

## ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

SANCHIS I MARCO, Manuel

BATTLES FOR THE MONETARY UNION: A SPANISH VIEW FROM BRUSSELS

Stud. hist. H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 34, 2016, pp. 59-86

From a very personal perspective, the article makes explicit the working of policies in favour of the monetary union, in which I participated. Likewise, it emphasises some teachings concerning the decision-making process of the European Commission. These policies and economic trends are analysed from the Spanish integration in 1986 to the recent crisis of the Spanish economy. The paper examines some of the most relevant transformations which took place in our structures, markets, social partners' attitudes, and in the social, economic and monetary institutions by means of a historical institutional economic perspective which follows Eichengreen's approach. Further, it takes account of the perspective of the varieties of capitalisms, originally elaborated by Hall and Soskice, and that of social protection systems according to Esping-Andersen's methodology. There were strong social resistances to the new institutional environment and a lack of political courage to implement the reforms that the Spanish economy necessitated.

*Key words:* Euro; Economic and Monetary Union; Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM); European Union.

GRAU I SEGÚ, Martí

WILLPOWER OR LEGACY? THE BARCELONA PROCESS AND HISTORICAL ALLUSIONS IN THE JUSTIFICATION OF SPAIN'S MEDITERRANEAN POLICY (1995-2011)

Stud. hist. H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 34, 2016, pp. 87-114

Historical references used by political representatives throughout time might reveal changes in the way policies are justified to society. For Spain, promoting Euro-Mediterranean relations within the framework of the Barcelona Process meant circumventing a certain traditional vision that saw Mediterranean policy as a legacy. Allusions to the past were often avoided, with preference to looking towards the

future as a stimulus for regional cooperation. Nevertheless, Spanish foreign policy converged with the French and Italian outlook in grounding the European Union Mediterranean agenda on a shared historical discourse. However, the development of such discourse would not match the ultimate goal of enhancing regional cohesion, weakened the Barcelona Process itself, and undermined the European Union's legitimacy as international actor in the Mediterranean.

*Key words:* Spanish foreign policy; Barcelona Process; Euro-Mediterranean relations; Mediterranean History; Union for the Mediterranean.

VIÑAS, Ángel

SPANISH INTEREST TOWARDS LATIN AMERICAN AND THE SPANISH ACCESSION TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Stud. hist. H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 34, 2016, pp. 114-141

This article reflects the author's experience as a high official in the European Commission in charge of relations with Latin America once Spain became a member of today's European Union. It makes some comments about a strategy document submitted to the Policy Planners Group within the European Political Cooperation by the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the end of 1986. Planning is confronted with reality: a low level of interest in the European Commission towards Latin America, the existence of a wide variety of prejudices against Latin Americans and the possibilities which were open to a new member state to export towards the Community acquis its political interests within a spirit of cooperation and advancement of European positions worldwide.

*Key words:* European Union; European Commission; Latin America; Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Spanish foreign policy; Community Policy; European Political Cooperation; Development policy; Delors Commission; Claude Cheysson; United States policy towards Latin America.

BARÓN CRESPO, Enrique

A THIRTY YEARS BALANCE OF SPANISH PRESENCE IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Stud. hist. H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 34, 2016, pp. 145-153

A balance of the Spanish presence in the European Parliament in the last thirty years must begin by considering the EU as a process aiming to create a parliamentary democracy. It was the will of the founding fathers to do so in order to avoid dictatorships like the ones which prevailed in the first half of the 20th century. It was not a constituent process: the existing parliamentary democracy has been created step by step.

The Spanish participation cannot be assessed from the perspective of its positive financial results only. Beyond the three Spanish presidents of the European Parliament, its main outcome is the Spanish contribution to the political evolution

of the EU as a supranational parliamentary democracy whose achievements are, among others, the creation of a European citizenship, the economic and social cohesion policies, the co-decision procedure and the investiture of the President of the Commission in and open-ended constituent process.

*Key words:* parliamentary democracy; Supranationalism; European citizenship; Cohesion; Ever closer union.

GRANELL, Francesc

SPANISH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN THE EU

Stud. hist. H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 34, 2016, pp. 155-176

In this article the author introduces in historical perspective his experience as former high civil servant of the European Commission in topics related to the Development Cooperation of the European Union. The author had previously worked in such topics both as scholar and practitioner in the University of Barcelona and in public and private institutions in Catalonia, Spain and international organisations. He deals in particular with the contribution made by Spanish civil servants to the creation of a new perspective on development cooperation as an interactive process between societies and not exclusively between states. The article concludes on the transformation and expansion of EU development cooperation from the promotion of social model of development to another more strictly based on economic values which also changed from inter-governmental to a more integrated supranational policy. The article also elaborates on the direct impact of European integration on the institutionalisation of Spanish Development Cooperation, as a clear example of a direct influence of participation of the country to European integration.

