

## HISTORY OF EDUCATION REFORMS IN SPAIN

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### ***Abstract***

This work provides a succinct historical overview of the history of the Spanish education system from 1812, date of the first Spanish Constitution, until 1970 at the end of the Francoist era in Spain, highlighting the legislative milestones and contextualising them within the larger political landscape in which they took place. The paper will go on to describe the basic legislation which has regulated the Spanish education system since 1970 describing some of their most significant aspects, from the General Education Law (LGE) of 1970 to the Organic Law Modifying the Organic Law for Education (LOMLOE) which came into force in 2020.

**Key words:** *Education, Spain, laws, history*

**POLISH PRISONS IN 1918-1939: NUMBER, ORGANIZATION,  
INFRASTRUCTURE, AND SANITARY CONDITIONS  
(A CASE STUDY OF THE MATERIALS FROM UKRAINIAN, POLISH,  
LITHUANIAN, AND BELARUSIAN ARCHIVES)**

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***Abstract***

The article highlights the issues of the number, organization, infrastructure, and sanitary condition of Polish prisons in 1918-1939, as reflected in the materials of the Ukrainian, Polish, Lithuanian, and Belarussian archives. The main research methods are problem-chronological and comparative-historical.

In 1922, there were about 400 prisons in the Second Polish Republic (II Rzeczpospolita), but their number tended to decrease. Architecturally, the Polish prisons in the interwar period were closed complexes with various interconnected buildings. Most of the prisons were located in former monasteries and ancient castles, so their reconstruction and renovation/repair were pertinent throughout the whole interwar period. The infrastructure of the prison depended on its function features and size. The prison complex included, besides the prison administration building, premises where prisoners were housed and trained, barracks for penitentiary guards, hospitals or medical centers, various handicraft workshops, places of worship, and specially designated courtyards for prisoners' walks in.

Various controlling bodies inspected regularly the state of things in prisons regarding their observance of the law and the proper sanitary condition. They were special audits by the Ministry of Justice, inspections by prosecutors and the judicial authorities, or even inspections conducted by governmental commissions. The normative-legal documents determined that the Polish prisons ought to be quiet, clean, and orderly. In fact, the situation was often the opposite.

**Key words:** *Poland, prison, organization, number, structure*

**A VISIT OF NICOLAE IORGA TO KRAKOW IN 1924**

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***Abstract***

In June 1924, a scholar and Romanian politician, Professor Nicolae Iorga, visited several Polish cities. Some fragmentary materials relating to the organisation of this visit to Krakow were preserved in the archives of the Jagiellonian University. This task was assigned to the university authorities by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In order to provide a reasonably detailed description of this visit to Krakow, the preserved source material as well as press reports from popular newspapers published in this city at the time were analysed. Above all, the analysis was of a qualitative nature. This led to elaboration of a study which illustrates the circumstances of Nicolae Iorga's visit to Krakow and the course of his stay. It also serves as a starting point for similar considerations with regard to other Polish cities - Warsaw, Vilnius, Poznan and Lviv - which were also visited by Nicolae Iorga at the time.

**Key words:** *Nicolae Iorga, Krakow, Jagiellonian University, Poland*

**THE ROMANIAN DIPLOMAT OF EUROPEAN STATURE  
NICOLAE TITULESCU IN THE VISION OF SOME CONTEMPORARIES**

*Stoica Lascu\**

***Abstract***

The Romanian diplomat of European stature, born on March 4, 1882 (died abroad, on March 17, 1941 in Cannes, France) on the coast of France, in a family of Oltenian owners; left without a father (former Deputy and Prefect) at just one year old, Nicolae Titulescu will study law in Paris, and when he returns to the country he will enter political life, in Take Ionescu's party (the Conservative-Democratic Party). He will be a Deputy, Minister of Finance (1917-1918), Minister of Foreign Affairs (1927-1928, 1932-1936), Romania's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to London (1921-1927, 1928-1932), Romania's representative in the League of Nations and its President (twice: 1931 and in 1932). He was member of the Romanian Academy (elected in 1935). This paper presents some opinions (with more recent detailed bibliographic references) excerpted from the book – in 3 volumes, published (under the auspices of the European Titulescu Foundation) in 2012, *Pro și Contra Titulescu*, edited by George G. Potra – of some people politicians, diplomats, and journalists, Romanians and foreigners – contemporaries of him –, relative to the personality of the greatest diplomat of Romania, and one of the most famous of interwar Europe, whose birth marks, in 2022, 140 years.

**Key words:** *Nicolae Titulescu, Diplomacy, League of Nations, Interwar International Relations, George G. Potra*

## A SHORT HISTORY OF PANDEMICS

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### **Abstract**

Humanity is constantly being exposed to numerous infectious agents, and proof exists since ancient times. Various viruses, bacteria, fungus or parasites affect all living species and may cause sickness, by triggering reactions of the host tissues to them and to the toxins they produce. Following a process of natural selection, humans have adapted by active infection and developed natural immunity which, in some cases, may be transmitted from breast milk as passive immunity. Pandemics are defined as the rapid spread of an infectious disease over a wide region, several continents or worldwide, affecting a substantial number of humans in a short period of time. The first attempts to fight pandemics were represented by empirical treatments; nowadays, technology and science are our closest allies, with vaccines, modern medication and proper follow-up. Still, the lack of education, a potential distrust in science and beliefs in superstitions of their peers remains the most difficult obstacle to overcome in the fight against pandemics. It is certain that other pandemics will come again, and humanity must always be prepared to fight them, therefore it is very important to invest in science and education, in order to emerge victorious in the following battles.

**Key words:** *pandemics, plague, infectious diseases, COVID-19*

**THE HISTORY AND CREATION OF THE AGENDA 2030:  
DESIGNING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

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***Abstract***

This article analyzes and studies the history and background of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Firstly, a historical journey has been made to understand the evolution and development of education up to the arrival of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development action plan. In this way, a timeline was presented that reflects the path taken by the United Nations and the international community to arrive at To reach this new international framework. In this line, the post-2015 agenda, conferences, summits and international decades have been examined, as they were decisive events for the adoption of the SDGs. A official UN documents and programmes were analysed, demonstrating the enormous volume of documentation that has been published on the subject. There is no better way to understand the international interest generated by the proposed topic than to read the "Preamble1" of Resolution A/RES/70/1, 25September 2015, Transforming our world: the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this document you can find the new proposal for a better and higher quality future for all people on the planet.

**Key words:** *History, Sustainable, Development, Goals, Agenda*