the fact that the concept of "security" is not unanimously understood by the international environment. After the collapse of the bipolar system of international relations, various structures engaged in the study of international relations set themselves the goal of identifying the signs of a newly emerging system and offering their assessments to the actions of the main actors trying to participate in its formation. The USA set the course for the construction of a unipolar international system, which would be guided by the USA. This approach is most often observed in the studies of American experts on global security problems. (Michta, 2014:36-54)

Keywords: *USA, NATO, EU, European security, international relations, Germany, think tank*

**WOMEN'S ROLE IN THE SOCIAL ACTION
OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH**

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Abstract

This study proposes a look at the role of women in the social action of the Catholic Church from an approach to her Social Doctrine, a recognition of women founders of welfare congregations and two intellectuals socially committed to their time (Concepción Arenal and Edith Stein). Finally, we recover the concept of social conscience in the 21st century, from the gospel message and the participation of women in the Church, posed as solidarity in a care economy.

Key words: *women, social action, Catholic Church, ethics of care, social conscience*