*Key words:* European Union; Development cooperation policy; Spanish cooperation policy; Africa; Asia; Latin-America; ACP countries; PTUM; Lomé; Sysmin; Stabex; ECHO; UNCTAD; Less Developed Countries; NGOS.

MONTERO, Manuel

THE SOCIAL MENTALITY OF THE BISCAY WORKERS AT THE BEGINNING OF INDUSTRIALIZATION.

WORKING-CLASS STEREOTYPES AND IMAGINARIES

Stud. hist. H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 34, 2016, pp. 215-247

This article analyses the values and priorities of the Biscay workers in the late XIX century through a documentary source made up of letters written by labourers between 1895 and 1898, while / when they were fighting in Cuba and Philipines. These letters show the social concepts used by them and their mentality towards different social spheres, as well as the presence of patriotism, religion and solidarity-based principles.

It also studies the main stereotypes spread about the working-class, basically the socialist stereotype, the Christian and the collaborator with the trade association.

The contrast between these stereotypes and the workers' mentality is very sharp, as we can deduce from the primary source. Regarding their beliefs, the absence of religious or social-related values must be emphasized, as well as the priority of the family, which define the social sphere where they feel to belong.

*Key words:* Working-class; mentality; family; industrialization; colonial wars.

ARIAS GONZÁLEZ, Luis

WARFARE, ARMY AND SOLDIERS IN SANTAYANA'S THOUGHTS AND LIFE

Stud. hist. H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 34, 2016, pp. 249-268

George Santayana's life (1863-1952) and thought, constitute in themselves a fundamental historical event and also represent a crucial period in history. The present article analyses Santayana's vision of the war as a phenomenon and also the role played by the Military Forces in Society. The article also explains his positioning with respect to the wars which took place in his days: The Cuban War, The First World War and the Spanish Civil War. On the other hand, a reconstruction of his family's military background, together with his living experiences both in Spain and in the United States, provide an insight into Santayana as a character and into his ideas.

*Key words:* Philosophy; Militarism; Pacifism; Warfare; Spanish Army.

GUERRA SESMA, Daniel

A CASE OF SOCIALIST CANTONALISM: THE ASTURIAS & LEÓN SOVEREIGN COUNCIL

Stud. hist. H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 34, 2016, pp. 269-300

In the second year of Spanish Civil War, with the advance of francoists troops in the North, the Asturias region rested isolated. With the capital, Oviedo, occupied by the rebels, republican parties decided to keep the fight until the end. Anyway, the isolation with the Government of the Republic has provided a separation in fact that, with the creation of Sovereign Council, became in situation of right. Not all left parties shared the decision, because they wanted to keep the relation, although its difficulties, with central Government. Historically, the linkage between and nationalities question has been troubled and diverse, between the theoretical internationalism and the reality of some national facts clearly expressed. This is the case of a cantonal and separatist movement not involved by a nationalist party but just by several lefts who pleaded the international solidarity with its fight. The geographical conditions of Asturian region and the war's way contributed firmly to this fact happens.

*Key words:* Asturias; Republic; Civil War; Left; Sovereignty; Cantonalism.

OVIEDO SILVA, Daniel AND PÉREZ-OLIVARES, Alejandro

A TIME OF SILENCE? CONCIERGES, NEIGHBOURS AND ENCOURAGING DENUNCIATION IN OCCUPIED MADRID

Stud. hist. H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 34, 2016, pp. 301-331

Throughout the Spanish Civil War, the military rebels continued to learn from the ongoing struggle while they put in place mechanisms that suited the fierce pacification and lasting control of larger towns and cities. The occupation of large cities proved to be a major challenge that required, amongst other things, refining the techniques used to gather information. Amidst these efforts —and closely linked to the military justice system— during the occupation of Madrid trustworthy neighbours and the concierges of every building were forced to make statements in which they were specifically asked to provide information about their neighbours. This article first outlines the mechanisms deployed by the military occupation machinery both to facilitate and force the collaboration of the population. We maintain that this context of widespread coercion and violence needs to be factored-in to fully comprehend accusatory practices. The article offers a micro-analytical approach to the statements and accusations issued in a particular street of Madrid, with a particular focus on variables such as the gender and occupation of those involved, as well as the types of incidents reported or the information provided about the perceived culprits. Finally, a number of accusations made in one building of the same street, and the impact they had on the neighbourhood, are closely analysed using the aforementioned statements and the military court proceedings that ensued. This paper sheds light on several relatively neglected aspects of the history of Madrid such as the military occupation and the subsequent post-war period. It also marks an original contribution to recent debates over popular collaboration with Francoist violence through a painstaking analysis of these issues in a context of urban military occupation.

