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Mentxaka Elexpe, Rosa María; The Ordinances of the Consulate of Bilbao of 1737.(One example of internationalization and legal interculturality).

In: Vasconia. Cuadernos de Historia-Geografía. 43, 5-32.

Abstract: After exposing what were the Ordinances of the Consulate of Bilbao of 1737, I analyze in two cases the diversity of legal sources existing in them. This plurality is understandable thanks to the internationalization of the town of Bilbao and the presence of colonies of foreign merchants (French, British, Flemish, German or Portuguese), accredited at least during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Key words: Ordinances, Consulate of Bilbao, 1737, legal sources, foreigners.

Martín Etxebarria, Gorka; Defending the “Unbeaten City”. Origins and evolution of the “Bilbao and its estuary and cove line” during the Last Charlist War (1872-1876).

In: Vasconia. Cuadernos de Historia-Geografía. 43, 33-73.

Abstract: The 19th century was one of the most conflictive ones in the history of Spain. Because of the concatenation of conflicts several defensive systems were built in a couple of places. Using cartography, historic documents and Geographic Information System, we propose the sequencing of the defensive systems that attacked and defended Bilbao during the Last Carlist War (1872-1876).

Keywords: Bilbao, defensive system, carlist wars, GIS, fortress.

Erkoreka, Mikel; The horizontal distribution model of the quota during the first period of the Basque Economic Agreement (1878-1937): the renewal of 1925.

In: Vasconia. Cuadernos de Historia-Geografía. 43, 75-97.

Abstract: This article analyses the horizontal distribution model of the quota during the first period of the Basque Economic Agreement (1878-1937). Once the amount of the quota was agreed with the State, the Basque provincial governments negotiated the distribution of the contribution for each of the territories. The determination of the horizontal contribution coefficients directly affected the evolution of the financial autonomy of the provincial governments, and consequently, on their own spending capacity. The analysis will be based on the horizontal distribution arranged under the quota renewal of 1925.

Keywords: Basque Economic Agreement. Self-government. Quota. Contributions. Horizontal distribution model.

Arberas Del Solar, Leire; The annual Guipúzcoa deportiva y aristocrática: Modern Woman's fashion (1926-1932).

In: Vasconia. Cuadernos de Historia-Geografía. 43, 99-131.

Abstract: The aim of this article is to analyse through fashion how the annual Guipúzcoa deportiva y aristocrática (1926-1932) represents the transformation within the image of urban women with significant economic resources. The first third of the 20th century was a critical moment in women's history because the traditional female gender role started to break down and that change reflected on fashion. This press example will enable us to learn about and demonstrate the evolution women lived. Moreover, the cosmopolitan, touristic, elegant and modern city of San Sebastián, separated from the Primo de Rivera's conservative Spain, will provide us the ideal setting for it.

Key words: fashion, woman, San Sebastián, modernization, Guipúzcoa deportiva y aristocrática, first third of the 20th century.

Ugarte Muñoz, Antón; An impossible club of Basque liberals: the New Athenaeus of Bilbao (1950-1952).

In: Vasconia. Cuadernos de Historia-Geografía. 43, 133-163.

Abstract: This article investigates the founding of the New Athenaeus of Bilbao during 1950-1952 as a place of encounter and confrontation of the children of the industrial right-wing of Biscay, and their frustrated attempt to create a nucleus of Basque liberals in the Franco regime.

Key-words: Bilboko Ateneo Berria, Federico Krutwig, Antonio Menchaca, Francoism, intellectual history.

Etzaniz Tesouro, Iñaki; The response of the authorities of Araba and Gipuzkoa to the labor crisis of the 1930s.

In: Vasconia. Cuadernos de Historia-Geografía. 43, 165-201.

Abstract: This article analyzes the economic crisis of the 1930s in two Basque provinces, Araba and Gipuzkoa, and the measures implemented by provincial authorities in response to it. Particular attention will be paid to the effectiveness of employment offices and the use of public works projects. The crisis had a notable effect on the economy of Gipuzkoa, which had a diversified industrial sector. In Araba, a less industrialized province, problems were primarily seen in the agricultural sector.

Keywords: Unemployment, 1930s, economic crisis, Araba, Gipuzkoa, Second Spanish Republic, employment offices.

Onaindia Martínez, Aritz; The return to parliamentarianism during the spanish transition: The transformation of the Cortes and the Parliamentary representation of the Basque Autonomous Community.

In: Vasconia. Cuadernos de Historia-Geografía. 43, 203-230.

Abstract: I would like to introduce you into the process of transformation that the Spanish Cortes went through during the Spanish Transition, as well as the main characteristics of the different Chambers that existed during the process. The reestablishment of democracy in Spain started with the abolition of the francoist Cortes and the replacement for a demoliberal parliament. After Franco's death in November 20 1975, his institution still continued operating as a result of the Government's continuist character with Arias Navarro at the front and the inability of the opposition to bring him down and impose a political break. However, the increasingly unsustainable social unrest and the growing political instability forced King Juan Carlos I to promote a democratic change, in order to safeguard the legitimacy of the monarchy. Thus, the reform project, led by Adolfo Suárez, took charge of the state and launched the Law for Political Reform, a key element to the establishment of a legislative Chamber based on a pluralistic system. Starting from the legality of the Francoism, the LPR replaced it for another of the same liberal democratic stigma. So Francoist organic Cortes were supplanted by a new bicameral system whose representatives were elected in the general elections of June 15, 1977. Nevertheless, these Chambers had certain peculiarities of provisional, diffuse and multiple character. So, instead of simply reforming the fundamental laws of the former regime, they ended up establishing the drawing up of the Spanish Constitution (the Magna Carta). It was definitely the Constitution of 1978 that established and defined the democratic nature of the future Spanish Parliamentarism, which started running with the start of the First Legislature in 1979.

Keywords: Spanish Transition. Parliamentary History. Spanish Cortes. Basque parliamentary representation.