*Key words:* Madrid; military occupation; post-civil war Spain; political violence; military justice; denunciation; concierges; neighbours.

BUENO AGUADO, Mario

FROM PSOE (HISTÓRICO) TO PASOC. AN APPROACH TO HIS POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL EVOLUTION (1972-1986)

Stud. hist. H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 34, 2016, pp. 333-369

The process of political transition from francoist dictatorship to democracy in Spain was formed by years of evolution and transformation which affected in a particular way to Spanish left. Both cases of Felipe González renovated PSOE and PCE implied a renounce of their more rupturist political approaches.

The group of «historical socialists» —which had been differenced of Felipe González' PSOE because of his position near the communists— had a conservative starting position, but due to the power position of renovated PSOE, they were getting

a position more and more rupturist. In this article, our aim is to analyze what were the historical, social and economic facts that affected to the evolution of the «PSOE Histórico», which at the beginning had the key principle of the exile («Nothing with the communists») and at the end they came up to sign an electoral agreement with the PCE in a coalition called Izquierda Unida.

*Key words:* Francoism; socialism; transition; rupture; democracy.

MUÑOZ BOLAÑOS, Roberto

«MANIPULATED AND GUILT». THE PRESS OF EXTREME RIGHT AND *ARMADA SOLUTION*: A NEW INTERPRETATION

Stud. hist. H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 34, 2016, pp. 371-401

This paper is intended to analyze and explain how the extreme right press was artfully handled by the planners of the *Armada Solution* to discredit the ongoing political operations and knock down Suárez government. And how it was also used to intimidate the political parties with a coup d'état so that their leaders ceased supporting the said political operations and force them instead to back the *Armada Solution*.

*Key words:* Spain; extreme right-wing; Armed Forces; 23F coup d'état; press; democratic transition.

BRAVO LÓPEZ, Fernando

CRUSADE AND MISSION. THE ISLAMOPHOBIA OF FRENCH CATHOLIC ANTI-SEMITES DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Stud. hist. H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 34, 2016, pp. 403-435

In this article we analyse how French Catholic Anti-Semites perceived Islam during the nineteenth century, to which end we examine the works Louis de Bonald, Louis Veuillot, Roger Gougenot des Mousseaux and D. Kimon devoted to Islam. The aim of this exercise is, firstly, to improve our knowledge of the European image of Islam in the nineteenth century, focusing on a ideological trend that has hitherto aroused scant interest among scholars. Secondly, this article will enhance our understanding of anti-Semitism as an ideology and a political movement, showing how Catholic anti-Semites, far from being solely obsessed with the Jewish peril, were also obsessed with other threats, primarily the Islamic menace. Finally, it attempts to demonstrate that, despite the arguments brandished by many scholars in recent years, anti-Islamic or Islamophobic sentiments are not necessarily based in racial prejudices, but can spring exclusively from religious intolerance. This certainly was the case among nineteenth-century French Catholic anti-Semites. However, their hostility was no less virulent because of that, far from it.

*Key words:* Anti-Semitism; France; Islam; Muslims; Colonialism; Islamophobia.

VELASCO MESA, Custodio

THE ADAPTATION OF COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY RHETORIC IN BELGIUM (1886-1893): *SOCIAL DEFENCE* THROUGH MITIGATED STATE INTERVENTIONISM

Stud. hist. H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 34, 2016, pp. 437-464

This paper analyses the discourse and reaction of Belgium conservatism to the wave of the mass strikes affecting the country during a key period marked by two events: the protests of 1886 that shocked public opinion; and the passing of universal suffrage in 1893. Accordingly, it explores the way in which these sectors interpreted the labour unrest and articulated a discourse and interventionism in line with that initiated by Germany in 1883 and which refers to the counter-revolutionary thought of Le Play. That said, this proposal links up with two major historiographical controversies. Firstly, the polemic about the role of discourse in identity building and socio-political actions by means of the cultural construction of repertoires of arguments. Secondly, it refers to the debate on the continuity of policies and the formal types of arguments employed by counter-revolutionary groups to dismantle movements of a revolutionary or progressive bent.

*Key words:* Conservative discourse; Social defence; State interventionism.

SABORIDO, Mercedes

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ARGENTINA AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION (1949-1963)

Stud. hist. H.<sup>a</sup> cont., 34, 2016, pp. 465-490

The aim of this paper is analyze the institutional view of the Communist Party of Argentina on Chinese events, since the triumph of the revolution until the Sino-Soviet split (1963). The proposal of this work is a first approach to the subject, in order to explore the impact that these events may have had in Argentina, taking to account the parallels made since previous decades between China and Latin America; and the interpretative autonomy or independence degree had the PCA about the Soviet view of international developments.

*Key words:* Communist Party of Argentina; Chinese Revolution; party press.